

Apte, Vaman Shivaram

The practical Sanskrit-English Dictionary

Poona 1890

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# SINHALESE TO ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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THE PRACTICAL  
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY.

Containing Appendices on Sanskrit Prosody and  
important Literary & Geographical names  
in the ancient history of India.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.)

BY

VAMAN SHIVRAM APTE M. A., *Sanskrit - English  
Dictionary*  
PRINCIPAL AND PROFESSOR OF SANSKRIT, FERGUSSON COLLEGE, POONA.

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## PREFACE.

This Dictionary has been undertaken to supply a want long felt by the student] of a complete and at the same time cheap Sanskrit-English Dictionary. Very little need, I think, be said with regard to the necessity of bringing out a work like this, when the study of Sanskrit has received such a strong impetus during the last twenty-five years. There have been four or five Sanskrit-English Dictionaries published till now; but very few of them fulfil the two essential conditions of the popularity and usefulness of such works:—satisfying all the requirements of students and at the same time being within their easy reach. The Dictionaries of Professors Wilson and Monier Williams are very useful and valuable works, but their prices—particularly of the latter—are prohibitively high, and they do not also meet many of the most ordinary wants of Sanskrit readers. A student, while reading Sanskrit at School or College, generally expects that the Dictionary which he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings or shades of meaning in particular passages. He desires to know not only that a particular word has so many senses, but that it has this or that sense in a particular passage of a book, so that he may determine any particular meaning of a word in a certain passage by seeing and comparing how it is used elsewhere by the same writer or by other writers in different works. He also wants accurate and, as far as possible, full explanations of the more important technical terms occurring at least in his usual course reading, as well as any other information likely to be of use to him. Professor Monier Williams has, in his invaluable Dictionary, tried to exhaust the meanings of words as far as he could, and has also given much useful information on some points. But it would not, I think, be detracting from the merits of the great work to say that it fails to give some of the most common senses of words occurring in such well-known and oft-read books as the *Uttararâmacharita*, *Mudrârâkshasa*, *Venîsamhâra*, *Sisupâlavadha* or *Kâdambarî*. Moreover it gives neither quotations nor references, nor much of the information likely to be useful to the student during his School or College career. In making these remarks I must not, in the slightest degree, be understood to make any reflections on that Dictionary. Indeed, I have myself derived no small help from that work, as will be acknowledged further on. My only object in pointing out its defects has been to show why I thought it necessary to undertake the compilation of a new Dictionary, when some already existed in the field, and I hope the reader will be able to find that this Dictionary is an improvement on its predecessors in some respects at least.

Having thus explained the necessity of undertaking and publishing this Dictionary, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and scope. The extent of Sanskrit literature is so vast that not even the life-long labours of a single individual, howsoever talented or persevering, will be able to do full justice to it. It has two distinct branches, the Vedic and post-Vedic, each of which will require an independent encyclopædia for itself. Not even the gigantic *Vâchaspatya* of the late Professor Târânâtha Tarkavâchaspati, nor the equally gigantic German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk, can be said to be altogether complete and comprehensive. Much less can a small work like mine—compiled during the leisure hours of a teacher's life—aspire to be called complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically useful to the student of Sanskrit as my humble powers enabled me to do, though how far I have succeeded in my object the reader alone can best decide. It includes all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, such as Epics like the *Râmâyana* and *Mahâbbârata*, the several *Purânas*, the *Smṛiti* literature, particularly the law-books of Manu and Yâjñavalkya, the several *darsanas* or systems of philosophy such as *Nyâya*, *Vaisheshika*, *Mîmâmsâ*, *Vedânta*, &c. Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Tantra and dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. It inserts most



of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy. It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words; for though Vedic Literature would require a dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as frequently occur, especially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be generally met with in classical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has aimed at being *practical*. With this view I have added quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be superfluous, but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations of the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives full explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alankāra, Vedānta, Grammar and Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary; *e. g.* see the words अनैकांतिक, अभाव, सामान्य, अपस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपमा, रूपक, उपनिषद्, मीमांसा, अध्यारोप, वार्तिक, पद, प्रातिपदिक, स्पृष्ट, रस, प्रवेशक, विष्कम्भक, स्थायिभाव &c. In the case of Alankāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvya-prakāśa, though I have occasionally consulted the Rasagangādhara, Chandrāloka and Kuvala-yānanda. In the explanation of dramatic terms I have usually followed the Sāhityadarpana and its translation into English, and have sometimes referred to the Dasarūpa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been given under every word where necessary or possible; *e. g.* see the words गम्, सेतु, मयूर, हस्त, धा, कृ, दा, बन्ध, &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important personages have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with them; *e. g.* see अग्नि, अगस्त्य, इंद्र, कार्तिकेय, प्रह्लाद, सावित्री &c. Etymology has generally been given in the case of every important word, except where it was purely fanciful; *e. g.* see अजीविनि, अतिथि, अपत्य, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश &c. In doing this I have followed the system of native grammarians who resolve every word into its 'prakṛiti' and 'pratyaya', and the terminations given according to Pāṇini's nomenclature will be explained further on. I have thought it necessary to do so at the suggestion of several friends, and have derived considerable help from the great Vāchaspatya which I have usually followed, except where the etymology given therein appeared to me to be purely arbitrary or fanciful. Philological comparisons have been given only where useful and noteworthy. The work also gives information about words which, it is believed, will be very useful, especially to the University student; *e. g.* see the words अक्षरस्, असुर, वेद, मंडल, मानस, हंस &c. Some of the most common Nyāyas or Maxims have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference; *e. g.* see काकतालीयन्याय, वंडापुन्याय, स्थालीपुलाकन्याय &c. To add to the usefulness of the Dictionary I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which attempts to give in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres with Definitions, Schemes in Gaṇas, and Examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody, the Vṛttaratnākara and Chhando-Manjari, but some common metres omitted in those works have been added from the illustrations found in the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi, Sūdraka &c. Colebrooke's Essay on Sanskrit Metres has also given me occasional help. The second Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūti, Bāṇa. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's Subhāshitāvali edited by Dr. Peterson and Pandit Durgā Prasāda, and from Prof. Max Müller's 'India: what it can teach us,' for which my thanks are due to the authors of both the works. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's Ancient Geography, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his English-Sanskrit Dictionary. I had at first intended to add two alphabetical indexes to the principal events and personages occurring in the Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata, but I have had to abandon the project, as the publication of the Dictionary has already been delayed on account of



various causes over which I had no control. In short, I have endeavoured to make the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY as complete, comprehensive, and encyclopedic as was possible within the limits of a single compact volume by condensing a very large amount of matter by means of suitable typographical and other arrangements, and I hope it will be found to be a practically useful and reliable guide in the study of the Sanskrit language.

There is one point which will not fail to strike a careful reader of this Dictionary, which is that there is not the same fulness of treatment in the later portion as in the first 300 or 400 pages. After the vowels had been printed off, I found that they covered no less than 364 pages by themselves, and if the remaining letters of the alphabet had been treated with the same fulness, the volume would have increased to about 2000 pages, and the publication of the work itself would have been delayed by at least one year more. It is obvious that neither time, nor the very cheap price at which the work was offered to subscribers, would have enabled me to carry on the work of compilation on the same scale; and I was, therefore, obliged to endeavour to curtail the matter by occasionally substituting references for quotations without at the same time marring the usefulness of the work, and by abridging explanations of words and the information given about them, while in some cases I have had to keep back matter originally intended for the volume. I hope, however, that this has not to any great extent affected the practical usefulness of the Dictionary, and I trust that if time and circumstances permit, I shall be in a position to make the second edition much more useful, complete, and comprehensive than the first.

The plan and arrangement of the work will be best understood from the 'Directions' which follow. Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are arranged in the alphabetical order of the prepositions so affixed; e.g. प्रस्था or संस्था must be looked for not under स्था, but in its own alphabetical order, and at the head of its own group of derivatives. This system has been followed in this Dictionary with a view to save repetition of equivalents under the derivatives from a root. But if, on trial, it be found to be practically inconvenient, it may be abandoned in the second edition. As in the English-Sanskrit Dictionary, I have here throughout used the *anusvāra* instead of the nasals, (e.g. *anga* or *santāpa* is written not as अङ्ग, सन्ताप, but as अंग, संताप), which practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing. The several contrivances used to effect saving in space will be understood by the reader after very short practice.

It now remains for me to do the grateful duty of acknowledging the help I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit encyclopædia, the *Vâchaspatya* of Professor Tārânâtha Tarkavâchaspati. I have constantly kept it by my side and have freely availed myself of the information contained in it—of course with large curtailments—though I have had to supplement it myself wherever it was found to be defective or insufficient. Several words and senses of words not given in the existing Sanskrit-English lexicons, as also some quotations, particularly from *Udbhaṭa* and *Purāṇas*, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Professor Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. It has been a constant source of help to me, and I have frequently adopted his renderings of words, compound expressions &c., where I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is a good deal in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, and though the plan and scope of the two are essentially different, yet I must gratefully acknowledge the great assistance I have often derived from the learned Professor's invaluable Dictionary. The last work to which also my grateful acknowledgments are due is the German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. The chief distinguishing feature of that great work is that it abounds with quotations and references dealing with almost every branch of Sanskrit literature, but a careful reader will easily see that the works belonging to Vedic literature, such as the four Vedas, Upanishads, Brâhmanas, Aranyakas &c., have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by the authors than works belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents of this Dictionary will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to in the *Wörterbuch*; such as the *Mahāvîracharita*, *Mâlâtî-Mâdhava*, *Uttararâmacharita*, *Kâdambarî*, *Sisupâlavadha*, *Kirâtârjuniya*, *Mudrârâkshasa*, *Veṇîsamhâra*, *Ratnâvalî*, *Kāvya prakāsa*, *Sāṅkarabhâshya*, *Bhāminîvilāsa*, *Vikramāṅkadevacharita*, *Gangālaharî* &c. Indeed, the great majority of quotations and references are



from my own collection made during the last seven or eight years ; and I have even been obliged to keep back a large number of them for want of space. But I must frankly acknowledge that I have freely availed myself of the quotations and references in that Dictionary, where my own collection was defective, particularly in the case of Vedic and Paurāṇic works. I have also occasionally consulted the Dictionaries of H. H. Wilson and Benfey, the former supplying some happy renderings of technical or obscure words. To these authors, as well as to the authors and editors of several other works, which are too many to be here mentioned, from which I have derived occasional help in one form or another, my most grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I may be permitted to express the hope that the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY—which has attempted to give in 1200 closely printed pages of this size matter at least equal in point of *quantity* to that given by Prof. Monier Williams in his Dictionary, but in point of *quality* more reliable, varied, and practically useful, in my humble opinion—will serve the purpose I have had in view in compiling it ; namely, to render to the student of Sanskrit nearly the same service that Webster's or Ogilvie's Dictionary does to the student of English. I have tried to make it easily accessible to the public by issuing a Popular Edition priced at 7 Rupees—a price too low, I believe, for so much matter ; while the Library Edition which, containing the same matter, is printed on superior paper and in better style, and will also have superior binding, will best answer the purposes of the well-to-do persons who can afford to spend 10 or 11 Rupees for such object. In a work of this kind I know there must be several defects and also errors both of omission and commission, and if such persons as will do me the honour of using this Dictionary will be so good as to point out to me places which require corrections, additions or improvements, I shall be very happy to give the suggestions my best consideration in the second edition. But if the Dictionary, even in its present form, be found to be a useful publication, I shall consider my labours more than amply repaid, and shall feel quite refreshed to devote my humble self again, if need be, to the service of the Sanskrit-reading public ; for, says the poet,

क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते.

Poona,  
28th December 1890. }

V. S. APTE.



## DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY.

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order : first the *radical* or primitive word in large black type in all its different parts of speech ; and then the several derivatives in smaller type. In some cases these derivatives are given in their own alphabetical order for the sake of clearness.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; *e. g.* वीर, साधु, सत्. The same is done in the case of compounds, but within brackets.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; *e. g.* हर, हि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given under the noun or adjective, *e. g.* उत्तरेण under उत्तर. In some cases they are given within brackets before the compounds, if any.

5. The several meanings of a word, where they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere *shades* of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has not, of course, been possible to do so in *every* case, but the system has been generally followed.

7. (a) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their *second* members, the black dash before them denoting that first word ; *e. g.* -होत्र under अग्नि means अग्नि-होत्र, -अधिकारिन् under उत्तर means उत्तराधिकारिन्.

*N. B.* In giving compounds, the changes, which the final letters undergo, *e. g.* the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; *e. g.* -अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर, -गतिः under अधस्, for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets ; see धनुस्, पुनस्, वाच्. &c.

(b) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these letter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound ; *e. g.* °इन्द्र, °राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्विइन्द्र or द्विराज, but for द्विजेंद्र or द्विजराज.

(c) All *aluk* compounds (*e. g.* आत्मनेपद, कुशेशय, परस्मैपद, मनासिज, शस्याः पुत्रः, हविस्पृश &c.) are given separately in their proper places, but under the radical word.

8. All words formed by Kṛit or Taddhita affixes are given separately ; thus कूलंक्रव, भयंकर, अन्नमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not as compounds under कूल, भय &c. but as separate words.



9. (a). In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anusvara* neuter gender. Where the nominative singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m. f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m. f.* or *n.*

(b) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first five or six hundred pages, they are given under the leading word after the masculine gender. But where the fem. base enters into compounds, it is invariably given separately; e. g. अजा.

10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives in अ ends in आ, and adjectives ending in इ or उ have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in त्, न्, or स्, form their feminines regularly in ती, नी, or सी; where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.

11. (a). In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, and U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.). Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.

(b). Under each root the 3rd person singular present tense and of the Perfect, Aorist, two Futures and Infinitive in the case of important roots, and the past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy, are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.

(c). Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given separately in their own alphabetical order, except in cases where there are no derivatives from such verbs.

(d). Roots sometimes change their form or *pada* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses, or when preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(e). When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference, (cf. अस्, गुप्, ह् &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (a). All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by तव्य, अनीय and य), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding त्, त्व or य). Where there is any peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(b) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated under the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets [ ]. Here long vowels like â, î, û, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and ॠ are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters; e. g. Pandava and Kripî stand for पण्डव and कृपी.

14. Metres and information about literary and geographical names are given in the Appendices at the end.



## EXPLANATION OF TERMINATIONS USED IN THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

*N. B.* Ter. stands for 'termination', and Tad. for 'Taddhita'.

अ a Kṛit ter. (*f.*); as in जिगमिषा.  
 अङ् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (*f.*) before which no guna or Vṛiddhi takes place; as in भिदा, छिदा, स्पर्धा.  
 अच् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (*m.*); as in पचः; or a Tad. one; as in अर्शसः.  
 अञ् (अ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendant or off-spring' &c.; as in औत्सः, वैदः.  
 अण् (अ) a Tad. ter. used in the same sense; as in जानकी, पार्वती, शैव; also Kṛit.; as in कुम्भकारः.  
 अति (अन्) a Tad. ter. (*f.*) showing number or measure; as in दशत्, पंचत्.  
 अथुच् (अथु) a Kṛit ter. (*m.*); as in वमथुः, वेपथुः, श्वथुः.  
 अनि (अनि) a Kṛit ter. (*f.*); as in अजीविनः.  
 अनीयर् (अनीय) a Kṛit ter. used to form potential passive participles; as in करणीय, इननीय.  
 अप् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (*m.*); as in प्रसः, गरः, भवः, करः; or Tad.; as in अंतर्लोकः.  
 असिच् (अस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अप्रजस्, सुमेधस्.  
 असुन् (अस्) an Un. ter. (*n.*); as in सरस्, तपस्, चेतस्.  
 अस्ताति (अस्तात्) a Tad. ter.; as in अधस्तात्, पुरस्तात्.  
 आच् (आ) a Tad. ter. (*adv.*); as in दक्षिणा, उत्तरा.  
 आट् (आट) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाट.  
 आनुक् (आन्) a feminine termination; as in इंद्राणी, भवानी.  
 आलच् (आल) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाल.  
 आलुच् (आलु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in श्रद्धालु, स्पृह्यालु; or a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in हृदयालु; or 'inability to bear'; as in शीतालु, उष्णालु.  
 इक् (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in पाचिः, भेदिः.  
 इञ् (इ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendants' &c.; as in दाशराथिः, काष्ठीः, द्रौणिः.  
 इट् the augment इ.  
 इतच् (इत्) a Tad. ter. showing 'full of' or 'covered with'; as in तारकितं; कुसुमितः (कुसुमान्यस्य संजातानि स तरुः).  
 इत्नु (इत्नु) a Kṛit ter.; as in स्तनयित्नु.  
 इनच् (इन) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फलिन.  
 इनि (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in धनिन्, दांडिन्; or a Kṛit. ter.; as in प्रजविन्.  
 इमनिच् (इमन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'state or भाव'; as in लाघिमन्, गरिमन्, मदिमन्.

इलच् (इल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फेनिल, पिच्छिल; or an Un. ter.; as in सलिल.  
 इष्टन् (इष्ट) a Tad. ter. used to form superlative degrees of adjectives.  
 इष्णुच् (इष्णु) a Kṛit. ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in भ्राजिष्णु, अलंकारिष्णु, रोचिष्णु; or an Un. ter.; as in देष्णुः.  
 इत्ति (इत्ति) an Un. ter.; as in शोचिस्, ज्योतिस्.  
 ईकक् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in शाक्तीकः, लौहितीकः.  
 ईकञ् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in तार्तीयिक.  
 ईयसुन् (ईयस्) a Tad. ter. used to form comparative degrees of adjectives.  
 ईरच्-न् (ईर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in आंडीरः, कांडीरः; or an Un. ter.; as in हिंसीरः, शरीरः, करीरः.  
 उ (उ) a Kṛit. ter.; as in इच्छुः, जिगमिषुः, भिक्षुः; or an Un. ter. as in तरुः, मरुः, शयुः.  
 उकञ् (उक) a Kṛit. ter. showing 'tendency'; as in पातुकः, स्थायुकः.  
 उण् (उ) a Kṛit or Un. ter.; as in कारुः, वायुः, स्वादुः.  
 उरच् (उर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in दंतुरः.  
 उलच् (उल) an Un. ter.; as in हर्षुल, चटुल.  
 उस्ति, उस्तिन् (उस्) an Un. ter. (*n.*); as in जनुस्, वपुस्, परुस्.  
 उक् (उक्) a Kṛit ter.; as in दंदशूक, जागरूक.  
 ऊङ् (ऊ) a fem. ter.; as in कर्कंधू.  
 ऊट् (ऊ) a substitute; as in द्यूत from दिव्, जूः from ज्वर्.  
 ऊक् (ऊ) an Un. ter.; as in देव.  
 एण्य (एण्य) a Tad. ter.; as in प्रावृषेण्यः.  
 एद्यसुच् (एद्युस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अन्येद्युः, परेद्युः.  
 एनप् (एन) a Tad. ter. (*adv.*); as in दक्षिणेन, उत्तरेण.  
 क (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in किरः, शः, प्रस्थः, or in उपग्रः, निग्रः; or a Tad. ter. (क्) used in various senses; as in अदमकः, राष्ट्रकः, अश्वकः, सुवर्णकः, तूष्णीकः.  
 कक् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in वाराहकः.  
 कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in मद्रकः, देवदत्तकः.  
 कप् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in व्यूढोरस्कः, नदीमातृकः.  
 कि (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in चक्रिः, जग्मिः, ददिः, जलधिः.  
 कुरच् (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in भिदुर, विदुर.  
 क्त (त changed to न) the ter. of the past passive participle; as in हत, गत, ज्ञात.  
 क्तवतु (क्तवत्) the ter. of the past active participle; as in हतवत्.  
 क्तिच्-न् (क्ति) a Kṛit ter. (*f.*) forming abstract nouns



from roots; as in कृतिः, मतिः, गतिः.

कृ ( नु ) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition'; as in गृध्र, क्षिप्र, वस्नु.

कमरच् ( मर ) a Kṛitter.; as in वस्मर, स्मर.

कथच् ( य ) a denominative ter. ( P. ); as in पुत्रीयति.

कथङ्-ष् ( य ) a denominative ter.; as in भृशापने, पार्थायते.

कथप् ( य ) a Kṛit ter.; as in कृत्य, स्तुत्य.

कृ ( रु ) a Kṛit ter.; as in भीरु.

कृ-कृ-कन् ( रु-लु-क ) a Kṛit ter.; as in भीरु ( लु ) क.

कनिप् ( वन् ) a Kṛit or Up. ter.; as in सुधीवन्, शिवन्, कु-वन्.

करप् ( वर ) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition'; as in इत्वर, सृत्वर, गत्वर.

क्रिन्-प् ( व् or वि ) a Kṛit ter. added to roots, but which is usually omitted; as in स्मृक्, वृक्, संगृह्, वाक् &c.

कस्न ( स्न ) an Up. ter.; as in अक्ष्णं, कृत्स्नं.

ख ( ईन ) a Tad. ter.; as in कुलीन.

खच्-श् ( अ ) a Kṛit ter. before which a nasal is inserted; as in स्तनंधयः, प्रियंवदः, नाडिधमः.

खञ् ( ईन ) a Tad. ter.; as in माहाकुलीन.

गकन्-न् ( ग ) an Up. ter.; as in मुहः, गंगा.

ग्मिनि ( ग्मिन् ) a Tad. ter.; as in वाग्मिन्.

गस्तु ( स्तु ) a Kṛit ter.; as in जिष्णु, स्थास्तु.

घ ( अ ) a Kṛit ter.; as in गोचरः, उरश्छदः; or a Tad. ter. ( इय ); as in यज्ञिय, महेंद्रिय.

घञ् ( अ ) a Kṛit ter. used to form abstract nouns from roots, before which the final vowel and penultimate अ generally undergo Vṛiddhi, and the penultimate short guṇa; as in हरः, त्यागः, पाकः, क्षेपः.

घिनुण् ( इन् ) a Kṛit ter.; as in त्यागिन्, योगिन्, भोगिन्.

घुरच् ( उर ) a Kṛit ter.; as in भंगुर.

ङीप् ( ई ) a fem. ter.; as in गतवती, मृगी.

ङीष् ( ई ) a fem. ter.; as in कल्माषी, सरंगी.

चणप् ( चण ) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचणः.

चानश् ( आन ) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in निग्नान, भुञ्जान.

चुं-चं-चुप् ( चुं-चुं-चु ) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचुं.

चिव् a name of a termination; see अभूततद्भाव.

छ ( ईय ) a Tad. ter.; as in त्वदीय, मदीय.

ञ ( अ ) a Tad. ter.; as in पौर्वशालः.

ज्य ( य ) a Tad. ter.; as in पांचजन्यः, कौविदार्यः.

ट ( अ ) a Kṛit ter.; as in सेनाचरः, पुरस्सरः.

टाप् ( आ ) a fem. ter.; as in अत्रा, वंध्या.

इद्युल् ( तन ) a Tad. ter. showing 'pertaining to'; as in दिवातन, सायंतन, इदानींतन.

इक् ( इक ) a Tad. ter.; as in रौचनिकः, रैवतिकः.

इञ् ( इक ) a Tad. ter.; as in दैनिक, नैशिक, पैतृक.

ठन् ( इक ) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession' &c.; as in धनिकः, शक्तिकः.

ड ( अ ) a Kṛit ter. before which the final consonant of a root is usually dropped; as in अंतगः, दूरगः.

इतमच् ( अतम ) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of many'; as in कतम.

इतर ( अतर ) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of two'; as in कतर, एकतर.

डु ( उ ) a Kṛit ter.; as in विभुः, प्रभुः.

इलच् ( वल ) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in नडुल.

ढ ( एय ) a Tad. ter.; as in शिलेय, सभेय.

ढक् ( एय ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descended or born from'; as in गांनेयः, माहेयः, नादेयः.

ढकञ् ( एयक ) a Tad. ter.; as in बाहुकुलेयकः.

ढञ् ( एय ) a Tad. ter.; as in गार्ष्टेयः.

ण ( अ ) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्राहः, ज्वालः.

णमुल् ( अम् ) the termination of a particular kind of gerund; as in कारं, स्मारंस्मारं.

णिच् ( इ ) the termination of the causal.

णिनि ( इन् ) a Kṛit ter.; as in ग्राहिन्, पायिन्, स्थायिन्.

ण्य ( य ) a Tad. ter.; as in दैत्यः, सांकारयः.

ण्यत् ( य ) a termination of the potential passive participle; as in कार्ये, हास्य.

ण्वुल् ( अक ) a Kṛit ter.; as in प्रमाहिक.

तरप्, तमप् ( तर, तम ) terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees.

तसिल् ( तस् ) a ter. of the ablative case; as in मूलतः, सर्वतः.

तातिल् ( ताति ) a Tad. ter.; as in शिताति, सर्वताति.

तुट् ( त् ) the augment inserted before अन; as in सायंतनः.

तुनुन् ( तुम् ) the ter. of the infinitive mood.

तृच् ( तृ ) a Kṛit ter. of agency; as in कर्ता, भोक्ता.

त्यक् ( त्य ) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्चात्यः, दक्षिणात्यः.

त्यप् ( त्य ) a Tad. ter.; as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य.

त्रल् ( त्र ) a Tad. ter. ( adv. ); as in कुत्र, सर्वत्र, तत्र.

था-थाल् ( था ) a Tad. ter. showing 'manner'; as in सर्वथा, पूर्वथा.

वृञ्च ( वृञ्च ) } Tad. ter. showing 'measure or  
द्वयसञ्च ( द्वयस ) } height', as in जानुद्वय, ऊरुद्वय, ऊरुद्वयस, गजद्वयस.

नङ् ( न ) a Kṛit ter.; as in यज्ञः, प्रव्रनः, यत्नः.

नुक् ( न ) the augment न्; as in धूयति, प्रीणयति.

पुक् ( प् ) the augment प्; as in रोषयति, ज्ञापयति.

फक्, फञ् ( आयन ) Tad. ter.; as in नाडायनः, वात्स्यायनः, आश्वलायनः.

म ( म ) a Tad. ter.; as in मध्यम, आदिम, द्रुमः.

मनुप् ( मन् ) a possessive ter.; as in अग्निमन्, श्रीमन्; ( changed to वत् ).

मयट् ( मय ) a Tad. ter.; as in काष्ठमय, जलमय.

मात्रच् ( मात्र ) a Tad. ter. showing 'measure'; as in ऊरुमात्र, गजमात्र.

मिनि ( मिन् ) a possessive ter.; as in गोमिन्.

मुम् ( म् ) the augment म्; as in रात्रिचर, स्तनंधयः.

य ( य ) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्या, वात्या, धूम्या, or in सभ्यः, शरण्यः.

यङ् ( य ) a ter. of the frequentative; as in बोभूयते.



यञ् (य) a Tad. ter.; as in वात्स्यः, गार्ग्यः.  
 यत् (य) a Kṛit. ter.; as in भय्य, गेय, चय.  
 र (र) a possessive ter.; as in मधुर, कुंजर; also a Kṛit. ter.; as in नम्र, दीप, कम्र, शुभ्र, हिंस्र.  
 लच् (ल) a Tad. ter.; as in अंसल, मांसल.  
 ल्यु (अन) a Kṛit ter. showing 'agency'; as in नंदनः, मदनः.  
 ल्युट् (अन) a Kṛit ter. forming abstract nouns; as in गमनं, भवनं, प्रमाणं.  
 वनिप् (वन्) a Kṛit ter.; as in यज्वन्, धीवन्.  
 वरच् (वर) a Kṛit ter.; as in ईश्वर, स्थावर.  
 वलच् (वल) a Tad. ter.; as in शिखावलः, रजस्वलः.  
 विनि (विन्) a possessive ter.; as in पयस्विन्, पशस्विन्, मेधाविन्, स्रग्विन्.  
 वुञ् (अक) a Kṛit ter.; as in निंदकः, हिंसकः, or a Tad. ter.; as in औट्कं, राजकं, औरध्रकं.  
 वुन् (अक) a Kṛit ter. as in सरकः, लवकः.

श (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in क्रिया, विदः, or a Tad. ter. (श); as in लोमशः.  
 शट् (अत्) a ter. of the present participle of Parasmaipada; as in पचन्, विदन्.  
 शानच् (आन or मान) a ter. of the present participle of the Atmanepada; as in पचमानः.  
 ष, षच् (अ) added at the end of comp.; as in त्रिमूर्धः, पद्माक्षः.  
 षकन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in पथिकः.  
 ष्टन् (च) a Kṛit ter. showing 'instrument or means' of an action; as in वक्त्रं, शस्त्रं, वस्त्रं, पात्रं, योज्त्रं, दंष्ट्रा.  
 ष्टच् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in कुसीदिकः.  
 ष्टन्-ष्टल् (इक) Tad. ter.; as in पथिकः, आकर्षिकः.  
 ष्फ (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in कात्यायनी.  
 व्यञ् (य) a Tad. ter. showing 'state (भाव)'; as in चातुर्यं, सौंदर्यं.  
 सन् (स) the ter. of the desiderative.  
 इ a Tad. ter. (adv.); as in इह.

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*Note.*—The ERRATA will be separately published hereafter.







# A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

## I.

### Of the names of works or authors.

*N. B.*—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to or mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Ait Br....	Aitareya Brâhmaṇa ( Bombay ).	Dáy. B., Dày.	Dáyabhāga.
Ak, ...	Amarakosha. ( „ ).	D. Bhāg...	Devībhāgavata.
A. L. ...	Anandalaharī.	Dhan. V...	Dhananjayavijaya.
Amaru. ...	Amarusataka.	Dharm. ...	Dharmaviveka.
Apast. ...	Apastamba.	Dhūrt. ...	Dhūrtasamāgama.
A. R. ...	Anargharāghava ( published in the Kāvya-mālā ).	Dk. ...	Dasakumāracharita ( Bombay ).
Ary. S. ...	Aryavidyāsudhākara ( Bombay ).	D. R. ...	Dasarūpa ( Hall's Edition ).
Aryā. S. ...	Aryāsaptasatī ( published in the Kāvya-mālā ).	Dri. S. ...	Dṛiṣṭāntasataka.
Asvad. ...	Asvadhātī ( published in the Subhāshitaratnākara ).	Gaut. S. } or Gaut. Sūt. }	Gautamasūtra.
Asval. ...	Asvalāyana's Sūtras.	Ghaṭ. ...	Ghaṭakarparakāvya.
Av....	Atharva-veda.	Gīt. ...	Gītagovinda.
Baudhāy.	Baudhāyana.	G. L. ...	Gangālaharī.
Bg. ...	Bhagavadgītā ( Bombay ).	G. M. ...	Gaṇaratnamahodadhi of Var-dhamāna.
Bh. ...	Bhartrihari's three Satakas ( the figures 1., 2., 3. after Bh. denoting Śringāra°, Nīti°, and Vairāgya° ).	Golādh....	Golādhyāya.
Bhav. P. ...	Bhavishyottara Purāṇa.	H. ...	Hitopadesa ( Nirṇaya Sāgara Edition ).
Bhāg. ...	Bhāgavata ( Bombay ).	Halāy. ...	Halāyudha.
Bhār. Ch. ...	Bhāratachampū ( Bombay ).	Hariv. ...	Harivamsa.
Bhāshā P. ...	Bhāshāparichchheda.	Hch. ...	Harshacharita.
Bhāva P. ...	Bhāvaprakāśa.	H. D. ...	Hamsadūta.
Bij. ...	Bījagaṇita.	Hem. ...	Hemachandra.
Bk. ...	Bhaṭṭikāvya.	Isop. ...	Isopanishad.
B. R. ...	Bālarāmāyana ( Benares ).	J. N. V....	Jaiminīyanyāyamālāvistara ( Goldstücker's Edition ).
B. and R. ...	Böthlingk and Roth.	K. ...	Kādambarī ( Bombay ).
Bri. S. } Bri. S. }	Varāhamihira's Bṛihatsamhitā.	Kām... ..	Kāmandakinītisāra.
Bri. Kath...	Bṛihat-kathā.	Kāsi... ..	Kāśikāvṛitti ( Benares ).
Br. Sūt. ...	Brahmasūtras.	Karpūr. ...	Karpūramanjārī ( published in the Kāvya-mālā ).
Bri. Ar. Up. } Bri. Up. }	Bṛihadāraṇyakopanishad.	Kaṭh... ..	Kaṭhopanishad.
Bv. ...	Bhāminīvilāsa ( Bombay ).	Kāty. ...	Kātyāyana.
Chand K....	Chandakausika.	Kaus. ...	Kausikasūtra.
Chand M. ...	Chhandomanjarī.	Kaus. Br. ...	Kaushītaki Brâhmaṇa.
Chandr. ...	Chandrāloka.	Kaus. Up. ...	Kaushītakyupanishad.
Chāp. ...	Chāpakyasataka.	Kāv... ..	Kāvya-darsa.
Chât. ...	Chātakāshṭaka ( in two parts. )	Kāvya-l... ..	Kāvya-lamkāra ( published in the Kāvya-mālā ).
Ch. P. ...	Chaurapanchāśikā.	Ken... ..	Kenopanishad.
Ch. Up. ...	Chhândogyopanishad.	Ki. ...	Kirātārjunīya.
		Kîr. K. ...	Kîrtikaumudī ( Bombay ).
		K. P. ...	Kāvya-prakāśa.



Ks. ... ..	Kathâsaritsâgara.	Sar. K. ... ..	Sarasvatîkanthâbharâṇa.
Ku. ... ..	Kumârasambhava (Bombay).	Sarva. S. ... ..	} Sarvadarsanasamgraha.
Kull. ... ..	Kullûka.	Sar. S. ... ..	
Kusum....	Kusumânjali.	Sat. Br. ... ..	Satapatha Brâhmaṇa.
Kuval. ... ..	Kuvalayânanda.	Sây. ... ..	Sâyana.
Lîlâ. ... ..	Lîlâvatî.	S. B. ... ..	Sârîrabhâshya.
M. ... ..	Mâlavikâgnimitra (Bombay).	S. D. ... ..	Sâhityadarpaṇa.
Mâdh. N. ...	Mâdhavanidâna.	Si. ... ..	Sisupâlavadha.
Mahân. ... ..	Mahânâṭaka.	Sid. Mukt. } or Muktâ. }	Siddhântamuktâvali.
Mâl. ... ..	Mâlatîmâdhava (Bombay).	Sid. Sir. ... ..	Siddhântasiromaṇi.
Malli. ... ..	Mallinâtha.	Sik ... ..	Sikshâ.
Mâṇḍ. ... ..	Mâṇḍûkyopanishad.	Siva P. ... ..	Siva Purâṇa.
Mârk. P. ...	Mârkaṇḍeya Purâṇa.	Sk. ... ..	Siddhânta-Kaumudî (Bombay).
Mb. ... ..	Mahâbhârata ( Bombay ).	Skanda. P. ...	Skanda Purâṇa.
Mbh. ... ..	Mahâbhâshya (Bombay).	S. L. ... ..	Sudhâlaharî ( published in the Kâvyamâlâ ).
Me. ... ..	Meghadûta ( Bombay ).	Srut. ... ..	Srutabodha.
Med. ... ..	Medinîkosha.	S. Til. ... ..	Sṛṅgâratilaka.
Mit. ... ..	Mitâksharâ ( Bombay ).	Subh. ... ..	Subhâshitaratnâkara (Bombay).
Mîm. ... ..	Mîmâmsâ.	Subhâsh... ..	Subhâshita.
Mk. ... ..	Mṛichehhakâṭika	Subh. Ratn. ...	Subhâshitaratnabhândâgâra (Bombay)
Moha M. ...	Mohamudgara.	Sûrya S. ... ..	Sûryasiddhânta.
Ms. ... ..	Manusmṛiti.	Susr. ... ..	Susruta.
Mu. ... ..	Mudrârâkshasa ( Bombay ),	Sv.... ... ..	Sâma-veda.
Mugdha. ...	Mugdhabodha.	Svet. Up. ... ..	Svetâsvataropanishad.
Muṇḍ. ... ..	Muṇḍakopanishad.	Tarka K. ... ..	Tarkakaumudî ( Bombay ).
Mv. ... ..	Mahâvîracharita (Borooah's Edition).	Trik. ... ..	Trikâṇḍasesha.
N. ... ..	Naishadhacharita.	T. S. ... ..	Tarkasamgraha ( Bombay ).
Nâg. ... ..	Nâgânanda.	Tv. ... ..	Târânâtha's Vâchaspatyam.
Nala. ... ..	Nalopâkhyâna (Bombay).	U. ... ..	Uttararâmacharita.
Nalod. ... ..	Nalodaya.	Udb... ... ..	Udbhaṭa.
Nir. ... ..	Nirukta.	Ud. D. ... ..	Uddhavadûta.
Nîti. ... ..	Nîtisâra.	Ud. S. ... ..	Uddhavasandesa.
Nîtipr. ... ..	Nîtipradîpa.	Ujjval. ... ..	Ujjvaladatta.
P. ... ..	Pânini's Ashtâdhyâyî.	Un. ... ..	Unâdisûtras.
Pad. D. ....	Padânkadûta.	Up. } ... ..	Upanishad.
P. P. ... ..	Pârvatîparinaya.	Upan. } ... ..	
P. R. ... ..	Prasannarâghava.	V. ... ..	Vikramorvasîyam (Bombay )
Prab. ... ..	Prabodhachandrodaya (Bombay).	Vâgb. ... ..	Vâgbhaṭa.
Prasna. Up. ...	Prasnopanishad.	Vais... ... ..	Vaiseshika.
Priy. D. ... ..	Priyadarsikâ ( Bombay ).	Vais. Sût. ... ..	Vaiseshikasûtras.
Pt. ... ..	Panchatantra ( Bombay )	Vâj ... ..	Vâjasaneyi Samhitâ.
R. ... ..	Raghuvamsa (Bombay).	Vâk. P. ... ..	Vâkyapadîya.
Râj. P. ... ..	Râjaprasasti.	Vall. Subh. ...	Vallabhadeva's Subhâshitâvali (Bombay)
Râj. T. ... ..	Râjataranginî.	Vâs. ... ..	Vâsavadattâ (Hall's Edition).
Râm. ... ..	Râmâyana (Bombay).	Vb. ... ..	Viddhasâlabbhanjikâ (Bombay).
Ras. M. ... ..	Rasamanjarî.	Ve. .... ... ..	Veṇîsamhâra.
Ratn. ... ..	Ratnâvalî ( Bombay ).	Vedânta P. ...	Vedântaparibhâshâ.
R. G. ... ..	Rasagangâdhara ( published in the Kâvyamâlâ ).	Vet. ... ..	Vetâlapanchavimsati.
Rs. ... ..	Rîtusamhâra ( Bombay ).	Vid. ... ..	Vidagdhamukhamandana.
Rv. ... ..	Rigveda (Max Müller's Edition).	Vikr. ... ..	Vikramânkadevacharita (Bombay).
S. ... ..	Sakuntalâ (Bombay ).	Vîr. M. ... ..	Vîramitrodaya.
Sabdak .. ...	Sabdakalpadruma.	V. May. ... ..	Vyavahâramayûkha (Mr. Mand- lik's Edition).
Sân. K. ... ..	} Sânkhyakârikâ.		
Sânkhya K. ...			
Sân. S. ... ..	Sânkhyasûtra.		



Vop. or Bop.	...	Vopadeva.
V. P.	...	Vishṇu Purāṇa.
V. Ratn	...	Vṛittaratnākara.
Vṛind. S.	...	Vṛindāvanasataka.
V. Sah.	...	Vishṇusahasranāma.

Y.	...	Yājñavalkya (Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
Yoga S	...	Yogasūtras.
Yv., Yaj.	...	Yajurveda.

*Note.*—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act, &c., and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

## II.

### Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

A. or Atm.	...	Atmanepada.	loc.	...	Locative.
a.	...	Adjective.	m. or mas.	...	Masculine.
abl.	...	Ablative.	Mar.	...	Marāṭhī.
acc.	...	Accusative.	Math.	...	Mathematics.
adv.	...	Adverb.	Medic.	...	Medicine.
alg.	...	Algebra.	n.	...	Neuter.
Arith.	...	Arithmetic.	N.	...	Name.
A. S.	...	Anglo-Saxon.	Nom.	...	Nominative.
astr.	...	Astronomy.	num. a.	...	Numeral adjective.
astrol.	...	Astrology.	oft.	...	Often times.
Avyayī.	...	Avyayībhāva.	opp.	...	Opposite of.
Bah.	...	Bahuvrīhi.	P.	...	Parasmaipada.
Caus.	...	Causal.	pass.	...	Passive.
cf.	...	Compare.	pers.	...	Persian.
Com.	...	Commentary.	phil.	...	Philosophy.
comp.	...	Compound.	pl.	...	Plural.
dat.	...	Dative.	pot. p.	...	Potential passive participle.
Den.	...	Denominative.	p. p.	...	Past passive participle.
desid.	...	Desiderative.	Pres.	...	Present tense.
du.	...	Dual.	pres. p.	...	Present participle.
e. g.	...	<i>Exempli gratia</i> , for example.	pron. a.	...	Pronominal adjective.
Eng.	...	English.	q. v.	...	<i>quod vide</i> , which see.
Etym., Ety.	...	Etymology.	Rhet.	...	Rhetoric.
f. or fem.	...	Feminine.	sing.	...	Singular.
fig.	...	Figurative.	Subst.	...	Substantive.
fr.	...	From.	s. v.	...	<i>sub voce</i> , see under the word.
freq.	...	Frequentative.	Tat.	...	Tatpurusha.
gen.	...	Genitive.	U.	...	Ubhayapada ( Parasmai, and Atmane.)
Germ.	...	German.	Vart.	...	Vārtika.
Goth.	...	Gothic.	Ved.	...	Vedic.
Gr.	...	Greek.	v. l.	...	Various reading.
gram.	...	Grammar.	Voc.	...	Vocative.
ibid.	...	The same.	=	...	Equal or equivalent to, same as.
i. e.	...	<i>id est</i> , that is.	+	...	Plus.
ind.	...	Indeclinable.	&c.	...	Et cætera.
inf.	...	Infinitive.	o	...	denotes that the rest of the word under consideration is to be supplied; e. g.; °रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य under अनंत means अनंतरत्न &c.
instr.	...	Instrumental.			
L.	...	Latin.			
lit.	...	Literal.			







THE  
PRACTICAL  
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY.

अ

अ

अंश

**अ** The first letter of the Nāgarī Alphabet. —अः [अवति, अतति सात-  
न्येन तिष्ठतीति वा ; अच्-अत् वा, उ Tv.] 1 N.  
of Vishṇu, the first of the three  
sounds constituting the sacred  
syllable ओम् ; अकारो विष्णुरुद्धि उकार-  
स्तु महेश्वरः । मकारस्तु स्मृतो ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु  
त्रयात्मकः ॥ ; for more explanation of  
the three syllables अ, उ, म् see ओम्.—2  
N. of Siva, Brāhmā, Vāyu, or Vaisvā-  
nara. —*ind.* 1 A prefix corresponding  
to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or  
*an*, and joined to nouns, adjectives,  
indeclinables (or even to verbs) as  
a substitute for the negative parti-  
cle नञ्, and changed to अन् before  
vowels except in the word अ-ऋणिन्.  
The senses of न usually enumerat-  
ed are six—(a) सादृश्य 'likeness' or  
'resemblance'; अब्राह्मणः one like a  
Brāhmaṇa (wearing the sacred thread  
&c.), but not a Brāhmaṇa, but a  
Kshatriya, or Vaisya; अनिक्षुः a reed  
appearing like इक्षु, but not a true इक्षु.  
(b) अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want',  
'privation'; अज्ञानं absence of know-  
ledge, ignorance; अक्रोधः, अनङ्गः, अकण्टकः,  
अघटः &c. (c) भेद 'difference' or 'dis-  
tinction'; अपटः not a cloth, some-  
thing different from, or other than,  
a cloth. (d) अल्पता 'smallness',  
'diminution', used as a diminutive  
particle; अनुदरा having a slender  
waist (कृशोदरी or तनुमध्यमा). (e)  
अप्राशस्त्य 'badness', 'unfitness',  
having a depreciative sense; अकालः  
wrong or improper time; अकार्यं not  
fit to be done, improper, unworthy,  
bad act. (f) विरोध 'opposition', 'con-  
trariety'; अनीतिः the opposite of  
morality, immorality; असित not

white, black; असुर not a god, a  
demon &c. These senses are put to-  
gether in the following verse :—  
तत्सादृश्यमभावश्च तदन्यत्वं तदल्पता । अप्रा-  
शस्त्यविरोधश्च नञर्थः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥ See  
न also. With verbal derivatives, such  
as gerunds, infinitives, participles, it  
has usually the sense of 'not'; अदग्ध्वा  
not having burnt; अपश्यन् not seeing;  
so असकृत् not once; अमृषा, अकस्मात्  
&c. Sometimes अ does not affect the  
sense of the second member; अ-पश्चिम  
that which has no last, i.e. last ;  
अनुत्तम having no superior, unsur-  
passed, most excellent ; for examples  
see the words.—2 An interjection of  
(a) Pity (ah!) अ अवद्यं P. I. 1. 14  
Sk. (b) Reproach, censure (fie,  
shame); अपचसि त्वं जाल्म P. VI. 3. 73  
Vart. See अकरणि, अजीवनि also.  
(c) Used in addressing; अ अनंत.  
(d) It is also used as a particle of  
prohibition.—3 The augment pre-  
fixed to the root in the formation of  
the Imperfect, Aorist and Condi-  
tional Tenses.

*N. B.*—The application of this priva-  
tive prefix is practically unlimited ; to  
give every possible case would almost  
amount to a dictionary itself. No at-  
tempt will, therefore, be made to give  
every possible combination of this prefix  
with a following word ; only such words  
as require a special explanation, or such  
as most frequently occur in the liter-  
ature and enter into compounds with  
other words, will be given ; others will  
be found self-explaining when the English  
'in,' 'un,' or 'not,' is substituted for अ  
or अन् before the meaning of the second  
word, or the sense may be expressed by  
'less,' 'free from,' 'devoid or destitute  
of' &c ; अकथ्य unspeakable ; अदर्प with-  
out pride, or freedom from pride ; अप्रग-  
ल्भ not bold ; अभग unfortunate ; अविन

destitute of wealth &c. &c. In many  
cases such compounds will be found ex-  
plained under the second member. Most  
compounds beginning with अ or अन् are  
either Tatpurusha or Bahuvrīhi (to be  
determined by the sense) and should be  
so dissolved.

**अऋणिन्** a. (ऋ being regarded as  
a consonant) Not a debtor, free from  
debt ; दिवसस्याष्टमे भागे शाकं पचति यो  
नरः । अऋणी चाप्रवासी च स वारिचर  
मोदते ॥ Mb. The form अनृणिन् also  
occurs in this sense.

**अंश** 10 U. अंशयति-ते To divide,  
distribute, share among ; also अंशप-  
यति in this sense.

**अंशः** [अंश् अच्] 1 A share, part,  
portion, division ; member ; सकृदंशो  
निपतति Ms. 9.47 ; नुय्यांशः a fourth  
part ; षष्ठं ; ममैवांशो जीवलोके जीव-  
भूतः सनातनः Bg. 15.7 ; भुवमंशाविव  
धर्मयोगतौ R. 8.16 ; अंशान दर्शि-  
तानुकूलता K. 159 partly.—2 A share  
in property, inheritance ; स्वतोंशतः  
Ms. 8.408 ; अनंशौ ह्यवपत्तितौ 9.201 ;  
पदयः कार्याः समांशिकाः Y. 2.115.—3  
The numerator of a fraction ; अन्यो-  
न्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ Līlā. ; sometimes  
used for fraction itself.—4 A degree  
of latitude (or longitude) ; अक्षस्यांशः  
समाख्याताः षट्पुत्तरशतवयसः स च अंशः  
षष्टिकलात्मकः ; कला तु षष्टिविकलात्मिका.  
—5 The shoulder (more generally  
written अंस, q. v.). —6 N. of one of  
the Adityas. The senses of 'party',  
'a share of booty,' 'earnest money',  
which are said to occur in the Veda  
are traceable to 1. above.—**Comp.**—अं-  
शः [ष. त.] a secondary incarnation ;  
part of a portion.—अंशि *adv.* share by  
share.—अवतारः-तरणं [ष. त.] descent  
(on earth) of parts of deities, partial



incarnation; °तार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; °रनिव कृतांतस्य K. 31; उच्चैःश्रवसः 79; so अंशावतीर्णमिव 108; N. of Adhyāyas 64-67 of Adiparvan of Bhārata. —भाज्, —हर, —हारिन् *m. f.* [उप. समास] one who takes or has a share, one entitled to a share in the ancestral property, an heir, a coheir; पिंडद्वौशहरश्चैषां पूर्वाभावे परः परः Y. 2.132; जातोपि दास्यां शूद्रेण कामतौशहरो भवेत् 133. —विवर्तिन् *a.* [स. त.] slightly turned away, or turned away towards the shoulder; मुखमंशविवर्ति पद्मलाक्ष्याः S. 3.26 v. 1. for अंसविवर्ति. —सवर्णनं [ष. त.] reduction of fractions to the same denominator (अतुल्यच्छेदयो राशयोः समच्छेदकरणं) अन्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ राशयोः समच्छेदविधानमेवम् Līlā. —स्वरः the keynote.

अंशकः [अंश-ण्वल्; अंशिका *f.*] 1 One having a share, a coheir, relative. —2 (स्वार्थे कन्) A share, portion, division; त्रिंशदंशकस्तथा राशेर्भागइत्यभिधीयते; द्विभर्तृका मेषनवांशके स्यात्, वृषांशके सा पशुशीलयुक्ता. —कं A solar day.

अंशाल *a.* [अंश लाति; ला-क] 1 Having, or entitled to, a share (अंशग्राहक). —2 अंसल, q. v.

अंशानं [अंश-ल्यट्] Act of dividing.

अंशयितृ *m.* (अंश-तृच्) A divider, sharer.

अंशिन् *a.* [अंश-इनि] 1 A sharer, coheir; (पुनर्विभागकरणे) सर्वे वा श्युः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114 entitled to the same share. —2 Having parts or members (अवयविन्); अंशिनः स्वांशगत्यंताभावं प्रति मृषात्मतां—V. Paribhāṣhā.

अंश्य *a.* [अंश-कर्मणि यत्] Divisible.

अंशुः [अंश-मृग० कु.] 1 A ray, beam of light; चंड°, घर्म° hot-rayed, the sun; सूर्यांशुभिर्भिन्नमिवारविंदं Ku. 1.32; lustre, brilliance; रत्न°, नख° &c. —2 A point or end. —3 A small or minute particle. —4 End of a thread. —5 A filament, especially of the Soma plant (Ved). —6 Garment; decoration. —7 N. of a sage or of a prince. —8 Speed, velocity (वेग). —Comp. —जालं a collection of rays, a blaze or halo of light. —धरः, —पतिः, —भृत्, —बाणः, —भर्तृ, —स्वामी the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays). —पटं a kind of silken cloth (अंशुना सूक्ष्मसूत्रेण युक्तं पटं) Y. 1.186, Ms. 5.120. —माला a garland of light, halo. —मालिन् *m.* [अंशवः मालेव, ततः अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1. the sun (wreathed with, surrounded by, rays). 2. the number twelve. 3. having a collection of rays. —हस्तः [अंशुः हस्त इव यस्य] the sun (who draws up water from the earth by

means of his 1000 hands in the form of rays).

अंशुमन् *a.* [अंशु-अस्त्यर्थे मत्तप्] 1 Luminous, radiant; उज्जातिषां रविरंशुमान् Bg. 10.21. —2 Pointed. —3 Fibrous, abounding in filaments (Ved.). —*m.* (मान्) 1 The sun; वालखिल्यैरिवांशुमान् R. 15.10, Ki. 11. 6, Y. 3. 144; sometimes the moon also. —2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjasa and father of Dilipa. —3 N. of a mountain; भृत्फला N. of a plant कदली Musa Sapientum or Paradisiaca. —ती 1 N. of a plant सालपर्णी (Mar. डवला, सालवण) Hedysarum Gangeticum. —2 N. of the river Yamunā.

अंशुकं [अंशवः सूत्राणि विषयो यस्य; अंशु ऋदयादि क] 1 A cloth, garment in general; स्तन° a breast-cloth; सितांशुका V. 3. 12; यत्रांशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः S. 1. 34. —2 A fine or white cloth; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमकिसलयान्यंशुकानीव वातैः Me. 62; usually silken or muslin. —3 An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment; कररुद्धनीविगलदंशुकाः स्त्रियः Si. 13. 31. —4 A leaf. —5 Mild or gentle blaze of light (नातिदीप्ति) (कः also; स्वार्थे कन्.).

अंशुल *a.* Radiant, luminous. —लः [अंशु प्रभां बुद्धिप्रतिभां लाति, ला-क] N. of the sage Chāṇakya; of any sage.

अंसं अंसयति, अंसापयति See अंश.

अंसः [अंस कर्मभावादौ अच्] 1 A part, portion; See अंश. —2 The shoulder, shoulder-blade. —3 N. of a Prince. (—सौ) The two angles of an altar. [cf. Goth. *amsa*; L. *ansa*, humerus; Gr. *asilla*.] —Comp. —कूटः [अंसः कूट इव बृहत्त्वात्] a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders; राजन्योच्चांसकूटक्रथनपदुरदधोरधारः कुठारः Prab. 1. 7 —जं [उप. स.] 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. 2. a bow. —फलकः the upper part of the spine. —भारः (अंसे०) [अंस धृतो भारः शाक. त. वा अलुक्] a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder. —भारिक, —भारिन् *a.* (अंसे०) [भार्यादि गण, अंस (से) भारेण हरति; छन्] bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder. —विवर्तिन् *a.* [उप. स.] turned towards the shoulders; मुखमंसविवर्ति पद्मलाक्ष्याः S. 3.26.

अंसल *a.* [अंस लच्, बलवति इत्यर्थे; P. V. 2. 98] Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युगव्यायतबाहुरंसलः R. 3. 34; भुजेन उपैतु योगं पुनरंसलेन 16. 84; पुरुषप्रयत्नदुश्चलं Dk. 169.

अंस्य *a.* [अंसे भवः अंस-यत्.] Belonging to the shoulder; ये अंस्या ये अंग्याः सूचिकाः Rv. 1. 191.7.

अंह 1 A अंहते, अंहितुं To go; approach; set out, Bk. 3.25, 46; 14.51, 4.4. &c. —Caus. 1 To send; तमांजिहन्मैथिलयज्ञभूमि Bk. 2. 40, 15.75. —2 To shine. —3 To speak.

अंहुर *a.* [अंह-मृद्रादिउरच्] Moving (गतियुक्त); Rv. 10.5.6; distressed, straitened, sinful (?).

अंहरण *a.* Ved. distressing, troublesome; sinful; straitened. —णं A sin, distress (?).

अंहोयु *a.* Troublesome, free from sin (?).

अंहतिः —ती *f.* [हन्-अति, अंहादेशश्च; हंतैरतिः स्यादंहादेशश्च भातोः Up. 4.62; हंति दुरितमनया दानं] 1 A gift. —2 Anxiety, trouble, care, distress, illness (Ved).

अंहस् *a.* अंहः-हसी &c. [अम् असन् हुक्च Up. 4.212, अमति गच्छति प्रायश्चित्तेन] 1 A sin; सहसा संहतिमंहसां विहंशुं ...अलं Ki.5.17; कृतः कृतार्थोस्मि निबर्हितांहसा Si. 1.29; leaving one's religion or duty (स्वधर्मत्याग). —2 Trouble, anxiety, care. [cf. अघ, आगस्; Gr. *agos*; *ahos*]. °मुच् *a.* freeing from distress.

अंहसस्पतिः Ved. The intercalary month (lord of distress or perplexity ?)

अंहस्वत् *a.* Sinful.

अंहितिः —ती *f.* [अंहं किन् प्रहादित्वा इद Tv.] A gift.

अंह *a.* [अंह मृग० कु] Ved. Sinful, wicked, injurious (पापकारिन्, हननशीलः) strait, narrow (?). —हु *a.* 1 Anxiety, distress; sin, crime (?). —2 Pudendum Muliebre (?). [cf. L. *angustus*, *anxius*; Goth. *aggvus*]. —भेद-दी having a narrow slit; having the pudendum divided (?).

अंहिः [अंह वंक्रयादि किन्, अंहते गच्छत्यनेन] 1 A foot. —2 The root of a tree, cf. अंघ्रि. —3 The number four. —Comp. —पः 'foot-drinker', a tree; (मूलेन पिबति सिक्तोयं). —स्कंधः [अंहः स्कंध इव] the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अक् 1 P (अकति) To go, move tortuously like a serpent [cf. L. *angulus*, Gr. *agkai*].

अक *a.* Moving tortuously.

अकं [न कं सुखं] Absence of happiness; pain, misery; (as in नाक न अकं दुःखं यत्र;) sin नास्ति कं सुखं यस्मात्.

अकच *a.* [न. ब.] Bald. —चः N. of Ketu (the descending node), who



is represented as a headless trunk. Tr. explains it thus : अकाय दुःखाय चायते ; चाय-ड ; केतुग्रहस्य उदयेन लोकोपग्रहस्य शास्त्रप्रसिद्धिः ; e. g. उपग्रवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2.32.

**अकडमं, अकथहं, चक्रं** N. of a mystical circle (चक्र) or diagram with the letters of the alphabet, such as अ, क, ड, म, अ, क, थ, ह &c. written therein and used in determining the auspicious or inauspicious stars of a person ; (ग्राह्यगोपालमंत्रस्य-तंत्रोक्त-मंत्रग्रहणार्थ-तत्तन्मंत्राणां शुभाशुभविचारोपयोगी चक्रभेदः Tv.)

**अकथित** a. 'Not told,' not otherwise mentioned by way of any of the other case-relations, such as अपादान &c ; a name given to the indirect (गौण) object governed by verbs like दुह्, याच् &c.

**अकनिष्ठ** a. Not the youngest (such as eldest, middle) ; elder, superior. — **घः** [अके वेदनिदारूपे पापे निष्ठा यस्य सः] N. of Buddha Gautama ; of a deified Buddhist saint (pl. in this latter sense.) — **Comp.** — **पः** (गः also) [अकनिष्ठान् बुद्धान् पातीति ; पा-क.] N. of Buddha, lord of Buddhists.

**अकन्या** [न. त.] No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer ; **अकन्येति** वुयः कन्यां ब्रूयात् द्वेषेण मानवः Ms. 8. 225. 6.

**अकम्पन** a. [न. त.] Not shaking. — **नः** N. of a Rākshasa.

**अकंपित** a. [न. त.] Unshaken, firm, resolute ; not tremulous. — **तः** N. of a Jaina or Buddha saint, a pupil of the last Tirthamkāra (कंपितं बुद्धिवृत्तेऽलानं तज्जास्ति यस्य).

**अकर** a. [न. व.] 1 Handless, maimed. — 2 Exempt from tax or duty. — 3 [न. त.] Not doing or acting ; not disposed to work, ceasing from work. — **रा** N. of a plant आमलकी, Emblic Myrobalan, Phyllanthus Emblica (अकं दुःखं सेवनात् लोकानां राति गृह्णाति नाशयतीति ; रा-क Tv.)

**अकरणं** [कृ-भावे ल्यट् न. त.] Not doing, absence of action ; **अकरणात्** मंदकरणं श्रेयः ; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never". — **ण** a. [न. व.] 1 Not artificial, natural. — 2. Devoid of all organs, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

**अकरणिः** f. [नञ्-कृ-आक्रोशे अनिः ; आक्रोशे नञि अनिः P. III. 3.112.] Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations ;

tions ; तस्याकरणिरेवास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed, or experience a failure !

**अकर्ण** a. [नास्ति कर्णे यस्य] 1 Devoid of ears ; deaf. — 2 Destitute of Karna ; अनर्जुनमकर्णं वाजगदद्येति निश्चितः Mb. — **र्णः** A serpent (तस्य चक्षुषैव श्रवणात्, hence also called चक्षुःश्रवाः)

**अकर्ण्य** a. [न. त.] Not fit for the ears ; not in the ears.

**अकर्तन** a. [कृत्-भावे ल्यट् न. त.] 1 Not cutting. — 2 [कृत्-युच् न. व. ; उच्चस्थ फलं कर्तितुं शीलमस्य Tv.] Dwarfish.

**अकर्तृ** m. [न. त.] Not an agent ; **अकर्तरि च कारके** P. III. 3.19 ; **पुरुषोऽकर्ता भोक्ता** Sāṅkhya ; a subordinate agent ; **ऽत्वं-ता** an inferior or subordinate position.

**अकर्मन्** a. [न. व.] 1 Without work, idle ; inefficient. — 2 Disqualified for performing the necessary rites, wicked, degraded ; **अकर्मा दस्युरभि नो** Rv. 10. 22. 8. — 3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense **अकर्मक.** — **न.** (र्म). 1 Absence of work ; absence of necessary observances ; neglect of essential observances ; inaction ; **कर्मणो ह्यपि बोद्धव्यं बोद्धव्यं च विकर्मणः । अकर्मणश्च बोद्धव्यं गहना कर्मणो गतिः** Bg. 4. 17, 18. — 2 An improper act ; crime, sin.

**Comp.** — **अन्वित** a. 1. unengaged, unoccupied, idle. 2. criminal. — **कृत्** a. free from action, or doing an improper act. — **भोगः** 1. enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action. 2. renunciation of self-righteousness. — **शील** a. lazy, indolent.

**अकर्मक** a. [नास्ति कर्म यस्य व. कप्] Intransitive ; **फलव्यापारयोरेकनिष्ठतायामकर्मकः** Hari ; (f) अकर्मिका ; **प्रसिद्धे-रविवक्षातः कर्मणोऽकर्मिका क्रिया** *ibid.*

**अकर्मण्य** a. [न. त.] 1 Unable to work, inefficient, unfit for work. — 2 Unfit to be done.

**अकल** a. [नास्ति कला अवयवो यस्य] Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

**अकलक** a. [नास्ति कल्को यत्र] 1 Free from sediment, pure. — 2 Sinless. — **ल्का** Moonlight.

**अकल्कता** Honesty, integrity.

**अकलकन** -क a. [नास्ति कल्कनं दंभः, कल्को वा यस्मिन्] Free from pride, humble, modest ; honest.

**अकल्प** a. [न. व.] 1 Uncontrolled, not subject to control or rules, unrestrained, untempered. — 2 Weak, unable. — 3 Incomparable.

**अकल्पित** a. [न. त.] Not artificial or manufactured ; natural, genuine.

**अकल्य** a. [कलासु साधुः कल्यः निरामयः न. त.] 1 Unwell, ill, indisposed. — 2 [कल्यते इति कल्-यत् कल्यं मिथ्या-भूतं ; न. त.] True ; (तं) अनीनयदकल्यसंधो बंधनागारं Dk. 31.

**अकल्याण** a. [न. त.] Inauspicious, unlucky. — **णं** Inauspiciousness, ill, evil, adversity.

**अकव-वा** a. [न कव्यते वर्ण्यते ; कव्-आ न. त.] Indescribable (अवर्णनीय) ; not contemptible, not bad ; **अरिः** = कुत्सिता अरयो यस्य स कवारिः ; न कवारिः अ० ; or यस्य शत्रवोऽप्यकुत्सिता वृत्रादयः ; or अकुत्सितं इयति ऐश्वर्यं प्राप्नोति.

**अकवि** a. Ved. Unwise, foolish.

**अकस्मात्** *ind.* [न कस्मात् किंचित्कारणाधीनत्वं यत्र अलक् स.] 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpectedly, all of a sudden ; **अकस्मादागतुना सह विश्वासो न युक्तः** H. 1 coming by chance, an accidental visitor. — 2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain ; **नाकस्मात् शांडिली माता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान्** Pt. 2. 65 ; **देव भर्तृद्वेष्यतां गतासि** Dk. 135 ; **नाकस्मादप्रियं वदेत्** Y. 1.132 ; **अथ नु रिपुरकस्माद् द्वेष्टि नः पुत्रभांडे** Mv. 2. 44 ; **कथं त्वां त्यजेदकस्मात्पतिरायवृत्तः** R. 14. 55, 73.

**अकाण्ड** a. [नास्ति कांडं अवसरः उचितकालः यस्य] 1 Accidental, untoward, unexpected, sudden ; **अकांडपांडुरघन-प्रस्पर्धि** Mv. 5. 39 out of season ; **पुनरकांडविवर्तनदारुणः** U. 4. 15 ; **ग्रचंड-कलहयोः** U. 6 ; **पततु शिरस्यकांडयमदंड इवैष भुजः** Māl. 5. 31 ; **भंगुरतां संसार-सुखानां** K. 172. — 2 Destitute of stem or stock. — **Comp.** — **जात** a. Suddenly born or produced. — **पातः** unexpected occurrence ; **उपनता कं न लक्ष्मीर्विमोहयेत्** Ks. 5. 2. — **पातजात** a. dying as soon as born ; perishing soon after birth H. 4. 83. — **शूलं** a sudden attack of colic.

**अकांडे** *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly ; **दर्भाकुरेण चरणः क्षत इत्यकांडे तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा** S. 2. 12 ; **लज्जां विजित्य विनयं विनिवार्य धैर्यमुन्मथ्य मथर-विवेकमकांड एव** Māl. 1. 18 unexpectedly ; **तातस्तु तमकांड एव प्राणहरमप्रति-कारमुपप्लवमालोक्य** K. 33.

**अकाम** a. [नास्ति कामो यस्य] 1 Free from desire, affection, love ; **अकामस्य क्रिया काचिद् दृश्यते नेह कर्हिचित्** Ms. 2. 4 every thing is an act of his will. — 2 Reluctant, unwilling ; **नां कन्यां** 4. 364 ; so **नाकामो दातुमर्हति.** — 3 Unin-



fluenced by, not subject to, love; भया-  
दकामापि हि दृष्टिविभ्रमं S. 1.23. -4 Un-  
conscious, unintentional; अकामोपन-  
तेनेव साधोर्हृदयमेनसा R. 10.39 uncon-  
sciously committed. -5 The Sandhi  
which causes the dropping of a  
final र before a following र. -Comp.  
-कर्शन a. Ved. not frustrating de-  
sires. -हत a. not smitten with desire  
or affection, free from desire, calm.

अकामतः adv. [अकाम-पञ्चम्यास्तसिल्]  
Unwillingly, reluctantly, uninten-  
tionally, unconsciously; इतरे कृतवन्तस्तु  
पापान्येतान्यकामतः Ms. 9.242; अकामतः  
कृतं पापं वेदाभ्यासेन शुध्यति 11.46, 45.

अकामता Absence of desire; न चैवे-  
हास्त्यकामता Ms. 2.2.

अकाय a. [नास्ति कायो यस्य] 1 With-  
out body, incorporeal. -2 An epithet  
of Rāhu, who is represented as hav-  
ing no body, but only a head. -3  
Epithet of the Supreme Spirit  
(without body, parts &c.)

अकार a. [करोतीति कारः कृ-घञ् अ-  
ण् वा न. त.] Not doing or acting,  
void of action (क्रियारहित). -रः The  
letter अ; अक्षराणामकारोस्मि Bg. 10.33.

अकारण a. [न. व. 1] Causeless,  
groundless, spontaneous; मित्राणि  
सतां चेतांसि K. 37 disinterested  
friends; ईदृशा मां प्रत्यमीषां स्नेहः U.  
6. -णं Absence of a cause, motive,  
or ground; अकारणात् परित्यज्य K.  
167 causelessly, without cause or  
ground; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलपन्त्यै  
रतये न दीयते Ku. 4.7; परित्यक्ता  
मातापित्रोर्गुरुस्तथा Ms. 3.157; अकारणा-  
त्-रण-णे causelessly, in vain; त्यक्ता  
वा स्यादकारणात् Ms. 9.177; किमकारणे  
कुप्यसि, अकारणे आत्मानमायासयसि  
Ratn. 2 in vain.

अकार्णवेष्टकिक a. Not adapted  
for ear-rings (P. VI. 2. 155).

अकार्पण्य a. [न. व.] Got with-  
out meanness; अकार्पण्यमशनं Bh. 3.51.

अकार्य a. [न. त.] Improper, not  
fit to be done. -यं An improper,  
unworthy or bad act, a criminal  
or sinful action; मा नाम वैह्वयादकार्यं  
कुर्यात् Mk. 3 (आत्मघातादिरूप). -Comp.  
-कारिन् a. 1. an evil-doer, one who  
commits a misdeed; महापातकिनश्चैव  
शेषाश्चाकार्यकारिणः Ms. 11.240. 2. one  
that neglects one's duty; दानेनाकार्य-  
कारिणः (शुध्यति) 5.107.

अकाल a. [नास्ति उचितः कालो यस्य]  
1 Untimely, premature, inoppor-  
tune, unseasonable, out of season;  
न प्रजासु मृत्युश्चरति U. 2, R. 15.44; मृत्यु

हरणं... औषधं जाह्नवीतीयं; वातावली  
Ratn. 3.-2 [न कालः] Not black, white.

-लः [न. त.] Wrong, inauspicious or  
unseasonable time, not the proper  
time (for any thing); लः स्वबलप्र-  
धानाविरोधस्य Ve. 3; लः कुलजनस्य  
निवर्तितुं Mu. 7; अकाले बोधितो भ्राता  
R. 12.81 at an improper time;  
अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः  
12.33 takes no account of proper or  
improper time; अकाले वीक्षितो विष्णुर्ह-  
ति पुण्यं पुराकृतं; नाकाले श्रियते काश्चित्  
प्राप्ते काले न जीवति; नाकाले श्रियते जंतुः  
H. 1.17 does not die a premature  
death; काले प्राप्तस्त्वकाले वा नास्थान-  
दनं गृहे वसेत् Ms. 3.105 in season  
or out of season. -Comp. -कुसुमं, पुष्पं  
a flower blossoming out of season;  
कुसुमानीव भयं संजनयति हि H. 3.23,  
a bad omen boding some evil.

-कूष्माण्डः a pumpkin produced out  
of season; (fig.) useless birth.

-ज, -उत्पन्न, -जात a. produced out  
of season, premature; unseason-  
able. -जलदः an untimely cloud; N.  
of the great-grandfather of the poet  
Rājasekhara. -जलदोदयः, -भेघोदयः  
an unseasonable rise or gathering of  
clouds; बालातपमिवाब्जानामकालजलदो-  
दयः R. 4.61. 2. mist or fog. -वेला  
unseasonable or improper time. -सह  
a. 1. not enduring delay or loss of  
time, impatient, not biding one's  
time. 2. not able to hold out (for a  
long time), unable to stand a pro-  
tracted siege (as a दुर्ग) H. 3.137.

अकिञ्चन a. [नास्ति किञ्चन यस्य]  
Without any thing, quite poor, ut-  
terly destitute, indigent, penniless;  
अकिञ्चनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदां Ku. 5.77;  
न द्वंद्वदुःखमिह किञ्चिदकिञ्चनोपि Si. 4.64  
disinterested. -नं That which is  
worth nothing.

अकिञ्चनता Renunciation of every  
thing, voluntary poverty (संन्या-  
सांगं यमावेशः); व्रतं दानं परित्यज्या तपस्या  
नियमास्थितिः । अहिंसासूयतास्तेयव्रत्ताकि-  
ञ्चनता यमः ॥ लं Poverty; अकिञ्चनत्वं  
मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5.16.

अकिञ्चनिमन् m. [पृथ्वादिगण] Poverty,  
utter destitution.

अकिञ्चिज्ज्ञ a. Not knowing any-  
thing, quite ignorant; यदा अकिञ्चिज्ज्ञो-  
हं द्विप इव मदांधः समभवं Bh. 2.8.

अकिञ्चित्कर a. Not productive  
of anything, useless, immaterial;  
रोन्यत्र पञ्चशरोपि स एव K. 242 power-  
less to do anything; परतंत्रमिदम-  
किञ्चित्करं च Ve. 3.

अकीर्तिः [अप्रशस्ता कीर्तिः न. त.] In-  
famy, ill-repute, disgrace.

अकुण्ठ a. [न. त.] 1 Not blunted,  
unobstructed; आशस्त्रग्रहणादकुण्ठपरशोः  
Ve. 2.2.-2 Vigorous, able to work.  
-3. Fixed; धिष्ण्यं Heaven.

अकुण्ठित a. Not blunted; शास्त्रेष्व-  
कुण्ठिता बुद्धिः R. 1.19 penetrating all  
sciences; विधत्तोस्त्रमचलेप्यकुण्ठितं 11.74  
taking effect on, prevailing against,  
even mountains.

अकुतः adv. [न कुतः न. त.] Not  
from any where (in comp. only).

-Comp. -चलः N. of Siva (not  
moveable from any cause). -भय a  
[नास्ति कुतोपि भयं यस्य] Secure, not  
threatened from any quarter, free  
from danger or fear, safe; मादृशा-  
नामपि यः संचारो जातः U. 2; यानि  
त्रीण्यकुतोभयानि च पदान्यासन्स्वरायोधने  
v. l. for अपराङ्मुखाणि 5.35. अकुतश्चिद्वय  
also in the same sense.

अकुध्यं च a. Ved. Fruitless, worth-  
less (etym. doubtful).

अकुप्यं [न कुप्यं न. त.] 1 Not a  
base metal, gold or silver; अकुप्य  
वसु Ki. 1.35 gold or silver. -2 Any  
base metal.

अकुल a. [अप्रशस्तं कुलं यस्य] Low,  
mean, of a low family. -लः -लं  
अकुलं शिव इत्युक्तः कुलं शक्तिः प्रकीर्तिता  
N. of Siva. -ला N. of Pārvatī.

अकुलीन a. [न. त.] 1 Low-born,  
of no high descent. -2 Not belong-  
ing to the earth, not earthly; दिव्य-  
योषितामिव अकुलीनां K. 11 (a pun on  
the word; न कौ पृथ्व्यां लीना स्थिता).

अकुशल a. [न. त.] 1. Inauspi-  
cious, evil; unlucky, unfortunate.  
-2 Not clever or skilful. -लं Evil;  
स स्निग्धो ऽ कुशलान्निवारयति यः H.  
2.141 guards from evils.

अकुह a. [न. त.] One who does  
not cheat, an honest man.

अकूपार a. 1 Resulting in good,  
having a good issue. -2 Unlimited,  
unbounded. -रः [न कुं पृथ्वीं विपतिः;  
पृ-अण् वा दीर्घः; न कुत्सितं पारं गतव्य-  
देशो यस्य वा, पृथो दीर्घः] 1 The sea, the  
receptacle of waters (समुद्रोऽप्यकूपार  
उच्यते अकूपारो भवति महापारः Nir.)  
-2 The sun (आदित्योऽप्यकूपार उच्यते  
अकूपारो भवति दूरपारः). -3 A tortoise in  
general (न कूपमृच्छति). -4 King of  
tortoises sustaining the world. -5  
A stone or rock.

अकूपार = अकूपार above.

अकूर्च a. [नास्ति कूर्चं यस्य] 1 Not



deceitful.-2 Bald; beardless. -चः Buddha; a deified saint.

**अकृच्छ्र** *a.* [न. व.] Free from difficulty. -च्छ्र Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

**अकृत** *a.* [कृ-कर्मणि कः, न. त.] 1 Not done; undone; unperformed; सर्वान् बलकृतानर्थानकृतान् मनुजब्रवीत् Ms. 8. 168; कृतं चाप्यकृतं भवेत् 117-2 Wrongly or differently done; कृताकृतावेक्षणादौ ब्रह्मा ऋत्विक् नियुज्यते इति याज्ञिकाः. -3 Incomplete, not ready (as food); अकृतं च कृतात्क्षेत्रात् (अशेषवत्) Ms. 10. 114 not cultivated (अनुवशस्ये Kull.); कृतान्नं चाकृतान्नेन (निर्मातव्यं) 10.94 (सिद्धार्थं चामात्रेण Kull.)

-4 Uncreated. -5 One who has done no works. -6 Not developed or perfected, unripe, immature. -ता One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons, (पुत्रिकात्वेन अकल्पिता); अकृता वा कृता वापि यं विदेत्सदृशात्सुतं Ms.9.136; according to some, a daughter who is not by a formal declaration but only mentally appointed to supply an heir for her father (अभिसंधिमात्रकृता वाग्व्यवहारेण कृता; कृता=यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधाकरं इत्याभिधाय कन्यादानकाले वरानुमत्या या क्रियते Kull.). -तं An unperformed act; non-performance of an act; an unheard-of deed; अकृतं वै प्रजापतिः करोति Ait. Br. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* unsuccessful. -अस्त्र *a.* unpractised in arms. -आत्मन् *a.* 1. ignorant, foolish, having an unformed mind. 2. not identified with Brahmā or the Supreme Spirit. -उद्धाह *a.* unmarried. -एनस् *a.* not sinful or guilty, innocent. -कारं *adv.* as has not been done before; °रं करोति P. III. 4. 36. -ज्ञ *a.* ungrateful. -धी, -बुद्धि *a.* ignorant; °द्वित्वात् Bg. 18. 16 through unrefined understanding.

**अकृतिन्** *a.* [न. त.] Not skilful or clever, clumsy, awkward; unfit for doing anything.

**अकृत्य** *a.* Unfit to be done. -त्यं A crime, an improper act.

**अकृत्त** *a.* [न. त.] Uncut, undiminished or unimpaired; °रुच् of unimpaired splendour.

**अकृश** *a.* [न. त.] Not slender or weak, full, entire, strong. -Comp. -अश्वः N. of a king of Ayodhyā. -लक्ष्मी *a.* enjoying full prosperity; -क्ष्मी: great splendour or prosperity Ki. 5. 52.

**अकृष्ट** *a.* [न. त.] Not tilled; not drawn. -Comp. -पच्य *a.* [अकृष्टे क्षेत्रे

पच्यते] growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; °च्या इव शस्यसंपदः Ki. 1. 17; so °च्या ओषधयः, °च्यं अशनं, धान्यं &c. -रोहिन्=°पच्य; बीजं च बालेयमकुटरोहि R. 14. 77.

**अकृष्ण** *a.* [न. त.] Not black, white, pure. -ष्णः [नास्ति कृष्णो मलो यस्य] The spotless moon; चंद्रमा वै ब्रह्मा ऽकृष्णः इति श्रुतिः. -Comp. -कर्मन् *a.* virtuous, free from black deeds, innocent.

**अकेतु** *a.* [नास्ति केतुश्चिह्नं यस्य] Unconscious (अज्ञान); केतुं कृण्वन्नकेतवे Rv. 1. 6. 3. (अज्ञानाय); shapeless (?)

**अकेश** *a.* [अवियमानाः, अल्पाः, अप्रशस्ता वा केशा यस्य] Hairless, bald; having very few or very bad hair.

**अकोटः** [न कुटति वक्रीभवति स्कंधादिषु] The betelnut palm, Areca (without a कोट or bend, as it grows with a straight stem).

**अक्का** [अक्-क, अच्यते इत्यक्, अच् कि-प् गतिः तस्यै कायति, कै-क वा Tv.] A mother.

**अक्त** See under अब्ज.

**अकुः** *m. f.* Ved. [अंजु गतौ कु] 1 Night; darkness, gloom. -2 Light, ray. -3 Ointment.

**अकव्रं** [अंजु-वा ऽक्त्र] An armour (वर्मन्)

**अक्र** *a.* Ved. [अंच गतौ-रक्] 1 Inactive, steady, firm (स्थिर). -2 Bootless, profitless. -क्रः A fortification or rampart (प्राकार); banner (?).

**अक्रतु** *a.* [नास्ति क्रतुर्यस्य] 1 Without sacrifices; devoid of energy, powerless; unwise. -2 Devoid of will or volition (संकल्परहित) epithet of God.

**अक्रम** *a.* [नास्ति क्रमः पादः क्रमणं वा यस्य] 1 Devoid of order, confused. -2 Without the power of going or moving (पादशून्य, आक्रमणशून्य). -मः 1 Want of order, confusion, irregularity (क्रमाभावः) -2 Absence of motion or movement. -3 Breach of propriety or decorum; क्रमक्रमं कर्तुमभूदपेक्षा वैलक्ष्यभाजां न महीपतीनां Vikr. 10. 3; क्रत्यांतःपुरमक्रमात् प्रविशता Mv. 2. 50 indecently, immodestly; वलीमुखचक्रमक्रममुच्चलितं Mv. 6. in disorder.

**अक्रान्त** *a.* [न. त.] Unsurpassed; unconquered. -ता [न क्रम्यते कंटकावृत्तत्वाद् क्रम्-क, न. त.] The egg plant (बृहती), Solanum Melongena.

**अक्रिय** *a.* [नास्ति क्रिया यस्य न. व.] 1 Inactive, dull, torpid. -2 Without essential works. -3 Abstaining from religious rites. -4 Without

action of any kind, epithet of God.

-5 Worthless, good for nothing. -या [न. त.] Inactivity; neglect of duty; प्रधानस्याक्रिया यत्र सांगं तत्क्रियते पुनः । तदंगस्याक्रियायां तु नावृत्तिर्न च तत्क्रिया ॥

**अक्रूर** *a.* [न. त.] Not cruel. -रः N. of a Yādava, a friend and uncle of Krishna. [It was he who induced Rama and Krishna to go to Mathura and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anaka-Dundubhi, the princess Devaki and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Krishna consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights, which he succeeded in doing.]

**अक्रोध** *a.* [नास्ति क्रोधो यस्य] Free from anger. -धः [न. त.] Absence or suppression of anger; अक्रोधस्तपसः (विभूषणं) Bh. 2. 82; regarded as one of the ten duties of an ascetic.

**अक्रोधन** *a.* Free from anger. -नः N. of a prince, son of Ayutāyu.

**अक्रिका** the Indigo plant.

**अक्रिन्न** *a.* Not wet or moist; °वर्त्मन् a sort of disease of the eyes.

**अक्रिष्ट** *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unwearied, untroubled, not annoyed, undisturbed, indefatigable. -2 Not marred, unimpaired; इदमुपनतमेवं रूपमक्रिष्टकांति S. 5.19 of unimpaired or unblemished beauty; अन्यथा कथमियं °ता लावण्यस्य K. 12 unmarred state, perfection. -3 Not laboured or elaborate. -Comp. -कर्मन्, -कारिन् *a.* unwearied in actions. -वर्ण *a.* not confused, distinct; °र्णां रमनाभ्यनुज्ञां K. 293 given in plain, distinct terms (of unfaded colour). -व्रत *a.* not swerving from religious vows, unwearied in observing them.

**अक्ष** 1. 5. P. [अक्षति, अक्षगोति, आनक्ष, अक्षिष्यति-अक्षयति, आक्षीत्, आक्षितं-अष्टु अक्षित्वा-अष्ट्वा, अष्ट] 1 To reach. -2 To pass through, pervade, penetrate (mostly Ved. in these senses). -3 To accumulate, increase. -Caus. To cause to pervade.

**अक्षः** [अक्ष-सः] 1 An axis, axle, pivot; °भंगे Ms. 8.291; दृढधूः अक्षः P. V. 4.74; Si. 12.2, 18.7; ज्योतिश्चक्राक्षदंडः Dk. 1 axle-pole. -2 The pole of a cart. -3 A cart, car; also a wheel. -4 The beam of a balance. -5 Terrestrial latitude. -6 A die for playing with; cube. -7 The seed of which rosaries are made. -8 A weight equal to 16 māshas and called कर्ष. -9 N. of the plant Ter-



minalia Belerica (विभीतक) the seed of which is used as a die; also the nut of this plant; यथा वै द्वे वामलके द्वे वा कोले द्वौ वाक्षौ मुष्टिरनुभवति Chan. Up; so धाराभिरक्षमात्राभिः. -10 A shrub producing the rosary seed, Eleocarpus Ganitrus; the seed of this plant, as also of another plant (इंद्राक्ष). -11 A serpent; hence a curve.-12 Garuda.-13 N. of a son of Rāvana.-14 The soul.-15 Knowledge (usually, sacred).-16 Law; a law-suit; legal procedure.-17 A person born blind.-18 The lower part of the temples (कर्णेनत्रयोर्मध्ये शंखादधोभागः). -अक्षं (अक्षन्ते व्याप्नोति विषयान् स्ववृत्त्या संयोगेन वा) 1 An organ of sense; निरोधाद्येतसोऽक्षाणि निरुद्धान्यखिलान्यपि Pt. 2. 154; an object of sense; *m.* also नियच्छेद्विषये-योक्षान् Bhāg. -2 The eye, only at the end of Comp.; जलजाक्ष, कमलाक्ष, &c.-3 Sochal salt, sea-salt.-4 Blue vitriol (from its crystallized shape). [cf. *L. axis*; Gr. *akshon* or *axon*, old Germ. *ahsa*; Germ. *achse*]. -Comp. -अक्ष the axle or its end; the anterior end of the pole of a car. -अक्षक्रीलः -लकः a linch-pin, a pin which fastens the yoke to the pole. -आवपनं [अक्षान् पाशान् आवपति क्षिपत्यस्मिन्; आ-वप्-आधारे ल्युट्] a dice-board (अक्षा उच्यन्तेस्मिन्निति अक्षावपनं अक्षस्थानावपनपात्रं सायणः). -आवापः [अक्षान् आवपति क्षिपति; आवप्-अण्] a gambler, keeper of the dice or gambling table; also 'अति-क्षपः (अक्षावापो नाम अक्षाणां क्षेत्रा अक्षगोता वा द्यूतकारः). -कर्णः hypotenuse, particularly of the triangle formed with the gnomon of a dial and its shadow; (astr.) argument of the latitude. -कुशल, शौड *a.* [स. त.] skilful in gambling. -कूटः [अक्षस्य कूट इव] the pupil of the eye. -कोविद, -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in dice; so 'विद्, 'वेत् &c. -क्षेत्रं [अक्षानिमित्तं क्षेत्रं] an astronomical figure (अक्षसाधनार्थं क्षेत्रतया कल्पितानां अक्षभवनानामष्टानां क्षेत्राणामेकं). -ग्लहः [तृ. त.] gambling, playing at dice. -चक्रं the circle of sensual passions; बुद्धनियमितं °क्रः K. 37 (also axis and wheels). -जं [अक्षात् जायते; जन्-ड] 1 direct knowledge or cognition. 2. a thunderbolt (वज्रं अस्थिरूपावयवजातत्वाच्चस्य तन्नामत्वं). 3. a diamond. 4. अक्षक्षेत्रं q. v. (*m.* in some of these senses). -जः N. of Vishnu. -तत्त्वं. -विद्या the science of gambling; 'विद् skilled in the principles of gambling. -दर्शकः, -दृश् [अक्षाणां कणादा-

नादिव्यवहाराणां दर्शकः दृश्-ण्वल्, अक्षान् पश्यतीति दृश् क्तिप् कृत्वं] 1. a judge (one who tries law-suits). 2. a superintendent of gambling. -देविन् *m.* [अक्षैर्दीव्यति, दिव्-णिनि] a gambler, gamester; so अक्षशूः, दिव्-क्तिप् ऊट् P. VI. 4. 19. -द्यूतः [अक्षैर्द्यूतं यस्य] a gambler, dicer. -द्यूतं dice play, gambling; 'ताद्विगणः a class of words mentioned in P. IV. 4. 19. -द्यूतिकं [अक्षद्यूत-ठक्] dispute at play. -द्रुग्ध *a.* [अक्षैः द्रुग्धः] unlucky at dice (opposed to अक्षप्रिय fond of dice, or lucky in gambling). -धरः [अक्षं चक्रं रथावयवं तत्कीलकमिव कंटकं वा धरतीति; धृ-अच्- व. त.] 1. N. of Vishnu. 2. N. of the plant (शाखोट) Trophis Aspera. 3. a wheel. 4. any one who bears a wheel, or who holds dice. -धूः (धृ) the yoke attached to the fore-part of the pole of a car. -धूर्तः [अक्षे तदेवने धूर्तः] 'dice-rogue,' a gamester, a gambler. -धूर्तिलः [अक्षस्य शकटस्य धूर्तिं भारं लाति, ला-क; or अक्ष-धृर् तिलप्रत्ययः] a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart. -पटल [व. त.] 1. a court of law. 2. depository of legal documents. 3. अक्षिपटलं, q. v. -लः [अक्षाणां व्यवहाराणां पटलमस्त्यस्य अच्] a judge. -परि *ind.* [अक्षेण विपरीतं वृत्तं P. II. 1. 10 द्यूतव्यवहारे पराजये एवायं समासः सि. कौ.] so as to be a loser (by an unlucky throw of dice) (पाशकक्रीडायां यथा गुटिकापाते जयो भवति तद्विपरीतपातः Tv.) -पाटः = वाटः, q. v. -पाटकः [अक्षे व्यवहारे पाटयति; पट् दीप्तौ-ण्वल्] one who is well-versed in law, a judge. -पातः [व. त.] cast of dice. -पाद्ः N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or a follower of that system (अक्षं नेत्रं दर्शनसाधनतया जातः पादोऽस्त्र; अक्षपादो हि स्वमतदूषकस्य व्यासस्य मुखदर्शनं चक्षुषा न कर्तव्यं इति प्रतिज्ञाय पश्चात् व्यासेन प्रसादितः पादे नेत्रं प्रकाश्य तं दृष्टवान् इति प्रसिद्धिः Tv.) -पीडा [व. त.] 1. injury to the organs. 2. [अक्षं इन्द्रियरसनारूपं पीडयति आस्वादनात्; पीड्-अच्] N. of the plant यवतिका. -भागः ('अंशः) a degree of latitude. -भारः [व. त.] a cart-load. -मदः [व. त.] mad passion for gambling. -मात्रं [अक्षो मात्रा यस्य] 1. any thing as large as dice; dice. 2. a moment of time (निमिषः), twinkling of an eye. -माला, -सूत्रं [अक्षाणां माला-सूत्रं] a rosary, string of beads (अकारादिक्षकारांतः अक्षः तत्कृता तत्प्रतिनिधिभूता वा माला); कृतोक्षसूत्रप्रणयि तया करः Ku. 5. 11, 6. 6; 'मालासुपयाचि-मुमागतोस्मि K. 151. It is made of

रुद्राक्ष seeds, corals, crystals, rubies, gems &c. 2. N. of अरुंधती; अक्षमाला वशिष्ठेन संयुक्ताधमयोनिजा जगामाभ्यर्हणीयतां Ms. 9. 23 (अक्षस्य नक्षत्रचक्रस्य मालेव भूषणत्वात्; सा हि उत्तरस्यां दिशि गगने सप्तर्षिमंडले मालारूपेण वसिष्ठसमीपे वर्तेते सर्वेभ्यश्च उज्ज्वलत्वाच्चस्या मालारूपेण स्थितत्वाच्च नक्षत्रचक्रभूषणत्वं Tv.) -राजः [अक्षाणां राजेव] one addicted to gambling. -वामः [स. त.] an unfair gambler. -वाटः [अक्षाणां पाशकक्रीडानां वाटः वासस्थानं] 1. a gambling house; the gambling table. 2. [अक्षस्य रथचक्रस्य क्षुण्णस्थानस्य इव वाटः] a place of contest, arena, wrestling ground (तत्र हि रथचक्रक्षुण्णपांशुसदृशपांशुमत्त्वात् तत्सदृशत्वं Tv.) -वृत्त *a.* [अक्षे वृत्तः व्यापृतः स. त.] engaged in, addicted to, gambling; what has occurred in gambling. -चं राशिचक्ररूपं वृत्तक्षेत्रं the zodiacal circle. -स्तुषः Beleric Myrobalan. -हृदयं perfect skill in, or conversancy with, gambling (lit. the heart or innermost nature of dice or gambling); वशीकृताक्षहृदयां K. 131.

अक्षकः [अक्ष इव कायति, कै-क.] N. of a tree तिनैश.

अक्षवती [अक्षाः साधनत्वेन यस्यां; अक्ष मत्तुप्] Gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षानह *n.* [अक्षे चक्रे आमद्यते बध्यते; आनह-क्तिप्] A kind or part of wood relating to a wheel (चक्रसंबन्धिकाष्ठभेदः); tied to the cart or its pole(?).

अक्षण *a.* [नास्ति क्षणो योग्यकालो यस्य] Inopportune, unseasonable.

अक्षणिक *a.* [न. त.] Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as gaze or look).

अक्षण्वत् *a.* [अक्ष अस्यास्ति, अक्षन् मत्तुप्, मस्य वः P. VIII. 2. 16, अक्षन्ताम्-तोर्लुट् स्यात् Sk.] Having eyes; अक्षण्वतः कर्णवतः Rv. 10. 71. 7.

अक्षत *a.* [न. त.] 1 (a.) Uninjured, unhurt; त्वमनंगः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9; 'विग्रहा वाहाः Dk. 3; पंचाक्षतास्ते वयं Ve. 6. 43, 4. 4, Mu. 6. 8, R. 2. 56. (b.) Unbroken, whole; not crushed, undivided; मम नासिकामक्षतां कुर्वेत् Pt. 1, 'सक्तूनां नवं कलशं पूरयित्वा Asvalāyana. -तः 1. Siva. -2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; (pl.) whole grain, entire unhusked and pounded rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies; अक्षताः पांशु पांत्वक्षताः इति श्राद्धमंत्रः; अक्षतैर्नार्चयेद्विष्णुं न तुलस्वा



विनायकं इति तंत्रं; साक्षतपात्रहस्ता R. 2. 21, आद्रक्षतारोपणमन्त्रभूतां 7. 28. -3 Barley (यवाः); अक्षताश्च यवाः प्रोक्ताः; said to be also *n.* (दूर्वाक्षतानि). -तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind. -2 Absence of loss or ruin; good, well-being; अक्षतं चारिष्टं चास्तु इति श्राद्धमंत्रः. -3 Eunuch (also *m.*). -ता A virgin, a maiden not deflowered, blemished or enjoyed; अक्षता वा क्षता वापि. -2 N. of a plant कर्कटशृंगी. -Comp. -योनिः a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; सा चैवक्षतयोनिः स्यात् Ms. 9. 176; पत्नीष्वक्षतयोनिषु 10. 5.

**अक्षत्र** *a.* [ नास्ति क्षत्रं क्षत्रियत्वं क्षत्रिया जातिर्वो यत्र, न. व. ] Devoid of the Kshatriya caste; नाक्षत्रक्षत्रमृध्नोति नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्म वर्धते Ms. 9. 322.

**अक्षन्** *n.* [ अक्ष्-बाहु० कनिन् ] The eye (Ved.); भद्रं पश्येमाक्षभिर्यजत्राः Rv. 1.89.8; दक्षिणे ऽ क्षन् Br. Ar. Up. In classical literature used only in the declension of अक्षि.

**अक्षम** *a.* [ न. त. ] 1 Unfit, incompetent, unable; कार्यं, पलायनं, उपवासं &c. -2 Unable to bear or endure, not forbearing, non-forbearing; impatient; मा कालहरणस्य S. 3 unable to brook delay, admitting of no delay; मामक्षमं मंडनकालहानेः R. 13.16. -मा [ न. त. ] 1 Impatience, intolerance; envy, jealousy; धावत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8 as if envying (jealous of) the deer's speed. -2 Anger, passion.

**अक्षय** *a.* [ नास्ति क्षयो यस्य ] 1 Undecaying, exempt from decay, imperishable, undying, unfailing, inexhaustible; सक्षोपयोगोपि गुरुस्त्वमक्षयोनिधिः Si. 1. 28; स संधार्यः प्रयत्नेन स्वर्गमक्षयमिच्छता Ms. 3.79; यज्ञनिर्वृतिमक्षयां 4.23; गयामक्षयवदे पिष्टुणां इक्षमक्षयं Vāyu; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवार्यमक्षयं R. 3. 13. -2 Poor, without house or habitation, such as a hermit or संन्यासिन् (क्षयोवासः तच्छून्यः अनिकेतनः संन्यासी दारिद्र्येण). -यः 1 The Supreme Spirit परमात्मन्. -2 N. of the 20th year in the cycle of Jupiter. -या [ अक्षयं पुण्यं यत्रास्ति-अच् ] N. of a day which is said to confer undying religious merit; अमैव सोमवारेण रविवारेण सप्तमी। चतुर्थी नैमिवारेण अक्षयावपि चाक्षया॥ -Comp. -गुणः, -पुरुषः Siva (possessing imperishable qualities). -तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisākha (the first day of सत्ययुग) which is said to secure permanence to all actions

performed on that day (वैशाखे मासि राजेंद्र शक्रपक्षे तृतीयिका। अक्षया सा तिथिः प्रोक्ता कृत्तिकारोहिणीयुता॥ तस्या दानादिकं सर्वमक्षयं समुदाहृतं). -लोकः the heaven.

**अक्षयाललिता** N. of a festival observed by women on the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādra (?).

**अक्षयिणी** Pārvatī.

**अक्षय्य** *a.* [ क्षेतुं शक्यं; क्षि-यत्; न. त. ] That which cannot decay, imperishable; सपःषड्भागमक्षय्यं दद्यात्पण्यका हि नः S. 2.13; अस्त्यत्र भोग्यवस्तु वर्षशतेनाप्यक्षय्यं Dk. 109 inexhaustible. -Comp. -उदकं a libation of water mixed with honey and sesamum, offered in Śrāddha ceremonies after the पिंडदान (अक्षय्योदकदानं तु अर्घ्यदानवदित्ये। षष्ठ्यैव नित्यं तत्कुर्यान्न चतुर्थ्या कदाचन). -नवमी the 9th day of the bright half of Āsvinā.

**अक्षर** *a.* [ न क्षरतीति; क्षर चलने अच्-न. त. ] 1 Imperishable, indestructible, undecaying, epithet of the Supreme as well as the Individual soul; यमक्षरं क्षेत्रविद् विदुस्तमात्मनमात्मन्यवलोकयन्तं Ku. 3. 50; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च॥ क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थो ऽ क्षर उच्यते॥ Bg.15.16; यस्मात्क्षरमतीतोहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः। अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः; the unconcerned (Spirit); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म. -2 Fixed, firm, unalterable. -रः 1 Siva. -2 Vishnu. -3 A sword. -रा Sound, word, speech (Ved.). -रं [ अक्ष-सरः Up. 3. 70, अक्षोः सरः; अभुते व्याप्नोति वेदादिशास्त्राणि. ] 1 (a) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामकारोस्मि Bg. 10.33; मुद्राक्षराणि, मधुरं, त्र्यक्षर &c. (b) a syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2.83 the monosyllable; एकमक्षरं Bg. 10.25, Ms. 2.78,84, 125 (sacred syllable). Hence (c) a word or words, speech collectively; प्रतिषेधं विद्वद्वाभिरामं S.3.25; अहो संदीपनान्यक्षराणि U. 4; भर्तुरेतानि प्रणयमयान्यक्षराणि M. 3 words; ब्राह्मणसंक्रमिताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3; अक्षरं वर्णनिर्माणं वर्णमप्यक्षरं विदुः। अक्षरं न क्षरं विद्यादभोतेर्वा सरे ऽक्षरं॥ -2 A document (letter &c.), sacred writing; writing in general (in pl.); तच्च भुक्तिः प्रमाणं स्यान्न साक्षी नाक्षराणि च Pt. 3.94; तच्च भवत्या अक्षराणि विद्वद्वाणि स्युः V.2. -3 The highest deity or Godhead, the indestructible spirit, Brahma (परमब्रह्मन्, मूलकारणं); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म Bg.8.3; कर्म ब्रह्मोद्भवं विद्धि ब्रह्माक्षरसमुद्भवं 3.15; यथा सतः पुरुषात्केसलोमानि तथाक्षरात्संभवसीह विंशं Chān. Up. -4 Religious austerity, penance. -5 Sacrifice. -6 Water. -7 The sky. -8 Final beati-

tude, emancipation from further transmigration. -9 Continuance, permanence. -10 Right, justice (Ved. in these two senses). -11 N. of a plant, Achyranthes Aspera. -12 A measure of time, equal to one-fifth of a Kāshthā. -Comp. -अंगं 1. a part of a syllable. 2. alphabet. -अर्थः [ ष. त. ] meaning (of words); किं तावत् गीत्याभवगतोऽक्षरार्थः S. 5 -चं (चुं) चुः -चणः, -नः [ अक्षरेण वर्णविन्यासलिप्या विज्ञः अक्षर-चणप् or चं (चुं) चुप् P. V. 2.26. ] a scribe, writer, copyist; so जीवकः, -जीवी, अक्षरेण जीवति; जीव जिनि or ष्वलु; also जीविकः. -च्युतकं [ अक्षरं च्युतं लुप्तं यत्र; व. कप् ] getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter (e. g. कुर्वन् दिवाकरक्षेपं दधचरणद्वारं। देव यौष्माकसेनयोः करेणः प्रसरत्यसौ where another meaning may be got by omitting क in करेणः i. e. by taking रेणः). -छंदस् *n.* -वृत्तं 1. a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains; छंदस्तु द्विविधं प्रोक्तं वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा। वृत्तमक्षरसंख्यातं जातिर्मात्राकृता भवेत्॥ 2. of unshaken resolve, resolute (अक्षरं निश्चलं छंदोऽभिप्रायो यस्य); an epithet of परमात्मन्. -जननी, -तूलिका [ अक्षराणां जननीव; तस्मिन्निष्ठानां तूलिकेव वा साधनत्वात् ] a reed or pen. - (वि) न्यासः [ ष. त. भावे घञ् ] writing, arrangement of letters; भूर्जपत्रगतो ऽसः V. 2. 2. the alphabet. 3. scripture. 4. हृदयायाधारस्पर्शपूर्वकं तदक्षराणां स्मरणोच्चारणरूपस्तंत्रप्रसिद्धो वर्णन्यासः. -पंक्तिः *a.* 1. having 5 syllables (पंक्ति=Gr. pentas five) सु मत् पद् वग दे इत्येष वै यज्ञोऽक्षरपंक्तिः Ait. Br. (तान्येतान्यक्षराणि होतृजपादौ प्रयोक्तव्यानि). 2. N. of a metre of four lines (द्विपदा विराज्) each having five syllables (one dactyl and one spondee). -भाज् *a.* having a share in the syllables (of a prayer?). -भूमिका tablet R. 18.46 -मुखः [ अक्षराणि तन्मयानि शास्त्राणि वा मुखे यस्य ] a scholar, student. -खं [ ष. त. ] the beginning of the alphabet; the letter अ. -मुष्टिका 'finger-speech', speaking by means of finger-signs. -वर्जित *a.* unlettered, illiterate, not knowing how to read or write. -न्याक्तिः *f.* [ ष. त. ] distinct articulation of syllables. -विज्ञा [ ष. त. ] the science of (mystic) syllables; theory of ब्रह्म (ब्रह्मतत्त्व); मह्यं शां विधाय Dk. 11. -संस्थानं [ अक्षराणां संस्थानं यत्र ] arrangement of letters, writing, alphabet.

**अक्षरकं** [ स्वार्थे कन् ] A vowel, a letter.

**अक्षरश्च** *adv.* [ अक्षरमक्षरमिति वीत्याक्ष-



कारके शस् ] 1. Syllable by syllable. -2 To the very letter; literally.

**अक्षर्य** *a.* [ गवादिगण ] Relating to letters or syllables.

**अक्षरी** [ अश्रुते गगनाभोगं भैधः ; अश्रु-सरन्, गौरा० डीष् ] The rainy season.

**अक्षानह** See under अक्ष.

**अक्षान्तिः** *f.* [ न. त. ] Intolerance, non-forbearance; envy, jealousy, anger, impatience.

**अक्षार** *a.* [ नास्ति क्षारं यत्र ] Free from artificial salt. -रः Natural salt गोक्षीरं गोघृतं चैव धान्यमुद्रास्तिलायवाः । सा-मुद्रसैधवं चैव लवणं स्मृतम् ॥ -Comp. -ल-वणं (-रा०) [ क्षारेण ऊपरमृत्तिकया निवृत्तं-अण् क्षारं कृत्रिमं लवणं ; न. त. ] natural salt; मुख्यज्ञानि पयः सोमो मांसं यच्चानु-पस्कृतम् । अक्षारलवणं चैव प्रकृत्या हवि-रुच्यते ॥ Ms. 3.257 (अकृत्रिमलवणं सैधवादि); °णान्नाः स्युः 5.73 ; चतुर्थकालमश्नीयाद-क्षारलवणं मितं 11.110; sometimes used for food that may be eaten at times unfit for the performance of religious duties; a class of objects such as cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.

**अक्षि** *n.* [ अश्रुते विषयान् ; अश्रु-क्वि, अशेषित् Un. 3.155-6 ] आक्षिणी, अक्षिणि, अक्ष्णा, अक्ष्णः &c. 1 The eye ( which grasps or sees objects ); changed to अक्ष at the end of Bahuvrihi Comp; *f.* °क्षी when a limb of the body is indicated, as जलजाक्षी, otherwise दीर्घा-क्षा वेणुयादिः ; in Avyayi. comp. also it is changed to अक्ष, (सनञ्, परोक्षं &c.). -2 The number two; (-क्षिणी) the sun and moon. [ cf. L. *oculus*; Ger. *auge*; Gr. *okos, okkos*, Zend *ashi*. ] -Comp. -कंपः twinkling; नाक्षिकंपं व्यातिष्ठत् R. 15.67. -कूटः-टकः, गोलः, तारा [ ष. त. ] the eyeball, pupil of the eye. -गत *a.* [ अक्षि गतः सर्वदा भावनावशान् अक्षयसन्निकृष्टो-पि उपास्थित इव ] 1 visible, present; न विभावयत्यनिशमक्षयतामपि मां भवानतिसमीपत-या Si. 9.81. 2. rankling in the eye, an eye-sore, being a thorn in the eye, hated; °तोहमस्य हास्यो जातः Dk. 159. -जाहः [ ष. त. ] the root of the eye. -पक्ष्मन्, लोमन् *n.* [ ष. त. ] the eyelash. -पटलं [ ष. त. ]. a coat of the eye. 2. a disease of the eye pertaining to this coat. -पत् *a.* Ved. falling into the eye, hence hurtful. -adv. a little, as much as a mote (as much as could fall into the eye). -भू *a.* [ अक्षो भूवर्षयः ] visible, perceptible, manifest; ( hence ) true, real. -अेषजं [ ष. त. ] collyrium, a kind of balm (for the eyes). -जः (जं also) N. of a plant (पट्टिकालोत्रवृक्ष) used to heal some varieties of the eye-disease. -ध्रुवं [ स-

माहारद्वंद्व ] the eye and the eyebrows taken collectively. -विकूणितं, विकूशि-तं [ अक्ष्णः विकूणितं लज्जादिना सम्यक् प्रसारा-भावात् संकोचो यत्र ] a side-look, leer, a look with the eyelids partially closed.

**अक्षिकः** [ अक्षाय चक्रावयवाय हितः-ठक ] N. of a tree ( रंजनद्रुम ; ) अक्षीक also; See अक्षक.

**अक्षिणी** One of the 8 conditions or privileges attached to landed property (?).

**अक्षित** *a.* [ न. त. ] Undecayed, permanent, uninjured, undecaying, un-failing. -तं 1 Water. -2 100000 million. -Comp. -ऊति-वसु ( ता० ) N. of Indra, giving permanent help, or having unfailing wealth (?).

**अक्षितरं** [ अक्षीव तरति; तृ-अच् Tv. ] Water ( निर्मलत्वाच्चेन्नतुल्यत्वं ).

**अक्षिति** *a.* [ न. व. ] Imperishable. -तिः *f.* Imperishable nature.

**अक्षियत्** *a.* [ न. त. ] Ved. Not decreasing in wealth; destitute of a dwelling, unsettled (?).

**अक्षिवः** [ अक्षि वाति श्रीणाति अंजनेन; वा. क. ] N. of a plant, शोभाजनवृक्ष Guilandina or Hyperanthera Moringa. -वं Sea-salt.

**अक्षीक** See अक्षक or अक्षिक.

**अक्षीव-**(व) *a.* [ न. त. ] Not intoxicated. -वः [ न क्षीवते मायति, क्षीव-क क्त वा, न. त. ] N. of the tree शोभाजन ( Mar. शेवगा, शेगट ). -वं Sea-salt.

**अक्षु** *a.* Ved. [ अक्ष-उ ] Quick ( क्षीघ्र ); according to others ( क्षुः ) a kind of net.

**अक्षुण्ण** *a.* [ न. त. ] 1 Unbroken uncurtailed. -2 Not conquered or defeated, successful; अक्षुण्णो नुनयः Ve. 1. 2. -3 Not trodden or beaten, unusual, strange; अभीक्ष्णमक्षुण्णतयातिदु-र्शम् Si. 1.32 being not practised or experienced. -4 Inexperienced, not expert.

**अक्षुद्र** *a.* [ न. त. ] Not small or insignificant. -द्रः N. of Siva.

**अक्षुध्** *f.* [ न. त. ] Absence of hunger, satiety.

**अक्षुध्य** *a.* [ अक्षुधे हितं; अक्षुध्-यत्. ] Ved. 1 That which tends to cause absence of hunger ( क्षुधाभावसाधनं द्रव्यं ). -2 Not liable to hunger.

**अक्षेत्र** *a.* [ न. व. ] Destitute of fields; uncultivated. -त्रं 1 A bad field ( अप्रशस्तं क्षेत्रं ); अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृष्टमंतरैव विनश्यति Ms. 10.71. -2 Not a good geometrical figure. -3 ( fig. ) A bad pupil, unworthy recipient or recep-

taile (of any thing). -Comp. -विद् *a.* [ क्षेत्रं देहत्वं तत्त्वतो न जानाति; विद-क्विप् ] destitute of spiritual knowledge; not knowing the true nature of the क्षेत्र or body ( क्षेत्रतत्त्वानभिज्ञः आत्मत्वेन दे-हाभिमानी जीवः ); so अक्षेत्रज्ञ.

**अक्षेत्रिन्** *a.* [ क्षेत्रं शस्योत्पत्तिस्थानं कलत्रं वा ; मत्वर्थे इति न. त. ] Having no field, not the master of a field; ये ५ क्षेत्रिणो बीजवन्तः परक्षेत्रप्रवापिणः Ms. 9.49.

**अक्षोटः** [ अक्ष-ओट; अक्षस्य विभीत-कस्येव उटानि पर्णान्यस्य वा Tv. ] 1 N. of a tree पर्वतीयपीलु ( Mar. डोंगरी अक्रोड ). -2 A walnut; a tree bearing an oily nut.

**अक्षोडः** [ अक्ष-ओड; अक्षः विभीतकः इव ओडाति पत्रैः संहन्यते ; उड्-अच् वा Tv. ] also written as अक्षोट-ड-डक, आक्षोट, आखोड, आखोडक &c.

**अक्षोभ** *a.* [ नास्ति क्षोभो यस्य ] Not agitated, unmoved. -भः 1 Absence of agitation. -2 The tying post of an elephant.

**अक्षोभ्य** *a.* [ क्षोभ्यते विचाल्यते ; क्षुभ्-णिच् कर्भणि यत्. न. त. ] Immoveable, im-perturbable; अक्षोभ्यः स नवोप्यासीन् R. 17.44 was unassailable -भ्यः 1 A particular sage ( तंत्रोक्तो द्वितीयविद्योपासकः तदेवतायाः शिरसि नागरूपेण स्थितः ऋषिभेदः ; अक्षोभ्योऽस्या ऋषिः प्रोक्तः -Tv. ). -2 N. of a Buddha. -3 An immense number, said to be 100 विवर. -Comp. -कवचं [ अक्षोभाय हितं अक्षोभ्ये ] a sort of कवच or armour referred to in Tantras.

**अक्षौहिणी** [ उहः समूहः संविकल्पज्ञानं वा सोऽस्यामस्ति इति, अक्षणां रथानां सर्वेषामि-द्रियाणां वा उहिनी; गत्वं वृद्धिश्च P. VI. 1.89 Vart. ] A large army consisting of 21870 chariots, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

**अक्ष्ण** *a.* [ अश्रुते व्याप्नोति अश्रु-क्स्व Un. 3.17 ] Unbroken ( अखंड ). -क्ष्णं Time.

**अक्षण्या** *ind.* Ved. 1 Tortuously, circuitously, in a crooked way; तानक्षण्या संतुहंति. Sat. Br. ( वक्रमार्गेण, कौटिल्येन ). -2 Wrongly; ऋद्द्व Ved. seeking to hurt in a wrongful way.

**अक्षण्यावन्** *a.* Going through, penetrating.

**अखट्टः** [ खट्-अच् न. त. ] N. of a tree ( प्रियाल ) Buchanania Latifolia.

**अखट्टिः** *m. f.* [ खट्-इ, न. त. वा डीप् ] Bad conduct ( अशिष्टव्यवहार ); a childish freak or whim.

**अखण्ड** *a.* [ खंड-घञ्, न. त. ] Un-broken, whole, entire, complete; अखंडं पुण्यानां फलमिव S. 2.10; अखंड-



कलः शशी Mál. 2.2 with undiminished orb, full; निर्जिगाय मुखमिदुमखंडं Ki. 9.38; अखंडेन तपसा 10.63 undisturbed; सुंदरीदमनेप्यखंडयशसः U.5.35 of untarnished, unsullied, fame; °द्वादशी the 12th day of the bright half of मार्गशीर्ष. —डं *adv.* Uninterruptedly Ki. 1.29

अखंडन *a.* [ न खंड्यते निरवयवत्वात्; खंड-ल्युट् न. त. ] 1 Unbroken, not capable of being broken or divided, epithet of परमात्मन्. —2 Full, entire. —नं [ न. त. ] 1 Not breaking, leaving entire. —2 Non-refutation. —नः Time.

अखंडित *a.* [ न. त. ] 1 Unbroken, undivided. —2 Uninterrupted, perpetual, undisturbed, continuous; °ता मे वाणिज्या Mu. 1; अखंडितं प्रेम लभस्व पत्युः Ku. 7.28 everlasting, unbroken. —3 Unimpaired; unrefuted &c.; भट्टिन्या अखंडितात् प्रणयात् M. 3 never disappointed; शतमखं तमखंडितपौरुषं R. 9.13 whose prowess knows no repulse or defeat. —Comp. —उत्सव *a.* always festive. —ऋतुः [ अखंडितः ऋतुः तत्संपत् पुष्पादिप्रसवरूपा यत्र ] time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c. (*a.*) fruitful, bearing fruit in due season.

अखर्व *a.* [ न. त. ] Not dwarfish, short or stunted; not small, great; अखर्वेण गर्वेण विराजमानः Dk. 3.

अखात *a.* [ न. त. ] Not dug; not buried. —तः-तं A natural lake or pool of water; a bay; especially a pool before a temple.

अखिद्र *a.* Ved. [ खिद्र-रक् न. त. ] Unworn; मरुतो यातेमखिद्रयामभिः Rv. 1. 38. 11 unworn in their course.

अखिन्न *a.* [ न. त. ] 1 Not fatigued or wearied. —2 Not involving fatigue.

अखिल *a.* [ नास्ति खिलं अवशिष्टं यस्य Tv. ] 1 Whole, entire, complete; oft. with सर्व; एतद्धि मत्तोधिजगे सर्वमेषोखिलं मुनिः Ms. 1.59; °लेन entirely. —2 Not uncultivated or fallow, ploughed (land); °आत्मन् the universal spirit.

अखेटिकः [ न खेट्यस्मात्; खिद्र भये विकन् Tv. ] 1 A tree in general. —2 (आखेटिक) A dog trained to the chase.

अखेदिन् *a.* Not wearisome, not fatigued; °त्वं continuous flow of speech regarded as one of the वाग्गुण of the Jainas.

अखल *ind.* An exclamation of joy; °लीकृ to utter this exclamation.

अख्यातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute; °कर *a.* disgraceful, disreputable.

अग 1 P. (अगति, आगीत्, अगिष्यति, अगितुं) 1 To wind, curl, move tortuously, or in a zig-zag way. —2 To go (अंगति, आंगीत् &c.).

अग *a.* [ न गच्छतीति; गम्-ड. न. त. ] 1 Unable to walk, not going, not in a position to go; अगो वृषलः शीतेन P. VI. 3. 77 Sk. —2 Unapproachable. —गः 1 A tree; सदानतो येन विषाणिनाऽगः Si. 4. 63. —2 A mountain; also a stone; प्रत्यापगं प्रत्यगं Mahânâtaka. —3 A snake. —4 The sun ( न गच्छति वक्रगत्या पश्चिमं, तस्य हि वक्रगत्यभावो ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धः; or, 'not going', the earth by its diurnal rotation causing day and night). —5 A water-jar, as in अगस्त्य (कुम्भस्त्यान). —6 The number seven (from the seven कुलाचल). —Comp. —आत्मजा the daughter of the mountain, N. of Pârvatî. —ओकस् *m.* [ अगः पर्वतः ओको यस्य ] 1. a mountain-dweller. 2. a bird (वृक्षवासी). 3. the animal शरभ supposed to have 8 legs. 4. a lion. —ज *a.* (अगात् पर्वतशिलातो जायते; जन्-ड.) produced on a mountain or from a tree; roaming or wandering through mountains, wild (गिरिचर); कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. (—जं) bitumen.

अगच्छ *a.* [ गम् बाहु. श. न. त. ] Not going. —च्छः A tree.

अगण्य *a.* 1 Countless, immense; °पण्यविस्तारितमणि Dk. 1. —2 Not deserving to be counted (अहं यत्); worthless, immaterial.

अगतिः *f.* [ न. त. ] 1 Want of resort or recourse, necessity. —2 Want of access (lit. & fig.); अगतिस्तत्र रामस्य यत्र गमिष्यामि विहायसा Râm.; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64, See under गति.

अगति (ती) क *a.* 1 Helpless, without any resort or resource; बालमेनमगतिमादाय Dk. 9; इंडस्त्वगतिका गतिः Y. 1. 346 the last resource or shift; अगतीका गतिर्होषा पापा राजोपसेविनाम् Mb.

अगद *a.* [ नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्य ] 1 Healthy, sound, free from disease, in good health; नरोऽगदः Ms. 8. 107. —2 (गद-भाषणे अच्, न. त.) Not speaking or telling. —3 Free from judicial affliction. —दः [ नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्मात् ] 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug; इति चिन्ताविषमोयमगदः किं न पीयते H.Pr. 29; विषगैरगदैश्चास्य सर्वद्रव्याणि योजयेत् Ms. 7. 218. —2 Health, freedom from disease; औषधान्यगदो विद्या देवी च विविधा स्थितिः । तपसैव प्रसिध्यन्ति तपस्तेषां हि

साधनं Ms. 11. 238 (अगदः गदामावः नैरुज्यमिति यावत् Kull.) —3 The science of antidotes; one of the 8 parts of medical science.

अगदंकारः [ अगदं करोति; अगद कृ-अण मुमागमश्च P. VI. 3. 70 ] A physician.

अगद्यति Den. P. To have good health.

अगम *a.* = अग q.v.

अगम्य *a.* [ न गंतुमर्हति, गम्-यत् न. त. ] 1 Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (lit. & fig.); योगिनामप्यगम्यः &c.. —2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible; मनसोऽगम्य ईश्वरः God transcends mind (conception or thought); याः संपदस्ता मनसोऽप्यगम्याः Si. 3. 59, See under गम्य also. —Comp. —रूप *a.* of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form, &c.; °रूपां पदवीं प्रपित्सुना Ki. 1. 9.

अगम्या A woman not deserving to be approached (for cohabitation), one of the low castes; °म्यां च स्त्रियं गत्वा, °गमनं चैव जातिभ्रंशकराणि वा &c. —Comp. —गमनं illicit intercourse. —गामिन् *a.* practising illicit intercourse. —गमनीय *a.* relating to illicit intercourse; °नीयंतु (पापं) त्रैतरेभिरपानुदेत् Ms. 11. 170.

अगरी [ नास्ति गरो विषं यस्याः पं. व. गौ. डीष् ] 1 A kind of grass or plant (देवताड वृक्ष) commonly called Deotar, Andropogon Serratus. It is said to be an antidote against the poison of rats and mice. —2 Any substance that removes poison (विषहारिद्रव्यमात्रं)

अगरु *n.* [ न गिरति; गृ-उ, न. त. ] Agallochum, Amyris Agallocha.

अगव्यूति *a.* Ved. Without good pasture grounds for cattle, barren (क्षेत्रं) Rv. 6. 47. 20.

अगस्ति [ विंध्याख्यं अगं अस्यति; अस्-किच् शकंश्चादि०, Un. 4. 179, or अगं विंध्याचलं स्त्यायति स्तभ्नाति, स्तयै-क; or अगः कुम्भः तत्र स्त्यानः संहतः इत्यगस्त्यः ] 1 'Pitcher-born', N. of a celebrated Rishi or sage. —2 N. of the star Canopus, of which Agastya is the regent. —3 N. of a plant (वक्रवृक्ष) Sesbana (or Æschynomene) Grandiflora. [The sage Agastya is a very reputed personage in Hindu mythology. In the Rîg-veda he and Vasishtha are said to be the off-spring of Mitra and Varuna, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urvasi at a sacrificial session. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kum-bhayoni, Kumbhajanman, Ghatodbhava,



Kalasayoni &c.; from the latter Vasishtha. From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitravaruni, Aurvaseya, and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Manya. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path, See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India, the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way). He is also known by the names of Pitabdhī, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kaleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopamudra. She was also called Kausitaki and Varaprada. She bore him two sons, Dridhasya and Dridhasyu. In the Ramayana Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named Vatapi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rama with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rama the bow of Vishnu and accompanied him to Ayodhya when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years. The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 6th century B. C. The Puranas represent Agastya as the son of Pulastya (the sage from whom the Rakshasas sprang) and Havirbhava the daughter of Kardama. Several 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his family, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhuva and Mahendra, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented as a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearted, unsurpassed in the science of archery and to have taken a principal part in the colonization of the south; निर्जितासि मया भद्रे शत्रुहस्तादमर्षिणा । अगस्त्येन दुराधर्षा मुनिना दक्षिणेव दिक् ॥ Rām.; अगस्त्याचरितामाशां

R. 4. 44; cf. also: अगस्त्यो दक्षिणामाशामाश्रित्य नभसि स्थितः । वरुणस्यात्मजो योगी विध्यवातापिमर्दनः ॥ and R. 6. 61, Mr. 7. 14.]

**अगस्ती** A female descendant of Agastya.

**अगस्त्यः** 1=अगस्ति See above. -2 N. of Siva. -**Comp.** -उदयः 1. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhādra; with the rise of this star the waters become clear; cf. R. 4. 21 प्रससादादयादंभः कुंभयोर्नेर्महौजसः. 2. the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādra. -गीता [अगस्त्येन गीता विद्याभेदः] N. of a sort of विद्या mentioned in the Bhārata Sāntiparvan; (pl.) Agastya's hymn. -चारः [च. त.] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which ushers the Sarat season and then every thing on earth assumes a lovely appearance. -तीर्थं N. of a celebrated Tirtha in the south. -वटः N. of a holy place on the Himālaya. -संहिता Agastya's collection of law.

**अगा** a. Ved. Not going.

**अगाध** a. [गाध्-प्रतिष्ठायां घञ् न. ब.] Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अगाधसलिलात्समुद्रात् H. 1. 52; (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, °सत्त्व Mk. 1. 3, R. 6. 21; so °ज्ञानं, °बुद्धिः great; as °भयं; यस्य ज्ञानदयासिंधोरगाधस्यानघा गुणाः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible, inscrutable. -धः -धं a deep hole or chasm. -धः N. of one of the 5 fires at the स्वाहाकार [cf. Gr. *agathos*]. -**Comp.** -जलः [अगाधं जलं यत्र] a deep pool or pond, deep lake.

**अगारं** [अगं न गच्छंतं ऋच्छति प्राप्नोति अग-ऋ-अण् Tv.] A house; शून्यानि चाप्यगाराणि Ms. 9. 265; °हाहिन् an incendiary 3. 158, See आगार.

**अगिरः** (नः?) [न गीर्यते दुःखेन; गृ. वाक्क. न. त. Tv.] 1 Heaven. -2 The sun or fire? -3 A Rākshasa. -**Comp.** -ओकस् a. [अगिरः स्वर्गः ओको वासस्थानं यस्य] dwelling in the heaven (as a god); Rv. 1. 135. 9; not to be stopped by threatening shouts (?)

**अगु** a. [ नास्ति गौर्यस्य ] Ved. 1 Destitute of cows or rays; poor. -2 Wicked (?). -गुः 1 N. of Rāhu. -2 Darkness.

**अगुण** a. 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God). -2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणोयमशोकः M. 3, Mk. 4. 22. -णः [न. त.] A fault, defect, demerit, vice; तद्वः सर्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रसवे च गुणागुणान् Ms. 3.

22 ; गुणागुणज्ञ knowing merit and demerit; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55 ; अगुणेषु तस्य धियमस्तवतः Ki. 6. 21 vices. -**Comp.** -वादिन् a. fault-finding, censorious; not appreciating merits. -शील a. of a worthless character.

**अगुरु** a. [न. त.] 1 Not heavy, light. -2 (In prosody) Short. -3 Having no teacher. -4 One different from a teacher. -रु n. (m. also) [न गुरुर्यस्मात्] 1 The fragrant aloe wood and tree; Aquiluria Agallocha. -2 That which yields Bdellium, Amyris Agallocha. -3 The Sisu tree (शिशपा). -**Comp.** -शिशपा [अगुरुः सारो यस्यास्तादृशी शिशपा मध्यमपदलो.] the Sisu tree. -सारः a sort of perfume.

**अगूढ** a. Not hidden, or concealed, manifest, clear: °सद्भावं Ku. 5. 62. -**Comp.** -गंध a. having an unconcealed smell. (-धः) Asafoetida (the smell of which is not easily concealed). -भाव a. 1. having an open or unreserved disposition. 2. having an obvious meaning or import.

**अगृभीत** a. [न. त.] Ved. 1 Not seized or overcome; unsubdued; °शोचिस् of unsubdued splendour. -2 Inconceivable.

**अगृहः** [न. ब.] A houseless wanderer, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).

**अगोचर** a. Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious, See गोचर; वाचामगोचरां हर्षावस्थामस्पृशन् Dk. 169 beyond the power of words, indescribable. -रं 1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. -2 Not being seen or observed, or known; कथं देवपादानामगोचरेणैवं क्रियते H. 2 without the knowledge of; °तां गतान् Pt. 2. -3 Brahma; अगोचरे वागिव चोपरेमे Ki. 17. 11.

**अगोता** Ved. Want of cows or rays or praise.

**अगोपा** a. Ved. Without a cow-herd; पशुर्नैति स्वयुरगोपाः Rv. 2. 4. 7.

**अगोरुध** a. Ved. Not disdaining praise.

**अगोह्य** a. Not to be concealed or covered, bright.

**अग्निः** [अंगति ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति अङ्-नि, न-लोपश्च Up. 4. 50, or fr. अञ्च् 'to go.'] 1 Fire क्रोप°, चिता°, शोक°, ज्ञान°, राज°, &c. -2 The God of fire. -3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds (गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण); पिता वै गार्हपत्यो ऽग्निर्मताग्निर्दक्षिणः स्मृतः । गुरुराहवनीयस्तु सा-



मित्रेता गरीयसी ॥ Ms. 2. 231. -4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -5 Bile (नाभेरुर्ध्वं हृदयादधस्तादामाशयमाचक्षते तद्वत् सौरं तेजः पित्तं इत्याचक्षते). -6 Caulterization (अग्निकर्मन्). -7 Gold. -8 The number three. -9 N. of various plants: (a) चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica; (b) रक्तचित्रक; (c) भल्लातक Semicarpus Anacardium; (d) निंबक Citrus Acida. -10 A mystical substitute for the letter र. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as °विष्णू, °मरुतौ, or to अग्नी, °पर्जन्यौ, °वरुणौ, °षोमौ [cf. L. ignis.] [Agni is the God of Fire, the Ignis of the Latins and Ognj of the Slavonians. He is one of the most prominent deities of the R̥igveda. He is an immortal, has taken up his abode among mortals as their guest; he is the domestic priest, the successful accomplisher and protector of all ceremonies; he is also the religious leader and preceptor of the gods, a swift messenger employed to announce to the immortals the hymns and to convey to them the oblations of their worshippers, and to bring them down from the sky to the place of sacrifice. He is sometimes regarded as the mouth and the tongue through which both gods and men participate in the sacrifices. He is the lord, protector and leader of people, monarch of men, the lord of the house, friendly to mankind, and like a father, mother, brother &c. He is represented as being produced by the attrition of two pieces of fuel which are regarded as husband and wife. Sometimes he is considered to have been brought down from heaven or generated by Indra between two clouds or stones, created by Dyau, or fashioned by the gods collectively. In some passages he is represented as having a triple existence, which may mean his three-fold manifestations as the sun in heaven, lightning in the atmosphere, and as ordinary fire on the earth, although the three appearances are also elsewhere otherwise explained. His epithets are numberless and for the most part descriptive of his physical characteristics: धूमकेतु, हतभुज, शुचि, रोहिताश्व, सतजिह्व, तोमरधर, घृताक्ष, चित्रमानु, ऊर्ध्वशोचिस्, शोचिष्केश, हरिकेश, हिरण्यदंत, अयोदंष्ट्र &c. In a celebrated passage he is said to have 4 horns, 3 feet, 2 heads, and 7 hands. The highest divine functions are ascribed to Agni. He is said to have spread out the two worlds and produced them, to have supported heaven, formed the mundane regions and luminaries of heaven, to have begotten Mitra and caused the sun to ascend the sky. He is the head and summit of the sky, the centre of the earth. Earth, Heaven and all beings obey his commands. He knows and sees all worlds or creatures and witnesses all

their actions. The worshippers of Agni prosper, they are wealthy and live long. He is the protector of that man who takes care to bring him fuel. He gives him riches and no one can overcome him who sacrifices to this god. He confers, and is the guardian of, immortality. He is like a water-trough in a desert and all blessings issue from him. He is therefore constantly supplicated for all kinds of boons, riches, food, deliverance from enemies and demons, poverty, reproach, childlessness, hunger &c. Agni is also associated with Indra in different hymns and the two gods are said to be twin brothers.

Such is the Vedic conception of Agni; but in the course of mythological personifications he appears as the eldest son of Brahma and is called Abhimani [Vishnu Purana]. His wife was Svaha; by her he had 3 sons—Pavaka, Pavamana and Suchi; and these had forty-five sons: altogether 49 persons who are considered identical with the 49 fires. He is also represented as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pitris or Manes, as a Marut and as a grandson of Sandila, and also as a star. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses and the 7 winds are the wheels of his car. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. Agni was appointed by Brahma as the sovereign of the quarter between the south and east, whence the direction is still known as Agneyi. The Mahabharata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king Svetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Khandava forest; for the story see the word खांडव]. -Comp. -अ(आ)गारं -रः, -आलयः, -गृहं [अग्निकार्याय अगारं शाक० त.] a fire-sanctuary, house or place for keeping the sacred fire; वसंश्चतुर्थोऽग्निरिवाग्न्यगारे R. 5. 25. -अस्त्रं fire-missile, a rocket. -आत्मक a. [अग्निरात्मा यस्य] of the nature of fire; सोमात्मिका स्त्री, °कः पुमान्. -आधानं consecrating the fire; so आहिति. -आधेयः [अग्निराधेयो येन] a Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire. (-यं)=°आधानं. -आहितः [अग्निराहितो येन, वा परनिपातः P. II. 2. 37.] one who maintains the sacred fire; See आहिताग्नि. -इध् m. (अग्नीध्रः) [अग्निं ईधे स अग्नीध्र] the priest who kindles the sacred fire (mostly Ved). -इधनः [अग्निरिध्यते अग्नेन] N. of a Mantra. (-नं) kindling the fire. -उत्पातः [अग्निना दिव्यानेन कृतः उत्पातः] a fiery portent, meteor, comet &c. In Bri. S. 33 it is said to be of five kinds: दिवि भुक्तशुभफलानां पततां रूपाणि यानि तान्युल्काः। धिष्योल्का-

शनिवियुत्तारा इति पंचधा भिन्नाः ॥ उल्का पक्षेण फलं तद्वत् धिष्योल्कानि लिभिः पक्षैः। विद्युद्-होभिः षड्भिस्तद्वत्तारा विपाचयति ॥ Different fruits are said to result from the appearances of these portents, according to the nature of their colour, position &c. -उद्धरणं, -उद्धारः 1. producing fire by the friction of two aranis. 2. taking out, before sun-rise, the sacred fire from its cover of ashes previous to a sacrifice. -उपस्थानं worship of Agni; the Mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped (अग्निरुपस्थीयते ऽग्नेन). -एधः [अग्निभेधयति] an incendiary. -कणः, -स्तोकः a spark. -कर्मन् n. [अग्नौ कर्म स. त.] 1. cauterization. 2. action of fire. 3. oblation to Agni, worship of Agni (अग्निहोत्र); so °कार्य offering oblations to fire, feeding fire with ghee &c.; निर्वर्तिता-ग्निकार्यः K. 16; °योर्धदग्ध 39, Ms. 3. 69, Y. 1. 25. -कला a part (or appearance) of fire; ten varieties are mentioned (धूमार्चिरुष्मा ज्वलिनी ज्वालिनी विस्फुलिगिनी। सुश्रीः सुरूपा कपिला हव्यकव्यवहे अपि ॥ यादीनां दशवर्णानां कला धर्मप्रदा अमूः). -कारिका [अग्निं करोति आधत्ते करणे कर्तृत्वोपचारात् कर्तारि ण्वुल्] 1. the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the rik called अग्नीत्र which begins with अग्निं दूतं पुरो दधे. 2. =अग्निकार्य. -काष्ठं अग्नेः उद्दीपनं काष्ठं शाक० त.] agallochum (अगुरु). -कुक्कुटः [अग्नेः कुक्कुट इव रक्तवर्ण-स्फुलिगत्वात्] a firebrand, lighted wisp of straw. -कुंडं [अग्नेराधानार्थं कुंडं] an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. -कुमारः, -तनयः, -सुतः 1. N. of Kārttikeya said to be born from fire, See कार्तिकेय. 2. a kind of preparation of medicinal drugs. -केतुः [अग्नेः केतुरिव] 1. smoke. 2. N. of two Rākshasas on the side of Rāvaṇa and killed by Rāma. -कोणः -दिक् the south-east corner ruled over by Agni; इंद्रो वह्निः पितृपतिर्नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत्। कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वादीनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥ -क्रिया [अग्निना निर्वर्तिता क्रिया, शाक. त.] 1. obsequies, funeral ceremonies. 2. branding; भेषजाग्निक्रियासु च Y. 3. 284. -क्रीडा [तृ. त.] fire-works, illuminations. -गर्भ a. [अग्निर्गर्भे यस्य] pregnant with or containing fire, having fire in the interior; °र्भो शमी-मिव S. 4. 3. (-र्भः) [अग्निरिव जारको गर्भो यस्य] 1. N. of the plant Agnijāra. 2. the sun-stone, name of a crystal supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun; cf. S. 2. 7. 3. the sacri-



ficial stick अराणि which, when churned, gives out fire. (-र्भा) 1. N. of the Samī plant as containing fire (the story of how Agni was discovered to exist in the interior of the Samī plant is told in chap. 35 of अनुशासनपर्व in Mb.). 2. N. of the earth (अग्नेः सकाशात् गर्भो यस्य सा; when the Ganges threw the semen of Siva out on the Meru mountain, whatever on earth &c. was irradiated by its lustre, became gold and the earth was thence called वसुमती). 3. N. of the plant महाज्योतिष्मती लता (अग्निरिव गर्भो मध्यभागो यस्याः सा). —ग्रन्थः [अग्निप्रतिपादको ग्रन्थः शाक. त.] the work that treats of the worship of Agni &c. —घृतं [अग्न्युद्दीपनं घृतं शाक. त.] a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee used to stimulate the digestive power. —चित् m. [अग्निचितवान्; चि-भूतार्थे किप् P. III. 2. 91] one who has kept the sacred fire; यतिभिः सार्धमनग्निमग्निचित् R. 8. 25. —चयः, —चयनं, —चित्या. arranging or keeping the sacred fire (अग्न्याधान); चित्याग्निचित्ये च P. III. 1. 132. 2. (-यः, -यनः) the Mantra used in this operation. 3. a heap of fire. —चित्वत् [अग्निचयनं अस्त्यस्मिन् मतुप् मस्य वः तातत्वान्न पदत्वं Tv.] having अग्निचयन or अग्निचित्. —ज, —जात a. produced by or from fire, born from fire. (-जः, —जातः) 1. N. of the plant अग्निजार (अग्नये अग्न्युद्दीपनाय जायते सेवनात् प्रभवति). 2. N. of Kārttikeya, 3. Vishnu. (-जं, —जातं) gold; so °जन्मन्. —जिह्व a. 1. having a fiery tongue. 2. having fire for the tongue, epithet of a God or of Vishnu in the boar incarnation. (-ङ्गा) 1. a tongue or flame of fire. 2. one of the 7 tongues of Agni (कराली धूमिनी श्वेता लोहिता नीललोहिता । सुवर्णा पद्मरागा च जिह्वाः सप्त विभावसोः). 3. N. of a plant लांगली (अग्नेर्जिह्वेव शिखा यस्याः सा); of another plant (जलपिप्पली) or गजपिप्पली (विषलांगला). —ज्वाला 1. the flame or glow of fire. 2. [अग्नेर्ज्वालेव शिखा यस्याः सा] N. of a plant with red blossoms, chiefly used by dyers, Griselea Tomentosa (Mar. धायफूल, धायटी). —तप् a. [अग्निना तप्यते; तप्-किप्] having the warmth of fire; practising austerities by means of fire. —तपस् a. [अग्निभिः तप्यते] 1. practising very austere penance, standing in the midst of the five fires. 2. glowing, shining or burning like fire; (तपतीति तपाः अग्निरिव त-

पाः) hot as fire. —तेजस् a. having the lustre or power of fire (अग्निरिव तेजो यस्य). (-स् n.) the lustre of fire. (-स् m.) N. of one of the 7 Rishis of the 11th Manvantara. —त्रयं the three fires, See under अग्नि. —द a. [अग्निं दाहार्थं गृहादौ ददाति; दा.-क.] 1. giving or supplying with fire. 2. tonic, stomachic, producing appetite, stimulating digestion. 3. incendiary; अग्निदानं भक्तदांश्चैव Ms. 9. 278; अग्निदानां च ये लोकाः Y. 2. 74; so °दायक, °दायिन्. —दग्ध a. 1. burnt on the funeral pile; अग्निदग्धाश्च ये जीवा येऽप्यदग्धाः कुले मम Vāyu. 2. burnt with fire. 3. burnt at once without having fire put into the mouth, because destitute of issue (?); (pl.) a class of Manes or Pitris who, when alive, kept up the household flame and presented oblations to fire. —दमनी [अग्निर्दम्यते ऽनया; दम्-णिच् करणे ल्युट्] a narcotic plant, Solanum Jacquini. —दातृ [अग्निं विधानेन ददाति] one who performs the last (funeral) ceremonies of a man; यश्चाग्निदाता प्रेतस्य पिंडं दद्यात्स एव हि. —दीपन a. [अग्निं दीपयति] stimulating digestion, stomachic, tonic. —दीप्त a. [तृ. त.] glowing, set on fire, blazing. (-प्ता) [अग्निर्जटरानलो दीतः सेवनात् यस्याः सा] N. of a plant ज्योतिष्मती लता, which is said to stimulate digestion. —दीप्तिः f. active state of digestion. —दूत a. [अग्निर्दूत इव यस्मिन् यस्य वा] having Agni for a messenger, said of the sacrifice or the deity invoked; यमं ह यज्ञो गच्छत्यग्निदूतो अरंकृतः Rv. 10. 14. 13. —दूषित a. branded. —देवः [अग्निरेव देवः] Agni; a worshipper of Agni. —देवा [अग्निर्देवा यस्याः] the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कृत्तिका). —धानं [अग्निर्धीयते ऽस्मिन्] the place or receptacle for keeping the sacred fire, the house of an अग्निहोतृ; पदं कुशुते अग्निधाने Rv. 10. 165. 3. —धारणं maintaining the sacred fire; व्रतिनां °णं K. 55. —नयनं = °प्रणयनं. —निर्यासः [अग्नेर्जटरानलस्येव दीपको निर्यासो यस्य] N. of the plant अग्निजार. —नेत्र a. [अग्निर्नेता यस्य] having Agni for the leader or conveyer of oblations, an epithet of a god in general. —पदं 1. the word Agni. 2. fire-place. 3. N. of a plant. —परिक्रि-ष्क्रि-या care of the sacred fire, worship of fire, offering oblations; गृहारथोऽग्निपरिष्क्रिया Ms. 2. 67. —परिच्छदः the whole sacrificial apparatus; गृह्यं चाग्निपरिच्छदं Ms. 6. 4. —परिधानं enclosing the sacrificial fire with a kind of screen. —परीक्षा

[तृ. त.] ordeal by fire. —पर्वतः [अग्नि-साधनं पर्वतः] a volcano. —पुच्छः [अग्नेः अग्न्याधानस्थानस्य पुच्छ इव] tail or back part of the sacrificial place; the extinction of fire. —पुराणं [अग्निना प्रोक्तं पुराणं] one of the 18 Purāṇas ascribed to Vyāsa. It derives its name from its having been communicated originally by Agni to the sage Vasiṣṭha for the purpose of instructing him in the two-fold knowledge of Brahma. Its stanzas are said to be 14500. Its contents are varied. It has portions on ritual and mystic worship, cosmical descriptions, chapters on the duties of Kings and the art of war, a chapter on law, some chapters on Medicine and some treatises on Rhetoric, Prosody, Grammar, Yoga, Brahmavidyā &c. &c. —प्रणयनं bringing out the sacrificial fire and consecrating it according to the proper ritual. —प्रतिष्ठा consecration of fire, especially the nuptial fire. —प्रवेशः-शनं [स. त.] entering the fire, self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. —प्रस्कन्दनं violation of the duties of a sacrificer (अग्निहोमाकरण); °परस्त्वं चाप्येवं भविष्यसि Mb. —प्रस्तरः [अग्निं प्रस्तृणाति अग्नेः प्रस्तरो वा] a flint, a stone producing fire. —बाहुः [अग्नेर्बाहुरिव दीर्घशिखत्वात्] 1. smoke. 2. N. of a son of the first Manu; of a son of Priyavrata and Kāmyā. —बीजं 1. the seed of Agni; (fig.) gold (रुद्रेजः समुद्भूतं हेम बीजं विभावसोः). 2. N. of the letter र्. —भं [अग्निरिव भाति; भा-क.] 1. 'shining like fire', gold. 2. N. of the constellation कृत्तिका. —भु n. [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-किप् ह्रस्वांतः] 1. water. 2. gold. —भू a. [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-किप्] produced from fire. (-भूः) 1. 'fire-born', N. of Kārttikeya. 2. N. of a teacher (काश्यप) who was taught by Agni. 3. (arith.) six. —भूति a. produced from fire. (-तिः) [अग्निरिव भूतिरैश्वर्यं यस्य] N. of a pupil of the last Tirthankāra. (-तिः) f. the lustre or might of fire. —भ्राजस् a. Ved. [अग्निरिव भ्राजते; भ्राज्-असुन्] shining like fire. —मणिः [अग्नेरुत्थापको मणिः शाक. त.] the sun-stone. —मथ् m. [अग्निं मथ्नाति निष्पादयति; मथ्-किप्-नलोपः] 1. the sacrificer who churns the fuel-stick. 2. the Mantra used in this operation, or the अराणि itself. —मथः, —थनं, producing fire by friction; or the Mantra used in this operation. (-थः) [अग्निर्मथ्यते अनेन मथ्-करणे घञ्]



N. of a tree गणिकारिका ( Mar. नरवेल ) Premna Spinosa ( तत्काष्ठ-योर्घर्षणे हि आशुवह्निरुत्पद्यते ). —मांछा slow-ness of digestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia. —मारुति : [अग्निश्च मरुच तयो-रपत्यं इज् ततो वृद्धिः इत् च; द्विपद्वृद्धौ पृ. पूर्व-पदस्य ह्रस्वः Tv. ] N. of the sage Agastya. —मित्रः N. of a king of the Sunga dynasty, son of Pushpa-mitra who must have flourished be-fore 150 B. C.—the usually accepted date of Patanjali—as the latter men-tions पुष्पमित्र by name. —मुखः a. having Agni at the head. (—खः) [अग्नि-मुखमिव यस्य] 1. a deity, god, (for the gods receive oblations through Agni who is therefore said to be their mouth; अग्निमुखा वै देवाः; अग्निमुखं प्रथमं देवतानां &c; or अग्निमुखे अग्ने येषां, for fire is said to have been created be-fore all other gods.) 2. [अग्निमुखं प्र-धानमपास्यो यस्य] one who maintains the sacred fire ( अग्निहोतृद्विज ). 3. a Brâhmana in general ( अग्निर्दाहकत्वात् शापाग्निमुखे यस्य, for Brâhmanas are said to be वाग्जः ). 4. N. of two plants चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and भङ्गातक Semicarpus Anacardium ( अग्निरिव स्व-र्शात् दुःखदायकं मुखमग्रं यस्य, तन्निर्यासस्पर्-शेन हि देहे क्षतोत्पत्तेस्तयोस्तथात्वम् ). 5. a sort of powder or चूर्ण pre-scribed as a tonic by चक्रदत्त. 6. ' fire-mouthed ', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt. 1. (—खी) [अग्निरिव मुखमग्रं यस्याः, गौरादि-ङीष् ] 1 N. of a plant भङ्गातक ( Mar. बिबवा, भिलावा ) and लांगलिका ( विषलांगला ). 2. N. of the Gâyatri Mantra ( अग्निरेव मुखं मुखत्वेन कल्पितं यस्याः सा, or अग्नेरिव मुखं प्र-जापतिमुखं उत्पत्तिद्वारं यस्याः, अग्निना समं प्र-जापतिमुखजातत्वात्; कदाचिदपि नो विद्वान् गायत्रीमुदके जपेत् । गायत्र्याग्निमुखी यस्मात्तस्मादुत्थाय तां जपेत् ॥ गोभिल ). 3. a kitchen [ पाकशाला अग्निरिव उत्तमं मुखं यस्याः सा ]. —मूढ a. [ तृ. त. ] Ved. made insane or stupefied by lightning or fire. —योजनं causing the sacrificial fire to blaze up. —रक्षणं 1. consecrating or preserving the sacred ( domestic ) fire or अग्निहोत्र. 2. [ अग्निः रक्ष्यते अनेन अत्र वा ] a Mantra securing for Agni protection from evil spirits &c. 3. the house of an अग्निहोत्र. —रजः, —रजस् m. [ अग्निरिव रज्यते दीप्यते; रज्ज्-असुन्, न-लोपः ] 1. a scarlet insect by name इंद्रगोप. 2. ( अग्नेः रजः ) the might or power of Agni. 3. gold. —रहस्यं mys-tery of ( worshipping &c. ) Agni; N. of the tenth book of the Satapatha Brâhmana. —राशिः a heap of fire, burn-ing pile. —रुहा [अग्निरिव रोहति रुह-क]

N. of the plant मांसादनी or मांसरोहिणी ( तदंकरस्य वह्नितुल्यवर्णतया उत्पन्नत्वात्तथात्वं तस्याः ). —रूप a. [ अग्नेरिव रूपं वर्णं यस्य ] fire-shaped; of the nature of fire. (—पं) the nature of fire. —रेतस् n. the seed of Agni; ( hence ) gold. —रोहिणी [ अग्निरिव रोहति; रुह-णिनि ] a hard in-flammatory swelling in the armpit. —लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru; in the Purâṇas it is said to be in the अंतरिक्ष, while in the Kâsi Khandā it is said to be to the south of इंद्रपुरी; एतस्या दक्षिणे भागे येयं पूर्वेदयते शुभा । इमामर्चिष्मतीं पश्य वीतिहोत्रपरीं शुभाम् ॥ —वधूः Svâhâ, the daughter of Daksha and wife of Agni. —वर्चस् a. [ अग्नेर्वर्च इव वर्चो यस्य ] glowing or bright like fire. (—n.) the lustre of Agni. (—m.) N. of a teacher of the Pu-râṇas. —वर्ण a. [ अग्नेरिव वर्णो यस्य ] of the colour of fire; hot, fiery; सुरां पीत्वा द्वि-जो मोहादग्निवर्णो सुरां पिबेत् Ms. 11. 91; गोमूत्रमग्निवर्णं वा पिबेदुदकमेव वा 92. (—र्णः) 1. N. of a prince, son of Sudarsana. 2. of a King of the solar race, See R. 19. 3. the colour of fire. (—र्णा) a strong liquor. —वर्धक a. stimulating diges-tion, tonic. (—कः) 1. a tonic. 2. regi-men, diet ( पथ्याहार ). —वह्मभः [ अग्ने-वह्मभः सुखेन दाह्यत्वात् ] 1. the Sâla tree, Shorea Robusta. 2. the resinous juice of it. —वासस् a. [ अग्निरिव शुद्धं वासो यस्य ] having a red ( pure like Agni ) garment. (—n) a pure garment. —वा-ह a. [ अग्निं वाहयति गमयति अनुमापयति वा ] 1. smoke. 2. a goat. —वाहनं a goat ( छाग ). —विद् m. 1. one who knows the mystery about Agni. 2. an अग्निहोत्रिन् q.v. —विमोचनं ceremony of lowering the sacrificial fire. —विसर्पः pain from an inflamed tumour, in-flammation. —विहरणं, —विहारः 1. tak-ing the sacrificial fire from अग्नीध्र to the सदोमंडप. 2. offering oblations to fire; प्रत्यासन्ना वेला K. 348. —वीर्यं 1. power or might of Agni. 2. gold. —वेशः [ अग्नेर्वेश इव ] N. of an ancient medical authority ( चरक ). —शरणं-शाला-लं a fire-sanctuary; मार्गमा-देशय S. 5; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; रक्षणाय स्थापितोहं V. 3. —शर्मन् a. [ अग्निरिव शृणाति तीव्रकोपत्वात्; शू-मनिन् ] very passionate. (—m.) N. of a sage. —शि-ख a. [ अग्नेरिव अग्निरिव वा शिखा यस्य ]. fiery, fire-crested; दहनं खैः सायकैः Râm. (—खः) 1. a lamp. 2. a rocket, fiery arrow. 3. an arrow in general. 4. safflower plant. 5. saffron. 6. जांगलीवृक्ष. (—खं) 1. saffron. 2. gold.

(—खा) 1. a flame; शरैरग्निशिखोपमैः Mb. 2. N. of two plants लांगली ( Mar. वागचवका or कळलावी ) Glo-riosa Superba; of another plant (Mar. also कळलावी) Menispermum Cordi-folium. —शुश्रूषा careful service or worship of fire. —शेखर a. fire-crest-ed. (—रः) N. of the कुसुम, कुकुम & जांगली trees. (—रं) gold. —शौच a. [ अग्नेरिव शौचं यस्य ] bright as fire; purified by fire K. 252. —श्री a. [ अग्नेरिव श्रीर्यस्य ] glow-ing like fire; lighted by Agni. —ष्टु-त्, —ष्टुभ्, —ष्टोम &c. see °स्तुत्, °स्तुम् &c. —संस्कारः 1. consecration of fire. 2. hallowing or consecrating by means of fire; burning on the funeral pile; यथार्हे °रं मालवाय दत्त्वा Dk. 169; नास्य कार्योऽग्निसंस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. —सखः, —सहायः 1. the wind. 2. the wild pigeon ( smoke-colour-ed ) 3. smoke. —संभव a. [ पं. ब. ] sprung or produced from fire. (—वः) 1. wild safflower. 2. lymph, result of digestion. (—वं) gold. —साक्षिक [ अग्निः साक्षी यत्र, कप् ] a. or adv. keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; पंचबाण° M. 4.12; °मर्यादो भर्ता हि शरणं स्त्रियाः H.1. v. 1, R. 11.48. —सारं [ अग्नेः सारं यस्य अत्यंतानलोत्तापनेपि सारांशादहनात् Tv. ] रसांजन, a sort of medical preparation for the eyes. (—रः —रं) power or essence of fire. —सूत्रं a thread of fire. 2. a girdle of sacrificial grass ( मैंजीमेखला ) put upon a young Brâhmana at the time of investi-ture. —स्तंभः 1. stopping the burning power of Agni. 2. N. of a Mantra used in this operation. 3. N. of a medicine so used. —स्तुत् m. (अग्निष्टुत्) [ अग्निः स्तूयते-ऽत्र; स्तु-आधारे क्तिप् षत्वं ] the first day of the Agnishtoma sacrifice; N. of a portion of that sacrifice which ex-tends over one day; यजेत वाश्वमेधेन स्वर्जिता गोसवेन वा । अभिजिह्विष्वजि-ह्व्यां वा त्रिवृताग्निष्टुतापि वा ॥ Ms. 11. 75. —स्तुम् ( °ष्टुम् ) m. [ अग्निः स्तूयते-ऽत्र; स्तुम्-क्तिप् षत्वं ] 1. =अग्निष्टोम. 2. N. of a son of the sixth Manu. —स्तोमः ( °ष्टो-मः ) [ अग्नेः स्तोमः स्तुतिसाधनं यत्र ] N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिष्टोम. 2. a Mantra or Kalpa with reference to this sacrifice; मे भवो मंत्रः °मः; °मस्य व्याख्यानं, कल्पः °मः P. IV. 3. 66. Vârt. 3. N. of the son of the sixth Manu. 4. a species of the Soma plant; °सामन् a part of the Sâma Veda chanted at the conclusion of the Agnishtoma sacri-fice. —स्थ a. (ष्ठ) [ अग्निं स्थातुमर्हति; स्था-



क षत्वं ] placed in, over, or near the fire. (-ष्टः) an iron frying-pan; in the अश्वमेध sacrifice the 11th Yûpa which of all the 21 is nearest the fire.

—स्वात्तः ( written both as °स्वात्त and °ष्वात्त ) (pl.) [अग्निः i. e. आन्दीयविप्रकररूपानलात् सुष्ठु आत्तं ग्रहणं येषां ते] N. of a class of Pitris or Manes who, when living on earth, maintained the sacred or domestic fires, but who did not perform the Agnishtoma and other sacrifices. They are regarded as Manes of Gods and Brâhmanas and also as descendants of Marichi, Ms. 3. 195 (मनुष्यजन्मन्यग्निष्टोमादियागमकृत्वा स्मार्त-कर्मनिष्ठाः संतो मृत्वा च पितृत्वं गताः इति सायणः).

—हुत्, होत् Ved. sacrificing to Agni, having Agni for a priest. —होत्रं [अग्नये हुयते ऽत्र, ह-त्र, च. त.] 1. an oblation to Agni ( chiefly of milk, oil and sour gruel. ). 2. maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblation to it; ( अग्नये होत्रं होमो ऽस्मिन् कर्मणीति अग्निहोत्रमिति कर्मनाम ); or the sacred fire itself; तपोवनाग्निहोत्रधूमलेखासु K. 26; होता स्यात् ऋष्य Ms. 11. 36; ऋमुपासते 42; स्त्री दाहयेत् ऋणे Ms. 5. 167, 6. 4, Y. 1. 89. The time of throwing oblations into the fire is, as ordained by the sun himself, evening ( अग्नये सायं जुहुयात् सूर्याय प्रातर्जुहुयात् ). Agnihotra is of two kinds; नित्य of constant obligation ( यावज्जीवमाग्निहोत्रं जुहोति ) and काम्य occasional or optional ( उपसद्भिश्चरित्वा मासमेकमाग्निहोत्रं जुहोति ). (-त्र) a. Ved. 1. destined for, connected with, Agnihotra. 2. sacrificing to Agni; °हवनी ( नी ) a ladle used in sacrificial libations, or अग्निहोत्रहविर्ग्रहणी ऋक् Tv.; See हविर्ग्रहणी; °हुत् offering the अग्निहोत्र; °आहुतिः invocation or oblation connected with अग्निहोत्र. —होत्रिन् a. [अग्निहोत्र-मत्वर्थे इति] 1. one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. 2. one who has prepared the sacrificial place.

अग्नयी [ अग्नि-ऐङ्-डीष् ] 1 The wife of Agni and Goddess of Fire, Svâhâ. She is said to be a daughter of Daksha; she longed to be the wife of Agni, and Skanda was pleased to give her a place with Agni at every sacrificial act ( हव्यं कव्यं च यत्किंचिद् द्वि-जानामथ संस्कृतं । हेष्प्येत्यग्नौ सदा देवि स्वाहेत्यु-क्त्वा समुद्धृतं ॥ अथ प्रभृति दास्यति सुवृत्ताः सत्प-थे स्थिताः । एवमाग्निस्त्वया सार्धं सदा वत्स्यति शोभने ). -2 The Tretâ age.

अग्निकः [ अग्निवत् कायति प्रकाशते; कै-क ] N. of an insect, coccinella.

अग्निध् m. [ अग्निं दधाति मंत्रविधिना स्थापयति; धा-क्विप् नि. आलोपः Tv. ] One who consecrates the sacred fire.

अग्निमत्, -वत् Ved. a. [ अग्निः अस्त्यस्य मतुप्, मस्य वः P. VIII. 2.15 ] 1 Having fire or enjoying it. -2 Maintaining the sacrificial fire; पितृयज्ञं तु निर्वर्त्य विप्रश्चंद्रक्षये ऽग्निमान् Ms. 3.122. -3 Having a good digestion.

अग्निसात् ind. To the state of fire; used in comp. with कृ 'to burn', 'to consign to flames', आत्शरीरमग्नि-सात्कृत्वा M. 5; न चकार शरीरमग्निसात् R. 8.72; °भू to be burnt.

अग्नीध्रः [अग्निमादधाति धृ-क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 N. of a priest, also called ब्रह्मा who kindles the sacred fire. -2 ( अग्निं धारयत्यस्मै संप्रदाने घञर्थे क दीर्घः ) Sacrifice, sacrificial act. See आग्नीध्र.

अग्नीय a. [ अग्नेः अद्भवं स्थानादि; उत्करा°छ ] Situated near the fire; relating to fire, fiery.

अग्नीषोम m (मौ) [अग्निश्च सोमश्च द्रव्यं ईत् षत्वं] Agni and Soma; °प्रणयनं bringing out Agni and Soma; a ceremony in the ज्योतिषोम sacrifice; (°नी) the rik or vessel used in consecrating them.

अग्नीषोमीय a. [ अग्नीषोमौ देवते यस्य छ ] Relating or sacred to Agni and Soma; °निर्वापः making libations with the cake sacred to Agni and Soma; °पशुः a victim sacred to them; °पुरो-डाशः an oblation sacred to them &c.

अग्मन् n. Battle, conflict, See अज्मन्.

अग्र a. [अङ्-रन् नलोपः Un. 2. 28] 1 First, foremost, chief, best, prominent, principal, pre-eminent; °महिषी chief queen; °वातमासेवमाना M. 1 front (and hence, fresh) breeze; °आसनं chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12. -2 Excessive, over and above, surplus; supernumerary, projecting ( अधिक ). -ग्रं 1 ( a ) The foremost or topmost point, tip, point ( opp. मूलं, मध्यं ); ( fig. ) sharpness, keenness; धर्मस्य ब्राह्मणो मूलं अग्रं राजन्य उच्यते Ms. 11.84; द्यौर्ग्रं अग्रं मूलं मध्यं &c; नासिका° tip of the nose; सूचि° &c; समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वाग्रे ऽभवन् K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue; अमुष्य विद्या रसनाग्रनर्तकी N. 1.5. ( b ) Top, summit, surface; कैलास°, पर्वत°, &c. -2 Front, van; अग्रे कृ put in the front or at the head; तामग्रे कृत्वा Pt. 4 See अग्रे. -3 The best of any kind; स्य-दनाग्रेण with the best of chariots; प्रासादाग्रैः Râm. -4 Superiority, excel-

lence ( उत्कर्ष ); अग्रादग्रं रोहति Tândya. -5 Goal, aim, resting place ( आलंबनं ); मनुमेकाग्रमासीनं Ms. 1.1, See °भूमि also. -6 Beginning, See अग्रे. -7 A multitude, assemblage. -8 Overplus, excess, surplus; साग्रं स्त्रीसहस्रं Râm. 1000 women and more; so साग्रकोटी च रक्षसां. -9 A weight = पल q. v. -10 A measure of food given as alms ( ब्राह्मणभोजनं occurring in अग्रहार ). -11 ( Astr. ) Amplitude of the sun ( °ग्रा, अग्रका also ). In compounds as first member meaning 'the forepart', 'front', 'tip' &c.; e. g. °पादः, चरणः the forepart of the foot, toe; so °हस्तः, °करः; °पाणिः &c.; °सरोरुहं the topmost lotus Ku. 1. 16; °कायः forepart of the body; so °नखं, °नासिका tip of the nail, nose &c., -adv. In front, before, ahead. -Comp. -अंशुः [ अग्रं अंशोः ] the focal point. -अक्षि n. [ कर्म. ] sharp or pointed vision, side-look ( अपाङ्गवीक्षण ); अग्राक्षणा वीक्षमाणस्तु तिर्यग् भ्रातरमब्रवीत् Râm. -अहन् a. having precedence in eating. -अनी ( नी ) कः ( कं ) vanguard; दीर्घोर्ल्लेघुश्चैव नरानग्रानीकेषु योधयेत् Ms. 7. 193; अग्राणीकं रघुय्याग्रौ राक्षसानां बभञ्जतुः Râm. -अयणीय [ अग्रं श्रेष्ठं अयनं ज्ञानं तत्र साधु छ ] N. of a Buddhist tenet ( उत्पादपूर्वमग्रायणीयमथ वीर्यता प्रवादः स्यात्-हेमचंद्रः ). -अवलेहितं [ अग्रं अवलेहितं आस्वादितं यस्य ] food at a Srâddha ceremony, the chief part of which has been tasted. -उपहरणं first supply. -उपहरणीय a [ अग्रे उपाह्रियते कर्मणि अनीयर् ] 1. that which is first offered or supplied. 2. [ अग्रं उपाह्रियते यस्मै ह-संप्रदाने अनीयर् ] आद्यायर्थमुपकल्पितस्य अनादेरग्रे दानोद्देश्यः वास्तुदेवादिः Tv. -करः 1.=अग्रहस्तः q. v. 2. the focal point. -केशः front line of hair; °शेषु रेणुः अपहरति K. 86. -गः [ अग्रे गच्छतीति, गम्-ड ] a leader, a guide; taking the lead; marching foremost. -गण्य a. [ अग्रे गण्यते ऽसौ ] foremost, to be ranked first. -गामिन् a. [ अग्रे गच्छति ] a leader; प्रष्टो ऽग्रगामिनि P. VIII. 3. 92. -ज a. [ अग्रे जायते; जन्-ड. ] first born or produced; आनंदेनाग्रजेनेव R. 10. 78. (-जः) 1. The first born, an elder brother; सुमतिं ममाग्रजमवगच्छ M. 5; अस्त्येव मनुर्भरताग्रजे मे R. 14. 73. 2. a Brâhmana. (-जा) an elder sister; so °जात, °जातक, जाति. -जंघा the forepart of the calf. -जन्मन् m. [ अग्रे जन्म यस्य सः ] 1. the first-born, an elder brother; जनक्राग्रजन्मनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य Dk. 2. 2. a Brâhmana ( वर्णेषु मध्ये अग्रजातत्वात्, or अग्रात् प्रधानांगात् मुखात्



जातत्वात्, ब्राह्मणस्य मुखमासीत्, तस्मात्  
त्रिवृत् स्तोमानां मुखं . . अग्निदेवतानां ब्राह्म-  
णो मनुष्याणां; तस्माद् ब्राह्मणो मुखेन वीर्यं  
करोति मुखतो हि सृष्टः Tāndya); अतिवय-  
समग्रजन्मानं K. 12; अवोचत् °न्मा Dk.  
13. 3. N. of Brāhma, as he was the  
first to be born in the waters. —जि-  
ह्वा the tip of the tongue. —उया  
(Astr.) the sign of the amplitude.  
—दानिन् [अग्रे दानं अस्य; अग्रदान-इनि]  
a (degraded) Brāhmaṇa who takes  
presents offered in honour of the  
dead (प्रेतेदेशेन यद्दानं दीयते तत्प्रतिग्राही);  
लोभी विप्रश्च शूद्राणामग्रेदानं गृहीतवान् । य-  
हणे मृतदानानां (ग्रहणात्तिलदानानां Tv.) अग्र-  
दानी बभूव सः ॥ —दानीयः [अग्रे दानम-  
हतिष्ठ] = अग्रदानिन्. —दूतः a harbinger;  
कुष्णाक्रोधाग्रदूतः Ve. 1. 22; °दूति-  
का Dk. 20; महीपतीनां प्रणयाग्रदूत्यः  
R. 6. 12. —निरूपणं predestination;  
prophecy, determining beforehand.  
—नीः (णीः) [अग्रे नीयते असौ नी-क्विप्,  
णत्वं] 1. a leader, foremost, first,  
chief; °णीर्विरागहेतुः K. 195; अप्यग्र-  
णीर्मन्त्रकृतामृषीणां R. 5. 4 chief. 2. fire.  
—पर्णी [अग्रे पर्णं यस्याः सा-ङीप्] cowage,  
Carpogon Pruriens (अजलेमन्).  
—पातिन् a. [अग्रे आदौ पतति; पत्-णिनि]  
happening beforehand, antecedent;  
°तीनि शुभानि निमित्तानि K. 65. —पादः  
the forepart of the foot; toes; नवकिस-  
लयरागेणाग्रपादेन M. 3. 12; °स्थिता stand-  
ing on tiptoe. S. 6. —पाणिः = °हस्तः  
q.v. —पूजा the highest or first mark  
of reverence or respect; °जामिह स्थि-  
त्वा गृहाणेदं विषं प्रभो Rām. —पेयं pre-  
cedence in drinking. —बीज a. [अग्रं  
शाखाग्रं बीजमुत्पादकं यस्य] growing by  
means of the tip or end of branches,  
growing on the stock or stem of  
another tree, such as 'कलम'. (-जः)  
a viviparous plant. —भागः [कर्म.] 1.  
the first or best part (आद्धादौ प्रथम-  
मुद्धृत्य देयं द्रव्यं). 2. remnant, remain-  
der (शेषभाग). 3. fore-part, tip,  
point. 4. (astr.) a degree of ampli-  
tude. —भागिन् a. [अग्रभागो ऽस्यास्ति;  
अस्त्यर्थे इनि] first to take or claim  
(the remnant); अलंक्रियमाणस्य तस्य  
अनुलेपनमाल्ये °गी भवामि V. 5 claim-  
ing the first share of the remnant  
&c. —भुञ्ज a. 1. having precedence in  
eating. 2. gluttonous, voracious  
(औदारिक). —भूः [अग्रे भवति भू-क्विप्]  
= °ज. —भूमिः f. 1. goal of ambition or  
object aimed at; ततोभूमिं व्यवसायबुद्धेः  
Ki. 17. 55; त्वमग्रभूमिर्निरपायसंश्रया  
Si. 1. 32 (प्राप्यस्थानं). 2. the top-  
most part, pinnacle; विमान° Me. 69.  
—मांसं [अग्रं भक्ष्यत्वेन प्रधानं मांसं] flesh  
in the heart, the heart itself; °सं चानीतं

Ve. 3. 2. morbid protuberance of  
the liver. —यणं [अग्रं अयनात् उत्तराय-  
णात् णत्वं शकं० तद्विधानकालो ऽस्य अच् (?)  
Tv.] a kind of sacrificial ceremony  
See आग्रयण. —यान a. [अग्रे यानं यस्य, या-  
त्युट्] taking the lead, foremost. (-न्)  
an army that stops in front to defy  
the enemy. —यायिन् a. [अग्रे यास्यति  
या-णिनि] taking the lead, leading the  
van; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी S.  
7. 26, R. 5. 62, 18. 10, 5. 3. —योधिन् [अग्रे  
स्थित्वा युध्यते] the principal hero, cham-  
pion; राक्षसानां वधे तेषां °धी भविष्यति  
Rām.; so °वीर; कर्मसु चाग्रवीरः. —रंभं  
opening, fore-part; नासा° Māl. 1. 1.  
—लोहिता [अग्रं लोहितं यस्याः सा]  
A kind of pot-herb (चिह्नीशाक). —संख्या  
the first place or rank; पुत्रः समारो-  
पयद्ग्रसंख्यां R. 18. 30. —संधानी [अग्रे  
फलोत्पत्तेः प्राक् संधीयते ज्ञायते ऽनया कार्यं,  
Tv.] the register of human actions  
kept by Yama (यत्र हि प्राणिवर्गस्य प्राग्भ-  
वीयकर्मानुसारेण शुभाशुभसूचकं सर्वं लिख्यते  
सा यमपञ्जिका). —संध्या early dawn;  
कर्कधूनामुपरि तुहिनं रंजयत्यग्रसंध्या S. 4  
v. 1. —सर = यायिन् taking the lead; R.  
9. 23; आयोधनाग्रसरतां त्वयि वीर याते 5.  
71. —सारा [अग्रं शीर्षमात्रं सारो यस्याः सा]  
1. a sprout which has tips without  
fruits. 2. a short method of count-  
ing immense numbers. —हर a. [अग्रे  
द्वियते दीयते ऽसौ; ह-अच्] 1. that which  
must be given first. 2. = अग्रहारिन्.  
—हस्तः (-°करः, -°पाणिः) the forepart  
of the hand or arm; अग्रहस्तेन गृहीत्वा  
प्रसादयैनां Ratn. 3; forepart of the  
trunk (of an elephant); often  
used for a finger or fingers taken  
collectively; शीतलस्ते °स्तः Mk. 3;  
अतिसाध्वसेन वेपते मे °स्तः Ratn. 1;  
कुसुमित इव ते °स्तः प्रतिभाति M. 1; प्र-  
सारिते °स्ते M. 4; °हस्तात्प्रभृष्टं पुष्पभा-  
जनं S. 4 slipped from the fingers;  
also the right hand; अथ °हस्ते मुकुली-  
कृतांगुलौ Ku. 5. 63 (अग्रश्चासौ हस्तश्च  
Malli.), Ki. 5. 29. —हायनः (णः) [अ-  
ग्रः श्रेष्ठः हायनो व्रीहिः अत्र, णत्वं] the be-  
ginning of the year; N. of the month  
मार्गशीर्ष; (मासानां मार्गशीर्षोऽहं Bg. 10.  
35); °इष्टिः नवशस्येष्टिर्योगभेदः. —हारः a  
grant of land given by kings (to  
Brāhmanas) for sustenance (अग्रं  
ब्राह्मणभोजनं, तदर्थं द्वियते राजधनात् पृथक्  
क्रियते ते क्षेत्रादयः-नीलकण्ठः क्षेत्रोत्पन्नशस्या-  
दुद्धस्य ब्राह्मणोद्देशेन स्थाप्यं धान्यादि, गुरुकुला-  
दावृत्तब्रह्मचारिणे देयं क्षेत्रादि, ग्रामभेदश्च Tv.);  
कस्मिंश्चिद्ग्रहारे Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रतः adv. [अग्रे अग्राद्वा, अग्र-तसिल्]  
(with gen.) 1 Before (opp. पृष्ठतः) in  
front of, at the head of; forward; न

गणस्याग्रतो गच्छेत् H. 1. 29; गच्छाग्रतः  
lead the way; °तो विलोक्य see-  
ing before him. —2 In the presence  
of; मेघनादस्य° Pt. 1; अमात्यस्याग्रतः  
Mu. 5; धनुर्भूतामग्रत एव रक्षिणां R. 3.  
39 in the very presence of. —3 First;  
पुरुषं जातमग्रतः Rv. 10. 90. 7; अग्रतः कृ-  
to give precedence to, consider  
most important; to put in front or  
at the head of. —Comp. —सर a. [अग्रतः  
सरति; सृ. ट] going in front, taking  
the lead. (-रः) a leader.

अग्रिम a. [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-डिमच् P.  
IV. 3. 23. Vārt.] 1 First (in order,  
rank &c); foremost, best, excellent,  
preferable, superior; वीराणामग्रिमो भू-  
त्वा युयुधे पार्थिवैः सह Mb. —2 Prior,  
preceding. —3 Elder, eldest. —4 Fur-  
thest, advanced, first ripe. —5  
Further. —मः An elder brother.  
—मा A kind of fruit, Annona Re-  
ticulata.

अग्रिय a. [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-घ] Fore-  
most, best &c. —यः An elder brother.  
—यं The first fruits; the best part.

अग्रीय a. [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-ङ] Fore-  
most, best &c.

अग्रे adv. 1 In front of, before (in  
time or space); अग्रे यांति रथस्य रेणु-  
पद्वीं घनाः V. 1. 4, R. 2. 56, V. 2. 7,  
Bh. 3. 36. —2 In the presence of, be-  
fore; ममाग्रे स्तुवंति H. 1. —3 At the  
head, ahead; बलाग्रे तिष्ठते वीरो नलः  
Rām. —4 Further on, subsequently, in  
the sequel; एवमग्रे वक्ष्यते, एवमग्रेपि द्रष्टव्यं  
&c. —5 In the beginning; at first,  
first; प्रतापोग्रे ततः शब्दः परागस्तदनंतरं  
R. 4. 30; आत्मैवेदमग्र आसीत् Br. Ar. Up.,  
Ms. 2. 169. —6 First, in preference  
to others; सवर्णाग्रे द्विजातीनां प्रशस्ता  
हारकर्माणि 3. 12; अतिथिभ्यो ऽग्र ए-  
वैतान् भोजयेत् 3. 114. —Comp. —गः  
a leader. —गाः going in front or  
before. —दिधिषुः -षूः a man (of one  
of the first three castes) who mar-  
ries a wife married before (पुनर्भू-  
विवाहकारी). (-षूः) f a married woman  
whose elder sister is still unmarried  
(ज्येष्ठायां यद्यनूढायां कन्यायामुद्धते ऽनुजा । सा  
चाग्रेदिधिषूज्ञेया पूर्वा च दिधिषूः स्मृता); °प-  
तिः the husband of such a woman.  
—पाः [अग्रे स्थित्वा पाति, अलक्] first to  
protect. —पूः [अग्रे पूयते, पू-क्विप्] pu-  
rifying in one's presence; having  
precedence in drinking. —वनं-णं  
[वनस्याग्रं राजदंता० पूर्वनिपातः; अलक् णत्वं P.  
VIII. 4. 4] the border or skirt of a  
forest. —सर a. [अग्रमग्रेणाग्रे वा सरति सृ. ट.  
अलक् P. III. 2. 18] going in front,  
taking the lead, a leader, foremost;



first; निरपत्रपाणां अग्नेसरीकृतास्मि K. 169; मरणं भवामि Pt. 1, Māl. 9 first to die; मानमहतामग्नेसरः केसरी Bh. 2.29. —सरिकः [ अग्नेसरे अग्रगतौ प्रसृतः ] 1. a servant (who precedes his master). 2. a leader.

अग्र्य *a.* [अग्ने जातः, अग्र-यत्] 1 Foremost, best, choicest, most essential or important, highest, pre-eminent, first; तदंगमग्र्यं मघवन् महाकृतोः R. 3.46; °महिषी 10.66; उपेयुषः स्वामपि मूर्तिमग्र्यां 6.73, 8.28, 14.19, 18.39, Ku. 7.78, Ms. 5.166, 12.30, V. 5. 14: also with loc.; अग्र्याः सर्वेषु वेदेषु Ms. 3.184. —ग्र्यः An elder brother —ग्र्यं The roof of a house.

अग्रभण *a.* Ved. Having nothing acceptable.

अग्राम्य *a.* 1 Not rustic or rural, town-made. —2 Not tame, wild.

अग्राह्य *a.* Not acceptable, that which ought not to be taken or accepted as a gift, present &c.; °ह्यं शिवनिर्माल्यं पत्रं पुष्पं फलं जलं; not to be perceived, admitted or trusted; not to be considered or taken into account. —ह्या N. of the clay or मृत्तिका which ought not to be taken for purposes of purification.

अग्रुः—ग्रुः *f.* [अग्र-क्रु नलोपः वा ऊङ्] 1 A finger.—2 A river; (according to others) single, unmarried (as a young woman).

अघ=अंघ्र *q. v.* — (10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अघ *a.* [अघ-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bad, sinful, evil, wicked; अघातुरिन्द्रिया-रामो मोघं पार्थ स जीवति Bg. 3. 16. —घं [अघ भावे अच्] 1 Sin; अघं स केवलं भुङ्क्ते यः पञ्चत्यात्मकारणात् Ms. 3.118, Bg. 3. 13; अघौघविध्वंसविधौ पटीयसीः Si. 1. 18, 26; °मर्षण &c.; misdeed, fault, crime; श्रेयान् द्विजातिरिव हंतुमग्र्यानि दक्षं Si. 4. 37 sins and griefs also. —2 An evil, mishap, misfortune, accident, injury, harm; न वधूष्वग्र्यानि विमृशन्ति धियः Ki. 6. 45 do not think of doing harm or evil; क्रियादग्र्यानां मघवा विघातं 3. 52, 11. 80; प्रजानां तमघावहं R. 15. 51, 19. 52, See अनघ. —3 Impurity (अशौचं); अनुरुध्यादघं ग्र्यहं Ms. 5. 63; न राज्ञामघ-दोषोस्ति 93; न वर्धयेद्वाहानि 84. —4 Pain, suffering, grief, distress; दयालुमनघस्पृष्टं R. 10. 19 not subject to grief. —5 Passion. —घः N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pūtana and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. [Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarama he assumed the

form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.] —घा The Goddess of sin; (pl.) the constellation usually called Maghâ. —Comp. —असुरः See अघ above. —अहः (अहन्) a day of impurity (अशौच दिनं). —आयुस् *a.* leading a wicked life. —कृत् *a.* sinful, wicked, evil-doer. —घ्नः = °नाशन. —नाश, —नाशन *a.* [अघं नाशयति] expiatory, destroying sin (such as gifts, muttering holy prayers &c.). (—नः) destroyer of the demon अघ; N. of Krishna. —भोजिन् *a.* [अघं पापफलकं भुङ्क्ते] a sinful eater (one who cooks and eats for his own sake and not for Gods, Manes guests &c.). —मर्षण *a.* [अघं मृष्यते उत्पन्नत्वेपि नाशनेन कर्माक्षमत्वात् सद्यते अनेन मृष-त्युद्] expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brâhmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.); सर्वेनसामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिविधमर्षणं Ak.; यथाश्वमेधः क्र-दुराद सर्वपापापनोदनः । तथाघमर्षणं सूक्तं सर्वपापप्रणाशनं ॥ The most heinous crimes, such as illicit intercourse with a preceptor's wife, one's own mother, sister, daughter-in-law &c, are said to be expiated by repeating this सूक्त thrice in water; पवित्राण्यघमर्षणानि जपंत्यां K. 179, 38. —मार *a.* [अघं मारयति नाशयति; मृ णिच्-अण्] destroying sin, an epithet of Gods (यमो मृत्युर-घमारो निर्वृतः). —रुद् *a.* [अघं रोदिति स्वकर्माक्षमतया यस्मात्, रुद-अपादाने किप्] 1. 'making sin weep and fly', N. of a Mantra which destroys sin; fearfully howling (?). 2. [अघे व्यसने रोदिति न तत्प्रतीकाराय घटते, किप्] one who only weeps in times of calamity, but does not try to get over them. —विषः [अघं व्यसनकारि विषं यस्य] a serpent; fearfully venomous (?). —शंसः [अघस्य शंसः; शंस भावे अच्] 1. indication or reporting of sin. 2. [अघं अनिष्टं शंसति इच्छति; शंस-अण्] a wicked man, such as a thief. 3. wicked; sin-destroying (?). —शंसिन् *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt. —हारः a noted robber; rumour of guilt (?).

अघल *a.* [अघं लाति नाशयति ला-क] Destroying sin.

अघायति Den. P. To sin, to be malicious; threaten with ruin.

अघायु *a.* Malicious, wicked, sinful, harmful, injurious.

अघारिन् *a.* [अघं व्यसनं ऋच्छति; ऋ णिनि] Suffering from evil or calamity (व्यसनयुक्त); not anointing (?)

अघर्म *a.* Not hot, cold; °अंघ्र, °धामन् the moon whose rays are cold.

अघोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.

—रः [नास्ति घोरो यस्मात्] 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, (ईशाना-घोरनामानौ वामदेवस्ततः परम् । सद्योजात-इति प्रोक्तः क्रमशोऽर्चनकर्मणि) —2 A worshipper of Siva and Durgâ. —रा [अघोरः शिवः उपास्यत्वेन अस्यां सा, अघोर-अच्] the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdra sacred to Siva (भाद्रमास्यसिते पक्षे द्यघोराख्या चतुर्दशी । तस्यामाराधितः स्थागुर्नयेच्छिवपुरं ध्रुवं). —Comp. —घोररूपः N. of Siva. —पथः, —नार्गः a follower of Siva. —प्रमाणं a terrific oath or ordeal.

अघोष *a.* [नास्ति घोषो यस्य यत्र वा] 1 Hard-sounding, See below. —2 Devoid of cow-herds. —घः The hard sound of a consonant, hollowness of sound with which all hard consonants and the Visarga are pronounced (one of the 11 kinds of बाह्यप्रयत्न, See P. VIII. 2. 1), or the consonants so pronounced (ख्यां यमाः खयः + कः ऋः ऌः डः विसर्गः शर एव च । एते आसानुप्रदाना अघोषाश्च विवृ-ण्वते).

अघोस् *ind.* A vocative particle, another form for अघवन् (Ved.)

अघ्न्य *a.* Not to be killed. —घ्न्यः [न हन्ति सृष्टिकर्तृत्वात् न हन्-यक् निपातः Tv.] 1 Brahman (अघ्न्यः प्रजापतिः Up. 4. 111.) —2 A Bull. —घ्न्या [न हन्यते स्त्रीहत्यायाः निषिद्धत्वात्] A cow.

अघ्रेय *a.* Not fit to be smelt. —यं Liquor (मद्यं).

अंक 1 A. To move in a curve. —10

U. (अंकयति-ते, अंकयितुं) 1 To mark, stamp; हेमपादांकितायां पीठिकायां K. 192; स्वनामधेयांकित S. 4 stamped with his name; नयनोद्विगुभिः अंकितं स्तनांशुकं V. 4. 7; so R. 3. 55, 68. —2 To enumerate, count. —3 To brand, stain, stigmatize; तत्को नाम गुणो भवेत्सुगुणिनां यो दुर्जनैर्नांकितः Bh. 2. 54 branded, censured, condemned; वस्त्रेण वेष्टयित्वा 'तं शिरः Ks. 13. 152 branded head. —4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंकः [अंक कर्तरि करणे वा अच्] 1 The lap (n. also); अंकाद्ययावक-मुदीरिताशीः Ku. 7. 5 passed from lap to lap. —2 A mark, sign; अलक्तकांकां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 9; पदपंक्तिरलक्तकांका



Rām.; रतिवलयपदांके कंठे Ku. 2. 64 marked with the signs or traces &c.; मङ्गोत्रांकं गेयं Me. 86; a stain, spot, stigma, brand; ईशोः किरणेष्विवांकः Ku. 1. 3; कथ्यां कृतांको निर्वास्यः Ms. 8. 281.-3 A numerical figure; a number; the number 9.-4 A side, flank; proximity, reach (connected with 1 above); समुत्सुकेवांकमुपैति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; प्रेम्णोपकंठं मुहुर्कभाजो रत्नावलीरंबुधिरावबंध Si. 3. 36; सिंहो जंबुकमंकमागतमपि त्यक्त्वा निहंति द्विपं Bh. 2. 30; Ki. 17. 64, See -°आगत below.-5 An act of a drama, for its nature &c, See S. D. 278.-6 A hook or curved instrument.-7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, See S. D. 519.-8 An ornament (भूषा).-9 A sham fight, military show (चित्रयुद्ध).-10 A coefficient.-11 A place.-12 A sin, misdeed.-13 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.-14 The body.-15 A mountain. [cf. L. *uncus*; Gr. *ogkos*].-Comp.-अंकं [अंके मध्ये अंकाः शतपत्रादिचिह्नानि यस्य Tv.] water.-अवतारः when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अंकावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of *Sakuntalâ* or second of *Mâlavikâgnimitra* (अंकांते सूचितः पात्रैस्तदंकास्याविभागतः। यत्रांकोवतरत्येषोकावतार इति स्मृतः S. D. 311). The *Dasarûpa* defines it differently; अंकावतारस्त्वंकांते पातोकस्याविभागतः। एभिः संसूचयेत्सूच्यं दृश्यमंकैः प्रदर्शयेत् 1. 56.-आगत, -गत *a.* [दि. त.] come within the grasp or reach; सिंहत्वं °सत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38; श्रियं युवाप्यंकगतामभोक्ता R. 13. 67.-करणं marking, branding &c.-तंत्रं the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical).-धारणं-णा 1. bearing or having marks, such as those on the body of a *Vaishnava*. 2. manner of holding the person, figure.-परिवर्तः [स. त.] 1. turning on the other side. 2. rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; अपि कर्णजाहविनिवेशिताननः प्रियया तदंकपरिवर्तमाप्नुयां Mâl. 5. 8 (an occasion for) embrace (अंके क्रोडे सर्वतोभावेन वर्तनं हृदयालिगनं इत्यर्थः-Jagaddhara; so °परिवर्तिन्; भर्तुः °नी भव M. 3.-पादव्रतं N. of a *Vrata*; title of a chapter in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण.-पालिः-ली [पा-अलि ष. त. वा. डीप्] 1. the extremity or region of the lap (क्रोडप्रांत or प्रदेश); a seat in the

lap; hence, an embrace; तावद्गाढं वितर सकृदप्यंकपालीं प्रसीद Mâl. 8. 2. 2. [अंकेन पालयति पाल-इ. त. त.] a nurse. 3. (-ली) a variety of plant, *Piring* or *Medicago Esculenta*; वेदिकाख्यगंधद्रव्यं].-पाशः [अंकः पाश इव बंधनेनेव पातन-हेतुर्यत्र Tv.] an operation in arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places (स्थानांतमेकादिचयांकघातः संख्याविभेदा नियतैः स्युरंकैः। भक्तोक्तमित्यांकसमासनिघ्नः स्थानेषु युक्तो मितिसंयुतिः स्यात् See Lîlâ. 240); (न गुणो न हरो न कृतिर्न घनः पृष्ठस्तथापि दुष्टानां। गर्वितगणकवहूनां स्यात् पातोऽवश्यमंकपाशोऽस्मिन्).-पूर्णं multiplication of numbers or figures.-बंधः forming the lap, bending the thighs into a curve and squatting down. 2. branding with a mark that resembles a headless trunk (अशिरःपुरुषाकारोक्तः).-भाज् [अंकं भजते उप. स.] 1. seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant. 2. being within easy reach, drawing near, soon to be obtained; अविरहितमनेकेनांकभाजा फलेन Ki. 5. 52. 3. premature, early ripe, forced fruit.-मुखं (or आस्यं) that part of an act, wherein the subject of all the acts is intimated, is called अंकमुख, which suggests the *germ* as well as the *end*, e. g. in Mâl. 1 कामदकी and अवलोकिता hint the parts to be played by भूरिवसु and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief (यत्र स्यादंक एकस्मिन्नंकानां सूचनाखिला। तदंकमुखमित्याहुर्बाजार्थख्यापकं च तत् || S. D. 312). The *Dasarûpa* defines it thus: अंकांतपात्रैरंकास्यं छिन्नांकस्यार्थसूचनात्। i. e. where a character at the end of an act cuts short the story and introduces the beginning of another act; as in the second of *Mv.*-लोड्यः [अंकेन लोड्यते असौ] a kind of tree (चिंचोट) ginger.-लोपः subtraction of numbers.-विद्या the science of numbers, arithmetic.-अंकनं [अंक-करणे भावे वा ल्युट्] 1 A mark, token; स्नेहांकनानि Mâl. 9. 46 marks of love.-2 Act of marking.-3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.-अंकसं [अंकोस्मिन्नस्ति-अच्] Having marks; trappings (?) (वस्त्रं आप्रपदिकं).-अंकिन् *m. n.* [अंकः आलिगनस्थानत्वेन अस्यास्ति, अंक-इनि] A sort of drum or tabor (अंकेनालिग्य वादनीयो मृदंगादिवाद्यभेदः क्रीडाविशिष्टश्च)-नी [अंकानां समूहः; खलादि° इनि डीप्] 1 A number of marks or signs.-2 A woman having marks (of branding &c.).

अंक्य *a.* [अंक-ण्यत्] Fit to be branded, marked or counted.-क्यः [अंके क्रोडे स्थापयित्वा वायते असौ, यत्, or अंके साधुः, अंक-य] A sort of drum or tabor (सार्धतालत्रयायामः चतुर्दशांगुलाननः। हरीतक्याकृतिर्यः स्यादंक्योके स हि वायते).

अंकतिः [अंच्-गतौ अति कुत्वं; अंचेः को वा Un. 4. 61; अंकतिः अंचतिर्वा] 1 Wind.-2 Fire.-3 *Brahmâ*.-4 A *Brâhmaṇa* who keeps the sacred fire.-तिः-ती *f.* Going; one who goes.

अंकस् *n.* [अंच्-असुन् कुत्वं] 1 A mark.-2 The body.

अंकुटः (ety. ?) A key.

अंकुपं Ved. Water.

अंकुरः-रं [अंक-उर्च् Un. 1. 38] A sprout, shoot, blade; दर्भांकुरेण चरणः क्षतः S. 2. 10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed', 'sharp' &c.; मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; नृसिंहस्य नखांकुरा इव K. 4 pointed nails; कुरंदकविपांडुरं दधाति धाम दीपांकुराः Vb. 4. 1; पतंगपवनव्यालोलदीपांकुरच्छायाचंचलं Bh. 3. 68 unsteady like the pointed flame of a lamp; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलांकुरेण S. 7. 19 sprout or child of some one; अन्वयांकुरं Dk. 6.-2 Water.-3 Blood.-4 A hair.-5 A tumour, swelling.

अंकुरित *a.* [अंकुरा अस्य संजाताः, ता-रका° इतच्] Having sprouts; °तं मनसिजनेव V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts; °धर्मसलिलः Dk. 125 with drops of perspiration bursting forth.

अंकुरकः [अंक्यते तृणादिना संचीयते°सौ; अंच्-धुरच् ततः क] An abode of birds, animals, a nest (of birds).

अंकुशः [अंक-लक्षणे उशच् Un. 4. 107] A hook, a goad; Proverb: विक्रीते करिणि किमंकुशे विवादः why higggle about a trifling thing when the whole bargain (of which it forms part) has been struck (the goad ought to follow the elephant); संनिवेद्य कुशावत्यां रिपुनागांकुशं कुशं R. 15. 97; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; त्यजति तु यदा मोहान्मार्गं तदा गुरुरंकुशः Mu. 3. 6; कुशं द्विषामंकुशं R. 16. 81; a restraint or check; निरंकुशाः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered.-शी one of the 24 Jaina Goddesses. [cf. Germ. *angel*.]-Comp.-ग्रहः an elephant-driver; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतांकुशग्रहः Si. 12. 16-दुर्धरः [तृ. त. अंकुशेन दुर्धनेन धार्यते] a restive elephant.-धारिन् *m.* a keeper of an elephant.-मु-



द्रा [ अंकुशाकारा मुद्रा ] a mark resembling a goad in form ( ऋज्वी च मध्यमां कृत्वा तन्मध्यं पर्वमूलतः । तर्जनीं किञ्चिदाकुञ्चेत् सा मुद्रांकुशसंज्ञिता ).

अंकुशित *a.* [ इतच् ] Urged on by a hook, goaded.

अंकुशित् *a.* [ अस्त्यर्थे इनि ] Having a hook or goad; laying hold of with a hook.

अंकुयत् *a.* Ved. Moving tortuously to escape.

अंकुरः [ अंक-खर्जुरादित्वात् ऊरच् ] A sprout, See अंकुर; दशरथकुलांकुरमाद्यं Mv. 6. 45.

अंकुषः [ अंक ऊषच् ] = अंकुश q.v.

अंकोटः -ठः -लः [ अंक्यते लक्ष्यते कीलकारकंटेः; अंक ओट-ठ-ल ] N. of a tree (Mar. पिस्ते), Alangium Hexapetalum; so अंकोलकः, स्वार्थे कन्; अंकोलिका. -Comp. -सारः a sort of poison prepared from the Ankola plant.

अंकोलिका (probably a corruption of अंकपालिका ) An embrace.

अंख् 10 P. ( अंख्याति ) 1 To crawl. -2 To cling. -3 To check, hold back.

अंग् 1 P. ( अंगति, आनंग, अंगितुं ) To go, walk. -10 P. 1 To walk, go round. -2 To mark (cf. अंक). -With परि ( पलि ) to stir up. -विपलि to envelop, veil.

अंग *ind.* A vocative particle meaning 'well,' 'well, sir,' 'indeed,' 'true,' 'assent' (as in अंगीकृ); अंग कश्चित्कुशली तातः K. 221; प्रभुरपि जनकानामंग भो याचकस्ते Mv. 3. 5; अंग अस्ति कश्चिद्विमर्दको नामात्रभवतः Dk. 59; अंग कुरु अंग पच P. VIII. 1. 33 Sk; अंगाधीष्व भक्तं तव दास्यामि P. VIII. 2. 96 Sk.; समनद्ध किमंग भूपतिः Si. 16. 34, 2. 12; Ki. 10. 55, 13. 65; used with किं in the sense of 'how much less', or 'how much more;' शक्तिरस्ति कस्यचिद्विदेहराजस्य छाया मप्यवस्कंदितुं किमंग जामातरं Mv. 3; तृणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां किमंग वाग्द्वस्तवता नरेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicographers give the following senses of अंगः-क्षिप्ते च पुनरर्थे च संगमासूययोस्तथा । हर्षे संबोधने चैव हंगशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥

अंगं [ अम् गत्यादौ बा०-गन्; according to Nir. अंगं अंगनात् अंचनात् वा ] 1 The body. -2 A limb or member of the body; शेषांगनिर्माणविधौ विधातुः Ku. 1. 33; क्लेशस्यांगमदत्त्वा Pt. 5. 32 without undergoing troubles; इति स्वप्नोपमानत्वा कामान्मा गास्तदंगतां । Ki. 11. 34 do not be influenced or swayed by them (do not be subject to them). -3 (a.) A division or department (of any thing), a part or portion, as of a

whole; as सप्तांगं राज्यं, चतुरंगं बलं, चतुःषष्ट्यंगं ज्योतिःशास्त्रं see the words; गीतांगानां Pt. 5. 56; यज्ञश्चेत्प्रतिरुद्धः स्यादेकेनांगेन यज्वनः Ms. 11. 11. (Hence) (b.) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement; षडंगः or सांगः वेदः. (c.) A constituent part, essential requisite or component; सर्वैर्बलांगैः R. 7. 59; तदंगमयं मधवन् महाक्रतोः R. 3. 46. (d.) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अंगिन्); अंगी रौद्ररसस्तत्र सर्वैः ऽगानि रसाः पुनः S. D. 517; अत्र स्वभावोक्तिरुत्प्रेक्षांगं Malli. on Ki. 8. 26. (e.) An auxiliary means or expedient (प्रधानोपयोगी उपायः or उपकरणं); सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु मुक्त्वांगस्कंधपंचकं । मंत्रो योध इवाधीरः सर्वोऽंगैः संवृतेरपि ॥ Si. 2. 28-29; See अंगांगि, पंचांग also (the *angas* of the several sciences or departments of knowledge will be given under those words). -4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word; यस्मात्प्रत्ययविधिस्तदादिप्रत्यये अंगं P. I. 4. 13; यः प्रत्ययो यस्मात्क्रियते तदादिशब्दस्वरूपं तस्मिन्प्रत्यये परे अंगसंज्ञं स्यात् Sk. The अंग terminations are those of the nominative, and accusative singular and dual. -5 (Drama) (a.) One of the sub-divisions of the five joints or sandhis in dramas; the मुख has 12, प्रतिमुख 13, गर्भ 12, विमर्ष 13 and उपसंहार 14, the total number of the *angas* being thus 64; for details see the words. (b.) The whole body of subordinate characters. -6 (Astr.) A name for the position of stars (लग्न), See अंगाधीश. -7 A symbolical expression for the number six (derived from the six Vedāngas). -8 The mind; हिरण्यगर्भांगभुवं मुनिं हरिः Si. 1. 1, See अंगज also. -गः (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhāgalpur in Bengal. [ It lay on the south of Kausikī Kachchha and on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champā, sometimes called Angapuri, Lomapadapuri, Karnapuri or Malini. According to Dandin (अंगेषु गंगातटे बहिष्पयाः ) and Hiouen Thsang it stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island. General Cunningham has shown that this description applies to the hill opposite Pātharghatā, that it is 24 miles east of Bhāgalpur, and that there are villages called Champanagar and Champapura adjoining the last. According to Sanskrit poets the country of the Angas lay to the east of Girivraja the capital of Magadha and to the north-east or south-east of Mithilā. The country

was in ancient times ruled by Karna. ] -a. 1 Contiguous. -2 Having members or divisions. -Comp. -अंगि, -अंगीभावः [ अंगस्य अंगिनो भावः ] the relation of a limb to the body, of the subordinate to the principal, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder ( गौणमुख्यभावः, उपकार्योपकारकभावश्च ); e. g. प्रयाज and other rites are to दर्श as its *angas*, while दर्श is to them the *angī*; अंगांगिभावमज्ञात्वा कथं सामर्थ्यनिर्णयः । पश्य दिहिभमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः ॥ H. 2. 149; अत्र वाक्ये समासगतयोरुपमयोः साध्यसाधनभावात् °वेन संबंधः Malli. on Ki. 6. 2; अविश्रांतिजुषामात्मन्यंगांगित्वं तु संकरः K. P. 10 ( अनुग्राह्यानुग्राहकत्वं ). -अधिपः, -अधीशः 1. lord of the Angas, N. of Karna (cf. °राजः, °पतिः, °ईश्वरः, °अधीश्वरः). 2. 'lord of a लग्न', the planet presiding over it; ( अंगाधिपे बलिनि सर्वविभूतिसंपत्; अंगाधीशः स्वर्गेहे बुधगुरुकविभिः संयुतो वीक्षितो वा Jyotisha ). -अपूर्व effect of a secondary sacrificial act. -कर्मन्-*n.* क्रिया 1. besmearing the body with fragrant cosmetics, rubbing it &c. Dk. 39. 2. a supplementary sacrificial act. -ग्रहः spasm; seizure of the body with some illness. -ज-जात *a.* [ अंगात् जायते जन्-ड. ] produced from or on the body, being in or on the body, bodily; °जं रजः, °जाः अलंकाराः &c. 2. produced by a supplementary rite. 3. beautiful, ornamental. (-जः) -जनुस् also 1. a son. 2. hair of the body ( *n* also ); तवोत्तरीयं करिचर्म सांगजं Ki. 18. 32. 3. love, cupid ( अंगं मनः तस्माज्जातः ); intoxicating passion; अंगजरागदीपवात् Dk. 161. 4. drunkenness, intoxication. 5. a disease. (-जा) a daughter. (-जं) blood. -ज्वरः [ अंगमंगं अधिकृत्य ज्वरः ] the disease called राजयक्ष्मा, a sort of consumption. -द्वीपः one of the six minor Dvīpas. -न्यासः [ अंगेषु मंत्रभेदस्य न्यासः ] touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras. -पालिः *f.* [ अंगं पाल्यते संबध्यते ऽत्र, अंग-पाल-इ ] an embrace (probably a corruption of अंकपालि). -पालिका = अंकपालि q. v. -प्रत्यंगं [ समा. द्वंद्व ] every limb, large and small; °गानि पाणिना स्पृष्ट्वा K. 167, 72. -प्रायश्चित्तं [ अंगस्य शुद्धयर्थं प्रायश्चित्तं ] expiation of bodily impurity, such as that caused by the death of a relative, consisting in making presents ( पंचशूनाजन्यदुरितक्षयार्थं कार्यं दानरूपं प्रायश्चित्तं Tv. ). -भूः *a.* [ अंगात् मनसो वा भवति; भू-क्लिप् ] born from the body



or mind. (-भूः) 1. a son. 2. Cupid. 3. [अंगानां अंगमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं] one who has touched and purified, and then restrained, his limbs by repeating the Mantras pertaining to those limbs; ब्रह्मांगभूत्रह्मणि योजितात्मा Ku. 3. 15 (सयोजितादिमंत्राणां अंगानां हृदयादिमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं, कृतमंत्रन्यासः Malli.). —अंगः 1. palsy or paralysis of limbs; विकल इव भूत्वा स्थास्यामि S. 2. 2. twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep); सांगमंगमुत्थाय Vb.; जुम्भितैः सांगमंगैः Mu. 3. 21, K. 85. —मंत्रः N. of a Mantra. —मर्दः [अंगं मर्दयति; मृद् निच्] 1. one who shampoos his master's body. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of shampooing; so मर्दका or मर्दिन्, मृद्-निच् ण्वल् or णिनि) one who shampoos. —मर्षः [ष. त.] rheumatism; प्रशमनं the curing of this disease. —यज्ञः, —यागः [अंगीभूतः यज्ञः] a subordinate sacrificial act which is of 5 sorts: समिधो यजति, तनूनपातं यजति, इडो यजति, बर्हिर्यजति, स्वाहाकारं यजति इति पंचविधाः। एतेषां सकृदनुष्ठानेनैव तत्रन्यायेन प्रधानयागानामग्नेयादीनामुपकारितेति मीमांसा Tv. —रक्तः-क्तं [अंगे अवयवे रक्तः] N. of a plant गुडारोचनी found in कापिल्य country and having red powder (रक्तांगलोचनी). —रक्षकः [अंगं रक्षति; रक्ष-ण्वल्] a body-guard, personal attendant Pt. 3. —रक्षणी [अंगं रक्षयते ऽनया] a coat of mail, or a garment. (-णं) protection of person. —रागः [अंगं रज्यते अनेन करणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body, fragrant unguent; पुष्पगंधेन अंगरागेण R. 12. 27, 6. 60, Ku. 5. 11. 2. [भावे ल्युट्] act of anointing the body with unguents. —रुहं [अंगे रोहति; रुह् क्तिप् स. त.] hair; विहंगराजांगरुहैरिवायतैः Si. 1. 7. —लिपिः f. written character of the Angas. —लेपः [अंगं लिप्यते अनेन; लिप्-करणे घञ्] 1. a scented cosmetic. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of anointing. —लोड्यः (ety. ?) a kind of grass, ginger or its root, Amomum Zingiber. —विकल a. [तृ. त.] 1. maimed, paralysed. 2. fainting, swooning. —विकृतिः f. 1. change of bodily appearance; collapse. 2. [अंगस्य विकृतिश्चालनादिर्यस्मात् पं. व.] an apoplectic fit, swooning, apoplexy (अपस्मार). —विकारः a bodily defect. —विक्षेपः 1. movement of the limbs; gesticulation. 2. a kind of dance. —विद्या [अंगरूपा व्याकरणादिशास्त्ररूपा विद्या ज्ञानसाधनं] 1. the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. 2. the science of fore-

telling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Brihat Samhitā which gives full details of this science; न नक्षत्रांगविद्या...भिक्षां लिप्सेत कर्हिचित् Ms. 6. 50. —विधिः [अंगस्य प्रधानोपकारिणः विधिः विधानं] a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one (प्रधानविधिविधेयकर्मणो गबोधकतया अंगविधिः). —वीरः chief or principal hero. —वैकृतं [अंगेन अंगचेष्टया वैकृतं हृदयभावो ज्ञाप्यते यत्र बहु.] 1. a sign, gesture or expression of the face leading to a knowledge of internal thoughts (आकार). 2. a nod, wink. 3. changed bodily appearance. —वैगुण्यं a defect or flaw in the performance of some subordinate or subsidiary act which may be expiated by thinking of Vishnu); आद्यादिपद्धतौ कर्माते यत्किंचिदंगवैगुण्यं जातं तदोषप्रशमनाय विष्णुस्मरणमहं करिष्ये इत्यभिलाषवाक्यं Tv.). —संस्कारः, —संस्क्रिया [अंगं संस्क्रियते अनेन; कृ-करणे or भावे-घञ्] 1. embellishment of person, personal decoration, doing whatever secures a fine personal appearance, such as bathing, rubbing the body, perfuming it with cosmetics &c. 2. [कर्तरि अण्] one who decorates or embellishes the person. —संहतिः f. compactness, symmetry; body; स्थेयसीं दधतमंगसंहतिं Ki. 13. 50; or strength of the body. —संगः bodily contact, union; coition. —सेवकः a personal attendant, body-guard. —स्कंधः [कर्म.] a subdivision of a science. —स्पर्शः fitness or qualification for bodily contact or being touched by others. —हानिः f. 1. a defect or flaw in the performance of a secondary or subsidiary act (= वैगुण्यं); देवाद् भ्रमात् प्रमादाच्चेदंगहानिः प्रजायते। स्मरणादेव तद्विष्णोः संपूर्णं स्यादिति श्रुतिः ॥ —हारः [अंगं ह्रियते इतस्ततः चाल्यते यत्र, हृ-आधारे or भावे घञ्] gesticulation, movements of the limbs, a dance; संसत्तैरगुरुवनेषु सांगहारं Ki. 7. 37, Ku. 7. 91. —हारिः [अंगं ह्रियते ऽत्र; हृ-वाणि] 1. gesticulation. 2. stage; dancing-hall. —हीन a. [तृ. त.] 1. mutilated, deprived of some limb, crippled. 2. having some defective limb (अंगं हीनं यथोचितप्रमाणात् अल्पं यस्य); according to Susruta a man is so born, if the mother's दोहद has not been duly fulfilled (सा प्राप्तदौहृदा पुत्रं जनयेत् गुणान्वितम्। अलब्धदौहृदा गर्भे लभेतात्मनि वा भयम् ॥ येषु येष्विन्द्रियार्थेषु दौहृदे वै विमानना। जायते तत्सुतस्यातिस्तर्हिस्तर्हिस्तर्हिस्तर्हिन्द्रिये).

अंगकं [अंगमेव अंगकं स्वार्थे कन्] 1 A limb; अकृत मधुरैरंबानां मे कुतूहलमंगकैः U. 1. 20, 24. —2 The body; हरति रतये रहः प्रियतमांगकादंबरं Si. 4. 66.

आंगिका [अंगं आच्छादयति; अंग-इनि स्वार्थे कन्, स्त्रियां टाप्] A bodice or jacket.

अंगिन् a. [अंग-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Corporeal, having limbs, embodied, incarnate; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84, 38; one who has a body; येनांगेन विकृतेन अंगिनो विकारस्तस्मात् तृतीया Sk.; व्यायामे वृद्धिरंगिनां Si. 2. 94. —2 Having subordinate parts; chief, principal; ये रसस्यांगिनो धर्माः, एक एव भवेदंगी शृंगारो वीर एव वा, अंगी अत्र करुणः, रसस्यांगित्वमाप्तस्य धर्माः शौर्यादयो यथा S. D.

अंगीय a. [अंग-ङ्] 1 Belonging to the body. —2 Referring to the Anga country.

अंग्य a. [अंग-यत्] Belonging to or connected with the body, corporeal.

अंगणं = अंगनं q.v.

अंगतिः [अंगति यात्यनेन, अंग् करणे अति] 1 A conveyance, vehicle (f. also). —2 [अंग्यते गम्यते सेवादिना कर्मणि अति] Fire. —3 Brahṁā. —4 [कर्तरि अति] A Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire.

अंगदं [अंगं दायति शोधयति भूषयति, अंगं यतिवा, दौर्दो-क] An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armlet; तस्यचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; संघट्टयन्नंगदमंगदेन R. 6. 73. —दा 1 The female elephant of the south (?). —2 A woman who offers her person for use (अंगं ददाति अर्पयति). —दः 1 N. of a son of Vāli, monkey-king of Kishkindhā. [He was born of Tara, Vāli's wife, and is supposed to have been an incarnation of Brihaspati to aid the cause of Rama (and hence noted for his eloquence). When, after the abduction of Sita by Ravana, Rama sent monkeys in all quarters to search for her, Angada was made chief of a monkey-troop proceeding to the south. For one month he got no information, and, when consequently he determined to cast off his life, he was told by Sampati that Sita could be found in Lanka. He sent Maruti to the island and, on the latter's return with definite information, they joined Rama at Kishkindhā. Afterwards when the whole host of Rama went to Lanka Angada was despatched to Ravana as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But Ravana scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugriva Angada became king of Kishkindhā. In common parlance a man



is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success. ]-2 N. of a son of Lakshmana by Urmilâ (R. 15.90), his capital being called Angadîyâ. -3 N. of a warrior on the side of Duryodhana.-Comp.-निर्युहः the crest-like forepart of the Angada ornament.

**अंगन-णं** [ अंग्यते गृहान्निसृत्य गम्यते अत्र; अंग-ल्युट्, वा णत्वं Tv. ] 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard, court; गृहं; गगनं the wide firmament; भुवः केसरवृक्षस्य Mál. 1 situated or being in the courtyard. -2 [ करणे ल्युट् ] A conveyance. -3 [ भावे ल्युट् ] Going, walking &.

**अंगना** [प्रशस्तं अंगं यस्याः सा; अंगात् कल्याणे नः P. V. 2. 100. ] 1 A woman or female in general; नृप°, गज°, हरिण° &c.-2 A woman with well-rounded limbs, a beautiful woman. -3 ( Astr. ) Virgo. -4 The female elephant of the north. -Comp.-जनः 1. the female sex, woman-kind. 2. women.-प्रिय a. beloved of women. (-यः) N. of a plant ( अशोक ) Jonesia Asoka, for women are fond of decking their persons with Asoka flowers.

**अंगवं** [ अंगे स्वावयवे वाति अंतर्भवति अतिशोषणात् संकुचितांगमिव भवति, वा-ड Tv. ] Dried fruit.

**अंगस्** m. [ अङ्-असुन् कुत्वं ] A bird.

**अंगारः-रं** [ अङ्-आरन् Un. 3. 134 ] 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); घृतकुंभसमा नारी तप्तांगारसमः पुमान्; उष्णो दहति चांगारः शीतः कृष्णायते करं H. 1. 80; त्वया स्वहस्तेनांगारः कर्षिताः Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet"; कुरुकुलांगार Ve. 6 destroyer or pest of the Kuru family.-2 The planet Mars.-3 A plant हितावली, कुष्ठकः-हितावली.-4 N. of a prince who fought with king Māndhatri.-र a. Red, of a red colour.-रं Red colour.-Comp.-अवक्षेपणं [ अंगारा अवक्षिप्यते अनेन करणे ल्युट् ] a vessel to throw or extinguish coals.-कारिन् a. [ अंगारं करोति कृ-णि-नि ] one who prepares coal for sale.-कुष्ठकः [ अंगारवर्णं कुष्ठमिव-कन् ] N. of a plant हितावली.-धानी [ अंगारा धीयते अस्यां; धा-आधारे ल्युट् डीप् ],-धानिका [ स्वार्थे कन् ] a portable fire-pan, brazier.-परिपाचितं [ तृ. त. ] roasted food or meat.-पर्णं [ अंगारमिव पर्णं यस्य ] N. of a grove or forest. (-र्णः) [ अस्त्यर्थे

अच् ] N. of Chitraratha, king of the Gandharvas. [ On one occasion, while he was sporting with his wife, he saw Kuntî with her five sons proceeding to the capital of Panchala in disguise. He accosted them and asked them to tell him where they were going, or to fight. Arjuna accepted the challenge; but Angaraparna finding Arjuna to be a very skilful warrior gave him a secret lore called chakshushi (enabling one to see the smallest things) and took from him in return a lore called Agnisirastra and became a friend of the Pandavas. ] -पात्री-शकटी a portable fire-pan.-पुष्पः [ अंगारमिव लोहितवर्णं पुष्पं यस्य सः ] the plant इंगुदी.-मंजरी, -मंजी [ अंगारा रक्तवर्णी मंजरी यस्याः ] a shrub Cesalpinia Banducella ( रक्तकरंजवृक्ष ). -वल्लरी, -वल्ली [ अंगारा इव रक्तफलत्वात् रक्ता ] N. of various plants, करंज, भार्गी, गुंजा.-वेणुः [ कर्म. ] a sort of bamboo.

**अंगारकः-कं** [ अंगार स्वार्थे कन् ] 1 Charcoal. -2 Mars; विरुद्धस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; चारः course of Mars, See chapter 6 of Brihat Samhitâ. -3 Tuesday (°-दिनं, °-वासरः). -4 N. of a prince of Sauvira. -5 N. of two plants कुरंटक and भृंगराज, Eclipta (or Verbesina) Prostrata, and white or yellow Amaranth.-कं [ अल्पार्थे कन् ] 1 A small spark.-2 A medicated oil in which turmeric, Dûrvâ, Manjishthâ and other substances have been boiled.-Comp.-मणिः [ अंगारकस्य प्रियः मणिः शाक. त. ] a coral (प्रवाल) (तस्य च रक्तवर्णत्वात् तत्प्रियत्वं; माणिक्यं भास्करे देयं चंद्रे मुक्तां प्रदपयेत् । प्रवालं च कुजे दद्यात् ).

**अंगारिः** f. [ अंगार मत्वर्थे ठन् षोड० कलोपः ] A portable fire-pan, brazier.

**अंगारकित** a. [ अंगारकाः अस्य संजाताः इतच् ] Charred, roasted.

**अंगारिका** [ अंगारं विद्यते अस्याः मत्वर्थे ठन् कप् च ] 1 A portable fire-pan.-2 The stalk of the sugar-cane.-3 The bud of the Butea Frondosa (किंशुक).

**अंगारिणी** [ अंगार-मत्वर्थे इनि ] 1 A small fire-pan.-2 The region heated by the sun, though no longer exposed to its rays.-3 A creeper in general.

**अंगारित** a. [ अंगारं अस्य संजातं; तारका० इतच् ] Charred, roasted, half-burnt.-तः-तं [ अंगारमिव आचरति; अंगार-किप् तः कर्तरि क् ] An early bud of the किंशुक tree.-ता 1 = अंगारधानी q.v.-2 A bud in general.-3 A creeper, (लतामात्रे). -4 N. of a river.

**अंगारीय** a. [ अंगारेभ्यः एतानि; अंगार-ङ् ] To be used for preparing coal; याणि काष्ठानि P. V. 1. 12. Sk.

**अंगार्यो** [ पाशादिगण ] A heap of charcoal.

**अंगिर** m. N. of a sage who received the ब्रह्मविद्या from Atharvan and imparted it to Satyavâha.

**अंगिरः, अंगिरस्** m. [ अंगति-अंगगतौ असि इरुट्; Un. 4. 235; according to Ait. Br. अंगिरस् is from अंगार; ये अंगारा आसंस्तैंगिरसोऽभवन्; so Nir.; जंगारेषु योवभूव सैंगिराः ] N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the Rigveda are ascribed. (Etymologically Angiras is connected with the word Agni and is often regarded as its synonym (शिवो भव प्रजाभ्यो मानुषीभ्यस्त्वमंगिरः; अंगिरोभिः ऋषिभिः संपादितत्वात् अंगसौष्टवाद्वा अंगिरा अग्निरूपः). According to Bhârata he was a son of Agni. When Agni began to practise penance, Angiras himself became Agni and surpassed him in power and lustre, seeing which Agni came to the sage and said :—निक्षिपाम्यहमाग्निं त्वमग्निः प्रथमो भव । भविष्यामि द्वितीयोऽहं प्राजापत्यक एव च ॥ Angiras said: कुरु पुण्यं प्रजासर्गं भवान्निस्तिमिरापहः । मां च देव कुरुष्वाम्ने प्रथमं पुत्रमंजसा ॥ तच्छ्रुत्वांगिरसो वाक्यं जातवेदास्तथाऽकरोत्. He was one of the 10 mind-born sons of Brahma. His wife was Sraddhâ, daughter of Kardama and bore him 3 sons, Brihaspati, Uthya and Samvarta, and 4 daughters Kuhu, Sinivali, Raka and Anumati. The Matsya Purana says that Angiras was one of the three sages produced from the sacrifice of Varuna and that he was adopted by Agni as his son and acted for some time as his regent. Another account, however, makes him father of Agni. He was one of the seven great sages and also one of the 10 Prajapatis or progenitors of mankind. In latter times Angiras was one of the inspired lawgivers, and also a writer on Astronomy. As an astronomical personification he is Brihaspati, regent of Jupiter or Jupiter itself. He is also regarded as the priest of the gods and the lord of sacrifices. Besides Sraddha his wives were Smriti, two daughters of Maitreya, some daughters of Daksha, Svadha and Sati. He is also regarded as a teacher of the Brahmadevidya. The Vedic hymns are also said to be his daughters. According to the Bhagavata Purana, Angiras begot sons possessing Brahmanical glory on the wife of Rathitara, a Kshatriya who was childless and these persons were afterwards called descendants of Angiras. The principal authors of vedic hymns in the family of Angiras were 33. His family has three distinct branches केवलांगिरस, गौतमांगिरस and भारद्वाजांगिरस, each branch having a number of subdivisions. - ( pl. ) 1 Descendants of Angiras, [ Angiras being father of Agni they are considered as descendants of Agni himself who is called the first of the Angirasas. Like Angiras they occur in hymns addressed to luminous



objects, and at a later period they became for the most part personifications of light, of luminous bodies, of divisions of time, celestial phenomena and fires adapted to peculiar occasions, as the full moon and change of the moon, or to particular rites, as the अश्वमेध, राजसूय &c.] -2 Hymns of the Atharvaveda. -3 Priests, who, by using magical formulas of the Atharvaveda, protect the sacrifice against the effects of inauspicious accidents.

**अंगिरस्तम** *a.* [तमप्] Ved. Very rapid, especially like Agni in devouring food (?).

**अंगिरस्वत्** *a.* [अंगिराः अग्निः सहायत्वेन विद्यतेऽस्य; मतुप् मस्य वः] Accompanied by Angiras, epithet of wind.

**अंगिरसः** An enemy of Vishnu in his incarnation of Parasurâma.

**अंगिरसामयनं** [अलुक् स.] A Sattrâ sacrifice.

**अंगीकृ** 8 U. [connected with अंग, or अंग-चि; अनंगं अस्वोपकरणं स्वकीयं अंगं क्रियते] 1 To accept, to betake oneself to, to take to; लवंगी कुरंगीदृगंगीकरोतु Jagannâtha; दक्षिणामाशामंगीकृत्य गंतव्यं K. 121 in the southern direction, towards the south; अंगीकृत्य अयशः 160; यदि मृत्युमंगीकरोमि *ibid.*; एवमंगीकारयितुं मया भणितं Mk. 8 to make her consent. -2 To promise to do, to agree or consent to, undertake; किंत्वंगीकृतमुत्सृजन् कृपणवत् श्लाघ्यो जनो लज्जते Mu. 2.18. -3 To own, acknowledge, confess, admit, grant. -4 To subdue, to make one's own.

**अंगीकारः**-कृतिः-करणं 1 Acceptance. -2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

**अंगुः** [अंग्-उन्] A hand (occurring in अंगुष्ठ q. v.).

**अंगुरिः--री** = अंगुलि q. v.

**अंगुलः** [अंग्-उल्] 1 A finger. -2 The thumb, अंगौ पाणौ लीयते (*n.* also). -3 A finger's breadth (*n.* also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas making a वितस्ति or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit; शंकुर्दशांगुलः Ms. 8.271. -4 (Astr.) A digit or 12th part. -5 N. of the sage Chânakya or Vâtsyâyana.

**अंगुलिः-ली-रिः-री** *f.* [अंग-उलि Un. 4.2] A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अंगुष्ठ thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot); एक-विंशोयं पुरुषः दश हस्त्या अंगुलयो दश पा-

द्या आत्मैकविंशः Ait. Br. -2 The thumb, great toe. -3 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -4 The measure अंगुल. -5 N. of the tree गजकर्णिका. -6 Penis (?).

**-Comp.** -तोरणं [अंगुलेः तोरणमिव कृतं] a mark on the forehead of the form of the half moon made with sandal &c. -त्रं, -त्राणं [अंगुलिं त्रायते, अंगुलिं त्रायते अनेन त्रै-क.] a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string). -पंचकं the five fingers collectively. -मुद्रा, -मुद्रिका a seal-ring. -मोदनं, -स्फोटनं [अंगुल्योर्मोदनं मर्दनं स्फोटनं ताडनं वा यत्र] snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. चुटकी). -संगा [अंगुलौ संगो यस्याः सा] sticking to the fingers; गा यवागुः गा गाः सादयति P. VIII. 3.80 Sk. (अंगुलिसंलेपकारकं यवागुद्रव्यं Tv.). (-गः) contact of the fingers; act of fingering. -संज्ञा [तृ. त.] a sign made by the finger; मुखार्पितैकांगुलिसंज्ञयैव Ku. 3.41. -संदेशः making signs with fingers; cracking or snapping the fingers as a sign.

**-संभूत** *a.* [स. त.] produced from or on the finger. (-तः) a finger-nail.

**अंगुलिका** 1=अंगुलि. -2 A sort of ant.

**अंगुली (री)** यं-कं, यकं [अंगुलौ-रौ भवं, स्वार्थे कन्] A finger-ring; तव सुचरितमंगुलीय नूनं प्रतनु ममेव S. 6.10; *m.* also; काकुत्स्थस्यांगुलीयकः Bk. 8.118.

**अंगुष्ठः** [अंगौ पाणौ प्राधान्येन तिष्ठति; अंगु-स्था P. VIII. 3.97] 1 The thumb; great toe. -2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अंगुल. [cf. Zend *angusta*, Pers. *angust*.]

**-Comp.** -मात्र *a.* [परिमाणार्थे मात्रच्] of the length or size of a thumb; चं पुरुषं निश्चकर्ष बलाद्यमः Mb.

**अंगुष्ठचः** [अंगुष्ठे भवः छ] The thumb-nail.

**अंगूषः** [अंग्-उषन्] 1 An ichneumon. -2 An arrow.

**अंग्** 1A. (अंगते, आनघे) 1 To go. -2 To commence, set about. -3 To hasten. -4 To scold, blame.

**अंगस्** *n.* [अंगते गच्छति नरकमनेन अंग्-अमुन्] A sin; Ve. 1. 12 v. 1.

**अंगारि** *a.* [ऋ-इण् णो.] Ved. Of a bright or splendid form or nature (दीप्तिशील); an enemy to sin or evil (?).

**अंघ्रि** (अंघ्रिः) [अंघ्र-किन् निपातोयं Un. 4.66] 1 A foot. -2 The root of a tree. -3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्थपाद.) -**Comp.** -पः [अंघ्रिणा

पिबति सिक्तजलं; पा-क ] a tree; दिक्षु व्यूढांघ्रिपांगः Ve. 2.18. -पर्णी-र्णिका, -वल्ली, -वल्लिका [अंघ्रौ मूले तदारभ्य वा पर्णान्यस्याः, स्वार्थे कन्; अंघ्रेरारभ्य वल्लीव पर्णत्वेन] N. of a plant सिंहपुच्छी Hedy-sarum Lagopodioides (Mar. डवला, पिठवण). -पान *a.* [अंघ्रिः पानं यस्य or अंघ्रिं पिबति] sucking his foot or toes, as an infant. -स्कंधः [अंघ्रेः स्कंध इव] the ankle.

**अच्** 1U. (अचति, अंचति, आनंच, अंचितुं, अक्त) 1 To go, move; to honour; request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अच् q. v. -च् *m.* (Gram.) A term for vowels.

**अचक्र** *a.* 1 Having no wheels. -2 Immoveable. -3 Not wavering.

**अचक्षुस्** *a.* Eyeless, blind; विषय *a.* invisible; यं दुर्गं Ms. 4.77. -*n.* A bad or miserable eye.

**अचंड** *a.* Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle. -डी A mild or tractable cow.

**अचतुर** *a.* [अविद्यमानानि चत्वारि यस्य -निपातः P. V. 4. 77.] 1 Destitute of four. -2 (न. त.) Not skilful.

**अचर** *a.* Immoveable; चराचरं विश्वं Ku. 2. 5; चराणामन्नमचराः Ms. 5. 29. -2 (Astr.) Epithet of the zodiacal signs वृषभ, सिंह, वृश्चिक and कुंभ.

**अचरम** *a.* Not last, middle &c.; वयस्यचरमे P. IV. 1. 20. Vârt.

**अचल** *a.* Steady, immoveable, motionless, fixed, permanent; चित्र-न्यस्तमिवाचलं चामरं V. 1. 4; तपसेऽधिवस्तुमचलामचलः Ki. 6. 18; समाधौ ला बुद्धिः Bg. 2. 53; यत्र स्थाणुरिवाचलः S. 7. 11 immoveable. -लः 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock. -2 A bolt or pin (शंकु). -3 The number seven. -4 N. of Siva, of the soul, of the first of the 9 deified persons among Jainas. -ला The earth (so called because the earth is immoveable according to one view, or, according to Arya Bhaṭṭa who rejects this view, अचलाः पर्वताः संत्यजं, अस्त्यर्थे अच्; अचलत्वात् स्वकक्षातो बहिर्गमनाभावाद्वा). -लं Brahma. -**Comp.** -क-न्यका, -सुता, -दुहिता, -तनया &c. N. of Pârvatî, daughter of the Himâlaya mountain. -कीला (व.) the earth (immoveably fixed or pinned). -ज, -जात *a.* mountain-born. (-जा-जाता) N. of Pârvatî. -त्विष् *a.* [अचला त्विद यस्य] of fixed or permanent lustre or colour. (-*m.*, °ट्) a cuckoo (बहुप्रक्षालनेनापि मालिन्यानपगमात् स्थिरा त्विद्). (*f.*) permanent colour. -द्विष् *m.* [अचलान्



द्वेष्टि, द्विष्-क्विप्] the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings. —धृतिः *f.* a metre of four lines of 16 short syllables each (गी-त्यार्या). —पतिः, -राट् lord of mountains, N. of Himālaya; so °अधिपः, °श्रेष्ठः. —सप्तमी N. of a book in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण; the 7th day of the bright half of Āsvina.

**अचापल-ल्य** *a.* [ बहु. ] Devoid of fickleness, steady. —लं-ल्यं [ न. त. ] Steadiness.

**अचित्** *a.* Ved. 1 Devoid of understanding. —2 Irreligious, unrighteous. —3 Material ( opp. चित् ).

**अचित** *a.* Ved. 1 Gone. —2 [ न. त. ] Not thought of. —3 Not collected.

**अचित्त** *a.* 1 Inconceivable. —2 [ नास्ति चित्तं यस्य ] Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid. —3 Unnoticed, unexpected, not thought of.

**अचित्तिः** *f.* Want of sense, infatuation, ignorance.

**अचित्य-तनीय** *a.* [ न. त. ] Inconceivable, incomprehensible, unexpected; °यस्तु तव प्रभावः R. 5. 33; °त्य-रूप, °कर्मन् of inconceivable form or action. —त्यः Siva.

**अचितित** *a.* Not thought of, unexpected, sudden; °उपनतं occurring unexpectedly; °तो वधोऽज्ञानां मीनानामिव जायते Pt. 2. 3.

**अचित्वस्** *a.* Ved. Ignorant of, not knowing.

**अचिर** *a.* [ न. त. ] 1 Brief, transitory, of short duration; °युति, °भास्, °प्रभा &c. q. v. —2 Recent, late, new; अकरोदचिरेश्वरः क्षितौ R. 8. 20 the new lord. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently', 'just', 'not long ago'; °प्रवृत्तं ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य S. 1 just set in; °प्रसूता S. 4 having recently brought forth ( who died not long after delivery, said of a doe ); or a cow that has recently calved. —रं *adv.* ( also अचिरेण, अचिराय, अचिरात्, अचिरस्य in the same senses ) 1 Not long since, not long ago. —2 Recently, lately. —3 Soon, quickly, not long hence. —Comp. —अंशु, -आभा, -श्रुतिः, -प्रभा, -भास्, -रोचिस् *f.* [ अचिराः अंशवः, अचिरा आभा-प्रभा &c. यस्याः सा ] lightning; °शुविलास-चंचला लक्ष्मीः Ki. 2. 19; °भासां तेजसा चानुलिप्तैः S. 7. 7, Ki. 4. 24, 5. 6. 2. ( कर्म. ) transitory lustre, short gleam.

**अचिष्णु-शु** *a.* Ved. [ अच् गतौ वा० इष्णु-ष्टु-च् ] Going every where, all-pervading.

**अचेतन** *a.* [ न. व. ] Inanimate, not sentient, irrational; चेतन °नेषु Me. 5; °नं ब्रह्म inanimate Brahma; °नं नाम गु-णं न लक्षयेत् S. 6. 12 destitute of life, lifeless ( object &c. ); °नेष्वपि चेतनावपदुचारः Mbh. —2 Not conscious, insensible; senseless; बुद्धिशतमचेतने नष्टं H. 2. 161.

**अचेतस्** *a.* [ न. व. ] Destitute of consciousness; insensible, inanimate, lifeless.

**अचेतान** *a.* [ चित् शानच् न. त. ] Ved. Void of consciousness, ignorant; silly, infatuated.

**अचेष्ट** *a.* [ नास्ति चेष्टा यस्य ] 1 Effortless, motionless. —2 Not requiring direct effort.

**अचेतन्यं** [ न. त. ] 1 Unconsciousness, insensibility; ignorance in spiritual matters. —2 The material world, matter.

**अचोदस्** *a.* Ved. [ नास्ति चोदना यस्य ] Spontaneous, not influenced by external force or compulsion.

**अच्छ** *a.* [ न छद्यति दृष्टि, छो-क. न. त., निर्मले हि वस्तुनि दृष्टिः प्रसरति न तु समले आ-भ्यंतरपर्यंतं धावति Tv. ] Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure; मुक्ताच्छदंतच्छविदं-तरेयं U. 6. 27; °स्फटिकाविशदं Me. 51; °श्रमजलकणिका K. 57; किं रत्न-मच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86. —च्छः 1 A crystal. —2 [ न छाति भक्षयति नाशितसत्त्वं; छा भक्षणे-क न. त. Tv. ] A bear; cf. also °भल्ल —3 N. of a plant. —Comp. —उदन् *a.* ( i.e. अच्छोद ) [ अच्छ उदकं यस्य ] having clear water. ( -दा ) N. of a river; एतेषां ( अग्निष्वात्तानां ) मानसी कन्या अच्छोदा नाम निम्नगा Harivamsa. ( -दं ) N. of a lake on the Himālaya ( mentioned in Kādambarī ). —भल्लः a bear.

**अच्छ-च्छा** *ind.* Ved. To, towards ( with acc. ). It is a kind of separable preposition or prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, especially to such as imply some kind of motion, or speaking; ( अच्छ गत्यर्थवद्देशु P. I. 4. 69; °इ or गम् to go to, attain, as अच्छ गत्य; °नश्-श् to go near, approach; °नी to lead towards; °नु to call out to; °पत् to fly towards; °वद् to salute; °वच् to invite.

**अच्छावाकः** [ अच्छं निर्मलं अच्छ आभिमुख्येन वा वक्ति शोभाति; वच् कर्तरि संज्ञायां घञ् निपातस्य चेति दीर्घः Tv. ] The invoker or inviter, a priest or R̥itvij who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of होतृ. Each of the four principal priests, होतृ, अध्वर्यु,

ब्रह्मन् and उद्गातृ has three assistants, the total number of priests employed at Soma sacrifices being therefore 16; °सामन् *n.* N. of the Sāman to be chanted by an अच्छावाक, also called उद्गशीय.

**अच्छावाकीय** *a.* [ अच्छावाकशब्दोस्त्य-त्र-ञ ] Containing the word अच्छावाक P. V. 2. 59. —यं [ °वाकस्य कर्म भावो वा ] The duty of an अच्छावाक, being one P. V. 1. 135.

**अच्छावाक्य** *n.* [ अच्छावाकस्य इदं-यत् ] Pertaining to, to be repeated by, an अच्छावाक.

**अच्छंदस्** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Not studying the Vedas ( as a boy before the मुंज ceremony ), or not entitled to that study ( as a Sūdra. —2 Not metrical, not of the nature of metres, i. e. prose. —3 Without fancy or whim.

**अच्छिद्र** *a.* [ न. व. ] Unbroken, uninjured, complete, unimpaired, without holes or weak points, faultless, without defect; अच्छिद्रैः सुस्तभैर्मंत्रिभिः Pt. 1. 126; जपच्छिद्रं तपश्छिद्रं यच्छिद्रं श्राद्धकर्मणि । सर्वं भवतु मेऽच्छिद्रं ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादतः ॥; तत्तथा क्रियतां राज-न्यथाऽच्छिद्रः क्रतुर्भवेत् Rām., °उति giving perfect protection Rv. 1. 145. 3. —द्रं A faultless action or condition, absence of defect; °द्रेण uninterruptedly, from first to last. —Comp. —ऊ-धन् [ ऊ-नी ] having a faultless udder. —कांडं N. of a chapter of the तैत्तिरीय ब्राह्मण.

**अच्छिन्न** [ न. त. ] 1 Uninterrupted, continuous, constant; °शिवसंकल्पमं-तःकरणमस्तु ते Mv. 4. 36 undisturbed in its holy thoughts, ever cherishing holy thoughts; °अमलसंतानाः सरितः कीर्तयश्च ते Ku. 6. 69. —2 Not cut or divided, undivided, uninjured; inseparable. —Comp. —पर्णः, -पत्रः [ अच्छिन्ना-नि सततानि पर्णानि पत्राणि वा यस्य ] N. of trees having constant leaves; particularly of the tree called शाखोटक; ( of birds ) having uncut or uninjured wings.

**अच्छेदिक, -अच्छैदिक** *a.* [ छेदनं नाहंति-टन् ] Not fit to be cut.

**अच्छेद्य** [ न. त. ] Indivisible.

**अच्छुता** [ न. त. ] Not touched by sin; N. of one of the 16 Vidyā-devīs of the Jainas.

**अच्छोटनं** Hunting.

**अच्युत** *a.* [ न. त. स्वरूपसामर्थ्यात् न च्युतः च्यवते वा-कालसामान्ये कर्तरि क्त ] 1 Not fallen, firm, fixed; not giving way, solid; गरुडमूर्तिरिव अच्युतस्थितिर्मणीया K. 52 ( अच्युत meaning 'Vishnu' and 'firm' 'fixed' ); °क्षित् having solid



ground. -2 Imperishable, permanent; 'रुष् inveterate enmity. -3 [न च्योतति क्षरति; च्युत्-क. न. त.] Not melting away or perishing, not leaking or dripping. -तः 1 N. of Vishnu; of the Almighty being; यस्मान्न च्युतपूर्वोहम-च्युतस्तेन कर्मणा Bhâg, गच्छाम्यच्युत-दर्शनेन K. P. 5. (where अ° also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions'). -3 N. of a plant, Morinda Tinctoria. -4 A sort of poetical composition containing 12 cantos. -Comp. -अग्रजः [ष. त.] N. of Balarâma or Indra. -अंगजः, पुत्रः, -आत्मजः N. of Cupid, son of Kṛishna and Rukmiṇī. -आवासः, वासः the sacred fig-tree. -जः [पं. त.] a class of Jaina deities said to have been produced from Vishnu -स्थलं N. of a place in the Punjab.

**अज्** 1 P. (optionally replaced by the root वी in non-conjugational tenses; अजति, आजीत्, अजितुं) 1 To go. -2 To drive, lead. -3 To throw, cast (used with prepositions found only in Vedic literature). [cf. L. ago; Gr. ago; Zend az].

**अज** a. [न जायते; जन्-ड. न. त.] Unborn, existing from all eternity; यो मामजमनादिं च वेत्ति लोकमहेश्वरं Bg. 10. 3; अजस्य गृह्णतो जन्म R. 10. 24. -जः 1 The 'unborn,' epithet of the Almighty Being; न हि जातो न जाये-ऽहं न जनिष्ये कदाचन । क्षेत्रज्ञः सर्वभूतानां तस्माद्दहमजः स्मृतः ॥ Mb.; also a N. of Vishnu, Siva or Brahmâ. -2 The (individual) soul (जीव); अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोयं पुराणो न हन्यते हन्यमाने शरीरे Bg. 2. 20. -3 A ram, he-goat (अजेन ब्रह्मणा दक्षयज्ञभंगसमये मेषरूप-ग्रहणेन पलायमानत्वात् अजाधिष्ठितरूपवत्त्वात् मेषस्य उपचारात् अजत्वं Tv. ). -4 The sign Aries. -5 A sort of corn or grain; अजैर्यष्ट्यं तत्राजा व्रीहयः Pt. 3. -6 Mover, leader (Ved. ), said of Indra, Maruts, Rudra &c.; a drove. -7 N. of a mineral substance (माक्षिकधातु). -8 N. of the Moon or Kâmadeva (आत् विष्णोर्जायते इति; cf. चंद्र-मा मनसो जातः ). -9 A vehicle of the sun. -10 N. of the father of Dasaratha and grand-father of Râma; so called because he was born on the Brâhma Muhûrta. -11 N. of a Rishi. -Comp. -अदः [अजं अचीति; अद-घञ्] N. of the ancestor of a warrior tribe, P. IV. 1. 71. -अदनी [अजैः तृप्त्या अन्यैः दुःखस्पर्शत्वेपि अद्यते; अद-कर्मणि ल्युट्] a kind of prickly nightshade, दुरालभा (Mar. धमासा). -अंजी

[अजस्य अंजमिव अंजं तदाकारवती मंजरी यस्याः] N. of a pot-herb Convolvulus Argenteus, नीलबुद्धा. -अविकं [अजाश्वाव-यश्च तेषां समाहारः द्रंघ्र ] goats and sheep; small cattle; अजाविके तु संरुद्धे Ms. 8 235. -अश्वं goats and horses. (-श्वः) the Sun or Pûshan, who has goats for his horses. -एकपाद्-दः [अजस्य छागस्य एकः पाद इव पादो यस्य] N. of one of the 11 Rudras, or of the asterism पूर्वाभाद्रपदा presided over by that deity. -एडकं [अजाश्च एडकाश्च तेषां समाहारः] goats and rams. -कर्णः, -कर्णकः [अजस्य कर्ण इव पर्ण यस्य-स्वार्थे कन्] N. of the plant असनवृक्ष Terminalia Alata Tomentosa; of another tree साल Shorea Robusta. -गंधा [अजस्य गंध इव गंधो यस्याः सा] the shrubby basil, वनयामानी. -गंधिका a kind of वर्वरीशाक (Mar. तिलवणी, कानफोडी). -गंधिनी = अजशृंगी q. v. -गरः [अजं छागं गिरति भक्ष-यति; गृ-अच्] a huge serpent (boa constrictor) who is said to swallow goats. (-री) N. of a plant. -गल See अजागल below. -गल्लिका [अजस्य गल्ल इव] an infantile disease (Mentagra). -जीवः, -जीविकः [अजैस्तचारणेन जीवति; अजा एव जीविका यस्य वा] a goat-herd; so -पः, -पालः. -दंडी [अजस्य ब्रह्मणो दंडो यस्याः सा] ब्रह्मदंडी a kind of plant (ब्रह्मणो यज्ञार्थदंडस्य तदीयकाष्ठेन करणात् तथात्वं). -देवता 1. N. of the 25th asterism. 2. fire, the presiding deity of goats (रौद्री धेनुर्विनिर्दिष्टा छाग आग्नेय उच्यते). -नामकः [अजः नाम यस्य सः कप्] a mineral substance. -पतिः 1. the best of goats. 2. N. of Mars; lord of the sign Aries. -पथः = अजवीथिः q. v. -पदः, -पाद्-दः N. of a Rudra; See अजैक-पाद above. -बंधुः [अजस्य बंधुरिव मूर्खत्वात्] a fool (silly like the goat). -भक्षः [अजैर्भक्ष्यते असौ भक्ष-कर्मणि घञ्] N. of the वर्वरी plant (the leaves of which are very dear to goats). -मायु a. Ved. bleating like a goat. -मारः [अजं मारयति विक्रयार्थं; मृ-णिच्-अण्] 1. a butcher. 2. N. of a country (the modern Ajmeer, which, it is supposed, formerly abounded in butchers). -मीढः [अजो मीढो यज्ञे सिक्तो यत्र व.] 1. N. of the place called Ajmeer. 2. N. of the eldest son of Hasti, born in the family of Puru, son of Yayāti. 3. surname of Yudhishthira. -मुख a. goat-faced. (-खः) N. of a Prajâpati (Daksha.) When Daksha reviled Siva at his sacrificial session, Virabhadra pulled out his face, and afterwards at the request of Siva himself he put up a goat's face in place of the original human one. (-खी) N. of a

Râkshasî kept to watch over Sitâ in the Asoka garden at Lankâ. -मोदा, -मोदिका [अजस्य मोद इव मोदो गंधो यस्याः; अजं मोदयतीति वा] N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Common Carroway; the species called Apium Involucratum or Ligusticum Ajo-wan (Mar. औवा). -लंबनं [अज इव लंब्यते गृह्यते कृष्णवर्णत्वात् कर्मणि ल्युट्] antimony. -लोमन्, -लोमी-मा [अजस्य लोमेव लोम मंजरी यस्य-स्या वा] cow-age, Carpopogon Pruriens. -वस्तिः [अजस्य वस्तिरिव वस्तिर्यस्य] N. of a sage, or of a tribe sprung from him. -वीथिः-थी f. [अजेन ब्रह्मणा निर्मिता वीथिः शाक. त.] one of the three divisions of the southern path comprehending the three asterisms मूल, पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा; a sort of heavenly passage (गगनसेतु, यमनाला); पितृयानो-ऽजवीथ्याश्च यदगस्त्यस्य चांतरं Y. 3. 184. 2. goat's path. -शृंगी [अजस्य मेषस्य शृंगमिव फलं यस्याः सा] N. of plant, विषाणी or Odina Wodier, highly medicinal, (Mar. मेंढशिगी), See मेषशृंगी.

**अजका** = अजिका below.

**अजनं** [अज् भावे ल्युट्] Moving, driving. -नः Brahmâ; योनिजः born from Brahmâ i. e. Daksha.

**अजनिः** [अज्-अनि] A path, road.

**अजा** [न जायते इत्यजा] 1 (According to Sâmkhya philosophy) Prakṛiti or Mâyâ; the verse which refers to अजा, (अजामेकां लोहितशुक्ल-कृष्णां &c.) is interpreted by the Vedântins as referring to the प्रकृति consisting of तेजस्, अप् and अन्न, See S. B. -2 A she-goat. -Comp. -गलस्तनः the fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig.) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; धर्मार्थकाम-मोक्षाणां यस्यैकोपि न विद्यते । स्तन-स्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ स्तनवद्वलंबते यः कंठे ऽजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Br. S. 65.3. -जीवः, -पालकः a goat-herd, See अजजीव &c. -तौल्वलिः [शाक० गण॥] N. of a sage who lived on the milk of goats (अजादुग्धेन वर्तमानः).

**अजका, -अजिका** (स्वार्थे कन् टाप्) 1 A young she-goat. -2 [अजस्य विकारः अवयवः गलस्तनः पुरीषं वा] The fleshy protuberance on the neck, or its excrement. -3. A disease of the pupil of the eye. -Comp. -जातः [अजकैव जातः] the above disease, (अजापुरीष-प्रतिमो रुजावान् सलोहितो लोहितपिच्छलास्तः । विदार्य कृष्णं प्रचयोऽभ्युपैति तं चाजकाजातमिति व्यवस्येत् ॥

**अजकवः-वं** The bow of Siva (शिवो हि अवेनैव धनुश्च त्रिपुरासुरस्य वधेन अज



विष्णुं कं ब्रह्माणं च अवात् प्रीणयामास इति तस्य धनुषो ऽजकवत्वं, अजकौ वातीति Tv.)

**अजकावः**—**वं** 1 Siva's bow. —**2** [अजकं छागं वाति प्रीणाति; वा-क] N. of the tree वर्वरी, of which goats are said to be very fond. —**3** [अजका अजागलस्तन-इव वाति प्रकाशते वा-क] A sacrificial vessel of wood (of the form of अजागल) dedicated to Mitra and Varuna (—वं in this sense) मैत्रावरुणपात्रं. —**4** A disease of the pupil of the eye=अजका-जात q. v. —**5** A venomous kind of vermin (अजका रोगविशेषः, तद्विषं).

**अजगं** [अजं विष्णुं गच्छति शरत्वेन गम्-ड] Siva's bow. —**गः** 1 [अजेन ब्रह्मणा गम्यते गीयते वा, कर्मणि गम्-ड, गै-क] N. of Vishnu. —**2** [अजेन गच्छति अजं छागं यज्ञांगत्वेन गच्छति वा] Fire.

**अजगर** See under अज.

**अजगवं** [अजगो विष्णुः शरत्वेन अस्त्यस्य अजग-व P. V. 2. 110] Siva's bow, Pināka.

**अजगावः** [अजगं विष्णुं अवाति अद्-अण्] 1 Siva's bow. —**2** The southern portion of the path of the sun, moon and planets. —**3** N. of a snake-priest.

**अजटा** [नास्ति जटा शिफा यस्याः सा] N. of a plant भूम्यालकी or कपिकच्छू, See अज्झटा.

**अजड** a. Not stupid. —**डा** N. of the plants अजटा, कपिकच्छू (अजडयति स्पर्शमात्रात्).

**अजथ्या** [अजाय हिता अजथ्या; अजथ्यन्] P. V. 1. 8] 1 N. of the yellow jasmine यूथिका. —**2** A flock of goats.

**अजन-नि** See under अज.

**अजन** a. [न. व.] Destitute of men, tenantless, desert. —**नः** [कुत्सितार्थे नञ्] A bad or insignificant person.

**अजननिः** f. [नञ् जन्-आक्रोशे अनि P. III. 3. 112] Cessation of existence; तस्याजननिरेवास्तु जननीकेशकारिणः Si. 2. 45 may he not be born, may he cease to exist!

**अजन्मन्** a. Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being, the Eternal being; पुरुषस्य पदेष्वजन्मनः R. 8. 78. —**m.** [नास्ति जन्म यत्र] Final beatitude, absolute; तस्मात्स योगादधिगम्य योगमजन्मनेऽकल्पत जन्मभीरुः R. 18. 33.

**अजन्य** a. Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind. —**न्यं** [लौकिकहेतुभिर्न जन्यते; जन्-णिच्-यत्] A portentous phenomenon, inauspicious to mankind, such as earth-quake.

**अजपः** [अस्पष्टं जपति निदार्थे नञ्, जप्-अच्] A Brāhmaṇa who does not (properly) repeat his prayers (कुपाठक);

अजपा ब्राह्मणास्तात शूद्रा जपपरायणाः । भविष्यंति कलौ Mb.; one who reads heretical works. —**पा** [प्रयत्नेन न जप्या अप्रयत्नोच्चारितत्वात्; कर्मणि अच्] N. of a Mantra called हंस, which consists of a number of inhalations and exhalations (श्वासप्रश्वासयोः बहिर्गमनागमनाभ्यां अक्षरनिष्पादनरूपो जपः, स च हंसः सोहं इत्याकार एव; उच्छ्वासैरेव निश्वासैर्हंस इत्यक्षरद्वयं । तस्मात्पाणश्च हंसाख्य आत्माकारेण संस्थितः ॥

**अजंभ** a. [नास्ति जंभो दंतो यस्य] Toothless. —**भः** 1 A frog. —**2** The sun. —**3** Toothless state (of a child).

**अजय** a. [नास्ति परैर्जयो यस्य] Invincible, unsurpassed, unconquerable. —**यः** [न. त.] A defeat; लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38. —**2** N. of Agni (अजेन छागेन याति; या-क), or of Vishnu (according to some); of a lexicographer. —**या** [नास्ति जयो मादकत्वेन अस्यां] 1 Hemp or भांग. —**2** N. of a friend of Durgā. —**3** Mâyā or illusion.

**अजय्य** a. [न. त.] Invincible; सख्युस्ते स किल शतक्रतोरजय्यः S. 6. 29, R. 18. 8. —**2** Not proper to be won at play; °य्यं जिगाय तान् Bopadeva.

**अजर** a. [न. व.] 1 Not subject to old age or decay; ever young; अजरं वृद्धत्वं K. 103; cf. वृद्धत्वं जरया विना R. 1. 23. —**2** Undecaying, imperishable; पुराणमजरं विदुः R. 10. 19; अनंतमजरं ब्रह्म Bh. 3. 76, H. Pr. 3, Pt. 1. 151, Ms. 2. 148. —**रः** 1 A god (who is not subject to old age). —**2** N. of a plant वृद्धदारक or जीर्णफंजी (°रा also). —**रा** 1 N. of a plant गृहकन्या or घृतकुमारी Aloe Perfoliata. —**2** A house-lizard (गोघालिका). —**रं** [न जीर्यते क्षीयते जृ-अच्] The Supreme Spirit.

**अजर्य** a. [न जीर्यति; जृ कर्तरि यत् P. III. 1. 105] 1 Not digestible. —**2** Not decaying, imperishable, everlasting, perpetual. —**र्यं** (with संगतं expressed or understood) Friendship; मृगैरजर्यं जरसोपदिष्टं R. 18. 7.

**अजरत्, -रयु, -रस्** a. Ved. Not old. **अजवस्** a. [जु-असुन्] Not quick, inactive.

**अजस्तुदं** [अजस्य इव तुदं अस्य सुट् निपातोयं] N. of a town, P. VI. 1. 155.

**अजस्र** a. [न जस्-र P. III. 2. 167; जसिर्नञ्पूर्वः क्रियासातत्ये वर्तते Sk.] Not ceasing, constant, perpetual; °दीक्षाप्रयतस्य R. 3. 44. —**स्रं** ind. Ever, constantly, perpetually; वृथैव संकल्पशतैरजस्रं S. 3. 5; तच्च धूनीत्यजस्रं U. 4. 26.

**अजहत्स्वार्था** [न जहत् स्वार्थोऽत्र, हा-शत् न. व.] A kind of लक्षणा, in which the primary or original sense of a word

(which is used elliptically) does not disappear; as कुंताः प्रविशंति = कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः; श्वेतो धावति = श्वेतवर्णो ऽश्वो धावति; also called उपादानलक्षणा q. v.; स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः; कुंताः प्रविशंति, यष्टयः प्रविशंति इत्यादौ कुंतादिभिरात्मनः प्रवेशसिद्धयर्थे स्वसंयोगिनः पुरुषा आक्षिप्यंते K.P. 2.

**अजहल्लिंगं** [न जहत् लिंगं यः हा-शत्] A noun which does not change its original gender, even when used like an adjective; e. g. वेदः or श्रुतिः प्रमाणं (not प्रमाणः or °णा).

**अजहा** [न जहाति शूकान् हा-श.] N. of a plant, cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens.

**अजागर** a. [न. व.] Not wakeful, not requiring keeping up. —**रः** [जागरयतीति जागरः न जागरो यस्मात्] A plant, Verbesina Prostrata (भृंगराज-वृक्ष) (सेवनेन निद्राराहित्यकारकः, यदपेक्षया अन्यस्मिन् जागरणकर्तृत्वं नास्ति.)

**अजाजिः—जी** f. [अजेन छागेन वीयते गंधोत्कटत्वात् त्यज्यते, अज्-इन् वीभावभावः] Cumin seed (श्वेतजीरक); कृष्णजीरक Nigella Indica; काकोदुंबारिका Ficus Oppositifolia.

**अजात** [न. त.] Unborn; अजातमृत-मूर्खेभ्यो मृताजातौ सुतौ वरं Pt. 1.; not yet born, produced, or fully developed; °ककुद्, °पक्ष &c.—**Comp.**—**अरि, -शत्रु** a. [न जातः शत्रुः अस्य; जातस्य जन्तुमात्रस्य न शत्रुः] having no enemy or adversary, not an enemy of any one. (—रिः—त्रुः) epithet of Yudhishtira; हंत जातमजातारः प्रथमेन त्वयारिणा Si. 2. 102; न द्वेक्षि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; also of Siva and various other persons. —**ककुत्-म्** m. (व.) a young bull whose hump is not yet fully developed, P. V. 4. 146. —**हंत** a. [न जाता दंता यस्य यस्मिन् वयसि वा] one without teeth, or (a state) in which one has got no teeth. —**पक्ष** a. having undeveloped or unfledged wings. —**व्यंजन** a. having no distinctive marks or features (as a beard.) —**व्यवहारः** a minor (who has not attained his majority).

**अजाति** a. [न. व.] 1 Having no caste, race &c.—**2** Eternal, not produced. —**तिः** f. Non-production.

**अजानिः** [नास्ति जाया यस्य] Without a wife; a widower.

**अजानिक** a. [अजेन तद्विक्रयपालनादिना आनो जीवनं अस्त्यस्य; ठन् Tv.] A goat-herd.

**अजानेय** a. Of high breed, powerful, fearless, undaunted (as a horse).



—यः A horse of high breed. See आजापक.

**अजापक** N. of a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee (used as a remedy against cough, asthma, consumption &c.) (अजादुग्धादिभ्योजातं).

**अजामि** a. Ved. [न. त.] 1 Not of kin or related; यत्र जामयः कृणवन्-जामि Rv. 10. 10. 10 (अजामिकर्माणि भ्रातृणां अजामियोग्यानि मैथुनसंबन्धानिकर्माणि करिष्यन्ति Nir.) -2 Not parallel or correct.

**अजि** a. [अजति; अज्-इ Un. 4. 139] Going, moving; as पदाजिः walking on foot. —जिः f. [भावे इन्] 1 Motion, going. -2 Throwing &c.

**अजित** a. Invincible, unconquerable, irresistible; °तं पुण्यं...महः U. 5. 27. -2 Not conquered or won (as a country &c.); not restrained, curbed, controlled; °आत्मन्; °इन्द्रिय of uncontrolled soul or passion. —तः 1 N. of Vishnu or Siva or of Buddha. -2 N. of a powerful antidote, or a poisonous sort of rat. —(pl.) A class of deities in the first Manvantara. —Comp. —आपीडः having an invincible crown; N. of a King. —बला N. of a Jaina deity who acts under orders from the Arhat Ajita. —विक्रमः 'of unsubdued power', N. of Chandragupta II.

**अजिनं** [अजति क्षिपति रजआदि आवरणेन; अज्-इनच्, अजरज च Un. 2. 48, वी-भाववाधनार्थं] 1 The (hairy) skin of a tiger, lion, elephant &c., especially of a black antelope (used as a seat, garment &c.); अथाजिनाषाढधरः Ku. 5. 30, 67, Ki. 11. 15; ऐणेयेनाजिनेन ब्राह्मणं रौरवेण क्षत्रियं आजिनेन वैश्यं Asval. -2 A sort of leather bag or bellows. —Comp. —पत्रा-त्री-त्रिका [अजिनं चर्मैव सुश्लिष्टं पत्रं पक्षो यस्याः सा, गौरा° डीप् स्वार्थे कन्] a bat. —फला [अजिनं भस्मेव फलं यस्याः सा] N. of a plant (भस्माकारफलो वृक्षः). —योनिः [अजिनस्य योनिः प्रभवः] a deer, an antelope. —वासिन् a. [अजिनं वस्ते, वस् निनि] clad in an antelope-hide. —संधः [अजिनं संदधाति] a furrier.

**अजिर** a. [अज् गतौ किरन् वीभावाभावः Un. 1. 53.] Quick, swift (शीघ्र) —रः 1 A sort of mouse, hairy mole. -2 A kind of ceremony in pronouncing curses. —रं 1 A court-yard, an enclosed space, arena; उदजाजिर-प्रकीर्ण K. 39, Ki. 1. 16; so रण°, गृह° &c. -2 The body. -3 Any object of sense. -4 The wind, air. -5 A frog.

—रा 1 N. of a river. -2 N. of Durgā.

—रः N. of a snake priest. —Comp. —अधिराजः [कर्म°] Ved. 'a quick emperor, epithet of death. —शोचि-स् a. [अजिरं शोचिर्यस्य] glittering, having tremulous or flashing light.

**अजिरीय** a. [अजिरं उत्करा° छ] Connected with a court.

**अजिह्व** a. [न. त.] 1 Straight. -2 Upright, straight-forward, honest; अजिह्वामशदां शुद्धां जीवेत् ब्राह्मणजीविकां Ms. 4. 11, 7. 32; °गामिभिः Si. 1. 63 straight and honest, 3. 57, 9. 62. —हः 1 A frog. -2 A fish (probably a corruption of अजिह्व below). —Comp. —ग a. [उप. स.] going straight on; ब्रजेदिशमजिह्वगः Ms. 6. 31 (—गः) an arrow.

**अजिह्वः** [न. ब.] A frog (which is supposed to have been deprived of its tongue by the curse of Agni whom frogs had offended.)

**अजीकवं** [अज्या शरक्षणेन कं ब्रह्माणं वाति प्रीणाति; वा-क] Siva's bow.

**अजीगर्तः** [अज्यै गमनाय गर्तं अस्य] 1 (One that has a hole to go into) a serpent. -2 N. of a Brāhmaṇa in the family of भृगु and father of शुनःशेफ.

**अजीत** a. [न. त.] Not faded or withered, not faint. —Comp. —पुनर्वप्यं N. of a two-fold rite to be performed by Kshatriyas (अप्राप्तप्राप्तिकरणार्थं विधिः).

**अजीतिः** f. Prosperity, freedom from decay.

**अजीर्ण** a. Undigested; undecomposed. —र्ण, —णिः f. 1 Indigestion; अजीर्णे भेषजं वारि जीर्णे वारि बलप्रदम्, अजीर्णे भोजनं विषं; कैरजीर्णभयाद्भ्रातर्भोजनं परिहीयते H. 2. 57, Ms. 4. 121. -2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.

**अजीव** a. [न. ब.] Devoid of life; lifeless, as a jar or a dead person. —वः [न. त.] 1 Non-existence, death. -2 (With Jainas) All that is not a living soul, i. e. the whole of जड or inanimate and unsentient substance (opp. जीव).

**अजीवन** a. [न. ब.] Devoid of livelihood. —नं Non-existence, death.

**अजीवनिः** f. [न-जीव्-अनि P. III. 3 112] 1 Death, non-existence (used as an imprecation); अजीवनिस्ते शठभूयात् Sk. may death seize thee, rogue! mayest thou cease to live!

**अजुर-र्य** a. [अज्-कुरच् न व्यादेशः] Ved. Not subject to decay or old age; strong, very swift or speedy.

**अजुष्टिः** f. Non-enjoyment; feeling of dissatisfaction or disappointment.

**अजेय** a. [न. त.] Not fit to be conquered. —यं A sort of medicinal preparation of ghee said to serve as an antidote; पिवेत् घृतमजेयाख्यं Sus.

**अजोष** a. [न. त.] Not gratified or satisfied.

**अज्जु (ज्जू) का** [अर्जयति या सा, अर्ज-उक, ष. रकारस्य जत्वम् Tv.] A courtesan (used only in dramas).

**अज्झटा** [Said to be fr. अज्] N. of a plant भूम्यामलकी Flacourtia Cataphracta.

**अज्झलं** 1 A shield. -2 A live coal.

**अज्ञ** a. [न जानाति, ज्ञा-क, न. त.] 1 Not knowing, unaware of, unconscious, devoid of knowledge or experience; अज्ञो भवति वै बालः Ms. 2. 153; ज्ञाज्ञौ (ज्ञः ईश्वरः अज्ञः जीवः) the knowing and unknowing, supreme and individual soul. -2 Ignorant, unwise, foolish, silly, stupid (said of men as well as animals); अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः Bh. 2. 3, Pt. 2. 3. -3 Inanimate; not endowed with the power of understanding (अचेतन.)

**अज्ञका** [स्वार्थे कन्] An ignorant woman.

**अज्ञात** a. Unknown, unexpected, unconscious, unaware; °भुक्त Ms. 5. 21 eaten unconsciously or unawares; °कुलशीलस्य whose family and character are unknown; °पातं सलिले ममज्ज R. 16. 72. —Comp. —केतु a. [ब] Ved. of secret designs. —चर्या, —वासः remaining incognito (said of the Pāṇḍavas); हंसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्या गताः Mk. 5. 6.

**अज्ञातिः** [न. त.] Not a kinsman.

**अज्ञान** a. [न. ब.] Ignorant, unwise. —नं [न. त.] Ignorance, unconsciousness; especially, spiritual ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one consider his self as distinct from the Supreme spirit and the material world as a reality. According to the Vedāntins, अज्ञान is not merely a negative principle (ज्ञानस्य अभावः), but a distinct positive principle; oft. identified with माया, प्रकृति &c. See अविद्या also. In compounds अज्ञान may be translated by 'unawares,' 'inadvertently,' 'unconsciously'; °आचरित, °उच्चारित &c.; °नतः, °नेन, °नात् unawares, inadvertently, unconsciously, unwillingly °तः स्वचरित



नृपतिः शशंस R. 9. 77 committed unintentionally or unconsciously.

अज्ञानिन्= अज्ञ above.

अज्मन् *f.* [ अजति गच्छति स्वर्गं दानेन अनया, अज्-करणे मनिन् न बीभावः ] A cow.—*n.* Career, passage; battle; house (?)

अज्येष्ठ *a.* Not the eldest or best, having no elder brothers; °वृत्ति not acting like the eldest brother; or acting like one who has no elder brother.

अज्ज *a.* [ fr. अज् to go ] Ved. Agile, quick. —जः A field, plain. [ cf. L. *ager*; Gr. *agros*. ]

अज्विन् *a.* Ved. [ fr. अज् ] Quick, agile, active.

अञ्च 1 U. (अञ्च) (अञ्चति-ते, आनञ्च-चे, अञ्चितुं, अञ्च्यात् or अञ्च्यात्, अञ्च or अञ्चित) 1 To bend, incline, curl, curve; शिरोञ्चित्वा Bk. 9. 40.—2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वतन्त्रा कथमञ्चसि Bk. 4. 22; also in अवाञ्च tending downward, प्राञ्च, उदञ्च; विष्वगञ्चति, सहाञ्चति, तिरोञ्चति &c.; तस्मिन्नाद्य रसालशाखिनि द-शां देवात् कृशमञ्चति Bv. 1. 48 having gone, being reduced, to &c.; त्वं चेदञ्चसि लोभं 46 art greedy; संकोच-मञ्चति सरः 17.—3 To worship, honour, reverence; भीमोयं शिरसाञ्चति Ve. 5. 27 salutes; to adorn, grace; See अञ्चित below.—4 To request, ask or call for, desire.—5 To murmur, speak indistinctly.—*Caus.* or 10 U. To manifest, unfold; मुदमञ्चय Gît. 10. [ cf. Zend *anku*; Gr. *ankulos*; L. *uncus*. ] With अप् to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away.—आ to bend; दक्षिणं जान्वाच्य; जान्वाक with bent knees.—उप to draw or raise (water).—परि to cause to revolve, whirl, twist.—वि to draw or bend asunder; to extend, stretch out.—सं to crowd or drive together, to bend together, See समञ्च also; to go properly.

अञ्चित *pp.* 1. (a) Curved, bent; °उत्थित Dk. 125 bent and raised; किञ्चिदञ्चितां दृष्टिं संचारयन्ती 143 bent or oblique look; दोर्लीलाञ्चितचन्द्रशेखरधनुः Mv. 1. 54 bent; °सव्यजानुः R. 18. 51, Bk. 2. 31, 9. 40; °लांगूलः (कपिः), °स्कंधः (वृक्षः). (b) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); °अक्षिपद्मन् R. 5.76; crisped, curled (as hair); स्वासिताञ्चितमूर्धजा Mb.—2 Gone.—3 Honoured; adorned, graced, graceful, handsome, दोर्दंडाञ्चितमहिमा Mv. 7. 8 graced, adorned; गतेषु लीलाञ्चित-

विक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34 sportively handsome; °ताभ्यां गताभ्यां R. 2.18, लीलाञ्चितभूलता Dk. 124, 151; समधुरं मधुरञ्चित-विक्रमः R. 9. 24 of esteemed or adorable prowess; Ki. 15.53. —4 Sewn or woven, arranged; अर्धोञ्चिता सत्वरमु-त्थितायाः (रशना) R. 7. 10 half-strung or woven (गुंफित Malli.). —*Comp.*—पञ्च [ व. ] a lotus with curved leaves. —भूः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अञ्चतिः [ अञ्च-गतौ कर्तरि अति ] 1 Wind. —2 Fire. —3 One who goes.

अञ्चलः-लं [ अञ्चति प्रातः; अञ्च-अलञ्च ] 1 The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem ( Mar. पदर ); क्षीणाञ्चल-मिव पीनस्तनजघनायाः Udbhata.—2 Corner or outer angle ( as of the eye ); दृगञ्चलैः पश्यति केवलं मनाक् *ibid.*; यदि चलाञ्चले लोचने Mv. 6. 9.

अञ्ज 7 P. (rarely A.) (अनञ्जि or अञ्जे, आनञ्ज, अञ्जिष्यति-अञ्जयति, अञ्जित्वा-अञ्जत्वा-अ-ञ्ज्वा, अञ्जितुं, अञ्ज्वा, अञ्ज्वा) 1 To anoint, smear with, bedaub. —2 To make clear, show, represent, characterize; मा नाञ्जी राक्षसीर्मायाः Bk. 9.49.—3 To go.—4 To shine, be beautiful.—5 To honour, celebrate.—6 To decorate.—*Caus.* 1 To smear with, नाञ्जयन्तीं स्वके नेत्रे Ms. 4. 44. —2 To speak or shine. —3 To cause to go. [ cf. Zend *anj*; L. *unctum*, *ungo*. ]—With अधि to fit out, equip, furnish. —आ 1. to anoint, smear. 2. to smooth, polish, prepare. 3. to honour, respect. —नि 1. to smear. 2. to conceal or hide oneself. —प्रति 1. to smear. 2. to adorn, decorate. —सं 1. to smear. 2. to fit out, equip, harness. 3. to honour. 4. to join together, to consume, devour; to adorn, decorate, beautify ( mostly Ved. in these senses ). 5. to unite, to put together, compose.

अञ्जनः 1 A kind of lizard. —2 N. of a tree or mountain. —3 N. of the guardian elephant ( of the west or s. w. )—नं [ अज्यते अनेन ; अञ्ज ल्युट् ] 1 Anointing, smearing with; दंतधावन-मञ्जनं पूर्वाह्ण एव कुर्वीत Ms. 4.152; mixing; unfolding, manifesting. —2 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye-lashes; विलोचनं दक्षिणमञ्जनेन संभाव्य R. 7. 8 salve; अमृतं U. 4. 19 ambrosial salve; कुर्वन् मेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 8, 1.34; (fig. also) अज्ञानांधस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानाञ्जनशलाकया । चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः Sik. 45; पटुतरवि-वेकाञ्जनशुषां Bh. 3. 84; cf. also हारिद्रां

परमाञ्जनं ; (fig. ) impurity, as in नि-रञ्जन, q. v. —3 Paint, a cosmetic ointment. —4 Magic ointment. —5 A special kind of material of the black pigment, such as antimony ( used as collyrium, lamp-black &c. (सौवीर) —6 Ink. —7 Fire. —8 Night. —9 ( नं-ना ) (Rhet.) A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested. It is the power of suggestion ( founded on अभिधा or लक्षणा denotation or indication ), by which something else is understood from a word which, though having more meanings than one, has been restricted to a single meaning by relations of conjunction, disjunction &c. ( संयोग, विप्रयोग, साहचर्य, वि-रोधिता &c. ), or, briefly, the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context; e. g. सशंखचक्रो हरिः the adjective restricts Hari to mean 'Vishnu' alone, and not 'a lion' or 'monkey'; so रामलक्ष्मणौ दाशरथी, रामार्जुनौ भार्गवका-र्तवीर्यौ &c.; cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य वाचक-त्वे नियञ्चिते । संयोगाद्यैरवाच्यार्थधीकृद्वा-पृतिरञ्जनं || K. P. 2., S. D. 23-6; See व्यञ्जना also. —*Comp.*—अधिका [ अञ्जना-धिका कृष्णत्वात् ] a kind of lizard. —अ-द्रिः-गिरिः (कर्म.) [ अञ्जनमिव कृष्णः गिरिः ] N. of a mountain, See नीलगिरि.—अभस *n.* eye-water. —केशी [ अञ्जनमिव केशो यस्याः ] N. of a vegetable perfume ( हृदविलासिनीनामकं गंधद्रव्यं यत्संयोगात्केश-स्यातीव कृष्णत्वं ( Mar. नखला ). —नामका [ ष. त. ] a swelling of the eye-lid, styte.—शलाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अञ्जनकः A portion of the Vedas containing the word अञ्जन. —की N. of a medicinal plant.

अञ्जना N. of the female elephant of the north.—2 N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanumat. [ She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. She was in a former birth a celestial nymph by name Punjikasthali and was born on earth owing to a curse. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the God of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. In course of time Anjana conceived and brought forth a son who



was called Maruti being the son of Maruta. ]

**अंजनावती** [ अंजनं विद्यते अस्याः अधिक-कृष्णवर्णत्वात् ] 1 N. of the female elephant of the north-east quarter. -2 N. of a tree कालांजनवृक्ष.

**अंजनिका** [ अंजना स्वार्थे कन् ] 1 A species of lizard; a small mouse. -2 N. of the mate of the elephant सुप्रतीक.

**अंजनी** [ अज्यते चंदनकुंकुमादिभिरसौ, अंज-कर्मणि-ल्युट् डीप् ] 1 A woman decorated with the application of pigments, ointments, sandal &c., or one fit for such application. -2 [ क-रणे-ल्युट् ] N. of two plants कटुकावृक्ष and कालांजनवृक्ष.

**अंजलिः** [ अंज-अलि Un. 4.2 ] 1 A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful of anything (changed to अंजल or °लि after द्वि and त्रि in द्विगु comp., P. V. 4. 102); न वार्येजलिना पिबेत् Ms. 4. 63; सुपूरो मूषिकांजलिः Pt. 1. 25; अरण्यबीजांजलि-दानलालिताः Ku. 5. 15; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरंजलिरयं Ve. 1. 1 a cavity-ful of flowers; so जलस्यांजलयो दश Y. 3. 105 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water; श्रवणांजलिपुटपेयं Ve. 1. 4 to be drunk by the cavity of the ear; अंजलि-रत्न, बंध, कृ or आधा fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation; बद्धः कातर्यादरविंदकुडमलनिभो मुग्धः प्रणामांजलिः U. 3. 37. -2 Hence a mark of respect or salutation; कः शक्रेण कृतं नेच्छेदधिमूर्धानमंजलिम् Bk. 8.84; बध्यतामभययाचनांजलिः R. 11. 78. -3 A measure of corn=कुडव; another measure=प्रसृत, or one-half of a मानिका. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. folding the hands, respectful salutation; लुब्धमर्थेन गृहीयात् कुडं चांजलिकर्मणा Châp. 33. -कारिका 1. an earthen doll making the अंजलि (?). 2. N. of a plant, Mimosa Pudica (लज्जालु). -पुटः-टं the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed palms of the hand.

**अंजलिका** [ अंजलिरिव कायते प्रकाशते; कै-क टाप् Tv. ] A small mouse. -कः N. of one of Arjuna's arrows.

**अंजस्** n. (-जः) [ अनक्ति गच्छति मिश्रयति वा अनेन; अंज् गतौ मिश्रणे च असन् ] Speed, velocity, strength; fitness, propriety; ointment, preparation (?). -Comp. -पा drinking Soma offering. -सवः rapid preparation of Soma.

**अंजस** a. [ अंज-असच् ] Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

**अंजसा** adv. (instr. of अंजस्) 1 Straight on. -2 Truly, correctly, accurately, properly, justly, rightly; साक्षाद् वृष्टोसि न पुनर्विद्यस्त्वां वयमंजसा Ku. 6. 22 we do not know you rightly or correctly; विद्महे शठ पलायन-च्छलान्यंजसा R. 19. 31, न हि कश्चित्प्रियः स्त्रीणामंजसा Subhâshita; सर्वमेवांजसा वद Ms. 8. 101. -3 Directly (साक्षात्), -4 Soon, quickly, instantly; स गच्छत्यंजसा सद्यः शाश्वतं Ms. 2. 244. -Comp.

-अयन a. going straight on. -कृत a. [ तृ. अलुक् ] done rightly or justly.

**अंजसीन** a. [ अंजस्-ख ] Ved. Straight-forward, going straight on.

**अंजि** a. Ved. [ अंज-इन् ] Unctuous, slimy; lubricated; shining, brilliant. -जिः 1 A mark made with sandal &c. a Tilaka mark; रोहितांजिरनङ्गान् Yaj. (रक्ततिलक). -2 A commander, sender &c. -जिः-जी f. 1 An ointment, pigment. -2 Colour, hue. -3 The sexual organ (?). -Comp. -सक्थ a. having coloured thighs.

**अंजिव** a. Slippery, smooth (?)

**अंजिष्ठः** षणुः [ अनक्ति स्वकिरणैः विश्वं; अंज्-इष्टच्-इष्टणुच् Un. 4. 2 ] The sun.

**अक्त** pp. Smeared over, bedaubed, anointed &c.; mostly as latter part of compounds; घृत, °तैल, °शोणित &c. -क्ता Night.

**अंजी** [ अंजि, वा डीप् ] 1 A blessing, auspicious desire. -2 A pounding machine (पेषणयंत्र).

**अंजीरः-रं** [ अंज्-बाहुं ईरन्; perhaps a Persian word ]. A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

**अट्** 1 P. (rarely A.) (अटति, आट, अटितुं, अटित). To wander or roam about (with loc.); roam over (sometimes with acc.); भो बटो भिक्षामट Sk. go to beg alms; आट नैकटिकाश्रमान् Bk. 4. 12; महीमटन् Dk. 38-desid. अटिषति; -freq. अटाट्यते to wander about habitually, as a religious mendicant.

**अट** a. Wandering; क्षपाटः Bk. 2. 30 a night-roamer.

**अटनं** Wandering, roaming; भिक्षा°, रात्रि° &c.

**अटनिः-नी** f. [ अटति मौर्वी; अट्-अनि वा डीप् ] The notched extremity of a bow; सुमनसो नमयन्नटनौ धनुः N. 4. 96; निन्यतुः स्थलनिवेशितादनी लील्यैव धनुषी अधिज्यतां R. 11. 14.

**अटा** [ अट् वा अट् ] The habit of roaming about (as a religious mendicant); so अट्या, अटाट्या.

**अटल** a. [ न. त. ] Firm, steady, solid.

**अटरु-रू-षः** (Ety. doubtful) N. of a very useful medicinal plant, the shrub वासक Justicia Adhatoda, or Adhatoda Vasika (Mar. अडुलसा).

**अटविः-वी** f. [ अटति चरमे वयसि मृगयाविहारायर्थे वा यत्र; अट् अनि, वा डीप् ] A forest, wood; आहिंज्यते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.

**अटविकः** A forester = आटविकः q. v.

**अट्** 1 A. 1 To kill. -2 To transgress, go beyond (fig. also). -Caus. 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To despise, contemn, disregard.

**अह** a. [ अहयति अनाद्रियते अन्यत् यत्र; अह्-घञ् ] 1 High, lofty; loud. -2 Frequent, constant (in comp). -3 Dried, dry. -हः-हं [ आधारे घञ् ] 1 An apartment on the roof or upper story, a garret. -2 A turret, buttress, tower; गोपुर° Mâl. 9. 1; नरेन्द्रमार्गाह-इव R. 6. 67, 16. 11. -3 A market-place, market (probably for हट्ट). -4 A fine linen cloth. -5 A palace, palatial building. -6 Killing, injuring. -7 Excess, superiority. -हं Food, boiled rice; अहशूला जनपदाः Mb. (अहं अन्नं शूलं विक्रेयं येषां ते Nîla-kanṭha). -Comp. -अहहासः very loud laughter. -स्थली [ अहप्रधाना स्थली शाक. त. ] a place or country full of palaces &c. -हासः, -हासितं, -हास्यं [ कर्म० ] a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, cachinnation, usually of Siva; व्यंबकस्य Me. 58; गिरिश° Dk. 1. -हासिन् [ अहं हसति-हस्-णिनि ] 1. N. of Siva. 2. one who laughs very loudly. -हासकः [ अहहासेन कायते; कै-क ] N. of a plant (कुंद) Jasminum Multiflorum or Hirsutum (शुभ्रपुष्पत्वाच्छुभ्र-हासतुल्यता).

**अहकः** An apartment on the roof of a house; a palace also.

**अहह** ind. [ अहोऽनादरः अहप्रकारः अहस्य गुणवाचितया द्वित्वं शकं ध्वा० पररूपं Tv. ] Very loud.

**अहनं** [ अहयते अनाद्रियते रिपुरनेन, अहकरणे ल्युट् ] A weapon shaped like a discus (चक्राकारफलकास्त्रं). -नं [ भावे ल्युट् ] Disregard.

**अहाहः** [ अहहवत् न पररूपं ] 1 Overbearing conduct, contempt, disdain. -2 Excess, superiority.

**अहालः-लकः** (अहहवत् अलति पर्याप्तो भवति, अल्-अल् स्वार्थे कन्) An apartment on the roof, an upper story; a palace; सर्वतोभद्रं नामाहालकमारुह्य Mv. 6.

**अहालिका** [ अहाल, स्वार्थे कन् ] 1 A



palace, a lofty mansion -2 N. of a country. -**Comp.** -कारः [उपपद त.] a mason, a bricklayer (one who builds royal mansions); कुलटायां च शूद्रायां चित्रकारस्य वीर्यतः । भवेद्वालिकाकारः पतितो जारदोषतः. -**बंधः** [ ष. त. ] a kind of base or foundation in architecture; °धं बद्धः P. III. 4. 42.

**अद्** 1 U. To go.

**अटिल्ला** N. of a metre.

**अद्** 1 P. To try, exert, attempt.

-5 P. To pervade, attain ( Ved.).

**अद्** 1 P. 1 To join. -2 To attack.

-3 To argue, infer, discern, meditate.

**अडुनं** [ करणे ल्युट् ] A shield. See **अडनं**.

**अडुचलः** A part of the plough.

**अण्** 1 P. To sound. -2 (4A) To breathe, live (for अन्).

**अण (न) क** a. [ अणति यथेच्छं नदति, अण-अच् कुत्सायां कन् च ] Very small, contemptible, mean, insignificant, wretched; पापाणके कुत्सितैः P. II. 1. 54; oft. in comp. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; कुलालः Sk. a contemptible potter. -**कः** A kind of bird.

**अणव्यं** [ अणोः सूक्ष्मशस्यचीनादिकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं; अणु-यत् ] A field of anu, see below.

**अणिः** m. -णी [ अणति शब्दायते अण-इन् ] 1 The point of a needle. -2 A linch-pin, the pin or bolt at the end of a pole of carriage. -3 A limit. -4 The corner of a house (used for killing animals &c.). -**Comp.** -मांडव्यः [ अण्य चिह्नितो मांडव्यः ] N. of a sage said to have been impaled on an अणी or linch-pin.

**अणु** a. (गु-ण्वी f.) [ अण-उन् ] Minute, small, little, atomic (opp. स्थूल, महत्); अणोरणीयान् Bg. 8. 9; सर्वोप्ययं नन्वणुः Bh. 3. 26 insignificantly small; अण्वपि भयं Ms. 6. 40; अण्वपि याच्यमानः Pt. 4. 26 asked but an atom, a very small quantity, Ms. 3. 51. -**णुः** 1 An atom, a very small particle (an exceedingly small measure); the mote in a sunbeam, the smallest perceptible quantity; अस्थूलमनण्वहस्वमदीर्घं ब्रह्म; अणुं पर्वतीकृ Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.' -2 An atom of time (व्यंजनमर्धमात्रा सदर्थं अणु); it is said to be 54,675,000th part of a Muhūrta (48 minutes). -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of very small grain such as सर्षप, चीनक

&c., अनणुषु दशमांशोऽणुष्वथैकादशांशः Lila. -**णु** n. the fourth part of a Mátrā. -**Comp.** -अंतः [ अणुः अंतो यस्य ] a hair-splitting question; (अण्वंतः सूक्ष्मांतः सूक्ष्मवस्तुनिर्णयांतः प्रश्नः Sankara). -**तैलं** N. of a medicinal oil. -**भा** [ अण्वी सूक्ष्मा भा प्रभा यस्याः सा ] lightning. -**मात्र** a. [ अणुः परिमाणं यस्य अणु-मात्रच् ] of the size of an atom. -**रेणुः** [ कर्म. ] atomic dust. -**रेवती** [ अणुः सूक्ष्मा रेवतीतारेव ] N. of a plant (दंतीवृक्ष) Croton Polyandrum. -**वादः** the doctrine of atoms, atomic theory, the theory that all material substances are primarily atoms and secondarily aggregates, and that all atoms are eternal. -**वीक्षणं** [ ष. त. ] 1. minute observation, observation of very minute parts. 2. [ अणुः सूक्ष्मो वीक्ष्यते अनेन करणे ल्युट् ] an instrument, like the microscope, enabling one to discern the smallest objects. -**व्रीहिः** [ कर्म. ] a fine sort of grain, rice &c.

**अणिमन्** m. [ अणु-इमनिच् ], **अणुता-त्वं** 1 Minuteness, smallness, thinness, leanness, fineness. -2 Atomic nature. -3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or siddhis of Siva; (अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च वाशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता)

**अणुक** a. [ स्वार्थे कन् ] 1 Very small, atomic. -2 Subtle, too fine. -3 Acute. -**कः** A small kind of grain, See **अणु**.

**अण्वी** Ved. A finger (?)

**अण्वं** Ved. A fine hole in the strainer for the Soma juice (?)

**अणीयस्, अणिष्ठ** a. [ अणु-ईयसुन्, इष्टच् ] Smaller, smallest, very small; **अणोरणीयांसं** Bg. 8. 9 very small; **अणीयसि** कारणेऽणणीयानादरो दृश्यते Dk. 142

**अणुभू** 1 P. To become minute or atomic.

**अंद्** 1 A. (also अद्) अंठते, अठते To go, move.

**अंठित** p. p 1 Gone. -2 Rained.

**अंडः--डं** [ अमंति संप्रयोगं यांति अनेन; अम्-ड Up. 1. 111 ] 1 The testicles. -2 The scrotum. -3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmā; ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रंदडः Dk. 1. -4 The musk bag. -5 Semen virile. -6 N. of Siva. -**Comp.** -**आकर्षणं** castration. -**आकारः, आकृति** a. [ बहु. ] egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (-रः-तिः) an ellipse. -**कटाहः, -हं** [ अंडं ब्रह्मांडं कटाहमिव ] the shell of the ब्रह्मांड or mundane egg. -**कोटर-पुष्पी** [ अंडमिव कोटरे मध्ये पुष्पं यस्याः ]

N. of a plant अजात्री or नीलवुद्धा. -**कोशः-षः, -षकः** [ ष. त. ] the scrotum. -**ज** a. [ अंडात् जायते; जन्-ड ] born from an egg. (-जः) 1. a bird, oviparous being; **मूकांडजं (काननं)** Ku. 3. 42. 2. a fish. 3. a snake. 4. a lizard. 5. Brahmā. (-जा) musk. -**धरः** [ ष. त. ] N. of Siva. -**वर्धनं, वृद्धिः** f. swelling of the scrotum, hydrocele. -**सू** a. oviparous.

**अंडकः** [ अंड, स्वार्थे कन् ] The scrotum. -**कं** [ अल्पार्थे कन् ] A small egg; **जगदंडकैकतरखंडमिव** Si. 9. 9

**अंडालुः** [ अंडः अस्ति अस्य; अंड आलुच् ] A fish.

**अंडीरः** [ अंडः अस्ति अस्य; अंड-ईरन् ] A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person; **चिरा-दंडीरेण त्वयि तदपि रामेण गुणितं** A. R. 4.

**अत्** 1 P. (अति), अताति, अतितुं, अत्त-अ-तित 1 To go, walk; wander, to go constantly. -2 To obtain (mostly Ved.) -3 To bind. -4 (अंताति) To bind.

**अतकः** [ अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-कन् ] A wanderer, a passer-by, traveller.

**अतनं** [ अत्-ल्युट् ] Going, wandering. -**नः** A wanderer, a passer-by.

**अतज्ज्ञ** a. [ न तत्-जानाति ] Not knowing that (तत् i.e. Brahma).

**अतट** a. [ न. व. ] Having no shore or beach; precipitate, steep.

-**टः** 1 A precipice, a steep crag.

-2 N. of a hill. -3 The lower part of the earth. -**Comp.** -**प्रपातः** a steep precipice; a fall headlong from a precipice; a precipitate fall; **मनोरथानामतटप्रपातः** S. 6. 9 of my hopes there is a precipitate fall (some read the line as मनोरथा नाम तट-प्रपातः and take it to mean 'verily our desires are like the crumbings of river banks').

**अतथा** ind. Not so; **अचित्त** a. not deserving that, not used to such things; **केशानामतथोचितः** Rām.

**अतदर्ह** ind. Unjustly, undeservedly.

**अतद्गुणः** (Rhet.) The 'non-borrower', N. of a figure of speech in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; परगुणाननुहारस्त्वस्य तत्स्यादतद्गुणः; e. g. धवलौसि यद्यपि सुंदर तथापि त्वया मम रंजितं हृदयम् । रागपूरितेपि हृदये सुभग निहितो न रंजोसि ॥ K. P. 10; or संगतान्यगुणानंगीकारमाहुरतद्गुणम् । चिरं रागिणि मच्चित्ते निहितोपि न रंज्यसि ॥ Kuval. -**Comp.** -**संविज्ञानः** N. of a variety of Bahuvrīhi; e. g.



दृष्टसमुद्रमानय; अत्र गुणीभूतस्य समुद्रस्य नानयनेऽन्वयः इति नः बहुव्रीहिः; लंबकर्णमानय इति तु तद्गुणसंविज्ञानः. Tv.

**अतंत्र** *a.* [ न. ब. ] 1 Having no ropes or musical strings (as a musical instrument); नातंत्री वाद्यते वीणा Rām. -2 Unrestrained; not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; न्हस्वग्रहणमतंत्रं, क्लीबत्वं तंत्रं Sk. -3 Without formulas or empirical actions.

**अतंद्र-द्रित-न-ल** *a.* Alert, unwearied, careful, vigilant; अतंद्रिता सा स्वयमेव वृक्षकान् Ku. 5. 14, R. 17. 39, H. Pr. 33.

**अतप** *a.* 1 Not excited, cool. -2 Unostentatious. -3 Unemployed. -पाः (pl.) N. of a class of deities among Buddhists.

**अतपस्-स्क** [ न. ब. ] One who neglects his religious austerities; अतपास्त्वनधीयानः Ms. 4. 190; an irreligious or impious man; इदं ते नातपस्काय Bg. 18. 67.

**अतप्त** *a.* Not heated &c. -**Comp.** -तनु *a.* 1. One whose body is not marked (with red mudrās &c.). 2. who has not fully mortified his body by penance. 3. whose body or mass is cool (?)

**अतर्क** *a.* [ न. ब. ] Illogical, void of reasoning. -र्कः 1 Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic. -2 An illogical reasoner.

**अतर्कित** *a.* Unthought of, unexpected; सममेव गतोस्यतर्कितां गतिमंगेन च जीवितेन च. Ku. 4. 22; Bh. 3. 137; गमनेन Mu. 4. -तं *adv.* Unexpectedly. -**Comp.** -आगत, -उपगत *a.* occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental, sudden; दर्शनो-ल्लासितलोचनया अनया Māl. 3; उपपन्नं दर्शनं Ku. 6. 54.

**अतर्क्य** *a.* Inconceivable; baffling thought or reasoning.

**अतल** *a.* Bottomless. -लं [ अस्य भूखंडस्य तलं पृष्ठोऽदमोऽस्त्वम् ] N. of a पाताल or lower region, one of the 7 Pātālas, being the first among them. -लः N. of Siva. -**Comp.** -स्पृश, -स्पर्श *a.* [ न तले स्पृश्यते कर्मणि क्तिप्; न तलस्य स्पर्शी यत्र ] bottomless, very deep, unfathomable.

**अतव्यस्** *a.* Ved. Not very strong.

**अतस्** *ind.* [ इदं-तसि ] 1 Than this; from this (having a comparative force); अतो देवा अवंतु नो यतो विष्णुर्विचक्रमे Rv. 1. 22. 16; किमु परमतो नर्त-

यसि मां Bh. 3. 6; अतोऽन्यथा Ms. 5. 31. -2 From this or that cause, hence, consequently, so, therefore (corr. to यत्, यस्मात् or हि, expressed or understood); अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद सर्वे भवान्भावमतोभिधास्ये R. 2. 43, 3. 50, Ku. 2. 5; अथातो ब्रह्मजिज्ञासा S. B. now therefore &c. -3 Hence, from this place; henceforth (of time or place); (-परं, ऊर्ध्वं), afterwards. -4 Then (corr. of यदि-यद्). -**Comp.** -अर्थ-निमित्तं on this account, hence, for this reason. -एव for this very reason. -ऊर्ध्वं henceforth; afterwards. -परं (a) further on, any longer (with abl.); hereafter; निवसिष्यसि मय्येव अत ऊर्ध्वं Bg. 12. 8. (b) beyond this, further than this; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16 more than this; अतः परं नास्ति ममोत्तरं V. 2 now I have nothing more to say; (c) afterwards.

**अतसः** [ अताति गच्छति इत्यतसः अत्-असच् Un. 3. 117 ] 1 Wind, air. -2 The soul. -3 A garment made of the fibre of flax (°सं generally). -4 A weapon.

**अतसिः** Ved. [ अत्-असिच् ] A wandering mendicant.

**अतसी** 1 Common flax. -2 Hemp. -3 Linseed. -4 A thicket, copse (?)

**अति** *ind.* [ अत्-इ ] 1 A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very', 'too', 'exceedingly', 'excessively', 'very much,' and showing उत्कर्ष; नातिदूरे not very far from; कृश very lean; भृशं very much; also with verbs or verbal forms; °सिक्तमेव भवता Sk.; स्वभावो ह्यतिरिच्यते &c. -2 (With verbs) Over, beyond; अति-इ go beyond, overstep; so °क्रम, °चर्, °वह &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition उपसर्ग. -3 (a) (With nouns or pronouns) Beyond, past, surpassing, superior to, eminent, respectable, distinguished, higher, above, (used with acc. as a कर्मप्रवचनीय, or as first member of Bah. or Tat. Comp.; in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree : अतिगो, °गार्ग्यः, =प्रशस्ता गौः, शोभनो गार्ग्यः; °राजन् an excellent king; or the sense of अतिक्रान्त must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अतिमर्त्यः =मर्त्यमतिक्रान्तः; °मालः, अतिक्रान्तो माला; so अतिकाय, °केशर, q.v.); अति देवान् कृष्णः Sk.; मानुषानतिगंधर्वान् सर्वान्गंधर्वं लक्षये Mb; °मानुषं कर्म a deed

which is beyond human power, i. e. a superhuman action; °कशः past the whip (as a horse), unmanageable; °त्यद् surpassing that; °त्वां, °त्वान् him or them that surpasses or surpass thee, so °मां, °यूयं &c. (b) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, inordinate, excessive, extraordinary; e. g. °आदरः excessive regard; °आशा extravagant hope; so °भयं, °तृष्णा, °आनंदः &c. &c.; अतिदानात् बलिर्बद्धो नष्टो मानात्सुयोधनः । विनष्टो रावणो लौल्यादति सर्वत्र वर्जयेत्; cf. 'extremes are ever bad.' (c) Unfit, idle, improper, in the sense of असंप्रति or क्षेप 'censure'; अतिनिद्रं=निद्रा संप्रति न युज्यते Sk. The गणरत्नमहोदधि gives the following senses of अतिः— विक्रमातिक्रमाबुद्धिभृशार्थतिशयेष्वाति । e. g. अतिरथः रथाधिकं विक्रमवान्; °मतिः बुद्धयतिक्रमः; °गहनं बुद्धेरविषयः; °तप्तं भृशतप्तं; °वेगः अतिशयितो वेगः.

**अतिकथा** 1 An exaggerated tale. -2 Idle or meaningless talk. -थ *a.* 1 Exaggerated, incredible (अथद्वेय). -2 Unfit to be told. -3 Past narration or mention, dead, lost. -4 Swerving from one's caste traditions &c; lawless.

**अतिकंदकः** [ अतिरिक्तः कंदो यस्य ] N. of a tree हस्तिकंद.

**अतिकर्षणं** *a.* Afflicting very much, excessive exertion.

**अतिकाय** *a.* [ अत्युत्कर्षः कायो यस्य ]. Of an extraordinary size, gigantic. -यः N. of a Rākshasa, son of Rāvaṇa who was killed by Lakshmaṇa.

**अतिकृच्छ्र** [ प्रादि० स. ] *a.* Very difficult. -कृच्छ्रः [ अतिक्रान्तं कृच्छ्रं प्राजापत्यं ] Extraordinary hardship, a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights Ms. 11. 213-4.

**अतिकृतं** Overdone, done too much, excess; सर्वत्रातिकृतं लोके व्यसनायोपकल्पते Rām.

**अतिकृतिः** *f.* 1 Overdoing. -2 N. of a metre of 4 lines, each line containing 25 syllables.

**अतिकेशरः** [ अतिरिक्तानि केशराणि यस्य ] N. of an aquatic plant कुञ्जक Trapa Bipinosa.

**अतिक्रम** 1 U., 4 P. 1 (a) To step or pass beyond, get across, go over, cross; यत्कथयितुं प्रवृत्तस्तत्परित्यज्य अतिदूरमतिक्रान्तोऽस्मि K. 346 led far away from my story, rambled, made a great digression; सप्त कक्षांतराण्यतिक्रम्य 92; निमिषमात्रेणातिदूरमतिक्रामति 120; समीपेण्यतिक्रामती M. 1 going so



near; अतिक्रम्य तांस्तान्विशेषान् Me. 57. (b) To pass over, pass by, walk past, go beyond; सेनानिवेशदेशमतिक्रम्य Dk. 4, 10; कथमतिक्रांतमगस्त्या-श्रमपदं Mv. 7 is it passed or left behind; तस्मिन्नतिक्रामति S. 7. 31 इदं कदलीगृहमतिक्रम्य दृश्यते Ratn. 3 beyond the plantain-bower; तच्चातिक्रम्य कैलासागिरिः K. 121; जंबुद्वीपमतिक्रम्य शिशिरो नाम पर्वतः Rām.; अतिक्रामत्ययं K. 85 is going or departing. -2 To excel, surpass; exceed (in number, strength &c.); इरावतीमतिक्रामंती भव M. 4; अतिक्रामंतीमिवेरावतीं प्रेक्षे M. 1; वृद्धिर्नातिक्रामति पंचतां Ms. 8. 151; कर्णसुतमप्यतिक्रांतः Dk. 74; कलासु रूपे चाप्सरसोप्यतिक्रांता 78 surpassing, superior to; शक्तिमनतिक्रम्य= यथाशक्ति Sk. -3 To transgress, violate, go beyond, overstep; जनक्रामजन्मनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य Dk. 2; नालं पुरुषो नियतिलिखितां लेखामतिक्रमितुं 61; एवमतिक्रांतमर्यादे त्वयि Ve. 1, Ms. 9. 78; अये वात्सल्यादतिक्रामति प्रसंगः Māl. 6 Oh, the event through excessive affection transgresses all due limits; अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160, 181. -4 To exclude, pass by, neglect, set aside, leave; किंवा परिजनमतिक्रम्य भवान् संदिष्टः M. 4; प्रथितयशसां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1 to the exclusion of. -5 To go or pass away, elapse, roll on (as time); सा निशा अतिचक्राम Pt. 1; यथा यथा यौवनमतिचक्राम K. 59; शैशवं 74; भवतामप्यतिक्रामति देवार्चनविधिवेला 47 is passing away (is being violated); अतिक्रांते दशाहे Ms. 5. 76; also trans. allow to pass; द्वित्राणि दिनान्यतिक्रम्य Dk. 100; अत्यक्राममिमान्मासांस्तद्वधं परिचितयन् Rām.; नाहारवेलातिक्रमणीया K. 266. -6 To overcome, overpower, seize; व्यालद्विप इवास्माभिरतिक्रम्यैव दम्यसे Mv. 3. 31 by seizing or falling upon, by main force; केनापि सत्त्वेन अतिक्रम्य S. 6. -7 To lose; स हि स्वाम्यादतिक्रामेत् ऋतूनां प्रतिरोधनात् Ms. 9. 93 -Caus. To let pass, allow to go.

अतिक्रमः 1 Act of overstepping, going beyond &c. -2 (a) Breach of decorum or duty; अहो अतिक्रमः Māl. 7. (b) Transgression, violation; उपचारं M. 4, 5. (c) Trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्मणं त्यागो भवतामेव भूतये Mv. 2. 10 refraining from all trespass against Brāhmanas; दिशत्यपायं हि सतामतिक्रमः Ki. 14. 9; कुलान्यकुलतां यांति ब्राह्मणातिक्रमेण च Ms. 3. 63; एतस्मिन्नतिक्रमे परवतीयं M. 3; गुरुजनातिक्रमात् K. 160; शशिनो ज्येष्ठा-

तिक्रमः 56 transgression (passing through); मर्षणीयोयमारोहणातिक्रमः 81; वात्सल्यादतिक्रमोपि Mv. 1 violation (of due limits or propriety); Mv. 4. 25. -3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेकसंवत्सरातिक्रमेपि U. 4; वेलां मं कृत्वा आगतः Pt. 1; उचितवेलातिक्रमे M. 2; संध्यां Rām. -4 Overcoming, conquering, surpassing; mostly with दुर; स्वजातिर्दुरतिक्रमा, स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः &c. -5 Neglect, omission, disregard; Ms. 11. 120. -6 A vigorous attack, determined onset (= अभिक्रम q. v.). -7 Excess. -8 Abuse, misapplication. -9 Imposition.

अतिक्रांत pp. 1 Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.; सोतिक्रांतः श्रवणविषयं Me. 103; सुदूरमतिक्रांतः K. 35 departed, gone; मनोरथं दर्शना Māl. 10 beyond the reach even of desire; विचारातिक्रांतः Mu. 5. 4 past the stage of thought; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रांतेषु पक्षिषु H. 1. -2 Past, gone by; कुनृपति K. 5, past, former; 169-Pt. 1. 333, Pt. 2, Bh. 3. 32; पार्थिवगुणान् Mu. 1 former kings. -तं A past thing, a thing of the past, the past; तं भगवती कथयति M. 5 your ladyship is speaking of the past; ते धैर्यमवलंब्यताम् U. 3; किं उपालंभेन H. 1; cf. 'let bygones be bygones.' योगिन् a. with the moon in conjunction.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence; तेनातिक्रमणेन दुःखयति नः Mv. 3. 43.

अतिक्रमणीय pot. p. To be transgressed or violated, to be disregarded, passed by, neglected or avoided; यं मे सुहृद्वाक्यं S. 2, 3, 6, 7; अनतिक्रमणीयस्य जन्ममृत्योरिवागमं H. 4. 74.

अतिक्रुद्ध a. Very angry. -द्वः [ प्रा. स. ] N. of a Mantra mentioned in Tantras; अष्टाविंशत्यक्षरो य एकत्रिंशदध्यापि वा॥ अतिक्रुद्धः स विज्ञेयो निदितः सर्वकर्मसु).

अतिक्रूर a. Very cruel. -रः [ प्रा. स. ] 1 A malignant planet such as Saturn, Mars &c. (क्रूरा वक्रा अतिक्रूराः). -2 N. of a Mantra in Tantras (त्रिंशदक्षरको मंत्रश्चयस्त्रिंशदध्यापि वा । अतिक्रूरः स विज्ञेयो निदितः सर्वकर्मसु ).

अतिक्षिप्त a. [ क्षिप्-क्त ] Thrown beyond. -क्त A kind of sprain or dislocation.

अतिखट्व a. Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bedstead.

अतिगम् 1 P. 1 To pass, elapse, pass away (as time); दशाहेऽतिगते

Rām. -2 To overcome, exceed, excel, See अतिग. -3 To pass over, pass by, neglect. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To escape.

अतिग a. [ गम्-ड ] (in comp.) Exceeding, going beyond, transcending, excelling, surpassing; सर्वलोकं Mu. 1. 2; किमौषधपथातिगैरुपहतो महाव्याधिभिः Mu. 6 by diseases defying the powers of medicine, past the stage of physicking; बाणैर्देहातिगैः R. 12. 48 piercing through their bodies; वयोः Ms. 7. 149 advanced in years, aged; संख्यातिगाः संपदः Bh. 3. 132; वपुः प्रकर्षेण जनातिगेन Ki. 3. 2.

अतिगंडः 1 N. of a star of the 6th lunar asterism. -2 A large cheek or temple. -3 One who has large cheeks.

अतिगंध a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell. -धः 1 Sulphur. -2 N. of various plants: चंपक, भूततृण lemon-grass & मुरर.

अतिगंधालु N. of the plant पुत्रदात्री.

अतिगव a. [ अतिक्रांतो गां ] 1 Very foolish, quite stupid. -2 Inexpressible, indescribable.

अतिगहन, गवहर a. Very deep, impenetrable.

अतिगुण a. 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. -2 Devoid of merits, worthless [ गुणमतिक्रांतः ]. -णः Excellent merits.

अतिगुरु a. Very heavy (such as mercury &c.). -रुः A very respectable person, such as a father, mother &c. ( त्रयः पुरुषस्य अतिगुरवो भवन्ति पिता माता आचार्यश्च ).

अतिगुहा [ अतिक्रांता गुहां मध्यावकाशेन ] N. of the plant पृथ्विपर्णी.

अतिग्रह 9 P. To take beyond the usual measure.

अतिग्रह a. [ अतिक्रांतो ग्रहं ] Difficult to be comprehended, incomprehensible. -हः, -ग्राहः 1 Object of an apprehensive organ, such as स्पर्श 'touch' the object of त्वच्, रस of जिह्वा &c. The Grahās are eight in number; प्राण, वायु, जिह्वा, चक्षुस्, श्रोत्र, मनस्, हस्तौ & त्वच्; the corresponding atigrāhas being अपान, नामन्, रस, रूप, शब्द, काम, कर्मेन् & स्पर्श. -2 Right knowledge, correct apprehension. -3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c. -4 One who seizes or takes to a very great extent.

अतिग्राह्य a. To be held in check, to be controlled. -ह्यः N. of three liba-



tions made at the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice.

**अतिघ** [ अतिशयेन हंति; हन् ] 1 A weapon. -2 Worth.

**अतिघ्न** *a.* Very destructive. -**घ्नी** [ अतिशयेन हंति दुःखं; हन्-ठक् ] A happy state of complete oblivion which drowns all thought of whatever is disagreeable in the past; **अतिघ्नीमानंदस्य गत्वा** Bri.Ar. Up.

**अतिचमू** *a.* [ चमूमातिकांतः ] Victorious over armies.

**अतिचर्** 1 P. 1 To transgress, violate; be unfaithful to, offend ( as a wife &c. ); **स्वं स्वमाचारमत्यचारिषुः** Dk. 162 ; **यथा चाहं नातिचरे पतीन्; पुत्राः पितृनृत्यचरचार्यश्चात्यचरन् पतीन्** Mb.-2 To pass by, neglect, omit.-3 To overtake, overcome; surpass, excel.

**अतिचर** *a.* Very changeable, transient. -**रा** [ अतिक्रम्य स्वस्थानं सरौतरं गच्छति ] N. of the shrub Hibiscus Mutabilis (पद्मिनी, स्थलपद्मिनी or पद्मचारिणीलता ).

**अतिचरणं** Excessive practice, overdoing.

**अतिचारः** 1 Transgression.-2 Excelling,-3 Overtaking &c.-4 Accelerated motion of planets ( कुजादिपंचग्रहाणां स्वस्वाक्रांतराशिषु भोगकालमुल्लंघ्य राश्यंतरगमनं ); passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

**अतिचारिन्** *a.* Transgressing, surpassing &c.

**अतिचिरं** *adv.* Very long ; **°रं मया कृतं** Ratn. 1 I have been very late; **नातिचिरं गतायां च तस्यां** K. 178 she had not long left when &c.

**अतिच्छत्रः-त्रा-च्छत्रका** [ अतिक्रांतः छत्रं तुल्याकारेण ] A mushroom, anise, principally Anesum or Anethum Sowa; N. of another plant, Barleria Longifolia. ( °त्रः is said by Amara to be जलतृणभेदः Mar. शेतगवत; and °त्रा= शतपुष्पा Mar. शोप ).

**अतिच्छंदः-दस्** *a.* [ अतिक्रांतःछंदः-दं वा ] 1 Free from worldly desires. -2 Exceeding thought or will. -3 One who violates Vedic traditions of conduct. -**स** *f. n.* 1 N. of two classes of metres ( अतिक्रांता छंदः वृत्तानुसारिवर्णविन्यासभेदं ) -2 Fondness, inclination.

**अतिजगती** [ अतिक्रांता जगती द्वादशक्षरपादां एकाक्षराधिकात् ] N. of a class of metres belonging to the अतिच्छंदस् class, with 13 letters in each line (प्रथमाऽतिजगत्यासां सा द्विपंचाशदक्षरा.)

**अतिजन** *a* [ अतिक्रांतो जनं ] Not tenanted or inhabited.

**अतिजागर** *a.* Always wakeful. -**रः** The black Curlew ( नीलवक्र ).

**अतिजात** *a.* [ अतिक्रांतो जातं-जातिजनकं वा ] ( opp. अपजात ) Superior to his parentage.

**अतिजीव्** 1 P. 1. To survive, outlive. -2 To surpass ( in the mode of living ) ; **अत्यजीवदमरालकेश्वरौ** R. 19. 15.

**अतिजीवनं** Surviving &c. **अतिडीनं** Extraordinary flight ( of birds ).

**अतितरां,-अतितमां** *ind.* [ अति-तर ( म ) प-आमु ] more, higher ( abl. ); **नृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतितरां कांतं** M. 2. 7. -2 Exceedingly, very much; excessive, great; **°सुदुःसहः** R. 3. 37; **रांकांतिमापस्यते** Me. 15 will attain great splendour.-3 Above, higher in rank ( acc. ); **तस्माद्वा एते देवा रमिवान्यान्देवान्** Ken.

**अतितीव्र-तीक्ष्ण** *a.* Very sharp, pungent. -**क्ष्णः** N. of the plant शोभांजन. -**त्रा** dub grass.

**अतितृष्णा** Rapacity, excessive greed or desire; **°ष्णा न कर्तव्या** Pt. 5 one should not be too greedy. -**ष्ण** *a.* Rapacious, very greedy.

**अतितृ** 1 P. To cross, pass or get over, surmount, overcome; **दुर्गाण्यतितरतिं ते** H. 4. v. 1.; **तयोराल्मनश्च क्षुधमत्यतार्षे** Dk. 165 satisfied or appeased hunger ; **तेपि चातितरंत्येव मृत्युं श्रुतिपरायणाः** Bg. 13. 25 cross beyond death.

**अतितरणं** Crossing, surmounting.

**अतितारिन्** *a.* Crossing, overcoming.

**अतिथिः** [ अति गच्छति न तिष्ठति; अत्-इथिन् Up. 4. 2 ; *lit.* a 'traveller'; according to Manu एकरात्रं तु निवसन्नतिथिर्ब्राह्मणः स्मृतः । अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात्तस्मादतिथिरुच्यते 3. 112 ] 1 A guest ( fig. also ); **अतिथिनेव निवेदितं** S. 4; **कुसुमलताप्रियातिथे** S. 6 dear or welcome guest ; **पुरंदरपुरातिथिषु पितृषु** Dk. 2 the guests of Indra's capital i. e. dead; so **समरे यमनगरातिथिरकारि** 12 ; **धन्यानां श्रवणपथातिथित्वमेति** ( उक्तं ) Ratn. 2. 7 becomes a guest of, i. e. goes to or falls on the ears of the fortunate only ; **करोति ते मुखं तन्वि चपेटापातनातिथिं** K. P. -2 Wrath. -3 N. of a son of Kusa and Kumudavati and grandson of Râma. -**Comp.** -**क्रिया-पूजा,-सत्कारः-सत्क्रिया,-सेवा** hospitable reception of

guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality attention to the guests. -**देव** *a.* [ अतिथिर्देव इव पूज्यो यस्य ] treating the guest as a God. -**धर्मः** title or claim to hospitality; hospitality due to guests ; **गृह्यतां र्मः** Pt. 1 ; **यदि स्वतिथिधर्मेण क्षत्रियो गृहमात्रजेत्** Ms. 3. 111 should come as a guest. -**धर्मिन्** *a.* entitled to hospitality as a guest Ms. 3. 112. -**पतिः** the host or entertainer.

**अतिथिन्** *a.* Ved. Travelling, wandering. -**m.** ( थी ) N. of a King, also called सुहोत्र and अतिथि.

**अतिथिग्वः** An epithet of Divodâsa whom the gods helped in overcoming Sambara.

**अतिदग्ध** *a.* Badly or excessively burnt. -**ग्धं** A bad kind of burn.

**अतिदानं** Munificence, liberality; **अतिदाने बलिर्बद्धः** Châp. 50.

**अतिदाहः** Violent inflammation.

**अतिदिशू** 6 P. 1 To assign, to make over, transfer. -2 To extend the application of, extend by analogy ; **प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्यायेन अतिदिशति** SB. ; **जनपदतद्वध्योश्चेति प्रकरणे ये प्रत्यया उक्तास्तेऽत्रातिदिश्यते** P. IV. 3. 100 Sk. , IV. 1. 151 Mbh.

**अतिदेशः** 1 Transfer, making over, assigning. -2 ( Gram. ) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another, attraction of one case or rule to another ; **अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरस्मिन् प्रयोगाय आदेशः** ( मीमांसा ); or अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः कृत्स्नाया धर्मसंहतेः । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्रातिरतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ प्राकृतात् कर्मणो यस्मात्तत्समानेषु कर्मसु । धर्मप्रवेशो येन स्यादतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ This अतिदेश is of 5 kinds: शास्त्रं, कार्यं, निमित्तं, व्यपदेशं & रूपं. Thus in Grammar प्रकृतिवत् विकृतिः, कर्मणा कर्मवत्तुल्याक्रियः or पुंवत्, णिद्रत्, व्यपदेशीवद्भावः & इण्वदिकः are instances. गौसदृशो गवयः is an instance of रूपातिदेश or analogy ; **वाक्यार्थस्यातिदेशस्य स्मृतिर्व्यापार उच्यते** Bhâshâ. P. 80. अतिदेश is generally expressed by words showing likeness or resemblance, such as इव, वत्, सदृश &c.

**अतिदीप्यः** [ अतिशयेन दीप्यते ] A plant, Plumbago Rosea ( रक्तचित्रक ).

**अतिदूर** *a.* Very far; **°रे, °रात्, °रेण** usually with न ( gen. ) not far from; **तपोवनस्य** S. 1.

**अतिदेवः** The Supreme or highest God; N. of Siva.

**अतिद्वय** *a.* [ द्वयमतिक्रांतः ; नास्ति द्वयं यस्य वा ] Surpassing the two ( द्व-



हन्कथा and वासवदत्ता ), or having no second or equal, incomparable, matchless; धिया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5.

**अतिधन्वन्** *m.* [ अत्युत्कृष्टं धनुर्यस्य ]  
1 An unrivalled archer or warrior.  
-2 That which surpasses a मरु or desert [धन्वानं अतिक्रांतः].

**अतिधृतिः** *f.* [अतिक्रांता धृतिं अष्टादशाक्षरपादां वृत्तिं एकाक्षराधिक्यात्] 1 N. of a class of metres belonging to the अतिच्छन्दस् group, consisting of 4 lines with 19 syllables in each (षट्सप्ततिस्त्वतिधृतिः). -2 Nineteen.

**अतिनाष्ट** *a.* Ved. Out of danger.

**अतिनिचू (वृ) त्** *f.* N. of a Vedic metre of 3 Pādas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 7, 6 and 7; (षट्कः सप्तकयोर्मध्ये स्तोत्राणां विवाचीति । यस्याः सातिनिचूनाम गायत्री द्विदशाक्षरा).

**अतिनिद्रा** Excessive sleeping.  
-द्र *a.* 1 Given to excessive sleep. -2 Without sleep, sleepless. -द्रं *ind.* Past sleeping time (निद्रा संप्रति न युज्यते).

**अतिनिर्हारिन्** *a.* Very attractive (as an attributive of smell); आमोदः सोऽतिनिर्हारी Ak.

**अतिनौ-नु** *a.* [ अतिक्रांतो नावः ] Disembarked, landed.

**अतिपंचा** [ पंचवर्षमतिक्रांता ] A girl past five.

**अतिपत्** 1 P. 1 To pass over; neglect, omit, transgress. -2 To fly by, beyond, or over; to cross - *Caus.* 1 To delay, neglect; see अतिपात्य below. -2 To disrespect, offend; ये सत्यमेव हि गुरुनतिपातयन्ति Mu. 3. 34 transgress, violate; अतिपातितकालसाधना Ki. 2. 42. -3 To cause to fly past or by. -4 To make ineffectual; संशमनमेवं संशोधनमतिपातयति Susr. -4 To snatch away, drag away.

**अतिपतनं** Flying past or beyond; omission, neglect, missing, transgressing; exceeding, going beyond due bounds.

**अतिपातः** Passing away, lapse (of time); अहो कालं तः Māl. 2. -2 Neglect, omission; transgression; न चेदन्यकार्यातिपातः S. 1 if no other duty be neglected thereby, if it should not interfere with (the discharge of) any other duty; deviation from established laws or customs. -3 Befalling, occurrence; दुःखातिपातेन कलुषीक्रियन्ते K. 289; जलधारातिपातः 302 falling. -4 Ill-treatment, or

usage. -5 Opposition, contrariety.

**अतिपातित** *pp.* 1 Put off, delayed &c. -2 Quite or entirely broken; अस्थिनिःशेषतश्छिन्नमतिपातितम् Susr. -तं Complete fracture of a bone.

**अतिपातिन्** *a.* 1 Acute, running a rapid course. -2 Surpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp.); ततार विद्याः पवनातिपातिभिर्दिशो हरिश्चिह्नितमिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30.

**अतिपात्य** *pot. p.* To be delayed or put off; काममनतिपात्यं धर्मकार्यं देवस्य S. 5.

**अतिपत्रः** [ अतिरिक्तं बृहत्पत्रं यस्य ] The teak tree, or the हास्तिकंदवृक्ष.

**अतिपथिन्** *m.* A better road than common, a good road.

**अतिपद्** 4 A. 1 To go beyond; spring over. -2 To neglect, omit, transgress. - *Caus.* To allow to pass by.

**अतिपद्** *a.* [ अतिक्रांतः पदं ] 1 Having no feet. -2 Too long by one foot.

**अतिपत्तिः** *f.* 1 Going beyond, passing, lapse; देशकालातिपत्तौ च गृहीत्वा स्वयमर्पयेत् Y. 2. 169. -2 Non-performance, failure; लिङ्निमित्ते लङ् क्रियातिपत्तौ P. III. 3. 139 (the conditional is used instead of the potential, when the non-performance of an action is implied). -3 [पक्षिं अतिक्रांतः] One surpassing a foot-soldier.

**अतिपन्न** *p. p.* Gone beyond, transgressed, missed, past &c.

**अतिपरिचयः** Excessive familiarity or intimacy; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

**अतिपर** *a.* One who has vanquished his enemies. -रः A great or superior enemy.

**अतिपरोक्ष** *a.* 1 Far out of sight, not discernible; °वृत्ति obsolete (words). -2 Not hidden, visible.

**अतिपातकं** A very heinous sin, incest, (मातृगमनं दुहितृगमनं स्नुषागमनं, पुंसां; पुत्रपितृश्वशुरगमनं च स्त्रीणां, अतिपातकानि उच्यन्ते.)

**अतिपादनिचू (वृ) त्** *f.* N. of a Vedic Metre of 3 pādas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 6, 8 and 7.

**अतिप्रबंधः** Great continuity; ग्रहितास्त्रवृष्टिभिः R. 3. 58 very rapidly or in rapid succession.

**अतिप्रगे** *ind.* Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

**अतिप्रवृद्ध** *a.* 1 Overbearing Ms. 9. 320. -2 Grown very much.

**अतिप्रश्नः** [ अतिक्रम्य मर्यादां प्रश्नः ] A question about transcendental truths; a vexatious or extravagant question that is asked though a satisfactory reply has already been given; e.g. Valāki's question to Yājñavalkya about Brahma in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

**अतिप्रसंगः, -प्रसङ्गः** *f.* 1 Excessive attachment; नातिप्रसंगः प्रमदासु कार्यः Pt. 1. 187; स्त्रीष्वतिप्रसंगात् Dk. 101. -2 Over-rudeness, impertinence; तद्विरमातिप्रसंगात् U. 5; मा भूत्पुनर्बत कथंचिदतिप्रसंगः Mv. 3. 16 indiscretion or imprudence; यदेतावतः परिभवातिप्रसंगस्य तुल्यं स्यात् Mv. 5 an insult. -3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a (grammatical) rule, or principle; also = अतिव्याप्ति q. v. -4 A very close contact; अतिप्रसंगाद्विहितागसो मुहुः Ki. 8. 33 (अविच्छेदसंग). -5 Proximity; अलमतिप्रसंगेन Mu. 1.

**अतिप्रेषितं** The time after the ceremony in which the प्रैष Mantras are used.

**अतिप्रौढा** A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

**अतिबल** *a.* Very strong or powerful; जयत्यतिबलो रामो लक्ष्मणश्च महाबलः Rām. -लः An eminent or matchless warrior (अतिरथ). -लं 1 Great strength or power. -2 A powerful army. -ला 1 N. of a medicinal plant, Sidonia Cordifolia and Rhombifolia. -2 N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Visvāmitra to Rāma: -गृहाण द्वे इमे विद्ये बलमतिबलां तथा । न ते श्रमो जरा वाभ्यां भविता नांगवैकृतम् ॥ न च सुप्तं प्रमत्तं वा धर्षयिष्यन्ति नैर्ऋताः । न च ते सदृशो राम वीर्येणान्यो भविष्यति ॥ स देवनरनागेषु लोकेष्विह पुमांस्त्रिषु । न सौभाग्ये न दाक्षिण्ये न बुद्धिभ्रुतिपौरुषे ॥ नोत्तरे प्रातिपत्तव्ये त्वत्तुल्यो वा भविष्यति । एतद्विद्याद्वयं प्राप्य यश्चाश्वान्ययमाप्स्यसि ॥ बलमतिबलां चैव ज्ञानविज्ञानमातरौ । क्षुत्पिपासे च ते राम नात्यर्थं पीडयिष्यतः ॥ जयश्च दुर्गकांतारप्रदेशेष्वटवीषु च । सारतां त्रिषु लोकेषु गमिष्यसि च राघव ॥ पितामहसुते ह्येते विद्ये चायुर्बलावहे । See R. 11. 9 also. -3 N. of one of Daksha's daughters.

**अतिबालक** *a.* Childish, puerile. -कः An infant.

**अतिबाला** [ अतिक्रांता बाल्यावस्थां ] A cow two years old; वर्षमात्रा तु बाला स्यादतिबाला द्विवार्षिकी.

**अतिब्रह्मचर्य** Over-continence, or abstinence (opp. अतिमैथुनं). -र्यः [ अतिक्रांतो ब्रह्मचर्यं ] One who has



violated the student's life, who cohabits with women.

**अतिभ (भा) रः** 1 Excessive burden, great load; **कोऽतिभारः** समर्थानां Pt. 1. 22; **इति मनसि न्यस्तचित्तातिभारः** Ratn. 3. 5; **सामुक्तकंठं व्यसनातिभारात् चक्रंद** R. 14. 68 through excessive grief; **दुःखातिभारोपि लघुः स मेने** Ki. 3. 33. -2 Speed. -3 Excessive obscurity (of a sentence). -**Comp.** -**ग** [अतिभारं गृहीत्वापि गच्छति] a mule.

**अतिभीः** f. [अति विभेति अस्याः दर्शनात्; भी-क्विप्] Lightning; flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

**अतिभू** 1 P. 1 To spring forth, arise; **शब्दश्च घोरोऽतिबभूव** Mb. -2 To surpass, excel; to overcome, subdue, overpower.

**अतिभवः** Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

**अतिभू** a. Surpassing all, epithet of Vishnu.

**अतिभूमिः** f. 1 Excess, culmination, highest pitch; **मिं गम्-या** to go to excess, to reach the climax; **मिं तस्या अभिनिवेशो गमिष्यति** Mál. 2; **मिं गतो-नुरागः** 7; **तत्र सर्वलोकस्य मिं गतः प्रवादः** *ibid.* widely known, become notorious, noised abroad; **मिमयं गतो न शक्यते निवर्तयितुं** K. 156; **सर्वोत्सवानामतिभूमिभिर्वाधिशयाना** 158; **सर्वपौरुषातिभूमिः** Dk. 30; **मिं गतेन रणरणकेन** U. 1, Si. 9. 78, 10. 80. -2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अमर्यादा); **विपदि न दूषितातिभूमिः** Si. 8. 20. -3 Eminence, superiority. -4 Extensive land.

**अतिभोजनं** Voracity, surfeiting oneself, excess in eating.

**अतिमंगल्य** a. Very auspicious. -**त्यः** N. of a tree, (बिल्ववृक्ष).

**अतिमतिः** f. -**मानः** Haughtiness, too great pride; **अतिमाने च कौरवाः** Châp. 50.

**अतिमर्त्य** -**मानुष** a. Superhuman.

**अतिमर्याद** a. Exceeding due limits.

**अतिमर्शः** Close contact.

**अतिमांस** a. [अतिशयितं मांसं यत्र] Fleshy, plump, fat, as जंघा, अधरोष्ठ &c.

**अतिमात्र** a. [अतिक्रान्तो मात्रां, अतिशयिता मात्रा प्रमाणं यस्य वा] Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excessive; **भास्वरत्वं** M. 1. 8; (in comp) very much, beyond measure; **सुदुःसहानि** S. 4. 3 quite insupportable; **लोहिततलौ** 1. 30; **मुनिव्रतैस्त्वामतिमात्र-**

**कश्चितां** Ku. 5. 48 -**त्रं**, -**मात्रशः** *ind.* Beyond measure, inordinately, excessively.

**अतिमान** a. [मानमतिक्रान्तः] Immeasurable, very great or wide (as fame); **नया कीर्त्या** Dk. 1.

**अतिमाय** a. [मायामतिक्रान्तः] Finally liberated, emancipated from the Mâyá or illusion of the world.

**अतिमारुत** a. Very windy. -**तः**, -**वातः** A strong hurricane, storm, violent gust of wind.

**अतिमित** a. 1 Over-measured, excessive. -2 [अ-तिमित] Not wet.

**अतिमित्रं** A great friend, epithet of a very friendly constellation.

**अतिमुक्त** a. 1 Entirely free from worldly desires, finally emancipated. -2 Barren, seedless. -3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls; **अतिमुक्तमद्-प्रथितकेसरावली** Mál. 5. 8. -**क्तः** -**क्तकः** 1 A kind of creeper (माधवी, Mar. कुसरी or कस्तुरमोगरा) represented as twisting itself round the mango-tree and as the beloved of that tree; cf. क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेणाति-मुक्तलतां पल्लवितां सहते S. 3, परिगृहाण गते सहकारतां त्वमतिमुक्तलताचरितं मायि M. 4. 13. -2 N. of a tree, Dalbergia Oujei-nensis (तिनिश). -3 (०क्तः) Mountain ebony; N. of a tree called हरि-मंथ (तिंदुकवृक्ष, तालवृक्ष also).

**अतिमुक्तिः** f. -**मोक्षः** Final liberation (from death).

**अतिमृत्यु** a. Overcoming death. -**त्युः** Final liberation from death (मोक्ष); **तमेव विदित्वा अतिमृत्युमेति नान्यः पन्था विद्यते** Up.

**अतिमोदा** 1 Very great fragrance. 2- N. of a plant नवमल्लिका, Jasminum Heterophyllum or Arboreum.

**अतियवः** A kind of barley.

**अतियोगः** Over-flow, excess.

**अतिरंहस्** a. Very fleet or swift; **सारंगेणातिरंहसा** S. 1. 5.

**अतिरक्त** a. Very red or very much attached. -**क्ता** N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni.

**अतिरथः** [अतिक्रान्तो रथं रथिनं] An unrivalled warrior, fighting from his car (अमितान् योधयेयस्तु संप्रोक्तोऽति-रथस्तु सः); **दत्त्वाऽभयं सोतिरथः** Ve. 3. 26. Several Atirathas are mentioned in Bhârata Udyogaparvan.

**अतिरभसः** Great speed, preci-

pitateness, head-long speed, rashness; **कृतानां कर्मणां** Bh. 2. 99; **दर्शनं प्रधानवितेन** K. 192 great hurry.

**अतिरसा** (Very juicy) N. of various plants, मूवी, रास्ना and क्लीतनक.

**अतिराजन्** m. 1 An extraordinary or excellent king. -2 One who surpasses a king.

**अतिरात्र** a. Ved. [अतिक्रान्तो रात्रिं] Prepared over-night. -**त्रः** [अतिशयिता रात्रिः, ततः अस्त्यर्थे अच्] 1 An optional part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice (एकरात्रसाध्यगवामयने प्रथमसंस्थः या-गभेदः). -2 Dead of night.

**अतिरिच्** (Gen. used in pass.) 1 To surpass, excel, be superior to (with abl.); **अश्वमेधसहस्रेभ्यः सत्यमेवातिरिच्यते** H. 4. 131; **गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते** Pt. 4. 81; **वाचः कर्मातिरिच्यते** 'example is better than precept'; sometimes with acc.; **न च नारायणोऽत्र भवंतमतिरिच्यते** K. 203; or used by itself in the sense of 'to be supreme,' 'prevail,' 'triumph,' 'predominate,' 'be mightier'; **न किंचिदतिरिच्यते** Ms. 9. 296 none is supreme or higher than another; 12. 25; so **दैवमत्रातिरिच्यते**, **स्वभावोतिरिच्यते** H. 1. 17; **स्वल्पमप्यतिरिच्यते** H. 2 is of great importance. -2 To be left with a surplus, be redundant or superfluous.

**अतिरिक्त** pp. 1 Surpassed, excelled; **सर्वातिरिक्तसारेण** R. 1. 14 strength exceeding that of all creatures; **सुतजन्मातिरिक्तेन महोत्सवेन** K. 137 surpassing the birth of a son. -2 Redundant, superfluous, remaining over and above; **परिपूरितहृदयातिरिक्त-हर्षमिव** K. 66 not contained in the heart. -3 Excessive, exuberant. -4 Unequalled, unsurpassed; supreme, elevated; **समश्रुवानाः सहसाऽतिरिक्ततां** Ki. 14. 33 being raised up or elevated. -5 Different (generally व्यतिरिक्त in this sense, q. v.). -6 Quite empty. -**Comp.** -**अंग** a. having a redundant limb (a finger, toe &c.). (-**गं**) a redundant limb or member.

**अति (ती) रेकः** [रिच्-घञ्] 1 Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence; **पौरुषातिरेकः** U. 6; so मदं, वीर्यं, गुणं &c. -2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity. -3 Difference.

**अतिरुच** m. [रोचते इति रुक् स्त्रीणां ऊरुदेशः; अतिक्रान्तो रुचं Tv.] The knee. -**क** f. A very beautiful woman.



**अतिरुचिर** *a.* Very lovely. —रा N. of two metres, the one a variety of अतिजगती, and the other also called चूडि-लि-का.

**अतिरुक्ष** *a.* 1 Very rough or barren; devoid of affection, cruel. —2 Very affectionate [ अतिक्रांतो रुक्षं ]. —क्षः N. of a variety of grain.

**अतिरूप** *a.* 1 Formless, such as wind. —2 Very beautiful. —पं Great beauty; as °वती कन्या. —पः [ अतिक्रांतो रूपं ] the Supreme Being.

**अतिरै** *a.* ( रि *n* ) Exceeding one's income, extravagant.

**अतिरोगः** Consumption.

**अति-लो-रोमश** *a.* Very hairy, shaggy. —शः 1 A wild goat. —2 A large monkey. —शा A pot-herb ( नीलबुद्धा ) Convolvulus Argenteus.

**अतिलंघनं** 1 Excessive fasting. —2 Transgression; न युक्तमचार्यजनातिलंघनं Ki. 14. 9.

**अतिलंघिन्** *a.* Erring, committing mistakes; नर्तकीरभिनयातिलंघिनी: R. 19. 14

**अतिलिहा** N. of a Prākṛita Metre of four lines with 16 Mātrās in each.

**अतिवक्तृ** *a.* Very talkative, garrulous; आक्रोष्टाचातिवक्ता च ब्राह्मणानां Mb.

**अतिवक्र** *a.* Very crooked. —क्रः N. of the five planets ( भौम and others ); अतिवक्रा नगाष्टके इति ज्योतिषोक्तं सूर्यस्य सप्तमाष्टमस्थितिवशात् पूर्वगतिविपरीतपश्चादतिशालिभौमादिपंचकं Tv.

**अतिवयस्** *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

**अतिवर्णाश्रमिन्** *m.* One who is beyond castes and orders ( यो वेदांतमहावाक्यश्रवणेनैव केवलम् । आत्मानमीश्वरं वेद सोऽतिवर्णाश्रमी भवेत् ).

**अतिवर्तुल** *a.* Very round. —लः N. of a grain or pot-herb ( कलायविशेषः )

**अतिवह** 1 P. To carry over or across. —Caus. 1 To spend, pass ( as time ); किं वा मयापि न दिनान्यतिवाहितानि Māl. 6. 13; अतिवाह्यांबभूव त्रियामां R. 9. 70; ऋतून् 19. 47. —2 To let pass over, get through successfully; गुहा-विसारीण्यतिवाहितानि मया कथंचिद्भव-गर्जितानि R. 13. 28 allowed to pass over my head, endured; स शापस्ते-नातिवाहितः Ks. 33. 91. —3 To rid oneself of, elude, avoid; अस्मिस्तमाल-

विटपांधकारे प्रविश्य एनमतिवाहयावः Ratn. 2 get out of his way, elude his pursuit ( and thus cheat him ). —4 To transplant, remove ( to another place ), bring or carry over; अलकामतिवाह्यैव वसतिं वसुसंपदां Ku. 6. 37. —5 To follow, tread ( as a path ); लोकातिवाहिते मार्गे Sarva.

**अतिवाहः** [ अतीत्य देहं अन्यदेहे वाहः प्रापणं स. त. ] 1 Passing or conveying of the सूक्ष्मशरीर, the subtle principle of life, to other bodies at the expiry of good actions ( अदृष्ट ) contributing to the enjoyment of worldly pleasures. —2 Carrying over.

**अतिवाहकः** [ अतीत्य एतं देहं बाह्यातिदेहांतरं प्रापयति; वह-ण्वुल् ] The deity or spirit appointed by God to help in the conveying of the जीव or सूक्ष्मशरीर in the above manner.

**अतिवाहनं** 1 Passing, spending. —2 Excessive toiling or enduring, bearing too much load; too heavy burden; H. 3. —3 Despatching, sending away, ridding oneself of; कथमस्य °नं भविष्यति Pt. 5 how shall I rid myself of him ?

**अतिवाहिक** *a.* [ अतिवाहोस्त्यस्य ठन् ] Able to convey to other bodies, See अतिवाह.

**अतिवाहित** *pp.* Spent, passed. —तः An inhabitant of the lower world. —तं ( सूक्ष्मशरीरं ) = अतिवाह, q. v.

**अतिवादः** 1 Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reproof; अतिवादांस्तितिक्षेत Ms. 6. 47; reprimand, correction; अतिवादाद्दाम्येष मा धर्ममभिशं-क्रियाः Mb. —2 Exaggeration, exaggerated talk, hyperbole ( अत्युक्ति ); अतिवाहं शंसति अतिवादेन वै देवा असुरान् अत्युद्य अथैनानत्यायन् Ait. Br.

**अतिवादिन्** *a.* Talkative, very eloquent; exclusively establishing one's own assertion; विज्ञानन् विद्वान् भवते नातिवादी Mund.

**अतिवासः** Fast on the day preceding a Srâddha.

**अतिविकट** *a.* Very fierce. —टः A vicious elephant.

**अतिविष** *a.* 1 Very poisonous. —2 Counteracting poison. —षा N. of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant ( Mar. अतिविष or अतिविष ) Aconitum Ferox.

**अतिविस्तरः** Prolixity, diffuseness; U. 1, Māl. 1.

**अतिवृत्** 1 A. ( P. in epic poetry ). 1 To pass over or by, cross ( as a place &c. ). —2 ( *a* ) To go beyond, exceed ( fig. also ); वाग्विभवातिवृत्तं आचार्यकं Māl. 1. 26 exceeding or transcending the powers of speech, indescribable; मुकुलावस्थामतिवृत्तेषु तंडुलेषु Dk. 132; का ते स्तुतिः स्तुतिपथादतिवृत्तधाम्नः Mv. 4. 29 transcending praise. ( *b* ) To offend, overstep, transgress, violate; यो-स्याः शासनमतिवर्तते Dk. 167; कोतिवर्तते दैवं 51 who can transgress the decrees of Fate? कोन्यो जीवितुकामो देवस्य शासनमतिवर्तते Mu. 3, Si. 6. 19. ( *c* ) To neglect, omit, let slip. ( *d* ) To have no regard to, disregard, slight; offend ( especially by unfaithfulness ), injure; शपथशतातिवर्ती Dk. 62 disregarding; ऋतुस्नातां सतीं भार्या... अतिवर्तेत दुष्टात्मा; यथाहं कर्मणा वाचा शरीरेण च राघवं । सततं नातिवर्तेय Râm.; अपत्यलोभाद्यानु स्त्री भर्तारमतिवर्तते Ms. 5. 161. —3 ( *a* ) To surpass, excel; मनुष्यसंख्यामतिवर्तितुं वा Ki. 3. 40, Si. 14. 59; बांधवस्नेहं राज्यलोभोऽतिवर्तते Ks. 41. 40 to outweigh, preponderate. ( *b* ) To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of; get over, escape or get loose from; असाध्यानमतिवर्तते प्रमेहा रजनीं यथा Susr.; किमाचारः कथं चैतांस्त्री-न गुणानमतिवर्तते Bg. 14. 21 transcend these three qualities; दैवं पौरुषेण Mb., Dk. 73, Ks. 121. 67. —4 ( Intrans. ) To pass away, glide away, elapse ( as time ); to be late or delay; एवं तयोः प्रत्यहमन्योन्याहारादिदानेन कालोतिवर्तते H. 1; महता स्नेहेन कालोतिवर्तते H. 2; समयो नातिवर्तते Mv. 6; आ षोडशाद्ब्राह्मणस्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते Ms. 2. 38 is not late ( नातिक्रांतकाला भवति ). —5 To go away from, leave, abandon ( abl. ); यथा मे हृदयं नित्यं नातिवर्तति राघवात् Râm. —Caus. 1 To slight, not to heed, disregard; सुहृदश्चातिवर्तिताः Dk. 136. —2 To let out, discharge ( as excrement ).

**अतिवर्तनं** A pardonable offence or misdemeanour; exemption from punishment; ten cases are mentioned in Ms. 8. 290 यानस्य चैव यातुश्च यानस्वामिन एव च । दशातिवर्तनान्याहुः शेषे दंडो विधीयते.

**अतिवर्तिन्** *a.* 1 Crossing, surpassing, excelling; भुवनातिवर्तिना ओजसा Ki. 12. 21; passing over, overstepping, transgressing, violating &c. —2 Excessive. —3 Foremost.



**अतिवृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Surpassing, violation, transgression. -2 Exaggeration, hyperbole. -3 Violent effusion (as of blood); excessive action.

**अतिवर्धनं** Excessive growth, increase, adding to, increasing; एतत्त्वलु व्यजनानिलैरति (भि)वर्धनं प्रभंजनस्य यदस्मद्विधैः परिवोधनमार्यस्य K. 289; cf. "Carrying coals to New-castle", or "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, ...or with taper-light the eye of Heaven to garnish is wasteful and ridiculous excess"; See the other phrases on the same page.

**अतिवृद्ध** *a.* Very old; very much grown. -**द्धः** N. of a Mantra in Tantras; चतुःशतं समारभ्य यावद्वर्णसहस्रकम् । अतिवृद्धः स मंत्रस्तु सर्वशास्त्रेषु वर्जितः ॥ -**द्धा** A very old cow (unable to chew grass &c.).

**अतिवृष्टिः** *f.* Excessive or heavy rain, one of the six calamities of the season. See ईति.

**अतिवेगित** *a.* Moving or moved with great velocity, quick in motion; भौमादयोल्पमूर्तित्वाच्छीघ्रमंदोच्चसंज्ञकैः । दैवतैरपकृष्यन्ते सुदूरमतिवेगिताः ॥

**अतिवेधः** Close contact, N. of the contact of दशमी and एकादशी (अरुणोदयवेधः स्यात् सार्धं तु घटिकाद्वयम् । अतिवेधो द्विघटिका प्रभासंदर्शनाद्वेः ॥ इति स्मृत्युक्तः एकादश्याः दशमीसंपर्कभेदः Tv. ).

**अतिवेल** *a.* [अतिक्रान्ते वेलं मर्यादां कूलं वा] 1 Exceeding the due limits or boundary (as the water of the sea). -2 Excessive, extravagant; boundless. -**लं** *adv.* 1 Excessively. -2 Out of season, unseasonably.

**अतिव्यथनं-था** Infliction of great pain; सपन्ननिष्पन्नादतिव्यथने P. V. 4. 61.

**अतिव्याप्तिः** *f.* 1 An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle. -2 Including what is not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyâya) including or covering too much, unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it; one of the three faults to which a definition is open; अलक्ष्ये लक्षणगमनं अतिव्याप्तिः; यथा मनुष्यो ब्राह्मणः इति लक्षणस्य शूद्रेऽतिव्याप्तिः, तस्यापि मनुष्यत्वात्.

**अतिशक्क(क) री** A class of metres

containing 4 lines, with 15 syllables in each. It has 18 varieties.

**अतिशर्वरं** Ved. The dead of night.

**अतिशस्त्र** *a.* Surpassing weapons; नखन्यासः R. 12. 73 the nail-wounds surpassed the wounds of swords.

**अतिशी** 2 A. 1 To surpass, excel; पूर्वान्महाभाग तयाऽतिशेषे R. 5. 14; चरितेन चातिशयिता मुनयः Ki. 6. 32, Bk. 7. 46, 8. 1; न शक्नुमो वयमार्यस्य मतिमतिशयितुं Mu. 3. -2 To precede in sleeping; अहं पतीन्नातिशये Mb. -3 To annoy, act as an incubus. -**Caus.** (-शाययति) To excel; धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17.

**अतिशयः** [ शी-अच् ] 1 Excess, pre-eminence excellence; वीर्य °R. 3. 62; महिम्नां.. अतिशयः U. 4. 21; तस्मिन् विधानातिशये विधातुः R. 6. 11 excellence, highest perfection of art. -2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c.); महार्घस्तीर्थानामिव हि महतां कोप्यतिशयः U. 6. 11; oft in comp. with adjectives, in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'excessively'; °रमणीयः Mu. 3; आसीदतिशयप्रेक्ष्यः R. 17. 25; मुक्तागुणातिशयसंभृतमंडनश्रीः V. 5. 19; or with nouns, meaning 'excellent', 'excessive', 'very great'; °रयः, अश्वातिशयं K. 80 the best of horses; °हारिद्रोपहताः. -3 Advantageous result, one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina saints.

-**a.** [ अतिशयः अस्त्यर्थे अच् ] Superior, pre-eminent, excessive, very great, abundant. -**Comp.** -**उक्तिः** *f.* 1. exaggerated or hyperbolic language, extreme assertion. 2. a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D, but of 4 in K. P.; निगीर्याध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् । प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्यत्वं यद्यर्थोक्तौ च कल्पनम् । कार्यकारणयोर्यश्च पौर्वापर्यविपर्ययः । विज्ञेयातिशयोक्तिः सा; Ex. of the first kind: कमलमनभासि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकायां । सा च सुकुमारसुभगेत्युत्पातपरंपरा केयम् ॥ 3. verbosity.

**अतिशयन** *a.* [ शी-भावे-ल्युट् ] Surpassing, (in comp.); great, eminent; abundant. -**नं** Excess, abundance, superfluity. -**नी** N. of a metre of four lines, also called चित्रलेखा.

**अतिशयालु** *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

**अतिशयित** *p. p.* 1 Excelled, surpassed &c.; °सुरासुरप्रभावं U. 5. 4. -2 Excessive, exceeding, going beyond.

**अतिशयिन्** *a.* [ शी-इनि ] Superior, excellent; pre-eminent; श्रियमतिशयिनीं समेत्य जग्मुः Ki. 10. 25; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथितः K. P. 1; °यिनि समाप्ता वंश एवाशिषस्ते V. 5. 21. -2 Excessive, abundant.

**अतिशायनं** [ शी-ल्युट् ] Excellence, superiority, Mv. 4. 15; अतिशायने तमबिष्टनौ (superlative affixes) P. V. 3. 55.

**अतिशायिन्** *a.* [ शी-णिनि ] 1 Excelling, surpassing; अर्थकाम° &c. -2 Excessive. -**नी** N. of a metre.

**अतिशेषः** Remainder; remnant (as of time); a small remainder.

**अतिश्रेयसिः** [ श्रेयसीमतिक्रान्तः ] A man superior to the most excellent woman.

**अतिश्व** *a.* 1 Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c.). -2 Worse than a dog. -**श्वा** Service; cf. सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्ति विदुः Mu. 3. -**श्वः** N. of a tribe.

**अतिश्वन्** *m.* An excellent dog.

**अतिष्कद्वरी** [ fr. स्कृद् ] A transgressor; a very dissolute woman.

**अतिष्ठा** 1 P. To excel; be over (Ved.); स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वात्यातिष्ठ-शांगुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1 was over and above by 10 Angulas. -**ष्ठा** [ स्था-क्विप्-त्वं ] Superiority, precedence. -**a.**, °वत्-वन् Surpassing, standing at the head of all.

**अतिसक्तिः** *f.* Close contact, or proximity; great attachment; अतिसक्तिमेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा Si. 9. 7.

**अतिसंधा** 3 U. 1 To deceive, overreach, cheat; त्वया चंद्रमसा च विश्वसनीयाभ्यामतिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; कथं मया ब्रह्मबंधुरतिसंधेयः V. 2. -2 To prejudice, wrong, injure, encroach upon; मूलद्वारं नान्यैर्द्वारैरतिसंधीत रूपद्वारं Bri. S. 53. 82.

**अतिसंधानं** Cheating, deception; परातिसंधानं S. 5. 25; trick, fraud.

**अतिसंध्या** The time about the twilights, the time just before and after the morning and evening twilight.

**अतिसर्पणं** Violent motion or movement (of the child in the womb).

**अतिसर्व** *a.* Transcending or superior to all, above all. -**र्वः** The Supreme Being; अतिसर्वाय शर्वाय Mugdha.

**अतिसांतपनं** A kind of very austere penance; (गोमूत्रगोमयक्षीरदधिसं-



पिःकुशोदकान्येकाहं द्वितीयमुपवसेत्तत्सांतपनं ;  
व्यहाम्यस्तैश्चातिसांतपनं Vishnu Smṛiti).

**अतिसांवत्सर** *a.* (री *f.*) Extending over more than a year; Ms. 8.153.

**अतिसाम्या** [ अत्यंतं साम्यं मधुना अस्याः ] N. of the plant मधुयाष्टि, sweet juice of the Bengal Madder, Rubia Manjith.

**अतिसृ** 1 P. Ved. To extend. — *Caus.* 1 To extend. —2 To exert oneself to drive out; give out (as a fluid).

**अतिसर** *a.* 1 One who goes beyond or exceeds. —2 Leader, foremost. —*r.* Effort or exertion.

**अति ( ती ) सारः** [ अतिसारयति मलं द्रवीकृत्य, वा अतेर्दीर्घः ] Dysentery, violent straining at stool.

**अति ( ती ) सारिन्** *m.* [ अत्यंतं सारयति मलं ] The disease called अतिसार. —*a.*, —अतिसारकिन् [ अतिसारो यस्यास्ति, इति कुक् च ] Affected by, afflicted with, dysentery; सातिसारोऽतिसारकी Ak.

**अतिसृज्** 6 P. 1 To give, present, bestow, grant; अतिसृष्टो राज्यार्धविभागः Mu. 2; पुरा नारायणेनेयमतिस्मृष्टा मरुत्वते V. 1. 15; राघवाय तनयां...अतिसृष्टवान् R. 11. 48; अनसूयातिसृष्टेन 12. 27. —2 To dismiss, abandon, part with. —3 To permit, allow. —4 To remit, forgive (as fine &c.). —5 To leave as a remnant.

**अतिसर्गः** 1 Granting (of a wish); giving; स्रष्टुर्वरातिसर्गाच्च मया तस्य दुरात्मनः R. 10.42. —2 Granting permission (to do what one likes कामचारानुज्ञा) P. III. 3. 163, one of the senses of the Potential. —3 Dismissal, discharge, parting with; giving away; स्त्रीणां दानविक्रयातिसर्गा विद्यन्तेन पुंसः Nir. —*a.* [ सर्गं सृष्टिमतिक्रान्तः ] Everlasting, permanent (नित्य); emancipated (मुक्त).

**अतिसर्जनं** 1 Giving, granting; consigning; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनात् Ku. 4. 32, consigning to the flames; दीयतामिति वचोतिसर्जने Si. 14. 48; तत्तदीयविशिखातिसर्जनात् Ki. 13. 57 giving back. —2 Liberality, munificence. —3 Killing. —4 Deception. —5 Separation from, parting with.

**अतिसौरभ** *a.* Very fragrant. —*भं* Great fragrance. —*भः* The mango tree.

**अतिसौहित्यं** Stuffing oneself with food; न त्यमाचरेत् Ms. 4.62.

**अतिस्पर्श** *a.* Not liberal, niggardly, mean-spirited. —*र्शः* Slight contact

or absence of contact of the tongue and palate in pronunciation; epithet of the semivowels and vowels.

**अतिस्नेहः** Over-affection; *हः* कार्यदर्शी V. 2 sees or finds what is to be done; *हः* पापशंकी S. 4 is apt to suspect evil.

**अतिहस्तयति** Den. P. [अतिहस्त-णि] 1 To stretch out the hands (हस्तौ निरस्यति). —2 [हस्तिना अतिक्रामति] To overtake (one) on an elephant.

**अती** [अति-इ] 2 P. 1 To go beyond, pass on, over or beyond, cross (time or space); स्तोकमंतरमतीत्य S. 1; जवादतीये हिमवानधोमुखैः Ki. 14. 54 was gone to or reached; स्थातव्यं ते नयनविषयं यावदित्येति भानुः Me. 34 passes out of sight; अतीत्यैकादशाहं तु नामकर्म तथाऽकरोत् Rām. after 11 days; गृहपंक्तयश्चिरमतीथिरे जनैः Si. 13. 53. —2 To enter, step over; अद्वारेण च नातीयात् ग्रामं वा वेदम वा वृत्तं Ms. 4. 73. —3 To excel, surpass, outstrip, be more than a match for; त्रिस्रोतसः कांतिमतीत्य तस्थौ Ku. 7.15; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1; अग्निस्त्विषा नात्येति पूषणं Si. 2. 23; to exceed, go beyond, transcend; कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति Ms. 8.151 does not exceed; अतीत्य वाचां मनसां च गोचरं स्थिताय Ki. 18.41, Si. 16.48. —4 To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of; न प्रदीप इव वायुमत्यगात् R. 19.53 did not overcome, outlive or survive; to overtake, out-do. —5 To walk by, walk past, pass by, leave behind; स्रोतोवहां पथि निक्रामजलामतीत्य S. 6. 16; सोत्यगात् आश्रमं R. 15.37. —6 To omit, neglect, disregard, violate, transgress, overstep; न दिष्टमर्थमत्येतुमीशो मर्त्यः कथंचन Mb. avoid; अतीत्य हि गुणान् सर्वान् स्वभावो मूर्ध्नि वर्तते H. 1.15; देशं कालं च योऽतीयात् Y. 2. 195; अतीयात्सागरो वेलां न प्रतिज्ञामहं पितुः Rām.; भूतान्यत्येति पंच वै Ms. 12. 90 oversteps the five elements (मोक्षं प्राप्नोति Kull.); अत्येति तत्सर्वमिदं विदित्वा Bg. 8. 28, 14.20. —7 (Intrans.) To pass, elapse (time); अत्येति रजनी या तु सा न प्रतिनिवर्तते Rām.; अतीते रक्षिणायने &c. —8 To overflow, be redundant, be in excess. —9 To die.

**अतीत** *p. p.* [इ-क्त.] 1 Gone beyond, crossed. —2 (Used actively) (a) exceeding, going beyond, avoiding, overstepping, having passed over or

neglected &c., with acc. or in comp.; परिच्छेदातीतः Māl. 1.30 beyond or past definition; संख्यामतीत or संख्यातीत beyond enumeration, innumerable; तामतीतस्य ते Me. 29; यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानमुं Si. 13. 1; वयोतीतः Ki. 11. 2 past youth, advanced in years; सर्वा-रंभपरित्यागी गुणातीतः स उच्यते Bg. 14.25; क्रौल्लिगैस्त्रीन् गुणानेतानतीतो भवति प्रभो 14.21; बाणपथमतीतः क्रव्यभोजनः V. 5 gone beyond the reach of arrows, past bowshot; अतीतनौकेऽतिनु Ak. who has left the boat, i.e. landed, disembarked. —(b) Gone by, passed away, past (as time &c.); अतीते निशांते Dk. 11; असन्निवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9; अनागतवर्तमानवेदिना Pt. 1; अतीते वर्षुके काले Bk. 7.18; शैशवा Ms. 8.27; अतीते कार्यशेषज्ञः शत्रुभिर्नाभिभूयते Ms. 7.179; लाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं Pt. 2.182 of past gains; वेत्ति जन्मांतराण्यतीतानि K. 46. —(c) Dead, deceased; सन्नह्यचारिण्येकाहमतीते क्षपणं स्मृतं Ms. 5.71; अप्रजायामतीतायां भर्तुरेव तदिष्यते 9. 196, 197. —तं The past, past time.

**अत्ययः** [इ-अच्] 1 (a) Passing away, lapse; कालः Ms. 8.145. (b) End, conclusion, termination, absence, disappearance; तपात्यये Ku. 4. 44, 5.23; शिशिरात्ययस्य पुष्पोच्चयः 3. 61; आतप R. 1. 52. —2 Complete disappearance, death, destruction, passing away, perishing; पितुरत्ययात् Dk. 64. —3 Danger, risk, harm, injury, evil; जीवितात्ययमापन्नः Ms. 10. 104 the life being in danger or jeopardy; प्राणानामेव चात्यये 5.27; प्राणात्यये च संप्राप्ते Y. 1. 179, Ms. 6. 68, 8. 69; पुत्रदारात्ययं प्राप्तः 10.99 (Kull. क्षुद्रवसन्नपुत्रकलत्रः). —4 Suffering, misery, difficulty, distress. —5 Guilt, fault, offence, transgression; क्षत्रियस्यात्यये दंडो भागादशगुणो भवेत् Ms. 8. 243; दाय्योऽष्टगुणमत्ययं 8. 400 should be made to pay as a fine for his offence. —6 Attack, assault Y. 2. 12. —7 Overcoming, mastering mentally, comprehending; बुद्धिश्च ते लोकैरपि दुरत्यया Rām. —8 Overstepping; क्षुरस्य धारा निशिता दुरत्यया Ken. —9 A class, kind.

**अत्ययिक** = आत्ययिक q. v.

**अत्ययित** *a.* 1 Exceeded, surpassed.

—2 Violated, outraged.

**अत्ययिन्** *a.* [इ-इनि P. III. 2. 157] Exceeding, surpassing.

**अतीन्द्रिय** *a.* [अतिक्रान्त इन्द्रियं] Beyond



the cognizance (reach) of the senses ; अतीन्द्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3.41; यत्तत्सूक्ष्ममतीन्द्रियं ज्ञानं यन्निर्विकल्पाख्यं तदतीन्द्रियमुच्यते; ज्ञाननिधिः Si. 1.11 —यः The Soul or Purusha, (in Sāṅkhya phil.); the Supreme Soul. —यं 1 Pradhāna or Nature (in Sāṅkhya phil.). —2 The mind (in Vedānta) योसावतीन्द्रिय-ग्राह्यः सूक्ष्मोऽव्यक्तः सनातनः Ms. 1.7 (Kull. इन्द्रियमतीत्य वर्तते इति °यं मनः).

**अतीव** [अति-इव] *ind.* 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very, very much, quite, too ; °पीडित, हृष्ट &c. —2 Surpassing, superior to (acc.); अतीवान्यान् भविष्यावः Mb.

**अतुद** *a.* Not bulky, lean, lank.

**अतुर** *a.* Ved. Not rich or liberal.

**अतुल** *a.* [न. व.] Unequalled, unsurpassed, matchless, peerless, incomparable, very great ; भयम-तुलं गुरुलोकात् Pt. 5. 31; so °पराक्रम, रूप &c. —लः The sesamum seed and plant (तिलकवृक्ष).

**अतुल्य** *a.* Unequalled &c.

**अतुषार** *a.* Not cold. **Comp.** —करः The Sun; so अतुहिनकर, °रश्मि, °धामन् °रश्चि &c.

**अतूतुजि** *a.* [न तुज्-कि द्वित्वदीर्घे] Not a donor or giver, not liberal (अदात्).

**अतूर्त** *a.* [न तूर्यते, तुर्-हिंसायां] Ved. Not obstructed or stopped or injured, unhurt. —तै The unlimited space, sky. —**Comp.** —इक्ष *a.* Ved. whose plans cannot be obstructed or are unhurt. —पथिन् *a.* Ved. whose path cannot be obstructed.

**अतृणादः** [न तृणं अत्ति, अद्-अण्] 'Not eating grass', a new-born calf; अथ वत्सं जातमाहुरतृणाद इति Bri. Ar. Up.

**अतृण्या** [न. त.] A small quantity of grass.

**अतृदिल** *a.* [न तृत्यते वध्यते, तृद-किलच्] Ved. Not assailable, immovable, solid, firm (as a mountain).

**अतेजस्** *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not bright, dim. —2 Weak, feeble. —3 Insignificant; so अतेजस्क, अतेजस्विन्. —स् *n.* Dimness, shadow, darkness; absence of vigour, feebleness, dullness.

**अत्कः** [अतति गच्छति सततं विकृतिं, पंथानं &c. अत्-कन् कित्त्वं Un. 3.43] 1 A traveller. —2 A limb or member (of the body). —3 (Ved.) Water, lightning, garment, armour (?).

**अत्कीलः** N. of the author of some Vedic hymns, a descendant of Visvāmītra.

**अत्ता** [अतति सततं संबध्नाति; अत्-तक् इडभावः] 1 A mother. —2 An elder sister. —3 A mother-in-law; (rarely) mother's sister.

**अत्तिः** *f.*, अत्तिका [अत्यते सर्वदा संबध्यते, कर्मणि क्तिन्] An elder sister &c.

**अत्** &c. See under अद्.

**अत्नं** [अतति जयपराजयौ अत्र, अत्-न] A battle, fight.

**अत्नः** [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-न Un. 3. 6.] 1 Wind. —2 The sun. —3 A traveller. Written also as अत्नु.

**अत्यः** [अतति शीघ्रं गच्छति, अत् कर्तोरि यत्] A courser, steed.

**अत्यंहस्** *a.* Ved. Emancipated from sin or evil.

**अत्यग्नि** *a.* Surpassing fire. —**ग्निः** Morbidly rapid digestion.

**अत्यग्निष्टोमः** [अतिक्रांतोऽग्निष्टोमं अधिकफलदत्वात्] The optional second part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice.

**अत्यंकुश** *a.* [अंकुशमतिक्रांतः] Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable; °रामिवोद्दामं गजं Rām.

**अत्यध्वन्** *m.* A long or wearisome travelling; a long journey.

**अत्यंत** *a.* [अतिक्रांतः अंतं सीमां नाशं] 1 Excessive, much, very great or strong; °वैरं great enmity; °मैत्री; °हि-मोत्किरानिलाः Ku. 5. 26. —2 Complete, perfect, absolute; °अभावः absolute non-existence; See below. —3 Endless, perpetual, permanent, everlasting, uninterrupted, unbroken; किं वा तवात्यंतवियोगमेवे हतजीविते R. 14. 65; भवत्यजरमत्यंतं Pt. 1. 151; °तं सुखमश्नुते Ms. 5. 46; Bg. 6. 28; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं Me. 109; नायमत्यंतसंवासो लभ्यते येन केनचित् H. 4. 73. —तं *ind.* 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very much, to the highest degree; स्थायीभवति चात्यंतं रागः शुक्लपदे यथा Pt. 1. 33; °शि-शु Mu. 4. 14 very young. —2 For ever, to the end (of life), through life; अत्यंतमात्मसदृशेक्षणवल्लभाभिराहो निवत्स्यति S. 1. 27 for all time, in perpetuity; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नय-नयोर्याता V. 4. 2.; oft in comp.; °गता See below; प्रियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 for ever lost to view; R. 14. 49. —3 Absolutely, perfectly, completely. —**Comp.** —अभावः absolute or complete non-existence, absolute non-entity, a thing which does not exist at any one of the three periods of time, or does not

exist for all time; वैकालिकसंसर्गावाच्छि-न्नप्रतियोगिकः. (This is considered to be नित्य or eternal and different from the other kinds of अभाव). —**ग** *a.* going or walking too much or too fast. —**गत** *a.* gone or departed for ever, gone never to return; कथम-त्यंतगता न मां दहेः R. 8. 56. 2. always applicable, perfectly intimate or pertinent. —**गतिः** *f.* 1. sense of 'com-pletely'; अनत्यंतगतौ क्तात् P. V. 4. 4. 2. completion, accomplishment. —**गामि-न्** *a.* 1. going or walking very much, going too fast or quickly. 2. excessive, much. —**निवृत्तिः** *f.* complete disappearance, absolute cessation. —**वा-सिन्** *m.* [वस्-णिनि] one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a student. —**संयोगः** close proximity, uninterrupted continuity; कालाध्वनो-रत्यंतसंयोगे P. II. 1. 29. 2. Inseparable co-existence. —**संपर्कः** excessive sexual intercourse. —**सुकुमार** *a.* very tender. (—रः) a kind of grain.

**अत्यंतिक** *a.* [अत्यंतं गच्छति; अत्यंत-ठन्] 1 Going too much or too fast. —2 Very near. —3 Not near, distant. —**कं** [अतिशयितं अंतिकं नैकट्यं] 1 Close proximity, immediate neighbour- hood or being in close proximity. —2 [अतिक्रांतं अंतिकं] Great distance.

**अत्यंतीन** *a.* [अत्यंतं गामी अत्यंतीनः, भृशं गता; अत्यंत-ख P. V. 2. 11] Go- ing or walking too much, going too fast (अत्यंतगमनशील); लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वमत्यंतीनत्वमुन्नय Bk.

**अत्यम्ल** *a.* [अतिशयितोम्लो रसः फलपत्रा-दौ यस्य] Very acid or sour. —**म्लः** N. of a tree, Spondias Mangifera. —**म्ला**, °पर्णा A species of citron (वनबीजपूर).

**अत्यय**, **अत्यधिक** &c. See under अती.

**अत्यर्थ** *a.* [अतिक्रांतः अर्थं अनुरूपस्वरू- पं] Beyond the proper worth or measure, excessive, very great, in- tense, exorbitant; °तापात् M. 2. 13 —**र्थ** *adv.* Very much, exceedingly, excessively; अत्यर्थं परदास्यमेत्य निपुणं नीतौ मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; प्रियो हि ज्ञा- निनोत्यर्थमहं स च मम प्रियः Bg. 7. 17; oft. in comp.; °संपीडितः S. 7. 11 excessively pinched; °क्रुद्ध, °तृषित &c.

**अत्यावि** *a.* Ved. Passing over or through the sieve or strainer (epi- thet of Soma.).

**अत्यष्टिः** *f.* [अतिक्रांता अष्टिं षोडशाक्षर-पादां वृत्तिं एकाक्षराधिक्यात्] A metre of 4 lines, each containing 17 syllables.



**अत्यह** *a.* [ अतिक्रान्तमहः ] Exceeding a day in duration.

**अत्याकारः** [ अतिशयितः आकारः तिरस्कारः ] 1 Contempt, blame, censure ; आघात्याकारतद्वेषेषु P. V. 1. 134. -2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

**अत्याक्रम** = आक्रम q. v.

**अत्याचार** *a.* [ आचारमतिक्रान्तः ] Deviating from established usages or customs, negligent. -रः Performance of works not sanctioned by usage ( अनुचिताचरणं ); irreligious conduct.

**अत्यादित्य** *a.* Surpassing the ( lustre of the ) sun ; अत्यादित्यं इत-वहमुखे संभृतं तद्धि तेजः Me. 43.

**अत्यानंदा** Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

**अत्याधानं** 1 Laying on, imposition. -2 Transgression. -3 Violation of आधान, not keeping the sacred fire.

**अत्याय** *a.* [ इ or अय-घञ् ] 1 Transgressing. -2 Past going time. -यः 1 Transgression, violation. -2 Excess. -3 Great gain or profit ( अतिशयितो लाभः ).

**अत्यायु** *m.* [ अति-आ-या-कु ] A kind of sacrificial vessel.

**अत्यारूढ** *a.* Grown to excess; ° ढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -ढः, ढिः *f.* A very high position, great elevation or rise ; अत्यारूढिर्भवति मह-तामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4. v. 1. ; अत्यारूढं रिपोः सोढं चंदनेनेव भोगिनः R. 10. 42.

**अत्यालः** [ अतिशयेन समंतात् अलति पर्याप्नोति; अति-आ-अल्-अच् ] N. of a plant रक्ताचित्रक Plumbago Rosea.

**अत्यासः** [ अति-अस्-घञ् ] Allowing to pass, only in acc. sing. as णमुल्; द्व्यहात्यासं or द्व्यहमत्यासं गाः पाययति P. III 4. 57 after an interval of 2 days ( अय पाययित्वा द्व्यहमतिक्रम्य पुनः पाययति ).

**अत्याहितं** [ आधा-आधारे क्त, अत्यंतमाधीयते तन्निवारणार्थं मनो दीयते यस्मिन् Tv. ] A great calamity, danger or evil, misfortune, mishap, accident ; न किमप्यत्याहितं S. 1, किं अत्याहितं सीतादेव्याः; न केवलं तं सापवादमपि U. 2; मया तमुपलब्धं V. 4; किमिदमुच्चैरत्याहितं Mv. 6; श्रुतमत्याहितं M. 4 evil or evil news; oft. as an exclamation, ' Ah, me ! ' ' alas ! alas ! ', ' how bad it is ! ' Māl. 3, 7 ; V. 5. -2 A rash or daring deed ( जीवानपेक्षिकर्म ); अत्याहितं किमपि राक्षसकर्म कुर्यात् Mv. 4. 50 rash and demoniacal deed; पांडुपुत्रैर्न किमप्यत्याहितमाचेष्टितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

**अत्युक्ता-कथा** [ उक्ता-कथा एकाक्षरपादा वृत्तिः, तां अतिक्रान्ता ] N. of a class of metres of 4 lines, each of 2 syllables.

**अत्युक्तिः** *f.* Exaggeration, hyperbole, over-drawn or coloured description; अत्युक्तौ न यदि प्रकुप्यसि मृषावाद् च नो मन्वसे । Udbhata. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

**अत्युग्र** *a.* Very fierce. -ग्रं Asa foetida.

**अत्युपध** *a.* [ उपधां अतिक्रान्तः ] Above guiles, trustworthy, tried; अमात्ये चात्युपधे Ak.

**अत्यूमशा** *ind.* [ ऊर्मादिगण ] A particle of abuse, occurring in comp. with भू, कृ or अस्.

**अत्यूर्मि** *a.* Ved. Overflowing or bubbling over.

**अत्यूहः** [ अतिशयेन ऊहः तर्कः ] 1 Close or deep meditation or thinking; earnest reasoning. -2 [ अतिशयेन ऊहते शब्दायते; अति-ऊह-अच् ] A gallinule ( दात्यूहः ). -हा A plant ( नीलिका ) Nyctanthes Tristis, or Jasminum Villosum.

**अत्र** ( अत्रा Ved. ) *ind.* [ अस्मिन् एतस्मिन् वा, इदं-एतद्वा सप्तम्याः ऋ प्रकृतेः अश्-भावश्च Tv. ] 1 In this place, here; अपि संहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1. ; अत्र गृह्यते अत्र गृह्यते K. 119 here-here *i. e.* just now. -2 In this respect, matter, or case ; as to this, ( serving the purpose of अस्मिन् विषये or of the forms अस्मिन् or एतस्मिन्, अस्यां &c. with a substantive or adjectival force ); अहिंसा परमो धर्म इत्यत्र ऐकमत्यं H. 1; अलं प्रयत्नेन तवात्र R. 3. 50; भवंतमेवात्र गुरुलाघवं पृच्छामि S. 5; तदत्र परिगतार्थं कृत्वा S. 6 informing him of this matter. -3 There, in that direction. -4 Then, at that time ( Ved. ); कः कोत्र भोः who is there ? which of the servants is in attendance ? who waits there ? ( used in calling out to one's servants &c. ; cf. Hindustāni *ko hai* ). -Comp. -अंतरे *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime S. 3. 11. -दध्न *a.* ( धी *f.* ) reaching so far up; as tall as this. -भवत् ( *m.* भवान् ) an honorific epithet meaning ' worthy ', ' revered ', ' honourable ', ' your or his honour ', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker, ( opp. तत्रभवत् ); °भवती *f.* ' your or her lady-ship ' ( पूज्ये तत्रभवानत्रभवांश्च भगवानपि ); अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2; वृक्षसेचनादेव परिश्रान्तमत्रभवती लक्षये S. 1.

**अत्रत्य** *a.* [ अत्र भवो जातः एतत्स्थान-संबद्धो वा; अत्र-त्यप् ] 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place; दैरा-त्म्याद्रक्षसस्तां तु नात्रत्याः श्रद्धधुः प्रजाः R. 15. 72. -2 Produced or found here, of this place, local.

**अत्र** *a.* Ved. Not giving or enjoying protection. -त्रः Ved. [ अद्-त्रन् ] An eater, devourer; a demon, Rākshasa. -त्रं Food.

**अत्रप** *a.* [ न. ब. ] Shameless, impudent, immodest.

**अत्रवस्** *ind.* The year before last ( ? )

**अत्रस्त, अत्रास, -त्रस्तु** *a.* [ न. त. ] Not afraid, fearless; जुगोपात्मानमत्र-स्तः R. 1. 21.

**अत्रि** *a.* [ properly अत्रि, Un. 4. 68, अदेष्टिनिश्च, अद्-त्रिन् ] Devourer; Rv. 2. 8. 5. -त्रिः N. of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns. [ He appears in the Vedas in hymns addressed to Agni, Indra, the Asvins and the Visvedevas. In the Svayambhuva Manvantara he appears as one of the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons of Brahma, being born from his eye. These sons having died by the curse of Siva, Brahma performed a sacrifice, at the beginning of the present Vaivasvata Manvantara, and Atri was born from the flames of Agni. Anasuya was his wife in both lives. In the first she bore him three sons, Datta, Durvasas and Soma; in the second she had two additional children, a son by name Aryaman and a daughter called Amala. In the Ramayana an account is given of the visit paid by Rama and Sita to Atri and Anasuya in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly ; See Anasuya. As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages who were all sons of Brahma, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear situated in the north. He is also the author of a code of laws known as अत्रिस्मृति or अत्रिसंहिता. In the Puranas he is said to have produced the moon from his eye, while he was practising austere penance, the moon being in consequence called अत्रिज, -जात, -दृग्ज, अत्रिनेत्रप्रसूत, -°प्रभव, °भव &c. ; cf. also अय नयनसमुत्थं ज्योति-रत्रेरिव द्यौः R. 2. 75 and अत्रेरिवंदुः V. 5. 21. ] - ( pl. ) descendants of Atri.

**अत्रिन्** *m.* A devourer, a demon.

**अत्सरुकः** [ नास्ति त्सरुर्यस्य ] N. of a sacrificial vessel.

**अथ** ( Ved. अथा ) *ind.* [ अर्थ-ड, पृषोद० रलोपः Tv. ] A particle used at the beginning ( of works ) mostly as a



sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here,' 'now' (begins) (मंगल, आरंभ, अधिकार). (Properly speaking 'auspiciousness' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahmā: ओंकारश्चाथ शब्दश्च द्रावेतौ ब्रह्मणः पुरा । कंठं भित्त्वा विनिर्यातौ तेन मांगलिकावुभौ ॥ and therefore we find in Sankara Bhāshya अर्थांतरप्रयुक्तः अथशब्दः श्रुत्या मंगलमारचयति); अथ निर्वचनः; अथ योगानुशासनः; अथेदं प्रारभ्यते द्वितीयं तन्त्रं Pt. 2. (usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोक्तः here ends &c.). -2 Then, afterwards (आनंतर्य) अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते वनाय धेनुं मुमोच R. 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चेत्; न चेन्मुनिकुमारोयं अथ कोस्य व्यपदेशः S. 7; मुहूर्तादुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेदागच्छेत् अथ त्वं छंदो ऽधीष्व P. III. 3. 9. Sk. -3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if (पक्षांतर); अथ कौतुकमावेदयामि K. 144, S. 5. 27; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः किमिति मुधा मलिनं यशः कुरुध्वे Ve. 3. 4; अथ गृह्णाति S. 7; Ku. 5. 45; Mu. 3. 25; Ki. 1. 44; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51 while, but, on the other hand; oft. followed by ततः or तथापि, Bg. 12. 9, 11; 2. 26; अथ चेत् but if Bg. 2. 33; 18. 58. -4 And, so also, as also, likewise (समुच्चय); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं Mk. 1. 3; Ms. 2. 1. 31; भीमो ऽथार्जुनः G.M. -5 Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न), oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः पत्नी S. 7; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः; अथ भगवाँल्लोकानुग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; अथ शक्रोषिभोक्तुं G. M.; अथात्रभवती कथमित्यंभूता M. 5; Bg. 3. 36; अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशो ऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2; अथ माठव्यं प्रति किमेवं प्रयुक्तं S. 6 (अथ may in these two sentences mean 'but'). -6 Totality, entirety (कात्स्न्य); अथ धर्मं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall explain the whole धर्म (धर्म in all its details.). -7 Doubt, uncertainty (संशय, विकल्प); शब्दो नित्यो ऽथानित्यः G.M. The senses of अथ usually given by lexicographers are:—अथोथ स्यातां समुच्चये । मंगले संशयारंभाधिकारानंतरेषु च । अन्वादेशे प्रतिज्ञायां प्रश्नसाकल्ययोरपि ॥ Some of these senses are identical with those in (1), while some are not in general use. -Comp. —अपि moreover, and again

&c. (=अथ in most cases); च likewise, also. —किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly; सर्वथा अप्सरःसंभवैषा । अथ किं S. 1; अपि वृषलमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः अथ किं Mu. 1. —वा 1. or (used like the English disjunctive conjunction 'or' and occupying the same place); व्यवहारं परिज्ञाय बध्यः पूज्योऽथवा भवेत् H. 1. 58; समस्तैरथवा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198; अथवा-अथवा either-or; वाथ is often used in the same sense with वा; कार्तिके वाथ चैत्रे वा Pt. 3. 38; Ms. 7. 182; अथापि वा also used in the same sense; एतदेव व्रतं कुर्युश्चांद्रायणमथापि वा 11. 118; 8. 287. 2. or rather, or why, or perhaps, is it not so (correcting or modifying a previous statement); why should there be any thought or hesitation about it, or it is no wonder; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् । अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1., 1. 16; गामिण्याभ्युपहास्यतां.... अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशे ऽस्मिन् R. 1. 3-4; अथवा मृदुवस्तु हिंसितुं 8. 45; दीर्ये किं न सहस्रधाहमथवा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40; अधोधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोकमथवा । विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10.

अथो= अथ in most senses; अथो वयस्यां परिपार्श्ववर्तिनीं.. ऐक्षत Ku. 5. 51; स्त्रियो रत्नान्यथो विद्या Ms. 2. 240, 3. 202, Bg. 4. 35, Ki. 5. 16, 6. 1.

अथरिः-री Ved. m. f. A finger; finger-like or pointed flame (?)

अथर्याति Den. P. To go constantly.

अथर्य-र्यु a. Ved. Moving constantly, tremulous (गमनशील) Rv. 7. 1. 1; pointed like a lance, lambent (?)

अथर्वः =अथर्वन् below.

अथर्वणः [अथर्वा तदुक्तविद्या अस्त्यस्य ज्ञातृत्वात् अच् न टिलोपः] 1 Siva. -2 N. of the Atharvaveda, See below.

अथर्वन् m. [अथ-क्- वनिप् शक्-च्वादि० Tv.; probably connected with some word like athar fire] 1 A priest who has to worship fire and Soma. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 N. of the priest who is said to have first brought down fire from the heaven, offered Soma and recited prayers. [He is represented as the eldest son of Brahma, sprung from his mouth; as a Prajapati appointed by Brahma to create and protect subordinate beings, who first learnt from Brahma and then taught the Brahma-vidya and is considered to be the author of the Veda called after him. His wife was Santi, daughter of Kardama Prajapati. He had also another wife called Chitti; he is also consi-

dered identical with Angiras and father of Agni.] -4 Epithet of Siva, Vasishtā. —(pl.) Descendants of Atharvan; hymns of this Veda; जिष्णुं जैत्रैरथर्वभिः R. 17. 13. —र्वा-र्व m. n., वेदः The Atharvaveda, regarded as the fourth Veda. [It contains many forms of imprecations for the destruction of enemies and also contains a great number of prayers for safety and averting mishaps, evils, sins or calamities, and a number of hymns, as in the other Vedas, addressed to the gods with prayers to be used at religious and solemn rites; cf. Mv. 2. 24 मूर्तिमभिरामघोरां विभ्रदिवाथर्वणो निगमः. It has nine Sakhas and five Kalpas, and is comprised in 20 Kandas. The most important Brahmana belonging to this Veda is the Gopatha-Brahmana, and the Upanishads pertaining to it are stated to be 52, or, according to another account, 31.] [cf. Zend atharvan, Pers. aturbān.]

-Comp. —अधिपः N. of बुध Mercury (सामवेदाधिपो भौमः शशिजो ऽथर्ववेदराट्). —निधिः, -विद् m. receptacle of the (knowledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant with it; गुरुणा-ऽथर्वविदा कृतक्रियः R. 8. 4, 1. 59; (अथर्वविधिपदेन दुरितोपशमननिमित्तशांतिकपौष्टिकप्रवीणत्वं पौरोहित्योचितत्वं द्योत्यते Malli.) —भूताः (pl.) those who have become Atharvans, N. of the 12 Mahārshis. —शिखा, -शिरस् n. (अथर्वणो वेदस्य शिखा शिर इव वा ब्रह्मविद्याप्रतिपादकत्वेन श्रेष्ठत्वात्] N. of an Upanishad dealing with Brahmavidyā.

अथर्वणिः [अथर्वणि तदुक्तशांत्यादौ वा कुशलः, इस्सिच्चेन भत्वाभावात् न टिलोपः Tv.] 1 A Brāhmaṇa versed in this Veda; or skilled in the performance of the rites enjoined by it. -2. A family priest (पुरोधस्).

अथर्वांगिरस् m. A member of the class of this name. —(pl.) 1 Descendants of Atharvan and of Angiras. -2 N. of the hymns of the Atharvaveda; इंदनीत्यां च कुशलमथर्वांगिरसे तथा Y. 1. 312.

अथर्वांगिरस् a. (सी f.) Connected with अथर्वांगिरस्. —सं Office of this person. —साः Hymns of this Veda.

अथर्वाणं Ritual of the Atharvaveda. —णः, -विद् One studying or versed in this Veda or the ritual.

अथर्वी a. Ved. [न थुर्व-अच्, पृषो० उलोपः गौरा०- डीप् Tv.] Not injuring or hurting, not destructive; pierced by a lance(?).

अथवा, अथो See under अथ.



**अद्** 2 P. [अत्ति, आद, -जघास, अघसत्, अत्स्यति, अत्तुं, अन्न, -जग्ध, जग्धा] 1 To eat, devour. -2 To destroy. -3 = अद्, q. v. -Caus. To feed with, cause to eat; **आदयत्यन्नं बहुना** Sk. -Desid. जिघत्सति To wish to eat. [cf. L. *edo*, Gr. *edo*, Germ. *essen*, Eng. *eat*; Lith. *edmi*, Sans. *admi*, Goth. *at*, Zend *ad*]. With अव to satisfy by food, get rid of with feeding; (fig.) stop the mouth of. -आ to eat &c. -प्र-सं to use up, consume, devour; **समदंत्यामिषं खगाः** Bk. 18. 12. -वि to gnaw.

**अत्तु** a. [अद्-तृच्] One who eats; **अरक्षितारमत्तारं नृपं विद्याधोगतिं** Ms. 8. 309.

**अद्-द** a. (at the end of comp.) Eating, devouring; **मांसाद्** carnivorous, feeding on flesh; so **मत्स्यः**.

**अदंष्ट्र** a. [न. व.] Toothless. -ष्ट्रः A serpent without teeth; one whose fangs have been taken out.

**अदक्षिण** a. [न. त.] 1 Not right, left. -2 [न. व.] Not bringing in Dakṣiṇā to the priests; without any gifts (as a sacrifice); **मृतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः** Pt. 2. 94. -3 Simple, weak-minded, silly; **मेनेऽथ सत्यमेवेति परिहासमदक्षिणा** Rām. -4 Not handy, skilful or clever; awkward. -5 Unfavourable.

**अदक्षिणीय-दक्षिण्य** a. Not deserving Dakṣiṇā.

**अदग्ध** a. Not burnt; not burnt according to the rites.

**अदंड** a. [न. व.] Free or exempt from punishment.

**अदंड्य** a 1 Not deserving punishment; **अदंड्यान् दंडयन् राजा दंड्यांश्चैवाप्यदंडयन्** Y. 2. -2 Exempt or free from punishment; **नादंड्यो नाम राज्ञोस्ति यः स्वधर्मे न तिष्ठति** Ms. 8. 335.

**अदत्** a. Toothless.

**अदत्त** a 1 Not given. -2 Unjustly or improperly given. -3 Not given in marriage. -4 Not having given any thing. -त्ता An unmarried girl. -त्त A gift which is null and void (having been given under particular circumstances which make it revocable). -Comp. -आदायिन् a. the receiver of such a gift; one who takes what has not been given away, such as a thief; **अदत्तादायिनो हस्ताङ्गिप्सेत ब्राह्मणो धनं** | याजनाध्यापनेनापि यथा स्तेनस्तथैव सः || -पूर्वा Not affianced or betrothed before; **अदत्तपूर्वेत्याशंक्यते** Māl. 4.

**अदन्न** a [अद्-वा० अन्नन्] Ved. Fit to be eaten; **अदन्नया द्यते वार्याणि** Rv. 5. 49. 3 (= अदनीयानि).

**अदध्यंच** [अमुं अंचति अदस्-अंच-क्किप् अन्नागमः P. VIII. 2.80-81] Going to that, tending to that.

**अदंत** a. [न. व.] 1 Toothless. -2 Not yet having the teeth formed or grown (said of young ones of men or animals before the teething time). -3 Ending in अत् or अ. -तः 1 A leech. -2 N. of Pūshan, one of the 12 Adityas, he having lost his teeth at the destruction of Dakṣha's sacrifice by Virabhadra.

**अदंत्य** a. 1 Not dental. -2 Not fit for the teeth; injurious to them.

**अदब्ध, -दंभ** a. [न. त.] Ved. Unbroken or unimpaired, unhurt, uninjured; pure, true; \*असु, or \*आयुः having uninjured or pure life; leaving uninjured the man who sacrifices; \*धीति, \*व्रत whose works or religious observances are unimpaired.

**अदभ्र** a. [दंभ-रक्, न. त.] Not scanty, plentiful, copious; **अदभ्रदर्भामधिशय्य स स्थली** Ki. 1. 38; \*अभ्रनिर्वोष Dk. 35.

**अदंभ** a. Honest, undeceitful. -भः 1 Honesty, absence of deceit. -2 N. of Siva.

**अदय** [न. व.] Merciless, unkind, cruel. -यं ind. Mercilessly; ardently; fervently, closely (as an embrace) V. 5. 9.

**अदर्शः** 1 Day of new moon. -2 A mirror (= आदर्श).

**अदर्शनं** 1 Not seeing, non-vision; absence, not being seen; **तमाहितैस्तु क्यमदर्शनेन** R. 2. 73; **अंतर्धौ येनादर्शनमिच्छति** P. I. 4. 28 the person whose sight one wishes to avoid; \*न गतः Pt. 2; \*नीभूतः Pt. 1 become invisible; अस्य \*नं गत्वा Pt. 2 going out of his sight, beyond the reach of vision; **सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नयनयोर्याता** V. 4. 2 lost to view, become invisible. -2 Neglect, or failure to see; **ब्राह्मणादर्शनेन च** Ms. 10. 43. -3 (Gram.) Disappearance, elision, omission; **अदर्शनं लोपः** P. I. 1. 60.

**अदल** a. 1 Leafless. -2 Without parts. -लः A plant (हिज्जल) Eugenia or Barringtonia Acutangula. -ला A plant (घृतकुमारी) Aloe Indica Royle.

**अदस्** pron. a. [न दस्यते उत्क्षिप्यते अ-

गुलिर्यत्र इदंतया निर्द्धारणाय पुरोवर्तिनि एवांगुलि-निर्देशः संभवति नापुरोवर्तिनि, न-दस्-क्किप् Tv.] (असौ m. f., अदः n). That, (referring to a person or thing not present or near the speaker) (विप्रकृष्ट or परोक्ष); इदमस्तु सन्निकृष्टं समीपतरवर्ति चेतदो रूपम् | अदसस्तु विप्रकृष्टं तदिति परोक्षे विजानीयात् || **अमुष्य विद्या रसनाग्रनर्तकी** N. 1. 6.; असौ नामाऽहमस्मीति स्वनाम परिकीर्तयेत् | Ms. 2. 122 I am that person, so and so (giving the name); **असावहमिति ब्रूयात्** 130, 216; Y. 1. 26. अदस् is, however, often used with reference to प्रत्यक्ष or सन्निकृष्ट objects &c. in the sense of 'this here', 'yonder'; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21 (असाविति पुरोवर्तिनो निर्देशः Malli.); अमी रथ्याः S. 1. 8.; अमी वह्नयः 4. 17, 7. 11. It is often used in the sense of तत् as a correlative of यत्; **हिसारतश्च यो नित्यं नेहासौ सुखमेधते** Ms. 4. 170 he who &c. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (योसौ, ये अमी &c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध 'well-known', 'celebrated', 'renowned'; **योसावतींद्रियग्राह्यः सूक्ष्मोऽव्यक्तः सनातनः** Ms. 1. 7; **योसौ कुमारेसेवको नाम** Mu. 3; **योसौ चोरः** Dk. 68; sometimes अदस् used by itself conveys this sense; **विधुरपि विधियोगाद्भ्रस्यते राहुणाऽसौ** that (so well-known to us all) moon too. See the word तद् also and the quotations from K. P.; -ind. There, at that time, then, thus, ever; correlative to some pronominal forms; यदादः, यत्रादः whenever, wherever &c. By अदोऽनुपदेशे P. I. 4. 70 अदस् has the force of a (गति) preposition when no direction to another is implied; अदः कृत्य अदः कृतं; परं प्रत्युपदेशे तु अदः कृत्वा अदः कुरु | Sk.

**अदस्यति** Den. P. To become that P. VIII. 2. 80.

**अदात्** a. 1 Not giving, miserly; **आदाननित्याच्चादातुः** Ms. 11. 15 not liberal -2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage; **कालेऽदाता पिता वाच्यः** Ms. 9. 4. -3 Not liable to payment.

**अदादि** a. Having अद् at the head, a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

**अदान** a. [न. व.] 1 Not giving, miserly. -2 Without rut (or not charitable); **सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः** | **अदानः पीनगात्रोपि निंद्य एव हि गर्दभः** Pt. 2. 70.

**अदान्य, अदायिन्, अदामन्, अदाशु, अदाशुरि, -दाश्वस्** a. Ved. Not giving,



miserly, poor; irreligious, impious.

**अदाभ्य** *a.* Ved. 1 Faithful, trusty.

—2 Uninjured, unhurt. —3 Pure, undefiled. —4 Unapproachable.

**अदाय** *a.* [नास्ति दायो यस्य] Not entitled to a share.

**अदायाद** *a.* 1 Not entitled to be an heir; पुमांदायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir.; कानिन्श्च सहोदश्च क्रीतः पौनर्भवस्तथा । स्वयंदत्तश्च शौद्रश्च षडदायादबांधवाः ॥ Ms. 9. 160. —2 Destitute of heirs.

**अदायिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [दायमर्हति दाय-ठक् न. व.] 1 That which is not claimed by an heir; destitute of heirs; **अदायिकं धनं राजगामि** Kâty. —2 Not relating to inheritance.

**अदारः** [न. व.] 1 One who has no wife, a widower or bachelor. —2 [न. त.] Not injuring or tearing.

**अदासः** A free man; Ms. 10. 32.

**अदाह्य** *a.* 1 Incombustible. —2 Not fit to be burnt on the funeral pile. —3 Not capable of being burnt, epithet of परमात्मन्.

**अदिक्** *a.* Ved. Having no direction or region of the world for oneself; banished from beneath the sky.

**अदिति** *a.* [न दीयते खंड्यते बध्यते बृहत्त्वात्; दो-क्तिच्] Free, not tied; boundless, unlimited, inexhaustible; entire, unbroken; happy, pious (mostly Ved. in all these senses).

—तिः [अति प्राणिजातं; अद-इतिच्] 1 Devourer *i. e.* death; ययदेवासृजत तत्तदनुमन्त्रियत, सर्वं वा अचीति तददितेरदितित्वं Br. Ar. Up. —2 An epithet of God. —तिः *f.* [न दातुं शक्तिः] 1 Inability to give, poverty. —2 [दातुं छेत्तुं अयोग्या] (a) The earth. (b) The goddess Aditi, mother of the Adityas, in mythology represented as the mother of gods; see further on. (c) Freedom, security; boundlessness, immensity of space (opp. to the earth). (d) Inexhaustible abundance, perfection. (e) The lunar mansion called पुनर्वसु. (f) Speech; या प्राणेन संभवत्यदितिर्देवतामयी (शब्दादीनां अदनात् अदितिः Sankara). (g) A cow. (h) Milk; wife (?). —ती (dual) Heaven and earth. [अदिति literally means 'unbounded', 'the boundless Heaven,' or, according to others, 'the visible infinite, the endless expanse beyond the earth, beyond the clouds, beyond the sky.' According to Yâska अदितिरदीना देवमाता, and the verse beginning with अदितिर्यौः &c. Rv. 1.

89. 16 he interprets by taking अदिति to mean अदीन *i. e.* अनुपक्षीण, न द्वेषां क्षयो-स्ति इति. In the Rigveda Aditi is frequently implored 'for blessings on children and cattle, for protection and for forgiveness'. She is called 'Devamata' being strangely enough represented both as mother and daughter of Daksha. She had 8 sons; she approached the gods with 7 and cast away the 8th (Martanda, the sun.) In another place Aditi is addressed as 'supporter of the sky, sustainer of the earth, sovereign of this world, wife of Vishnu', but in the Mahabharata, Ramayana and Puranas, Vishnu is said to be the son of Aditi, one of the several daughters of Daksha and given in marriage to Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation, and also of Indra, and she is called mother of gods and the gods her sons, 'aditinandanans'; See Daksha and Kasyapa also ]. —Comp. —जः, —नन्दनः a god, divine being.

**अदीन** *a.* Not low or depressed, high-spirited; mighty, not poor; rich, happy. —Comp. —आत्मन्, —वृत्ति, —सत्त्व *a.* not depressed in spirit, high-spirited, high-mettled.

**अदीर्घ** *a.* Not long. —Comp. —सूत्र, —सूत्रिन् *a.* [न दीर्घं सूत्रं सूत्रवत् विस्तारो यस्य] quick, prompt in action.

**अदुःख** *a.* [न. व.] Free from evil, propitious. —Comp. —नवमी the propitious 9th day in the bright half of भाद्रपद when women worship Devî to avert evil for the ensuing year.

**अदुच्छुन** *a.* Ved. Free from evil, propitious.

**अदुर्ग** *a.* 1 Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. —2 Destitute of forts; °विषयः an unfortified country.

**अदुर्मुख** *a.* Ved. Unremitting, zealous, cheerful.

**अदू** *a.* Ved. Not zealous, dilatory; not worshipping.

**अदूर** *a.* Not distant, near (in time or space); °वर्तिनीं सिद्धिं राजन् विगणयात्मनः R. 1. 87; °उज्झितवर्त्मसु मृगद्वेषु 1. 40; °त्रिंशाः Sk. not far from 30, *i. e.* nearly 30; °कोपा हि मुनिजनप्रकृतिः K. 142 easily provoked, irascible. —रं Proximity, vicinity; वसन्नदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः R. 6. 34; त्रिंशतोऽदूरे वर्तते इति अदूरत्रिंशाः Sk.; अदूरे, —रं, —रण, —रतः, —रात् (with gen. or abl.) not far from, at no great distance from; अदूरे प्रियासमागमं ते प्रेक्षे V. 3 not far distant, very near.

**अदूषित** *a.* Not vitiated, uncorrupted, unspotted, irreproachable; °धी possessing an uncorrupted soul.

**अदृप्त** *a.* Not proud, not vain; °क्रतु not proud-minded, sober, calm.

**अदृश** *a.* [न. व.] 1 Sightless, blind. —2 Not seeing, not perceiving.

**अदृश्य** *a.* 1 Invisible; किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45. —2 Not capable of being seen, epithet of परमेश्वर. —Comp. —करणं rendering invisible, a part of a conjurer's legerdemain.

**अदृष्ट** *a.* 1 Invisible, not seen; °पूर्वं not seen before. —2 Not known or experienced, not felt; °विरहव्यथं H. 1. 145. —3 Unforeseen, not observed or thought of; unknown, unobserved. —4 Not permitted or sanctioned, illegal; न चादृष्टां (वृद्धि) पुनर्हरेत् Ms. 8. 153. —ष्टः N. of some venomous substance or vermin. —ष्ट 1 The invisible one. —2 Destiny, fate, luck (good or bad); हैवमिति यदपि कथयसि पुरुषगुणः सोप्यदृष्टाख्यः Pt. 5. 30. —3 Virtue or vice as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain. (Fate is supposed to be the result of good or bad actions done in one state of existence and experienced in another, the performance of good deeds being rewarded with residence in Heaven, and of bad deeds, visited with condemnation to Hell; धर्माधर्मावदृष्टं स्यात् धर्मः स्वर्गादि-साधनम्... अधर्मो नरकादीनां हेतुर्नैदितकर्मजः Bhāṣhā. P. 161-2. The Vedāntins do not recognize अदृष्ट or luck; तैर्हि कर्मणः सूक्ष्मावस्थापन्नसंस्कारविशेष एव अदृष्टस्थानीय-त्वेनांगीक्रियते; अदृष्टं आत्मधर्म इति नैयायिका वैशेषिकादयश्च, सांख्यपातंजलास्तु बुद्धिधर्म इत्यभ्युपगच्छन्ति Tv.). —4 An unforeseen calamity or danger (such as from fire, water &c.). —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* [व.] having a metaphysical or occult meaning, metaphysical; having an object not evident to the senses. —कर्मन् *a.* one who has had no practice or practical experience, not practical, inexperienced; कर्मस्वदृष्टकर्मा यः शास्त्र-ज्ञोपि विमुह्यति H. 3. 54. —नरः, —पुरुषः one of the 20 ways of peace-making, in which no third person is seer, said of a treaty concluded by the parties themselves without a mediator H. 4. 119. —फल *a.* [व.] that of which the consequences are not yet visible. (—लं) the (future) result of good or bad actions; the



result or consequence hidden in the future. —हन् *a.* destroying poisonous vermin (?).

**अदृष्टिः** *f.* [ विरुद्धा दृष्टिः ] 1 An evil or malicious eye, evil look, an angry or envious look. —2 Not being seen. —*a.* [ न. व. ] Blind, sightless.

**अदेय** *a.* Not to be given; what cannot or ought not to be given away; **अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः** R. 3. 16. —**यं** That which it is not right or necessary to give. Wife, sons, deposits, and a few other things belong to this class: **अन्वाहितं याचितकमाधिः साधारणं च यत् । निक्षेपः पुत्र-दाराश्च सर्वस्वं चान्वये सति ॥ आपत्स्वपि च कष्टासु वर्तमानेन देहिना । अदेयान्याहुराचार्या यच्चान्यस्मै प्रतिश्रुतम् ॥** —**Comp.** —**दानं** an unlawful gift.

**अदेव** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Not god-like or divine, not pertaining to a deity. —2 Godless, impious, irreligious. —**वः** [ न. त. ] One who is not a god. —**Comp.** —**त्र** *a.* [ न देवाः त्रायंते प्रीयंते अनेन, त्रै करणे क ] not gratifying the gods, such as food. —**मातृक** *a.* [ न देवो मेघो माता वृष्टिकारकः यस्य ] not rained upon; (lit.) not having the god of rain as mother to suckle or water; hence (artificially) supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c., irrigated; **वित-न्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तस्मिन्कुरवश्च-कासते** Ki. 1. 17.

**अदेवयत्-यु** *a.* [ न देवं याति प्राप्नोति ] Not reaching the gods by prayers, impious, irreligious.

**अदेशः** [ न. त. ] 1 A wrong place, not one's proper place or strong position; **स्थो हि रिपुणा स्वल्पकेनापि हन्यते** H. 4. 45; **स्त्रियं स्पृशेददेशे यः** Ms. 8. 358; **नादेशे तर्पणं कुर्यात् &c.** —2 A bad country. The Smritis mention several places of this description: **म्लेच्छ, आनर्तक, अंग, मगध, सुराष्ट्र, दक्षि-णापथ, वंग, कलिङ्ग &c.** —**Comp.** —**कालः** wrong place and time; **अदेशकाले यद्वा-नमपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते ।** Bg. 17. 22. —**स्थ** *a.* [ स. त. ] in the wrong place, out of place; absent from one's country.

**अदेश्य** *a.* [ न. त. न देष्टुं योग्यः ] 1 Not fit to be ordered, advised, indicated or pointed out; **अदेश्यं यश्च दिशति** Ms. 8. 53. —2 Not on the spot or pertaining to the place or occasion referred to.

**अद्रेश्य** *a.* Ved. Invisible (अदृश्य).

**अदैव्य** *a.* Involving no humili-ation or self-degradation Bh. 3. 144.

**अदैव** *a.* ( वी. f. ) 1 Not predestined or predetermined ( by Gods or by Fate ). —2 Not connected with the Gods or their action, not divine; **अदैवं भोजयेच्छाद्धं** Ms. 3. 247 ( Kull. वैश्वदेवब्राह्मणभोजनरहितं ). —3 Unfortunate, ill-fated.

**अदोग्धृ** *a.* Not exacting; con-siderate ( as a king ).

**अदोमद-ध** *a.* Ved. Not causing inconvenience.

**अदोहः** 1 The time when milk-ing is not practicable. —2 Not milk-ing; **अदोहं चादिशद्वां** R. 17. 19.

**अदोष** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Free from faults, demerits, vices, or defects &c.; in-nocent; **जायामदोषामुत संत्यजामि** R. 14. 34. —2 Free from the faults of composition, such as **अश्लीलता, ग्राम्यता &c.**, See दोष; **अदोषौ शब्दार्थौ** K. P. 1; **अ-दोषं गुणवत् काव्यं** Sar. K. 1. —**वः** Not a fault; **किमित्यदोषेण तिरस्कृता वयं** Ki. 14. 11 though not at fault.

**अद्रः** [ अयते देवैः, अद्र-कर्मणि गन् Un. 1. 120, =पुरोडाश ] A sacrificial oblation called पुरोडाशं, q. v.

**अद्धा** *ind.* [ अत्यते अत् तं संततं गमनं ज्ञानं वा दधाति क्तिप् Tv. ] 1 Truly, clearly, surely, undoubtedly, in truth, really, certainly, indeed; **अद्धा श्रियं पालितसंगराय प्रत्यर्पयिष्यति** R. 13. 65. —2 Manifestly, clearly; **व्यालाधिपं च यतते परिरब्धुमद्धा** Bv. 1. 95. —3 In this way, thus; **कृ=साक्षात्कृ.** —**Comp.** —**पुरुषः** A right or true man. —**बो-धेयाः** ( pl. ) N. of a school of the Sukla Yajurveda. — **लोहकर्ण** *a.* hav-ing ears clearly or quite red.

**अद्धातिः** Ved. A wise man, seer.

**अद्भुत** *a.* [ Un. 5. 1 अदि भुवो इतच्; according to Nir. न भूतं ' the like of which did not take place before. ] 1 Wonderful, marvellous; **कर्मन्** of wonderful deeds; **गंध** having wonder-ful smell; **दर्शन, रूप**; prodigious, extraordinary, transcendental, su-pernatural. —2 Ved. Unobserved, invisible ( opp. दृश्य ). —**तं** 1 A won-der; a wonderful thing or occur-rence, a prodigy, miracle; **देव अ-द्भुतं खलु संवृत्तं** S. 5 a wonderful or unexpected occurrence; **अकालि-कमनभ्यायं विद्यात्सर्वाद्भुतेषु च** Ms. 4.

118. —2 Surprise, astonishment, won-der (*m.*) also; **उद्धांतदेवासुराणि विक्रांत-चरितानि** U. 6 lost in wonder. —**तः** One of the 8 or 9 *Rasas*, the marvel-lous sentiment; **जगति जनिताव्यदुतरसः** U. 3. 44. —2 N. of the Indra of the 9th Manvantara. —**Comp.** —**एनस्** *a.* Ved. in whom no sin is visible. —**धर्मः** a system of prodigies. —**ब्राह्मणं** N. of a portion of a Brāhmaṇa belong-ing to the Sāmaveda. —**संकाश** *a.* resembling a marvel; so **उपम.** —**सा-रः** the wonderful resin ( of the ख-दिर or Catechu plant ); **Mimosa Catechu.** —**स्वन** *a.* having a wonder-ful sound. ( —नः ) N. of Siva.

**अद्यन्** *n.* Ved. Eating, a meal; a house (?).

**अद्यनिः** [ अग्नि सर्वान्; अद-मनिन् Un. 2. 104 अदेर्मुदच ] Fire.

**अद्यार** *a.* [ अचुं शीलमस्य; अद-कर्तरि क्म-रच् ] Voracious, gluttonous.

**अद्य** *a.* Eatable. —**द्यं** Food, any-thing eatable —*ind.* [ अस्मिन्नहनि इदंश-ब्दस्य निपातः सप्तम्यर्थे; अस्मिन् द्यवि अहनि वा Nir. ] 1 To-day, this day; **अद्य त्वां त्वरयति दारुणः कृतांतः** Māl. 5. 25; **रा-त्रौ** to-night, this night; **प्रातरेव** this very morning; oft. in comp. with दिन, दिवस, &c.; **दिवसनक्षत्रं** of this day, to-day's; **अद्यैव** this very day. —2 Now; **अद्य गच्छ गता रात्रिः** Ks. 4. 68. —3 At present, now-a-days. [ cf. L. *ho-die.* ]. —**Comp.** —**अपि** still, yet, even now, to this day, down to the present time or moment; **अद्यापि ते मन्युविषयः** U. 3; **अद्यापि नोच्छुसिति** *ibid.*; **न** not yet; **गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु** Ve. 1. 11; ( every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अद्यापि ). —**अवधि** 1. from to-day; **धि भवद्भ्यो भिन्नोहं** Ve. 1. 2. till to-day. —**पूर्वं** before now; **अ-द्यपूर्वोच्चारित &c.** —**प्रभृति** *ind.* from to-day, this day forward, henceforth; **अद्यप्रभृत्यवनतांगि तवास्मि दासः** Ku. 5. 86. —**श्वीन** *a.* [ अद्य श्वः परदिने वा जनिष्यते प्रसोष्यते वा, अद्य-श्वस्-ख टिलोपः P. V. 2. 13 ] likely to happen to-day or to-morrow, imminent; **न मरणं, नः वियोगः** Sk. (=आसन्न). ( —ना ) a female near delivery ( आसन्नप्रसवा ); **अद्यश्वी-नावष्टब्धे** P.; **अद्य श्वो वा विजायते इति अद्य-श्वीना वडवा** Sk. —**सुत्या** extraction and consecration of Soma juice on the same day.

**अद्यतन** *a.* ( नी. f. ) [ अद्य भवः; अद्य ट्यु तु-



डागमश्च ] 1 Pertaining or referring to, extending over, to-day ; °दिवस, °काल &c. -2 Current now-a-days, prevalent at present, modern. -नः The current or this day, period of the current day (Kâsi. on P.I.2. 57); See अनयतन also. -नी (scil. वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense, as it denotes an action done to-day or on the same day (=भूतः).

अद्यतनीय = अद्यतन 1 Of to-day ; °हिमपातो व्यर्थतां नीयते Pt. 3. -2 Modern.

अद्य a. Ved. Blunt.

अद्यत् a. Not bright.

अद्यत्य a. [ न द्यूतलब्धं न. त. ] Not obtained by gambling, honestly got. -त्यं Unlucky gambling; the watch just before the dawn (?).

अद्रव a. [ न. त. ] Not liquid, not of the nature of a liquid. -वः Not a liquid.

अद्रव्यं [न. त.] A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाद्रव्ये विहिता काचित्क्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43; hence, a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction ; विनेतुरद्रव्यपरिग्रह एव बुद्धिलाघवं प्रकाशयति M. 1; अद्रव्यमेत्य भुवि शुद्धनयोपि मंत्री Mu. 7. 14.

अद्रिः [ अद्र-क्रिन् Un. 4. 65; according to Nir. fr. दृ to tear or अद्र to eat. ] 1 A mountain. -2 A stone, especially one for pounding Soma with or grinding it on. -3 A thunderbolt (आदृणाति येन Nir.). -4 A tree. -5 The sun. -6 A mass of clouds (probably so called from its resemblance to a mountain); a cloud (आदरयितव्यो भवति ह्यसौ उदकार्य Nir.) mostly Ved. -7 A kind of measure. -8 The number 7. -Comp. -ईशः, पतिः, नाथः &c. 1. the lord of mountains, the Himâlaya. 2. N. of Siva (Lord of Kailâsa). -कर्णी a plant (अपराजिता) Clitoria Ternatea Lin. -क्रीला [अद्रयः कुलपर्वताः क्रीलाः शकव इव यस्याः] the earth. (-लः) N. of the mountain विष्कुम्भ. -कुक्षिः a mountain cave, mountain side R. 2. 38. -ज a. [ अद्रौ जायते; जन्-ड ] produced from, or found among, mountains, mountain-born. (-जा) 1. a plant (सैहली). 2. -कन्या, -तनया-सुता &c. Pârvatî. (-जं) red chalk (शिलाजतु). -जात a. mountain-born. (-तः) 1. forest conflagration. 2. the 'Sun-born', Ham-

sa or Swan. 3. form. 4. the Supreme Being. -जूत, -दुग्ध Ved. [ तृ. त. ] expressed or extracted by means of stones. -तनया, -नन्दिनी 1. N. of Pârvatî. 2. N. of a metre of 4 lines, each having 23 syllables. -द्विष्-भिद् m. [ अद्रिं द्वेष्टि भिनत्ति वा, द्विष्-भिद्-किप् ] the enemy or splitter of mountains (or clouds personified), epithet of Indra. -द्रोणि-णी f. 1. a mountain valley. 2. a river taking its rise in a mountain. -पतिः-राजः &c. See °ईश. -बर्हस् a. Ved. [ अद्रेर्बर्ह इव बर्हो यस्य ] as strong or hard as a mountain; mountain-high (?). -बुध्न a. [ अद्रेर्बुध्न इव बुध्नो यस्य ] rooted in a mountain or rock; as hard as a stone or mountain. -भू a. [ अद्रौ भवति जायते ] mountain-born. (-भूः) N. of a plant (आखुकर्णी or अपराजिता). -मातृ Ved. [ अद्रिः मेघः तज्जलं मिमीते, अद्रेर्माता वा मा-तृच् ] producing water from clouds (मेघजलनिर्मातृ); having a mountain for the mother (?). -वह्निः forest conflagration. -शय्यः (having the mountain कैलास for his bed) N. of Siva; cf. °ईश, °इन्द्र. -शृंग, -सानु mountain peak. -सुत (°षुत), -संहत a. prepared or expressed by means of stones. -सारः [ अद्रेः सार इव ष. त. ] 'the essence of mountains', iron. (-a.) hard like a mountain ; °मय made of iron or very hard.

अद्रिवत् a. Ved. Armed with, or having, stones or thunderbolts.

अद्रुह्, -द्रुहन् a. [ न. त. ] Ved. Free from malice.

अद्रोघ a. Ved. [ द्रुह्-घञ् वेदे घृत्वं न. व. ] True, not false, free from malice ; °वाच् speaking the truth; °अवित guarding from malice. -घ ind. Without malice or falsehood.

अद्रोहः Absence of malice or ill-feeling; moderation, mildness Ms. 4.2.

अद्रुद्ध a. Without duality or enmity; असमस्तपदवृत्तिमिव अद्रुद्धां K. 131.

अद्रय a. [ नास्ति द्वयं यस्य ] 1 Not two. -2 Without a second, unique; sole; अद्रयं ब्रह्म Ved. Sûtra. -यः [ अद्रयं विज्ञानाभेदः पदार्थानां अस्त्यस्य वादकत्वेन अस्त्यर्थे अच् ] N. of Buddha. -यं [ न. त. ] Non-duality, unity, identity; especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter; the highest truth. -Comp. -आनन्दः = अद्वैतानन्दः q. v. -वादिन् (=अद्वैत०) one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter

or of Brahma and the universe (सर्वमेव वस्तु चित्स्वरूपं नान्यदतो द्वितीयमस्ति इति यः प्रतिपादयति). 2. Buddha. अद्रयत्, -अद्रयस् a. Ved. Having no second; सखा सुशेवो अद्रयाः Rv. 1. 187. 3 (द्वयरहित); free from duplicity, true, sincere (?).

अद्रयाविन् a. [ अद्रयं अस्त्यर्थे विनि छंदसि दीर्घः ] Not having two ways (देवपितृयानरूपमार्गद्वयरहित); पुत्रस्य पाथः पदमद्रयाविनः Rv. 1. 159. 3.

अद्रयु a. [ द्वयं द्विप्रकारोऽस्त्यस्य बा० उ, न. व. ] Free from duplicity, the same internally or externally (अंतर्बाह्यैकरूप).

अद्वारं Not a door, any passage or entrance which is not intended to serve as a regular door; अद्वारेण न चातीयाद् ग्रामं वा वेदम वा पुरं Ms. 4. 73; नाद्वारेण विशेषत् Y. 1. 140.

अद्वितीय a. [ नास्ति द्वितीयं यस्य ] 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless; न केवलं रूपे शिल्पेऽप्यद्वितीया मालविका M. 2; किमुर्वशी अद्वितीया रूपेण V. 2. -2 Without a companion, alone. -3 Sole, only, unique, supreme. -यं Brahma ; एकं यं ब्रह्म.

अद्विषेण्य [न. त.] Not malevolent, not to be disliked.

अद्वेष a. [ न. व. ] Free from hatred or malevolence. -षः Freedom from hatred.

अद्वेषस् a. [ द्विष-असुन्. न. त. ] Friendly, not hating.

अद्वैत a. [ न. व. ] 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; °तं सुखदुःखयोः U. 1.39. -2 Matchless, peerless, sole, only, unique. -तं [ न. त. ]. 1 Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; See अद्रय also. -2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself. -3 N. of an Upanishad; अद्वैतेन solely, without any duplicity. -Comp. -आनन्दः (अद्रय०) 1. the joy arising from a knowledge of the identity of the universe and the supreme spirit. 2. N. of an author who, according to Colebrooke, flourished at the close of the 15th century. -वादिन् = अद्रयवादिन् q. v. above ; a Vedântin.

अध, अधा ind. Ved. Used like अथ as an inceptive particle in the sense of 'now', 'then', 'afterwards' 'moreover', 'and', 'partly', 'so much the more' &c.



**अधन** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Without wealth, poor.—2 Not entitled or competent to possess independent property ( in law ); भार्या पुत्रश्च दासश्च त्रय ए-वाधनाः स्मृताः। यत्ते समधिगच्छति यस्य ते तस्य तद्धनम् ॥ Ms. 8. 416.

**अधन्य** *a.* Unhappy, wretched, miserable; हंत धिङ् मामधन्यं U. 1. 42.

**अधम** *a.* [ अङ्-अम; अवतेः अमः, वस्य पक्षे धः Up. 5. 54 ] The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile ( in quality, worth, position &c. ) ( opp. उत्तम ); **अधममध्यमोत्तमाः** or **उत्तमाधममध्यमाः** &c.; oft. at the end of comp. ; नर°, द्विज°, चांडालश्चाधमो नृणां Ms. 10.12 lowest in position; **अधम°** the vilest of the vile, the meanest wretch.—**मः** 1 An unblushing sensualist ( भयदयालज्जाशून्यः कामक्रीडाविषये कर्तव्याकर्तव्याविचारकः Sabda K. ); **वापीं स्नातुमितो गतासि न पुनस्तस्याधमस्यातिकं** K. P. 1.—2 A sort of योग or conjunction of planets ( नृणां विचिज्ञानादिषु अधमत्वसूचकः रविचंद्रयोः स्थितिविशेषरूपो योगभेदः Tv. ).—**मा** A bad mistress ( हितकारि-प्रियतमे ऽहितकारिणी ). [ cf. L. *infirmus* ].—**Comp.**—**अंगं** [ कर्म. ] the foot ( opp. उत्तमंग ).—**अर्धं** [ कर्म. ] the lower half of the body ( below the navel ).—**अर्ध** *a.* [ अधमार्धे भवः ] connected with the lower part.—**आचार** *a.* [ व. ] of the vilest conduct. ( -रः ) ( कर्म° ) the meanest conduct.—**ऋणः**, **-ऋणिकः** [ अधमः अधमावस्थां प्राप्तः ऋणेन, ततः ठन् ] a debtor ( opp. उत्तमर्णः ) ( lit. reduced to a low position by his incurring debt ).—**भूतः-भूतकः** [ कर्म. ] a porter, groom, a servant of the lowest class, one of the 3 kinds of servants; उत्तमस्त्वायुधीयोत्र मध्यमस्तु कु-षीवलः। अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भूतः॥

**अधर** *a.* [ न ध्रियते; धृ-अच्, न. त. ] 1 Lower ( opp. उत्तर ), ( lit. not held up ); tending downwards; under, nether, downward; °वासः under garment Ki. 4. 38; cf. °अंबर Si. 1. 6; °ओष्ठ lower or nether lip, see below. ( In this sense अधर partakes of the character of a pronoun ).—2 Low, mean, vile; °उत्तरं See below; lower in quality, inferior.—3 Silenced, worsted, not able to speak; See हीन, हीनवादिन्.—4 Previous, preceding; as in अधरेद्युः, q. v.—**रः** The nether ( or sometimes the upper ) lip; a lip in general; °पत्रं Ku. 5. 27 leaf-like lower lip;

**विबाधरालक्तकः** M. 3. 5; **पक्विबाधरोष्ठी** Me. 82; **पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं** S. 1. 24; 1. 21, 3. 24; cf. अधरं खलु विबनामकं फलमाभ्यामिति भव्यमन्वयम् । लभतेऽधरविबदित्यदः पदमस्या रदनच्छदे वदत् ॥ N. 2. 24.—**रा** The nadir; ( अधोदिश् ) or the southern direction.—**रं** 1 The lower part ( of the body ); **पृष्ठवंशाधरे त्रिकं** Ak.—2 Pudendum Muliebre ( also m. ).—3 Address, speech ( opp. उत्तर ); statement, sometimes used for reply also.—**Comp.**—**उत्तर** *a.* 1. higher and lower, inferior and superior, worse and better; राज्ञः समक्षमेवावयोः व्यक्ति-र्भविष्यति M. 1; व्यत्यये कर्मणां साम्यं पूर्व-वचाधरोत्तरं Y. 1. 96. 2. former; prior and later; sooner and later; यश्चाधरोत्तरानर्थान् विगीतान्नावबुध्यते Ms. 8. 53. 3. in a contrary way, topsy-turvy, upside down ( the natural order of things being inverted ); श्रुतं भवद्भि-रधरोत्तरं S. 5 you have ( certainly ) learnt in a contrary way, i. e. to consider good as bad and *vice versa*; ( it might perhaps also mean “have you, i. e. the members of the King’s court, heard this mean or base reply ( अधरं च तदुत्तरं ); ( यदि न प्रणयेद्राजा दंडं ) स्वाम्यं च न स्यात्कस्मिंश्चित् प्रवर्तेता-धरोत्तरं Ms. 7. 21 ( अधरं = शूद्रादि, उत्तरं = प्रधानं ); अधर्मेण जितो धर्मः प्रवृत्तमधरोत्तरं Mb. 4. nearer and further. 5. question and answer.—**ओष्ठः** the lower lip, अंगुलिसंवृत °S. 3. 25; Me. 82. ( -ष्ठं ) the lower and upper lip.—**कंठः** the lower part of the neck.—**कायः** [ अधरं कायस्य ] the lower part of the body.—**पानं** kissing, lit. drinking the lower lip.—**मधु**, **-अमृतं** the nectar of the lips.—**स्वस्तिकं** the nadir.

**अधरीकृ** 8 U. , **अधरयति** Den. P. To surpass, excel, beat down, worst; शोकं किञ्चिदधरीकृत्य Dk. 6 lessening, forgetting; to defeat, vanquish; भवता धीरतयाऽधरीकृतः Ki. 2. 40, 6. 21; चरितैर्मुनीनधरयञ् शुचिभिः Ki. 6. 24 excelling; अधरीकृतसर्वस्वे-न अपत्यप्रेम्णा K. 25.

**अधरीभू** 1 P. To be worsted ( in a lawsuit ); to be invalidated Y. 2. 17.

**अधरीण** *a.* [ अधरे भवः अधर-ख ] 1 Lower.—2 Traduced, vilified, reproached; अधरीणः परिणस्यते A R. 1.

**अधरेद्युः** *ind.* [ अधरे दिने; अधर-एद्युस् ] 1 On a previous day.—2 The day before yesterday; the other day.

**अधरस्मात्**, **-रतः**, **-स्तात्**, **-रात्**, **-तात्**, **-रेण**

*ind.* Below, beneath, in the lower regions.

**अधरांच्** *a.* [ अधरां दक्षिणां दिशं अंच-ति क्तिप् ] Southward; tending downwards, to the nadir or lower region; tending to the south.—**ची** the southern direction.—**क्** *ind.* Beneath.

**अधराचीन-च्य** *a.* [ अधराचि भवः; अधराच्-ख यत् वा ] Tending downwards; situated in the region below; being downwards.

**अधर्मः** [ न. त. ] 1 Unrighteousness, irreligion, impiousness, wickedness, injustice; °दंडनं Ms. 8. 127 unjust punishment; अधर्मेण unjustly, in an improper way; यश्चाधर्मेण पृच्छति Ms. 2. 111; an unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; °चारिन् committing unjust or unrighteous deeds; so °आत्मन् of an irreligious spirit; तदा कथं °भीरुः S. 5; °मय full of wickedness or sin; for definitions &c. of धर्म and अधर्म See Tarka K. P. 19. ( धर्म and अधर्म are two of the 24 qualities mentioned in Nyāya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigration. )—2 N. of a Prajāpati or of an attendant of the sun.—**र्मा** Unrighteousness personified.—**र्म** Devoid of attributes, an epithet of ब्रह्मन्.—**Comp.**—**अस्तिकायः** the category of अधर्म, See अस्तिकाय.

**अधर्मिन्** *a.* Impious, wicked.

**अधर्म्य** *a.* 1 Wicked, impious.—2 Illegal, unlawful; पंचानां तु त्रयो ध-र्म्या द्वावधर्म्यौ स्मृताविह Ms. 3. 25.

**अधवा** [ अवियमानो धवो भर्ता यस्याः ] A widow.

**अधस्**, **अधः** *ind.* [ अधर-असि, अध-रशब्दस्थाने अध आदेशः P. V. 3. 39. ] 1 Below, down; पतत्यधो धाम विसारि सर्वतः Si. 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions or hell; व्यसन्यधोऽधो ब्रजति स्वर्गात्यव्यसनी मृतः Ms. 7. 53. ( According to the context अधः may have the sense of the nominative, °अंकुशः &c.; abla- tive, अधो वृक्षात् पतति; or locative, अधो गृहे शेते ).—2 Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen.; तरूणां ° S. 1. 14; rarely with abl. also; बाह्विं तु ततोप्यधः Hemachandra; ( when repeated ) lower and lower,



down and down; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; यात्यधो-धो ब्रजत्युच्चैर्नरः स्वैरेव कर्मभिः H. 2.48; अधोधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोत्रं Bh. 2. 10; from under, just below (with acc.); नवानधोऽधो बृहतः पयोधरात् Si. 1.4. In comp. with nouns अधः has the sense of (a) lower, under, as °भुवनं, °लोकः the lower world; °वासः or °अंशुकं an under-garment; or (b) the lower part; °कायः the lower part of the body; अधःकृ means to surpass, eclipse, overcome, vanquish, despise, scorn; तपः शरीरैः कठिनैरुपार्जितं तपस्विनां दूरमधश्चकार सा Ku. 5. 29; अधः कृताशेषांतःपुरेण K. 177; °कृत-कुसुमायुधं 179; Si. 1.35, 3.52; °कृतैनसः Si. 16.8 dispelled. —Comp. —अक्ष a. situated below the axle or car. (—क्षं) adv. below the car, under the axle. —अक्षजः [अक्षात् इन्द्रियाज्जायते इति अक्षजं प्रत्यक्षज्ञानं, तदधरं ग्राहकत्वाभावात् हीनं यस्य सः Tv.; अधःकृतं अक्षजं इन्द्रियज्ञानं येन Malli.] N. of Vishnu; other etymologies of the name are also found: (1) अधो न क्षीयते जातु यस्मात्तस्मादधोक्षजः; (2) यौरक्षं पृथिवी चाधस्तयोर्यस्मादजायत । मध्ये वैराजरूपेण ततोऽधोक्षज इष्यते॥ —अधस् See above. —उपासनं sexual intercourse. —अंगं, —द्वारं-मर्म the anus; Pudendum Muliebre. —करः the lower part of the hand (करभ). —करणं excelling, defeating, degradation; K. 202; so °क्रिया; सहते न जनोप्यधःक्रियां Ki. 2. 47 degradation, dishonour. —खननं undermining. —गतिः f., —गमनं-पातः 1. a downward fall or motion, descent; going downwards. 2. degradation, downfall, going to perdition or hell; मूलानामधोगतिः K. 41 (where °ति has both senses); °ति आयाति Pt. 1. 150 sinks, comes down (feels dishonoured); Ms. 3. 17; अराक्षितारमत्तारं नृपं विद्यादधोगतिं 8. 309 destined to go to hell. —गंतु m. one who digs downwards, a mouse. —गं-घं-टा [अधरात् अधस्तादाभ्यघंटेव तदाकारफलत्वात्] a plant Achyranthes Aspera (अपामार्ग). —चरः [अधः खनिन्वा चरति-अच्] 1. thief. 2. one who goes downwards. —जानु n. the lower part of the knee. (—ind.) below the knee. —जिह्विका [अल्पा जिह्वा जिह्विका, अधरा जिह्विका] the uvula (Mar. पडंजीम). —तलं the lower part or surface; शय्या°, खट्वा°. —दिश f. the lower region, the nadir; the southern direction. —दृष्टि a. casting a downward look; a posture in Yoga;

करणान्यवहिष्कृत्य स्थाणुवन्निश्चलात्मकः । आत्मानं हृदये ध्यायेत् नासाग्रन्यस्तलोचनः ॥ cf. also Ku. 3.47. (—टिः) a downward look. —पदं [अधोवृत्ति पदं, पादस्याधःस्थानं वा] the place under the foot, a lower place. —पातः= °गति q. v. above. —पुष्पी [अधोमुखानि पुष्पाणि यस्याः] N. of two plants अवाकपुष्पी (Pimpinella Anisum) and गोजिह्वा (Elephantopus Scaber). —प्रस्तरः a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon. —भक्तं [अधरं भक्तं यस्मात्] a dose of water, medicine &c. to be taken after meals &c. (भोजनांते पीयमानं जलादिकं). —भागः 1. the lower part (of the body); पूर्वभागो गुरुः पुंसा-मधोभागस्तु योषितां Susr. 2. the lower part of any thing, the region below, down below; व्यवस्थितं किंचित्पुरमालो-कितं Pt. 1. situated down below, See पाताल. —भूः f. lower ground, land at the foot of a hill. —मुख-वदन a. having the face downwards; °खी तिष्ठति; °खैः पत्रिभिः R. 3. 57. 2. head-long, precipitate, flying downwards. 3. upside down, topsy-turvy. (—खः) N. of Vishnu. (—खा-खी) N. of a plant गोजिह्वा Premna Esculenta. (—खं) (नक्षत्रं) 1. flying downwards, having a downward motion; these nakshatras are: मूलाश्लेषा कुत्तिका च विशाखा भरणी तथा । मघा पूर्वाषाढा चैव अधोमुखगणः स्मृतः ॥ Jyotisha. 2. N. of a hell. —यंत्रं a still. —रक्तपित्तं discharge of blood from the anus and urethra. —राम a. [अधोभागे रामः शुक्लः, दृष्टितर्पकत्वात् तस्य रामत्वं] having a white colour or white marks on the lower part of the body (said of a goat) —लंबः 1. a plummet. 2. a perpendicular. 3. the lower world. —वर्चस् a. strong in the lower regions; whose lustre penetrates downwards. —वशः Pudendum Muliebre. —वायुः [अधो-गामी वायुः शाक. तं.] breaking wind, flatulency. —शय-य्य a. sleeping on the ground. (—य्या) sleeping on the ground; अग्निधनं भैक्षचर्यामधःशय्यां गुरो-हितम् । आसमावर्तनात् कुर्यात्कृतोपनयनो द्विजः ॥ Ms. 2. 108. —शिरस् a. =मुख. (—n.) N. of a hell. —स्थ, —स्थित a. situated below. —स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधोपहासः [अधः अधोभागस्य योन्याः उपहासः छांदसः संधिः, स्त्रीणामधोभागस्य उप-हसनं Tv.] Ved. Sexual intercourse.

अधस्तन a. (नी f.) [अधोभवः अधस्-टच् तुट्च] 1 Lower, situated beneath. —2 Prior, previous.

अधस्तरा(मा) म् ind. [अतिशयेनाधः] Very low.

अधस्तात् adv. or prep. [अधर-अ-स्ताति, अध् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39-40.] Down, below, under, beneath, under-neath &c. (with gen.), See अधः; अधस्तात्रोपदध्याच्च Ms. 4. 54; धर्मे-ण गमनमूर्ध्वं गमनमधस्ताद्भवत्यधर्मेण Sānkhya K; °तादागतः Pt. 3.; तस्या-धस्ताद्वयमपि रतास्तेषु पर्णोदजेषु U. 2. 25; यस्य सर्वमेवाधस्तादतं K. 289 gone to hell.

अधामार्गवः [न धीयते अधाः, तादृशं मार्गं वाति वा-क Tv.] =अपामार्ग q. v.

अधारणक a. [न. त.] Not profitable; °कं ममैतत्स्थानं Pt. 2.

अधिः [आधीयते दुःखमनेन आधा किं वा पृ. ऋस्वः] 1 Mental pain or agony. See आधिः—2 A woman in her courses. (=अवि.) —ind. 1 (As a prefix to verbs) over, above; (अधिकार); °स्था to stand over; °कृ to place over or at the head of; °रुह् to grow over or above; over and above, besides, in addition (अधिक्य); fully, completely (अतिशय, विशेष), to get something in addition to another; अधिगत्य जगत्यधीश्वरात् having obtained fully, अधि intensifying the meaning of the root; इतो वा सातिमीमहे दिवो वा पार्थिवादधि Rv. 1.6. 10; (अधोमहे आधिक्येन याचामहे). —2 (As a separable adverb) Over, above, from above (mostly Vedic); षष्टिर्वीरासो अधि षट् Rv. 7.18. 14. —3 (As a preposition) with acc. (a) Above, over, upon, in (उपरि); यं दंतमधिजायते नाडी तं दंत-मुद्धरेत् Susr. अध्यधि just above; लोकानु-पर्यपर्यास्तेऽधोऽधोऽध्यधि च माधवः Bopadeva; with gen. also; ये नाकस्या-धि रोचने दिवि Rv. 1.19.6 above the sun; °विदपि Si. 7. 35; °त्वत् 7. 41; °रजनि 52 at night. (b) With reference to, concerning, in the case of, on the subject of (अधिकृत्य) (mostly in adverbial compounds in this sense); हरौ इति अधिहरि; so अधिस्त्रि; कृष्णमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता कथा अधिकृष्णं; so °ज्योतिषं, °लोकं, °दैवं, °दैवतं treating of stars &c.; °पुरंस्त्रि Si. 6. 32 in the case of women. (c) (With abl.) Just over, more than (अधिक); सत्त्वादधि महानात्मा Kath. ; अविदितादधि Ken. (d) (With loc.) Over, on or upon, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something) (ऐश्वर्य); अधिरीश्वरे P. I. 4. 97; अधि भुवि रामः P. II. 3.9 Sk. Rāma rules over the earth; the country ruled over may be used with loc. of 'ruler'; अधि रामे भूः ibid; प्रहारवर्म-



प्यधि विदेहा जाता: Dk. 77 subject to, under the government of, become the property or possession of (अधि denoting स्वत्व in this case); under, inferior to (हीन); अधि हरौ सुरा: (Bopadeva) the gods are under Hari. -4 (As first member of Tatpuruṣa compounds) (a) Chief, supreme, principal, presiding; °देवता presiding deity; °राज: supreme or sovereign ruler; °पति: supreme lord &c. (b) Redundant, superfluous (growing over another); °दंत:=अध्या-रूढ: (दंतस्योपरि जातः) दंत: P. VI. 2. 188. (c) Over, excessive; °अधिक्षेप: high censure. According to G. M. अधि has these senses: अधिरध्ययनैर्धर्य-वशित्वस्मरणाधिके । e.g.; उपाध्यायादधीते; इडो-अध्ययनार्थकत्वस्य अधियोतकः; अधिपति: (ऐ-धर्ये); अधीन: (वशित्वे) अधिगत: इनं; मातु-रध्येति (स्मरणे); अधिकं (अधिके). In the Veda अधि is supposed by B. and R. to have the senses of 'out of', 'from', 'of', 'among', 'before', 'beforehand', 'for', 'in favor of', 'in', 'at'.

**अधिक** a. [ abbreviation of अध्या-रूढ: अध्यारूढशब्दात् कन् उत्तरपदलोपश्च P. V. 2. 73 ]. 1 More, additional, greater (opp. ऊन or सम); तदस्मिन्न-धिकं P. V. 2. 45. (In comp. with numerals) plus, greater by; अष्टाधि-कं शतं 100 plus 8 = 108; चत्वारिंशतो-ऽधिका: = °चत्वारिंशा: more than 40; न-वाधिकां नवति R. 3. 69; एकाधिकं हरेज्ज्ये-ष्ठ: Ms. 9. 117. -2 (a) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr.; श्वास: प्रमाणाधिक: S. 1. 30 more than the usual measure. (b) Inordinate, grown, increased, be- come greater; abounding in, full of; strong in; °क्रोध R. 12. 90; वयोऽधिक: Ms. 4. 141 senior in years; शिशुर-धिकवया: Ve. 3. 30 old, advanced in years; भवनेषु रसाधिकेषु पूर्वं S. 7. 20; करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकं K. 2; रसाधिके मनसि Si. 17. 48 abounding in. -3 (a) More, greater, stronger, mightier, more violent or intense; अधिकां कुरु देवि गुरुभक्तिं K. 62; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker; पुमान्पुंसोऽधिके शुके स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रिया: Ms. 3. 49; अधिकं मेनिरे विष्णुं Rām.; अधिकं मित्रं Pt. 2; यवीयान्गुणतोऽधिक: Ms. 11. 186, 9. 154. (b) Superior to, better than; higher

than (with abl. or in comp.); प्रमाणाद-धिकस्यापि मत्तदन्तिन: Pt. 1. 327; सेनाशते-भ्योऽधिका बुद्धि: Mu. 1. 25 surpass- ing, more than a match for &c.; विधेरधिकसंभार: R. 15. 62 more than what was sanctioned by rules; तप-स्विभ्योऽधिको योगी Bg. 6. 46; ब्रह्म प्र-दानेभ्योऽधिकं Y. 1. 212; अन्वाधिको राजा H. 3. 84 strong in cavalry; धनधान्याधिको वैश्य: H. 4. 21 excels in, is superior by reason of; लोकाधिकं तेज: Mu. 4. 10 superior to; some- times with gen.; पंचदशानां भ्रातृणामधि-को गुणै: K. 136. -4 Later, sub-sequent, further than (of time); राजन्यबंधोर्द्वाविंशे (केशांतो विधीयते), वै-श्यस्य द्व्यधिके तत: Ms. 2. 65 2 years later i.e. in the 24th year; sometimes with gen.; ममाधिका वा तुल्या वा Rām. -5 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar (असाधारण); विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधि-कं Bh. 2. 20 superior or uncommon form or beauty; धर्मो हि तेषामधिको वि-शेष: H. Pr. 25; ईज्याध्ययनदानानि वैश्यस्य क्षत्रियस्य च । प्रतिग्रहोऽधिको विप्रे याजनाध्यापने तथा ॥ Y. 1. 118; some- times used in the comparative in the above senses; क्लेशाधिकतरस्तेषां Bg. 12. 5; °तरमिदानीं राजते राजलक्ष्मी: V. 5. 22; स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानं S. 7. -6 Redundant, superfluous; °अंग having a redundant limb; नोद्वहेत्कपिलां कन्यां नाधिकांगीं न रोगिणीं Ms. 3. 8. -7 Inter- calated, intercalary (as a month &c.) -8 Inferior, secondary. -कं 1 Surplus, excess, more; लभोऽधिकं फलं Ak. -2 Abundance, redundancy, superfluity. -3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole; आश्रयाश्रयिणोरेकस्याधिक्येऽधि-कमुच्यते । किमधिकमस्य ब्रूमो महिमानं वारिधेर्ह-रिर्यत्र । अज्ञात एव शेते कुक्षौ निक्षिप्य भुवनानि ॥ अत्र आश्रयस्याधिक्यं । युगांतकालप्रतिसंहता-त्मनो जगति यस्यां सविकाशमासत । तनौ ममुस्तत्र न कैटभद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभृता मुदः ॥ S. D; महतोऽयन्महीयांसावाश्रिताश्रयोः क्रमात् । आश्रया-श्रयिणौ स्यातां तनुत्वेऽप्यधिकं तु तत् ॥ K. P. 10. -adv. 1 More, in a greater degree; स राज्ञं गुरुणा दत्तं प्रतिपद्याधिकं बभौ R. 4. 1 shone the more; 3. 18; यस्मिन्नेवाधिकं चक्षुरारोपयति पार्थिव: Pt. 1. 243; oft. in comp.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा S. 1. 20; सु-रभि Me. 21. -2 Exceedingly, too much. -Comp. -अंग a. (गी f.) hav- ing a redundant limb. (-गं) [अधि-कोऽगात्] a sash, girdle or belt worn over the mail coat. -अधिक a. more and more, out-doing one another.

-अर्थ a. exaggerated; °वचनं exag-geration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure); कृत्यैरधिकार्थवचने P. II. 1. 33; (°नं = स्तुतिर्निदाफलकमर्थवादवचनं; e.g. वातच्छेद्यं तृणं i.e. so light and weak; काकपेया नदी so deep and full). -ऋद्धि a. abundant, prosperous. R. 19. 5. -तिथिः, f. -दिनं, दिवसः an intercalated day. -दंत:=अधिदंतः. -मांसार्मन्=अधिमांस q. v. -वाक्योक्तिः f. exaggeration, hyperbole. -षाष्टिक-साप्ततिक a. con- taining or costing more than 60 or 70.

**अधिकाम** a. [अधिकः कामो यस्य] Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. -मः [कर्म.] Strong desire.

**अधिक** 8U. 1 To authorize, qualify for the discharge of some duty; be entitled to, have a right to; नैवा-ध्यकारिष्महि वेदवृत्ते Bk. 2. 34; गुणाः प्रियत्वेधिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 merits are calculated to produce lik- ing, not mere intimacy. -2 To place at the head of, appoint, set; पांडवेन ह्यहं तात अश्वेष्वधिकृतः पुरा Mb.; दृप्तविनयाधि-कृतः R. 9. 62 appointed to humble the proud; शिथिलीकृतेऽधिकृतकृत्यविधौ Ki. 6. 30 set or appointed to duty; देवाः प्रसह्य तमधिकुर्युः Mv. 2 set on, incite or appoint as their chief. -3 To aim at, allude or refer to, make the subject of; अधिकृत्य कृते ग्रंथे P. IV. 3. 87; किराता जुनौ अधिकृत्य कृतं काव्यं किराता जुनीयम् Sk.; नाटकं प्रयोगेण अधि-क्रियताम् S. 1 should be made the subject of representation, should be represented on the stage. -4 To be used as the head or governing rule; समर्थानां प्रथमाद्वा P. IV. 1. 82; इदं पदत्रयमधिक्रियते Sk. -5 To superintend, be at the head. -6 (A.) To bear, endure or over- power, be superior to; शत्रुमधिकुरुते Sk.; अधिकं न यं हरिः Bk. 8. 20. -7 To feel, enjoy; भवादृशाश्वेदधिकुर्वते रतिं निराश्रया हंत हता मनस्विता Ki. 1. 43. -8 To refrain or desist from.

**अधिकरणं** [कृ-ल्युट्] 1 Placing at the head of, appointing &c. -2 Re- lation, reference, connection; रामा-धिकरणाः कथाः Rām. referring to. -3 (In gram.) Agreement, concord, gov- ernment or grammatical relation (as of subject and predicate &c.); तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42 having the members (of the com- pound) in the same relation or apposition; समानाधिकरणो or व्यधिक-



रणो बहुव्रीहिः; पीतांबरः, चक्रपाणिः &c.-4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum; ज्ञानाधिकरणं आत्मा T. S. the soul is the substratum of knowledge. -5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case; आधारोऽधिकरणं P. I. 4.45; कर्तृकर्मव्यवहितमसाक्षाद्धारयत् क्रियाम्। उपकुर्वत् क्रियासिद्धौ शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ Hari; as गेहे स्थाल्यामन्नं पचति.-6 A topic, subject; section, article or paragraph; a complete argument treating of one subject; the Sûtras of Vyâsa and Jaimini are divided into Adhyâyas, the Adhyâyas into Pâdas and the Pâdas into Adhikaraṇas or sections. (According to the Mīmāṃsakas a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members:—विषय the subject or matter to be explained, विशय or संशय the doubt or question arising upon that matter, पूर्वपक्ष the first side or *prima facie* argument concerning it, उत्तर or उत्तरपक्ष or सिद्धांत the answer or demonstrated conclusion, and संगति pertinency or relevancy, or (according to others निर्णय the final conclusion); विषयो विशयश्चैव पूर्वपक्षस्तथोत्तरं। निर्णयश्चेति सिद्धांतः शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ The Vedântins put संगति in the 3rd place, and सिद्धांत last; तत्र एकैकमधिकरणं पंचावयवं, विषयः संदेहः संगतिः पूर्वपक्षः सिद्धांतश्च. Generally speaking, the five members may be taken to be विषय, संशय, पूर्वपक्ष, उत्तरपक्ष and सिद्धांत or रादांत). -7 Court of justice, court, tribunal; स्वान्दोषान् कथयन्ति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 3; °रणे च साधनं Dk. 40.-8 Stuff, material; विप्रतिषिद्धं चानाधिकरणवाचि P. II. 4. 13 (अद्रव्यवाचि); °एतावत्त्वे च 15 fixed number of things, as दश दंतोष्ठाः Sk.-9 A claim.-10 Supremacy. -णी One who superintends.-Comp. -भोजकः a judge, Mk. 9. -मंडपः court or hall of justice Mk. 9. -विचालः [ अधिकरणस्य विचालः अन्यथाकरणं] changing the quantity of any thing, increasing or decreasing it so many times; °विचाले च P. V. 3.43; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने संख्याया धा स्यात्; एकं राशिं पंचधा कुरु Sk.-सिद्धांतः a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकराणिकः [ अधिकरणं आश्रयतया अस्यस्य ठन् ] 1 A judge, magistrate; Mk. 9. -2 A government official.

अधिकरण्यं Authority, power.

अधिकर्मन् n [ अधिकं कर्म ] 1 A higher or superior act. -2 Superintendence.

-m. One who is charged with superintendence.-Comp. -करः, -कृत् a sort of servant, overseer of workmen. -कृतः [ अधिकर्म कृतं येन निष्ठांतस्य परनिपातः ] one appointed to superintend an institution or establishment; सर्वेष्वधिकृतो यः स्यात् कुटुंबस्य तथोपरि। सोऽधिकर्मकृतो ज्ञेयः स च कौटुंबिकः स्मृतः ॥ In families he is the head or *paterfamilias*.

अधिकर्मिकः [ अधिकृत्य कर्मणे अलं, अधिकर्म ठन् ] The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकारः 1 Superintendence, watching over; स्त्रीषु कष्टोधिकारः V. 3. 1; यः पौरवेण राजा धर्माधिकारे नियुक्तः S. 1 superintendence of religious matters. -2 Duty, office, charge; power, post of authority; authority; निर्णयाधिकारे ब्रवीमि M. 1 I say this in the capacity of a judge; अविश्रामोऽयं लोकतन्त्राधिकारः S. 5; द्वीपिनस्तांबूलाधिकारो दत्तः Pt. 1, V. 2. 1; अर्थ° administration of pecuniary matters; स्वाधिकारात् प्रमत्तः Me. 1; अधिकारे मम पुत्रको नियुक्तः M. 5; यः सर्वाधिकारे नियुक्तः प्रधानमंत्री सकरोतु, अनुजीविना परं चर्चानं कर्तव्या H. 2; शिल्पाधिकारे योग्येयं दारिका M. 1 fit to be initiated into the fine arts.-3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction, rule; स्वाधिकारभूमौ वर्तिष्यते S. 7 seat of government or jurisdiction; खेदं निरूप्य S. 5. -4 Position, dignity, rank; हुताधिकारां मलिनां Y. 1. 70 deprived of the position or rights or privileges of a wife. -5 (a) Right, authority, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession; अधिकारः फले स्वाम्यमाधिकारी च तत्प्रभुः S. D. 296; वत्सेऽधिकारः स्थितः Mv. 4. 38 it now belongs to the child. (b) Qualification or authority to perform certain specified duties, civil, sacrificial, religious &c.; as the अधिकार of a king to rule and protect, of a Brâhmaṇa to sacrifice, of a Vaisya to till or trade &c.; शूद्रोऽधिकारहीनोऽपि Y. 3. 262; with loc.; निषेकादिश्मशानांतो मन्त्रैर्यस्योदितो विधिः। तस्य शास्त्रेऽधिकारोऽस्मिन् ज्ञेयो नान्यस्य कस्यचित् Ms. 2.16; श्राद्धाधिकारसंपदस्तु इति भवन्तो ब्रुवंतु (repeated in Śrâddha ceremonies). -6 Prerogative of a king. -7 Effort, exertion; कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा

फलेषु कदाचन Bg. 2. 47 your business is with action alone &c. -8 Relation, reference; कथा विचित्राः पृथानाधिकाराः Mb. -9 Place = अधिकरण; महत्त्वलु पुरुषाधिकारं ज्ञेयतिः M. 1. -10 A topic, paragraph or section; प्रायश्चित्त° Mit.; See अधिकरण.-11 Counting, enumeration, occasion for counting; संसत्सु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3.51 (गणनाप्रस्तावे). -12 (In gram.) A head or governing rule, which exerts a directing or governing influence over other rules; e. g. सर्वस्य द्वे P. VIII. 1. 1; IV. 1. 82-3; तत्पुरुषः II. 1. 22; अधिकारोऽयं Sk. (This अधिकार is of three kinds: सिंहावलोकितं चैव मंडूकमुतमेव च। गंगाप्रवाहवच्चापि अधिकारस्त्रिधा मतः ॥.) -Comp. -विधिः determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts; as राजा राजसूयेन यजेत्. -स्थ-आढ्य a. possessed of authority, invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् a. [अस्त्यर्थे इनि मनुप् वा] 1 Possessed of authority, having power; निस्पृहो नाधिकारी स्यात् Pt. 1. 164; संधिविग्रहकार्यं, कार्यं H. 3. -2 Entitled to, having a right to; सर्वे स्युरधिकारिणः; so उत्तराधिकारिन् heir; धनग्रहण° &c; तपस्यनधिकारित्वात् R. 15. 51 not qualified or authorised. -3 Belonging to, owned by. -4 Fit for. -m. (री-वान्) 1 An official, officer; न निष्प्रयोजनं अधिकारवंतः प्रभुभिराहूयन्ते Mu. 3; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor. -2 A rightful claimant, proprietor, master, owner. -3 One qualified to sacrifice or perform sacred works. -4 Man as the lord of creation. -5 One well versed in the Vedânta.

अधिकारिता-त्वं Authority, rightful claim, qualification &c.

अधिकृत p. p. [ कृ-क्त ] Authorised, appointed &c; one possessed of authorised qualification, &c.; राजाधिकृतो विद्वान् ब्राह्मणः Ms. 8. 11; पात्राणि नाद्वेऽधिकृताः. -तः An officer, official, functionary, superintendent, head, one in charge of any thing; संभावना ह्यधिकृतस्य तनोति तेजः Ki. 6. 46; प्रासाद° Mu. 3; Pt. 1. 424; राष्ट्र° Y. 1. 337.

अधिकृतिः f. Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य ind. With reference to, regarding, concerning; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2 I refer to, speak of, Sakun-



talā ; 3. 4 ; R. 11. 62. See अधि-  
कृ above.

**अधिक्रम** 1 U. To ascend, mount  
upon. -2 To attack, scale.

**अधिक्रमः, -क्रमणं** An attack, inva-  
sion.

**अधिक्षिप्** *m.* [अधिक्षि भवे कर्तरि वा क्तिप्  
तृक्च Tv.] Decay or one that causes  
decay ; a lord or ruler ( ? )

**अधिक्षिप्** 6 P. 1 To insult, abuse,  
aspere, vilify, traduce, censure ; किं  
मां संभृतदोषैरधिक्षिपथ *S.* 5 heap ac-  
cusations on me ; नृपतावधिक्षिपति शौरिं  
*Si.* 15. 44 ; न मे पादरजसा तुल्य  
इत्यधिक्षिप्तः *M.* 1. -2 To throw or  
lay upon, bespatter. -3 To superin-  
duce (disease). -4 To surpass.

**अधिक्षेपः** 1 Abuse, insulting, insult ;  
प्रज्ञा° *Dk.* 52 insult to, reflection on,  
the understanding ; भवत्यधिक्षेप इवानु-  
शासनं *Ki.* 1. 28. -2 Laying upon, fix-  
ing ; throwing. -3 Dismissal.

**अधिगम्** 1 P. 1 (a) To acquire, obtain,  
get, attain, secure ; आज्ञाकरत्वमधिगम्य  
*V.* 3. 19 ; अधिगच्छति माहिमानं चंद्रोपि  
निशापरिगृहीतः *M.* 1. 13 ; भर्तारमधिग-  
च्छेत् *Ms.* 9. 91 marry ; श्रेयांसि सर्वा-  
ण्यधिगम्यस्ते *R.* 5. 34. (b) To  
find, meet with, fall in with, see,  
discover. (c) To accomplish ; अर्थं  
संप्रातिबंधं प्रभुरधिगतुं सहायवानेव *M.* 1. 9 ;  
न मे बुद्धिर्निश्चयमधिगच्छति *Mu.* 5 is  
not able to decide ; for (a) see also  
*Ms.* 2. 218 ; *Bg.* 2. 64, *R.* 2. 66.  
-2 To approach, reach, go towards  
or near ; गुणालयोप्यसन्मन्त्री नृपतिर्नाधि-  
गम्यते *Pt.* 1. 384 ; तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति  
does not reach or go to the end. -3  
To study, learn ; know ; तेभ्योऽधिगतुं  
निगमांतविद्यां *U.* 2. 3 ; श्रुतमप्यधिगम्य  
*Ki.* 2. 41 ; 6. 38 ; *Ms.* 7. 39 ; 12. 109 ;  
*Y.* 1. 99, *Bk.* 7. 37. -4 To cohabit with.

**अधिगत** *p. p.* 1 Acquired, obtained  
&c ; परमार्थान्पांडितान्मावमंस्थाः *Bh.* 2.  
17. -2 Studied, known, learnt,  
mastered ; किमित्येवं पृच्छस्यनधिगत-  
मायण इव *U.* 6. 30.

**अधिगमः-मनं** 1 Acquisition, obtain-  
ing, getting, finding &c. ; दुरधि-  
गमः परभागः *Pt.* 5. 34 ; वंशस्थितेरधि-  
गमात् *V.* 5. 15 ; दाराधिगमनं *Ms.* 1. 112  
marriage. -2 Mastery, study, know-  
ledge ; असच्छास्त्राधिगमनं *Ms.* 11. 66.  
-3 Mercantile return, profit ; acquir-  
ing property ; निध्यादेः प्राप्तिः *Mit.* or धन-  
प्राप्तिः ; स्थापयति तु यां वृद्धिं स तत्राधि-

गमं प्रति *Ms.* 8. 157. -4 Acceptance.  
-5 Intercourse.

**अधिगम्य, -गमनीय, -गंतव्य** *pot. p.*  
Attainable &c.

**अधिगंतु** *a.* [ गम्-तृच् ] One who  
attains or acquires.

**अधिगव** *a. or adv.* [ गवि इत्यधिगवं  
अव्ययी-स. ] Found in or derived from  
a cow ; स्वादीयो यदधिगवं क्षीरं.

**अधिगुण** *a.* [अधिका गुण यस्य] 1 Pos-  
sessing superior qualities, worthy,  
meritorious ; याज्या मोघा वरमधिगुणे  
नाधमे लब्धकामा *Me.* 6. -2 [ अधिगतो  
गुणो ज्या येन ] well strung (as a bow) ;  
° शरासनं जनाः *Ki.* 12. 14. -णः A su-  
perior or eminent merit.

**अधिचर्** 1 P. To walk or move  
over or on something.

**अधिचरणं** Act of walking over  
something.

**अधिजननं** Birth ; मातुरग्रेऽधिजननं  
*Ms.* 2. 169.

**अधिजिह्वः** [ अधिका जिह्वा यस्य ] A  
serpent ( who has a forked tongue ).  
This arose from the attempt of the  
serpents to lick the nectar placed  
on a bed of Kusa grass, the sharp  
points of which pricked the tongue  
and split it into two. -ह्वा-जिह्वि-  
का [ अधिरूढा जिह्वा, स्वार्थे कन् ] 1 The  
uvula. -2 A sort of swelling of the  
tongue or epiglottis.

**अधिज्य** *a.* [ अध्यारूढा ज्या यत्र, अ-  
धिगतं ज्यां वा ] Having the bow-string  
stretched, well strung (as a bow).  
-Comp. -धन्वन्-कार्मुक *a.* having the  
bow strung ; त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके  
*S.* 1. 6.

**अधिज्यता** 1 The state of being  
strung ; तां नी to string ; *R.* 11. 14.

**अधित्यका** [ अधि-त्यक्न् P. V.  
2. 34 ; पर्वतस्य आरूढस्थलमधित्यका *Sk.* ]  
A table-land, highland ; स्थाणुं तपस्यंत-  
मधित्यकायां *Ku.* 3. 17 ; अधित्यकायामिव  
धातुमय्यां *R.* 2. 29.

**अधिदंडनेतृ** *m.* N. of Yama.

**अधिदंतः** [ अध्यारूढो दंतः ] A re-  
dundant tooth growing over another.

**अधिदार्व** *a.* Wooden.

**अधिदीधिति** *a.* Of superior or  
transcendental lustre ; *Si.* 1. 24.

**अधिदेवः-वता** [ अधिष्ठाता-त्री देवः देव-  
ता वा ] 1 A presiding or tutelary deity ;  
ययाचे पादुके पश्चात्कर्तुं राज्याधिदेवते *R.*  
12. 17 ; 13. 68 ; 16. 9 ; *Bv.* 3. 3 ; सा

रामणीयकनिधेरधिदेवता वा *Māl.* 1. 21.  
( The eleven organs of sense are  
said to have each a presiding deity :  
श्रोत्रस्य दिक्, त्वचो वातः, नेत्रस्य अर्कः,  
रसनाया वरुणः, घ्राणस्य अश्विनौ, वागिन्द्रियस्य  
वह्निः, हस्तस्य इंद्रः, पादस्य उपेन्द्रः, पायोः मित्रः,  
उपस्थस्य प्रजापतिः, मनसः चंद्रश्च. -2 [ अधिकृतो  
देवो येन गुणातिशयात् ] The supreme or  
highest god, Almighty.

**अधिदेवनं** Gambling table, board  
for gambling ( अधि उपरि दीव्यते यत्र. )

**अधिदैवं-दैवतं** [ अधिष्ठातृ दैवं-दैवतं वा ]  
1 The presiding god or deity ; अधिदैवं  
किमुच्यते *Bg.* 8. 1, 4, 7. 30 ; शिवाधिदै-  
वतं ध्यायेत् वह्निप्रत्यधिदैवतं ; तमभिनंदं-  
ति...यः अधिदैवतमिव स्तौति *K.* 109.  
-2 The supreme deity or the divine  
agent operating in material objects.

**अधिनाथः** [ अधिको नाथः ] The  
Supreme lord.

**अधिनी** 1 P. To lead away from ;  
to enhance, increase.

**अधिनायः** [ नी- घञ्, -अधिनीयते वायुना ]  
Fragrance, odour.

**अधिनिर्णिज्** *a.* Veiled.

**अधिपः** [ अधिपाति, अधि-पा-क् ] A  
lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head ;  
अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते *R.* 2. 1 ; most-  
ly in comp ; नराधिपः lord of men,  
king ; गज° a lordly elephant &c.

**अधिपतिः** [ अधिकः पतिः ] 1 = अधि-  
पः. -2 A part of the head where the  
wound proves immediately fatal ;  
( मस्तकाभ्यंतरोपरिष्ठात् शिरासंधिसन्निपातो रोमा-  
वर्तोधिपतिः, तत्रापि सद्यो मरणम् *Susr.* )

**अधिपत्नी** *Ved.* A female ruler,  
mistress ( स्वामिनी ).

**अधिपाः** [ अधिपाति-पा क्तिप् ] *Ved.*  
A king, ruler, lord.

**अधिपांशुल** *a.* Dusty from above.

**अधिपु ( पू ) रुषः** [ अधिकः पु-पू-  
रुषः ] The Supreme Being.

**अधिपेषणं** [ पिष्-ल्युट् ] Pounding  
or grinding upon, serving to pound  
or grind upon.

**अधिप्रज** *a.* [ अधिका प्रजा यस्य ]  
Having many children (as a man,  
woman &c.) -जं *adv.* [ प्रजामधिकृत्य ]  
Regarding creation ( of the world )  
as a means of preserving the world.

**अधिप्रष्टियुगं** [ प्रष्टौ निहितं युगं ] A  
yoke laid on the प्रष्टि or foremost of  
the three horses, used on certain  
sacrificial occasions. -गः The fourth  
horse thus attached(?)



**अधिवलं** An interlocution of high words in mutual defiance; S. D. 526.

**अधिभूः** [अधिभवति स्वामीभवति; भू-क्विप्] A master, superior; foremost; राक्षसानामधिभुवि Mv. 6. 47; रघूनामधिभुवा 56.

**अधिभूतं** [अधिष्ठायिभूतं or भूतं प्राणिमात्रमधिकृत्य वर्तमानं] The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all-pervading influence; the whole inanimate creation; अधिभूतं च किं प्रोक्तं Bg. 8. 1; अधिभूतं क्षरो भावः 8. 4 'अधिभूत is all perishable things.'

**अधिभोजनं** [अधिकं भोजनं] 1 Excess in eating.-2 [अधिकं भोजनं धनं मूल्यं वा यस्य] Very costly or valuable; दश वस्त्राधिभोजना Rv. 6. 47. 23; a supplementary or additional gift (?).

**अधिमंथः** [अधिकं मथ्यते अनेन; मंथ-करणे घञ्] 1 Severe ophthalmia; उत्पाटयत इवात्यर्थं नेत्रं निर्मथ्यते तथा । शिरसोर्ध्वं तु तं विद्यादधिमंथं स्वलक्षणैः.-2 = अधिमंथनं.

**अधिमंथनं** [मंथ-भावे करणे वा ल्युट्] Rubbing together for producing fire; suitable for such friction (as wood).

**अधिमंथित a.** [अधिमंथोऽस्य संजातः इतच्] Suffering from eye-disease.

**अधिमांसः** [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of disease in the white of the eye, a sort of cancer or protuberance of flesh; विस्तीर्णं मुदु बहुलं यकृत्प्रकाशं श्यावं वा तदधिमांसजार्मं विद्यात् Susr.

**अधिमांसकः** [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of cancer in the back of the gums; हनूस्थे पश्चिमे दंते महाशोथो महारुजः । लालास्त्रावी (कालास्त्रार्थी) कफकृतो विज्ञेयः सोऽधिमांसकः Susr.

**अधिमात्र a.** [अधिका मात्रा यस्य] Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.-त्रं On the subject of prosody.

**अधिमासः** [अधिको रविमासात् अतिरिक्तः शुक्लप्रतिपदादिदर्शान्त्रो मासः] An intercalary (lunar) month.

**अधिमुक्तिः** f. Trust, confidence.

**अधिमुह्यः** N. of Buddha in one of his 34 former births.

**अधियज्ञ a.** Pertaining to a sacrifice; °ज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेत् Ms. 6. 83. -ज्ञः Principal sacrifice; the agency effecting or causing such sacrifice; °ज्ञोहमेवात्र देहे देहभृतां वर Bg. 8. 4 the अधियज्ञ is I myself in this body (i. e. Krishna); अत्रास्मिन्देहे अंतर्यामित्वेन स्थितोहमधियज्ञः यज्ञादिकर्मप्रवर्तकस्तत्फलदाता चेति श्रीधरः.-ज्ञं adv. On the subject of sacrifices; so अधियाग.

**अधियांग =** अधिकांग, q. v.

**अधियोगः** [अधिको योगः] An auspicious conjunction of stars for departure, expedition &c. (ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धो यात्रिकशुभयोगः); योगे क्षेममथाधियोगगमने क्षेमं रिपूणां वधः Muhūrta.

**अधियोधः** [आधिक्येन युध्यते; युध्-अच्] The foremost hero or warrior (in fighting); न हि कोपपरीतानि हर्षवीर्योत्सुकानि च । भवन्ति अधियोधानां मुखानि निहते पतौ Rām.

**अधिरज्जु a.** Ved. [अधिगता रज्जुर्येन] Fastening, fettering.

**अधिरथ a.** [अध्यारूढो रथं रथिनं वा] Being on or over a car. -थः 1 A charioteer, driver. -2 N. of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karna. -थं Ved. A cart-load.

**अधिराज् m, -जः** [अधिराजते; राज्-क्विप्, राजन्-टच् वा] A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor; प्रायोपविष्टो गंगायामनादृत्याधिराद श्रियं Bhâg.; अद्यास्तमेतु भुवनेष्वधिराजशब्दः U. 6. 16; king, head, lord (of men, animals &c.); हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so मृग°, नाग° &c.

**अधिराज्यं-ष्टं** [अधिकृतं राज्यं राष्ट्रं अत्र] 1 Imperial or sovereign sway, supremacy, sole sovereignty, imperial dignity, an empire. -2 N. of a country.

**अधिरुक्म a.** [अधिगतं रुक्मं आभरणं येन] Having ornaments (of gold &c.).

**अधिरुह् 1 P. 1** To ascend, mount (a throne, hill &c.); go up to, find access to, sit in or on (acc.); पादाहृतं यदुत्थाय मूर्धनमधिरोहति Si. 2. 46; पुराधिरुहः शयनं महाधनं Ki. 1. 38. lying on; तुरगाधिरुहं R. 7. 37 riding a horse; 12. 104; बंधुजनाधिरुहैर्गजानां वृद्धैः Ku. 7. 52 mounted or seated on; योगाधिरुहाः R. 13. 52; engaged or lost in contemplation; so Pt. 1; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68 bear or acquire; प्रतिज्ञां° enter on; कीर्तिर्द्यामधिरोहति Si. 2. 52.; सर्वमनोरथानामग्रमिवाधिरुहा K. 158 mounted on the summit or pinnacle; त्वां धूरियं योग्यतयाधिरुहा Ki. 3. 50 this responsibility lies on your shoulders.-2 To string; अधिरोहति गांडीवं महेषौ Ki. 13. 16.-3 (Intran.) To rise or grow over or above.-Caus. [रोह-(प) यति] 1 To raise, place, seat, cause to mount or ascend; ताः स्वमंकमधिरोप्य

R. 19. 44 having placed or seated; Si. 12. 46. -2 To restore, give back; पुराणशोभामधिरोपितायां (वसतौ) R. 16. 42 restored to its former grandeur. -3 To string (as a bow); कार्मुकं च बलिनाधिरोपितम् R. 11. 81.-4 To give, confer &c.; उदारक इति प्रीतलोकाधिरोपितापरश्यायनामनि Dk. 50.

**अधिरुह् a.** (At the end of comp.) Growing on; धरणिरुहाधिरुहो लतायाः Si. 7. 46.

**अधिरूढ p. p. 1** Mounted, ascended &c.-2 Increased; समाधियोगः engaged in profound meditation.

**अधिरोपणं** Act of raising, exalting or causing to mount.

**अधिरोहः** An elephant rider Si. 11. 7.

**अधिरोहणं** Ascending, mounting; चिता° R. 8. 57.-णी [अधिरुह्यते अनया, रुह् करणे ल्युट्] A ladder, flight of steps (of wood &c.) (Mar. शिडी).

**अधिरोहिन् a.** Ascending, mounting, rising above &c.-णी [अधिरोहः साधनत्वेन अस्त्यस्याः] A ladder, flight of steps.

**अधिवच् 2 P.** To speak in favour of, advocate, side with.

**अधिवक्तृ m. 1** One who advocates a particular cause (पक्षपातेन वक्तृ), an advocate.-2 An orator.-3 A comforter.

**अधिवचनं 1** Advocacy, speaking in favour of (पक्षपातेन कथनं वचनं).-2 A name, epithet, appellation.

**अधिवाकः** [वच्-घञ्] Advocacy; तन्मिद्वेनेषु हितेष्वधिवाकाय हवन्ते Rv. 8. 16. 5 (पक्षपातवचनाय).

**अधिवस् 1 P. 1** To inhabit, fix one's abode or residence in, settle, dwell or reside in (with acc. of place); गिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25; यानि प्रियासहचरश्चिरमध्यवात्सं U. 3. 8; बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽधुवास R. 5. 63; 11. 61; 13. 79; Si. 3. 59; Bk. 5. 6; 1. 3; 8. 79. -2 To settle, alight or perch on.-3 (2 A.) To put on (clothes). -Caus. 1 To cause to stay overnight. -2 To consecrate, set up (as an image).

**अधिवस्त्र a.** [अध्यावृतं वस्त्रं येन] Clad, veiled; Rv. 8. 26. 13.

**अधिवासः 1** Abode, residence; dwelling; सततं सुभगार्पितस्तनं Mâl. 5. 8; तस्यापि स एव गिरिरधिवासः K. 137; लक्ष्मीभृतोऽभोधितदाधिवासान् Si. 3. 71 situated on; settlement, habitation. -2 An inhabitant, neighbour. -3 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand, sitting without food be-



fore a person's house till he ceases to oppose or refuse it ( Mar. धरणा ).  
-4 [ अधिवासयति देवता अनेन, करणे घञ् ] Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite; see अधिवासनं also. -5 A garment, mantle ( अधीवासः also ).

अध्युषित *p.p.* Inhabited, resorted to; विद्याधराध्युषितचारुशिलातलानि स्थानानि Bh. 2. 70; बलैरध्युषितास्तस्य R. 4. 46; 9. 25; 14. 30; सप्तर्षिमंडल° K. 48.

अधिवास 10P. To scent, perfume; कर्पूरपल्लवरसेन अधिवासय गंधपात्राणि K. 184; मंदारपुष्पैरधिवासितायां V. 4. 35.

अधिवासः Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself; अधिवासस्पृहयेव मारुतः R. 8. 34; Si. 2. 20, 5. 42; K. 183.

अधिवासनं [ वस्-णिच्, or-वासल्युट् ] 1 Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances (संस्कारो गंधमाल्याद्यैः Ak.). -2 [ वस्-णिच्-ल्युट् ] Preliminary consecration ( प्रतिष्ठा ) of an image, its invocation and worship by suitable Mantras &c. before the commencement of a sacrifice; (यज्ञारंभान्नाक् देवतायावाहनपूर्वकः पूजनादिकर्मभेदः ); making a divinity assume its abode in an image.

अधिवासिन् *a.* 1 Inhabiting, dwelling or sitting in. -2 Scenting &c.

अधिवासित *p. p.* 1 Invested or clothed with. -2 Scented, perfumed.

अधिवाहनं Taking up, carrying over, conveying.

अधिविकर्तनं The act of cutting off or cutting through.

अधिविद् 6 U. To marry in addition to, supersede ( as a wife ) ( said also of wives ); अधिविविदुर-मात्यैराहतास्तस्य यूतः प्रथमपरिगृहीते श्री-भुवौ राजकन्याः R. 18. 53.

अधिविन्ना [ विद्-क्त् ] A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again; according to Hindu Śāstras a wife may be superseded for any one of these 8 defects:—सुरापी व्याधिता धूर्ता वंध्यार्थघ्न्यप्रियंवदा । स्त्रीप्रसूश्चाधिवेत्तव्या पुरुषद्वेषिणी तथा Y. 1. 73, 74; Ms. 9. 80-83.

अधिवेत् *m.* [ विद्-क्त् ] A husband who supersedes his first wife.

अधिवेदः Marrying an additional wife. —इं *adv.* concerning the Veda.

अधिवेदनं [ भावे ल्युट् ] = अधिवेदः.

अधिशी 2A. To lie or sleep upon, sleep in, rest or recline upon; ( with

acc. of place ); भुजांतरं R. 19. 32; अमुं 13. 6; 16. 49; शिलापट्टमधिशयाना S. 3; अध्यशयिष्ठ गां Bk. 15. 114; चंद्रापीडः शयनतलमधिशिष्ये K. 98, 206; Ki. 1. 38; Dk. 112; to dwell, inhabit Bk. 10. 35; to sit in; अथाधिशिष्ये प्रयतः प्रदोषे रथं R. 5. 28. —*Caus.* To cause to sleep on; दर्भशय्यामधिशाय्य Dk. 105 placing on.

अधिशयित *p. p.* Reclining upon, used for reclining upon.

अधिश्नि 1U. 1 To sleep on, ascend, mount, resort to; विलोचने बिभ्रदधिश्नितश्चिणी Si. 1. 24 possessed of beauty; अधिश्रयंतीर्गजताः 12. 50. -2 To place over. -3 ( अधिश्नी also ) To put on fire, make hot.

अधिश्रयः [ श्रि-भावे अच् ] 1 A receptacle. -2 [ श्री-अच् ] Boiling, making hot ( by putting on fire ).

अधिश्रयणं-पणं [ श्रि-श्री-भावे-ल्युट् ] Placing a kettle on fire; warming, boiling. —णी [ अधिश्रियते पच्यते ऽत्र, आधारे ल्युट् ङीप् ] An oven, a fire-place.

अधिश्नी *a.* [ अधिका श्रीर्यस्य ] Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign lord; इयं महेंद्रप्रभृतीनाधिश्नियश्चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 7. 29.

अधिषवणं [ अधिषूयते सोमो ऽत्र; अधिसु-आधारे ल्युट् ] 1 A contrivance ( like a hand-press ) of leather &c. to extract and strain the Soma juice, or ( *a.* ) used for the act of straining &c. -2 [ भावे ल्युट् ] Straining Soma juice.

अधिषवण्या [ अधिषवणाय हिता, यत् ] The board or wooden plank ( फलक ) used in the act of extracting Soma juice.

अधिष्ठा 1 P. ( used with acc. P. I. 4. 46 ) 1 ( *a* ) To stand on or upon, to sit in or upon, occupy ( as a seat &c. ), resort to; अर्धासनं गोत्रभिदो ऽधितष्ठौ R. 6. 73; शाखिनः केचिदध्यष्टुः Bk. 15. 31; प्रतनुबलान्यधितिष्ठतस्तपांसि Ki. 10. 16 practising; मामधिष्ठाय Rām. depending on me. ( *b* ) To stand, be; अध्यतिष्ठदंगुष्ठेन शतं समाः Mb. ( *c* ) To stand over, mount. ( *d* ) To stand by, be near; आश्रमबहिर्वृक्षमूलमधितिष्ठति U. 4. -2 To be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside, stay; भुजंगपिहितद्वारं पातालमधितिष्ठति R. 1. 80; माधिष्ठा निर्जनं वनं Bk. 8. 79; श्रीजयदेवभणितमधितिष्ठतु कंठतटीमविरतं Gīt. 11. -3 To make oneself master of, seize, take possession of, overpower, conquer; संग्रामे तानधिष्ठास्यन् Bk. 9. 72; त्वमधिष्ठास्य-

सि द्विषः 16. 40; स सदा फलशालिनीं क्रियां शरदं लोक इवाधितिष्ठति Ki. 2. 31 obtains; अधितिष्ठति लोकमोजसा स विवस्वानिव मेदिनीपतिः 2. 38; यक्षः कुतश्चिदधिष्ठाय बालचंद्रिकां निवसति Dk. 18. -4 ( *a* ) To lead, conduct as head or chief; महाराजदशरथस्य दारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4, See अधिष्ठित also. ( *b* ) To be at the head of, govern, direct, preside over, rule, superintend; प्रकृतिं स्वामधिष्ठाय Bg. 4. 6 governing, controlling; श्रोत्रं चक्षुः स्पर्शनं च रसनं घ्राणमेव च । अधिष्ठाय मनश्चायं विषयानुपसेवते 15. 9 presiding over and thus turning to use. -5 To use, employ.

अधिष्ठित *p. p.* [ अधिष्ठ-क्त् ] 1 ( Used actively ) ( *a* ) Standing, being; दंतांतरमधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141; ( oft. with अ dropped; ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं ज्ञानगम्यं हृदि सर्वस्य धिष्ठितं Bg. 13. 17. ); वीरलोकमधिष्ठितस्तातः Mv. 5 gone to; राजप्रसाद° Pt. 1 being in or enjoying royal favour. ( *b* ) Possessed of, dependent on. ( *c* ) Directing, presiding over; धर्माधिकरणाधिष्ठितपुरुषैः Pt. 1. -2 ( Passively ) ( *a* ) Inhabited or resorted to by, occupied, possessed by; दनुकबंधाधिष्ठितो दंडकारण्यभागः U. 1; Ms. 5. 97; अचिराधिष्ठितराज्यः शत्रुः M. 1. 8 an enemy who has newly ( not long ago ) ascended the throne, a newly established king; अचिर° अधिकारः Dk. 64 newly established; so ग्रहेण possessed by; मयूर° K. 97; पुरोभागां K. 10, 130, 147, 152. ( *b* ) Full of, seized with, taken possession of, smitten, affected, overpowered; अनेनाधिष्ठितानां कामिनीनां K. 236, 161, 194; कामाधिष्ठितचेतसा H. 1; Si. 13. 39. ( *c* ) Watched over, guarded, superintended; रक्षापुरुषाधिष्ठिते प्रासादे Pt. 1; आर्यारुंधतीवसिष्ठाधिष्ठितेषु रघुकुलकदंबकेषु U. 2; प्रनष्टाधिगतं द्रव्यं तिष्ठेद्युक्तेरधिष्ठितं Ms. 8. 34. ( *d* ) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over; सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितं K. 40; अनेनाधिष्ठितं भुवनतलं 43, 44, 228; वसिष्ठाधिष्ठिता देव्यो गता राघवमातरः U. 1. 3; तव प्रतापाधिष्ठितेन उपायेन H. 4 aided or supported; ताताधिष्ठितानामपि बलानां Ve. 3; स्वामिनाधिष्ठितः श्वापि H. 3. 136. ( *e* ) Ridden, mounted upon; मूषकाधिष्ठितं तमवलोक्य Pt. 2 with the mouse seated upon him; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया Ku. 5. 70.

अधिष्ठाट् [ स्था-तृच् ] Superintending, watching over, presiding over, guid-



ing, governing; tutelary, guardian; as °त्री देवता a guardian or presiding deity. —*m.* ( ता ) A superintendent, head, chief, protector, controller, regulator, ruler; सर्वेन्द्रियाधिष्ठाता Bhāshā P.; especially with reference to the Almighty who is the ruler of the universe. See अधिदेव also.

**अधिष्ठानं** [ अधि-स्था-ल्युट् ] 1 Standing or being near, being at hand, approach ( सन्निधि ); अत्राधिष्ठानं कुरु take a seat here. —2 Resting upon, occupying, inhabiting, dwelling in, locating oneself in; प्राणाधिष्ठानं देहस्य &c. —3 A position, site, basis, seat; त्र्यधिष्ठानस्य देहिनः Ms. 12. 4; इन्द्रियाणि मनो बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते Bg. 3. 40, 18. 14 the seat (of that desire). —4 Residence, abode; नगरं राजाधिष्ठानं Pt. 1.; so धर्मः; a place, locality, town; सर्वाविनयाधिष्ठानतां गच्छन्ति K. 106; कस्मिंश्चिदधिष्ठाने in a certain place. —5 Authority, power, power of control, presiding over; अनधिष्ठानं H. 3. 90 loss of position, dismissal from a post (of authority); समर्थस्त्वमिमं जेतुमधिष्ठानपराक्रमैः Rām.; यथेह अश्वैर्युक्तो रथः सारथिनाऽधिष्ठितः प्रवर्तते तथा आत्माधिष्ठानाच्छरीरं Gaudapāda; महाश्वेता कृताच्च सत्याधिष्ठानात् K. 346 appeal or reference to truth. —6 Government, dominion. —7 A wheel (of a car &c.) —8 A precedent, prescribed rule. —9 A benediction. —**Comp.** —शरीरं A body which forms the medium between the subtle and the gross body.

**अधिष्ठा** *ind.* [ स्त्रियमधिकृत्य ] Concerning a woman or wife. —स्त्री [ अधिका स्त्री ] A superior or distinguished woman.

**अधिस्यन्दं** *ind.* [ अधिकः स्यन्दो वेगो यथा स्यात्तथा ] More quickly Si. 17. 50.

**अधी** [ अधि-इ ] 2 A. 1 To study, learn (by heart), read; (with abl. of person) learn from; उपाध्यायादधीते Sk.; सोध्यैष्ट वेदान् Bk. 1. 2. —2(P.) (a) To remember, think of, long or care for, mind, (with regret) with gen.; रामस्य दयमानोऽसावध्येति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; 18. 38; ममैवाध्येति नृपतिस्तृप्यन्निव जलांजलेः Ki. 11. 74 thinks of me only. (b) To know or learn by heart, study, learn; गच्छाधीहि गुरोर्मुखात् Mb. (c) To teach, declare. (d) To notice, observe, understand. (e) To meet with, obtain; तेन दीर्घममरत्व-

**मध्यगुः** Si. 14. 31 —*Caus.* [अध्यापयति] To teach, instruct (in); (with acc. of the agent of the verb in the primitive sense; (तौ) सांगं च वेदमध्याप्य R. 15. 33; विद्यामयैर्न विजयां जयां च ... अध्यापिपद् गाधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21, 7. 34; अध्यापितस्योशनसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

**अधीत** *p. p.* Learnt, studied, read, remembered, attained &c. —**Comp.** —विद्य *a.* who has studied the Vedas or finished his studies.

**अधीतिः** *f.* [ इ-क्तिन् ] 1 Study, perusal; बोधाचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4. —2 Remembrance, recollection.

**अधीतिन्** *a.* [ अधीतमनेन; अधीत-इति ] Well-read, proficient in (with loc.) अधीती चतुर्वाग्नायेषु Dk. 120; वेदे, व्याकरणे &c.; त्वगुत्तरासंगवतीमधीतिनीं Ku. 5. 16 muttering holy prayers, engaged in repeating sacred texts.

**अधीयानः** *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

**अध्ययः** [ इ-भावे अच् ] 1 Learning, study; remembrance. —2 = अध्याय, q. v.

**अध्ययनं** [ इ-ल्युट् ] Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first 3 classes, but not to a Śūdra Ms. 1. 88-91. अध्ययनं च अक्षरमात्रपाठ इति वैदिकाः, सार्थाक्षरग्रहणमिति मीमांसकाः; the latter view is obviously correct; cf. यथा पशुर्भारवाही न तस्य भजते फलं । द्विजस्तथार्थानभिज्ञो न वेदफलमश्नुते ॥ or better still, Yāska's Nirukta: स्थाणुरयं भारहारः किलाभूदधीत्य वेदं न विजानाति योऽर्थः । अर्थज्ञ इत् (अर्थविद्) सकलं भद्रमश्नुते नाकमेति ज्ञानविधूतपाप्मा ॥ See also under अनग्नि.

**अध्यापकः** [ अधि-इ-णिच्-ण्वल् ] A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरणं, न्यायं ° professor or teacher of grammar, logic &c.; भूतक° a hired teacher, mercenary teacher; उद्दिताः styled a professor. According to Vishṇu-Smṛiti an *adhyāpaka* is of 2 kinds: he is either an *Achārya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upādhyāya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (वृत्त्यर्थ) See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

**अध्यापनं** [ इ-णिच्, भावे-ल्युट् ] Teaching, instructing, lecturing, especially on sacred knowledge; one of the

six duties of a Brāhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers अध्यापन is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages and (3) in consideration of services rendered; cf. Hārīta: अध्यापनं च त्रिविधं धर्मार्थमूक्यकारणम् । शुश्रूषाकरणं चेति त्रिविधं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

**अध्यापयितु** *m.* [ इ-णिच्-तृच् ] A teacher, instructor.

**अध्याय** *a.* [ इ-घञ् P. III. 3. 21 ] (At the end of comp.) A reader, student, one who studies; वेदाध्यायः a student of the Vedas; so मंत्रं—यः 1 Reading, learning, study, especially of the Vedas; प्रज्ञांताध्यायसत्कथा (नगरी) Rām.—2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson; °ज्ञाः प्रचक्षते Ms. 4. 102, see अनध्याय also.—3 A lesson, lecture; अधीयतेऽस्मिन् अध्यायः P. III. 3. 122; so स्वाध्यायोऽध्येतव्यः.—4 A chapter, a large division of a work, such as of the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, Manu Smṛiti, Pāṇini's Sūtras &c. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works:—सर्गो वर्गः परिच्छेदोद्घाताध्यायांक-संग्रहाः । उच्छ्वासः परिवर्तश्च पटलः कांडमाननं । स्थानं प्रकरणं चैव पर्वोऽष्टाद्विकानि च । स्कंधांशौ तु पुराणादौ प्रायशः परिकीर्तितौ ॥

**अध्यायिन्** *a.* [ इ-णिनि ] Studying.

**अध्येतृ** *m.*, —त्री *f.* A student, learner.

**अधीकारः** [ कृ-घञ् उपसर्गदीर्घत्वं ] = अधिकार q. v.; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारानवलंब्य Ku. 2. 18; Ms. 11. 64.

**अधीन** *a.* [ अधि-ख P. V. 4. 7; अधिगतः इत् प्रभुं वा ] Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दूत्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; त्वदधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; इक्ष्वाकूणां दुरापेऽर्थे त्वदधीना हि सिद्धयः R. 1. 72; केन निमित्तेन भवदधीनो जातः Dk. 7 consigned to your care.

**अधीमंथ** = अधिमंथ, q. v.

**अधीर** *a.* 1 Not bold, timid.—2 Confused, lacking self-command, excited, excitable.—3 Fitful, capricious.—4 Unsteady, not fixed, tremulous, rolling; ° विप्रेक्षितमायताक्ष्या Ku. 1. 46; °लोचनः Si. 1. 53; 6. 25.—5 Querulous, foolish, weak-minded. —रा 1 Lightning.—2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress; see under नायिका.

**अधीवासः** [ वस् आच्छादने करणे घञ् ] A long coat or mantle covering the whole person ( उपरिष्ठादावरकं वासः ).



**अधीशः** [ अधिकः ईशः ] Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler; अंग°, मृग°, मनुज° &c.

**अधीश्वरः** [ अधिकः ईश्वरः ] 1 A supreme lord or an employer. -2 An Arhat ( among Jainas ).

**अधीष्ट** *a.* [ अधि- इष्ट् दिवादि-क्त ] Honorary, solicited. -**ष्टः** [ भावे-क्त ] Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which लिङ् or the Potential may be used; P. III. 3. 161 ( अधीष्टः = सत्कार-पूर्वको व्यापारः Sk.).

**अधुना** *ind.* [ अस्मिन् काले; इदम् इदंशब्दस्य सत्प्रत्ययान्तकालवाचिनः स्वार्थे अधुना-प्रत्ययः स्यात् P. V. 3. 17 Sk. ] Now, at this time; प्रमदानामधुना विडम्बना Ku. 4. 12.

**अधुनातन** *a.* ( नी f ) [ अधुना भवार्थे ट्यु-ल् तुदच ] Belonging to the present times, modern.

**अधुर** *a.* [ नास्ति धूः चिन्ताभारो वा यस्य ] Not laden, free from the burden of cares &c. - **धूः** [ न. त. ] Absence of burden or cares.

**अधूमकः** [ न. ब. ] 'Smokeless', burning or blazing fire.

**अधृत** *a.* Not held or controlled &c. -**तः** One of the 1000 names of Vishnu ( सर्वेषां धारकत्वेन केनापि न धृतः स्वप्रतिष्ठितः परमेश्वरः ).

**अधृतिः** *f.* 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness. -2 Incontinence. -3 Unhappiness.

**अधृष्ट** *a.* 1 Not bold, modest, shy. -2 Invincible, irresistible; unhurt; हूतासो वसवो ऽधृष्टाः Rv. 6. 50. 4.

**अधृष्य** *a.* 1 Invincible, unassailable; मनसाप्यधृष्यं Ku. 3. 51 unassailable even in thought; unapproachable ( opp. अभिगम्य ); अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च यादोरत्नैरिवार्णवः R. 1. 16. -2 Modest, shy. -3 Proud.

**अधेनुः** [ न. त. ] A cow not yielding milk.

**अधैर्य** *a.* [ न. ब. ] Without self-possession, courage &c., swayed by excitement. -**र्थ** Absence of courage, firmness or control; excitability.

**अधोऽक्षः, अधोऽक्षकः, अधोऽक्षजः** See under अधस्.

**अध्यक्ष** *a.* [ अधिगतः अक्षं इंद्रियं व्यवहारं वा ] 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; यैरध्यक्षैरथ निजसखं नीरदं स्मारयद्भिः Bv. 4. 17. -2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over. -**क्षः**

1 A superintendent, president, head, lord, master, controller, ruler; मया-ऽध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिःसूयते सचराचरं Bg. 9. 10; यदध्यक्षेण जगतां वयमारोपितास्त्वया Ku. 6. 17; oft. in comp.; गज°, सेना°, ग्राम°, द्वार°. -2 An eye-witness ( Ved. ). -3 N. of a plant ( क्षीरिका ) Mimosa sops Kauki.

**अध्यक्षरं** *ind.* On the subject of syllables; above all syllables. -**रं** The mystic syllable ओम्.

**अध्यग्नि** *ind.* [ अग्नौ अग्निसमीपे वा ] Over, by or near the nuptial fire. -**n.** ( म्नि ) One of the six kinds of स्त्री-धन ( woman's property ) mentioned in Ms. 9. 194; a gift made to a woman at the time of marriage : विवाहकाले यत्स्त्रीभ्यो दीयते द्याग्निसन्निधौ । तदध्यग्निकृतं सद्भिः स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ So अध्यग्निकृतं-अध्यग्न्युपागतं; पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यग्न्युपागतम् । आधिदेवदिकायं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम्.

**अध्यंच** [ अधि-अंच-क्लिप् ] 1 Tending upwards; superior, eminent. -2 One who obtains or acquires.

**अध्यंडा** [ अधिकमंडमिव बीजं यस्याः सा ] N. of two plants ( अजशृंगी ) Carpogon Pruriens, and भूम्यामलकी Flacourtia Cataphracta.

**अध्यधि** *ind.* On high ( acc. ); °धि लोकं Sk.

**अध्यधिक्षेपः** [ अधिकः अधिक्षेपः ] Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

**अध्यधीन** *a.* [ आधिक्येन अधीनः ] Completely subject or dependent, as a slave; नाध्यधीनो न वक्तव्यो न हस्त्युर्न विकर्मकृत् । Ms. 8. 66 ( Kull. अत्यंतपरतंत्रो गर्भदासः ).

**अध्ययः, अध्ययनं** &c. See under अधी.

**अध्यर्ध** *a.* [ अधिकमर्धं यस्य ] Having an additional half; एकाधिकं हरेऽज्येष्ठः पुत्रोऽध्यर्धं ततोऽनुजः Ms. 9. 117; शतमध्यर्धमायता Mb., i. e. 150; °योजनशतात् Pt. 2. 18. ( In comp. with a following noun ) Amounting to or worth one and a half; °कंस amounting to one and a half Kamsa; so °काकिणीक, °कार्षापण-णिक, °खारीक, °पण्य, °पाय, °प्रतिक, °माप्य, °विंशतिकीन, °शत-त्य, °श-शा-तमान °शाण, °शाण्य, °शूर्प, °सहस्र, °सौवर्ण &c. ( P. V. 1. 28-35. ). -**र्धः** Wind ( यदस्मिन् इदं सर्वं अध्याध्नीत् अधिकमवर्धयत् तेन अध्यर्धः पवनः इति स्थितम् Bri. Up. ).

**अध्यर्बुदं** [ अधिकं or अधिजातं अर्बुदं ] A tumour, goitre; यज्जायतेऽन्यत्खलु पूर्वजातिं ज्ञेयं तदध्यर्बुदमर्बुदज्ञैः Susr.

**अध्यवसो** 4 P. 1 To determine, resolve; कथमिदानीं दुर्जनवचनादेवं अध्यवसितं देवेन U. 1; अदुर्लभं मरणमध्यवसितं K. 171; किमध्यवस्यति गुरवः Ve. 1; अभिधातुमध्यवससौ न गिरा Si. 9. 76; resolve or mean to do. -2 To attempt, exert, undertake; मा साहसं अध्यवस्यः Dk. 123; व्रतं दुष्करमध्यवसितं H. 1. -3 To grapple with. -4 To conceive, apprehend, think; अकार्यं कार्यवदध्यवस्य Dk. 86.

**अध्यवसानं** [ भावे-ल्युट् ] 1 Effort, determination &c. See अध्यवसाय. -2 ( In Rhet. ) Identification of two things ( प्रकृत and अप्रकृत ) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other; निगीर्याध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10; on such identification is founded the figure called अतिशयोक्ति, and the लक्षणा called साध्यवसाना. See K. P. 2.

**अध्यवसायः** 1 An attempt, effort, exertion; न स्वल्पमप्यध्यवसायभीरोः करोति विज्ञाननिधिर्गुणं हि H. 1. v. 1.; °सहचरेषु साहसेषु Dk. 161. -2 Determination, resolution; mental effort or apprehension; संभावनं नाम अस्ति-त्वाध्यवसायः P. VI. 2. 21. -3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy; तत्कोयं पदे पदे महाननध्यवसायः U. 4 absence of energy or resolution, drooping of spirits; ( with महानध्यवसायः as the reading, the meaning would be ' why this effort on your part i. e. to determine whether you should go or not, hesitation' ).

**अध्यवसायिन्** *a.* [ सो-णिनि ] Attempting; resolute, persevering, energetic.

**अध्यवसित** *p. p.* Attempted, mentally apprehended, determined.

**अध्यवहननं** [ अधि उपरि अवहननं ] Beating again what is being threshed and peeled ( पूर्ववधातेन वितुषीकरणेपि पुनरवधातः ).

**अध्यशनं** [ अधिकमशनं ] Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested; साजीर्णं भुज्यते यत्तु तदध्यशनमुच्यते Susr.

**अध्यस्थि** *n.* [ अधिरूढमस्थि ] A bone growing over another.

**अध्यस्** 4 P. 1 To place upon another, add or append to. -2 ( In Phil. ) To attribute or ascribe falsely, attribute the nature of one thing to another; सर्वो हि पुरोऽवस्थिते विषये विषयांतरमध्यस्यति, बाह्यधर्मानात्मन्यध्यस्यति S. B.



**अध्यस्त** *p. p.* [ अस्-क्त ] 1 Placed upon or over. -2 Attributed, wrongly ascribed or supposed; as शुक्तौ रजतमध्यस्तं, ब्रह्मणि जगदध्यस्तं &c.

**अध्यासः** [ अस्-घञ् ] 1 False attribution, wrong supposition (मिथ्याज्ञानं, अतस्मिन्स्तद्बुद्धिः or अयथार्थानुभवः); स्मृतिरूपः परत्र पूर्वदृष्टावभासः; for full explanation see S. B. 8-22 and अध्यारोप also. -2 An appendage. -3 Putting down upon; पादाध्यासे शतं दमः Y. 2. 217.

**अध्याक्रम** 1U. 1 To fix upon, to occupy. -2 To attack.

**अध्याक्रान्त** *a.* Taken possession of, occupied; ता वसतिरमुना S. 2. 14.

**अध्यात्म** *a.* [ आत्मनः संबद्धं, आत्मनि अधिकृतं वा ] Belonging to self or person; concerning an individual.

—त्वं *ind.* [ आत्मानमधिकृत्य ] Concerning self. —त्वं The supreme spirit ( manifested as the individual self ) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul; अक्षरं ब्रह्म परमं स्वभावोऽध्यात्ममुच्यते Bg. 8. 3 ( स्वस्यैव ब्रह्मण एवांशतया जीवस्वरूपेण भावो भवनं स एव आत्मानं देहमधिकृत्य भोक्तृत्वेन वर्तमानोऽध्यात्मशब्देनोच्यते Śrīdhara ) 'Brahma is the supreme, the indestructible; its manifestation ( as an individual self ) is अध्यात्म'—Telang's Bhagavadgītā; °चेतसा 3.30.—**Comp.**

—ज्ञानं-विद्या knowledge of the supreme spirit or आत्मन्, theosophical or metaphysical knowledge ( the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c. ); त्रयी विग्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्मविद्यया M. 1. 14; °विद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रवृत्तामहम् Bg. 10. 32 ( अध्यात्मविद्या न्याय-वैशेषिकमते देहभिन्नत्वेन, सांख्यादिमते प्रकृतिभिन्नत्वेन आत्मनः स्वरूपादिप्रतिपादिका, वेदांतिमते तु ब्रह्माभिन्नत्वेन इति भेदः; सर्वेषां मतेऽपि आत्मतत्त्वज्ञानरूपत्वात्तस्या अध्यात्मविद्यात्वम्. ). —दृश-विद् *a.* [ अध्यात्मं पश्यति वेत्ति वा ] one proficient in this knowledge; न ह्यनध्यात्मावित्कश्चित् क्रियाफलमुपाश्रुते Ms. 6. 82. —योगः [ आत्मानं क्षेत्रज्ञमधिकृत्य योगः ] concentration of the mind on the Atman drawing it off from all objects of sense. —रति *a.* [ स. व. ] one who delights in the contemplation of the supreme spirit; Ms. 6. 49. —रामायणं N. of a Rāmāyana which treats of the relation between the supreme and the individual soul, while it narrates Rāma's story.

**अध्यात्मिक** *a.* ( की. f. ) Relating to अध्यात्म.

**अध्यापक-पनं, अध्याय** See under अधी.

**अध्यारूह** 1P. 1 To ascend, mount; विष्णुपदं द्वितीयमध्यारूरोहेव रजश्छलेन R. 16. 28; ( fig. ) to gain ascendancy over, domineer or lord it over; लतेव विटपकानध्यारोहति K. 105; बुद्धिहीनोऽत्युच्छिन्नोऽपि भूभृत्परैरध्यारूह्यमाणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154. —*Caus.* [ -रोहयति ] 1 To cause to ascend, mount or sit in. -2 ( -रोपयति ) ( a ) To place one in, entrust or appoint to; to cause, produce, bring about; कुसुमायुधस्य दुर्जयतामध्यारोपयन्ती K. 148; कस्य न बंधुत्वमध्यारोपयसि 202. ( b ) To attribute falsely; दोषानपि गुणपक्षमध्यारोपयद्भिः K. 108 ( falsely ) representing even vices as virtues. ( c ) To overdo, exaggerate.

**अध्यारूढ** *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended. -2 Raised above, elevated. -3 Above, superior to, more than ( with instr. ); below, inferior; ततोऽध्यारूढानां पदमसृजनद्वेषजननं Mu. 5. 12 of those in high office; आयुधपरिग्रहं यावदध्यारूढो दुर्योगः U. 6 my insolence went the length of taking up arms.

**अध्यारोपः** 1 Raising, elevating &c. -2 ( In Vedānta phil. ) Act of attributing falsely or through mistake; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope ( which is not really a serpent ) to be a serpent, or considering Brahma ( which is not really the material world ) to be the material world; असर्पभूतरज्जौ सर्पारोपवत्, अजगद्रूपे ब्रह्मणि जगद्रूपारोपवत्, वस्तुनि अवस्त्वारोपोऽध्यारोपः Vedāntasāra. -3 Erroneous knowledge.

**अध्यारोपणं** 1 Raising &c.; अलीक° K. 222, 108. -2 Sowing ( seed ).

**अध्यारोपित** *p. p.* Falsely attributed or supposed; hyperbolic.

**अध्यावापः** [ अधि-आ-वप्-घञ् ] 1 Act of sowing or scattering ( seed &c. ). -2 [ आधारे घञ् ] A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

**अध्यावाहनिकं** [ अध्यावाहनं पितृगृहात्पतिगृहगमनं, तत्काले लब्धं; लब्धार्थे ठन् ] One of the six kinds of स्त्रीधनं or woman's property, the property which she receives when leaving her father's house for her husband's; यत् पुनर्लभते नारी नीयमाना तु पैतृकात् ( गृहात् ) । अध्यावाहनिकं नाम स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

**अध्यासू** 2 A. 1 ( a ) To lie down,

settle upon; occupy, dwell in ( as a seat or habitation ); seat oneself in or upon, enter upon, get into ( as a path &c. ) ( with acc. of place ); त्वरिततरमध्यास्यतामियं वनस्थली K. 28; 36, 40; पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1.95; द्वितीयमाश्रममध्यासितुं समयः V. 5; द्वारदेशमध्यास्ते Dk. 3 is waiting at the door; R. 2. 17; 4. 74; 6. 10; 12. 85; 13. 22, 76; 15. 93; Me. 76; Bk. 1. 5; Ms. 7.77; अथे सिंहासनमध्यास्ते वृषलः Mu. 3; भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1 occupy the seat of judge, accept the office of judge. ( b ) To take possession of, grasp, seize; धेन्वा तदध्यासितकातराक्ष्या R. 2. 52 with eyes tremulous on account of her being seized by him ( अध्यासितं = आक्रमणं ). ( c ) To resort to, inhabit; यदध्यासितमर्हद्भिस्तद्धि तीर्थं प्रचक्षते Ku. 6. 56. -2 To live in conjugal relation; cohabit with. -3 To be directed or fixed upon. -4 To rule, govern, influence; affect, concern ( mostly Ved. ). —*Caus.* To cause one to sit down upon; भवंतमध्यासयन्नासनं Bk. 2. 46.

**अध्यासनं** 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over. -2 A seat, place.

**अध्यासः** See under अध्यस्.

**अध्याहारः**—हरणं 1 Supplying an ellipsis ( आकांक्षाविषयपदानुसंधानं ). -2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture.

**अध्युष्ट** *a.* ( Ety? ) Coiled up three and a half times; °वलयः a snake forming a ring coiled up three and a half times; अवाप्य स्वां भूमिं भुजगनिभमध्युष्टवलयं स्वमात्मानं कृत्वा A. L. 10.

**अध्युष्टः** [ अधिगतः उष्ट्रं वाहनत्वेन ] A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

**अध्यूढ** *a.* [ अधि उपरि ऊढः ] 1 Raised, exalted, elevated, hanging over. -2 Abundant, increased, copious. -3 Rich, affluent. —ढः Siva. —ढा A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her ( = अधिविन्ना q. v. ).

**अध्यूढनी** [ अधिकं ऊढो यस्याः अनङ्ङीप् च ] 1 A cow with full and fat udders. -2 The vessel ( in the body ) above the udder or above the scrotum; perhaps urethra ( ? ).

**अध्यूह** 1 U. 1 To overlay, place on or upon. -2 To raise above.

**अध्यूहनं** Putting of a layer ( of ashes &c. ).



**अध्येषणं** [ अधि- इष् प्रेरणे- ल्युट् ] Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c, as an honorific duty. —**णा** [ अधिका एषणा प्रार्थना ] Solicitation, entreaty.

**अग्नि** *a.* [ न-धृ-क्वि ] Not restrained, irresistible. —**Comp.** —**गु-गू** *a.* [ अग्नि-गम्-कू-डिच् उडादेशोवा ] of irresistible motion or course ( अधृतगमन ), impetuous; यदग्निगावो अग्निगू इहा चिदहो अग्निना Rv. 8. 22. 11 (—गुः) N. of a heavenly killer of sacrificial victims, or the name of the formula itself ending with an invocation of Agni. —**ज** *a.* [ अग्नि जनयति, जन्-ड ] making irresistible. —**पुष्पलिका** the betel-nut plant.

**अग्रियमाण** *a.* 1 Not held, not to be got hold of; not forthcoming. —2 Not surviving, dead.

**अध्रुव** *a.* 1 Uncertain, doubtful. —2 Unsteady, moving, not fixed or permanent; स्वांगेऽध्रुवे P. III. 4. 54; separable ( which can be severed or detached without fatal or disastrous effects ) ( येन विना न जीवनं सोऽध्रुवः Sk. ) —**वं** An uncertainty; यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्रुवाणि निषेवते । ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति अध्रुवं नष्टमेव च; cf. the English phrase 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.'

**अध्रुषः** Quinsy; a kind of disease attended with fever arising from the affection of blood; शोथः स्थूलस्तोददाहप्रकाशो रक्ताज्ज्ञेयः सोऽध्रुषो रुग्ज्वराद्व्यः Susr.

**अध्वन्** *m.* [ अत्ति बलं; अद-क्निप् धादेशः Un. 4. 115; perhaps from अत् also ] 1 ( *a* ) A way, road; passage, orbit ( of planets &c. ); मुक्ताध्वानं ये लघयेयुर्भवन्तं Me. 54. ( *b* ) Distance, space ( traversed or to be traversed ); पंचदशयोजनमात्रमध्वानं जगाम K. 119, 120; क्रियत्यध्वनि सा उज्जयिनी 207; Dk. 13; अपि लंघितमध्वानं बुबुधे न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; उल्लंघिताध्वा Me. 45; कालाध्वनोरत्यंतसंयोगे &c. ( *c* ) Journey, travel, course, march; नैकः प्रपद्येताध्वानं Ms. 4. 60 undertake a journey; अध्वसु त्रिषु विसृष्टमैथिलः R. 11. 57 after three marches; परिह्वान्तः किलाध्वना Ki 11. 2 way-worn; U. 1. 34; Me. 17, 38; अध्वा वर्णकफस्थौल्यसौकुमार्याविनाशनः Susr. —2 A recension of the Vedas and the school upholding it ( शाखा, अवयव ); एकाविंशत्यध्वयुक्तमृग्वेदमृषयो विदुः सहस्राध्वा सामवेदो यजुरेकशताध्वकं ॥ अध्वा

देवगातिः शाखा इति पर्यायवाचकाः । —3 Time ( Kāla ), time personified, ( being the eater of all ). —4 Air; sky, atmosphere. —5 Place. —6 Means, resource; method. —7 Attack ( अधिकदुरारोहणं ). अध्वन् is changed to अध्व after prepositions; प्राध्वः, व्यध्वः &c. —**Comp.** —**अति** [ अध्वानमति, अत्-इ ] 1. a traveller. 2. an intelligent person. —**अधिपः**, —**ईशः** [ ष. त. ] an officer in charge of the public roads. —**अयनं** [ अध्वन्ययनं ] journey, travel. —**गः** 1. one who travels; a traveller, way-farer; संतानकतरु-च्छायासुप्तविद्याधराध्वगं Ku. 6. 46 ( °गामिन् ). 2. a camel. 3. a mule. 4. the sun; °भोग्यः N. of a tree, Spondias Mangifera ( आम्रातकवृक्ष ) अध्वगैः अयत्न-लभ्यफलत्वात् भोग्यः. (—गा) the Ganges. —**गन्** *m.* [ अध्वानं गच्छति; गम्-क्विप् P. VI. 4. 40 ] a traveller. —**गत्यंतः**—**गंतव्यः** [ ष. त. ] measure of length applicable to roads; देशकालाध्वगंतव्यः Vārt. —**जा** [ अध्वनि जायते; जन्-ड ] A plant ( स्वर्णली or स्वर्णपुष्पी ). —**पति** 1. the sun ( दिवैव पथिकानां गमनात् रात्रौ च गमननिषेधात् सूर्यस्य अध्वपालकत्वं or अध्वनः आकाशस्य पतिः ). 2. inspector of the road. —**रथः** [ अध्वने हितः पर्याप्तो रथः शाक. त. ] 1. a travelling coach. 2. [ अध्वैव रथो यस्य ] a messenger skilled in travelling ( पथि प्रज्ञो दूतः ). —**शल्यः** [ अध्वनि शल्यमिव आचरतीति क्विप्-अच् Tv. ] N. of a tree ( अपामार्ग ) ( अध्वगानां पादवस्त्रादौ शल्यवद्वेधकारकत्वात् तथात्वं ).

**अध्वनीन**, **अध्वन्य** *a.* [ अध्वानं अलं गच्छति; अध्वन्-ख-यत् वा; अध्वनो यत्खौ P. V. 2. 16 ] Able to undertake a journey, speeding on a journey; क्षिप्रं ततोऽध्वन्यतुरंगयार्थी Bk. 2. 44. —**नः**—**न्यः** A traveller going fast, way-farer.

**अध्वर** *a.* [ न ध्वरति कुटिलो न भवति ध्व- अच्. न. त. ; ध्वरतिर्हिसाकर्मा तत्प्रतिषेधो निपातः अहिंसः Nir. ] 1 Not crooked, not broken, uninterrupted; इमं यज्ञमवतामध्वरं नः Yv. 27. 17 ( अध्वरं=अकुटिलं शास्त्रोक्तं ). —2 Intent, attentive. —3 Durable, sound. —**रः** [ अध्वानं सत्पथं राति ददाति फलत्वेन, रा-क ] A sacrifice, a religious ceremony; also a Soma sacrifice; तमध्वरे विश्वजिति R. 5. 1. —**रः**—**रं** 1 Sky or air ( आकाश ). —2 The second of the 8 Vasus. —**Comp.** —**कल्पा** an optional sacrifice ( काम्येष्टि ). —**कांडं** [ ष. त. ] part of the शतपथब्राह्मण which treats of sacrifices. —**ग** [ अध्वरं गच्छति ] intend-

ed for a sacrifice. —**दीक्षणीया** [ ष. त. ] consecration connected with an Adhvāra; so °प्रायश्चित्तिः an expiation &c. —**मीमांसा** [ ष. त. ] N. of Jaimini's Pūrvamīmāṃsā. —**श्रीः** [ ष. त. ] glory of the Adhvāra. —**समिष्टयजुः** *n.* N. of an aggregate of libations connected with a sacrifice.

**अध्वरीयति**, **अध्वर्यति** Den. P. To desire to have a sacrifice performed; or to perform one.

**अध्वर्युः** [ अध्वरमधीते Nir.; अध्वर-क्यच्-युच् तर्तोऽत्याकारलोपः Tv. ] 1 Any officiating priest, technically distinguished from होतृ, उद्गातृ and ब्रह्मन्. His duty was "to measure the ground, build the altar, prepare sacrificial vessels, to fetch wood and water, light the fire, bring the animal and immolate it," and while doing this to repeat the Yajurveda; होता प्रथमं शंसति तमध्वर्युः प्रोत्साहयति Sk. See अच्छावाक also. —2 The Yajurveda itself. —**pl.** Adherents of that Veda. —**Comp.** —**वेदः** Yajurveda.

**अध्वस्मन्** *a.* [ ध्वस् मनिन् किच्च न. त. ] Imperishable; bright(?)

**अध्वांतं** [ न. त. ] Twilight, gloom, slight darkness, shade. —**तः** [ ष. त. ] End of the journey. —**Comp.** —**शात्रवः** [ अध्वांतस्य मार्गसीमायाः शात्रव इव Tv. ] A plant ( श्रोनाक ) Cassia Fistula or Bignonia Indica ( blossoming in shade ).

**अन्** 2P. [ अनिति, आन-नी-त्, आन, अनितुं, आनित ] 1 To breathe; आनीदवातं स्वधया तदेकं Rv. 10. 129. 2. —2 To move, go about, live; को ह्येवान्यान् यद्येष आकाश आनंदो न स्यात् Taitt. Up. —3 To gasp, pant with thirst ( Ved ). —**Caus.** आनयति; desid. अनिनिषति. —(4 A.) To live.

**अन्** *m.* [ क्विप् ] The soul; विश्वे च-नेदना Rv. 4. 30. 3.

**अनः** [ अन्-अच् ] Breath, respiration; प्राणोऽपानो व्यान उदानः समानोऽनः इत्येतत्सर्वं प्राण इति Bri. Up. [ cf. L. animus, Gr. anemos ].

**अननं** [ अन् ल्युट् ] Act of breathing, living &c.

**अनंश** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Not entitled to a share in the inheritance; शौ क्लीब-पतितौ जात्यध्वधिरौ तथा । उन्मत्तजडमूकाश्च ये च केचिन्निरिद्रियाः ॥ Ms. 9. 201. Other persons are also mentioned by Devala, Baudhāyana, Kātyāyana and Nārada. —2 Without parts, un-



divided, portionless; an epithet of the sky or the Supreme Being.

**अनंशुमत्फला** [ न अंशुमत् मोचकाभ्यन्तरस्थत्वात् फलं यस्याः ] The plantain tree.

**अनक** *a.* Mean, base; See अणक.

**अनक्ष** *a.* [ न अक्ष्णोति व्याप्नोति विषयमिन्द्रियेण, अक्ष-क्लिप् न. त. ] Without sight, blind.

**अनक्ष** *a.* 1 Without an axle-tree. -2 Sightless, blind.

**अनकदुन्दुभिः** = आनकदुन्दुभि q. v.

**अनकस्मात्** *ind.* [ न. त. ] Not causelessly, not suddenly or accidentally.

**अनक्षर** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Unable to speak, mute, dumb, unlettered; **मुखमनक्षरं स्वाकृते**: Bh. 2. 56. -2 Unfit to be uttered. -रं [ अप्रशस्तान्यक्षराणि यत्र ] Abusive language, foul or abusive words, censure. -*adv.* Without the use of words, not expressed by words, mutely, dumbly; °रं पप्रच्छ K. 219, 143; °व्यंजितसौर्हदेन R. 14. 26.

**अनक्षि** *n.* [ अप्रशस्तं अक्षि ] A bad eye, weak eye.

**अनगार** *a.* [ न. व. ] Houseless. -रः A vagrant ascetic.

**अनगारिका** The houseless state of a vagrant ascetic.

**अनग्नि** [ न. त. ] 1 Non-fire, substance other than fire; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निगदेनैव शन्यते । अनग्नाविव शुष्कैधौ न तज्ज्वलति कर्हिचित् Nir.-2 Absence of fire. -*a.* 1 Not requiring fire, dispensing with fire, without the use of fire; विदधे विधिमस्य नैष्ठिकं यतिभिः सार्धमनग्निमग्निचित् R. 8. 25; said of a sacrifice also (अग्निचयनरहितो यज्ञः). -2 Not maintaining the sacred fire; **अनग्निरनिकेतः स्यान्मुनिर्मूलफलाशनः** Ms. 6. 25, 43; irreligious, impious. -3 Dyspeptic. -4 Unmarried. -**Comp.** -**व-त्रा** *a.* Ved. not maintaining the sacred fire, sinful, irreligious Rv. 1. 189. 3. -**दग्ध** *a.* Not burnt with fire or on the funeral pile, Rv. 10. 15. 14 (इमं शानकर्म न प्राप्ताः); a class of Manes Ms. 3. 199.

**अनघ** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Sinless, innocent; **अवैमि चैनामनघेति** R. 14. 40. -2 Free from blame, faultless, handsome; **रूपमनघं** S. 2. 10; यस्य ज्ञानदयासिंधोरगाधस्यानघा गुणाः Ak.; °सर्वगात्री Dk. 123. -3 Without mishap or accident, free from danger, calamity &c.; safe, un-

hurt; यास्त्वामनघमद्राक्ष्म Dk. 108; कच्चिन्मृगीणामनघा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; मृगवधूर्यदा अनघप्रसवा भवति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed; °प्रसूतेः R. 14. 75. -4 Without grief or sorrow; **इयालुमनघस्पृष्टं** R. 10. 19. -5 Free from dirt, impurities &c., pure, spotless; R. 13. 65; 10. 80; Si. 3, 31. -घः 1 White mustard. -2 N. of Vishnu; **अनघो विजयो जेता**; also of Siva and of several other persons, a Gandharva, Sádhyā &c.

**अनंकुश** *a.* [ अंकुशेन अवश्यः ] 1 Ungovernable, unruly. -2 Taking license (as a poet).

**अनंग** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Bodiless, without a body; formless, incorporeal; **त्वमनंगः कथमक्षता रतिः** Ku. 4. 9. -2 Different from the body. -3 Without a supplement or auxiliary. -गः Cupid (the bodiless one; so called from his having been reduced to ashes by Siva with the fire of his third eye, when he tried to seduce the God's mind towards Pârvatī for the birth of a deliverer of the gods from Târaka). -गं 1 Sky, air, ether. -2 The mind (आकाशस्य निरवयवत्वात् न्यायवैशेषिकमते चित्तस्य अगुणत्वेन तस्य तथात्वं). -**Comp.** -**क्रीडा** [ न. त. ] 1. amorous sports. 2. N. of a metre of two lines, the first with 16 long, and second with 32 short, syllables. -द *a.* [ उप. स. ] inspiring love; °देतनुभूते भुजलते K. 220 (also without Angada); **बाह्वोरनंगदत्वस्य बाले ते कारणे उभे** Bhâr. Ch. -**द्वादशी** N. of the 83rd chapter of भविष्योत्तरपुराण; °त्रयोदशीव्रतं, see under व्रत. -**लेखः** ( मदनलेखः ) a love letter; °लेखक्रिययोपयोगं ( व्रजंति ) Ku. 1. 7. -**रंगः** N. of an erotic work describing the several postures (आसन) pertaining to sexual intercourse. -**शत्रुः**, -**असुहृन्** &c. N. of Siva. -**शेखरः** N. of a metre of four lines, each with 15 iambic feet.

**अनंगकं** The mind.

**अनंगुरि-लि** *a.* [ न. व. ] Destitute of fingers.

**अनच्छ** *a.* Not clear, dirty.

**अनजका, अनजिका** [ अप्रशस्ता अजा ] A miserable or small goat.

**अनंजन** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; नेत्रे दूरमनंजने S. D. -2 Faultless, taintless. -3 Without any connection ( निःसंबंध ). -नं 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 The su-

preme spirit ( परब्रह्म ), Vishnu or Nārāyaṇa.

**अनडुह** *m.* [ अनः शकटं वहति ] ( अनडुहान्, °डुहाहौ, °डुह्यां &c. ) 1 An ox, bull. -2 The sign Taurus. -ही or अनडुहाही A cow. -**Comp.** -**जिह्वा** [ अनडुहो जिह्वेव पत्राणि यस्याः सा ] a plant ( गोजिह्वा ) ( अनंतमूल. ) -द *a.* [ उप. स. ] a giver of oxen.

**अनडुक्क** *a.* Having oxen.

**अनडुहः** N. of a sage.

**अनणु** *a.* [ न. त. ] Not small or minute or fine, coarse. -णुः Coarse grain, peas &c.

**अनति** *ind.* Not very much; compounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अति; e. g. **अनतिक्रमः** moderation; **अनतिक्रमणीय** not to be transgressed, inviolable; **अनतिदृश्य** opaque; **अनतिद्रुत** unsurpassed, real true, proper; **अनतिव्याध्य** invulnerable; **अनत्यंतगति** sense of diminutive words; **अनत्यय** imperishable, undecaying &c.; **अनतिप्रश्न** not to be asked to excess; **अनतिविलंबिता** absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vāgguṇas, q. v.

**अनद्धा** *ind.* [ न. त. ] Ved. Not truly or clearly, not certainly or definitely. -**Comp.** -**पुरुषः** not a true man; one who is not of use, either to gods, men or the manes.

**अनद्यः** [ न अद्यः भक्ष्यः अप्राशस्त्ये नञ् ] White mustard.

**अनद्यतन** *a.* ( नी. f. ) [ न. त. ] Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by Pāṇini to denote the sense of the Imperfect or the Periphrastic future P. III. 2. 111, III. 3. 15; °भूते लङ्-अपचत्; °ने भविष्यति लुट्-पक्ता; परोक्षानद्यतने लिट् पपाच. -नः Not the current day; अतीतायाः रात्रेः पश्चार्धेन आगामिन्या रात्रेः पूर्वार्धेन सहितो दिवसोऽद्यतनः Sk., तद्भिन्नः कालः.

**अनधिक** *a.* [ न. त. ] 1 Not more or excessive. -2 Boundless; perfect. -3 Not capable of being enlarged or surpassed.

**अनधिकारः** [ न. त. ] Absence of authority, right, claim &c. -**Comp.** -**चर्चा** intermeddling, officiousness.

**अनधिकारिन्** *a.* Not entitled to.

**अनधिगत** *a.* [ न. त. ] Not obtained, acquired or studied. -**Comp.** -**मनोरथ** *a.* foiled in one's expectations. -**शास्त्र** *a.* who has not learnt the Śāstras.



**अनधीन** *a.* [ न. त. ] Independent. —**नः-नकः** [ संज्ञायां कन् ] An independent carpenter working on his own account ( कौटक्षः ); स हि कुट्यां वसन् न कस्यचिदधीनः.

**अनध्यक्ष** *a.* [ न. त. ] 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible; मनोऽपि न तथाज्ञानादनध्यक्षं तदा भवेत् । Bhâshâ P.—2 Without controller or ruler &c.

**अनध्यायः, अनध्ययनं** [ न. त. ] Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (°दिवसः); अद्य शिक्षानध्यायः U. 4 a holiday ( given ) in honor of distinguished guests. See Ms. 2. 105-6; 4. 103-4; 105-8, 117-8, 126 &c.

**अननुभावुक** *a.* Unable to comprehend; °ता non-comprehension, unintelligibility.

**अननुभाषणं** 1 Not repeating a statement or proposition. —2 Tacit assent.

**अनंत** *a.* [ नास्ति अंतो यस्य ] Endless, infinite, eternal, boundless, inexhaustible; °रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3. —**तः** 1 N. of Vishṇu; गंधर्वाप्सरसः सिद्धाः किन्नरोरगचारणाः । नांतं गुणानां जानन्ति ( नास्यांतमधिगच्छन्ति ) तेनानंतोऽयमुच्यते ॥; also of Vishṇu's couch, the serpent Sesha; of Kṛishṇa and his brother; of Siva, the 14th Arhat; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents.—2 A cloud.—3 Tale.—4 N. of a plant (सिंदुवार) Vitex Trifolia.—5 The 23rd asterism श्रवण.—6 A silken cord with 14 knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day.—7 The letter आ.—**ता** 1 The earth (the endless).—2 The number one.—3 N. of various females; of Pārvatī.—4 N. of various plants; शारिवा, अनंतमूल (a very medicinal plant) दूर्वा, आमलकी, गुडूची, अग्निमंथ, कणा, लंगली, दुरालभा, हरीतकी, अग्निशिखा, श्यामलता, पिप्पली.—**ती** A small silken cord tied round the left arm of a woman.—**तं** 1 The sky, atmosphere.—2 Infinity, eternity.—3 Absolution, final beatitude; तदनंताय कल्पते Pt. 2. 72.—4 The supreme spirit, Brahma ( परब्रह्म ); सत्यं ज्ञानमनंतं ब्रह्मेति श्रुतिः । न व्यापित्वादेशतोऽतो नित्यत्वाच्चापि कालतः । न वस्तुतोऽपि सर्वात्म्यादानंत्यं ब्रह्मणि त्रिधा ॥ —**Comp.**—**आत्मन्** *m.* the Supreme spirit.—**कर** *a.* magnifying to any extent; P. III. 2. 21.—**ग** *a.* moving for ever.—**गुण** *a.*

possessed of endless merits; of countless or infinite number; ह्रवंगानामनंतगुणतैधते Mv. 6. 55.—**चतुर्दशी**, -° **व्रतं** [ अनंतस्य आराधनं यस्यां सा चतुर्दशी ] the 14th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada when Ananta is worshipped.

—**जित्** ( अनंतानि भूतानि जितवान् ) 1. N. of Vāsudeva, the conqueror of all. 2. N. of an Arhat deity.—**तान** *a.* of endless width, extensive.—**तीर्थकृत्** *m.* 1. one who visits many places of pilgrimage. 2. a Jaina deity.—**तृतीया** the third day of the bright half of भाद्रपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख; नभस्ये वाथ वैशाखे मार्गशीर्षेऽथवा पुनः । शुक्लपक्षतृतीयायां ... उक्तानंततृतीयैषा सुतानंदफलप्रदा.—**दृष्टिः** [ अनंता दृष्टयो नेत्राणि यस्य ] N. of Siva, or of Indra.—**देवः** [ अनंतो देव इव ] 1. the serpent Sesha. 2. [ अनंते दीव्यति; दिव्-अच् ] N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on Sesha.—**पार** *a.* of endless width, boundless; °रं किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1.—**मायिन्** *a.* of endless tricks, endlessly deceitful.—**मूलः** a medicinal plant; ( शारिवा ).—**राशिः** an infinite quantity.—**रूप** *a.* of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Viṣṇu.—**वातः** a disease of the head, resembling tetanus.—**विजयः** [ अनंतान् विजयते ध्वनिद्वारा अनेन ] N. of Yudhisṭhira's conch-shell Bg. 1. 16.—**वीर्यः** N. of the 23rd Jaina Arhat of a future age.—**व्रतं** see अनंतचतुर्दशी above.—**शक्ति** *a.* of boundless power, omnipotent, epithet of the Supreme Being.—**शयनं** Travancore; Srīrangapattana (?).—**शीर्ष** N. of Viṣṇu or the Supreme Being. ( -र्षा ) N. of the wife of Vāsuki.—**शुष्म** *a.* Ved. possessing endless strength; endlessly blowing.—**श्री** *a.* of boundless magnificence, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

**अनंतक** *a.* [ स्वार्थे कन् ] Endless, eternal &c.—**कं** The Eternal or Infinite ( among the Jainas ).

**अनंत्य** *a.* [ अनंतस्य इदं-यत् ] Endless, eternal, infinite.—**त्यं** 1 Eternity, infinity.—2 The foot of हिरण्यगर्भ.

**अनंतवत्** *a.* [ अस्त्यर्थे मत्तुप् ] Endless, eternal.—*m.* One of Brahma's four feet; earth, intermediate region, heaven, and ocean.

**अनंतर** *a.* [ नास्ति अंतरं व्यवधानं, मध्यः, अवकाशः &c. यस्य ] 1 Having no interior or interior space, limitless; तदेतत् ब्रह्म अपूर्वमनंतरं अबाह्यं.—2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact,

close; हलोऽनंतराः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7, See संयोग.—3 ( *a.* ) Contiguous, neighbouring, adjoining; अनयत् प्रभुशक्ति-संपदा वशमेको नृपतीननंतरान् R. 8. 19; भारतवर्षादुत्तरेण अनंतरे किंपुरुषनाम्नि वर्षे K. 136; immediately adjoining; Ki. 2. 53, R. 7. 21; not distant from ( with abl. ); आत्मनोनंतरममात्यपदं ग्राहितः Mu. 4; ब्रह्मावर्तानंतरः Ms. 2. 19 ( Kull. अनंतरः किंचिदूनः ); अरे : अनंतरं मित्रं 7. 158; or in comp; विषयानंतरो राजा शत्रुः Ak. who is an immediate neighbour.—4 Immediately before or after; तदिदं क्रियतामनंतरं भवता बंधुजनप्रयोजनं Ku. 4. 32 soon after, just afterwards; अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः Chand. M. having characteristics mentioned just before.—5 Following, coming close upon ( in comp ); शंख-स्वनानंतरपुष्पवृष्टि Ku. 1. 23; 2. 53; °करणीयं S. 4 the next duty, what should be done next.—6 Belonging to the caste immediately following; पुत्रा येऽनंतरस्त्रीजाः Ms. 10. 14.—7 Uninterrupted, unbroken, continuous.—**रं** [ न. त. ] 1 Contiguity, proximity; अनंतरविहिते चास्यासने K. 93. 2 Brahma, the supreme soul ( as being of one entire essence ).—**रं ind.** [ Strictly it is acc. of time कालात्यंत-संयोगः ; नास्ति अंतरं यथा स्यात्तथा ] 1 Immediately after, afterwards.—2 ( With a prepositional force ) After ( with abl. ); पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7; त्यागाच्छांतिरनंतरं Bg. 12. 12.; गोदान-विधेरनंतरं R. 3. 33, 36.; 2. 71; स्वामिनोनंतरं भृत्याः Pt. 1.; rarely with gen.; अंगदं चाधिरूढस्तु लक्ष्मणोऽनंतरं मम Rām. ; or in comp.; यनोदयः प्राक् तदनंतरं पयः S. 7. 30.; R. 4. 2.; Ms. 3. 252, Y. 2. 41; वचनानंतरमेव K. 78 immediately after those words.—**Comp.**—**जः** or **जा** [ अनंतरस्या अनंतरवर्णाया मातुः जायते ] the child of a Kshatriya or Vaisya mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10. 4. 2. born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. ( -जा ) a younger or elder sister; अनुष्ठितानंतरजाविवाहः R. 7. 32.; so °जात.

**अनंतरीय** *a.* Next in succession.

**अनंतरयः** [ अंतरयः दूरीकरणं, न. त. ] Not leaving, non-abandonment.

**अनंतराय** *a.* [ न. व. ] Uninterrupted, without a break.

**अनंतर्गभिन्** *m.* [ अंतर्गर्भो यस्य; अ-



स्त्यर्थे इति न.त.] N. of Kusa grass used for the पवित्र, q.v.

**अनंद** *a.* [ न नंदयति; नंद-णिच् अच् ] Joyless, cheerless. —**दः** N. of a purgatory.

**अनन्नं** Not food, that which is undeserving of being eaten.

**अनन्य** *a.* 1 Not different, identical, same, not other than, self; **अनन्या राघवस्याहं भास्करस्य प्रभा यथा। सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना तथा नन्या च भर्तेरि** Rām. — 2 Sole, unique, without a second. — 3 [ नास्ति अन्यः विषयो यस्य ] Undivided, undistracted ( mind &c. ); having no other object or person to think of &c.; **अनन्याश्चित्तयंतो मां ये जनाः पर्युपासते** Bg. 9. 22. In comp. **अनन्य** may be translated by 'not by another,' 'directed or devoted to no one else', 'having no other object.' — **Comp.** — **अर्थ** *a.* not subservient to any other object, principal. — **आश्रित** *a.* independent, not resorting to another. ( -तं ) unencumbered estate ( in law ). — **गतिः** *f.* sole resort or resource. — **गतिक** *a.* [ न. व. ] having no other resource or help, having no other resource left; **अनन्यगतिके जने विगतपातके चातके** Udb. — **गुरु** *a.* than which nothing is greater Si. 1. 35. — **चित्त**, **चित्त**, **चेतस्**, **मनस्**, **मानस**, **हृदय** *a.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind; **विचित्तयंती यमनन्यमानसा** S. 4. 1; K. 75.

— **जः**, — **जन्मन्** *m.* [ नान्यस्मात् जन्म यस्य; आत्मभूचित्तभू इत्यादि तस्य व्यपदेशत्वात् or नास्ति अन्ययस्मात्सोऽनन्यः विष्णुः; तस्माज्जातः ] Cupid, the god of love; **मा मूमुहत्खलु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा** Māl. 1. 32. — **दृष्टि** *a.* gazing intently or steadfastly at; **दृष्टिः सवितारमैक्षत** Ku. 5. 20. — **देव** *a.* having no other ( superior ) God, epithet of the Supreme Being. — **परता** exclusive devotion or attachment; **पुरश्चक्षुरागस्तदनु मनसोऽनन्यपरता** Māl. 6. 15. — **परायण** *a.* devoted to no other ( woman ) S. 3. 19. — **पूर्वः** [ नान्या पूर्वा यस्य ] having no other wife; **वरस्यानन्यपूर्वस्य विशोकामकरोद्गुणैः** Ku. 6. 92. ( -र्वा ) [ न अन्यः पूर्वो यस्याः सा ] a virgin ( who never before belonged to another ), a woman having no other husband; R. 4. 7. — **भाज** *a.* [ न अन्यं अन्यां वा भजते ] not devoted to any other person; **अनन्यभाजं पतिमा मुहि** Ku. 3. 63. — **विषय** *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else, exclu-

sively applicable; V. 1. 1; Mv. 1. 25. — **वृत्ति** *a.* 1. of the same nature. 2. having no other means of livelihood. 3. closely attentive. — **शासन** *a.* not ruled over by any one else; R. 1. 30; Dk. 2. — **सामान्य**, — **साधारण** *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one; **अनन्यनारीसामान्यो दासस्त्वस्याः पुरुरवाः** V. 3. 18; **राजशब्दः** R. 6. 38; M. 5; 4. 10; not capable of being performed by any one else, Ku. 3. 19. — **सदृश** *a.* ( शी *f.* ) having no equal, matchless, peerless; **यथैताननन्यसदृशान् विदधासि** Pt. 1.

**अनन्यता**, — **त्वं** Identity, sameness. **अनन्यादृश** *a.* ( शी *f.* ) Not like others, singular.

**अनन्वयः** [ न. त. ] 1 Want of connection. — 2 ( Rhet. ) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमान; **उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः । इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः ॥ गगनं गगनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । रामरावणयोर्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव ॥**

**अनन्वित** *a.* [ न. त. ] 1 Unconnected. — 2 Irregular, desultory; irrelevant, incoherent. — 3 Not attended with, devoid of; as **पुत्र**°, **भार्या**° &c.

**अनप** *a.* [ न संति आधिक्येन आपो यत्र ] Destitute of much water ( as a puddle ).

**अनपकरणं**—**कर्मन्**, — **क्रिया** 1 Not injuring. — 2 Non-delivery. — 3 ( In law ) Non-payment; **दत्तस्यानपकर्म च** Ms. 8. 4; **दत्तस्य or वेतनस्य °क्रिया** 214.

**अनपकारः** Harmlessness. — *a.*, — **कारिन्** *a.* Harmless, innocent.

**अनपजय्य** *a.* Ved. Whose victorious character cannot be reversed.

**अनपत्य** *a.* 1 Without issue, childless, without heir; **°त्यश्च किल तपस्वी** S. 6; K. 59, 63. — 2 Not propitious or favourable to children; causing fall ( पतनकारण ) Rv. 3. 54. 18. **°ता**, **°त्वं** childlessness; **नूनमनपत्यता मां वत्सलयति** S. 7.

**अनपत्रप** *a.* Impudent, shameless.

**अनपनिहित** *a.* Ved. Not mutilated or curtailed.

**अनपभ्रंशः** Not a corrupt word; a properly formed word.

**अनपयति** *ind.* Very early ( before the sun starts on his journey ).

**अनपर** *a.* Having no other or second, having no follower, sole; **तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमनपरं** S. B.

**अनपराध** — **धिन्** *a.* Innocent, guiltless, harmless. — **धः** Innocence.

**अनपवाचन** *a.* Ved. Impossible to be talked away or wished away.

**अनपव्ययत्** *a.* Ved. Not letting go; able.

**अनपसर** *a.* Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable; **निरन्वयोऽनपसरः** Ms. 8. 198 ( अपसरः प्रतिग्रहक्रयादिः ) — **रः** — An usurper.

**अनपस्पृश** *a.* Not obstinate.

**अनपस्फुर-र-रत्** *a.* ( of a cow ) Not refusing to be milked.

**अनपाय** *a.* 1 Free from loss or decay. — 2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying; **प्रणमं त्यनपायमुत्थितं ( चंद्रं )** Ki. 2. 11. — **यः** 1 Imperishable nature, freedom from decay or wear and tear; permanence. — 2 N. of Siva.

**अनपायिन्** *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unfailing, constant, durable, not transient; **प्रसादाभिमुखे तस्मिञ् श्रीरासीद्वनपायिनी** R. 17. 46.; 8. 17; **अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी** Ku. 4. 31; **चलेष्वर्थेषु लब्धेन न यशः-स्वनपायिषु** Mu. 5. 14; Ki. 14. 37, 2. 43; Si. 8. 50, 14. 65, 17. 26.

**अनपावृत्** [ न. व. ] Not returning or coming back, non-recurrent ( पुनरावृत्तिशून्य ); unremitting ( ? ).

**अनपेक्ष-क्षिन्** *a.* [ न. त. ] 1 Regardless. — 2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. — 3 Independent or irrespective ( of another ), not requiring any other thing. — 4 Impartial. — 5 Irrelevant, unconnected, unconcerned. — **क्षा** Disregard, indifference, carelessness. — **क्षं** *adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of; carelessly, accidentally; **°त्वात्** since it has no reference to.

**अनपेत** *a.* 1 Not gone off, not past; **अनपेतकालं कथयांबभूवुः** Ki. 6. 30 without loss of time, without delay. — 2 Not deviating from, faithful to, not leaving ( with abl. ); **अर्थाद्वनपेतं अर्थ्यं** Sk. ; **धर्मपथ्यर्थन्यायादनपेते** P. IV. 4. 92. See अपेत also. — 3 Not devoid of, possessed of; **ऐश्वर्याद्वनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते** Mu. 1. 14.

**अनस** *a.* Ved. [ न आस; वेदे श्पोऽहस्वः ]



Not seized or overcome by the enemy ( शत्रुभिरनात ); not watery (?).

**अनप्रस्** *a.* [ नास्ति अप्रः रूपं यस्य ] Ved. Destitute of form or shape, shapeless, actionless ( कर्महीन ).

**अनप्सरस्-रा** *f.* Not an Apsaras, unworthy of a celestial nymph; **अनप्सरेव** प्रतिभासि V. 2.

**अनफा** A particular configuration of planets ; रविवर्जं द्वादशगैरनफा ; स-च्छीलं सुखान्वितं प्रभुं ख्यातियुक्तमनफायाम् Dīpikā.

**अनभिज्ञ** *a.* Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, ( usually with gen. ); °ज्ञः कैतवस्य S. 5; वृत्ता-तानामनभिज्ञास्मि K. 236 ; °ज्ञः परमेश्वर-गृहाचारस्य Mv. 2; Ku. 6. 43.

**अनभिस्लान** *a.* [ न. त. ] Not faded. —**Comp.** —**वर्ण** *a.* Ved. of unfaded or undiminished lustre, resplendent.

**अनभिलक्षितः** An impostor.

**अनभिलाष** *a.* Free from desire. —**षः** 1 Want of appetite or desire. —2 Non-relish.

**अनभिश्स्त, -स्ति, -स्त्य** *a.* Ved. Blameless, faultless; °शस्तेनी leading to perfection or to heaven.

**अनभिसंधानं** Absence of design or purpose; so **अनभिसंधिः** ; °कृत done undesignedly.

**अनभिहित** *a.* 1 Not named or as-asserted; see अभिहित under अभिधा. —2 Not fastened ( Ved. ). —**तः** N. of the chief of a Gotra.

**अनभ्यावृत्तिः** *f.* Non-repetition ; मनागनभ्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si 2. 43.

**अनभ्याश, -स** *a.* Not near, distant &c.; °समित्य *a.* to be shunned from afar Sk.

**अनभ्र** *a.* Cloudless ; इयमनभ्रा वृष्टिः this is (like) a shower from a cloudless sky, i. e. something quite unexpected or sudden.

**अनभि** *a.* Ved. Epithet of rain-water ; requiring no shovel (?).

**अनमः** [ न नमति अन्यान् ] A Brāhmaṇa ( one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing ).

**अनमितपच** (= मितपच ) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

**अनमित्र** *a.* Having no enemies. —**त्रं** A state of having no enemies.

**अनमीव** *a.* Ved. [ नास्ति अमीवो रोगो यस्य न. व. ] Well, happy, free from disease ; comfortable, salubrious, sinless. —**वं** Good or comfortable state, happiness, prosperity.

**अनंबर** *a.* Wearing no garment. —**रः** A Buddhist mendicant.

**अनम्र** *a.* Not humble, haughty, proud; **अनम्राणां समुद्धर्तुः** R. 4. 35.

**अनयः** [ अप्रशस्तो नयः ] 1 Bad management or conduct ; injustice ; unfairness ; समृद्धिरनयाद्विनश्यति Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 2. 42. —2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course ; **अनयो नयसंकाशो हृदयान्नापसर्पति** Pt. 3. 184. —3 Adversity, calamity, distress ; जीवेदेतेन राजन्यः सर्वेष्वप्यनयं गतः Ms. 10. 95 reduced to straits ; 102. —4 [ अयः शुभावहो विधिस्तदन्यः अनयः ] Misfortune, adversity ; ill-luck. —5 A variety of dice-play, gambling ( शाराणां वामावर्तेन अभीष्टस्थाननयनं ).

**अनरण्यः** N. of a king of the solar race, a descendant of Ikshvâku and king of Ayodhyā, who was overthrown by Rāvaṇa.

**अनरुस्** *a.* [ न. व. ] Ved. Not wounded, healthy, sound.

**अनर्गल** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Free from bar or obstruction, free to move, unrestrained, unhampered ; तुरंगमुत्सृष्टमनर्गलं R. 3. 39. —2 Unlocked.

**अनर्घ** *a.* [ नास्ति अर्घो मूल्यं यस्य न. व. ] Invaluable, priceless, inestimable ; R. 5. 2 ; Si. 14. 88. —**र्घः** [ न. त. ] Wrong or improper value. —**Comp.** —**राघवं** N. of a drama in 7 acts by Muraṇi Misra ; also called Muraṇi Nāṭaka after its author and supposed to have been written between the 12th and the 14th century.

**अनर्घत्वं-ता** Pricelessness, invaluable nature ; H. Pr. 4.

**अनर्घ्य** *a.* Invaluable ; unsurpassed in reverence due from others, highly respected ; **अनर्घ्यमर्घेण तमाद्रिनाथः** Ku. 1. 58.

**अनर्थ** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Useless, worthless ; **द्युनः पुच्छमिवानर्थं पांडित्यं धर्मवर्जितं** Pt. 3. 97. —2 Unfortunate, unhappy. —3 Harmful, disastrous, bad ; **चित्तज्ञानानुवर्तिनोऽनर्था अपि प्रियाः स्युः** Dk. 160 ; wicked ( opp. दक्षिण ). —4 Not having that meaning ( but another ) ; having no meaning, nonsensical, meaningless. —5 Poor. —**र्थः** [ न. त. ] 1

Non-use or value. —2 A worthless or useless object. —3 A reverse, evil, calamity, misfortune ; R. 18. 14 ; **रन्ध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः** S. 6 ; **एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं** H. 1 ; cf. **छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवन्ति** &c. ; Ms. 4. 193, H. 4. 92 ; harmful object, danger ; **अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं** Moha M. 2. —4 Nonsense, want of sense. —5 N. of Viṣṇu ( आ-तसर्वकामत्वात्तस्य तथात्वं ). —**Comp.** —**अन्तरं** [ न अर्थान्तरं ] sameness or identity. —**कर** *a.* ( री f. ) 1. doing useless or unprofitable things. 2. mischievous, harmful ; unprofitable, productive of evil. —**नाशिन्** *m.* N. of Siva ( destroyer of calamities ). —**भाव** *a.* malicious. —**लुप्त** *a.* [ दृष्टार्थेन अलुप्तः ] not devoid of the apparent meaning ; free from all that is worthless. —**संशयः** [ अनर्थकारी संशयः शाक. त. ] 1. a great evil, hazardous adventure ; **प्रतिनिवर्ततामस्मादनर्थसंशयात्** Māl. 5. 2. [ न. त. ] not a risk of one's money ; safety of one's wealth.

**अनर्थ्य, अनर्थक** *a.* 1 Useless ; meaningless ; **सर्वमप्येतदनर्थकं** Ve. 1 ; °आयास K. 108 ; not significant, as a particle used expletively. —2 Nonsensical. —3 Unprofitable. —4 Unfortunate. —**कं** Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

**अनर्व** *a.* Ved. Not lax or loose ( अशिथिल ) Rv. 1. 164. 2. ; free, unobstructed, permanent.

**अनर्वन्** *a.* [ अर्व-हिंसायां कनिन्, अर्वो सपत्नः न. त. ] 1 Not inimical, not hostile or to be hated ( अद्वेष्य ) ; Rv. 1. 136. 5. —2 Having no horse.

**अनर्विश्** *m.* [ अनसा शकटेन विशति प्राप्नोति ; विश्-क्विप्, अहरा० रुः ] 1 One who sits in a cart to fetch fuel &c. —2 [ ऋ-कर्मणि विच्, अरं गंतव्यं प्रति विशति, विश्-क्विप्, न. त. ] One who is not able to reach the destination.

**अनर्शराति** *a.* [ अनर्शाय अपापिष्टाय रातिर्दानं यस्य ] One who does not give to sinful persons, a sinless donor.

**अनर्ह** *a.* 1 Not deserving, not fit, not worthy of ( with gen. or in comp. ) ; **अनर्हा गृहवासस्य** Pt. 4. ; **तान् हव्यकव्ययोर्विप्राननर्हान् मनुस्त्रवीत्** Ms. 3. 150. —2 Inadequate, unsuitable. —3 Undeserving of reward or punishment.

**अनलः** [ नास्ति अलः पर्यातिर्यस्य, बहु-दाह्यदहनेपि तृप्तेरभावात् Tv. ; cf. नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्ठानां ; said by some to be from अन् to breathe ]. 1 Fire. —2 Agni or the god of fire. See अग्नि. —3 Digestive



power, gastric juice; मंदः संजायतेऽनलः; Susr. -4 Wind. -5 Bile. -6 One of the 8 Vasus, the fifth. -7 N. of Vāsudeva. -8 N. of various plants; चित्रक, रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and Rosea, भङ्गातक the marking nut tree. -9 The letter र्. -10 The number three. -11 (Astr.) The 50th year of Brihaspati's cycle. -12 The third lunar mansion कृत्तिका. -13 A variety of Pitṛideva or manes (कव्यवाहोऽनलः सोमः). -14 [अनान् प्राणान् लाति आत्मत्वेन] The soul (जीव). -15 N. of Vishṇu (न नलति गंधं प्रकटयति न वध्यते वा नल्-अच्). -16 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -इ a. [अनलं यति] 1. removing or destroying heat or fire; करिणां मुदे सनलदाऽनलदाः Ki. 5. 25. 2. =अग्निद q.v. -दीपन a. [अनलं दीपयति] promoting digestion, stomachic. -प्रभा [अनलस्य प्रभेव प्रभा यस्य] N. of a plant (ज्योतिष्मती) Helicacabum Cardiospermum. -प्रिया N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा. -सादः loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

**अनलस** a. 1 Not lazy, active, diligent, watchful, R. 9. 15. -2 Unable, incompetent.

**अनलिः** [अनिति-अच् अनः अलिर्यत्र व. शकंवा.] N. of a tree (बकवृक्ष) Sesbana Grandiflora (तत्पुष्पाणां मधुपूर्णतया तन्मधुभिर्भ्रमराणां जीवनधारणान्तात्वं Tv.).

**अनल्प** a. 1 Numerous. -2 Not a little; not small, liberal, noble (as mind &c.); Ki. 14. 18; much; जल्पन्त्यनल्पाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136 profusely, in many words; विकसितवदनामनल्पजल्पेपि Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138. -Comp. -घोष a. very clamorous or noisy. -मन्यु a. greatly enraged.

**अनवकाश** a. [न. व.] 1 Having no scope or occasion, uncalled for. -2 Inapplicable. -3 Having no opportunity or space. -शः [न. त.] Absence of room or scope.

**अनवग्रह** a. [न. व.] Irresistible, uncontrolled, impetuous, resistless; सुकुमारकायमनवग्रहः स्मरः (अभिहंति) Māl. 1. 39.

**अनवच्छिन्न** a. 1 Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut. -2 Unlimited, immoderate, excessive. -3 Undefined; दिक्कालादि° Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1; indiscriminated, unmodified. -4 Uninterrupted, continuous.

**अनवद्य** a. [न अवद्यः निद्यः] Faultless, blameless, unobjectionable, ir-

reproachable; Bh. 2. 21; R. 7. 70. -द्या N. of a damsel. -Comp. -अंग, -रूप a. having faultless limbs or form, exquisitely handsome; रूपस्य अनवद्यता M. 2. (-गी) a woman with a faultless form.

**अनवद्राण** a. Not sleepy.

**अनवधान** a. [न. व.] Careless, inattentive. -नं Inadvertence, inattention; °ता carelessness, remissness in duty (प्रमाद); कर्तव्याकरणं यत्राकर्तव्यस्याथवा क्रिया। उच्यते द्वितयं तत्र प्रमादोऽनवधानता ॥

**अनवधि** a. Unlimited, infinite.

**अनवन** a. [न. व.] Affording no help or protection.

**अनवनामित** a. Not lowered or bent down; वैजयंतः a Buddhist term for a future universe (lit. having banners unlowered).

**अनवपृग्ण** a. Ved. Spreading all around, not closely united.

**अनवव्रव** a. [अवब्रू-अच् न वचादेशः न. त.] Irreproachable, not open to censure (अपवादवर्जित); speaking authoritatively.

**अनवभ्र** a. [न भ्रंशते वा. ड. Tv.] Undiminished, undecaying, durable, lasting (अवभ्रंशशून्य); °राधस् Rv. 1. 166. 7 having undiminished wealth.

**अनवम** a. Not low or inferior; high, exalted, superior; सुधर्मानवमां सभां R. 17. 27, 9. 14.

**अनवरत** a. Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted; °धनुर्ज्यास्फालनरूपं S. 2. 4. -तं adv. Incessantly, continuously.

**अनवरार्थ्य** a. [अवरस्मिन् अर्थे भवः, यत् न. त.] Chief, best, excellent.

**अनवलंब** - बन a. [न. व.] Having no prop or support; not dependent. -बः-बनं Independence.

**अनवलोभनं** [न अवलुप्यते पुमान्येन, अवलुप्-ल्युट् पृषो० पस्य भः Tv.] A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

**अनवस** a. [अव-असच् अवसः भोजनं प्रीतिकरत्वात् न. व.] Ved. Having no (wholesome) food to eat (पथ्याशनरहित); Rv. 6. 66. 7; not stopping to eat by the way (?).

**अनवसर** a. 1 Busy, having no leisure or interval of repose. -2 Ill-timed, inopportune. -3 Out of

place, baseless; °रोयं घंटानादः H. 3. -रः 1 Absence of leisure. -2 Ill-timedness, unseasonableness; कं याचे यत्र तत्र ध्रुवमनवसरग्रस्त एवार्थिभावः Māl. 9. 30.

**अनवसान** a. [न. व.] Endless, having no setting; free from death.

**अनवसित** a. [न. त.] Not ended or finished; not determined. -ता N. of a kind of Trishṭubh metre, consisting of four lines with 11 feet in each.

**अनवस्कर** a. Free from dirt pure, clear.

**अनवस्थ** a. [नास्ति अवस्था यत्र] Unsteady; °स्थो निष्करुणश्च Dk. 135; unsettled, not fixed; °स्थो वायुः Si. 11. 28. -स्था [न. त.] 1 Instability, unsettled condition, disorder, confusion. -2 Loose or unsteady conduct, incontinence. -3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or conclusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning (उपपाद्योपपादकयोरविभ्रांतिः); एवमप्यनवस्था स्याद्या मूलक्षतिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च °प्रसंगः S. B. -4 Not being 10 days old (दशाहाभावः).

**अनवस्थान** a. Unstable, unsteady, fickle. -नः Wind. -नं 1 Instability, uncertainty, unsettled nature; जयपराजयानवस्थानात् Dk. 161. -2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence.

**अनवस्थित** a. 1 Unsteady, fickle, unsettled; °स्तिमितमूढघूर्णन्नयनः U. 3 with unsteady eyes; Ku. 4. 28. -2 Changed, altered; अहो °तो भूमिसंनिवेशः U. 2. -3 Faithless, loose in morals or moral conduct, dissolute (व्यभिचारिन्); नारीर्हत्वाऽनवस्थिताः Ms. 11. 139. -4 Unable to stay or remain; प्रस्थितं तमनवस्थितं प्रियाः R. 19. 31; °त्वं, °स्थितिः instability, looseness of conduct.

**अनवह्वर** a. [अवह्व-कौटिल्ये-अच्. न. त.] Not crooked, straightforward.

**अनवांच** a. Not tending downwards, looking up.

**अनवानं** ind. [अवानः श्वासोच्छ्वासः स यथा न स्यात्तथा] Without breathing between, in one breath, without a pause, *uno tenore*.

**अनवाय** a. [अव-इ-घञ् अवायः अवयवः, न. व.] Without parts (निरवयव); uninterrupted, unyielding;



**अनवेक्षक** *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

**अनवेक्ष-क्षा** = अनपेक्ष-क्षा *q. v.*

**अनवेक्षणं** 1 Carelessness, inattention; **अनवेक्षणादपि कृषिः** Pt. 1. 169.—2 Want of supervision.

**अनव्रत** *a.* [ *n. b.* ] Not altogether destitute of holy or ascetic performances.—**तः** A Jaina devotee who is so.

**अनशनं** Fasting, abstinence from food, fasting oneself to death; **°नं च शाययित्वा** Dk. 156 making him fast; **°नात् उत्तिष्ठति** Pt. 4.—*a.* Without food, fasting &c.

**अनशनाय** *a.* Ved. Not hungry.

**अनश्नत्** *a.* Not eating; **सांगमनः** the sacrificial fire in the sabha which is approached before eating or breakfast.

**अनश्व** *a.* Having no horse or horses.—**श्वः** Something that is not a horse.

**अनश्वर** *a.* ( *री f.* ) Imperishable.

**अनसू** *n.* [ *अनिति शब्दायते अन्-असुन्* ] 1 A cart; **उद्गाता चाप्यनः क्रये** Ms. 8. 209; Y. 1. 184, 3. 269, Si. 12. 26.—2 [ *अनिति जीवत्यनेन* ] Food, boiled rice.—3 Birth.—4 A living being.—5 A kitchen.—6 A parent ( father or mother ); said to be *f.* in these two senses. At the end of Avyayibhāva comp. **अनस्** is changed to **अनस**; as **अध्यनसं** &c.; also at the end of Tat. Comp.; **महानसं** &c.

**अनसूय-यक** *a.* [ *n. b.* ] Free from malice, not envious, not spiteful; **श्रद्धधानोऽनसूयश्च** Ms. 4. 158; Bg. 18. 71.—**या** [ *n. t.* ] 1 Absence of envy, charity of disposition, freedom from spite or ill-will; **न गुणान् गुणिनो हन्ति स्तौति चान्यगुणानपि** न हसेच्चान्यदोषांश्च सानसूया प्रकीर्तिता.—2 *N.* of a friend of Sakuntalā.—3 *N.* of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion. [She was very pious and given to austere devotion by virtue of which she had obtained miraculous powers. Several stories are told to illustrate them. When the earth was devastated by a terrible drought which lasted for 10 years, Anasuya created water, fruits, roots &c. by means of her ascetic powers and saved many lives. On one occasion when the sage Mandavya was about to be impaled, the wife of a sage happened to touch the stake as she passed by, whereupon Mandavya cursed her that she would become a widow at sunrise. She, however, prevented the sun from rising, and all actions of men being conse-

quently stopped, the gods, sages &c. went to Anasuya, her friend, who, by the force of her penance, made the sun rise without, at the same time, bringing widowhood on her friend. Another legend is also told in which Anasuya changed Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa into infants, when, at the instigation of their wives, they attempted to test her chastity, but restored them to their former shapes at the importunities of their humbled consorts. She is also said to have caused the three-streamed Ganges to flow down on the earth near the hermitage of her husband for the ablutions of sages; see R. 13. 51. In the Ramayana she is represented as having been very kind and attentive to Sita whom she favoured with sound motherly advice on the virtues of chastity, and at the time of her departure gave her an unguent ( See R. 12. 27, 14. 14 ) which was to keep her beautiful for ever and to guard her person from the attempts of rapacious beasts, demons &c. She was the mother of the irascible sage Durvāsas ].

**अनसूयु** *a.* = **अनसूय**; **इदं तु ते गुह्यतमं प्रवक्ष्याम्यनसूयवे** Bg. 9. 1.

**अनस्थ-स्थिक** [ *n. b.* ] Boneless.—**स्थः** 1 A boneless limb or member.—2 Without parts, epithet of प्रधान of the Sāṅkhyas or ईश्वरमाया.

**अनहन्** *n.* [ *न अहः अप्रशस्तमहः* ] A bad or unlucky day.

**अना** *ind.* Ved. Thus, hereby, indeed.

**अनाकार** *a.* Formless, shapeless, epithet of the Supreme Being.

**अनाकालः** [ *n. t.* निपातः ] 1 Inopportune time.—2 [ *आसम्यक् अन्नादिसंपन्नः कालः आकालः* *n. t.* Tv. ] Famine ( perhaps an irregular form for अन्नाकाल ).—**Comp.**—**भृतः** one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

**अनाकाश** *a.* [ *n. b.* ] 1 Opaque, not transparent.—2 Having no transparent atmosphere; differing from it.—**शः-शं** Not an atmosphere, one undeserving of its name.

**अनाकुल** *a.* 1 Not perplexed or confused, calm, collected, self-possessed.—2 Regular, consistent.

**अनाकृत** *a.* Not prevented ( *अनिवारित* ); unreclaimed.

**अनाक्रांत** *a.* Unassailed.—**ता** [ *आक्रमितुमयोग्या सर्वतः कंटकावृतत्वात्*, *n. t.* ] Prickly nightshade, Solanum Jacquinii. ( कंटकारिवृक्ष ).

**अनाक्षित्** *a.* Ved. Not staying.

**अनाग** *a.* [ *न आसम्यग् गच्छति स्वर्गं अनेन नागः अधर्मः*; *n. b.* Tv. ] Sinless; Rv. 10. 12. 9 ( **अनागान्** = **अपापान्** ).—**गा** *N.* of a river.

**अनागत** *a.* [ *न आगतः*, *n. t.* ] 1 Not come or arrived; **तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं** H. 1. 57.—2 Not got or obtained; **वर्धिष्णुमाश्रयमनागतमभ्युपैति** Si. 5. 14; so **°आर्तव**.—3 Future, to come; see compounds below.—4 Not learnt or attained, unknown.

—**तं** The future time, future; **°तं यः कुरुते स शोभते** Pt. 3. 164 he shines ( thrives, prospers ) who provides for the future; **अनागतवर्ती चिन्तामसंभाव्यां करोति यः** Pt. 5. 71.—**Comp.**—**अवेक्षणं** looking to the future, provident thought, foresight.

—**आबाधः** [ *अनागतः आबाधः दुःखं* ] future ( physical ) trouble or calamities, illness &c. affecting the body in times to come; **°प्रतिषेधनीयं** *N.* of chapter 24 of the चिकित्सितस्थान in Susruta.—**आर्तवा** [ *स्त्रीपुष्पविकासनं आर्तवं*, *n. आगतमार्तवं यस्याः* ] a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty.—**विधातृ** *m.* [ *अनागतं उद्दिश्य विदधाति* ] one who provides for the future, provident, prudent ( used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1. 318; H. 4. 5 ); **अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा** । **द्वावेतौ सुखमेधेते यद्भविष्यो विनश्यति** ॥ ( where Dr. Peterson translates the three names by ' Mr. Provider-against-a-future-evil', ' Mr. Cool-head,' and ' Mr. what-will-be-will-be ' ).

**अनागतिः** *f.* Non-arrival, non-attainment, non-access.

**अनागम** *a.* 1 Not come, not present.—2 [ *n. b.* ] ( In law ) Without the title-deed or document of possession ( such as purchase deed &c. ), anything possessed from time immemorial and without any documentary proof; **°उपभोगः** enjoyment of property without such a deed.—**मः** 1 Non-arrival.—2 Non-attainment.

**अनागम्य** *a.* Unapproachable.

**अनागामिन्** *a.* 1 Not coming, not arriving.—2 Not future, not likely to return.—*m.* An epithet of the third among the 4 Buddhist orders.

**अनागामुक** *a.* Not likely to return.

**अनागांधित** *a.* Not smelt; ( fig. ) not touched or affected; **सर्वदोषानागांधितं प्रतिवचनमाह** Sankara.



**अनागस्** *a.* 1 Innocent, blameless; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि *S.* 1. 11.—2 Conferring bliss or happiness.

**अनाचार** *a.* Devoid of customary observances or duties, improper in behaviour, unprincipled, regardless of custom, law or propriety &c.; also अनाचारिन् in this sense.—**रः**,—**अनाचरणं** Absence of due observances or customary duties, improper conduct, departure from established usage or principle; अनाचार is of two kinds विहितस्य अननुष्ठानं निषिद्धस्य चानुष्ठानम्.

**अनाज्ञात** *a.* 1 Unknown, not properly known. —2 Surpassing all that has yet been known.

**अनातप** *a.* Free from or devoid of heat or the blaze of the sun, not exposed to heat, cool, shady; वांछन्दे-शमनातपं विधिवशात्तालस्य मूलं गतः *Bh.* 2. 90. —**पः** Coolness, shade.

**अनातुर** *a.* 1 Not eager, indifferent; °रोत्कण्ठितयोः *v.l.* for अनादर *M.* 3. 15.—2 Not fatigued, unwearied; भेजे धर्ममनातुरः *R.* 1. 21.—3 Not ill or diseased, well, healthy, in good health; अनातुरः सप्तत्रयमवकीर्णव्रतं चरेत् *Ms.* 2. 187; 4. 144.

**अनात्मन्** *a.* [ *n. b.* ] 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. —2 Not spiritual, corporeal. —3 One who has not restrained his self; अनात्मनस्तु शत्रुत्वे वर्तेतात्मैव शत्रुवत् *Bg.* 6. 6.—*m.* [ *अप्रश-स्तो भिन्नो वा आत्मा न. त.* ] Not self, another, something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) *i. e.* the perishable body; अप्राप्तः प्राप्यते योयमत्यन्तं त्यज्यते ऽथवा । जानीयात्तमनात्मानं बुद्धयन्तं वपु-रादिकम् ॥ अनात्मन्यात्मबुद्धिर्या सा ऽविद्या प-रिकीर्तिता ॥ —**Comp.**—**ज्ञः**, वेदिन् *a.* 1. devoid of spiritual knowledge or true wisdom. 2. not knowing one-self, foolish, silly; मा तावदनात्मज्ञे *S.* 6; कथं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मयि °ज्ञः *M.* 1; स्फुटमापशं पदमनात्मवेदिता *Si.* 15. 22.—**प्रत्यवेक्षा** reflection that there is no spirit or soul (with Buddhists). —**संपन्न** *a.* foolish, destitute of qualities (of the soul), not self-possessed; न त्वेवानात्मसंपन्नाद्बुद्धिमीहेत पंडितः *Pt.* 1. 49.

**अनात्मक** *a.* [ नास्ति आत्मा स्थिरो यत्र ] Unreal, transitory, of an unenduring character, an epithet (with Buddhists) for the world.

**अनात्मनीन** *a.* Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested.

**अनात्मवत्** *a.* [ आत्मा वदयत्वेन नास्त्यस्य ] Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses; अनात्मवतः पशु-वत् भुञ्जते येऽप्रमाणतः *Susr.*

**अनात्म्य** *a.* [ आत्मनः इदं आत्म्यं शरीरं न. ब. ] Impersonal, incorporeal ( अ-शरीर ) . —**त्न्यं** Want of affection for one's own family.

**अनात्यंतिक** *a.* 1 Not constant or perpetual, not final.—2 Intermittent, recurrent.

**अनाथ** *a.* [ *n. b.* ] Helpless, poor, forlorn, parentless, orphan ( as a child ); widowed ( as a wife ); having no master or natural protector, without a protector in general; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे *U.* 1. 43; *R.* 12. 12.—**थं** Ved. Helplessness.—**Comp.**—**पिंडदः**,—**पिंडिकः** 'giver of food to the poor,' *N.* of a merchant in whose garden Buddha Gautama used to instruct his pupils. —**सभा** a poor-house.

**अनादर** *a.* [ *n. b.* ] Showing no respect, indifferent, calm, regardless; *M.* 3. 15. —**रः** [ *n. t.* ] 1 Disregard, disrespect, disdain, contempt; षष्ठी चानादरे *P.* II. 3. 38, मन्यकर्मणि अनादरे विभाषाऽग्रणिषु 17.—2 Ease, facility ( one of the senses of आदर being 'effort or care', see the word ); °खंडितशंकरशरासनः *U.* 1 ( perhaps also 'without any respect for the bow of the great god' ); अनादरोपात्त-धृतैकसायकं *Ki.* 14. 36.

**अनादरणं** Disrespectful conduct, neglect.

**अनादरिन्** *a.* Disrespectful, irreverent.

**अनादि** *a.* [ आदिः कारणं पूर्वकालो वा नास्ति यस्य सः ] Having no beginning, eternal, existing from eternity, epithet of परमेश्वर; जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं *Ku.* 2. 9; अनादिरादिर्गोविंदः सर्वकारणकारणं; also of हिरण्यगर्भ.—**Comp.**—**अनंत**,—**अंत** *a.* without beginning and end; eternal.—**तः** *N.* of Siva.—**निधन** *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal.—**मध्यांत** *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

**अनादिता-त्वं** State of having no beginning.

**अनादिमत्** *a.* Not produced or effected, having no beginning.

**अनादीनव** *a.* Faultless; यद्वासुदे-वेनादीनमनादीनवमीरितं *Si.* 2. 22.

**अनादृत** *a.* 1 Disrespected, despised; *Ms.* 2. 234; °सत्कार not accepting the hospitality.—2 Not careful, regardless of, indifferent to; अनादृतस्या-मरसायकेष्वपि *Ki.* 14. 10.—**तं** Disrespect, contempt.

**अनादेय** *a.* Not fit to be taken, unacceptable; inadmissible; अनादेयस्य चादानादादेयस्य च वर्जनात् *Ms.* 8. 171.

**अनादेशः** Absence of direction or command.—**Comp.**—**कर** *a.* doing what is not commanded; or (अन्-आ-देशकर) not doing what is ordered.

**अनाद्य** *a.* 1 =अनादि *q.v.* —2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

**अनाधार** *a.* Without support, an epithet applicable, according to the Naiyāyikas, to eternal objects only (such as sky), or to Brahma according to the Vedāntins.

**अनाधि** *a.* 1 Without mental pain or anxiety; *R.* 9. 54.

**अनाधृष्ट** *a.* Ved. Not checking or not being checked.

**अनाधृष्ट-व्य** *a.* 1 Invincible, unchecked, irresistible. —2 Perfect, unimpaired.

**अनानुकृत्य** *a.* Ved. Inimitable, unparalleled.

**अनानुद** *a.* Ved. [ अनु ददाति; दा-क *n. t.*, पृ. दीर्घः ] Unsurpassed in giving (अतुल्यदान्).

**अनानुपूर्व्य** 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others. —2 Not coming in regular order.

**अनानुभूतिः** *f.* Ved. Neglect, absence of experience or observation, inattention.—(pl.) Neglectful people.

**अनापद्** *f.* Absence of calamity or misfortune; *Ms.* 4. 2.

**अनापि** *a.* आप्यते-आप् कर्मणि इन् आ-पिः आप्तो बंधुश्च, *n. b.* *Tv.* ] Without friends or kindreds.

**अनाप्त** *a.* 1 Not obtained. —2 Not reaching or attaining, unsuccessful in the attempt to get. —3 Unfit, not apt, unskilful; युग्यस्थाः प्राजकोऽनाप्ते सर्वे इंड्याः शतं शतं *Ms.* 8. 294. —**प्तः** A stranger.

**अनाप्तिः** *f.* Non-attainment.

**अनाप्त** *a.* Not getting &c.; अनाप्तु-रेनसां *Si.* 16. 38 not touched by sin.

**अनाभयिन्** *a.* Ved. [ आबिभेति आ-भी-उणा-इनि, आभयिन् *n. t.* ] Not at all



afraid, fearless, undaunted; अनाभ-  
यिन्नरिमा ते Rv. 8. 2. 1.

**अनाभू** *a.* Ved. [ आभिमुख्येन भवती-  
त्याभूः स्तोता न. त. ] Not praising or  
worshipping, irreligious (अस्तोत्);  
not coming in front.

**अनामन्** *a.* 1 Nameless. -2 In-  
famous. -*m.* 1 'The nameless' month,  
an intercalary month. -2 The ring-  
finger; see अनामिका below. -*n.* [ अ-  
ननमनः, अनं जीवनं अमयति रुजति, अम्-क-  
निन् Tv. ] Piles (अशोरोग).

**अनामक** *a.* [न. व. स्वार्थे कन् ] Name-  
less, infamous. -कः-कं=अनामन् above.

**अनामा, अनामिका** [ नास्ति नाम अन्यांगु-  
लिवत् यस्याः, स्वार्थे कन् ] The ring-finger;  
so called because it has no name  
like the other fingers; cf. Tv. तथा हि  
शिवेन ब्रह्मशिरश्छिन्नं, तेन तस्या अपवित्रजाती-  
यता; अतएव तस्याः पवित्रीकरणार्थं यज्ञादौ प-  
वित्रनामककुशधारणं तत्र क्रियते । अनामिका-  
धृता दर्भा ह्येकानामिकायापि वा । द्वाभ्यामनामिका-  
भ्यां तु धार्ये दर्भपवित्रके ॥ ; also पुरा कवीनां ग-  
णनाप्रसंगे कनिष्ठिकाधिष्ठितकालिदासा । अद्यापि  
तत्तुल्यकवेरभावादनामिका सार्थवती बभूव ॥  
Subhāsh.

**अनामय** *a.* [ नास्ति आमयः रोगो यस्य ]  
Free from disease, healthy, sound ;  
जन्मबंधविनिर्मुक्ताः पदं गच्छन्त्यनामयं Bg.  
2. 51 where there is no unhappiness.  
-यः-यं Good or sound health; health,  
well-being, welfare ; स भवंतमनामय-  
प्रश्नपूर्वकमाह S. 5 ; महाश्वेता कादंबरीम-  
नामयं पप्रच्छ K. 192 inquired about  
her health ; अप्यनामयं राज्ञः Mv. 1  
how does the king do ? ब्राह्मणं कुशलं  
पृच्छेत्क्षत्रबंधुमनामयं । वैश्यं क्षेमं समागम्य  
शूद्रमारोग्यमेव च Ms. 2. 127. -यः [ नास्ति  
भयं यस्मात् ] N. of Vishnu ( or Siva  
according to some ); पुण्यकीर्तिरनामयः ;  
विष्णुर्हि बाह्याभ्यंतरपीडां निवारयति तस्मादना-  
मयः.

**अनामयत्** *a.* Ved. Not causing pain  
or hurt, not hurting. -*n.* Health (?)

**अनामयितु** *a.* 1 Not injuring or  
paining ; हस्ताभ्यामनामयितुभ्यां Rv. 10.  
137. 7. -2 Salubrious, curative.

**अनामिष** *a.* Without flesh or  
any bait ; bootless, profitless.

**अनामृण** *a.* [ आमृणाति हिनस्ति आमृण-  
क. न. व. ] Having no injurer or an  
enemy that can injure (हिसकरहित).

**अनामृत** *a.* Immortal.

**अनायक** *a.* Without a leader,  
disorderly.

**अनायत** *a.* 1 Unrestrained, un-

checked. -2 Not propped or support-  
ed. -3 Not long, of short duration ; अ-  
नायतस्वभावभंगुराणि सुखानि K. 175.  
-4 Continuous, close, unseparated.

**अनायत्त** *a.* Not dependent ; चो रो-  
षस्य K. 45 not swayed by ; uncontrol-  
led, independent ; एतावज्जन्मसाफ-  
ल्यं यदनायत्तवृत्तिता H. 2. 22 freedom,  
independent livelihood, indepen-  
dence of life.

**अनायन** *a.* [ न आयनं चालनं यत्र ] In-  
variable ( एकांत ).

**अनायास** *a.* Not troublesome or  
difficult, easy ; ममाप्येकस्मिन् से कर्मणि  
त्वया सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2. -सः 1 Fa-  
cility, ease, absence of difficulty or  
exertion ; शरीरं पीडयते येन शुभेनाप्यशुभेन  
वा । अत्यंतं तत्र कुर्वीत अनायासः स उच्यते ॥  
- 2 Idleness, neglect ; सेन easily,  
without difficulty, readily. -Comp.  
-कृत *a.* done easily or readily.  
(-तं) an infusion prepared without  
effort or exertion ( prepared extem-  
poraneously ) Ak. See फांट .

**अनायुष्य** *a.* [ आयुषे न हितं न. त. ]  
Not giving long life, fatal to long  
life ( such as excessive food, sexual  
union &c. ) ; अनारोग्यमनायुष्यमस्वर्ग्यं  
चातिभोजनं Ms. 2. 57, 4. 134.

**अनारत** *a.* 1 Not ceasing or stop-  
ping, continuous, uninterrupted. -2  
Eternal. -तं 1 Continuity. -2 Ab-  
solute non-entity ( अत्यन्तभाव ). -adv.  
Continuously, always ; eternally ;  
अनारतं तेन पदेषु लंभिताः Ki. 1. 15, 40.

**अनारंभः** Non-commencement,  
not undertaking ; विकारं खलु परमार्थतो-  
ऽज्ञात्वा भः प्रतीकारस्य S. 3 ; भो हि का-  
र्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणम् .

**अनारभ्य** *a.* Unfit to be commenc-  
ed or undertaken -ind. Without  
commencing ; without reference to  
any particular thing ; e. g. °वादः  
detached remark ( upon sacrifices &c );  
किंचित्कर्मारभ्य उच्यते उच्यते इत्यारभ्यवादः न  
आरभ्यवादः. -Comp. -अधीत *a.* [ न  
आरभ्य किंचिदधीतः ] studied or taught  
or read without reference to any  
particular subject ( not as part of a  
regular or authoritative work ); learnt  
as a detached subject ; येषां मंत्राणां कर्म-  
विशेषे विनियोगो नोक्तः तेषां मंत्राणां अनारभ्या-  
धीतत्वात् ब्रह्मयज्ञे एव विनियोग इति मीमांसा.

**अनारंभण** *a.* Having no support  
( for अनालंबन ); also written अनारंभण.

**अनारोग्य** *a.* [ नास्ति आरोग्यं यस्मात्  
न. व. ] Unwholesome, not conducive  
to good health, fatal to health ; अना-  
युष्यमनारोग्यमस्वर्ग्यं चातिभोजनं Ms. 2.  
57. -ग्यं Sickness, indisposition ;  
°कर unhealthy, unwholesome.

**अनार्जव** *a.* Crooked ; dishonest.  
-वं 1 Crookedness ( moral also ), fraud,  
insincerity Si. 8. 11. -2 [ नास्ति आर्जवं  
सारल्यं स्वाच्छेद्यं वा यस्मिन् ] Disease.

**अनार्तव** *a.* ( वी f. ) Unseasonable,  
inopportune, premature ( as a flower  
blossoming out of season ). -वा A  
girl who has not attained to puber-  
ty ( the menstruation period ).

**अनार्य** *a.* Not respectable ( not  
deserving to be styled आर्य ), not  
polite or decent ; vulgar ; not belong-  
ing to an Arya, unworthy, vile, base,  
mean, wretched ; अनार्यानार्यलिंगिनः  
Ms. 9. 260 ; अनार्यायां समुत्पन्नो ब्राह्म-  
णान् 10. 66 ; H. 4. 25 ; कीटका नाम  
देशोऽनार्यनिवासः Nir. void of Aryas ;  
शकुंतलायामनार्यमाचरितं तेन राज्ञा S. 4  
the king has behaved basely or un-  
worthily towards Sakuntalâ ; कदा-  
चिदस्मिन्नप्यनार्योऽनार्यमाचरिष्यति Ve. 4.  
-र्यः 1 One who is not an Arya. -2 A  
country not inhabited by the Aryas.  
-3 A Sûdra. -4 A Mlechchha. -5 An  
ignoble person. -Comp. -कर्मिन् *a.*  
doing work unbecoming an Arya or  
becoming only a non-Arya. -ज *a.* of  
vile or base origin. (-जं ) [ अनार्यदेशे  
जातं ] agallochum ( being produced in  
the country of the Mlechchhas &c. ).  
-जुष्ट *a.* discarded by the good, not  
practised or observed by the Aryas  
or respectable people. -तिक्तः [ अना-  
र्यप्रियः तिक्तः शाक. त ] N. of the plant  
Gentiana Cherayta, Rox. ( Mar.  
किराईत ).

**अनार्यकं** [ अनार्ये देशे भवं अनार्यकं ]  
Agallochum or aloe wood.

**अनार्ष** *a.* 1 Not belonging to the  
Rishis, not Vedic ; not belonging to  
the text of a Vedic hymn ( as इति  
used in the Padapâṭha with certain  
words not followed in the Samhitâ  
by इति ) ; संबुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतौ अनार्षे P.  
I. 1. 16 (= अवैदिके Sk. ). -2 Not added to  
a Rishi's name ( as an affix ); P.  
IV. 1. 78.

**अनार्षय**=अनार्ष.

**अनालंब** *a.* Without support or  
stay ; कथंकारमनालंबा कीर्तिर्द्यामाधिरो-



हति Si. 2. 52.—बः Want of support; despondency.—वी Siva's lute.

**अनालंबु (भु)का** A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला).

**अनालाप** *a.* [न. ब.] Reserved, taciturn.—पः Reserve, taciturnity.

**अनालोचित** *a.* Unseen, unheeded, unconsidered, unexpected, not well considered or examined, rash.

**अनावया** *a.* Ved. Not yielding or desisting.

**अनावर्तिः** *f.* Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

**अनावर्तिन्** *a.* Not recurring or returning; °ती कालो ब्रजति स वृथा तन्न गणितं Bh. 3. 115.

**अनाविद्ध** *a.* 1 Not pierced or wounded; unperforated; °द्धं रत्नं S. 2. 10.—2 Unhurt, uninjured.

**अनाविल** *a.* 1 Not turbid or muddy, pure, clear.—2 Not marshy, wholesome, salubrious, as a country Ms. 7. 69 (रोगोपसर्गाद्यैरनाकुल).

**अनावृत्त** *a.* Not returning, not repeated, being for the first time; मलमासेष्यनावृत्तां तीर्थयात्रां विवर्जयेत्.

**अनावृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Non-return, absence of repetition or recurrence.—2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

**अनावृष्टिः** *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of ईति q.v.

**अनाव्रस्कः** Uninjured condition.

**अनाश** *a.* [न. ब. नास्ति आशा यस्य] 1 Hopeless, despondent.—2 [नास्ति नाशो यस्य] Imperishable, living, undestroyed.

**अनाशक** *a.* [न आ सम्यक् यथेच्छं आशः अशनं यस्य, न नाशो यस्य वा, न. ब. कप्] Devoid of full enjoyment or indestructible, not hurtful.—कं Fast, abstaining from eating even to death; यज्ञेन दानेन तपसाऽनाशकेनैतमेव विदित्वा मुनिर्भवति Bri. Ar. Up; Y. 3. 154.

**अनाशकायनं** [न नश्यति अनाशकः आत्मा तस्यायनं प्राप्नुयायः] The state of ब्रह्मचर्य, unmarried or student's life, devoted to contemplation and knowledge of the soul; अथ यदनाशकायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तत् । एष ह्यात्मा न नश्यति यं ब्रह्मचर्येणानुविंदते Ch. Up.; a course of fasting as a penance(?).

**अनाशस्त** *a.* Not praised.

**अनाशिन्** *a.* [न नश्यति or न कर्मफलमश्रुते; न. त.] Imperishable, indestructible, as the Soul or Supreme

Being; अनाशिनोऽप्रमेयस्य Mb. (ईश्वरस्य कर्मफलभोक्तृत्वाभावात्).

**अनाशु** *a.* [नश् उण्, न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible.—2 [अश्-उण्, न. त.] Not pervading or occupying.—3 [न-आशु] Not quick, slow.

**अनाश्रमिन्** *m.* One who does not belong to, or follow, any of the 4 orders of life (गृहस्थाश्रमशून्य); अनाश्रमी न तिष्ठेत् क्षणमेकमपि द्विजः; अनाश्रम-मेवासः not dwelling in any Asrama.

**अनाश्रय** *a.* Defenceless, unprotected, isolated.—यः Self-dependence, isolation, absence of support.

**अनाश्रव** *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to; तथानुशिष्टापि अनाश्रवैवासीत् Dk. 57; K. 350; भिषजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49.

**अनाश्रित** *a.* Not connected with, or dependent on, independent, detached; non-inherent.

**अनाश्वस्** *a.* [अश् भोजने कसु निपातः न. त. P. III. 2. 109] Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting; धृतजयधृतेरनाशुषः Ki. 12. 2; Si. 14. 49.

**अनास्** *a.* [आस्यते निरास्यते धीवनमनेन इति आः मुखं, तन्नास्ति साधनत्वेन अस्य] Without mouth or face; without the power of speech (आस्यव्यापारशब्दरहित).

**अनासादित** *a.* Not obtained, not found or met with; not encountered or attacked; not occurred or having happened, non-existent.—Comp.—विग्रह *a.* unused to war, having had no occasion to fight.

**अनास्था** 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था बाह्यवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 63; पिंडेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57; स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सतां Ku. 6. 12 a male or female is no consideration &c.; Ki. 4. 34.—2 Want of faith or confidence, want of devotedness, disrespect; अत्यद्भुतैर्मम हृतस्य तथाप्यनास्था Mv. 2. 39 diffidence.—*a.* (स्थ) Indifferent.

**अनास्थान** *a.* 1 Having no fixed seat or site.—2 Having or yielding no basis or fulcrum, unfit for a fixed seat (as water); Rv. 1. 116. 5.

**अनास्वाद** *a.* Without taste, insipid.—इः Insipidity.

**अनास्वादित** *a.* Untasted; S. 2. 10.

**अनास्त्राव** *a.* Without injury or hurt (क्लेशरहित).

**अनाहत** *a.* 1 Unbeaten, unwounded, intact.—2 [आहतं छेदो भोगो वा तन्नास्ति यस्य] New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कौरें).—3 Not produced by beating (as sound).—4 Not multiplied.—त-तः The 4th of the mystical Chakras in the body, (तंत्रशास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं हृदयस्थितं सुषुम्णामध्यस्थं द्वादशदलपद्मं); शब्दो ब्रह्ममयः शब्दोऽनाहतो यत्र दृश्यते । अनाहताख्यं तत् पद्मं मुनिभिः परिकीर्तितम् ॥

**अनाहार** *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting.—रः 1 Abstinence from food, fasting; अनाहारेणात्मानं व्यापादयिष्यामि H. 1.—2 Non-production.—3 Non-seizure.

**अनाहारिन्** *a.* Fasting.

**अनाहार्य** *a.* 1 Not artificial, natural, not producible.—2 Not eatable.

**अनाहुतिः** *f.* Not sacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name; also an improper oblation.

**अनाहूत** *a.* Not called, uninvited.—Comp.—उपजल्पिन् an uncalled-for speaker or boaster.—उपविष्ट *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

**अनिकेत** *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse); Ms. 6. 25, 43.

**अनिशुः** [न इक्षुः सादृश्ये अप्राशस्त्ये वा नञ्] Not (true) sugarcane, a sort of long grass or reed producing coarse sugar; Saccharum Spontaneum.

**अनिगीर्ण** *a.* 1. Not swallowed.—2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied (अनपहृत-भेद); *e. g.* in अश्वः श्वेतो धावति, the श्वेतत्व of the horse is not निगीर्ण or hidden.

**अनिग्रह** *a.* Unrestrained, invincible, unconquerable.—इः 1 Non-restraint.—2 Non-refutation.—3 Not admitting one's defeat in argument; °स्थानं occasion of non-refutation.

**अनिङ्ग्य** *a.* Not divisible, a word not divisible.

**अनिच्छ, -च्छक, -च्छु, -च्छुक, -च्छत** *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, averse, reluctant; अनिच्छंतमपि मां against my will.

**अनिच्छा** Unwillingness, indifference, reluctance.

**अनित** *a.* [अन्-इत] Not gone with, unattended, destitute of; °भा having no splendour; वनितयाऽनितया रजनीवधूः R. 9. 38; Si. 6. 60.

**अनित्य** *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal,



perishable (नश्वर) (opp. नित्य); गंधवती पृथ्वी सा द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च T. S. 9 (अनित्या=कार्यरूपा); See नित्य; यदि नित्यमनित्येन निर्मलं मलवाहिना । यशः कायेन लभ्येत तत्र लब्धं भवेत्तु किं ॥ H. 1. 48; Ms. 6. 77; धर्मोऽनित्यः सुखदुःखेऽनित्ये जीवोऽनित्यो हेतुरस्याप्यनित्यः Mb. -2 Occasional, temporary, casual; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c., special. -3 Unusual, extraordinary; वर्णे चानित्ये P. V. 4. 30 (लोहितकः कोपेन अन्यथा तु श्वेतवर्ण इति भावः); आनाय्योऽनित्ये III. 1. 127 (स हि गार्हपत्यादानीयतेऽनित्यश्च सततमप्रज्वलनात् Sk.) See VI. 1. 147. -4 Unsteady, fickle, not permanent; अनित्यं यौवनं रूपं H. 4. 68; °इदं हि ताः Rām. -5 Uncertain, doubtful; अनित्यो विजयो यस्माद् दृश्यते युध्यमानयोः Ms. 7. 199; विजयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22. -त्यं adv. Occasionally, not permanently, incidentally, casually; अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात् Ms. 3. 102. -Comp. -कर्मन्-क्रिया an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act. -दत्तः, -दत्तकः, -दत्तमः a son given by his parents to another temporarily (for temporary or preliminary adoption). -प्रत्यवेक्षा (with Buddhists) the consciousness that every thing is perishable and is passing away. -भावः transitoriness, transient state, limited nature or existence; so अनित्यता-त्वं frailty, instability. -समः a sophism or fallacious reasoning which generalizes what is exceptional (as अनित्यत्वं). -समासः a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members.).

**अनिद्र** *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant, watchful, -द्रा sleeplessness, vigilance.

**अनिधृष्ट** *a.* Unchecked, unsubdued.

**अनिन** *a.* Ved. Having no master or lord (इन).

**अनिद्र** *a.* [ न. ब. ] Dispensing with or disregarding Indra or his worship; (इन्द्रोपासनाशून्य); मामनिद्राः कृणवन्ननुकथाः Rv. 5. 2. 3.

**अनिद्रियं** 1 Reason (that which is not the senses). -2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

**अनिपद्यमान** *a.* Not falling down (to sleep), untiring.

**अनिपातः** Not a fall, continuance of life.

**अनिबद्ध** *a.* Not bound, incoherent; °प्रलापिन् prattling (talking incoherently).

**अनिबाध** *a.* Unobstructed; Rv. 3. 1. 11. -धः Liberty.

**अनिभृत** *a.* 1 Not private or reserved, public, open, not hidden. -2 Immodest, bold. -3 Unsteady, not firm, tremulous; °करेष्वाक्षिपत्सु प्रियेषु Me. 68; °वेलावीचिबाहुः Ki. 3. 60, 13. 66; असौ संध्याशंखध्वनिरनिभृतः खे विचरति Māl. 2. 12 not hidden, loud; Si. 10. 66. See निभृत also.

**अनिभृष्ट** *a.* [ नि-भृश्-क्त, निपातः न-त. ] Unobstructed, unimpaired, unabated; Rv. 2. 25. 4, 10. 116. 6.

**अनिभ्य** *a.* Not wealthy (इभ्य).

**अनिमकः** [ अन्-जीवने शब्दे च, भावे बाहु-इमन् इत्यानिमःजीवनं, तेन कायति प्रकाशते, कै-क. Tv. ] 1 A frog (तस्य मरणेऽपि पुनरुज्जीवनात्). -2 A cuckoo. -3 A bee (उभयोरपि तयोः मधुरशब्देन प्रकाशमानत्वात्). -4 The filament of a lotus, पद्म-केशर. -5 N. of the tree मधूक Med.

**अनिमान** *a.* Unbounded, immense (अपरिच्छिन्न); °नो धूमकेतुः Rv. 1. 27. 11.

**अनिमित्त** *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual, incidental; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलाननिमित्तहासैः S. 7. 17; °त्तं मित्रं disinterested, Dk. 25; °उत्क्रंठा M. 3. 9.

-त्तं 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion, causelessness, groundlessness. -2 A bad omen, ill-omen; चारुदत्तस्यैव दर्शनमानिमित्तं प्रमार्जयिष्यति Mk. 6; ममानिमित्तानि हि खेदयन्ति 9. 10; शमनार्थं अनिमित्तस्य Ve. 2, 3. - *adv.*, °तः Groundlessly, causelessly, without any adequate cause; अनिमित्तमिदुवदने किमत्रभवतः पराङ्मुखी भवसि M. 1. 18; Ms. 4. 144. - **Comp.** -निराक्रिया averting ill omens. -लिङ्गनाशः a kind of ophthalmic disease ending in total darkness.

**अनिमिषं-पा-मेषं** *ind.* Ved. Without winking, vigilantly; incessantly.

**अनिमि (मे) ष** *a.* [ न. ब. ] 1 Not winking, steadfastly or intently fixed; °लोचनं सुचिरमालोक्य K. 102; °पक्ष्मणा 131; शतैस्तमक्ष्णामनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43; °दर्शनरमणीयैः K. 50 fish and twinkleless glances. -2 Vigilant,

watchful. -3 Open (as eyes, flowers). -**षः** 1 A god (for the eyes of gods do not twinkle); Si. 5. 57. -2 A fish. -3 Vishnu. -4 N. of Mahākāla. -**Comp.** -दृष्टिः, नयनः, लोचन *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze, gazing intently.

**अनिमिषीय** *a.* Relating to the gods.

**अनियत** *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestricted. -2 Indefinite, uncertain, not fixed; irregular (forms also); °वेलं आहारोऽनियते S. 2 at irregular hours. -3 Causeless, casual, incidental, occasional; °रुदितस्मितं (वदनकमलकं) U. 4. 4; Māl. 10. 2. -**Comp.** -अंकः an indeterminate digit (in Math.). -**आत्मन्** *a.* not self-possessed, whose soul is not properly controlled. -**पुंस्का** a woman loose in conduct, unchaste. -**वृत्ति** *a.* 1. having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). 2. having no regular income.

**अनियंत्रण** *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled, free; अनुयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः S. 1.

**अनियमः** 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र सतमं द्विचतुर्थयोः । षष्ठे पादे गुरु ज्ञेयं शैवेष्वनियमो मतः ॥ Ch. M. -2 Irregularity, uncertainty, indefiniteness, vagueness, doubt. -3 Improper conduct. -*a.*, अनियमित *a.* Irregular.

**अनियुक्तः** An assessor at a court who has not been formally appointed and who is not entitled to vote.

**अनिर** *a.* [ न ईरयितुं शक्यते, ईर-कृ० ऋस्वः ] That cannot be propelled or driven along; अप त्या अस्थुरनिरा Rv. 8. 48. 11 (प्रेरयितुमशक्य). -**रा** 1 Want of food; utter destitution (अन्नरहितदारिद्र्यं); युयुतमस्मदनिराममीवां Rv. 7. 71. 2. -2 [ नास्ति इरा अन्नं यस्याः पं. ब. ] A calamity such as अतिवृष्टिः, अनावृष्टिः (=ईति).

**अनिराकरणं** Not obstructing or warding off.

**अनिरुक्त** *a.* 1 Not articulated or clearly spoken. -2 Not clearly stated or explained, vague, not plain or well-defined; °क्तप्रातःसवनः प्रथमः Kāt. y.; एतस्मिन्नदृश्येऽनाल्येऽनिरुक्ते Ait. Br. -**Comp.** -गानं indistinct singing or humming, a particular mode of chanting the सामवेद.



**अनिरुद्ध** *a.* Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, unruly, ungovernable. —**द्धः** 1 A spy, secret emissary. —2 N. of a son of Pradyumna. [Aniruddha was the son of Kama and grandson of Krishna. Usha, the daughter of a demon named Bana, fell in love with him and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Sonitapura. Bana sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where Aniruddha had been carried, Krishna, Balarama and Kama went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. Bana, though aided by Siva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Dvaraka with Usha as his wife. He had also another wife Rochana, grand-daughter of king Rukmin of Vidarbha, who bore him a son named Vajra.]. —3 Also N. of Vishnu; and of Siva; of an Arhat, a contemporary of Buddha. —**द्ध** A cord or rope (for fastening cattle). —**Comp.** —**पथं** [न निरुद्धः पंथा यत्र ब.] 1. unobstructed path. —2. the sky, atmosphere (तत्र कस्यापि गतिरोधनाभावात्). —**भाविनी** Aniruddha's wife Ushâ.

**अनिर्णयः** Uncertainty, indecision.

**अनिर्दश, अनिर्दशाह** *a.* [न निर्गतानि दशाहानि यस्य] Within the 10 days of impurity caused either by childbirth or death; विगतं तु विदेशस्थं शृणुयाद्यो ह्यनिर्दशं Ms. 5. 75; अनिर्दशाया गोः क्षीरं 5. 8; 5. 79; 4. 212, 217; not ten days old; अनिर्दशाहं गां सूतां Ms. 8. 242.

**अनिर्दिष्ट** *a.* Undefined, not specified; क °कारणं गम्यते V. 2 without a definite aim.

**अनिर्देशः** Absence of positive rule or direction.

**अनिर्देश्य** *a.* Undefinable, ineffable, indescribable, inexplicable, incomparable; °सुखः स्वर्गः कस्तं विस्मारयिष्यति V. 3. 18. —**इयं** An epithet of the Supreme Being.

**अनिर्धारित** *a.* Not determined or ascertained.

**अनिर्मल** *a.* Dirty, foul.

**अनिर्वचनीय** *a.* 1 Unutterable, indescribable, undefinable, epithet of the Supreme Being. —2 Improper to be mentioned. —**यं** (In Vedânta) 1 Mâyâ or illusion, ignorance. —2 The world. —**Comp.** —**स-**

**र्वस्व** N. of a work by Sriharsha, also called खंडनखंडखाद्य; तत्र सर्वेषां पदार्थानां इदंतया निर्वक्तुमशक्यता दर्शिता.

**अनिर्वाण** *a.* Unwashed; unbathed; अरुंनुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य दंतिनः R. 1. 71.

**अनिर्वाहः** 1 Non-completion; non-accomplishment. —2 Inconclusiveness. —3 Insufficiency of income, being straitened in means.

**अनिर्विद** *a.* Not fatigued or tired; अनिर्विदाया विदधे विधात्रा Si. 3. 34.

**अनिर्विण्ण** *a.* Not depressed or fatigued; an epithet of Vishnu.

**अनिर्वेदः** Non-depression, absence of dejection or despondency; self-reliance, plucking up courage; अनिर्वेदः श्रियो मूलमनिर्वेदः परं सुखं । अनिर्वेदो हि सततं सर्वार्थेष्वनुवर्तते Rām.; अनिर्वेदप्राप्याणि श्रेयांसि V. 4; cf. 'Faint heart never won fair lady'.

**अनिर्वृत** *a.* 1 Ill at ease, uneasy, discomposed, unhappy. —2 Unaccomplished, unfulfilled (अनिर्वृत्त also in this sense).

**अनिर्वृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Uneasiness, anxiety, disquietude. —2 Poverty, destitution; अनिर्वृत्तिनिशाचरी मम गृहांतरालं गता Udb.

**अनिर्वेश** *a.* Destitute of employment, wretched, miserable.

**अनिलः** [अनिति जीवति अनेन, अन् इलच् Un. 1. 54] 1 Wind; प्राणानामनिलेन वृत्तिरुचिता S. 7. 12; स सखा दीप इवानिलाहतः Ku. 4. 30. (The number of winds is 7:—आवहो निवहश्चैव उद्रहः संवहस्तर्था । विवहः प्रवहश्चैव परिवाहस्तथैव च ॥ and these are again subdivided into 7 divisions, the total number being 49). —2 The god of wind. —3 One of the subordinate deities, 49 of whom form the class of winds. —4 N. of one of the 8 Vasus, *i. e.* the fifth. —5 The wind in the body, one of the humours; °हन्, °हत्, °घ्न. —6 Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind. —7 The letter य्. —8 Symbolical expression for the number 49. —9 N. of the lunar asterism स्वाति. —10 N. of Vishnu (तस्य प्राणात्मना सर्वदेहधारणात् तथात्वं). —**Comp.** —**अयनं** way or course of the wind. —**अशन, आशिन्** *a.* [अनिलमश्नातीति] 1. feeding on the wind, fasting. —2. a serpent. —**अंतकः** (wind-destroying) N. of a plant (Ingudi) or अंगारपुष्प. —**आत्मजः** son of the wind, epithet

of Bhîma and Hanûmat. —**आमयः** [अनिलकृतः आमयः शाक. त.] 1. flatulence. —2. rheumatism (वातरोग). —**घ्न, हन्, हत्** *a.* curing disorders from wind. —**घ्नकः** a large tree (बिभीतक) Terminalia Belerica. —**पर्यायः** pain and swelling of the eyelids and outer parts of the eye. —**प्रकृति** *a.* of a windy nature. (तिः) N. of the planet Saturn. —**व्याधिः** derangement of the bodily (internal) wind. —**सखः** fire (the friend of wind); so °बंधुः.

**अनिलोडित** *a.* Inexperienced.

**अनिलोडित** *a.* Not well considered; °कार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27.

**अनिवर्तन** *a.* 1 Not turning away, firm, steadfast. —2 Right, not fit to be abandoned.

**अनिवर्तिन्** *a.* 1 Brave, not retreating; also an epithet of Vishnu and the Almighty God. —2 Not returning; यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10.

**अनिविशमान** *a.* Not sitting down or retiring to rest, ever going, restless; पुनाना यंत्यानिविशमानाः Rv. 7. 49. 1.

**अनिवेशन** *a.* Ved. Having no place of rest.

**अनिश** *a.* Ved. 1 Nightless, *i. e.* uninterrupted, incessant (निशा तद्धेतुकत्वेनोपचारात् चैष्टविनाशः सा नास्ति यस्य). —2 Ever afraid. —**शं** *ind.* Incessantly, ceaselessly; अनिशमपि मकरकेतुर्मेनसो रुजमावहन्नभिमतो मे S. 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

**अनिशित** *a.* Ved. Not resting or reposing, incessant; °सर्गं incessantly flowing; Rv. 10. 89. 4.

**अनिषिद्ध, अनिषेध** Ved. *a.* Unforbidden, unchecked, unopposed.

**अनिष्कृत** *a.* Unfinished, not settled. —**Comp.** —**एनस्, पाप** having the guilt not settled, *i. e.* unexpiated.

**अनिष्ट** *a.* 1 Unwished, undesirable; unfavourable, disagreeable, ill (with gen.); ध्यायत्यनिष्टं यत्किञ्चित्पाणिग्राहस्य चेतसा Ms. 9. 21 whatever ill she thinks of her husband. —2 Evil, forbidden. —3 Bad, unlucky, ominous. —4 Not honoured with a sacrifice. —**ष्टं** An evil, mishap, misfortune, calamity, disadvantage; a crime, offence, wrong, unwelcome thing; एक-बुद्धि Mâl. 8. 12; भवत्यनिष्टादपि नाम दुःसहान्मनस्विनीनां प्रतिपत्तिरीदृशी Ku. 5. 42; ill-omen; प्रातरेव °दर्शनं जातं H. 1.



—**Comp.**—अनुबन्धिन् *a.* followed by or attended with calamities; विषयोपभोगेषु °धिषु यः सुखबुद्धिमारोपयति K. 155. —आपत्तिः *f.*, —आपादनं getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence. —आशंसिन् *a.* (सूचक) indicating or boding ill. —ग्रहः an evil or malignant planet. —दुष्टधी *a.* having an evil and corrupt mind. —प्रसंगः 1. an undesired occurrence. —2. connection with a wrong object, argument or rule. —फलं an evil result. —शंका fear of evil. —हेतुः an evil omen.

**अनिष्टिन्** *a.* One who has not sacrificed.

**अनिष्टृत** *a.* Ved. Unhurt.

**अनिष्पत्तिः** *f.* Non-accomplishment, non-completion.

**अनिष्पत्रं** *ind.* [ निःसृतं पत्रं पक्षे यत्र तादृशं न भवति ] So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* not with great force.

**अनिस्तीर्ण** *a.* 1 Not crossed, set aside or got rid of. —2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge). —**Comp.** —अभियोगः a defendant who has not cleared himself of a charge (by refuting it).

**अनीकः**—कं [अनिति जीवत्यनेन; अन्-ईकन् Un. 4. 16-17] 1 Army, forces; troop, host; दृष्ट्वा तु पांडवानीकं Bg. 1. 2; पद्मार्तीश्च महीपालः पुरोऽनीकस्य योजयेत् H. 3. 80. —2 A collection, group, mass; नवांबुदानीकमुहूर्तलांछने R. 3. 53. —3 Battle, fight, combat. —4 A row, line, marching column. —5 Front, head; chief; स्थेषु नोऽनीकेष्वधिष्ठियः Rv. 8. 20. 12. (सेनामुखेषु); अग्निर्वै देवानामनीकं Sat. Br; अग्निमनीकं कृत्वा. —6 Face, countenance, *ibid.* (मुखं) (तस्य प्राणवायुनिस्सारणात् तथात्वं); splendour; brilliance; form (तेजस्); स्वनीक Rv. 7. 2. 23, 3. 6 (mostly Ved. in these two senses). —7 Edge, point. —**Comp.**—स्थः 1. a warrior, combatant. —2. a sentinel, (armed) watch. —3. an elephant-driver, or its trainer. —4. a war-drum or trumpet. —5. a signal, mark, sign.

**अनीकवत्** *a.* Ved. forming the face or front rank; occupying the foremost rank.

**अनीकशः** *adv.* In rows or columns.

**अनीकिनी** [अनीकानां संघः; अनीकं युद्धं प्रयोजनतया अस्त्यस्याः इति वा, अनीक-इनि]

1 An army, host, forces. —2 Three chamûs or one-tenth of a complete army (अश्वौहिणी); 10935 foot, 6561 horse, 2187 elephants and as many chariots. —3 A lotus.

**अनीच** *a.* 1 Not low or vile, decent, respectable. —2 Not pronounced with the अनुदात्त accent. —**Comp.**—अनुवर्तिन् *a.* not associating with low or vile persons. (—m) a faithful husband.

**अनीड** *a.* Having no abode (body), incorporeal, epithet of Agni.

**अनीतिः** *f.* 1 Impropriety, immorality; injustice, wrong act; indiscretion, foolish conduct. —2 (न-ईतिः) Freedom from calamity. —**Comp.**—ज्ञ, —विद् *a.* impolite, not discreet, not conversant with policy.

**अनील** *a.* Not blue, white &c.; °वाजिन् *m.* 'white-horsed'; N. of Arjuna; Ki. 14. 26, 42.

**अनीश** *a.* 1 Having no lord or superior, paramount, supreme, without a controller, uncontrolled; सर्वप्रभुरनीशस्त्वं R. 10. 20. —2 Not a master or lord, having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.); powerless; गात्राणामनीशोऽस्मि संवृत्तः S. 2; अनीशया शरीरस्य हृदयं स्ववशं मयि न्यस्तं V. 2. 19; Ms. 9. 104. —3 Not one's own master, not independent (अस्वतंत्र); एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र. —शः N. of Vishnu (सर्वनियंता अनन्यस्वामिको हि सः). —शा Helplessness (दीनभाव); समाने वृक्षे पुरुषो निमग्नोऽनीशया शोचति मुह्यमानः Mund.

**अनीश्वर** *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled. —2 Unable; शयिता सविधेप्यनीश्वरा सफलीकर्तुमहो मनोरथान् Bv. 2. 182. —3 Not relating to God; ध्यानेनानीश्वरान् गुणान्-दहेत् Ms. 6. 72. —4 Not acknowledging God, atheistical. —रं The godless one (with Sāṅkhyas), epithet of the world; जगदाहुरनीश्वरम्. —**Comp.**—वादः atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme Ruler. —वादिन् *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of no god or atheism, an atheist.

**अनीह** *a.* Indifferent, listless. —हः N. of a king of Ayodhyā. —हा Disregard, apathy, indifference, disinclination; अनीहया Ki. 2. 10 carelessly.

**अनीहित** *a.* Undesired, disagreeable, unpleasant. —तं Displeasure.

**अनु** *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्म-प्रवचनीय) 1 After, behind, along after (पश्चात्); सर्वे नारदमनु उपविशन्ति V. 5; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा नृपातिः सन् R. 8. 72; तं गच्छन्त्यनु ये विपत्तिषु सदा ते तत्प्रतिष्ठाशया Mu. 1. 14; असौ कुमारस्तमजो-नुजातः R. 6. 78; रत्या च साशंकमनु-प्रयातः Ku. 3. 23; क्रमेण सुप्तामनु संवि-वेश सुप्तोत्थितां प्रातरनुदतिष्ठन् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्णु=विष्णोः पश्चात् P. II. 4. 18 Sk.; तदनु कथ्येयमाधवीयामवस्थां Māl. 9. 26 afterwards. —2 Along, along-side, by the side of, lengthwise (यस्य च आयामः); जलानि सा तीरनिखातद्यूपा वहत्ययो-ध्यामनु राजधानीं R. 13. 61; सोऽश्वमेधश-तेनेष्ट्वा यमुनामनु वीर्यवान्। त्रिशताश्वान् सर-स्वत्यां गंगामनु चतुःशतान् Mb.; अनुगंगं वाराणसी = गंगामन्वायतं (गंगादैर्घ्यसदृश-दैर्घ्योपलक्षिता) situated alongside the Ganges P. II. 1. 16 Sk.; आवि-र्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदलीश्चानुकच्छं Me. 21; गिरिरिव अनुतटपुष्पितकर्णिकारयष्टिः V. 3. 3 along the sides or slopes. —3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमनु प्रावर्षत् P. II. 3. 8 Sk. (हेतुभूतजपो-पलक्षितं वर्षणं); so वृक्षमनु विद्योतते विद्युत्. —4 With, along with (सहार्थे); connected with; नदीमनु अवसिता सेना P. I. 4. 85 Sk. (नद्यासह संबद्धा); उमास्तनो-द्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 along with, con- temporaneously; Si. 8. 56; दिवसोनुमित्र-मगमाद्विलयं 9. 17. —5 Inferior or sub-ordinate to (हीने); मित्रलाभमनु लाभसं-पदः Ki. 13. 52 inferior, lower in value or importance; अनु हरिं सुराः=हरे-र्हीनाः P. I. 4. 86 Sk. —6 In a parti- cular relation or state (इत्थंभूताख्याने प्रकारविशेषनिरूपणे); भक्तो विष्णुमनु Sk. (विष्णोरित्थंभूतः, भक्तिविशेषयुक्तः) an ar- dent devotee of Vishnu; यस्त्वां द्वेष्टि स मां द्वेष्टि यस्त्वामनु स मामनु Rām. favour- ably inclined or devoted to. —7 Hav- ing a part or share, participation; or one that claims a share of (भागे); भागोऽस्यास्ति इति भागस्वामी; लक्ष्मीर्हरिमनु (हरेर्भागः) Sk., हरिस्वामिकभागवतीत्यर्थः. —8 Repetition, in a distributive sense, mostly in comp. (वीप्सार्थे, विषय- तायां); अनुदिवसं day by day, every day; अनुक्षणं every moment; °वेले every time, frequently; वृक्षं वृक्षमनु सिंचति Sk. waters tree after tree, *i. e.* every tree (यावद्वृक्षव्यापकः सेकः). —9 Towards, in the direction of



near, to, at (अनुर्यत्समया P. II. 1. 15); अनुवनमशनिर्गतः Sk.; °नदि Si. 7. 24 near the river; प्रजिघाय कांतमनु मुग्धतरः 9. 55 to (प्रति); on or in, with the force of the locative; यदेतदस्यानुतदं विभाति 4. 39, 7. 1; तस्माद्दृष्टेरनुकनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णा (जहोः कन्यां) Me. 50. -10 In orderly succession, according to; अनुक्रमं in regular order; अनुज्येष्ठं=ज्येष्ठस्यानुपूर्व्येण in order of seniority; °पूर्व; अनुरूपं=रूपस्य योग्यं Sk.-11 Corresponding with, like, in imitation of; सर्वं मामनु ते प्रियाविरहजां त्वं तु व्यथां मानुभूः V. 4. 25; so अनुगर्ज् to roar after or in imitation of. -12 Following, conformable to (अनुगत); तथैव सोऽभ्रुन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12 (अनुगतोऽर्थो यस्य). -13 With regard to, towards, in respect of; अर्घ्यदानमनु चोदितो वचः Si. 14. 53; साधुर्वदतो मातरमनु.-14 On account of, by reason of (with abl.); समस्तो बत लोकोऽयं भजते कारणादनु । त्वं तु निष्कारणादेव प्रीयसे वरवर्णिनि ॥ Rām. As a separable adverb अनु is used only in the Vedas and means after, afterwards, later on, now, at this time, again, once more, then, and further. (The senses of अनु as given by G. M. are:—अनु वेदाध्ययनानुष्ठानसामीप्यपश्चाद्वा अनुबंधसाम्याभिमुखहीनविसर्गलक्षणे; e. g. वेदे अनुवाकः; अनुष्ठाने अनुतिष्ठति; सामीप्ये अनुमेधं वर्षति; पश्चाद्वावे तदनु; अनुबंधने अनुशेते; साम्ये अनुकरोति; आभिमुख्ये मातरमनुधावति वत्सः; हीने अनुहर्षि सुराः; विसर्गे अनुजानीते; लक्षणे अनुवनमशनिर्गतः). The senses of अनु may be thus expressed in verse:—आयामेऽपरभावे च (पश्चादर्थे) वीप्सायां सान्निधौ तथा । इत्थंभूते लक्षणे च भागसादृश्ययोरपि ॥ योग्यतायां तथा हीने तृतीयार्थे ह्यनुक्रमे । अर्थेष्वेतेषु बहुशो ह्यनुशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥

**अनुः** Ved. 1 A man.-2 N. of a son of Yayāti.

**अनुक** a. [ अनु-कन् P. V. 2. 74, अनुकामयते इति अनुकः कम्ति Sk. ] 1 Greedy; desirous.-2 Libidinous, lustful (as a lover).-3 Sloping.

**अनुकथ** 10 P. To relate after (some one else), mention subsequently.

**अनुकथनं** 1 Subsequent mention; आदेशः कथनं, अन्वादेशोऽनुकथनं Kāsi. on P. II. 4. 32.-2 Relation, narration; discourse, conversation.

**अनुकनीयस्** a. The next youngest.

**अनुकम्प** 1 A. To take pity or compassion on, sympathize with, pity (with acc.); किमुज्जिह्वानजीवितां वराकीं नानुकम्पसे Māl. 10; कथं ब्राह्मणी मामनुकम्पते Mk. 3; कम्पसे नानुकम्पसे 4.8; with loc. also; सौहृदेन तथा प्रेम्णा सदा मय्यनुकम्पसे Mb.—Caus. To pity &c.; शफरीं प्रथमा वृष्टिरिवान्वकम्पयत् Ku. 4.39.

**अनुकम्पक** a. Pitying, taking compassion on, sympathizing with.

**अनुकम्पन** a. One who pities, kind-hearted, compassionate.—नं Compassion, pity, tenderness, sympathy.

**अनुकम्पा** [ कम्प-अङ् ] Compassion, commiseration, pity; with gen.; तेषामेवानुकम्पार्थं Bg. 10. 11; or with loc.; भक्त्या गुरौ मय्यनुकम्पया च R. 2. 63; or in comp.; भूतानुकम्पा तव चेत् R. 2. 48; अनुकम्पायां कन् P. V. 3. 76.

**अनुकम्पित** p. p. Pitied; °आत्मन् having a compassionate spirit.

**अनुकम्पिन्** a. Pitying (in comp.); sympathizing with.

**अनुकम्प्य** pot. p. Pitiable, worthy of sympathy; किं तन्न येनासि ममानुकम्प्या R. 14. 74; दुहितरमनुकम्प्यामद्रिरादाय दोर्भ्यां Ku. 3. 76. —प्यः 1 A courier, express messenger. -2 An ascetic.

**अनुकांक्षा** Desire, wish.

**अनुकाम** a. [ कामस्य सदृशः अनुरूपो वा ] 1 Agreeable to desire, according to one's desire.-2 [ अनुकामयते कम्-अच् ] Desirous, lustful.—मं ind. At will, according to desire or wish, as desired, at pleasure. —मः [ अनुरूपः कामः ] Proper or worthy desire; desire; °कृत् fulfilling one's desires.

**अनुकामीन** a. [ कामस्य सदृशं अनुकामं; ख प्रत्ययः; अनुकामं गामी यथेष्टं गता इत्यर्थः P. V. 2. 11 Sk. ] Going at will or pleasure; one who acts as he pleases; अनुकामीनतां त्यज Bk.

**अनुकाल** a. [ कालस्य योग्यः ] Opportune, timely, adapted or suited to the time.—लं ind. Opportunely, on a proper occasion.

**अनुकीर्तनं** Act of proclaiming or publishing.

**अनुकूल** a. [ अनुगतः कूलं तटे स्नेहादिबंधनं वा ] 1 Favourable, agreeable (lit. following the bank or slope, according to the current, with the grain); as wind, fate &c.; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9; शांतपवनश्च S. 4. 10; °परिणामा संवृत्ता S. 7; V. 3. 20. -2 Friendly, kind,

well or kindly disposed. -3 Conformable to; pleasing, agreeable or favourable to, conducing to, capable of; oft. in comp.; स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकांताः S. 2. 7; अननुकूलोऽभिमानस्य K. 45 not inclined to pride; दर्शनानुकूलाहमस्य न वेति 197; कुशलविरचितानुकूलवेशः R. 5. 76 befitting, suitable.

—लः 1 A faithful or kind husband, (एकरतिः S. D. or एकरितः एकस्यामेव नायिकायां आसक्तः), a variety of नायक. -2 'Favourable to all,' epithet of Vishnu. —ला 1 N. of a tree (दंती) Croton Polyandrum. -2 N. of a metre. —लं 1 Favour, kindness; नारीणामनुकूलमाचरति चेत् K. P. 9.-2 (Rhet.) A figure in which unfavourableness turns into kindness; अनुकूलं प्रातिकूल्यमानुकूल्यानुबंधि चेत् S. D.; कुपितासि यदा तन्नि निधाय करजक्षतम् । बधान भुजपाशाभ्यां कंठमस्य दृढं तदा ॥

**अनुकूलता**—त्वं 1 Favour, conformity, kindness, good will; पवनस्यानुकूलत्वात् R. 1. 42 the wind being favourable. -2 Prosperity.

**अनुकूलयति** Den. P. To conciliate, propitiate, act in a friendly way towards; (तं) अनुकूलयतींद्रोऽपि कल्पद्रुमविभूषणैः Ku. 2. 39; Ki. 13. 71; Si. 7. 11.

**अनुकृ** 8 U. 1 To do after or afterwards; follow; especially to imitate, do after or in imitation of, resemble, equal, copy (with gen.); ततोऽनुकुर्याद्विशदस्य तस्याः ... स्मितस्य Ku. 1.44; इयामतया हरेरिवानुकुर्वतीं K. 10; अनुकरोति भगवतो नारायणस्य 6, 282; ननु कलमेन यूथपतेरनुकृतम् M. 5; (also with acc.); सर्वाभिरन्याभिः कलाभिरनुचकार तं वैशंपायनः K. 76; शैलाधिपस्यानुचकार लक्ष्मीं Bk. 2. 8; बहुतरं भवंतमनुकरोति V. 5; Ms. 2.199. -2 To requite, recompense.-3 To try on, adjust, adapt; बंधं ततोऽनुकुर्वीत Susr.

**अनुकर** a. Imitating. —रः An assistant.

**अनुकरणं, कृतिः** f. 1 Imitation; त्वदीयसुचरितैकदेशस्यानुकरणं किलैतन् Mu. 7. -2 Copy, resemblance, similarity; शब्दानुकरणं onomatopoeia; अव्यक्तानुकरणस्यात इतौ P. VI. 1. 98; V. 4. 57; I. 4. 62; धूमोद्गारानुकृतिनिपुणाः Me. 69. -3 Compliance; ओमित्येतदनुकृतिहस्म वै Taitt. Up.

**अनुकर्तृ** m. 1 An imitator. -2 Actor, performer.

**अनुकर्मन्** n. 1 Imitation.-2 [ पश्चात्कृतं कर्म ] A subsequent rite.



**अनुकारः** [कृ-घञ्] Imitation, resemblance; **सुलभानुकारः** खलु जगति वेधसो निर्माणसंनिवेशः Māl. 9.

**अनुकारिन्** *a.* Imitating, resembling (with gen. or in comp.); **प्रियायाः किञ्चिदनुकारिणीषु लतासु दृष्टिं विलोभयामि** *S.* 6; **अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि** *S.* 2. 16; 1. 21; *R.* 1. 43, 3. 50.

**अनुकार्य**, -करणीय, -कर्तव्य *pot. p.* Fit to be imitated. —**र्य**, -अनुक्रिया *A* subsequent rite or ceremony.

**अनुक्रीः** [अनु-कृ उणा० वा. ई. किञ्च Tv.] *A* kind of sacrificial rite called सायस्क.

**अनुकृपायते** *Den. A.* To sympathize or condole with.

**अनुकृष** 1 *P.* To drag after oneself, to attract (in gram.); see अनुकर्ष below. —*Caus.* To subject.

**अनुकर्षः-र्षण** 1 Dragging after, drawing along; attraction in general. —2 Summoning or invoking (by means of spells). —3 Grammatical attraction, application or attraction of a word in a preceding rule to a subsequent rule, word &c.; **नायमनुकर्षणार्थश्चकारः** *Mbh.* on P. II. 2. 4; see also *Sk.* on P. VI. 1. 127. —4 [अनुकृष्यते स्वसंबन्धेन चक्रेण] The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage. —5 Delayed performance of a duty.

**अनुकर्षन्** *m.* The bottom of a carriage.

**अनुकृप्** 1 *A.* To follow duly. —*Caus.* To cause others to follow duly.

**अनुकल्पः** [अनुगतः मुख्यं कल्पं] 1 *A* secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; as the direction to use गोधूम or तंदुल in the absence of यव; **प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते** *Ms.* 11. 30, 3. 147. —2 *A* work connected with kalpa (one of the six auxiliaries of the Vedas).

**अनुक्त** *a.* 1 Unuttered, unsaid (in gram.) = अनभिहित *q. v.* under अभिधा. —2 Unheard of, extraordinary. —3 Not told; **असावनुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव** *Ku.* 3. 21.

**अनुकथ** *a.* Without hymns or songs of praise; *Rv.* 5. 2. 3.

**अनुक्रकच** *a.* [अनुगतः क्रकचं] Serrated, dentated like a saw.

**अनुक्रंद** 1 *P.* To cry after, reply to the sound; **वीरुन्नाडिकपोत-कूजितमनुक्रंदं त्यगी कुकुदाः** *Māl.* 9. 7.

**अनुक्रंदनं** *A* cry in reply.

**अनुक्रम** 1 *U.*, 4 *P.* 1 To go after, follow (fig. also); **महर्षिभिरनुक्रांतं धर्मपथानमास्थितः** *Rām.*; to betake oneself to; **तीर्थयात्रामनुक्रामन्** *Mb.*; व्यवसायमनुक्रांता क्रांते त्वमतिशोभनं *Rām.* —2 To count up, enumerate, state or go through in order; **यच्चानुक्रांतं यच्चानुक्रंस्यते** *Mbh.* on P. I. 1. 72; give a table of contents, used frequently in the Nirukta.

**अनुक्रम** *a.* [अनुगतः क्रमं] In due order. —**मः** 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; **प्रचक्रमे वक्तुमनुक्रमज्ञा** *R.* 6. 70; **श्वश्रूजनं सर्वमनुक्रमेण** 14. 60; *Y.* 2. 41. —2 *A* table of contents, index, such as that of the Vedic Samhitās.

**अनुक्रमणं** 1 Proceeding in order. —2 Following. —**णी**, -णिका [स्वार्थे कन्] *A* table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

**अनुक्रुश** 1 *P.* To shout at or after. —*Caus.* To join in lamenting, condole with, show sympathy.

**अनुक्रोशः** 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness (with loc.); **भगवन्कामदेव न ते मय्यनुक्रोशः** *S.* 3; *Me.* 115; **किमपि सानुक्रोशः कृतः** made to relent *S.* 4; **न ते मां प्रति अनुक्रोशः** *S.* 3. —2 One who has gone over a krosa (2 miles) (अनुगतः क्रोशं).

**अनुक्षणं** *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

**अनुक्षन्तु** *m.* (त्ता) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

**अनुक्षेत्रं** Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?).

**अनुख्या** 2 *P.* Ved. To desery, see from a distance.

**अनुख्यातिः** *f.* 1 Deserying. —2 Reporting, revealing.

**अनुख्यातु** *m.* (ता) *A* discoverer; reporter.

**अनुगम्** 1 *P.* 1 To go after, follow, attend, accompany; **अनभिज्ञो गुणानां यो न भृत्यैरनुगम्यते** *Pt.* 1. 73; **ओद-क्रांतास्तिग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्यः** *S.* 4; **के-कारवैरनुगम्यमानो भूषणनिनादः** *K.* 84; **मार्गं मनुष्येश्वरधर्मपत्नी श्रुतेरिवार्थं स्मृतिर-न्वगच्छत्** *R.* 2. 2; छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वग-

च्छत् 6; *Ms.* 12. 115; *Ki.* 5. 2. —2 To follow, practise, observe, obey, act up to; **प्रतिशब्दक इव राजवचनमनुगच्छति जनो भयात्** *K.* 104; **पूर्वरयमभि-प्रेतो गतो मार्गोऽनुगम्यते** *Rām.*; **विपत्तौ च महाल्लोके धीरस्तामनुगच्छति** *H.* 3. 44. —3 To seek, wander through; **काननं वापि शैलं वा यं रामोऽनुगमिष्यति** *Rām.*; **कृत्स्नां पृथ्वीमनुगच्छत** *ibid.* go in quest of. —4 To come, arrive, approach, present oneself (as time); **काले त्वनुगते** *Bhāg.* —5 To answer or respond to; correspond with, be suitable to; imitate, resemble; **धनुःश्रियं गोत्रभिदोऽनुगच्छति** *Ki.* 4. 36; **आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाकराभै-र्दृग्गधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत्** *R.* 16. 13; **न चापि कादंबरीं लक्ष्मीरनुगंतुमलं** *K.* 203. —6 To go or die out, be extinguished; **यद्येष उख्योऽभिरनुगच्छेत्** *Sat. Br.* —7 To enter into. —*Caus.* [-गमयति] To cause to follow, follow; **उद्ग्रीवैरनुगमितस्य पुष्करस्य** *M.* 1. 21 followed or accompanied in sound.

**अनुग** *a.* [अनुगच्छतीति, गम्-ड] (In comp.) Following, going after; corresponding or tallying with, ad-equate to; **सदा पृष्ठानुगः पुरे** *Pt.* 1. 59; **गीतानुगं वारि मृदंगवाद्यं** *R.* 16. 64; *Me.* 47; **कामक्रोधवशानुगं** *Ms.* 2. 214; **गोत्र-रिक्थानुगः पिंडः** 9. 142 governed or regulated by; 8. 239. —**गः** *A* follower, (obedient) servant, companion; **तद्भूतनाथानुग** *R.* 2. 58, 9. 82; **बलं** followed by an army, being the head of an army.

**अनुगत** *p. p.* 1 (Used passively) (*a*) Followed (lit. & fig.), attended; **अनुगतमलिवृद्धैर्देवैर्गडभिर्त्तीर्विहाय** *R.* 12. 102; *M.* 3. 9; *Ms.* 11. 71. (*b*) Full of, filled with; **हारिद्रोणाभिभूतेन त्वत्स्ने-हानुगतेन च** *Mk.* 4. 5; **वर्षधरकलमूकानु-गतेन परिजनेन** *K.* 159 consisting or made up of; **चिंतानुगतसर्वात्मन्** *Mb.* (*c*) Covered, as by a dress hanging behind; **शिवमिवानुगतं गजचर्मणा** *Ki.* 5. 2 (पञ्चाद्व्याप्तं). (*d*) Extinguished &c. (*e*) Acquired, obtained. —2 (Used actively) (*a*) Following, obeying, observing; **स्वमतमनुगतः** *Mu.* 5. 19; **विभवानुगता भार्या** *Mk.* 3. 28; **दिग्विजय-प्रसंगेनानुगतो भूमिमिमां** *K.* 191 come to; *Ms.* 9. 267; *K.* 166; *Mu.* 6. 5; *H.* 2. 56; *R.* 15. 9. (*b*) Corresponding or tallying with, adapted or answering to, in harmony with; **सूत्रेणानुगतं भवति** *S. B.*; **पादन्यासो लयमनुगतः** *M.* 2. 9 in accompaniment to the musical time;



मृदंग °तः संगीतमधुरः Ratn. 1; °वीणैः Si. 11. 10. (c) Adequate or suitable to, fit for; प्रस्तावानुगतं पृष्ठः Pt. 5. (d) Imitating; परितुष्टोऽस्मि यत्पितरमनुगतो वत्सः M. 5 I am glad that the boy takes after his father. —तं Moderate time in music. —Comp. —अर्थ a. having a corresponding or easily discoverable sense.

अनुगतिः f. 1 Following; बलस्य चतुरंगस्य नायकानुगतिर्नयः Rām.; गतानुगतिको लोकः following, imitating; see under गत. —2 Consent, approval; अकाम° forced consent.

अनुगमः—मनं 1 Following; आत्मानुगमनेन गां प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; बृहतेर्धातोरर्थानुगमात् S. B.—2 Comprehending, grasping (as a sense); रसाद्यनुगतः S. D.—3 Following in death, post-cremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile. —4 Imitating; approaching.—5 Conformity, accordance; श्रुत्यनुगमाच्च S. B.

अनुगामिन् a. Following.—m. A follower = अनुग.

अनुगामुक a. Habitually or constantly following.

अनुगर्ज 1 P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुगर्जित p.p. Roared. —तं A roaring echo, Ku. 6. 40.

अनुगव a. [ गोः सदृशः आयामः, अच् ] Suiting ( the length of ) the oxen.

अनुगिरं ind. By the mountain-side R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीनः [ अनुगु गोः पश्चात्पर्याप्तं यथा गच्छति सोऽनुगवीनः गोपालः; अनुगु ख P. V. 2. 15 Sk. ] A cowherd.

अनुगादिन् a. [ गद्-णिनि ] Repeating, following in speaking, echoing.

अनुगीति See under अनुगै.

अनुगुण a. [ अनुकूलो गुणो यस्य ] Having similar qualities, of the same nature; कांतारतापसाविक्षू वंशकानुगुणौ स्मृतौ Susr.; conformable to, favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to; मनोरथस्यानुगुणं सर्वदा यस्य चेष्टितं Mv. 7. 7 obedient to the will; 7. 38; गुणसंपदानुगुणतां गमितः Ki. 6. 33; 10. 13; congenial, suitable, fit; °अन्नलाभात् Dk. 64, 94; अननुगुणदाराणां Dk. 130 not having wives worthy of themselves; (वीणा) उत्क्रांतिस्य हृदयानुगुणा वयस्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes

°णा to mean तंत्रीयुक्तवीणा itself ); अत्र द्वावप्युपभानीयावेव न शांतानुगुणौ R. G.; रसानुगुणतामेति S. D.; °णं सर्वास्वस्थासु यत् U. 1. 39 —णः A natural peculiarity. —णं adv. 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires; चिरेणानुगुणं प्रोक्ता प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखी Bk. 8. 95.—2 Agreeably or conformably to ( in comp. ); तदादेशानुगुणं भवद्भागमनमभूत् Dk. 11. —3 Naturally.

अनुगुणत्वं Favourableness. अनुगुणयति Den. P. To make favourable, conciliate; bring about, secure; संपदोऽनुगुणयन् सुखैषिणां Ki. 13. 44.

अनुगुप्त a. Covered, sheltered.

अनुगै 1 P. 1 To sing after ( a person ), sing to ( a tune ); follow in singing; अनुगायति काचिदुद्वेचितपंचमरागं Gīt. 1; अनुजगुरथ दिव्यं बुधुभिश्चानमाशाः Ki. 3. 60 sent back, echoed. —2 To sing; to celebrate in song.

अनुगीतिं Singing in response to; Ratn. 1. 19.

अनुगीतिः f. N. of a metre of two lines, the first having 27 and the second 32, mātṛas, a species of the Aryā metre.

अनुग्रह 9 P. ( Ved. —गृणाति ). 1 To favour, oblige, treat with kindness; शिलातलैकदेशमनुगृह्णातु वयस्यः S. 3 our friend will be so good as to, or kindly, take a seat on the stone; अयं विष्टरोऽनुगृह्यतां V. 5 be pleased to sit down &c.; महेंद्रेण पुनरनुगृहीता V. 3 favoured ( by modifying the curse ); with instr. or abl. of that which is an obligation; अनुगृहीतोऽहमनया मधवतः संभावनया S. 6; कतरत्कुलमनुगृहीतं भगवत्या जन्मना K. 135; अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि अहमुपदेशाद्भवतः V. 4 I am much obliged to you &c. ( अनुगृहीत is oft. used by itself in the sense of 'much obliged', 'many thanks', 'I thank you', 'I esteem it a favour' ). —2 To foster, cherish, protect, maintain ( as fire ); अग्निर्नित्यानुगृहीतः स्यात् Asval. —3 To receive, welcome. —4 To hold up, support, uphold. —5 To follow in robbing, seizing or depriving. —6 To keep to, conform or correspond to, follow, take after; आकृतिमनुगृह्णति गुणाः Vb. 2; क्षात्रधर्मश्चानुगृहीतो भवति U. 5. —Caus. To cause to favour, or to favour; आर्यस्य दर्शनेनात्मानमनुग्राहयितुं Mu. 4.

अनुग्रहः, हणं 1 A favour, kindness,

obligation; showing favour, obliging, rewarding ( opp. निग्रह ); निग्रहानुग्रहकर्ता Pt. 1; पादार्पणानुग्रहपूतपृष्ठं R. 2. 35; अनुग्रह इवेयमभ्यर्थना S. 1; अनुग्रहं संस्मरणप्रवृत्तं Ku. 3. 3.—2 Assistance, help ( shown to the poor in feeding them &c. दरिद्रादिपोषण ). —3 Facilitating by spells.—4 Acceptance. —5 Rear-guard. —Comp. —कातर a. anxious to please or for favour. —सर्गः creation of feelings or mental conditions.

अनुग्राह्य pot. p. Fit to be favoured or obliged; ततः कथनेनात्मानमनुग्राह्यमिच्छामि K. 134; न वयमनुग्राह्याः प्रायो देवतानां 61.

अनुग्राहक a. 1 Favouring, furthering, promoting. —2 Gracious, kind.

अनुग्रासकः A mouthful; the equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुघटनं Linking together with; क्षिप्ता कथानुघटनाय मयापि वाणी K. 240.

अनुचर् 1 P. 1 To follow, pursue, go after; to serve, attend or wait upon; पित्रोः पादाननुचरन् K. 368 serving. —2 To traverse, seek after, go through, wander. —3 To conduct oneself, behave.

अनुचरः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; तेनानुचरेण धेनोः R. 2. 4; आत्मानुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना 26, 52; Me. 3; Ms. 12. 47. In comp. attended or followed by; वानर°, राक्षस° &c. —2 Following a spy ( चरमनुगतः ). —री, —रा 1 A female attendant. —2 A logical or due strophe.

अनुचरित p. p. Followed &c. —तं Walk; walk in life; conduct.

अनुचारकः A follower, servant &c. —रिका A female servant.

अनुचर्चिः f. Ved. Repeating ( in a chorus ).

अनुचित a. 1 Wrong, improper. —2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुचिन्त् 10 P. To consider, think of, call to mind; धातुर्विभुत्वमनुचिन्त्य वपुश्च तस्याः S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8; Ms. 4. 92.

अनुचिन्ता, चिन्तनं 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon. —2 Recalling, recollecting. —3 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुच्छादः The part of a man's under-garment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to the feet ( Mar. निन्या ).



**अनुच्छिन्ति:** *f.*, अनुच्छेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

**अनुच्छिष्ट** *a.* Not rejected; pure, holy; fresh, unused; \*यौवना Dk. 112.

**अनुजन्** 4 A. 1 To be born after, arise or be produced after, to follow in being born, arising &c.; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु यदि पुत्रोऽनुजायते Ms. 9. 134; अथवा जायमानस्य यच्छीलमनुजायते Mb. -2 To take after (one's parents); to be born similar to.

**अनुज-जात** *p. p.* Born after, later, younger; राममनुजातः P. III. 4.72; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78; पुमांसमनुरुध्य जाता पुमनुजा Sk.; so रुद्यनुजा. -जः, -जातः 1 A younger brother; Ms. 5. 58. -2 A cadet; born again, after born, younger, later. -3 Taking after. -4 Born again, invested with the sacred thread. -जा, -जाता 1 A younger sister. -2 N. of a plant (त्रायमाणालता). -जं N. of a plant (प्रपौडरीक). -Comp. -अवर *a.* lower than the younger, youngest.

**अनुजन्मन्** *m.* [अनु जन्म यस्य] A younger brother; जननाथ तवानुजन्ममां Ki. 2. 17; Si. 13. 2, 14.

**अनुजीव्** 1P. 1 To depend upon for subsistence, hang on, live by or upon (something); ये च त्वामनुजीवन्ति बाहं तेषां न ते मम Rām.; स तु तस्याः पाणिग्राहकमनुजीविष्यति Dk. 122 hang or depend on, live (submissively) under, live as a subordinate to. -2 To see without envy; यां तां श्रियमसूयामः पुरा दृष्ट्वा युधिष्ठिरे अद्य तामनुजीवामः Mb. -3 To live for any one. -4 To follow or imitate in living; R. 19. 15 v. l. -5 To survive.

**अनुजीविन्** *a.* Dependent, living on or upon. -*m.* A dependent, servant, follower; अवचनीयाः प्रभवोऽनुजीविभिः Ki. 1. 4, 10; भर्तुश्चित्तानुवर्तित्वं सुवृत्तं चानुजीविनाम् Pt. 1. 69.

**अनुजीव्य** *a.* To be served (as a master).

**अनुज्ञा** 9 U. 1 To permit, allow (a person or thing); assent or consent to, approve; authorise, sanction; तदनुजानीहि मां गमनाय U. 3 so let me go; सेयं याति शकुंतला पतिगृहं सर्वैरनुज्ञायतां S. 4. 8 permitted to go; Bk. 1. 23; M. 1. 19; Ms. 2. 116; तन्मया प्रीतिमताऽनुज्ञातं S. 5 approved, agreed to. -2 To betroth, affianced; मां जातमात्रां धनमित्रनाम्नेऽन्वजानाद्भार्यो

मे पिता Dk. 50. -3 To excuse, forgive; अनुप्रवेशे यद्वीर कृतवांस्त्वं ममाप्रियं । सर्वं तदनुजानामि Mb. -4 To repent, be sorry for. -5 To request, entreat, beg; त्वां साहमनुजानामि न गंतव्यमितो वनं Rām. -6 To treat or behave kindly, favour; ते मां वीर्येण यशसा... अस्त्रैश्चाप्यन्वजानत Mb. -7 To dismiss, bid farewell (usually in *caus.*). -*Caus* (-ज्ञापयति) 1 To ask or beg for, request. -2 To ask permission, ask for leave; take leave of, bid adieu to; सोऽपि तच्छ्रुत्वा... वानरमनुज्ञाप्य स्वाश्रयं गतः Pt. 4; तं चक्रधरमनुज्ञाप्य स्वगृहं गतः 5; Ms. 4. 122; 9. 82; स मातरमनुज्ञाप्य तपस्येव मनो दधे । जग्मनुश्च यथाकाममनुज्ञाप्य परस्परं Mb.

**अनुज्ञा, -ज्ञानं** [ज्ञा-अङ्-ल्युट् वा] 1 Permission, consent, sanction; गुरोरनुज्ञामधिगम्य मातः R. 2. 66. -2 Permission or leave to depart. -3 Excusing, forgiving, allowance made for faults. -4 An order, command. -Comp. -एषणा, -प्रार्थना requesting permission, taking leave.

**अनुज्ञात** *p. p.* Permitted, allowed, assented to, granted, honoured, favoured, authorised, dismissed.

**अनुज्ञापकः** One who commands or orders.

**अनुज्ञापनं, -ज्ञप्तिः** *f.* 1 Authorising. -2 Issuing an order or command.

**अनुज्येष्ठ** *a.* [अनुगतो ज्येष्ठः] Next to the eldest. -*ष्ट* *adv.* According to seniority.

**अनुतप्** 1P. 1 To heat; vex, annoy (fig.). -2 (4 A. or *pass.*) To repent, grieve, be sorry for, be stung with remorse; विविधैरनुतप्यन्ते दयितानुनयैर्मनस्विन्यः V. 3. 5 (v. l. for निभूतैर्व्यपन्नपन्ते &c.); Ki. 17. 40. -*Caus.* To pain, afflict, distress विरहः किमिवानुतापयेद्दद बाह्यैर्विषयैर्विपाश्रितं R. 8. 89.

**अनुतप्त** *p. p.* 1 Heated. -2 Filled with regret, repentant.

**अनुतापः** 1 Repentance, remorse, contrition, subsequent regret or sorrow; जातानुतापेव सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse; Ms. 11. 228. -2 Heat.

**अनुतापन** *a.* Causing distress or regret or sorrow.

**अनुतापिन्** *a.* Repentant, sorry.

**अनुतर** See under अनुतृ.

**अनुतर्षः** [तृष्-घञ्] 1 Thirst, desire to drink; सोपचारमुपशांतविचारं सानुतर्षमनुतर्षपदेन Si. 10. 2 (thirst and

liquor). -2 Wish, desire. -3 Drinking spirituous liquors. -4 A drinking vessel (used in drinking spirituous liquors). -5 Liquor itself.

**अनुतर्षपं**=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

**अनुतिल** *a.* Following तिल (as a field). -*लं* *ind.* Grain after grain, i. e. by grains or very minutely.

**अनुतुन्न** *a.* Ved. Depressed or repressed (in sound), unruffled.

**अनुतूलयति** Den. P. To rub (as the point or end of grass) with cotton; P. III. 1. 25.

**अनुतूलनं** Rubbing in this manner.

**अनुतृ** 1 P. 1 To go across or to the end. -2 To stretch lengthwise.

**अनुतरं** [अनुतीर्यते अनेन; करणे अप्] Fare, freight.

**अनुत्क** *a.* Not over-anxious, not repentant or regretful; self-complacent.

**अनुत्त** *a.* Ved. [उद्-क्त न. त.] 1 Not moistened or wet; तुभ्यमिद्विद्वोऽनुत्तं Rv. 1.80.7. -2 Not set driven forth or urged (अप्रेरित); invincible (?).

**अनुत्तम** *a.* [न उत्तमो यस्मात्] 1 Than which there is nothing better, having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, incomparably or pre-eminently the best; सर्वद्रव्येषु विद्यैव द्रव्यमाहुरनुत्तमं H. Pr. 4; काक्षिन् गतिमनुत्तमां Ms. 2. 242; Y. 1. 87; अदस्त्वया नुत्तमनुत्तमं तमः Si. 1. 27 all-pervading; Bg. 7. 18; Ms. 2.9; 5. 158; 8.81. -2 Not the best. -3 (In gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first, person. -मः N. of Siva or Vishnu. -Comp. -अभस्, -अभसिकं a term in Sāṅkhya philosophy, said to mean 'indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment, as fatiguing or involving injury to external objects.'

**अनुत्तर** *a.* [नास्ति उत्तरो यस्मात्] 1 Principal, chief. -2 Best, excellent; अनुत्तराणि विलसितानि Dk. 162 unsurpassed. -3 [नास्ति उत्तरं यस्य] Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यवज्ञा च भवत्यनुत्तरात् Naishadha. -4 Fixed, firm (न उत्तरति चलति). -5 Low, inferior, base, mean. -6 Southern. -रं [न. त.] No reply, a reply which, being evasive,



is considered to be no reply. —रा: (pl.) A class of gods among Jainas (° उपपातिक). —रा The south.

**अनुत्तरंग** *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अपामिवाधारमनुत्तरंगं Ku. 3. 48.

**अनुत्थानं** Absence of exertion.

**अनुत्पत्तिः** *f.* Failure, non-production. —*a.*, —*क्तिक* *a.* Not yet produced. —**Comp.** —**धर्मक्षांतिः** preparation for a future state, acquiescence in the state and moral condition which is yet to come. —**समः-मा** a method of arguing against a thing by attempting to prove that nothing exists from which it could spring.

**अनुत्पन्न** *a.* Not produced or born, unborn, unproduced &c.

**अनुत्पादः** Not coming into existence, not taking effect. —**Comp.** —**क्षांति** see अनुत्पत्तिधर्मक्षांति.

**अनुत्साह** *a.* Destitute of energy or determination. —**हः** Want of determination, energy &c.; listlessness, languor, indifference.

**अनुत्सुक** *a.* Moderate, not over-eager, retiring, calm.

**अनुत्सूत्र** *a.* Not deviating from the Sūtra (of Pāṇini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular; °पदव्यासा सङ्गतिः सन्निबन्धना Si. 2. 112.

**अनुत्सेकः** Absence of haughtiness or pride; °को लक्ष्म्या Bh. 2. 63; modesty; °कः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1; cf. “Modesty is the handmaid of heroism”.

**अनुत्सेकिन्** *a.* Not puffed up, not proud or arrogant; भाग्येषु °नी भव S. 4. 17.

**अनुद** *a.* [ न नुदति or अनुददाति तुल्यं ददाति, दा - क ] Ved. Not urging or driving onward; or, emulating others in giving ( तुल्यरूपदात् ); see अनानुद.

**अनुदक** *a.* 1 Waterless (as a desert). —2 Having very little water (as a puddle). —3 Devoid of the libations of water (a sort of आद्ध).

**अनुदग्र** *a.* 1 Not lofty, low. —2 Soft, tender; weak, not sharp.

**अनुदर** *a.* 1 Having a slender waist; thin, lank; °राजकन्या Sk. (अल्पार्थे नञ्, see अ).

**अनुदा** 3 U. To give back, restore; to yield, grant, remit.

**अनुदेयी** 1 Restoration. —2 A female companion.

**अनुदात्त** *a.* Grave (accent); not elevated or raised (not pronounced with the Udātta accent); उच्चैरुदात्तः, नीचैरनुदात्तः; accentless, having the neutral, general tone; उदात्तश्चानुदात्तश्च स्वरितश्च त्रयः स्वराः; uttered with the grave accent (asa vowel); प्रयत्नप्रेरितो वा-युर्यदोर्ध्वभागे प्रतिहतोऽच्च निष्पादयति स उदात्तः; एवमधोनिष्पन्नोऽच्च अनुदात्तः; तात्वादिषु सभा-गेषु स्थानेषु नीचभागे निष्पन्नोऽच्च अनुदात्तः; °चं पदमेकवर्जं Sk. (The term अनुदात्त is used by Pāṇini for the grave accent which immediately precedes the Udātta, and also for the general accentless tone neither high nor low, termed एकश्रुति, the one monotonous intonation belonging to the generality of syllables in a sentence).

—**त्तः** The grave accent. —**Comp.** —**आदिः** a nominal base of which the first syllable is अनुदात्त. —**इत्** a verbal root having for its अनुवध the grave accent (denoting that it takes the 4th. terminations only). —**उदयं** a syllable followed (immediately) by the grave accent. —**तर** *a.* more than अनुदात्त; still lower or graver accent, i. e. that which immediately precedes a syllable having the उदात्त or स्वरित accent and is thus more depressed than the ordinary अनुदात्त accent.

**अनुदार** *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly; not high or noble. —2 Having none more liberal, very liberal, or great. —3 (अनुगतो दारान्) Adhering to or followed by a wife; यस्मिन्प्रसीदसि पुनः स भवत्युदारोऽनुदारश्च K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also). —4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुरूपाः दाराः यस्य).

**अनुदित** *a.* 1 Unsaid, not uttered. —2 Not risen or appeared forth.

**अनुदिनं-दिवसं** *ind.* Daily, day after day; पारावतः खलु शिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवेदनुदिनं वद कोऽत्र हेतुः Udb.; अनुदिवसं परिहीयसेऽग्रेः S. 3.

**अनुदिशू** 6 P. To point out, assign.

**अनुदेशः** 1 Pointing back; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule; यथासंख्यमनुदेशः समानां P. I. 3. 10; subsequent mention of things (words, suffixes &c.) in the order of things previously mentioned, respective enumeration or statement, first for first,

second for second; as in समूलाकृतजी-वेषु हनकृञ्ग्रहः P. III. 4. 36. —2 Direction, order, injunction.

**अनुदेशिन्** *a.* Pointing or referring back; being the object of an अनुदेश.

**अनुदृश्** 1 P. To survey, behold; to keep in view or mind, see in prospect; न च श्रेयोऽनुपश्यामि हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे Bg. 1. 31; Bh. 3. 3. —**Caus.** To show, tell, inform as follows; सेनापतिः पुत्रमग्निमित्रं परिष्वज्य अनुदर्शयति M. 5 writes or informs as follows.

**अनुदर्शनं** Inspection, survey; उत्थितश्चाग्रमत्तश्च बलानामनुदर्शने Rām.; consideration, regard; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधि-दुःखदोषानुदर्शनं Bg. 13. 8 perception.

**अनुदृष्टि** *a.* Having a favourable look. —**ष्टिः** *f.* A favourable look.

**अनुदैर्घ्य** *a.* [ दैर्घ्यमनुगतः ] Longitudinal, lengthwise.

**अनुद्धत** *a.* Not raised or puffed up; °ताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः S. 5. 12; humble; modest; unsurpassed.

**अनुद्धरणं** 1 Not removing or taking away. —2 Not offering, establishing or proving.

**अनुद्धारः** 1 Non-partition; not taking a share (विंशोद्धारयूयो विभागः). —2 Non-removal.

**अनुद्धृत** *a.* Undivided, unremoved, uninjured, unharmed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c. —**Comp.** —**अभ्यस्तमयः** taking place of sunset, while the आहवनीय fire continues to be unremoved from the गार्हपत्य.

**अनुद्धट** *a.* 1 Not bold; soft, mild. —2 Not exalted or lofty.

**अनुद्यत, अनुद्यम** *a.* Not diligent, idle, inactive.

**अनुद्युतं** Repeated playing or gambling; N. of a part of the Sabhāparvan.

**अनुद्योग** *a.* Lazy, not industrious. —**गः** Idleness, inactivity.

**अनुदु** 1 P. 1 To run after, follow, accompany; धनुर्धरं राजसुतैरनुदुतं R. 3. 38; 12. 67; 16. 25; Si. 1. 52; 5. 59. —2 To chase, pursue.

**अनुदुत** *p. p.* 1 Followed, pursued; (sometimes used actively). —2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —**तं** A measure of time in music = half *druta*, or one-fourth of a Mātrā (or of the time taken to utter a short vowel); अर्धमात्रं द्रुतं ज्ञेयं द्रुतार्धं चाप्यनुदुतं.



**अनुद्राहः** Non-marriage, celibacy.

**अनुद्विग्न** *a.* Easy in mind, secure.

**अनुद्वेग** *a.* Free from anxiety or apprehension. —**गः** Security or freedom from fear.

**अनुधाव** 1 P. 1 To run after; follow; ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुधावति U. 1. 10 the sense follows the words (the words being not uttered with a view to a particular sense); स्वरुचिं निश्चयतोऽनुधावति Si. 16. 44 follows his own will. —2 To run up to, approach. —3 To cleanse, wash.

**अनुधावनं** 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; तुरगं कंडितसंधेः S. 2. —2 Close pursuit of an object (for the knowledge of truth); research, investigation. —3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. —4 Cleansing, purification.

**अनुधै** 1 P. 1 To think of, muse, consider attentively. —2 To wish well of, to bless, favour; प्रजानिषेकं मयि वर्तमानं सुनोरनुधायत चेतसेति R. 14. 60 bless; अनुद्विग्नरनुधेयं सानिधैः प्रतिमागतैः 17. 36 favoured.

**अनुध्या** [धै-अङ्] Thinking or wishing well of, favouring, attachment.

**अनुध्यान** *p. p.* Mused, thought of &c. —**तं-नं** [धै-ल्युट्] 1 Thought; अनुध्यानानंतरमेव K. 262; meditation, religious contemplation. —2 Thinking of, remembrance; या नः प्रीतिर्विरूपाक्ष त्वदनुध्यानसंभवा Ku. 6. 21. —3 Wishing well of, affectionate solicitude for; अनुध्यातैरुपेतव्यं वत्सयोर्भद्रमस्तु वः U. 7. 11; सा त्वमंब स्तुषायामरुधतीव सीतायां शिवानुध्यानपरा भव U. 1.

**अनुध्यायः** [धै कर्तरि घञ्] One who wishes well of.

**अनुधेय** *a.* To be favoured or wished well of; अनुद्विग्नरनुधेयं R. 17. 36.

**अनुनद्** 1 P. To sound towards or at (with acc.). —*Caus.* To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echo; पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षं च सागरांश्चानुनादयन्; साधु साध्विति नादेन पृथिवीमन्वनादयन्; विहंगैरनुनादितं Mb. made musical or resonant.

**अनुनादः** [अनुरूपो नादः] Sound, noise; Si. 7. 18; reverberation, echo.

**अनुनादिन्** *a.* Echoing, sounding, resonant.

**अनुनय, -नायिका** See under अनुनी.

**अनुनासिक** *a.* [अनुगतो नासिकां] 1 Nasal, pronounced through the

nose; मुखसहितनासिकया उच्चार्यमाणो वर्णोऽनुनासिकसंज्ञः स्यात् Sk.; मुखनासिकावचनोऽनुनासिकः P.I. 1. 8; अमोऽनुनासिका न हौः Sikshâ; अनुनासिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants, the vowels or the consonants य, व, ल् (under certain circumstances); *i. e.* the letters included in the प्रत्याहार अम् except ह् and र्. —2 The sign used to mark the nasalization in the case of य, व or ल्. —**कं** The nasal twang. —**Comp.** —**आदिः** a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

**अनुनिर्देशः** Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; भूयसामुपदिष्टानां क्रियाणामथ कर्मणाम् । क्रमशो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते S. D.

**अनुनिर्वापः** Subsequent libation (with clarified butter).

**अनुनिर्वाप्या** A ceremony connected with this libation.

**अनुनी** 1 P. 1 To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevail upon; request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c.); स चानुनीतः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R. 5. 54; विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्त्वरे 19. 38, 43; Bk. 6. 137; 5. 46; त्वत्संगमेन मम तत्तद्विवानुनीतं V. 3. 20 pacified, made favourable or agreeable; Ki. 13. 67; M. 5; K. 168, 178; Dk. 3, 4, 7. —2 To cherish love; विद्विषोप्यनुनय Bh. 2. 77; cf. Shakespeare "Cherish those hearts that hate thee". —3 To bring near to (with dat. of person). —4 To train, discipline. —5 To honour.

**अनुनय** *a.* [नी-अच्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words). —**यः** 1 Conciliation, propitiation, pacification (of anger), friendly persuasion; कथं नु शक्योऽनुनयो महर्षेर्विश्राणनाच्चान्यपयस्विनीनां R. 2. 54; कथं वा तेषामनुनयः कृतः H. 4; प्रकृतिवक्रः स कस्यानुनयं प्रतिगृह्णाति S. 4. —2 Courtesy, civility, courteous or polite behaviour, modesty, modest or respectful deportment, conciliatory act (such as salutation); showing respect (to a guest, deity &c.); विविधैरनुतप्यते दयितानुनयैर्मनस्विन्यः V. 3. 5; दयितजनः 2. 22; वाक्यैः स्निग्धैरनुनयो भवेदर्थस्य साधनं S. D. 458. —3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; भद्रं प्रियं नः । किंतु त्वदभिप्रायापारिज्ञानांतरितोऽयम-

स्मदनुनयः Mu. 2; R. 6. 2; निषेधवाक्यालंकारजिज्ञासानुनये खलु Ak; °आमंत्रणं conciliatory address. —4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct. —**यं** *adv.* Fitly, suitably.

**अनुनायिन्** *a.* Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

**अनुनीतिः** = अनुनय q. v.; सानुनीतिश्च सीतायै नाक्रुध्यत् Bk. 8. 75 adopting a conciliatory tone; Si. 16. 55.

**अनुनायक** *a.* Submissive, humble, supplicating.

**अनुनायिका** *a.* Conciliating; प्रियतमेषु वधूरनुनायिका Si. 6. 7. —**का** A female character subordinate to the Nāyikā or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सखी प्रव्रजिता दासी प्रेय्याधात्रेयिका तथा । अन्याश्च शिल्पकारिण्यो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः ॥

**अनुन्नत** *a.* Not raised or elevated, not lifted up. —**Comp.** —**आन्नत** *a.* level (neither raised nor lowered). —**गात्र** *a.* having limbs not stout or prominent.

**अनुन्माद, -अनुन्मत्त** *a.* Not mad or frantic, sober, calm, sane.

**अनुप** = अनूप, q. v.

**अनुपकारिन्** *a.* 1 Not obliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received. —2 Worthless, useless.

**अनुपक्षित** *p. p.* Not injured or destroyed (अनुपक्षीण).

**अनुपगीत** *a.* Not praised. —**तं** *ind.* So that no other person accompanies in singing.

**अनुपघातः** Absence of damage or detriment; °अर्जित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

**अनुपजीवनीय** *a.* Not yielding or granting livelihood, having no livelihood.

**अनुपद्** 1 P. To say after, repeat.

**अनुपठित** *p. p.* Read through, repeated in imitation of the teacher's instruction.

**अनुपठितिन्** *a.* Who has read through, proficient.

**अनुपत्** 1 P. 1 To fly to or towards. —2 To fly or run after, follow (fig. also); pursue, chase; मुहुरनुपतति स्यंदने दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7; कथमनुपतत एव मे प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1.; न यत्र प्रत्याशामनुपतति नो वा रहयति (चेतः) Māl. 9. 8 does not run after (cherish)



hope or leave it ; यस्यैवं भवतः कुटुंबवृत्तिमनुपतिताः Mv. 1; Si. 11. 40.-2 To fall upon, attack ; प्राग्वीराननुपत्य Māl. 8. 9. —Caus. 1 To fly to.-2 To throw another down along with oneself.

**अनुपतनं, पातः** 1 Falling upon, alighting upon in succession. -2 Following, going after, pursuit; उपवनपवनानुपातदक्षैः Si. 7. 27.-3 Going or proceeding in order or as a consequence. -4 [ अनुरूपः त्रैराशिकेन पातः ] Proportion. -5 Rule of three. -6 A degree of latitude, opposite to one given. —तं *ind.* (regarded as a *namul* from पत्) Following in succession, going after; लतानुपातं कुसुमान्यगृह्णात् Bk. 2. 11 (लतां लतामनुपात्य going to creeper after creeper, or after bending the creepers ).

**अनुपातिन्** *a.* Following as a result. —*m.* A follower; मदनुपातिनामेष पंथाः Dk. 168.

**अनुपथ** *a.* [ पथानमनुगतः ] Following the road. —*थः* A road, favourable road; अंतस्पथा अनुपथाः Rv. 5. 52. 10 (अनुकूलमार्गाः). —*थं adv.* Along the road.

**अनुपद्** 4 A. ( P. in epic poetry ) 1 To go after, follow, attend.-2 To be fond of, be attached to ( as a wife ); उत्तथ्यस्य यवीयांस्तु ममतामन्वपद्यत Mb. -3 To enter, go to or into. -4 To fall down, come down ( to the earth ); वसुधामन्वपद्येतां वातनुन्नाविव द्रुमौ Mb. -5 To enter upon, betake oneself to; जितमित्येव तानक्षान्पुनरेवान्वपद्यत, ध्यानमेवान्वपद्यत Rām.; पुत्रौ दृष्ट्वा सुसंभ्रांता नान्वपद्यत किंचन Mb. did not do anything else. -6 To find, discover, see, notice; दीर्घं दध्यौ . . . निमित्तं सोऽन्वपद्यत Bhāg. -7 To lose ( with abl. ); महत्वान्नान्वपद्येतां Mb. -8 To handle. -9 To fall to the share of ( Ved. )

**अनुपद्** *a.* [ पद्-क्लिप् ] Ved. Coming to pass. —*f.* Food ( got every day ) (अनुदिनलभ्यमन्नं ).

**अनुपद** *a.* [ पदान्यनुगतः ] 1 Following the feet closely. -2 Following every word ; °सूत्रं a commentary ( of a Brāhmaṇa ) explaining the text word for word. —*दः* N. of a man or tribe. —*दं* A chorus, burden of a song or words sung again at regular intervals. —*ind.* [ पदानां पश्चात् ] 1 Along the feet, near the feet; अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना Sk. -2 Step by step, at every step ; Si.

9. 78. -3 Word for word. -4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after ( of time or space ); अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk. ; गच्छतां पुरी भवतौ । अहमप्यनुपदमागत एव S. 3 I shall be close behind you, just follow you ; °दमुच्चलित एव K. 263, 264 ; oft. with gen. or in comp. in this sense ; लक्ष्मीवाननुपदमस्य संप्रतस्थे Ki. 12. 54 ; ( तौ ) आशिषामनुपदं समस्पृशन् पाणिना R. 11. 31 ; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णातावर्ध्यानुपदमाशिषः 1. 44, 14. 81 ; Si. 14. 48.

**अनुपदिक्** *a.* [ अनुपदमस्त्यस्य गंतृत्वेन, ठन् ] Following, gone after.

**अनुपदिन्** *a.* [ अनुपद-इनि P. V. 2. 90 ] Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer ; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा गवामनुपदी Sk. ; क्षणदाकरेऽनुपदिभिः प्रयये Si. 9. 70.

**अनुपदीना** [ आयामार्थे अनु, पदस्यायामतुल्यायामः, तेन बद्धा ख ] A shoe ( boot, buskin, or slippers ) of the length of the foot ( अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना उपानत् P. V. 2. 9 Sk. )

**अनुपद्वी** A way, road.

**अनुपधः** ' Having no उपधा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

**अनुपधि** *a.* [ न. ब. ] Guileless, without fraud ; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विद्युद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2.

**अनुपन्यासः** 1 Not mentioning; non-statement. -2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

**अनुपपत्तिः** *f.* 1 Failure, failing to be ; लक्षणा शक्यसंबंधस्तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः Bhāshā. P. 82 ( तात्पर्यं being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning ). -2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. -3 Inconclusive reasoning; absence of reasonable grounds ( युक्त्यभाव ); पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजिनः पीनत्वं रात्रिभोजनं विनानुपपन्नम्; see अर्थापत्ति also. -4 Penury, adversity.

**अनुपपन्न** *a.* Improper, impossible, inapplicable, impracticable, inconclusive, irrelevant.

**अनुपम** *a.* [ न. ब. ] Incomparable, matchless, peerless, best, most excellent. —*मा* The female elephant of the south-west ( mate of कुमुद ).

**अनुपमेय-मित** *a.* Matchless, incomparable.

**अनुपमर्दनं** Non-refutation of a charge.

**अनुपयुक्त** *a.* 1 Not used ( as food ). -2 Unsuitable, unfit, improper, useless, unserviceable S. 7.

**अनुपयोग** *a.* Useless. —*गः* Uselessness, not being used ( as food ).

**अनुपरत** *a.* 1 Not dead. -2 Not stopped, uninterrupted.

**अनुपलब्ध** *a.* Unobserved, unperceived.

**अनुपलब्धिः** *f.* Non-recognition, non-perception ( प्रत्यक्षाद्यभाव ); नास्ति घटोऽनुपलब्धेः ( the knowledge of घटभाव is possible because the प्रति-योगी or counter-entity is not found with the non-entity or अभाव ( that is, there being no उपलब्धि or knowledge of the घट ); one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mīmāṃsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas. — **Comp.** —*समः* a fallacy, trying to establish a fact ( say, the eternity of sound ) from the impossibility of seeing the non-perception of it.

**अनुपलभः** Want of apprehension; non-perception.

**अनुपवीतिन्** *m.* One who does not wear the sacred thread ( belonging to his caste ).

**अनुपशयः** Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

**अनुपश्य** *a.* Following with his looks, keeping in view.

**अनुपसंहारिन्** *m.* A kind of हेत्वाभास or fallacy in Nyāya, a subdivision of the अनैकान्तिकहेत्वाभास; वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी that is, that which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive or negative ; as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयत्वात् ; अत्र सर्वस्यैव पक्षत्वात् प्रमेयत्वं हेतुरनुपसंहारी अन्वये व्यतिरेके वा दृष्टान्ताभावात्.

**अनुपसर्गः** 1 A word ( particle &c. ) that is not, or has not the force of, an Upasarga. -2 That which has no Upasarga. -3 That which needs no additions ( as a divine being ).

**अनुपसेचन** *a.* Having no उपसेचन i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds &c. to moisten food with.

**अनुपस्कृत** *a.* 1 Unpolished, ( as



silver). -2 Genuine, blameless. -3 Not cooked or dressed (as food). -4 Not requiring any evident object.

**अनुपस्कार** *a.* Not elliptical (अध्याहारदोषरहित) Ki. 11. 38.

**अनुपस्थानं** Absence, not being at hand.

**अनुपस्थापनं** Not placing, offering or producing, not having ready or at hand.

**अनुपस्थापित** *a.* Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced.

**अनुपस्थायिन्** *a.* Not present, absent, distant.

**अनुपस्थित** *a.* Not present, absent, not at hand or near; not current. -तं A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

**अनुपस्थितिः** *f.* 1 Absence; मम °ति क्षमतां भवतः your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence. -2 Inability to remember.

**अनुपहत** *a.* 1 Not injured, unimpaired, unvitiated. -2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth); °तं डुकूलयुगलं K. 110, 229. See अनाहत.

**अनुपा** 2 P. 1 To drink after (a person or thing), drink along with; (मधु पीत्वा) ... अनुपास्यसि बाष्पदूषितं जलाजलिं R. 8. 68; कल्माषान्भक्षयन्मधु चानुपिबेत् Susr.; Bri. S. 76. 6. -2 To follow in drinking. -3 (2 P.) =अनुपाल q. v.

**अनुपानं** 1 A drink taken with or after medicine (अनु भेषजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यत् किञ्चिन्मुक्षीरादि पीयते तत्); a fluid vehicle in medicine. -2 A drink close at hand.

**अनुपानीय** *a.* Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine. -यं An after-drink, what is fit to be drunk after.

**अनुपा** 2 P, -पाल् 10 P. 1 To guard, watch over, protect, defend; बालदायादिकं रिक्तं तावद्राजानुपालयेत् Ms. 8. 27 keep in custody. -2 To conform to, obey, observe; दशस्यवचनमनुपालयन् K. 21; सत्योनुपालयेत्सत्यं H. 4. 23; so प्रतिज्ञां, धर्मं, मार्गं &c.; keep, preserve; अनुपालयतां प्रशुशक्तिं Ki. 2. 10 watching.

**अनुपालनं** Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

**अनुपाकृत** *a.* Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes. -Comp. -मांसं flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

**अनुपात,-तिन्** see under अनुपत्.

**अनुपाख्य** *a.* Not clearly visible or discernible.

**अनुपातकं** [पातकं ब्रह्महत्यादि तत्सदृशं] A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnusmriti; Manu mentions 30 kinds; See 11.54-58.

**अनुपार्श्व** *a.* Lateral, along or by the side.—(pl.) N. of a people.

**अनुपावृत्त** *a.* Ved. Western.

**अनुपुरुषः** [अनुगतः अन्यं पुरुषं] A follower.

**अनुपुष्पः** [अनुगतः पुष्पं तद्विकारं] A kind of reed (सरवृक्ष).

**अनुपूर्व** *a.* [अनुगतः पूर्वं परिपटीं क्रमं वा] 1 Regular, having a suitable measure, regularly shaped, symmetrical; वृत्तानुपूर्वे च न चातिदीर्घे Ku. 1. 35; ततोनुपूर्वायतवृत्तबाहुः Ki. 17. 50 (गोपुच्छाकार Malli.); जंघे अनुपूर्ववृत्ते Dk. 131; °ताम्रांगुली बाहुलते *ibid.*; °केश who has regular hair; °गात्र having regularly shaped limbs; so °दंष्ट्र, °नाभि, पाणि. -2 Orderly, successive, in due order or succession; coming in the order, following. -3 The lowest (निकृष्टप्रमाण); अनुपूर्वा इतरे Kāty. -Comp. -ज *a.* descended in a regular line. -वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

**अनुपूर्वशः, -पूर्वेण** *adv.* In regular order, one by one, successively, from above, downwards; from the beginning or first; वर्णानामनुपूर्वशः Ms. 8.142; 3.39, 7.35.

**अनुपूर्व्य** *a.* Regular, orderly, successive. -र्वी =अनुपूर्वी q.v.

**अनुपृष्ठय** *a.* [अनुपृष्ठं बध्यते, अनुपृष्ठ-यत्] (A rope, cord &c.) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

**अनुपेत** *a.* 1 Not endowed with. -2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

**अनुप्त** *a.* Not sown (as seed); °शस्य fallow, meadow, (ground &c.).

**अनुप्त्रिम** *a.* Grown without being sown.

**अनुप्रज्ञानं** Tracing, tracking.

**अनुप्रदानं** 1 A gift, donation. -2 A sort of external effort of the vocal organs giving rise to particular letters (बाह्यप्रयत्न); एते श्वासानुप्रदाना अघोषाश्च विबृण्वते Sk.

**अनुप्रपातं-दं** *ind.* Going in succession; गेह °तं -दं आस्ते गेहं गेहं अनुप्रपातं-दं P. III. 4. 56 Sk.

**अनुप्रयुज्** 7 A. To employ, apply, employ in addition.

**अनुप्रयोगः** Additional use, repetition; P. I. 3.63; III. 4. 4-5.

**अनुप्रवचनं** Repetition or reproduction of what has been said by the teacher; °आदि a class of words given in P. V. 1.111.

**अनुप्रविश** 6 P. 1 To enter into, join; पथिकसार्थं विदिशागामिनमनुप्रविष्टः M. 5; (fig. also); विश्रम्य लौकिकाः संस्त्यायमनुप्रविशन्ति Mv. 1 enter into familiar talk or conversation. -2 To accommodate or adapt oneself to; यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तस्य तस्य हि तं नरः । अनुप्रविश्य मेधावी क्षिप्रमात्मवशं नयेत् Pt. 1. 68; सखे वामदेव त्वमपि गाधिनंदनमनुप्रविष्टोऽसि A.R. 1 you too share in his opinion, or think with him. -3 To follow in entering; sleep with. -4 To attack.

**अनुप्रवेशः** 1 Entrance into; पुषोषवृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22; 10. 51. -2 Adapting oneself to the will of; बलवताभिभूतस्य विदेशगमनं तदनुप्रवेशो वा नीतिः Pt. 1; भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9.48. -3 Imitation.

**अनप्रश्नः** A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said).

**अनुप्रसक्तिः** *f.* 1 Very close attachment. -2 Very close logical connection (of words).

**अनुप्रसद्** *Caus.* To propitiate, conciliate; प्रियं V. 3.

**अनुप्रसादनं** Propitiation, conciliation; प्रिय °नं नाम व्रतं V. 3.

**अनुप्रस्थ** *a.* Latitudinal, following the breadth or latitude.

**अनुप्राण** 2 P. To breathe after. -*Caus.* To animate, support, feed, help; mostly used in the statement of Alankāras in a sentence; उत्प्रेक्षानुप्राणिता स्वभावोक्तिः &c.

**अनुप्राणनं** Breathing after, animation.

**अनुप्राप्** 5 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To reach, go to, overtake; गंगानदीमनुप्राप्ताः Mb. -3 To imitate; लीलाखेलमनुप्रापुर्महोक्षास्तस्य विक्रमं R.



4.22. -4 To arrive, come (intrans.); कथमिमां भूमिमुप्रासः K. 132; Ve. 6. -5 To get back.

अनुप्रास *p. p.* Reached, got, obtained.

अनुप्राप्तिः *f.* Getting to, reaching, arriving &c.

अनुप्रासः [अनुगतः रसाद्यनुगुणं प्रकृ-  
ट्मासं वर्णन्यासं समवर्णरचनां समवर्णोच्चार-  
णं वा] Alliteration, repetition of  
similar letters, syllables or sounds;  
वर्णसाम्यमनुप्रासः K. P. 9; (स्वरवैसादृश्ये-  
ऽपि व्यञ्जनसदृशत्वं वर्णसाम्यं रसाद्यनुगतः  
प्रकृष्टो न्यासः; अनुप्रासः शब्दसाम्यं वैषम्येपि  
स्वरस्य यत् S. D. 633.) अनुप्रास is  
of 5 kinds; (a) छेक° or single  
alliteration; बकुलगंधानंधीकुर्वन्, कावेरी-  
वारिपावनः पवनः; मूर्ध्नामुद्धृतकृत्ताविरलगरल &c.  
K. P. 7. (b) वृत्ति° or harmonious. (c)  
श्रुति° or melodious. (d) अन्त्य° or  
final; as मंदं हसंतः पुलकं वहंतः. (e)  
लाट°; स्मेरराजीवनयने नयने किं निमीलिते.  
For definitions and examples see  
S. D. 633-38 and K. P. 9th Ullāsa.

अनुपु 1 A. To run after, follow;  
इदमन्यतो वानरद्वयं आर्यस्य पार्श्वग्राहमिव  
संश्रयादनुपुवते A.R. 5.

अनुपुवः A follower, servant; सानु-  
पुवः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचराणां R. 13. 75;  
Mv. 2, 7. 19.

अनुबन्ध 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten  
to, attach, tie, connect; सीमतं निज-  
मनुबन्धती कराभ्यां Si. 8. 69 forming,  
arranging; उभयोरपि राजेंद्र संबंधेनानुब-  
ध्यतां (इक्ष्वाकुकुलं) Rām.; सखीजनानुबद्धां  
कथां Dk. 114 connected with.  
-2 (a) To have in the train (fig. also);  
न शिष्यानुबन्धीति Bhāg. (b) To bring  
about, cause, lead to, result in, pro-  
duce as a consequence; नानुबन्धाति  
कुशलं Mb.; हे वृषल ते तथा विक्षेपोऽस्तु  
यथा हिंसामनुबन्धाति P. VI. 1. 141 com.  
-3 To press, importune, urge, request;  
पुनः पुनश्चानुबध्यमाना K. 69, 133, 207,  
233. -4 (a) To attend or follow  
closely, follow at the heels of, fol-  
low; को नु खल्वयमनुबध्यमानस्तपस्विनी-  
भ्यामबालसत्त्वो बालः S. 7; मधुकरकुलैर-  
नुबध्यमानं K. 139; विष्टया तावदयमनंगो  
मामिव तमप्यनुबन्धाति K. 158, 194,  
319, 347; Ki. 6. 8; Mv. 7. 18; Si.  
5. 26. (b) To chase, pursue, तच्चानुबध्य-  
मानं K. 120; अनुबन्धता नुरगमुखमिथुनं  
132. (c) To adhere or stick to,  
cling to; धन्या चित्रलेखा यामनुबन्धाति  
देवीप्रसादः K. 221. (d) To continue,  
take up; तदेवानुबध्यतां तपः 322; तान्येव

चिरपरिचितान्यक्षराणि मामनुबन्धाति U. 3  
v.l. for अनुबन्धाति; वैशंपायनागमनालापमेवा-  
नुबध्य K. 262. (e) To follow, suc-  
ceed, come close upon; सत्योऽयं ज-  
नप्रवादो यद्विपद्विपदं संपत्संपदमनुबन्धातीति  
K. 73; see अनुबन्धि below. -5 To foster,  
cherish, entertain, harbour; तेषु किं  
भवतः स्नेहमनुबन्धाति मानसं Mark. P. -6  
To bear, endure; Ks. 49. 47. -7 Not  
to burst or break loose, hold or keep  
together; भंगेऽपि हि मृणालानामनुबन्ध-  
ति तंतवः H. 1. 95. -pass. To be relat-  
ed to or connected with.

अनुबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, attached,  
tied to. -2 Following in the train,  
coming as a consequence; अनुबद्धा-  
र्थानर्थसंशयान् विचार्य Dk. 41. -3 Con-  
nected with, related to, relating or  
belonging to. -4 Constantly sticking  
to, being in; continued, continuous;  
नित्यानुबद्धकुलवैरः Ve. 1; °मुग्धकाकली-  
हसितं U. 3; °विजृम्भकं K. 66; °बिन्दुभि-  
रश्रुभिः 135 constantly flowing. -5  
Fixed upon, directed towards; कल-  
हंस °वक्त्रायाः Dk. 33.

अनुबन्धः 1 Binding or fastening on,  
connection, attachment, tie (lit.  
& fig.); यस्यां मनश्चक्षुषोरनुबन्धस्तस्यामृ-  
द्धिः Māl. 2; एतस्येदृशेन दर्शनेन कीदृशो  
मे हृदयानुबन्धः इति न जानासि U. 3  
state of feeling; K. 257. -2 Un-  
interrupted succession, unbroken se-  
quence, continuous flow, continuity;  
series, chain; बाष्पं कुरु स्थिरतया वि-  
रतानुबन्धं S. 4. 14; मरण° K. 236 follow-  
ing up death, desire for dying;  
अनुबन्धाद्विरमेद्धा K. 280; यदा नात्या-  
क्षीद्विवानुबन्धं 309 (persistence in)  
following me, 317; वैर°, मत्सर°;  
Dk. 63, 161; मुच्यतां देवि शोकानुबन्धः  
K. 63 continuous sorrow; दुर्लभजन-  
प्रार्थना° Ratn. 1; 4. 16; सानुबन्धाः कथं  
न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64 con-  
tinuous, uninterrupted; परिवृद्धरागम-  
नुबन्धसेवया R. 9. 69 continuous en-  
joyment; अयं सोऽर्थोऽनर्थानुबन्धः संवृत्तः  
V. 5 giving rise to a chain of evils.  
-3 Descendants, posterity सानुबन्धा  
हता ह्यासि Rām. -4 Consequence, re-  
sult (good or bad); आत्मदोषानुबन्धेन  
K. 319 in consequence of; यदग्रे चा-  
नुबन्धे च सुखं Bg. 18. 39, 25; अनुबन्ध-  
मजानंतः कर्मणामविचक्षणाः Rām. -5  
Intention; design, motive, cause;  
अनुबन्धं परिज्ञाय देशकालौ च तत्त्वतः । सा-  
रापराधौ चालोक्य दंडं दंडेषु पातयेत्  
Ms. 8. 126; पाप° of evil designs.  
-6 An adjunct of a thing, a second-

ary member (मुख्यानुयायि, अप्रधानं); a  
secondary symptom, symptomatic  
affection, attendant on the princi-  
pal disease (वातापिच्छादिदोषाणामप्राधान्यं):  
मूर्छानुबन्धा विषमज्वराः Susr. -7 Connect-  
ing link or adjunct of a subject or  
topic; theme, matter of discussion;  
introductory reasons; (विषयप्रयोजनाधि-  
कारिसंबन्धः अनुबन्धः) (an indispensable  
element of the Vedānta). -8 (Gram.)  
An indicatory syllable or letter in-  
tended to denote some peculiarity in  
the inflection, accent &c. of the  
word to which it is attached; as the  
ल in गल्ल, ण in इण्; रिपुराप पराभवाय म-  
ध्यं प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोरिवानुबन्धः Ki. 13. 19.  
-9 Offence, fault. -10 An obstacle,  
impediment; also the clog or en-  
cumbrance of a family; domestic  
ties or attachment. -11 A child or  
pupil who follows the example set  
by his parent or teacher (मुख्यानुयायी  
शिष्यः). -12 Beginning, commence-  
ment. -13 Repeated application or  
devotion (पौनः पुन्येन अभिनिवेश). -14  
Course, pursuit. -15 A small bit or  
part, a trifle. -16 The junction of a  
fraction (with an integer), as भागानु-  
बन्धपूर्णकः. -17 Base, stem (प्रकृति). -धी  
[अनुबध्यते अतिधासेन व्याप्रियते अनया]  
1 Thirst. -2 Hickup.

अनुबन्धक *a.* Connected, related.

अनुबन्धनं Connection, succession,  
series &c.

अनुबन्धिन् *a.* (oft. at the end of  
comp.) 1 (a) Connected with,  
attached or related to; अहो सरसरम-  
णीयानुबन्धिनी स्त्रीजनकथा Māl. 1 hav-  
ing for its contents or subject  
matter &c.; परिचर्यानुबन्धी Dk. 101  
continuing. (b) Mixed or blended  
with; नीलकण्ठकलकेकानुबन्धिना मंद्रहंकृ-  
तेन मामनुमन्यते Māl. 9. -2 Followed  
by, accompanied with; having in  
its train, resulting in, having as a  
consequence; तदियमपत्समेततोऽनर्थानु-  
बन्धिनी Dk. 60; अयमर्थोऽर्थानुबन्धी 67;  
शास्त्रं शास्त्रांतरानुबन्धि 156; दुःखं दुःखा-  
नुबन्धि V. 4 one misfortune closely  
follows another, or misfortunes  
never come single; K. 349; Ki. 1.  
20; Bg. 15. 2; गुणा गुणानुबन्धित्वात्तस्य  
सप्रसवा इव R. 1. 22 being associated  
with. -3 Lasting, thriving, pros-  
perous, growing apace, continuous,  
uninterrupted; अपि लवदावर्जितवारिसं-  
भृतं प्रवालमासामनुबन्धि वीरुधां Ku. 5. 34;



ऊर्ध्वं गतं यस्य न चानुबन्धि R. 6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading; K. 246, 303.

**अनुबन्ध** *a.* 1 Principal, chief, primary (which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c.). -2 [वधार्थं बन्धः अनुबन्धः कर्मणि प्यत्] To be killed (as a bull), one of the three principal sacrificial animals at the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; गौरानुबन्धः K. P. 2.

**अनुबलं** [अनु पश्चात्स्थितं बलं] A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

**अनुबुध्** 4 A. To awake, to recollect; learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of; न सत्यमनुबुध्यते K. 104 does not perceive or recognise. -*Caus.* 1 To remind, put in mind of; अये सम्यगनुबोधितोऽस्मि S. 1 well reminded. -2 To advise, inform; इति शिष्येण किलान्वबोधयत् R. 8. 75.

**अनुबोधः** 1 An after-thought, recollection. -2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

**अनुबोधनं** Recollection, reminding.

**अनुब्राह्मणं** A work resembling a Brāhmaṇa (ब्राह्मणसदृशो ग्रन्थः P. IV. 2. 62 Sk.).

**अनुब्राह्मणिन्, -क** *a.* [तदधीति वेद वा इति इतिप्रत्ययः] One who learns or knows an अनुब्राह्मण.

**अनुभव-भाव** &c. See under अनुभू.

**अनुभाषणं** 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it. -2 Repeating what has been said. -3 Conversation, dialogue (अनु सह भाषणं).

**अनुभाषितृ** *a.* Speaking in reply; R. 16. 86.

**अनुभासः** A kind of crow.

**अनुभुज्** 7 A. To enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (as the due consequences of one's deeds); मेघमुक्तविशदां स चंद्रिकां अन्वभुंक्त R. 19. 39; सा मंडनान्मंडनमन्वभुंक्त Ku. 7. 5.

**अनुभोगः** 1 Enjoyment. -2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

**अनुभू** 1 P. 1 To enjoy; taste, experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive (by the senses &c.); to suffer, bear, undergo (as misery &c.); अन्वभवं च मधुकर इव नवमालिकागार्द्रसुमनसं Dk.

121; असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 45; R. 7. 28; आत्मकृतानां हि दोषाणामनुभवितव्यं फलमात्मनैव K. 121; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीत्रमुष्णं S. 5. 7; Ku. 4. 41; संवत्सरमात्रं प्रेष्यभावमनुभूय M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant; षष्ठमनुभवन् वर्षे K. 77 being in the sixth year, six years old. -2 To learn, hear, understand; वेदान्नुभवसि Ch. Up. -3 To try, test, put to the test; न त्वं तेनान्वभाविष्ठा नान्वभावि त्वयाप्यसौ । अनुभूता मया चासौ तेन चान्वभविष्यहं ॥ Bk. 5. 35. -4 To comprise, include, grasp; द्वे वामलके अनुभवति Ch. Up. -5 To come up with, arrive at, get, obtain (mostly Ved. in these senses). -*Caus.* 1 To cause to enjoy, feel, or experience; अनुभावयितुं मन्ये यत्नः संप्रति मां विधेः Mu. 6. 15; स्नानभोजनादिकमनुभावितोऽस्मि Dk. 125; आमोदो न हि कस्तूर्याः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120. -2 To reflect on, meditate, think of; मनसा तमेव वृत्तांतमन्वभावयत् K. 176, 279. -3 To infer, know; तस्मात्परोक्षवृत्तीनां फलैः कर्मानुभाव्यते H. 4. 101.

**अनुभवः** 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge; सर्वव्यवहारहेतुज्ञानं बुद्धिः । सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः । तद्विन्नं ज्ञानमनुभवः which again is यथार्थं right & अयथार्थं wrong. See T.S. 34. (The Naiyāyikas recognize प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अर्थोपपत्ति and अनुपलब्धि; the Vaiśeṣhikas and Bauddhas admit the first two only, the Sāṅkhyas exclude उपमा, while the Chārvākas admit प्रत्यक्ष only. Other sections of philosophical schools add three more to the six sources of knowledge recognised by the Mīmāṃsakas; -संभव 'equivalence'; ऐतिह्य 'fallible testimony', and चेष्टा 'gesture'.) -2 Experience; अनुभवं वचसा सखि लुपसि N. 4. 105 -3 Understanding. -4 Result, consequence. -**Comp.** -सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

**अनुभावः** 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic

lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिमेयपुरःसरौ) अनुभावविशेषान्त्तु सेनापरिवृताविव R. 1. 37; संभावनीयानुभावा अस्याकृतिः S. 7; अनुभावसौभाग्यमात्रपरिशेषधूसरश्रीः U. 1, 3; 6. 20, 41, 4. 22, K. 108, 240; V. 1; Ki. 1. 6; Dk. 29, 113; Mv. 6. 53; अहो महानुभावः पार्थिवो दुष्यंतः S. 3 of great might or power; जाने वो रक्षसाक्रांतावनुभावपराक्रमौ R. 10. 38, 2. 75 greatness (dignity) &c., valour; Ki. 6. 28; महानुभावप्रकृतिः कापि त एवागतवती Māl. 1 very noble or dignified. -2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c., called by some *ensuant* (भावबोधक-न); भावं मनोगतं साक्षात् स्वगतं व्यञ्जयति ये तेऽनुभावा इति ख्याताः; यथा भ्रूमंगः कोपस्य व्यञ्जकः; उदुह्वं कारणं स्वैः स्वैर्बहिर्भावं प्रकाशयन् । लोके यः कार्यरूपः सोऽनुभावः काव्यनाट्ययोः ॥ S. D. 162, 163 &c.; धिगेव रमणीयतां त्वदनुभावभावादृते Māl. 9. 35. -3 Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief; अनुभाववता गुरुस्थिरत्वात् Ki. 13. 15.

**अनुभावक** *a.* Causing to understand, making one apprehend, indicative; °ता understanding, knowledge; यत्पदेन विना यस्याननुभावकता भवेत् Bhāṣhā. P. 84.

**अनुभावनं** Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

**अनुभाविन्** *a.* 1 Perceiving, knowing, showing signs of feeling. -2 An eye-witness; अनुभावी तु यः कश्चित्कुर्यात्साक्ष्यं विवादिनां Ms. 8. 69. -3 Being or coming after.

**अनुभू** *a.* [भू-क्विप्] Perceiving, understanding. -*भूः f.* Experience, direct knowledge or perception; अयमात्मा सर्वानुभूः Bri. Up.

**अनुभूतिः** *f.* 1 Perception, apprehension, experience. -2 (In Nyāya) Knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge; see Bhāṣhā. P. 51-52. -3 Dignity, consequence. -**Comp.** -प्रकाशः N. of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Mādhavāchārya.

**अनुभृ** 1. 3. P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

**अनुभर्तृ** *m.* Praising conformably, imitating.



**अनुभ्रातृ** *m.* A younger brother (अनुगतो भ्रातरं).

**अनुमद्** 1 P. Ved. To rejoice over, gladden.

**अनुमत्त** *p. p.* Intoxicated with joy.

**अनुमाद्य** *pot. p.* To be praised in succession, to be granted with praise.

**अनुमन्** 4 A. 1 To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant; to permit, allow; तत्र नाहमनुमन्मुत्सहे मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चेष्टितम् R. 11. 39; M. 1.12; राजन्यान् स्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R. 4.87; 14.20; शुश्रूषमाणां गिरिशोऽनुमेने Ku. 1. 59, 3. 60, 5. 68; कृताभिर्मर्षामनुमन्यमानः सुतां S. 5. 20; इमां स्वसारं च यवीयसीं मे कुमुद्वर्ती नार्हसि नानुमन्तुं R. 16. 85 be pleased not to reject or refuse; Bh. 3. 22. -2 To follow, have recourse to; धर्मार्थावभिसंस्थज्य संरभं योऽनुमन्यते Mb. -*Caus.* 1 To ask for leave or permission; ask the consent of; अनुमान्यतां महाराजः V. 2 ask for leave to go; take counsel with; भूयोऽपि सखीजनमनुमानयिष्यामि S. 3. -2 To ask for, request or beg; Y. 1. 240. -3 To honour. -4 To put to account.

**अनुमत** *p. p.* 1 Approved, assented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c.; कृतमनुमतं वृष्टं वा यैरिदं गुरुपातकं Ve. 3. 22; °गमना S. 4. 9 allowed to depart; अनुमतो गृहाय R. 5. 10; उभय°तः साक्षी Y. 2. 72 admitted by both parties &c. -2 Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to; वृष्टिं च कर्षकजानुमतां करोति Bri. S. 5. 72. -3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with. -तः A lover; घनमतो नमतोऽनुमतान् प्रियाः Si. 6. 65. -तं Consent, approval, permission; प्रथमं कस्यानुमते चोरितमेतत्त्वया हृदयं V. 3. 17.

**अनुमतिः** *f.* 1 Permission, consent, approval, assent. -2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full, when the gods and manes receive oblations with favour; personified as a goddess or worshipped in the Rājāsūya sacrifice (कलाहीनचंद्रवती शुक्लचतुर्दशीयुतपूर्णिमातिथिः); अनुमत्यै हविरष्टाकपालं पुरोडाशं निर्वपति Sat. Br.; Ms. 3. 86-87. -*Comp.* -पत्रं a deed expressing assent.

**अनुमननं** 1 Assent; sufferance. -2 Independence.

**अनुमन्** *a.* Consenting to, permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent); Bg. 13. 22; Ms. 5. 51 adviser.

**अनुमन्त्र** 10 A. To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas; to dismiss with sacred and auspicious words, dismiss with a blessing; विसृष्टश्च वामदेवानुमन्त्रितोऽश्वः U. 2 (v.l. for अभिमन्त्रित); रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन यत्र कर्णोऽनुमन्त्रितः Mb.

**अनुमन्त्रणं** Consecration by hymns and prayers.

**अनुमरणं** See under अनुमृ.

**अनुमरुः** A country next to a desert.

**अनुमा** 3 A, 2 P. 1 To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c.); अलिगां प्रकृतिं त्वाहुर्लिगैरनुमिमीमहे Mb.; conclude, guess, conjecture; धूमादग्निमनुमाय T. S. 41; पर्याकुलत्वान्मरुतां वेगभंगोऽनुमीयते Ku. 2.25; R. 15. 77, 17.11; तेजोविशेषानुमितां दधानः 2. 7, 68; 5. 12; Ki. 5. 47. -2 To reconcile, equal. -*Caus.* (-मापयति) To lead one to infer or guess, bespeak, indicate; आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुषतां K. 132, 202.

**अनुमा** [ मा-अङ् ] Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

**अनुमातृ** *a.* One who infers; न हि करिणि वृष्टे चीत्कारेण तमनुमितेऽनुमातारः.

**अनुमानं** 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyāya system; (अनुमितिकरणमनुमानं तच्च धूमो वाह्न्याप्य इति व्याप्तिज्ञानं. It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुमानं & परार्थानुमानं); प्रत्यक्षं चानुमानं च शास्त्रं च विविधागमं । त्रयं सुविदितं कार्यं धर्मशुद्धिमभीप्सता ॥ Ms. 12. 105. -2 A guess, conjecture, sign to know; इंगितैरनुमानैश्च मया ज्ञेया भविष्यति Rām. -3 Analogy, similarity; आत्मनो हृदयानुमानेन प्रेक्षसे S. 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; स्वानुमानात्कादंबरीमुत्प्रेक्ष्य K. 305. -4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यबलानां दृष्टिनिशिताः पतन्ति तत्र शराः । तच्चापरोपितशरो धावत्यासां

पुरः स्मरो मन्ये ॥ अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्वचः K.P. 10. -*Comp.* -उक्ति *f.* reasoning; logical inference.

**अनुमापक** *a.* (पिका *f.*) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

**अनुमितिः** *f.* Inference from given premises; the knowledge obtained by means of अनुमान; परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञानमनुमितिः the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

**अनुमित्सा** Desire of inferring.

**अनुमेय** *pot. p.* Inferable, to be inferred; फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः R. 1. 20.

**अनुमार्ग** *adv.* Along the way, according to a (particular) way, on or in the way; अनुमार्गागतया K. 100 come by this way.

**अनुमाषं** *adv.* Like a kidney bean or in it.

**अनुमासः** [ अनुगतो मासः ] The following month. -सं *ind.* Every month, month after month.

**अनुमुद्** 1 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To rejoice with, join in rejoicing or sympathizing with; मुदितामनुमोदते Bhāg. -2 To express approval; तदेव राममातृभिरनुमोदितं U. 2; approve, second, applaud; निषेज्जुमासीदनुमोदितुं वा R. 14. 43; to allow with pleasure, permit; अनुमोदितमाचार्यैः K. 77; अननुमोदिता मात्रा 160. -*Caus.* To gladden, delight, favour, permit.

**अनुमोदः** 1 The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy, subsequent pleasure. -2 =अनुमोदनं see below.

**अनुमोदनं** 1 Approval, assent, seconding, acceptance, compliance. -2 Causing pleasure.

**अनुमृ** 6A. To follow in death; रुदता कुत एव सा पुनर्भवता नानुमृतापि लभ्यते R. 8. 85 followed in death by you; गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा न शुचा नानुमृतेव लक्ष्यते 58 (used actively).

**अनुमरणं** Following in death; तन्मरणे चानुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः H. 3; post-cremation of a widow (अनुमरणं हि भर्तुर्देशांतरादिमरणे देहाद्यलाभ एव); देशांतरमृते पत्यौ साध्वी तत्पादुकाद्वयं । निधायोरासि संशुद्धा प्रविशेज्जातवेदसं ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Brāhmaṇa women; पृथक् चितां समारुह्य न विप्रा गंतुमर्हति. Bāṇa severely condemns this practice; see K. 173-4.



**अनुया** 2P. 1 To follow, go after (fig. also); अनुयाहि साधुपदवीं Bh. 2. 77; अनुयास्यन्मुनितनयां S. 1. 29; त्वामनुयामि यद्यपि Ku. 4.21. -2 To imitate, equal; न किलानुययुस्तस्य राजानो रक्षितु-  
र्यशः R. 1. 27; 9. 6; अनुयातलीलः 16.71; Si. 12.3 followed and imitated. -3 To attend, accompany; इयं मु-  
सलमनुयाति कलेन हुंकृतेन Mu. 1.4; अ-  
नुयातारुंधतीको वसिष्ठः U. 3.48.

**अनुया** *a.* Following. -याः Ved. Food.

**अनुयातृ** *m.* A follower.

**अनुयात्रं** -त्रा Retinue, train; atten-  
dance upon; following; त्यक्तभोगस्य मे  
राजन् वने वन्येन जीवतः । किं कार्यमनुया-  
त्रेण Rām. -त्रं *adv.* In or after a pro-  
cession.

**अनुयात्रिकः** [ अनुयात्रा अनुगमनमस्त्यस्य  
ठन् ] A follower, attendant; S. 1.2.

**अनुयानं** Following.

**अनुयायिन्** *a.* [ P. III.2.78 ] 1 Fol-  
lowing; attending, consequent. -2  
Like, similar. -3 Following a prin-  
cipal person as a teacher (मुख्यस्य अ-  
नुगतां शिषुः). -*m.* A follower (lit. &  
fig.); रामानुजानुयायिनः followers of  
the doctrines of R.; a dependent or  
attendant; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः  
R. 2.4, 19.

**अनुयाजः** [ यज्-घञ्, कुत्वाभावः P.  
VII. 3. 62 ] A part of a sacrificial  
ceremony (यज्ञांगं); secondary or sup-  
plementary sacrificial rite; usually  
written अनुयाज q. v.

**अनुयुज्** 7 A. 1 To ask, question;  
किं वस्तु विद्वन्गुरवे प्रदेयं त्वया कियद्वेति  
तमन्वयुक्त R. 5. 18; अन्वयुक्तं गुरुमीश्वरः  
क्षिते 11. 62; Si. 13. 68. -2 To ex-  
amine (as an accused), put on  
trial; Ms. 8. 79, 259. -3 To impart  
or give, as instruction. -4 To order,  
enjoin. -5 To select as husband.

**अनुयुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Asked, question-  
ed, examined, ordered &c. -2 Cen-  
sured, reproached.

**अनुयुक्तिन्** *a.* [ अस्त्यर्थे इनि ] One  
who has ordered, examined; cf.  
गृहीतिन्, अधीतिन्.

**अनुयुक्त** *m.* An examiner, inter-  
rogator; inquirer; a teacher, especial-  
ly hired or mercenary (भृतकाध्यापक).

**अनुयोगः** 1 A question, inquiry,  
examination; अनियंत्रणानुयोगस्तपस्विजनः  
S. 1; निगृह्यानुयोगे P. VIII.2.94; वार्ता-  
मधुराक्षरया च वाचा R. 13.71. -2 Cen-  
sure, reproof. -3 Solicitation. -4

Exertion, effort; अनुयोगं विना तैलं ति-  
लानां नोपजायते Pt. 2. 140. -5 Re-  
ligious meditation; spiritual union.  
-6 Comment. -**Comp.** -कृत् 1.  
an interrogator. -2. a teacher, spir-  
itual preceptor (अनुयोगं कृतं तति प्रश्नवि-  
षयसंशयं छिनत्ति).

**अनुयोगिन्** *a.* 1 What combines or  
unites; connected with, situated in  
or on. -2 Examining, questioning.

**अनुयोज्य** *pot. p.* Fit to be question-  
ed, asked; asked with a reproof.

-**ज्यः** A servant; obedient and  
humble servant; उभाभ्यामपि वासवानु-  
योज्यो दुष्यंतः प्रणमति S. 7; Ms. 8. 31.

**अनुयोजनं** A question, inquiry.

**अनुरंज्** 4 U. 1 To be red; भृशमन्व-  
रज्यदनुषारकरः Si. 9. 7 (became red  
or attached). -2 To be delighted, find  
pleasure; तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत्प्रहृष्यत्यनु-  
रज्यते च Bg. 11. 36. -3 To be at-  
tached or devoted to, be fond of,  
love, like (with acc. or loc.); सम-  
स्थमनुरज्यंति विषमस्थं त्यजंति च Rām.;  
अशुद्धप्रकृतौ राज्ञि जनता नानुरज्यते Pt.  
1. 301; भ्रातृमृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत  
कामतः Ms. 3. 173. -**Caus.** 1 To  
make red, redden, dye, colour; सर-  
सकिसलयानुरंजितैर्वा Si. 7. 64, 8. 17,  
12. 68; Dk. 168; Ki. 12. 23, 4. 27.  
-2 To attach oneself to, please,  
gratify, conciliate, keep contented  
or satisfied; अनुरक्तः प्रजाभिश्च प्रजा-  
आप्यन्वरंजयत् Rām.; कष्टं जनः कुलधनै-  
रनुरंजनीयः U. 1. 14; शिष्यगुणानुरंजि-  
तमनसं Pt. 1 pleased, gratified.

**अनुरक्त** *p. p.* 1 Reddened, dyed,  
coloured; कुंडलमणिप्रभानुरक्तगंडस्थलः  
K. 170. -2 Pleased, contented;  
loved, beloved; loyal, loyally de-  
voted; अनुरक्तः शुचिर्दक्षः Ms. 7. 64;  
गुणानुरक्तामनुरक्तसाधनः Ki. 1. 31  
having all means favourable to him;  
°प्रजः-लोकः beloved by people; attach-  
ed or devoted to, fond of (with loc.  
or acc.); अपि वृषलमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः  
-अथ किम्-चंद्रगुणे दृढमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः  
Mu. 1; कथं वसंतसेना आर्यचारुदत्तमनु-  
रक्ता Mk. 1; एषा भवंतमनुरक्ता S. 6.  
18; अलभ्यमनुरक्तवान् कथय किं नारी-  
जनं Mu. 6.

**अनुरक्तिः** *f.* Love, attachment,  
devotion, affection.

**अनुरंजक** *a.* Gratifying, pleasing.

**अनुरंजनं** Conciliating, satisfying,  
gratifying, pleasing, keeping content-  
ed; युक्तः प्रजानामनुरंजने स्याः U. 1. 11.

**अनुरंजित** *p. p.* Pleased, conciliat-  
ed, kept contented &c.

**अनुराग** *a.* Become red, reddened.

-**गः** 1 Redness. -2 Devotion, at-  
tachment, contentment, loyalty (opp.  
अपरागः); love, affection, passion  
(with loc. or in comp.); आविर्भूता-  
नुरागाः Mu. 4. 21; कंदकितेन प्रथयति  
मध्यनुरागं कपोलेन S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10;  
°इंगितं a gesture or external sign ex-  
pressive of love; प्रसादस्तु शब्दः स्यादनु-  
रागजः Ak.

**अनुरागिन्**, **अनुरागवत्** *a.* 1 Attach-  
ed, enamoured, impassioned, inspir-  
ed with love; स वृद्धस्तस्यामतीवानुराग-  
वान् H. 1; सा केनापि वणिकपुत्रेण सहो-  
नुरागवती बभूव *ibid.* -2 Causing or  
inspiring love. -**णी** Personification  
of a musical note.

**अनुरणनं** 1 Sounding conform-  
ably to; a continuous tinkling echo  
produced by the sounds of bells,  
anklets &c. -2 The power of words  
called व्यंजन q. v.; the meaning sug-  
gested by what is actually stated;  
कमलद्वयत्वादेवानुरणनरूपो यो व्यंग्यः S.D. 4.

**अनुरतिः** *f.* Love, attachment.

**अनुरथ्या** [ रथ्यामन्वायतं स्थिता ] A  
foot-path, a by-road, the margin of a  
street, (a path along the margin of a  
road); प्रकाशीकरणार्थं च निशागमनशंकया।  
दीपवृक्षांस्तथा चक्रनुरथ्यासु सर्वशः Rām.

**अनुरसित** *a.* Sounding, echoing;  
उद्ग्रीवैरनुरसितस्य पुष्करस्य M. 1. 21 ac-  
companied in sound.

**अनुरसः**, -**रसितं** Echo, reverberation;  
°गुरु magnified by echo; U. 2. 21;  
Māl. 9.6; Mv. 5. 41.

**अनुरसः** [ अनुगतो रसं ] 1 A secondary  
feeling (in Rhet.). -2 A secondary  
flavour; लवण° saltish taste; मधुरानुरसं  
रूक्षं लवणानुरसं लघु। नार्यास्तु मधुरं स्तन्यं  
कषायानुरसं हिमं Susr.

**अनुरहस** *a.* [ अनुगतं रहः ] Secret,  
solitary, private. -**सं** *adv.* In secret,  
apart, privately; Si. 7.50.

**अनुरात्र** *a.* Following the night.  
-**त्रं** *adv.* In the night; every night,  
night after night.

**अनुराध** *a.* 1 Causing welfare; also  
written as अनूराध; इंद्रं वयमनूराधं हवामहे  
Av. -2 Born under the asterism अ-  
नुराध P. IV. 3.34. -**धा** [ अनुगता राधां  
विशाखां ] N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar  
mansions or asterisms (so called be-  
cause it follows राधा or विशाखा). It



consists of four stars.—**Comp.**—ग्रामः, -पुरं the ancient capital of Lanka or Ceylon; also called अनुरोधपुर, described by Rājasekhara as full of curiosities. It is a large town in the north of Ceylon “with 1600 square granite pillars which supported the floor of an enormous monastery called ‘The Great Brazen Palace’ said to have been built in 161 B. C.”

**अनुरुद्ध** 2 P. To weep along with, condole with, sympathize; गुरुशोकामनुरोदितीव मां Ku. 4. 15; अनुरोदितीव करुणेन पत्रिणां Si. 4. 47.

**अनुरोदनं** Condolence, sympathy.

**अनुरुद्ध** 7U. 1 To obstruct, block up; शिलाभिर्ये मार्गमनुरुद्धंति Mb.; to surround, hem in; रुद्रानुचरैर्मखो महान्. अन्वर्ह्यत Bhāg. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To stick or adhere to, follow closely, observe, practise; अनुरुद्ध्याद्यं त्र्यहं Ms. 5. 63 should observe impurity (be in mourning); पुमांसमनुरुद्ध जाता पुमनुजा P. III. 2. 100 Sk. born immediately after a male. -4 To love, be fond of, or devoted to, attach oneself to; समस्थमनुरुद्ध्यंते विषमस्थं त्यजंति च Rām.; सद्बृत्तिमनुरुद्ध्यंतां भवतः Mv. 2 follow or adopt; स्वधर्ममनुरुद्धंते नातिक्रमं Ki. 11. 78; नानुरोत्स्ये जगद्भर्मी Bk. 16. 23 love, like. -5 To conform to, obey, follow, adapt oneself to, act up to; नियतिं लोक इवानुरुद्ध्यते Ki. 2. 12; हंत तिर्यचोऽपि परिचयमनुरुद्ध्यंते U. 3 remember or cherish (act up to it); मद्भवनमनुरुद्ध्यते वा भवान् K. 181, 298; वात्सल्यमनुरुद्ध्यंते महात्मनः Mv. 6 feel the force of compassion; तेनापि रावणे मैत्रिमनुरुद्ध्य व्यपेक्ष्यते Mv. 5. 35 following up; यदि गुरुष्वनुरुद्ध्यसे Mv. 3 regard with respect, obey; अनुरुद्ध्यस्व भगवतो वसिष्ठस्यादेशं U. 4; चंद्रकेतोर्वचनं U. 5. -6 To coax, gratify, flatter, soothe; इत्यादिभिः प्रियशतैरनुरुद्ध्य मुग्धां U. 3. 26; अभिनवसेवकजनेऽपि एवमनुरुद्ध्यते K. 207 please by carefully attending to &c., show regard for; 248. -7 To urge, press, entreat, request; आगमनाय अनुरुद्ध्यमानः K. 277; तथा चाहमनुरुद्ध्यमानस्तां बकुलमालां दत्तवान् Māl. 1; सा च भीमधन्वना बलवदनुरुद्धा Dk. 122 courted, wooed. -8 To assent or agree to, approve; like, comply with; प्रकृतयो न मे व्यसनमनुरुद्ध्यंते Dk. 106; यदि भगवाननुरुद्ध्यते Mv. 4 agree with me. **अनुरुद्ध** a. [रुध-क्विप्] 1 One who

obeys, conforms to &c. -2 Obeyed, observed, practised, wanted (अपेक्षित), written as अनुरुद्ध Rv. 3. 55. 5.

**अनुरोधः**—धनं 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c. -2 Conformity, accordance, obedience, regard, consideration; धर्मानुरोधात् K. 160, 180, 192; अत्र नानुरोधं तर्कये Mv. 7 pleasure or gratification; आधारानुरोधात् Mu. 1. 2 out of regard for; कविश्रमानुरोधाद्वा Ve. 1 in consideration of; Mv. 5, 3. 28; तदनुरोधात्—धेन accordingly, in accordance with it; वदेद्विपश्चिन्महतानुरोधात् Pt. 1. 100 after great consideration; humouring H. 2. 103; reference (of a rule.) -3 Pressing, urging, coaxing; entreaty, solicitation, request; क इवात्रानुरोधः K. 209; तदनुरोधात् 135; विनानुरोधात्स्वहितेच्छयैव Si. 20. 81. -4 Bearing of a rule.

**अनुरोधिन्, -धक** a. Compliant, complying with, obeying or conforming to, having regard to, caring for; पतिव्रतानां समयानुरोधिनी Rām.

**अनुरूप** a. [रूपस्य सदृशः योग्यो वा] 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1; worthy of; आत्मानुरूपं वरं S. 1; रूपानुरूप K. 192, 203. -2 Suitable or fit, adapted to, according to; with gen. or in comp.; नैतदनुरूपं भवतः K. 146, 158; भव पितुरनुरूपस्त्वं गुणैर्लोककांतैः V. 5. 21; काममनुरूपमस्या वपुषो वल्कलं S. 1; स्वप्रमाणानुरूपैः सेचनघटैः *ibid.*; Bg. 17. 3; R. 1. 33; Me. 13. -पं 1 Resemblance, likeness, conformity. 2 Suitability, fitness; U. 6. 26. -पः The antistrophe, having the same metre as the स्तोत्रिय or strophe; the second of the three verses (तृच) recited together, the other two being स्तोत्रिय and पर्यास; एकस्तोत्रियेवहस्सु योऽन्योऽनंतरः सोऽनुरूपः Asval.

**अनुरूपतः**—पेण, -पशः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

**अनुरुल** a. Attached to, intent on, seeking or pursuing after; येन आर्यायाः सुस्निग्धा दृष्टिरनुरुलमा Mk. 4 intently fixed.

**अनुरुलापः** Repetition, tautology.

**अनुरुलासः**, -स्यः [लस्-नर्तने-घञ्] A peacock.

**अनुरुलिप्** 6 P. To anoint, besmear (with perfumes &c. after bathing); smear, daub, cover over; वपुरन्व-

लिप्त न वधूः Si. 9. 51, 9. 15; प्रभानुलिप्त-श्रीवत्सं R. 10. 10 covered with; तच्छायानुलिप्तभूतलां K. 131; हरिभिरचिरभासा तेजसा चानुलिप्तैः S. 7. 7; so स्नातानुलिप्तः; तिमिरानुलिप्त enveloped in darkness; स्नापितोऽनुलेपितश्च Dk. 71 besmeared with perfumes &c.

**अनुलेपः**—लेपनं 1 Unction, anointing, smearing. -2 Ointment, unguent such as sandal juice, oil &c.; any emollient or oily application; °आर्द्र-मृदंगध्वनि K. 28 rubbed with paste; सुरभिकुसुमधूपानुलेपनानि K. 324.

**अनुलेपकः**, -लेपिन् a. One who anoints (the body) with unguents &c.

**अनुलीन** a. Hidden, clinging to, attached; Si. 5. 46; जनानुलीनः Dk. 104 concealed from the people.

**अनुलोम** a. [अनुगतः लोम P. V. 4. 75.] 1 ‘With the hair,’ regular, in natural order, successive (opp. प्रतिलोम); (hence), favourable, agreeable; °सुखो वायुरनुसारयतीव मां Rām.; त्रिरेणामनुलोमामनुमार्ष्टि Sat. Br.; °कृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the regular direction. -2 Mixed as a tribe. -मा A woman of the lower caste than that of the man’s whom she marries; Y. 2. 288. -मं *adv.* In regular or natural order; प्रतिलोम-मालिपेन्नानुलोमं Susr. -माः (pl.) Mixed castes. -**Comp.**—अय a. having fortune favourable. -अर्थ a. speaking in favour of; जडानप्यनुलोमार्थान् प्रवाचः कृतिनां गिरः Si. 2. 25. -ज, -जन्मन् a. born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes; Ms. 10. 25; Y. 1. 95.

**अनुलोमनं** 1 Regular gradation, sending or putting in the right direction. -2 (In medicine) Carrying off by the regular channels, such as purging; alleviation.

**अनुलोमयति** Den. P. 1 To stroke or rub with the hair or with the grain, go with the grain; तत्र प्रतिलोममनुलोमयेत् Susr. -2 To evacuate, purge, carry off by the regular channels.

**अनुलवण** a. 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less (अनतिरिक्त, अन्यूनधिक); smoothed, free from disturbing circumstances (?). -2 Not clear or manifest.

**अनुवंशः** [वंशमनुगतो वृत्तान्तः] 1 A genealogical table; यंत्रानुवंशं भगवान्



जामदग्न्यस्तथा जगौ Mb. -2 Modern race or species ; new family.

अनुवंश्य *a.* [ अनुवंशे भवः यत् ] Relating to a genealogical table.

अनुवक्र *a.* [ अनुक्रमेण वक्रः ] Very crooked ; somewhat crooked or oblique ; \*ग moving somewhat obliquely or retrogressively ( said of planets ).

अनुवच् 2 P. 1 To say or speak after or for one ; येषां द्विजानां सावित्री नानुच्येत यथाविधि Ms. 11.191. -2 To repeat, recite, reiterate ; शतमनूच्यमायुष्कामस्य Ait. Br. ; learn, study ; परोवरं यज्ञोऽनुच्यते Sat. Br. ; अरण्येऽनुच्यमानत्वादारण्यकं Sáy., see अनुचान below. -3 To concede the point, assent to, yield. -4 To name, call. -*Caus.* To cause to recite ; to read to oneself ( before reading aloud ) ; oft. used in dramas ; उभे नाम मुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1 ; निपु - ( गृहीत्वा ) कथं वाच्यतां ; देवी-अनुवाचय तावत् यद्यविरुद्धं श्रोष्यामि V. 2 ; Mu. 1 ; अनुवाचितलेखममात्यमवलोक्य M. 1.

अनुवक्तु *m.* Repeating, reciting ( गुरुमुखोच्चारितानुरूपपाठक ) ; replying &c.

अनुवचनं 1 Repetition, recitation ; teaching, instruction, lecture, Y. 3. 190. -2 A chapter, section, lesson, division. -3 Repetition of Mantras or texts in conformity with प्रेष or injunction said by other priests.

अनुवाकः [ अनुच्यते इति, वच् घञ् कुत्वं P. II. 4. 29 Vart. ] 1 Repeating, reciting, reading. -2 A subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter. -3 Chapter or section referring to a compilation from the Rigveda or Yajurveda ( ऋग्यजुःसमूह ). -*Comp.* -अनुक्रमणी N. of a table of contents attributed to Saunaka.

अनुवाक्या [ वच्-ण्यत्-कुत्वं ] A verse recited by the Hotri priest, in which the god is invoked to accept the offering prepared for him, or a sort of priest ; Si. 14. 20 ( प्रशास्तृपाठ्या तदभावे होतृपाठ्या देवताह्वानी ऋक् Malli ).

अनुवाच् *f.* [ वच्-णिच्-क्विप् ] Repetition, recitation &c. See अनुवचनं. -*m.* A lecture.

अनुवाचनं 1 Recitation of passages of the Rigveda by the Hotri priest in obedience to the injunction ( प्रेष ) of the अध्वर्यु priest. -2 Causing

to recite, teaching, instructing. -3 Reading to oneself ; see above.

अनूक्त *p. p.* Repeated, recited after ; occurring in the text studied.

-क्त, -क्तिः *f.* 1 Subsequent mention ; repetition by way of explanation or illustration. -2 Study of the Vedas.

अनूचान *a.* or -नः [ अनुवच्-कानच्-निपातः P. III. 2. 109 ; वेदस्य अनुवचनं कृतवान् अनूचानः Sk. ] 1 One devoted to study, learned ; especially one well-versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, read and teach them ; योऽनूचानः स नो महान् Ms. 2. 154 ; 5. 82 ; Y. 3. 24 ; इदमूचुरनूचानाः Ku. 6. 15. -2 Modest, unassuming ; humble, well-behaved.

अनुवत्सरः [ अनुकूलो वत्सरो दानादिविशेषाय ] 1 A year. -2 The 4th year in the 5 years' cycle ; or the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years in the Brihaspati cycle.

अनुवद् 1 P. 1 To imitate in speaking, mock ( with acc. ) ; गिरं नः...अनुवदति शुकस्ते मञ्जुवाक् पञ्जरस्थः R. 5. 74 repeat ; उक्तमनुवदति Sk. ; ( P. & A. ) to resound, echo ; अनुवदति वीणा P. I. 3. 49 Sk. अनुवदते कठः कलापस्य *ibid.* ; सभाभित्तिप्रतिध्वानैर्भयादन्ववदन्निव Si. 2. 67 echoed and approved also ; घोषस्यान्ववदिष्टेव लंका पूतक्रतोः पुरः Bk. 8. 29. -2 To repeat or say again by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration ; See Kull. on Ms. 1. 74 ; 2. 6. -3 To repeat, tell, say ( generally ) ; निजमनोरथमनुवदंत्या Dk. 21. -4 To abuse, rail at. -*Caus.* To cause to resound or echo.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition ( in general ) ; गुण° K. 206. -2 Repetition by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration ; अनुवादे चरणानां P. II. 4. 3 ( सिद्धस्योपन्यासे Sk. ). -3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned, such as paraphrase or free translation ; particularly, any portion of the Bráhmaṇas which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Viāhi* or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions ; a supplementary repetition, opp. to विधि 'authoritative or direct injunction' ; विधिविहितस्य अनुवचनमनुवादः । नानुवादपुनरुक्तयोः विशेषः शब्दाभ्यासोपपत्तेः Nyāya sūtra. It is of 3 kinds:—भूतार्थ° ( सदेव सौम्ये-

दमग्र आसीत् ) ; स्तुत्यर्थ° ( वायुर्वै क्षेपिष्ठा देवता ) and गुण° ( अग्निहोत्रं जुहोति इत्युक्ते दध्ना जुहोति इति गुणविधानात् ) ; see अर्थवाद also. -4 Corroboration, confirmation. -5 Slander, abuse, reviling. -6 Advertisement, notice ; report, rumour. -7 Commencement of speech ( वाचारंभणमात्रं ).

अनुवादक, -वादिन् *a.* 1 Explanatory, corroborative, repeating with comment, explanation or illustration ; आरंभश्च साहसानुवादी Dk. 95 bespeaks. -2 Conformable to, in harmony with, like ; युक्तगीतानुवादिना Rām. ; तदनुवादिगुणः कुसुमोद्गमः R. 9. 30. -*n.* m. N. of any one of the three notes of the gamut.

अनुवाद्य *pot. p.* 1 To be explained or illustrated. -2 ( In gram. ) To be made the subject of an assertion ( in a sentence ), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate and should be placed first ; अनुवाद्यमनुक्त्वैव न विधेयमुदीरयेत् ; in वृद्धिरादैच् आदैच् should have been placed first, though the construction is defended by Patanjali.

अनुवर्तन, -वर्तिन् &c. see अनुवृत्.

अनुवश *a.* [ वशमनुगतः ] Subject to the will of another, obedient. -शः Subjection, obedience ( to the will of another ).

अनुवस् 1 P. To dwell near to or along with ( with acc. ).

अनुवासिन् *a.* One who dwells near ; resident.

अनुवासित *a.* [ वस्-क्त ] 1 Dressed clothed, wrapped up. -2 Fastened, or bound to, attached to.

अनुवहः One of the 7 tongues of fire.

अनुवातः [ अनुगतो वातः ] The windward direction ; the wind which blows from the pupil to the preceptor &c. ; प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च नासीत् गुरुणा सह Ms. 2. 203.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवास् 10 P. 1 To scent, perfume. -2 To use the oily enema ( see the next word ) ; treat by



using such enema; अवश्यं स्थापनी-  
याश्च नानुवास्याः कथंचन Susr.

**अनुवासः**-सनं 1 Perfuming or scent-  
ing (in general, ) with incense &c.  
-2 Perfuming clothes by dip-  
ping the ends. -3 ( ° नः also) A sy-  
ringe, clyster-pipe ( Mar. पिचकारी );  
an oily enema or the operation it-  
self; असाध्यता विकाराणां स्यादेषामनुवा-  
सनात् Susr.; द्विधा वस्तिः परिज्ञेयो निरूहश्चानु-  
वासनं । कषायाद्यैर्निरूहः स्यात् स्नेहाद्यैरनुवास-  
नम् ॥ ( अनुवसति अनुवासरं वा दीयते अनुव-  
सन्नपि न दुष्यति अनुदिवसं वा दीयते इति अनुवा-  
सनः ).

**अनुवासित** a. 1 Fumigated, per-  
fumed. -2 Administered as an  
enema; treated by this operation.

**अनुविद्** 6 U. 1 To find, discover,  
see, obtain. -2 To deem, consider.  
-3 To marry.

**अनुवित्तिः** f. Finding, obtaining.

**अनुविद्ध** See under अनुव्यध्.

**अनुविधा** 3 U. 1 To lay down a  
rule, regulate. -2 To obey, act  
up to, follow, conform to; See अनु-  
विधायिन्; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28  
the foot-steps of the great have to  
be trodden in. -3 To resemble,  
imitate. -pass. To be trained to fol-  
low rules; obey.

**अनुविधानं** 1 Obedience. -2 Acting  
in conformity to ( orders &c. )

**अनुविधायिन्** a. 1 Obedient, sub-  
missive, compliant, conforming to  
orders; सा स्त्री यानुविधायिनी H. 2. 141;  
भवितव्यानुविधायिनीन्द्रियाणि V. 3. -2  
Resembling; निजवधूश्चसितानुविधायि-  
नि Si. 6. 23, 15. 96.

**अनुविनश** 4 P. To disappear, va-  
nish or perish after or along with  
another.

**अनुविनाशः** Perishing after.

**अनुविश** 6 P. To enter or go  
after, follow.

**अनुवेशः**-शनं 1 Following, entering  
after. -2 Marriage of a younger  
brother before the elder is married;  
( ज्येष्ठान्तिक्रमेण कनिष्ठस्य विवाहः ); यवीय-  
सोऽनुवेशो हि ज्येष्ठस्य विधिलोपकः Mb.

**अनुवेष्ट्य** a. [ अनुक्रमेण वेशमर्हति, यत् ]  
A next-door neighbour.

**अनुविश्वः** ( pl. ) N. of a people  
in the north-east.

**अनुविष्टंभः** Being obstructed in  
consequence of.

**अनुवृत्** 1 A. ( sometimes P. also )  
1 ( Transitively used ) ( a ) To go  
or roll after, follow, pursue; ( fig. )  
to follow, conform to, act according  
to, obey, adapt oneself to, be guid-  
ed by; humour; अहं तावत्स्वामिनश्चि-  
त्तवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्ये S. 2; तेऽपि परिचयमनु-  
वर्तते K. 289; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे  
शशांकलेखामनुवर्तते S. 3 approve of her  
choice; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनु-  
वर्तते U. 1. 10 words conform to the  
sense; न कुलक्रममनुवर्तते K. 104 follow;  
मधु द्विरेफः कुसुमैकपात्रे पपौ प्रियां स्वाम-  
नुवर्तमानः Ku. 3. 36 followed his mate  
in drinking, drank after her; Bh. 2.  
110; Bg. 3. 23; Dk. 80, 96, 126;  
कृतज्ञतामनुवर्तमानेन Mu. 3 following  
the path of gratitude; प्रभुचित्तमेव हि  
जनोऽनुवर्तते Si. 15. 41; Māl. 3. 2.  
( b ) To imitate, resemble; equal; ते-  
ऽन्ववर्तन् पितृन्सर्वे यशसा च बलेन च  
Mb. ( c ) To gratify, humour, please;  
Dk. 65. -2 ( Intransitively used )  
( a ) To follow, come after; संग्राह्य इ-  
त्यनुवर्तते H. 3. ( b ) To continue, endure.  
( c ) To act towards, behave. ( d )  
( In gram. ) To be repeated or sup-  
plied from a preceding rule, Sūtra  
or assertion ( said of a word or rule  
which continues to exercise in-  
fluence on what follows ); e. g. in  
P. IV. 3. 95 भक्तिः सोऽस्य ( occurring  
in Sūtra 89 before ) इत्यनुवर्तते Sk.  
-Caus. 1 To cause to revolve,  
turn round; एवं प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नानुवर्त-  
यतीह यः Bg. 3. 16. -2 To act up to,  
follow, obey; तथापि लोकयानानुवर्तनीया  
Mv. 7; पुत्रैः पितरो लोकद्वयेऽप्यनुवर्तनीयाः  
Ve. 3; K. 367. -3 To favour, oblige;  
comply with one's request; विधि-  
नापि भवतेव वयमनुवर्तिताः K. 73; यथा-  
चित्तामनुवर्तनीयः Māl. 7. -4 To put in,  
carry out. -5 To repeat or sup-  
ply from a preceding Sūtra; केचित्तु  
विजायते इति नानुवर्तयन्ति P. V. 2. 13  
Sk. -6 To use, employ. -7 To lead  
one to, attach to. -8 To speak in  
favour of, speak for; to approve. -9  
To imitate, do after one; सतां चरि-  
तान्यनुवर्तितानि नेंद्रियाणि K. 298.

**अनुवर्तनं** 1 Following ( fig. also );  
attending, compliance, obedience,  
conformity; प्रकृतस्यानुवर्तने Ak.; इदमा-  
श्चर्यमथवा लोकस्थित्यनुवर्तनं Mv. 7. 4;  
दाक्षिण्य ° Dk 161. -2 Gratifying,  
obliging. -3 Approval of, concur-  
rence in. -4 Continuance; result,

consequence. -5 Supplying from a  
preceding Sūtra.

**अनुवर्तिन्** a. 1 Following, obeying,  
conforming to, with acc. or in comp.;  
राक्षसाश्चापि गृह्यन्ते नित्यं छंदानुवर्तिभिः  
Pt. 1. 69; नराधिपा नीचजनानुवर्तिनः  
1. 383. -2 Guided by, following  
the advice of; obedient, faithful,  
compliant; अनुवर्तिनि कलत्रे Pt. 1. 101,  
298. -3 Like, resembling; suitable,  
worthy.

**अनुवर्त्मन्** a. [ अनुगतो वर्त्म ] Following,  
attending.

**अनुवृत्त** p. p. 1 Obeying, follow-  
ing &c. -2 Uninterrupted, conti-  
nuously kept up, continued; अनुवृत्त-  
स्त्वया भगीरथगृहे प्रसादः U. 7. -3  
Rounded off; taperingly round ( क्र-  
मशः वर्तुलाकार ); दीर्घानुवृत्तपीनबाहुना K.  
179. -4 Supplied from a preceding  
rule &c. -5 Conforming to the  
character ( शीलानुगत ). -त्तं Obe-  
dience, conformity, compliance;  
मूर्खं छंदोऽनुवृत्तेन ( गृहीयात् ) Chan. 33.

**अनुवृत्तिः** f. 1 Assenting to, ap-  
proval; तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku.  
5. 65. -2 Obedience, conformity,  
following, continuance in ( opp.  
व्यावृत्ति ); taking up; continuity; ज्ये-  
ष्ठानुवृत्तिजदिलं R. 13. 78 by follow-  
ing the example of; अनुवृत्त्या प्रमादुमा-  
गतः Dk. 100 service; ततान वद्धिः  
पवनानुवृत्त्या Ki. 16. 52 in conse-  
quence of. -3 Acting according or  
suitably to, compliance, acqui-  
escence; gratifying, pleasing; कान्ता-  
चातुर्यमपि शिक्षितं वत्सेन U. 3; Māl. 9;  
Si. 9. 58; Dk. 55; K. 265; M. 2. 9;  
राज्यं हि नाम राजधर्म ° परस्य नृपतेर्महदप्री-  
तिस्थानं Mu. 3 who conforms to or  
is true to the duties of kings; ( pre-  
vious ) compliant or obedient spirit,  
previous course of conduct; U. 7. 5. -4  
Remembrance Ki. 18. 18. -5 ( Gram. )  
Being supplied or repeated in a  
following rule; continued influence  
of a preceding on a following rule.  
-6 Imitating, resembling &c. -7  
Repetition; वर्णानामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रासः.

**अनुवृद्धि** a. Ved. Increasing in  
regular ratio.

**अनुवेलं** ind. Ever and anon, con-  
stantly; इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमादृतः R.  
3. 5; Si. 3. 79.

**अनुवेष्टित** a. [ वेष्ट-क्त ] Bent in  
conformity with; bent under. -त्तं  
Securing with bandages, bandaging;



a sort of bandage (वणलेपनबंधभेदः) one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta.

**अनुव्य** *a.* [ अनुव्ययति अनुगच्छति व्ये-क ] Following (अनुगत); °व्यमिवासुः Kāty. (न्यग्भूमिं प्राप्ता इव).

**अनुव्यंजनं** A secondary token.

**अनुव्यध्** 4 P. 1 To hit or pierce again; विद्धमनुविध्यतः Ms. 9. 43.-2 To wound, pierce; कामशरानुविद्धः &c.-3 To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below.-4 To impel, urge.

**अनुविद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored; कीटानुविद्धरत्नादिसाधारण्येन काव्यता S. D.-2 Overspread, intertwined; surrounded, full of; pervaded by, replete or filled with, abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; क्वचित्प्रभालेपिभिर्द्रिनीलैर्मुक्तामयी यष्टिरिवानुविद्धा R. 13. 54 interwoven with emeralds; 16. 48, 6. 18; अलके बालकुशानुविद्धं Me. 65; सौरभ्य° Mk. 1; कोपानुविद्धां चितां नाटयन् Mu. 3; Ku. 3. 35; पांडुतानुविद्धेव देहच्छविः Dk. 112; 137; Māl. 1.-3 Connected with, relating to; adhering to; देशवार्तानुविद्धा संकथा Dk. 117, 124; उद्गूर्णलोष्टलगुडैः परितोऽनुविद्धं Si. 5. 25 chased, closely followed or pursued.-4 Set, inlaid; variegated; रत्नानुविद्धार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव इक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14; Si. 4. 49.

**अनुवेधः, -व्याधः** 1 Hurting, piercing, perforating; न हि कीटानुवेधादयो रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याहंतुमीशाः S. D. 1.-2 Contact, union; मुखामोदं मदिरया कृतानुव्याधमुद्धमन् Si. 2. 20.-3 Blending, mixture; fusion.-4 Obstructing.

**अनुव्यवसायः** (In Nyāya) Consciousness of the perception; (in Vedānta phil.) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

**अनुव्याख्यानं** [ अनुरूपं व्याख्यानं ] That which comments on and explains Mantras, Sūtras &c. (मंत्रविवरणं); especially, that portion of a Brāhmaṇa which explains difficult Sūtras, texts &c. occurring in another place (मंत्रादीनामनुरूपार्थप्रकाशकं व्याख्यानं.)

**अनुव्याहरणं, -व्याहारः** 1 Repetition, repeated utterance; mentioning along with something else.-2 A curse, imprecation.

**अनुव्याहारिन्** *a.* Cursing; execrating.

**अनुव्रज्** 1 P. 1 To follow, go after; तां व्रजंतीमनुवव्राज K. 132, 210; attend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water, lake, &c.) as a mark of respect; Y. 1. 113; तं मातरो देवमनुव्रजंत्यः Ku. 7. 38; यमिच्छेत्पुनरायातं नैनं दूरमनुव्रजेत् Rām.-2 To visit in order, seek.-3 To go to or near; betake oneself to; मृगा मृगैः संगमनुव्रजंति Pt. 1 deer herd or associate with deer.-4 To obey, to do homage to.

**अनुव्रजनं, -व्रज्या** Following, going after, especially a departing guest; Ms. 3. 107.

**अनुव्राज्य** *pot. p.* To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery.

**अनुव्रत** *a.* [ अनुकूलं व्रतं कर्म यस्य ] 1 Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.); प्रियतमा का अनुव्रता Bh. 2. 103; वैश्याः क्षत्रमनुव्रताः Rām.-2 Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp. अपव्रत).-तः A class of Jaina ascetics.

**अनुशतिक** *a.* Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred; °आदिः a class of words or गण mentioned in P. VII. 3. 20, where both members undergo Vṛiddhi.

**अनुशय, -शयिन्** &c. See under अनुशी.

**अनुशरः** [ अनु-शृणाति, शृ-अच् ] A sort of evil-spirit, Rākshasa.

**अनुशस्त्रं** [ अनुगतं शस्त्रं शस्त्रार्थे प्रयुक्तं ] Anything used (for the time being) instead of a regular instrument, such as a finger-nail; a secondary weapon or instrument.

**अनुशास्** 2 P. 1 (a) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address; इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुतां शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् Ku. 5. 5; पूर्वानुशिष्टां निजगाद भोज्यां R. 6. 59. (b) To direct, tell, order, enjoin; to teach, instruct (how to act); दशरथप्रभवानुशिष्टः R. 13. 75; वत्से त्वमधुनाऽनुशासनीयासि S. 4; राजपत्नीनियोगस्थमनुशाधि पुरीजनं Bk. 20. 17; को नु खलु मामेवमनुशास्ति V. 4 tells, directs; मघवा वनगमनाय कृतबुद्धिं भवंतमनुशास्ति V. 5 tells, directs; माणवकं धर्ममनुशास्ति Sk.; Ms. 6. 86.-2 To rule, govern.-3 To chastise, punish, correct; इयमेव तावत्प्रथममनुशासनीया Ve. 2; अरिकुलमनुशासनीयं 3; स्वकर्म ख्यापयन्ब्रूयान्मां भवाननुशास्त्विति Ms. 11. 100, 9.

233. -4 To praise, extol.-5 To accomplish, perform, execute.

**अनुशासक, -शासिन्, -शास्त्र, or शासितृ** *a.* One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कविं पुराणमनुशासितारं Bg. 8. 9 ruler; एष चौरानुशासी राजेति भयादुत्पतितः V. 4.

**अनुशासनं** Advice, persuasion, direction, order, command; instruction, laying down rules or precepts; a law, rule, precept; treatment (of a subject), (with the object in comp. or with gen., the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr. or gen.); भवत्यधिक्षेप इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28 words of advice; तन्मनोरनुशासनं Ms. 8. 139; 6. 50; 2. 159; यौवन° K. 146; नामलिङ्ग° laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c.; शब्दानुशासनं Sk.; शब्दानामनुशासनमाचार्यस्य आचार्येण वा P. II. 3. 66 Sk. -Comp. -पर *a.* obedient. -पर्वन् N. of the 13th book of the Mahābhārata (so called because it lays down precepts of advice).

**अनुशिष्टिः** *f.* Instruction, teaching; order, command.

**अनुशिक्षिन्** *a.* Practising, learning.

**अनुशिशुः** *f.* [ अनुगता शिशुना ] An animal followed by its young one.

**अनुशी** 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep with, sleep along with; lie upon, close or along; lay oneself down; to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to; शयानं चानुशेते हि तिष्ठतमनुतिष्ठति । अनुधावति धावंतं कर्म पूर्वकृतं नरं ॥ Subhāshita.-2 To repent, grieve for; दत्तमिष्टमपि नान्वशेत् सः Si. 14. 45; पुरानुशेते तव चंचलं मनः Ki. 8. 8.

**अनुशयः** [ शी-अच् ] 1 Repentance, remorse; regret, sorrow; नन्वनुशयस्थानमेतत् Māl. 8; कुतस्तेऽनुशयः M. 3 why should you be sorry; बाष्पं प्रसृज्य विगतानुशयो भवेयं S. 7. 25; इतो गतस्यानुशयो मा भूदिति V. 4; Si. 2. 14.-2 Intense enmity or anger; शिशुपालोऽनुशयं परं गतः Si. 16. 2; यस्मिन्नमुक्तानुशया सदैव जागर्ति भुजंगी Māl. 6. 1.-3 Hatred.-4 Close connection, as with a consequence; close attachment (to any object). -5 (In Vedānta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after en-



joying temporary freedom from recurring births; (स्वर्गार्थकर्मणो मुक्त-फलस्य अवशेषः कश्चिदनुशयो नाम भांडानुसारि-स्नेहवत्, यथा हि स्नेहभांडं विरिच्यमानं सर्वात्मना न विरिच्यते भांडानुसार्येव कश्चित् स्नेहशेषो ऽव-तिष्ठते तथानुशयोऽपि Tv. ). -6 Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission; Ms. 8. 222; see क्रीतानुशय. -यी A disease of the feet, a sort of boil or abscess on the upper part.

**अनुशयान** *a.* Regretting &c. -ना A variety of heroine (परकीयनायिकाभेदः); one who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover (इष्टहानिजनितानुतापवती).

**अनुशयिन्** *a.* 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful. -2 Repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry. -3 Hating intensely. -4 Connected as with a consequence. -5 Enjoying the fruits of deeds; epithet of the soul.

**अनुशीलनं** Intent or assiduous application, constant pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study; विज्ञातसाराण्यनुशीलनेन Ki. 16.28.

**अनुशीलित** *a.* Assiduously practised, repeatedly done, carefully attended to or studied.

**अनुशुच्** 1 P. To bewail, mourn over, regret; कथं तमेव चौरहतकमनुशो-चसि Mk. 3; नष्टं मृतमतिक्रांतं नानुशोचन्ति पंडिताः Pt. 1. 333; शैशवं ते स्मृत्वात्मानम-नुशोचामि K. 333; Ve. 5. 4 condole with, weep with. -*Caus.* To mourn over, deplore, grieve for, regret; नृणामिव वने शून्ये त्यक्ता न वाप्यनुशो-चिता U. 3. 32 nor was she (her loss) regretted.

**अनुशुचिका** A ceremony enjoined by the Vedas (?).

**अनुशोकः**, -शोचनं Sorrow, repentance, regret; अनुशु (शो) चितं in the same sense.

**अनुशोचक-शोचिन्** *a.* 1 Regretful, penitent. -2 Causing regret.

**अनुश्रु** 5 P. 1 To hear (=श्रु); नानु-श्रुम जावेतत् Ms. 9. 100; तद्यथानुश्रूयते Pt. 1 heard, related. -2 To hear repeatedly as from a sacred authority, hand down as by Vedic tradition.

**अनुश्रवः** Vedic or sacred tradition.

**अनुश्रोकं** [अनुश्रोक्यते गीयते, श्लोक, कर्म-णि अच्] A kind of Sāma (महाव्रतगेयः सामभेदः).

**अनुषंज्** (°संज्) 1 P. To adhere or

cling to, follow closely. -*pass.* (-ष-ज्यते) 1 To stick, cling, adhere to, be attached to (fig. also); धर्मपूते च मनसि नभसीव न जातु रजोऽनुषज्यते Dk. 43; sometimes occurring as अनु-षज्जते (from सस्ज् also); यदा हि नैद्वि-यार्थेषु न कर्मस्वनुषज्जते Bg. 6. 4; 18.10. -2 To be supplied from a preceding rule or statement. -*Caus.* 1 To fasten or attach (something) to. -2 To supply (as an elliptical expression); इति पदमत्रानुषजनीयं.

**अनुषक्-ट्** *adv.* In continuous or close order, one after another.

**अनुषक्त** *p. p.* 1 Connected with, closely related or attached to; नित्य-क्तः प्रकृतिकोपः Mv. 2 constant, ever- arising. -2 Clinging or adhering to (actively used); मृत्युर्जरा च व्याधिश्च दुःखं चानेककारणं । अनुषक्तं सदा देहे Mb.; हृदि नित्यानुषक्तेन सीताशोकेन तप्यते U. 4. 2 constantly preying on the heart; °मंदाकिनीपवित्रमेखलं Mv. 4.

**अनुषंगः** 1 Close adherence or attend-ance; connection, conjunction, as- sociation; सानुषंगाणि कल्याणानि U. 7 good things closely follow one an- other (come close upon one an- other). -2 Coalition, commixture. -3 Connection of word with word. -4 A word or words repeated from the context to supply an ellipsis. -5 Necessary consequence, inevitable result. -6 Connection of a subsequent with a previous act. -7 Incidental mention or re- lation (प्रसंग). -8 Yearning, eager longing. -9 Compassion, pity, ten- derness. -10 (In Nyāya) Connect- ing together the उपनय or applica- tion and निगमन or conclusion by the use of the pronoun इदं (उपनयवाक्यस्थ-स्य अयमिति पदस्य निगमनवाक्ये आकर्षणं). -11 The nasals connected with cer- tain roots ending in consonants; P. VII. 1. 59 Sk.

**अनुषंगिक** *a.* Following as a neces- sary result, consequent; concomi- tant, adhering to, connected with.

**अनुषंगिन्** *a.* 1 Connected with, adhering or sticking to; अनीकजे रजसि मुखानुषंगिणि Si. 17. 57. -2 Following as a necessary conse- quence; यस्यानुषंगिण इमे भोगादयो भवन्ति Bh. 3. 76. -3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing (अनुक्षणं प्रसक्त); सप्तकस्यास्य वर्गस्य सर्वत्रैवानुषं- गिणः Ms. 7. 52; विभुतानुषंगि भयमेति

जनः Ki. 6.35 connected with, natur- al to, greatness. -4 Addicted to, de- voted or attached to, fond of.

**अनुषंजनं** Concord, grammatical connection or agreement.

**अनुषेकः**-सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkl- ing over again.

**अनुष्टुतिः** *f.* Praise (in due order.)

**अनुष्टुम्** 1 P. (°स्तुम्) To praise after, follow in praising.

**अनुष्टुम्** *f.* [अनु निरंतरं स्तुभ्यतेऽनया अनुष्टुप् वाक्] 1 Following in praise; speech. -2 Sarasvatî. -3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pādas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise i.e. अनुष्टोमति the gāyatrî, which has 3 Pādas), अनुष्टोमनादनुष्टुप्. In later metrical systems it stands as a gen- eral name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest possible number being computed to be 256); पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः। गुरु षष्ठं च पादानां शेषेष्वनियमो मतः॥ which rule is sometimes violated.

**अनुष्ठा** 1 U. (°स्था) 1 To do, perform or carry out, execute, at- tend to (order, duty &c.); bring about, effect, accomplish (business); विवाहदीक्षाविधिमन्वतिष्ठत् Ku. 7.1.1. 17; किमनुतिष्ठति भगवान् मारीचः S. 7; आज्ञा- पयतु आर्यः को नियोगोऽनुष्ठीयतामिति S. 1; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठन्ति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31 follow; गुरोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ V. 5 do as your papa orders; अनुतिष्ठस्वात्मनो नियोगं M. 1 look or attend to your own duty, do your business. -2 To follow, practise, observe (धर्म, व्रत &c.); commit (a sin). -3 To rule, govern, superintend; appoint. -4 To stand by or near (with loc.); Ms. 11. 112; sit on; occupy; अनुष्ठा- स्याति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमासनं Rām. -5 To follow, go after (lit.); स्वक्रांता- मनुतिष्ठति Rām.; नाराजके पतिं भार्या य- थावदनुतिष्ठति Subhāsh.; follow, obey. -6 To imitate, tread in; पदं चेहानु- तिष्ठन्ति पूर्वेषां पूर्वजैः कृतं Bhāg. -7 (In- trans.) (a) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present one- self. (b) To remain, continue. (c) To be engaged in religious cere- monies (muttering prayers &c.); अनु- तिष्ठतां ब्राह्मणानां M. 5.

**अनुष्ठ** *a.* [स्था-क-षत्वं] Standing after or in succession.



**अनुष्ठान्, -ष्टायिन्** *a.* Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

**अनुष्ठानं** 1 Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुध्यते तपोऽनुष्ठानं *S.* 4 practice of religious austerities; कोऽपि वयोपायश्चित्यो यस्यानुष्ठानेन *Pt.* 1; नानुष्ठानैर्विहीनाः स्युः कुलजा विधवा इव *Pt.* 2.95; *H.* 1.103.-2 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in; यदि समुद्रेण सह वैरानुष्ठानं कार्यं *Pt.* 1.-3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action; कथं न्याय्यमनुष्ठानं मादृशः प्रतिषेधतु *U.* 5. 21.-4 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony; किंत्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति *U.* 1. 8; *Mv.* 4. 33.-**Comp.** -शरीरं 'the body of action'; (according to the Sāṅkhya doctrine) the intermediate body between the सूक्ष्म or subtle and the स्थूल or gross body.

**अनुष्ठापक** *a.* Causing to perform.

**अनुष्ठापनं** Causing to do an act.

**अनुष्ठायिन्** *a.* Doing, performing.

**अनुष्ठित** *p. p.* Done, performed, accomplished &c.; practised, followed, &c.; संबन्धाः सद्नुष्ठिताः *Ku.* 6. 29 brought about; तथानुष्ठिते that being done, thereupon; begun, undertaken; न युक्तं हि त्यक्तुं कार्यमनुष्ठितं *Rām.*; (used actively) following, practising; *Ms.* 10. 127.

**अनुष्ठिः-ष्ठुः** *f.* [स्था-कु] Proper order, succession (used only in instr.); °ष्ठु, अनुष्ठ्या, अनुष्ठ्या in proper order, duly, immediately, properly; immediate, direct.

**अनुष्ठेय, -ष्टातव्य** *pot. p.* To be effected, performed; followed, done conformably to; विदर्भगतमनुष्ठेयं *M.* 5 what to do with.

**अनुष्ण** *a.* 1 Not hot, cold, chilly; अनुष्णैरानंदाश्रुबिंदुभिः *R.* 12. 62.-2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish (अलस). -ष्णः Cold touch or sensation. -ष्णा *N.* of a stream. -ष्णं A water-lily, blue lotus (उत्पल).-**Comp.** -गुः (-गो ray) having cold rays, the moon.-वल्लिका *N.* of a plant नलिदूर्वा.

**अनुष्वध** *a.* [स्वधामनु, स्वधया सहितः] Accompanied by food. -धं *adv.* 1 Through or after food.-2 According

to food; after every sacrifice. -3 Voluntarily, according to one's will.

**अनुष्यंदः** A hind wheel.

**अनुसंवरणं** Concealing in order or succession.

**अनुसंचर** 1 *P.* 1 To walk alongside, follow, join. -2 To pursue, seek after. -3 To visit, go towards or to. -4 To penetrate, cross, traverse. -5 To become assimilated.

**अनुसंचरणं** Following, pursuing. -*adv.* At every occasion of coming.

**अनुसंतन** 8 *U.* 1 To extend everywhere; to diffuse, spread about, over-spread. -2 To continue, join in.

**अनुसंततिः** *f.* Continued succession, continuity.

**अनुसंधा** 3 *U.* 1 To search into or after, look after, inquire into, investigate, explore, examine, ascertain; प्रसवयोग्यं स्थानमनुसंधीयतां *H.* 3; *Ms.* 12. 106.-2 To calm, compose, quiet; आत्मानमनुसंधेहि शोकचर्चां च परिहर *H.* 4.-3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliberate; यथाकर्तव्यमनुसंधयितां *H.* 3; नैतदनुसंधाय मयोक्तं *Mv.* 6 after deliberation, or because I aimed at it; अलमनेनातीतोपालंभेन प्रस्तुतमनुसंधीयतां *H.* 3 let us consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र...इति पुरावृत्तकथानुसंधेया *Malli.* on *Ku.* 1. 21 should be sought or referred to. -4 To plan, arrange; prepare, set in order; सारसत्वं दुर्गमनुसंधेहि, दुर्गशोधनमनुसंधातव्यं *H.* 3.-5 To follow, go after, attend, accompany; चरेण अनुसंधीयमानः *Mu.* 6; कस्ते निर्बन्धः पदे पदे मामनुसंधातुं *Mk.* 1; एतौ तौ मामनुसंधत्तः *Mk.* 2 are after me. -6 To take up, follow, continue; तच्छेषमात्मवचसाप्यनुसंधानः *K.* 240 following, making up the unfinished portion &c.

**अनुसंधानं** 1 Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination; *Mv.* 7.-2 Aiming at. *H.* -3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c.; दुर्गानुसंधाने को नियुज्यतां *H.* 3 equipping with the necessary materials. -4 A plan, scheme. -5 Suitable connection. -6 (In the *Vais. phil.*) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उपनय or application.

**अनुसंधानिन्, -संधायिन्** *a.* Investigating, looking after; skilful in concerting plans.

**अनुसंहित** *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated; connected with, in accordance or union with, conformable to; अहिंसा सर्वधर्मानुसंहिता *Mb.*; अर्थधर्मानुसंहितं वाक्यं *Rām.* -तं *adv.* In the *Samhitā* text; according to this text.

**अनुसमापनं** Regular completion

**अनुसामि** 2 *P.* (°इ) 1 To go to or visit successively or in order. -2 To join in following or being guided by. -3 To join, become assimilated.

**अनुसमयः** Regular or proper connection, as of words.

**अनुसंबद्ध** *a.* Connected with.

**अनुसवनं** *ind.* 1 After a sacrifice. -2 At every sacrifice, after ablutions. -3 Every moment.

**अनुसाम** *a.* [साम अनुगतः] Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

**अनुसायं** *ind.* Every evening.

**अनुसार्यकं** A fragrant substance, sandal, aloe &c.

**अनुसूचक** *a.* Indicative of, pointing out to.

**अनुसूचनं** Indication, pointing out.

**अनुसृ** 1 *P.* 1 To follow (in all senses); go after, attend, pursue; to practise, observe; betake oneself to; पूर्वादिष्टामनुसर पुरीं *Me.* 30 go to; उदीचीं दिशं 57. -2 To go over or through. -*Caus.* 1 To lead, forward; वायुरनुसारयतीव मां *Rām.* -2 To cause to pursue, follow.

**अनुसरः** A follower, companion, attendant.

**अनुसरणं** 1 Following, pursuing, going after, seeking after; क्रंदनानुसरणं क्रियतां *H.* 3; कनकसूत्रं प्रवृत्तै राजपुरुषैः *Pt.* 1. -2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl.); इंदोस्त्वदनुसरणाह्लिष्टकांतेः *Me.* 84.-3 Custom, usage, habit.

**अनुसारः** 1 Going after, following (fig. also); pursuit; व्याधानुसारचक्रिता हरिणीव यासि *Mk.* 1.17; शब्दानुसारेण अवलोक्य *S.* 7 looking in the direction of the sound; कपदानुसारकुशलः *Mk.* 9. 5 following up or tracing fraud. -2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity to usage; किरणानुसारगलितेन *K.* 137, 194, 204; धर्मशास्त्रानुसारेण *Y.* 2. 1.-3 Custom, usage, established practice; अनुसारादधिका (वृद्धिः) *Ms.* 8. 152.-4 Received or establish-



ed authority, especially of codes of law.—5 Nature, natural condition of anything.—6 Currency, prevalence.—7 Consequence, result.

**अनुसारतः, अनुसारेण** (in comp.) In accordance with, conformably to.

**अनुसारक, -सारिन्** *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on; तामभ्यगच्छद्रुदितानुसारी R. 14. 70; मृगानुसारिणं पिनाकिनं S. 1. 6.; परिमलः पवनानुसारी Dk. 91; कृपणानुसारि च धनं Pt. 1. 278 going after, falling to the lot of.—2 According or conformable to, following; यथाशास्त्र ° Ms. 7. 31.—3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinizing; Ms. 7. 102.

**अनुसाराणा** Going after, pursuit; तस्मात्पलायमानानां कुर्यान्नात्यनुसाराणां Mb.

**अनुसृतिः** *f.* 1 Going after, following; conforming to, accordance with.—2 [अनुसरति कुलांतरं] An unchaste woman, harlot (कुलटा).

**अनुसृप्** 1 P. To glide along or after, follow.

**अनुसर्पः** A serpent-like being; a reptile in general.

**अनुसृष्ट** *a.* Created in succession.

**अनुसृष्टिः** *f.* 1 Creating in order or succession.—2 A ready-witted woman.

**अनुसेविन्** *a.* Practising, observing, habitually addicted to.

**अनुसैन्यं** [सैन्यमनुगतं] The rear of an army, rear-guard.

**अनुस्कंदं** *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession; गेहं गेहमनुस्कंदं Sk.

**अनुस्तरणं** Strewing or spreading round.—**णी** [करणे ल्युट्] 1 A cover, (आच्छादनं such as leather); अनुस्तरण्या वपामुत्खिद्य शिरोमुखं प्रच्छादयेत् Asval.—2 A cow; (सेयं गौः स्तृतं दीक्षितमनुस्तृतत्वाद्धिसितत्वाच्चानुस्तरणीत्युच्यते Sáy.); especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spirit to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतरिणी (अनुतीर्यते वैतरिणी नदी अनया तृ-करणे ल्युट् पृषो-सुट् Tv.).

**अनुस्तोत्रं** Praising after; N. of a work relating to the Sāmaveda.

**अनुस्नेहं** *ind.* After adding oil.

**अनुस्पष्ट** *a.* Plain, obvious.

**अनुस्फुर** *a.* Ved. Whizzing (as an arrow).

**अनुस्मृ** 1 P. To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect (with acc. or gen.); वरप्रार्थनामनुस्मृत्य S. 1; यदैव अनुस्मृतं देवेन S. 7; तस्मात्सर्वेषु कालेषु मामनुस्मर युध्य च Bg. 8.7; व्यपगतमदरा-गस्यानुसस्मार लक्ष्मी Ki. 4.38.—*Caus.* To remind (painfully), cause to remember with regret; Ki. 5. 14.

**अनुस्मरणं** 1 Recollection, remembering.—2 Repeated recollection.

**अनुस्मृतिः** *f.* 1 Cherished recollection; thinking of; अनुस्मृतेर्बाहिरः S. B.—2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others.

**अनुस्यूत** *a.* [सिक्-क्त-उट्] 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly.—2 Sewn on, fastened to.—3 Closely attached or linked to.

**अनुसमाहारः** Continuing, following.

**अनुस्वानः** 1 Sounding conformably to.—2 An after sound; echo; see अनुरणन and K. P. 4 (36).

**अनुस्वारः** [स्व-अप् स्वराः; स्वरवर्णा एव स्वाराः; अनुगतः स्वरात् Tv.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (·) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel; अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वारः P. VIII. 3.4.

**अनुहवः** Inviting, stirring up.

**अनुहुंक** 8 U. To roar in imitation of, reply to; अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुत्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25.

**अनुहुंकारः** Roaring in imitation.

**अनुहृ** 1 P. 1 To imitate, resemble; देहबंधेन स्वरेण च रामभद्रमनुहरति U. 4; Ki. 9. 67, sometimes with gen. of person; मानुरनुहरति Sk.; see below.—2 To take after (one's parents), to always imitate their nature (A. in this sense) (गतताच्छील्ये); पैतृकमश्वा अनुहरंते मातृकं गावः P. I. 3. 21 Vārt.; (गतं प्रकारः, पितुर्मातुश्चागतं प्रकारं सततं परिशीलयति Sk.)

**अनुहरणं, -हारः** Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

**अनुहार्य** *pot. p.* To be imitated.—**र्यः** Monthly obsequies on the Darsa or new moon day (cf. अनुवाहार्य).

**अनुहोडः** A cart (?)

**अनूकः**—**कं** [अनु-उच् समवाये कनिपातः कुत्वं; or fr. अच् with अनु] 1 The back bone, spine (वेक्रयाधारः आयतः पृष्ठास्थिविशेषः); सदे चानूकं च गृहपतेः Ait. Br. (where Sáy. remarks अनूकं मूत्रवस्तिः स्यात् सास्नेत्येके वदन्ति च).—2 A kind of

sacrificial vessel; according to some, the back part of the altar; अयुग्मागण-मध्यमानूके.—3 Former birth or state of existence.—**कं** 1 Family, race.—2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race; व्याधर्क्ष-नकुलानूकैः पैत्तिका हि नराः स्मृताः Susr.

**अनूकाशः** [अनु-काश्-घञ् उपसर्गस्य दीर्घत्वं] 1 Reflection (of light).—2 Regard, reference, illustration.

**अनूक्ति, अनुचान &c.** See under अनुवच्.

**अनूचीन** *a.* [अन्वच्-ख] Ved. Coming after, successive; °अहं day after day, on the following day; °गर्भं (गो) born in successive order.

**अनूच्यं** The plank or board on the side of a bed (दक्षिणोत्तरयोर्दीर्घे खट्वांगे अनूच्यसंज्ञे Sankara); अरत्निमात्राणि शीर्षण्यान्यनूच्यानि Ait. Br.; (अनूच्ये=पार्श्वद्वयवर्तिनी फलके Sáy.)

**अनूढ** *a.* 1 Not borne or carried.—2 Unmarried; परिवेत्तानुजोऽनूढे ज्येष्ठे दारपरिग्रहात् Ak.—**ढा** An unmarried woman.—**Comp.**—**मान** *a.* bashful, modest.—**गमनं** (°ढा°) Fornication.—**भ्रातृ** *m.* (°ढा°) 1. the brother of an unmarried woman.—2. the brother of the concubine of a king.

**अनूतिः** *f.* [वे-क्तिन्, न. त.] Not coming or going (to aid) (अनागमनं).

**अनूदकं** Want of water; drought, aridity; यथा वर्षमनूदके Rām.

**अनूदेशः** 'Relative order,' N. of a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes; यथासंख्यमनूदेश उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् S. D. 732.

**अनूद्य, अनूदित &c.** See under अनुवच्.

**अनून** *a.* 1 Not inferior, not less (with abl. expressed or understood); not wanting or lacking in (with instr.); वृंदावने चैत्ररथादनूने R. 6. 50; अनूनसारं निषधान्नगेंद्रात् 18. 1; आकृतिप्रत्ययादेनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि M. 1 of no inferior stuff; इमामनूनां सुरभेरवेहि R. 2. 54; गुणैरनूनां 6. 37; किञ्चिदूनमनूनर्धेः R. 10. 1.—2 Full, whole, entire; large; महर्षभस्कंधमनूनकंधरं Ki. 14. 40; great; Si. 4. 11; (before adjectives) very; °गुरुर्नितंबः S. D. excessively big or heavy.—3 Having full power.

**अनूप** *a.* [अनु-अप् उदोर्देशे P. VI.]



3. 98, अनुगताः आपः यस्मिन् ] Situated near water, watery, rich or abounding in water, wet, marshy. —पः-पं 1 A watery place or country; स्यंदनाश्वैः समे युध्येदनुपे नौद्विपैस्तथा Ms. 7. 192; Y. 3. 42; नानाद्रुमलतावीरुनिर्झरप्रांतशीतलैः । वनैर्व्याप्तमनुपं तत्सस्यैर्वीहियवादिभिः. —2 N. of a particular country ( -पाः pl. ); R. 6. 37. —3 A marsh, bog. —4 A pond or tank of water. —5 Bank or side ( of a river, mountain ); सागरात्पर्वतानूपान् Rām.; नदीं गोयुतानूपां अतरत् *ibid.* —6 A buffalo. —7 A frog. —8 A kind of partridge. —9 An elephant. —Comp. —जं moist ginger. —प्राय *a.* marshy, boggy.

अनूप्य *a.* [ अनूपे देशे भवः, यत् ] Being in a pond or bog.

अनुबन्ध *a.* Ved. To be fastened as a sacrificial animal; वशामनुबन्ध्यामालभेत Sat. Br.; अनुबन्धयेद्वा Asval.

अनूयाज, अनूराध=अनूयाज, अनूराध.

अनूरु *a.* [ न. व. ] Thighless. —रुः Aruna, the charioteer of the sun ( who is represented as having no thighs ); the dawn; see अरुण. —Comp. —साराथिः the sun ( having अनूरु for his charioteer ); गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुसारथेः Si. 1. 2.

अनूर्जित *a.* 1 Not strong, weak, powerless. —2 Free from pride.

अनूर्ध्व *a.* Not high, low; °भास् Ved. whose splendour does not rise, who lights no ( sacred ) fires.

अनूर्मि *a.* 1 Not waving, unruffled by waves, not fluctuating. —2 Inviolable.

अनूवृज् *m.* Ved. A part of the body near the ribs.

अनूपर *a.* 1 Saline, the same as ऊपर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. —2 Not saline.

अनूह *a.* Thoughtless, careless.

अनूक्षर *a.* Ved. Thornless ( as a path or couch ).

अनृच-च *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Without a hymn, not containing a verse from the *Rigveda*; अनृक् साम P. V. 4. 74 Sk. —2 [ नास्ति ऋक् अभ्यस्ततया यस्य अच् समासः ] Not conversant with, not studying, the *Rigveda*; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas ( as a boy ); यथा चाज्ञोऽफलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनृचोऽफलः Ms. 2. 158;

अनृचो माणवकः Mugdha. ( In this case the form should properly be अनृच; अनृचबहुचावधेत्येव Sk.; but sometimes अनृच् also in the same sense; cf. तथाऽनृचे हविर्देत्वा न दाता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; सहस्रं हि सहस्राणामनृचां यत्र भुंजते 131 ); अनृक् also in the same sense.

अनृजु *a.* Not straight, crooked; ( fig. ) unfair, wicked, dishonest; न पाणिपादचपलो न नेत्रचपलोऽनृजुः Ms. 4. 177; P. V. 2. 75 Sk.

अनृण *a.* Free from debt, who has paid off the debt ( due to another ) with gen. of person or thing; एनामनृणां करोमि S. 1; तत्रानृणास्मि U. 7; प्राणैर्दशरथप्रीतेरनृणं ( गृध्रे ) R. 12. 54; Mv. 5. 58; पितृणामनृणः Ms. 9. 106; 6. 94. Every one that is born has three debts to pay off:— to Sages, Gods, and the Manes; cf. जायमानो वै ब्राह्मणस्त्रिभिर्ऋणवा जायते ब्रह्मचर्येणार्षिभ्यः, यज्ञेन देवेभ्यः, प्रजयापितृभ्यः; he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to Gods, and begets a son, becomes अनृण ( free from debt ); एष वानृणः यः पुत्री यज्वा ब्रह्मचारिवासी; cf. also ऋषिदेवगणस्वधामुजां श्रुतयागप्रसवैः स पार्थिवः । अनृणत्वमुपेयिवान्वभौ परिधेर्मुक्त इवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30.

अनृणता, आनृण्यं Freedom from debt; °ताकृत्येनापकारं करिष्यामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury; भर्तृप्रियः प्रियैर्भर्तुरानृण्यमसुभिर्गतः M. 5. 11; येन स्वामिप्रसादस्य अनृणतां गच्छामः Pt. 1 repay or requite the favour of our lord.

अनृणिन् *a.* =अनृण; एकमप्यक्षरं यस्तु गुरुः शिष्ये निवेदयेत् । पृथिव्यां नास्ति तद्द्रव्यं यद्देत्वा सोऽनृणी भवेत् ॥

अनृत *a.* [ न. त. ] 1 Not true, false ( words ); °तं धनं Ms. 4. 170 wrongly got; प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयात् 4. 138. —तं Falsehood, lying, cheating; deception, fraud; सत्यानृते अवपश्यज्जनानां Rv. 7. 49. 3; ऋतानृते Ms. 1. 29; साक्ष्येऽनृतं वदन् 8. 97; oft. in comp.; पशु°, भूमि°, गो°, पुरुष° giving false evidence in the matter of &c.; Ms. 9. 71; cf. also: पंच कन्यानृते हंति दश हंति गवानृते । शतमश्वानृते हंति सहस्रं पुरुषानृते ॥ Pt. 3. 108. अनृत personified is the son of अधर्म and हिंसा, husband and brother of निकृति, father of भय, नरक, माया and वेदना Vishnu P. —2 Agriculture ( opp. सत्य ) ; Ms. 4. 5. —Comp. —देव *a.* whose gods are not true ( Sây. ); Rv.

7. 104. 14; not playing fairly (?). —वदनं, भाषणं, आख्यानं lying, falsehood. —वादिन्-वाच् *a.* a liar. —व्रत *a.* false to one's vows or promises.

अनृतक, अनृतिन् *a.* Lying, a liar.

अनृतुः [ न. त. ] 1 Unfit season, improper or premature time; अनृतौ चाभ्रदर्शने Ms. 4. 104. —2 Time before menstruation. —Comp. —कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक *a.* 1 Not one; more than one, many; अनेकापितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120, Ki. 1. 16; several, various; तथात्मैकोऽप्यनेकश्च Y. 3. 144. —2 Separated; divided; oft. in comp.; °आकार having many shapes or forms; diverse, multiform; °कालं-वारं several times, many a time and oft; °भार्य having more wives than one. —Comp. —अक्षर, अच् *a.* having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic. —अग्र *a.* 1. engaged in several pursuits. —2. not concentrated or fixed on one object.

—अंत *a.* 1. [ न. व. ] not alone so as to exclude all others, uncertain, doubtful, variable; स्यादित्यव्ययमनेकांतं वाचकं —2. =अनैकांतिक q. v. ( -तः ) 1. unsettled condition, absence of permanence. —2. uncertainty, doubtfulness. —3. an unessential part, as the several *anubandhas*. °वादः scepticism. °वादिन् *m.* a sceptic, a Jaina or an Arhat of the Jainas. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having many ( more than one ) meanings, homonymous; as the words गो, अमृत, अक्ष &c.; अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य K. P. 2. —2. having the sense of the word अनेक. —3. having many objects or purposes. ( -र्थः ) multiplicity of objects, topics &c. —अल् *a.* having more than one अल् ( letter ) P. I. 1. 55. —आश्रय, आश्रित *a.* ( in Vais. phil. ) dwelling or abiding in more than one ( such as संयोग, सामान्य ); एतेऽनेकाश्रिता गुणाः Bhāṣhā. P.; dependence upon more than one. —कृत् *m.* 'doing much', N. of Śiva. —गुण *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse; विगण्य कारणमनेकगुणं Ki. 6. 37. —गुप्तः N. of a king; °अर्चितपादपंकजः K. 3. —गोत्र *a.* belonging to two families ( such as a boy when adopted ), *i. e.* that of his own, and that of his adoptive, father. —चर *a.* gregarious. —चित्त *a.* not of one mind, fickle-minded; °मंत्रः not following the counsels of



one; H. 4. 31. —ज *a.* born more than once. (—जः) a bird (गर्भाडाभ्यां जातत्वात्). —पः an elephant (so called because he drinks with his trunk and mouth); cf. द्विप; वन्येतरानेकपदशनेन R. 5. 47; Si. 5. 35, 12. 75. —मुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) *a.* 1. having many faces, many-faced.—2. scattered, dispersed, going in various directions, taking to various ways; (बलानि) जगाहिरेऽनेकमुखानि मार्गान् Bk. 2. 54. —मूर्तिः 'having many forms', N. of Vishnu who assumed various forms to deliver the earth from calamities. —युद्धविजयिन्, विजयिन् *a.* victorious in many battles; Pt. 3. 9, 11. —रूप *a.* 1. of various forms, multiform.—2. of various kinds or sorts.—3. fickle, changeable, of a varying nature; वेद्यांगनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा Pt. 1. 425. (—पः) epithet of the Supreme Being. —लोचनः N. of Siva; also of Indra, and of the Supreme Being, he being said to be सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. —वचनं the plural number; dual also. —वर्ण *a.* involving more than one (unknown) quantity (the unknown quantities *x. y. z.* &c. being represented in Sanskrit by colours नील, काल &c.); \*समीकरणं simultaneous equation; \*गुणनं, \*व्यवकलनं, \*हारः multiplication, subtraction or division of unknown quantities. —विध *a.* various, different. —शफ *a.* cloven-hoofed. —शब्द *a.* synonymous. —साधारण *a.* common to many, the common property of many persons Dk. 83.

अनेकधा *ind.* In various ways, variously; जगत्कृत्स्नं प्रविभक्तमनेकधा Bg. 11. 13.

अनेकशः *ind.* [ वीप्सार्थे कारके शस् ] 1 Several or many times, frequently; अनेकशो निर्जितराजकस्त्वं Bk. 2. 52. —2 In various ways or manners. —3 In large numbers or quantities; पुत्रा अनेकशो मृता दाराश्च H. 1.

अनेकाकिन् *a.* Not alone, accompanied by.

अनेजत् *a.* [ न एजत् ] Not moving, immovable; of the same form, epithet of Brahma or the Supreme Soul (सर्वदैकरूपं ब्रह्म).

अनेकीकृ or भू To make or be manifold; to divide or be divided into.

अनेडः A foolish or stupid person, dolt, fool. —Comp. —मूक *a.* 1. deaf and dumb; \*मूकताद्यैश्च द्यतु दोषै-

रसमतान् K. P. 7. —2. blind. —3. dishonest, fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेद्य *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be blamed; praiseworthy, chief (प्रशस्त, प्रधान). —2 Not near; infinite.

अनेन *a.* Sinless, faultless (Sāy.); without a variegated set (of horses); Rv. 6. 66. 7.

अनेनस् *a.* Sinless, blameless; not liable to error.

अनेनः 'One who has no superior,' a sovereign or paramount lord.

अनेमन् *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

अनेहस् *a.* [ न हन्यते, हन्-असि, धातोः एहदेशः नञि हन् एह च Un. 4. 223 ] (lit.) Not killed or destroyed or obstructed; Ved. without a rival, incomparable, unattainable, inaccessible; unobstructed, not liable to be hurt or injured; शंभुवं मंत्रं देवा अनेहसं Rv. 1. 40. 6, 4; 6. 50. 3. —*m.* (हा-हसौ &c.) Time (not being liable to be destroyed).

अनैकांत *a.* Variable, uncertain, unsteady; occasional, casual, (as a cause not invariably attended by the same effects.).

अनैकांतिक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Unsteady, uncertain; not to the point, not very important; भृत्योऽभृत्य इति \*कमेतत् Pt. 1. —2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेत्वाभास (fallacies,) otherwise called सव्यभिचार. It is of three kinds:— (a) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument being therefore too general. (b) असाधारण where the *hetu* is in the पक्ष alone, the argument being not general enough. (c) अनुपसंहारी which embraces every known thing in the पक्ष, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनैक्यं 1 Existence of many; absence of one, plurality. —2 Want of union, confusion, disorder, anarchy.

अनैकांत्यं Variable nature.

अनैतिह्यं Absence of traditional sanction or authority, or that which is without such sanction; अनागतमनैतिह्यं कथं ब्रह्माधिगच्छति Mb.

अनो *ind.* No, not; अभावे न ह्यनो नापि Ak.

अनोकशायिन् *m.* (यौ) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

अनोकह *a.* [ अन्-ओकस्-हा ] Not leaving the house. —हः [ अनसः शकटस्य अकं गतिं हन्ति, हन्-ड ] A tree; अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13; 5. 69.

अनौकृत *a.* 1 Not attended with the sacred syllable ओम् Ms. 2. 74. —2 Not accepted.

अनोदन *a.* Without food (as a व्रत).

अनोवाह्य *a.* To be carried in a carriage (अनसा वाह्यः).

अनौचित्यं Unfitness, impropriety; अनौचित्यादृते नान्यद्रसभंगस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

अनौजस्यं Want of vigour, energy, or strength; S. D. thus defines it; दौर्गत्याद्यैरनौजस्यं दैन्यं मलिनतादिकृत्.

अनौद्धत्यं 1 Freedom from pride, modesty, humility. —2 Tranquility, placidity, calmness; नदीरनौद्धत्यमपंकता महीं Ki. 4. 22.

अनौरस *a.* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

अन्त् 1 P. (अन्तति) To bind.

अंत *a.* [ अम्-तन् Un. 3. 86 ] 1 Near. —2 Last. —3 Handsome, lovely; Me. 23; Si. 4. 40, (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli. renders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णव). —4 Lowest, worst. —5 Youngest. —तः (n. in some senses) 1 (a) End, limit, boundary (in time or space); final limit, last or extreme point; स सागरांतां पृथिवीं प्रशास्ति H. 4. 50 bounded by the ocean, as far as the sea; अपांगौ नेत्रयोरंतौ Ak.; उद्युक्तो विद्यांतमधिगच्छति H. 3. 114 goes to the end of, masters completely; श्रुतस्य यायादयमंतमर्भकस्तथा परेषां युधि चेति पार्थिवः (where अंत also means end or destruction); जीवलोकसुखानामंतं ययौ K. 59 enjoyed all worldly pleasures; आलोकितः खलु रमणीयानामंतः K. 124 end, furthest extremity; दिगंते श्रूयंते Bv. 1. 2.—2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct; a place or ground in general; यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25 forest ground, skirts of the forest; ओदकांतात् स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्यः S. 4; उपवनांतलताः R. 9. 35 as far as the borders or skirts; वृत्तः स नौ संगतयोर्वनांते R. 2. 58, 2. 19; Me. 23.—3 End of a texture, edge, skirt, fringe or hem of a garment; वस्त्र °; पवनप्रनर्तितांतदेशे



दुकूले K. 9 (by itself in Veda). -4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence; नाधीयीत इमशानांते ग्रामांते Ms. 4. 116; Y. 2. 162; 1. 143; गंगाप्रपातांतविरूढशष्पं (गह्वरं) R. 2. 26; पुंसो यमांतं ब्रजतः P. 2. 115 going into the vicinity or presence of Yama; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यस्याज्जनांते तज्जनांतिकं S. D.; यां तु कुमारस्यांते वाचमभाषथास्तां मे ब्रूहि Sat. Br. (These four senses are allied). -5 End, conclusion, termination (opp. आरंभ or आदि); सेकांते R. 1. 51; दिनांते निहितं R. 4. 1; मासांते, पक्षांते, दशाहांते &c.; एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदंतं गच्छाम्यहं पारमिवार्णवस्य Pt. 2. 175; व्यसनानि दुरंतानि Ms. 7. 45; दशांतमुपेयिष्यान् R. 12. 1 going to the end of the period of life (end of the wick); व्यसनं वर्धयत्येव तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति Pt. 2. 180; oft. in comp. in this sense, and meaning 'ending in or with,' 'ceasing to exist with,' 'reaching to the end'; तदंतं तस्य जीवितं H. 1. 91 ends in it; कलहांतानि हर्म्याणि कुवाक्यांतं च सौहृदं। कुराजांतानि राष्ट्राणि कुकर्मांतं यशो नृणां ॥ Pt. 5. 76; फलोदयांताय तपःसमाधये Ku. 5. 6 ending with (lasting till) the attainment of fruit; यौवनांतं वयो यस्मिन् Ku. 6. 44; R. 11. 62, 14. 41; विपदंता ह्यविनीतसंपदः Ki. 2. 52; युगसहस्रांतं ब्राह्मं पुण्यमहर्विदुः Ms. 1. 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas; प्राणांतं दंडं Ms. 8. 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life). -6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; धरा गच्छत्यंतं Bh. 3. 71 goes down to destruction; योगेनांते तनुत्यजां R. 1. 8; एका भवेत्स्वस्तिमती त्वदंते 2. 48; 12. 75; ममाप्यंते S. 6; अद्य कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःखस्यांतं करिष्यति Udb.; ओषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be ruined. -7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word; अजंत ending in a vowel; so, हलंत, सुबंत, तिडंत &c. -8 The last word in a compound. -9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; pause, final determination, as in सिद्धांत; उभयोरपि दृष्टांतस्त्वनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शभिः Bg. 2. 16 (सदसतोः इत्यर्थः). -10 The last portion or the remainder (n. also); निशांतः, वेदांतः, &c. -11 Underneath, inside, inner part; युष्मदीयं च जलांते गृहं Pt. 4 in water, underneath water; सुप्रयुक्तस्य दंभस्य

ब्रह्माप्यंतं न गच्छति Pt. 1. 202 does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom; आशंकितस्यांतं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts. -12 Total amount, whole number or quantity. -13 A large number. -14 Nature, condition; sort, species; एतदंतास्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहृताः Ms. 1. 50. -15 Disposition; essence; शुद्धांतः [ cf. Goth. *andeis*, *and*; Germ. *ende* and *ent*; also Gr. *anti*; L. *ante* ]. -Comp. -अवसायिन् m. [ अंते पर्यंतदेशे अवशेते ] a *chândāla*. -अवसायेन् [ नखकेशानामंतं अवसातुं छेत्तुं शीलमस्य, सो-णिनि ] 1. a barber. 2. a *chândāla*, low-caste. -3. N. of a sage see अंत्यावसायिन् (अंते पश्चिमे वयसि अवस्यति तत्त्वं निश्चिनोति). -उदात्त a. having the acute accent on the last syllable. (-त्तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P. VI. 1. 199. -कर, करण, -कारिन् a. causing death or destruction, fatal, mortal, destructive; क्षत्रियांतकरणोऽपि विक्रमः R. 11. 75 causing the destruction of; राज्यांतकरणावेतौ द्वौ दोषौ पृथिवीक्षितां Ms. 9. 221; अहमंतकरो नूनं ध्वांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk. -कर्मन् n. death, destruction; णो अंतकर्मणि Dhātupāṭha. -कालः, -वेला time or hour of death; स्थित्वास्यामंतकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमृच्छति Mb. -कृत् m. death; वर्जयेदंतकृन्मर्त्यं वर्जयेदनिलोऽनलं Rām. -ग a. having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.); शाखांतगमथाध्वर्थे Ms. 3. 145. -गति, -गामिन् a. perishing. -गमनं 1. going to the end, finishing, completing; प्रारब्धस्य न द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं 2. death, perishing, dying. -चर a. 1. walking about, going to the borders or frontiers. -2. completing or finishing (as a business &c.). -ज a. last born. -दीपकं a figure of speech (in Rhetoric). -पालः 1. a frontier-guard, guarding the frontiers; °दुर्गे M. 1; त्वदीयेनांतपालेनावस्कंघ गृहीतः *ibid.* -2. a door-keeper (rare). -भव, -भाज् a. being at the end, last. -लीन a. hidden, concealed. -लोपः dropping of the final of a word. -वासिन् (°ते°) a. dwelling near the frontiers, dwelling close by. (-m.) [ अंते गुरुसमीपे वस्तुं शीलं यस्य ] 1. a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); P. IV. 3. 104; VI. 2. 36.; Ms. 4. 33. -2. a *chândāla* (who dwells at the extremity of a village). -वेला = °कालः q. v.

-व्यापत्तिः f. change of the final syllable, as in मेघ from मिह Nir. -शय्या 1. a bed on the ground. -2. the last bed, death-bed; hence death itself. -3. a place for burial or burning. -4. a bier or funeral pile. -सत्क्रिया last rites, funeral ceremonies, obsequies.

-सद् m. a pupil; तमुपासते गुरुमिवांतसदः Ki. 6. 34. -स्वरितः the svarita accent on the last syllable of a word.

अंतक a. [ अंतयति, अंतं करोति, ण्वल् ] Causing death, making an end of, destroying; सूर्यकांत इव ताडकांतकः R. 11. 21; क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहं Ve. 3. 30. -कः 1 Death. -2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; नांतकः सर्वभूतानां तृप्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं R. 2. 62. -3 A border, boundary. -Comp. -द्रुह Ved. provoking death; Rv. 10. 132. 4.

अंततः ind. [ अंत-तसिल् ] 1 From the end. -2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. -3 In part, partly. -4 Inside, within. -5 In the lowest way; (opp. मुख्यतः, मध्यतः); (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंतवत् a. [ अंत अस्त्यर्थे मनुप् ] Having an end; limited; perishable; अंतवंत इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीणिः Mb., स हैतानंतवत उपास्तेऽतवतः स लोकाञ्जयति Bri. Ar. Up.

अंते ind. (loc. of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. -2 Inside. -3 In the presence of, near, close by. -Comp. -वासः 1. a neighbour, companion; तव वा इमं देवासास्त्वमेवैभिः संपिबस्व Ait. Br. -2. a pupil; रुतानि शुण्वन्वयसां गणोऽदेवासित्वमाप स्फुटमंगनानां Si. 3. 55; Ve. 3. 7. -वासि ind. in a state of pupilage, (in statu pupilari). -वासिन् = अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतम a. Ved. Nearest, next; शिक्षा अंतमस्य Rv. 1. 27. 5; तनूपा अंतमो भव 6. 46. 10; intimate, very close or familiar.

अंतर ind. [ अम्-अरन् तुडागमश्च Un. 5. 60, अमेस्तुच्च ] 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (a) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; °हन्, °धा, °गम्, °भू, °इ, °ली &c. (b). Under -2 (Used adverbially) (a) Between, betwixt, amongst, within; in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः); अदह्यतांतः R. 2. 32 burnt



within himself, at heart; अंतरेव विहरन् दिवानिशां R.19.6 in the palace, in the harem; so °भिन्नं भ्रमति हृदयं Māl. 5.20; अंतर्बिभेद Dk.13; यदंतस्तन्न जिह्वायां Pt. 4. 88; अंतर्त्यश्च मृग्यते V. 1. 1 internally, in the mind. (b) By way of seizing or holding; अंतर्हत्वा गतः ( हतं परिगृह्य ).—3 As a separable preposition ( a ) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, ( with loc. ); निवसन्नंतर्द्वारुणि लंघ्यो वह्निः Pt. 1. 31; अंतरादित्ये Ch. Up.; अंतर्वेदमनि Ms. 7. 223; Y. 3. 302; अप्स्वंतरमृतमप्सु Rv. 1. 23. 19. ( b ) Between ( with acc. ) Ved. अंतर्मही बृहती रोदसीमे Rv. 7.87.2; अंतर्देवान् मर्त्याश्च 8. 2. 4; हिरण्मय्योर्हं कुशोरंतरवाहित आस Sat.Br. ( c ) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst ( with gen. ); प्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve.3.5; अंतःकंचुकिकंचुकस्य Ratn.2.3; बहिरंतश्च भूतानां Bg. 13. 15; त्वमग्ने सर्वभूतानामंतश्चरसि साक्षिवत् Y. 2. 104; लघुवृत्तितयाभिदां गतं बहिरंतश्च नृपस्य मंडलं Ki. 2. 53; अंतरीपं यदंतर्वारिणस्तटं Ak.; oft. in comp. at the end; कृपांतः पतितः Pt. 5; सभांतः साक्षिणः प्राप्तान् Ms. 8. 79; दंतांतरधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141 between the teeth; उत्पित्सवोऽतर्नदभर्तुः Si. 3. 77; also in compound with a following word; अहं सदा शरीरांतर्वासिनी ते सरस्वती Ks. 4. 11.—4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally,' 'inside,' 'within,' 'in the interior,' 'having in the interior,' 'filled with,' 'having concealed within,' or in the sense of 'inward,' 'internal,' 'secret,' 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvrihi or Tatpuruṣa compounds; कुंदमंतस्तुषारं (Bah. comp.) S. 5. 19 filled with dew; °तोयं (Bah. comp.) Me. 64; अंतर्गिरि (Adv. comp.) Ki. 1. 34; ज्वलयाति तनूमंतर्शहः (Tat. comp.) U. 3. 31; so °कोपः, °कोणः, °आकूतं &c.—5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वीकारार्थक). ( Notes. In comp. the र् of अंतर is changed to a visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अंतःस्थ &c. ). [ cf. L. inter; Zend antare; Goth. undar; Pers. andar; Gr. entos; ]. —Comp.—अंसः the breast (=अंतरा-अंस q. v. ).—अग्निः inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion; दीप्तांतरग्निपरिद्युद्धकोष्ठः Susr.—अंग a. 1. inward, internal, comprehended, included ( with abl. ); त्रयमंतरंगं पूर्वैभ्यः Pat.

Sūtra. —2. proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word ( opp. बहिरंग ); धातूपसर्गयोः कार्यमंतरंगं P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk. —3. dear, most beloved ( अत्यंतप्रिय ); स्वपिति सुखमिदानीमंतरंगः कुरंगः S. 4. v.1. (—गं) 1. the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind; संतुष्टांतरंगः Dk. 11; °वृत्ति 21; the interior. —2. an intimate friend, near or confidential person ( forming, as it were, part of oneself ); मंदंतरंगभूतां Dk. 81, 93, 101; राजांतरंगभावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समर्प्य 159. —3. an essential or indispensable part, as श्रवण, मनन & निदिध्यासन in realizing Brahma. —अवयव an inner part; P. V. 4. 62. —आकाशः the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man ( a term often occurring in the Upanishads ). —आकूतं secret or hidden intention. —आगमः an additional augment between two letters. —आगारं the interior of a house; Y. 2. 31. —आत्मन् m. ( त्मा ) 1. the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; अंगुष्ठमात्रपुरुषोऽंतरात्मा Svet.; गतिमस्यांतरात्मनः Ms. 6. 73; जीवसंज्ञांतरात्मान्यः सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12. 13; मद्गतेनांतरात्मना Bg. 6. 47 with the heart fixed on me; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामं ..... अंतरात्मा S. 4.21, U. 3. 38, Me. 93.—2. ( In phil. ) the inherent supreme spirit or soul ( residing in the interior of man ); अंतरात्मासि देहिनां Ku. 6. 21. —आपणः a market in the heart ( inside ) of a town. —आय, —आल; See s. v. —आराम a. rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; यौतःसुखोऽंतरारामस्तथांतर्ज्योतिरेव सः Bg. 5. 24. —इंद्रियं an internal organ or sense. —उच्यं Ved. a secret abode. —करणं the internal organ; the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं °प्रवृत्तयः S. 1. 22; सबाह्य °णः अंतरात्मा V. 4 the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man; दयार्द्रभावमाख्यातमंतःकरणैर्विशंकैः R. 2. 11. According to the Vedānta अंतःकरण is of four kinds:—मनो बुद्धिरहंकारश्चित्तं करणमांतरम् । संशयो निश्चयो गर्वः स्मरणं विषया इमे ॥ अंतःकरणं त्रिविधं Sāṅkhya 33, i. e. बुद्ध्यहंकारमनांसि; सांतःकरणा बुद्धिः 35, i. e. अहंकारमनःसहिता. —कल्पः a certain number of years ( with

Buddhists ). —कुटिल a. inwardly crooked ( fig. also ); fraudulent. (—लः) a conch-shell. —कृ ( क्रि ) निः a disease of worms in the body. —कोटरपुष्पी =अंडकोटरपुष्पी. —कोपः 1. internal disturbance; H. 3. —2. inward wrath, secret anger. —कोशं the interior of a store-room. —गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges ( supposed to communicate underground with a secret stream in Mysore ). —गडु a. [ अंतर्मध्ये गडुरिव ] useless, unprofitable, unnecessary, unavailing; किमनेनांतर्गडुना Sar. S. ( ग्रीवाप्रदेशजातस्य गलमांसपिंडस्य गडोर्यथा निरर्थकत्वं तद्वत् ). —गम्-गत &c. See under अंतर्गम्. —गर्भ a. 1. bearing young, pregnant. —2. having a गर्भ or inside; so °गर्भिन्. —गिरं-रि ind. in mountains. —गुडवलयः the sphincter muscle. —गूढ a. concealed inside, being inward; °घनव्यथः U. 3. 1; R. 19. 57; °विषः with poison concealed in the heart. —गृहं, —गेहं, —भवनं [ अंतःस्थं गृहं &c. ] 1. the inner apartment of a house, the interior of a house. —2. N. of a holy place in Benares; पंचक्रोद्यां कृतं पापमंतर्गेहे विनश्यति. —घणः-णं [ अंतर्हैन्यते क्रोडीभवत्यस्मिन्, निपातः ] 1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court ); तस्मिन्नंतर्घणे पश्यन् प्रघाणे सौधसन्ननः Bk. 7. 62 ( द्वारमतिक्रम्य यः सावकाशप्रदेशः सोऽतर्घणः ). (—नः-णः) N. of a country of Bāhika ( or Bāhika ) ( P. III. 3. 78 बाहीकग्रामविशेषस्य संज्ञेयं Sk. ). —घातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78. —चर a. pervading the body; internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48; U. 7. —ज a. born or bred in the interior ( as a worm &c. ). —जटरं the stomach. (—ind.) in the stomach. —जंभः the inner part of the jaws ( खादनस्थानं जंभः, दंतपंक्त्योरंतरालं ). —जात a. inborn, innate. —जानु ind. between the knees. —ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge. —ज्योतिस् a. enlightened inwardly, with an enlightened soul. (—स् n ) the inward light, light of Brahma. —ज्वलनं inflammation. (—नः ) inward heat or fire; mental anxiety. —ताप a. burning inwardly. (—पः ) internal fever or heat S. 3. 13. —दधनं [ अंतर्दध्यते आधीयते मादकतानेन ] distillation of spirituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation. —दशा a



term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its influence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषोक्तः महादशांतरगतो ग्रहाणां स्वाधिपत्यकालभेदः).  
 -दशाहं an interval of 10 days; °हात् before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; °हे 5. 79.  
 -दहनं-दाहः 1. inward heat; ज्वलयति तनूमंतर्दाहः U. 3. 31; °हेन दहनः संतापयति राघवं Rām.-2. inflammation. -दुःख *a.* sad or afflicted at heart. -दुष्ट *a.* internally bad, wicked or base at heart. -दृष्टिः *f.* examining one's own soul, insight into oneself. -देशः an intermediate region of the compass. -द्वारं a private or secret door within the house (प्रकोष्ठद्वारं). -धा, -धि, हित &c. see s. v. -नगरं the palace of a king (being inside the town); cf. °पुरं; दशाननांतर्नगरं वदर्श Rām. -निहित *a.* being concealed within; अंगैरन्तर्निहितवचनैः सूचितः सम्यगर्थः M. 2. 9. -निष्ठ *a.* engaged in internal meditation. -पटः-टं a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united (as a bride and bridegroom, or pupil and preceptor) until the actual time of union arrives. -पथ *a.* Ved. being on the way. -पदं *ind.* in the interior of an inflected word. -पदवी=सुषुम्णामध्यगतः पंथाः. -परिधानं the innermost garment. -पर्शव्य *a.* being between the ribs (as flesh). -पवित्रः the Soma when in the straining vessel. -पशुः [ अंतर्ग्राममध्ये पशवो यत्र ] the time when the cattle are in the village or stables (from sunset to sunrise); अंतःपशौ पशुकामस्य सायं प्रातः Kāty. (सायं पशुषु ग्राममध्ये आगतेषु प्रातश्च ग्रामादनिःसृतेषु com.). -पातः, पात्यः 1. insertion of a letter (in gram.) -2. a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works); अंतःपूर्वेण शूपं परित्यातः पात्यदेशे स्थापयति Kāty. -पातित, -पातिन् *a.* 1. inserted. -2. included or comprised in; falling within; इडकारण्य°ति आश्रमपदं K. 20. -पात्रं Ved. interior of a vessel. -पालः one who watches over the inner apartments of a palace. -पुरं [अंतः अभ्यंतरं पुरं गृहं, or पुरस्यांतः स्थितं] 1. inner apartment of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, seraglio, harem (so called from their being situated in the heart of the town, for purposes of safety); व्यायम्याप्लुत्य मध्याह्ने भोक्तुमंतः-पुरं विशेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224; क-

न्यातःपुरे कश्चित्प्रविशति Pt. 1.-2. inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; °विरहपर्युत्सुकस्य राजर्षेः S. 3; K. 58; ततो राजा सांतःपुरः स्वगृहमानीयाभ्यर्चितः Pt. 1; कस्यचिद्राज्ञोऽतःपुरं जलक्रीडां कुरुते *ibid.*; °प्रचारः gossip of the harem Ms. 7. 153; °समागतः S. 4; also in pl.; कदाचिदस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2.; न ददाति वाचमुचितामंतःपुरेभ्यो यदा S. 6. 4. °जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; °चर, -अध्यक्षः-रक्षकः, -वर्ती guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain; वृद्धः कुलोद्गतः शक्तः पितृपैतामहः शुचिः । राज्ञामंतःपुराध्यक्षो विनीतश्च तथेष्टते ॥ (of these five sorts are mentioned:- वामनक, जघन्य, कुब्ज, मंडलक and सामिन् see Bri. S.) °सहायः one belonging to the harem. -पुरिकः [ अंतःपुरे नियुक्तः, -ठक् ] a chamberlain = °चर. (-कः, -का) a woman in the harem; अस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतः-पुरिके (का) भ्यो निवेदेय Chand. K. -पुष्पं [कर्म.] the menstrual matter of women, before it regularly begins to flow every month; वर्षद्वादशकादूर्ध्वं यदि पुष्पं बहिर्निहि । अंतःपुष्पं भवत्येव पनसोडुंबरादिवत् Kāsyapa; °ष्पं is therefore the age between 12 and the menstruation period. -पूय *a.* ulcerous. -पेयं Ved. drinking up. -प्रकृतिः *f.* 1. the internal nature or constitution of man. -2. the ministry or body of ministers of a king. -3. heart or soul. °प्रकोपः internal dissensions or disaffection; अपुरण्युपहंति विग्रहः प्रभुमंतःप्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki. 2. 51. -प्रकोपनं sowing internal dissensions, causing internal revolts; H. 3. 93. -प्रज्ञ *a.* knowing oneself, with an enlightened soul. -प्रतिष्ठानं residence in the interior. -बाष्प *a.* 1. with suppressed tears; अंतर्बाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दृश्यौ Me. 3.-2. with tears gushing up inside, bedimmed with tears; कोपात् °ष्पे स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5. (-ष्पः) suppressed tears, inward tears; निगृह्य °ष्पं Bh. 3. 6; Māl. 5. -भावः, -भावना see under अंतर्भू separately. -भिन्न *a.* split or broken inside, perforated, bored (said of a pearl) Pt. 4 (also torn by dissensions). -भूमिः *f.* interior of the earth. -भेदः discord, internal dissensions; °जर्जरं राजकुलं Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions; अंतर्भेदाकुलं गेहं न चिराद्दिनाशिष्यति 'a

house divided against itself cannot long stand'. -भौम *a.* subterranean, underground. -मदावस्थ *a.* having the rutting state concealed within; R. 2. 7. -मनस् *a.* 1. sad, disconsolate, dejected, distracted. -2. one who has concentrated and turned his mind inward, lost in abstract meditation. -मुख *a.* (-खी *f.*) 1. going into the mouth, pointing or turned inward; Mv. 5. 26. -2. having an inward entrance or opening (बाह्यवस्तु-परिहारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवेशयुक्तं चित्तादि). -3. an epithet of the soul called प्राज्ञ, when it is enjoying the sweet bliss of sleep (आनंदमुक् चेतोमुखः प्राज्ञः इति श्रुतेः). (-खं) a sort of surgical scissors (having an opening inside), one of the 20 instruments mentioned by Susruta in chapter 8 of Sūtrasthāna. -मातृका [ अंतःस्थाः षट्चक्रस्था मातृका अकारादिवर्णाः ] a name given in the Tantras for the letters of the alphabet assigned to the six lotuses (पद्म) of the body; °न्यासः a term used in Tantra literature for the mental assignment of the several letters of the alphabet to the different parts of the body. -मुद्र *a.* sealed inside; N. of a form of devotion. -मृत *a.* still-born. -यागः mental sacrifice or worship, a mode of worship referred to in the Tantras. -यामः 1. suppression of the breath and voice. -2. °पात्रं, a sacrificial vessel (ग्रहरूपं सामापराख्यं यज्ञियपात्रं); according to others, a Soma libation made during the suppression of breath and voice; सुहवा सूर्यायांतर्ग्राममनुमंत्रयेत् Ait. Br. -यामिन् *m.* 1. regulating the soul or internal feelings, soul; Providence, Supreme Spirit as guiding and regulating mankind, Brahma; (according to the Bri. Ar. Up. अंतर्ग्रामिन् 'the internal check' is the Supreme Being and not the individual soul; 'who standing in the earth is other than the earth, whom the earth knows not, whose body the earth is, who internally restrains and governs the earth; the same is thy soul (and mine), the internal check अंतर्ग्रामिन्, &c. &c.); अंतर्ग्राविश्य भूतानि यो विभर्त्यात्मकेतुभिः । अंतर्ग्रामिन् शरः साक्षाद्भवेत् &c. -2. wind; °ब्राह्मणं N. of a Brāhmaṇa included in the Bri. Ar. Up. -योगः deep meditation, abstraction. -लंब *a.* acute-angular.



(-बः) an acute-angled triangle (opp. बहिलंब) (the perpendicular from the vertex or लंब falling within अंतर the triangle). —लीन *a.* 1. latent, hidden, concealed inside; °नस्य दुःखाग्नेः U. 3. 9; °भुजंगमं Pt. 1.-2. inherent. —लोम *a.* (P. V. 4. 117) covered with hair on the inside. (-मं) [अंतर्गतमाच्छाद्यं लोम अच्] the hair to be covered. —वंशः = °पुरं q. v. —वंशिकः, -वासिकः [अंतर्वशे वासे नियुक्तः ठक्] a superintendent of the women's apartments; Pt. 3, K. 93. —वण (वन) *a.* situated in a forest; °णो देशः P. VI. 2. 179 Sk. (-णं) *ind.* within a forest P. VIII. 4. 5. —वत् *a.* being in the interior; having something in the interior. —वती (वत्नी) Ved. [अंतरस्त्यस्यां गर्भः] a pregnant woman; अंतर्वत्नी प्रजावती R. 15. 13. —वमिः [अंतः स्थित एव उद्गारशब्दं कारयति, वण-इन्] indigestion, flatulence; belching. —वर्तिन्, -वासिन् *a.* being or dwelling inside, included or comprised in. —वसुः N. of a Soma sacrifice (for राज्यकाम and पशुकाम). —वस्त्रं -वासस् *n.* an under-garment Ks. 4. 52. —वा *a.* [अंतः अंतरंगभावं अंतःकरणं वा वाति गच्छति स्निग्धत्वेन, वा-विच् Tv.] forming part of oneself such as children, cattle &c. °वत् *a.* (अस्त्यर्थे मतुप् मस्य वः) having progeny, cattle &c; अंतर्वावत्क्षयं दधे Rv. 1. 40. 7; abounding with precious things inside. (-adv.) inwardly. —वाणि *a.* [अंतः स्थिता शास्त्रवाक्यात्मिका वाणी यस्य] skilled or versed in scriptures, very learned (शास्त्रविद्). —विगाहः -हनं entering within, penetration. —विद्वस् *a.* Ved. (विदुषी *f.*) knowing correctly or exactly (knowing the paths between heaven and earth) Rv. 1. 72. 7. —वेगः inward uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever. —वेदि *a.* pertaining to the inside of the sacrificial ground. (-adv.) within this ground. (-दिः-दी *f.*) [अंतर्गता वेदिर्यत्र देशे] the tract of land between the rivers Gangâ and Yamunâ, regarded as a sacred region and the principal seat of Aryan Brâhmanas; cf. एते भगवत्यौ भूमिदेवानां मूलमायतनमंतर्वेदिपूर्वेण कलिंदकन्यामंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छेते A. R. 7; it is supposed to have extended from Prayâga to Haridvâra and is also known by the names of शशस्थली and ब्रह्मवर्त. (-*m.* pl.) inhabitants of this land. —वेदमन् *n.* the inner apartments, interior of a

house. —वेदिमकः a chamberlain. —शरः internal arrow or disease. —शरीरं internal and spiritual part of man; the interior of the body. —शल्य *a.* having in the interior an arrow, pin or any such extraneous matter; rankling inside. —शिला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —श्लेषः -श्लेषणं Ved. internal support (scaffolding &c.) एतानि ह वै वेदानामंतःश्लेषणानि यदेता व्याहृतयः Ait. Br. —संज्ञ *a.* inwardly conscious (said of trees &c.); °ज्ञा भवत्येते सुखदुःखसमान्विताः Ms. 1. 49. —सत्त्व *a.* having inward strength &c. (-त्त्वा) 1. a pregnant woman. —2. the marking nut. —संतापः internal pain, sorrow, regret. —सरल *a.* upright at heart, or having Sarala trees inside; K. 51. —सलिल *a.* with water (flowing) underground; नदीमिवांतः-सलिलां सरस्वतीं R. 3. 9. —सार *a.* having inward strength and vigour, full or strong inside; powerful, strong, heavy or ponderous; °रैर्मन्त्रिभिर्धार्यते राज्यं सुस्तंभैरिव मंदिरं Pt. 1. 126; °साराणि इधनानि Dk. 132; °रं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्यति त्वां Me. 20. (-रः) internal treasure or store, inner store or contents; वमंत्युच्चैरंतःसारं H. 2. 105 internal matter or essence (and pus). —सुख *a.* whose delight is in self, inwardly happy Bg. 5. 24. —सेनं *ind.* into the midst of armies. —स्थ *a.* (also written अंतस्थ) being between or in the midst. (-स्थः -स्थाः) a term applied to the semivowels, य्, र्, ल्, व् as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (ईषत्स्पृष्टं अंतस्थानां); or they are so called because they stand between स्पर्श (क-म) letters and उष्मन् (ज्ञ, ष, स, ह). —स्था 1. a deity of the vital organs. —2 N. of one of the Rigveda hymns. °मुद्गरः the malleus of the ear. —स्वेदः [अंतः स्वेदो मदजलस्यंदनं यस्य] an elephant (in rut). —हणनं striking in the middle. —हननं N. of a country बाहीक P. VIII. 4. 24 Sk. —हस्तं *ind.* in the hand, within reach of the hand. —हस्तीन *a.* being in the hand or within reach of the hand. —हासः laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh; सांतर्हासं कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile. —हृदयं the interior of the heart.

अंतर *a.* [अंतं राति ददाति, रा-क] 1 Being in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य); यौतरो यमयति Sat. Br.; °र आत्मा Tait. Up.; कश्चनांतरो धर्मः S. D. —2 Near, proximate (आसन्न); कृष्वा युजश्चिदंतरं Rv. 1. 10. 9. —3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आत्मीय) (opp. पर); तदेतत्प्रियः पुत्रात् ..... प्रेयोऽन्यस्मात्सर्वस्मादंतरतरं यदयमात्मा Sat. Br.; अयमत्यंतरो मम Bharata. —4 Similar (also अंतरतम) (of sounds and words); स्थानेऽंतरतमः P. I. 1. 50; हकारस्य घकारोऽंतरतमः Sabdak.; सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्दतोऽर्थतश्चांतरतमे द्वे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1. 1 Com. —5 (a) Different from, other than (with abl.); योऽप्युतिष्ठन्नद्भ्योऽंतरः Bri. Ar. Up.; आत्मा स्वभावोऽतरोऽन्यो यस्य स आत्मांतरः अन्यस्वभावः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (b) The other; उद्धेरंतरं पारं Râm. —6 Exterior, outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing); अंतरे-रा वा गृहाः बाह्या इत्यर्थः (चंडालादिगृहाः); अंतरे-रा वा शाटकाः परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk.; so अंतरायां पुरि, अंतरायै नगर्यै, नमोतरस्मै अमेधसां Bop. —रं 1 (a) The interior, inside; ततांतरं सांतरवारिशीकरैः Ki. 4. 29, 5. 5; जलांतरगते भानौ Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलंबिनीनां R. 13. 33; Mk. 8. 5, Ku. 7. 62; अपि वनांतरं श्रयति V. 4. 26; लीयंते मुकुलांतरेषु Ratn. 1. 26, Ki. 3. 58; अंतरात् from inside, from out of; प्राकारपरिखांतरान्निर्ययुः Râm.; अंतरे in, into; वन°, कानन°, प्रविश्यांतरे &c. (b) Hence, the interior of any thing, contents; purport, tenor; अत्रांतरं ब्रह्मविदो विदिस्वा Svet. Up. (c) A hole, an opening; तस्य बाणांतरेभ्यस्तु बहु सुखाव शोणितं. —2 Soul, heart, mind; सततमसुतरं वर्णयंत्यंतरं Ki. 5. 18 the inmost or secret nature (lit. middle space or region); लब्धप्रतिष्ठांतरैः भृत्यैः Mu. 3. 13 having entered the heart; सदृशं पुरुषांतरविदो महेंद्रस्य V. 3. —3 The Supreme Soul. —4 Interval, intermediate time or space, distance; रम्यांतरः S. 4. 10; किंचिदंतरमगमं Dk. 6; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26; क्रोशांतरेण पाथे स्थिताः H. 4 at the distance of; बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft. translated by between, betwixt; गीतांतरेषु Ku. 3. 38 in the intervals of singing; मरणजीवितयोः अंतरे



वर्ते betwixt life and death; अस्त्रयो-  
गांतरेषु Rām.; तन्मुहूर्तेकं बाष्पसलिलांतरेषु  
प्रेक्षे तावदार्थपुत्रं U. 3 in the intervals  
of weeping; बाष्पविश्रामोऽप्यंतरे कर्त-  
व्य एव U. 4 at intervals; स्मर्तव्योस्मि  
कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7 in the  
course of conversation; कालांतरावार्ति-  
शुभाशुभानि H. 1. v. 1. see कालांतरं;  
सरस्वतीदृषद्वयोर्यदंतरं Ms. 2. 17, 22;  
द्यावापृथिव्योरिदमंतरं हि व्याप्तं त्वयैकेन  
Bg. 11. 20; न मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनांत-  
रे S. 6. 17 between the breasts; Bg.  
5. 27; अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिनः  
कृष्णसारस्यांतरे तपस्विन उपस्थिताः S.  
1; तदंतरे सा विरराज धेनुः R. 2. 20; 12.  
29. (b) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft.  
in the sense of 'through'; मेघांतरा-  
लक्ष्यमिवेदुर्बिंबं R. 13. 38 through  
the clouds; वस्त्रं अंतरं व्यवधायकं यस्य  
स वस्त्रांतरः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk.; महानद्यं-  
तरं यत्र तद्देशांतरमुच्यते; जालांतरप्रेषित-  
दृष्टिः R. 7. 9 peeping through a  
window; विटपांतरेण अवलोकयामि S.  
1; क्षणमपि विलंबमंतरीकर्तुमक्षमा K. 306  
to allow to come between or in-  
tervene; कियच्चिरं वा मेघांतरेण पूर्णिमा-  
चंद्रस्य दर्शनं U. 3.-5 Room, place, space  
in general; मृणालसूत्रांतरमप्यलभ्यं Ku.  
1. 40; न ह्यविद्धं तयोर्गात्रे बभूवांगुलमंतरं  
Rām.; मूषिकैः कृतेतरे Y. 1. 147; गुणाः  
कृतांतराः K. 4 finding or making  
room for themselves; न यस्य कस्यचि-  
दंतरं दातव्यं K. 266; देहि दर्शनांतरं 84  
room; पौरुषं श्रय शोकस्य नांतरं दातुमर्ह-  
सि Rām. do not give way to sorrow;  
तस्यांतरं मार्गते Mk. 7. 2 waits till  
it finds room; अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2  
make way, make way.-6 Access, en-  
trance, admission, footing; लेभेतरं चे-  
तसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 found no ad-  
mission into (was not impressed on)  
the mind; 17. 75; लब्धांतरा सावरणे-  
ऽपि गेहे 16. 7. -7 Period (of time),  
term; मासांतरे देयं Ak.; सप्तैते मनवः स्वे-  
स्वैतरे सर्वमिदमुत्पाद्यापुश्चराचरं Ms. 1. 63,  
see मन्वन्तरं; इति तौ विरहांतरक्षमौ R. 8. 56  
the term or period of separation; क्ष-  
णांतरे-रात् within the period of a mo-  
ment.-8 Opportunity, occasion, time;  
देवी चित्रलेखमवलोकयती तिष्ठति । तस्मि-  
न्नंतरे भर्तोपस्थितः M. 1; अत्रांतरे प्रणम्याग्रे  
समुपविष्टः Pt. 1 on that occasion, at  
that time; अस्मिन्नंतरे Dk. 164; केन  
पुनरुपायेन मरणनिवाणस्यांतरं संभावयिष्ये  
Māl. 6; कृतकृत्यता लब्धांतरा भेत्स्यति  
Mu. 2. 22 getting an opportunity; 9;  
यावत्त्वामिदं गुरवे निवेदयितुं अंतरान्वेषी  
भवामि S. 7. find a fit or opportune

time; शक्तेनापि सता जनेन विदुषा कालां-  
तरप्रेक्षणा वस्तव्यं Pt. 3. 172 waiting  
for a suitable opportunity or time, सा-  
रणस्यांतरं दृष्ट्वा शुको रावणमब्रवीत् Rām.  
-9 Difference (between two things),  
(with gen. or in comp.); शरीरस्य गु-  
णानां च दूरमत्यंतमंतरं H. 1. 49; उभयोः  
पश्यतांतरं H. 1. 66, 2. 40; तव मम च  
समुद्रपल्वलयोरिवांतरं M. 1; Bg. 13. 34;  
यदंतरं सर्षपशैलराजयोर्यदंतरं वायसवैनतेय-  
योः Rām.; द्रुमसानुमतां किमंतरं R. 8. 90;  
18. 15; rarely with instr., त्वया स-  
मुद्रेण च महदंतरं H. 2; स्वामिनि गुणांतर-  
ज्ञे Pt. 1. 101; difference; सैव विशिन-  
ष्टि पुनः प्रधानपुरुषांतरं सूक्ष्मं Sān. K.  
-10 (Math.) Difference, remainder.  
-11 (a) Different, another, other,  
changed, altered (manner, kind,  
way &c.); (Note that in this sense  
अंतर always forms the latter part  
of a compound and its gender re-  
mains unaffected i. e. neuter, what-  
ever be the gender of the noun  
forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अ-  
न्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा), गृहांतरं  
(अन्यद्गृहं); in most cases it may be  
rendered by the English word 'an-  
other'); इदमवस्थांतरमारोपिता S. 3  
changed condition; K. 154; Mu. 5;  
शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो नृपादेवाद्वातरे Pt.  
1. 121; जननांतरसौहृदानि S. 5. 2 friend-  
ships of another (former) existence;  
नैवं वारांतरं विधास्यते H. 3 I shall  
not do so again; आमोदान् हरिदंतराणि  
नेतुं Bv. 1. 15; so दिगंतराणि; पक्षांतरे  
in the other case; देशं, राजं, क्रियां. (b)  
Various, different, manifold (used in  
pl.); लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु S.  
4. 2; मन्त्रिमित्तान्यवस्थांतराण्यवर्णयत् Dk.  
118 various or different states; 160;  
sometimes used pleonastically with  
अन्यत् &c.; अन्यत्स्थानांतरं गत्वा Pt. 1.  
-12 Distance (in space); व्यामो  
बाह्योः सकरयोस्ततयोस्तिर्यगंतरं Ak.; प्र-  
यातस्य कथंचिद्दूरमंतरं Ks. 5. 80. -13  
Absence; तासामंतरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां व-  
रांगना Rām.; तस्यांतरं च विदित्वा *ibid.*  
-14 Intermediate member, remove,  
step, gradation (of a generation &c.);  
एकांतरं Ms. 10. 13; द्व्येकांतरासु जा-  
तानां 7; एकांतरमामंत्रितं P. VIII. 1. 55;  
तत्सदृशेकांतरं S. 7. 27 separated by one  
remove, see एकांतर also. -15 Pec-  
liarity, peculiar or characteristic  
possession or property; a (peculiar)  
sort, variety, or kind; त्रीह्यंतरेष्वणुः  
Trik.; मीनो राश्यंतरे, वेणुर्नृपांतरे *ibid.*; प्रा-  
संगो युगांतरं &c. -16 Weakness, weak

or vulnerable point; a failing, defect,  
or defective point; प्रहरेदंतरे रिपुं Sabdak.  
सुजयः खलु तादृगंतरं Ki. 2. 52;  
असहज्जिर्मामित्रैर्नित्यमंतरदर्शिभिः Rām.;  
परस्यांतरदर्शिना *ibid.*; कीटकेनेवांतरं मार्ग-  
यमाणेन प्राप्तं मया महदंतरं Mk. 9; अथास्य  
द्वादशे वर्षे ददर्श कलिरंतरं Nala. 7. 2; ह-  
नूमतो वेत्ति न राक्षसांतरं न मारुतिस्तस्य  
च रक्षसांतरं Rām. -17 Surety, guar-  
antee, security; तेन तव विरूपकरणे सु-  
कृतमंतरे धृतं Pt. 4 he has pledged  
his honor that he will not harm you;  
आत्मानमंतरेऽर्पितवान् K. 247; अंतरे च  
तयोर्यः स्यात् Y. 2. 239; भुवः संज्ञांत-  
रयोः P. III 2. 179; धनिकाधमर्णयोरंत-  
रे यस्तिष्ठति विश्वासार्थं स प्रतिभूः Sk. -18  
Regard, reference, account; न चैत-  
दिष्टं माता मे यद्वोचन्मदंतरं Rām. with  
reference to me; त्वदंतरेण ऋणमेतत्.  
-19 Excellence, as in गुणांतरं व्रजति  
शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6 (this meaning  
may be deduced from 11). -20 A  
garment (परिधान). -21 Purpose,  
object, (तादर्थ्यं) (Malli. on R. 16.  
82). -22 Concealment, hiding; पर्व-  
तांतरितो रविः (this sense properly  
belongs to अंतर-इ q. v.). -23 Re-  
presentative, substitution. -24 Des-  
titution, being without (विना) which  
belongs to अंतरेण. (अंतरमवकाशावधिप-  
रिधानांतर्धिभेदतादर्थ्यं । छिद्रात्मीयविनाबहिरव-  
सरमध्यंतरात्मनि च Ak.) [cf. L. *al-  
ter*] -Comp. -अपत्या a pregnant  
woman. -चक्रं a technical term in  
augury Bri. S. chap. 86. -ज्ञा. know-  
ing the interior, prudent, wise, fore-  
seeing; नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु प्रियैरासां न  
भूयते Ki. 11. 24 not knowing the dif-  
ference. -तत् a. spreading havoc.  
-इ a. cutting the interior or heart.  
-दिशा, अंतरा दिक् intermediate re-  
gion or quarter of the compass. -दृश  
a. realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मा-  
नुसंधायिन्). -पु (पू) रुषः the inter-  
nal man, soul (the deity that resides  
in man and witnesses all his deeds);  
तांस्तु देवाः प्रपश्यान्ति स्वस्थैवांतरपूरुषः Ms.  
8. 85. -पूजा=अंतर-पूजा. -प्रभवः [अं-  
तराभ्यां भिन्नवर्णमातापितृभ्यां प्रभवति] one of a  
mixed origin or caste; अंतरप्रभवाणां च  
धर्माच्चो वक्तुमर्हसि Ms. 1. 2. -प्रश्नः an in-  
ner question, one contained in and  
arising out of what has been previous-  
ly mentioned. -शायिन्-स्थ, -स्थायि-  
न्-स्थित a. 1. inward, internal, in-  
herent; °स्थैर्गुणैः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केन  
चित् Pt. 1. 221. -2. interposed, inter-



vening, separate. -3. seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

**अंतरतः** *ind.* 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt. -2 Within (prep. with gen.).

**अंतरतम** *a.* Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related; like, analogous. -**मः** A letter of the same class; for ex. see under अंतर *a.*

**अंतरीयं** [अंतरे भवं छ] An under garment; अतिश्लिष्टचीनांशुकांतरीयं Dk. 69; संजज्ञे युतकमिवांतरीयमूर्ध्वः Ki. 7. 14; 9. 48; नाभौ धृतं च यद्वस्त्रमाच्छादयति जानुनी। अंतरीयं प्रशस्तं तदच्छिन्नमुभयांतयोः ॥

**अंतरे** Between, amidst, amongst &c.; see अंतर (1).

**अंतर्य** *a.* Interior, internal; being within, in the middle.

**अंतरयति** Den. P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; सर्वमेवान्यदंतरयति K. 338; भवतु तावदंतरयामि U. 6 well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation. -2 To oppose prevent; नैनमंधकारराशिरंतरयति K. 243. -3 To remove (to a distance), push after; भुवो बलैरंतरयांबभूविरे Si. 12. 29; सर्वानंतरायानंतरयन् K. 161; जलांतराणीव महार्णवौघः शब्दांतराप्यंतरयांचकार Si. 3. 24 drowned.

**अंतरा** *ind.* (fr. अंतर) 1 (Used adverbially) (a) In the interior, inside, within, inwardly; भवद्भिरंतरा प्रोत्साह्य कोपितो वृषलः Mu. 3 inwardly, secretly. (b) In the middle, between; त्रिशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ S. 2 stay between the two or in the mid-air; नैनमंतरा प्रतिबन्धीत S. 6 do not interrupt him (in the middle); अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृष्टमंतरैव विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71 therein; पशुमंडूकमार्जारश्वसर्पनकुलाखुभिः। अंतरा गमने 4. 126; अंतरा शकलीकृतः R. 15. 20; लाटी नु रीतिवैदर्भीपांचाल्योरंतरा स्थिता S. D. 629; °रा स्था to oppose, to stand to oppose; तत्र यद्यंतरा मृत्युर्थदि सेंद्रा दिवौकसः। स्थास्येति तानपि रणे काकुत्स्थो विहनिष्यति ॥ Rām. (c) On the way, en route, midway; विलंबेयां च मांतरा Mv. 7 28; अंतरा चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा त्वामिहस्थमुपागताः V. 1; अंतरा दृष्टा देवी S. 6; अंतरोपलभ्य Dk. 52; K. 267, 304-5; कुमारो ममाप्यंतिकमुपागच्छन्नंतरा त्वदीयेनांतपालेन अवस्कंद्य गृहीतः M. 1, Y. 2. 107. (d) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand, approaching, resembling; न द्रक्ष्यामः पुनर्जातु धार्मिकं राममंतरा Rām. approaching or resembling Rāma. (e) Nearly,

almost. (f) In the mean time; नाद्याच्चैव तथांतरा Ms. 2. 56; Y. 3. 20. (g) At intervals, here and there; now and then, for sometime, now-now (when repeated); अंतरापितृसक्तमंतरा मातृसंबद्धमंतरा शुक्रनासमयं कुर्वन्नालापं K. 118; अंतरांतरा निपतित here and there, at intervals; 121, 127; प्रजानुरागहेतोश्चांतरांतरा दर्शनं ददौ 58, Dk. 49. -2 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4.) (a) Between; पंचालास्त इमे...कलिदत्तनयां त्रिस्रोतसं चांतरा B. R. 10. 86; यदंतरा पितरं मातरं च Bri. Ar. Up.; ते (नामरूपे) यदंतरा तद् ब्रह्म Ch. Up.; अंतरा त्वां च मां च कमंडलुः Mbh.; rarely with loc.; सुमंत्रस्य बभूवात्मा चक्रयोरिव चांतरा Rām.; पादयोः शकटं चक्रुरंतरोरावुलूखलं Rām. (b) Through; तिरस्कारिणमंतरा *ibid.* (c) During; अंतरा कथां S. D. (d) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वमेपि चेष्टते Mu. 3. -**Comp.** -अंसः the space between the shoulders, breast; अथ \*से अभिमृश्य जपति Sat. Br. -भवदेहः -भवस्त्वं the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth (यो मरणजननयोरंतराले स्थितः प्राणी सौतराभवस्त्वं). -दिशू see अंतरदिशू. -भरः Ved. bringing into the midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32. 12. -वेदिः -दी f. 1. a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. -2. a kind of wall R. 12. 93. -शृंगं *ind.* between the horns.

**अंतरेण** *ind.* 1 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4 अंतरांतरेण युक्ते) (a) Except, without, leaving; हरिमंतरेण न सुखं Sk.; क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्ततां सहते S. 3; क्रियांतरांतरायमंतरेण आर्ये द्रष्टुमिच्छामि Mu. 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजापराधमंतरेण प्रजास्वकालमृत्युश्चरति U. 2; मार्मिकः को मरदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117. (b) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards, on account of; अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः S. 2; तदस्या देवीं वसुमतीमंतरेण महदुपालभनं गतोऽस्मि S. 5; किं नु खलु मामंतरेण चिंतयति वैशंपायनः K. 178; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरेण कीदृशी मालविका M. 2 how M. is faring or progressing in the dance &c.; ततस्तया भवतोऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M. 4. (c) Within, inside, into (मध्ये). (d) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये); त्वां मां चांतरेण कमंडलुः Mbh.; अंतरेण हवनीयं गार्हपत्यं

च Sat. Br.; अंतरेण स्तनौ वा भुवौ वा विभृज्यात् *ibid.*; Si. 3. 3. (e) During, amidst. -2 (Used as an adverb) (a) Between, amidst; यावद्वा मक्षिकायाः पत्रं तावानंतरेणावकाशः Sat. Br. (b) At heart, अंतरेण सुस्निग्धा एषा Mk. 1.

**अंतरालं**, अंतरालकं [अंतरं व्यवधानसीमां आराति गृह्णाति, आरा-क, रस्य लत्वं] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval; दंष्ट्रांतराललम् K. 30; आस्यांतरालनिःसृतेन Dk. 143; दिङ्नामान्यंतराले P. II. 2. 26; दक्षिणस्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोरंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk.; Si. 9. 2; पयोधरांतरालं K. 83; रागलज्जांतरालवर्तिभिरिक्षणविशेषैः Dk. 17, 143 half way betwixt love and bashfulness; प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया गजदंतांतरालयोः Trik.; oft. used for 'room' or 'space' in general; व्रस्तजनदंतांतरालया राजवीथ्या Dk. 150; भुवनांतरालविप्रकीर्णेन शाखासंचयेन K. 23, 162; अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the interval; बाष्पांभःपरिपतनोद्गमांतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14; अहमागच्छन्नंतराले महता सिंहेन अभिहितः Pt. 1; कंचित्पुरुषमंतराल एवावलंब्य Dk. 15; न मयान्येन वांतराले दृष्टा Dk. 123. -2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part; छिद्रीकृतांतरालं Dk. 148; विषमीकृतांतरालया K. 223. -3 Mixed tribe or caste (संकीर्णवर्ण); वर्णानां सांतरालानां स सदाचार इष्यते. -**Comp.** -दिशू f. the intermediate point of the compass, such as, north-east &c.

**अंतरि** 2 P. (अंतर + इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, intervene to separate; रात्रेरेण तदंतरियात् Ait. Br. -2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. -3 To disappear, see अंतरित below. (-अयाति) To come or step between, interpose; दंदुरक उंपसृत्य अंतरयति Mk. 2. (it may also mean, 'separates the two').

**अंतरयः** -रायः 1 An impediment, obstacle, hindrance, what stands in the way; स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 14. 65; बह्वंतराययुक्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गतिः Pt. 3. 101; अस्य ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ संवृत्तौ S. 1 vl. standing in the way. -2 (In Vedānta) Hindrance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds, लय, विक्षेप, कषाय and रसास्वाद. -3 An in-



tervention, a covering, screen; दाहमे-  
ष्णा सरसबिसिनीपत्रमात्रांतरायः Māl. 3.  
12. -4 ( With the Jains ) Interfer-  
ence or obstruction offered to those  
who are engaged in seeking deliver-  
ance, and consequent prevention of  
their accomplishment of it; one of  
the 8 classes of *karman*.

**अंतरित** *p. p.* 1 Gone between, in-  
tervening. -2 Gone within, hidden,  
concealed, covered, screened, shield-  
ed, protected (from view) by some-  
thing; पादपांतरित एव विश्वस्तामेनां पश्या-  
मि S.1 hid behind a creeper; सारसेन  
स्वदेहांतरितो राजा H. 3 screened; विद-  
पांतरितस्तिष्ठ S. 3; नलिनीपत्रांतरितं प्रिय-  
सहचरमपश्यती S. 4; शार्दूलचर्मांतरितो-  
रुपुष्ठं Ku. 7. 37 covered; Dk. 21, 146;  
K. 28, 152, 200; पर्वतांतरितो राविः set  
Ak.; त्वगंतरिततृतीयलोचनं K. 108, R. 10.  
8; उन्मादमोहांतरितोपि Māl. 9; तल्पमंत-  
रितभूमिभिः कुथैः R. 19.2. -3 Gone in,  
reflected; स्फटिकभित्त्यंतरितान् मृगशाव-  
कान् reflected in the crystal wall.  
-3 (a) Concealed, made dormant,  
impeded, hindered, prevented; त्वद-  
भिप्रायापरिज्ञानांतरित एवायमनुनयः Mu. 2  
prevented from being made; त्वद्वांछां-  
तरितानि साध्यानि Mu. 4. 15 prevent-  
ed from being actually effected &c.;  
द्विषत्पतापांतरितोरुतेजाः Ki. 3. 45  
obscured; नोपालभ्यः पुमांस्तत्र दैवांतरि-  
तपौरुषः Pt. 2. 133. (b) Separated,  
lost to view, made invisible by in-  
terposition; मुहूर्तांतरितमाधवा दुर्मनाय-  
माना Māl. 8; भर्तुरेतान्यक्षराणि बिंबां-  
तरितानि M. 3; धनमित्राख्ययांतरितः  
Dk. 36; चंद्रापीडनामांतरितस्य चंद्रमसः  
K. 338; प्रतिनिवर्तमानयात्राजनसंकुलेन  
अंतरिते तस्मिन् Māl. 2; क्रियतां कथमं-  
त्यमंडनं परलोकांतरितस्य ते मया Ku. 4.  
22 separated (from me) by the  
next world, i. e. dead, deceased; मे-  
घैरंतरितः प्रिये तव मुखच्छायानुकारी शशी  
S. D. (c) Drowned, obscured, re-  
moved, eclipsed; परलोकभयमैहिकदुः-  
खेनांतरितं Dk. 82 drowned, eclips-  
ed, obscured; वीरलोकसाधुवादेनांतरितः  
समरतूर्यरवः Ve. 4 drowned; विस्मयांत-  
रितशोकवृत्तांता K. 322; कार्यांतरितोत्कंठं  
V. 3.4 forgotten, removed; इंदुप्रकाशां-  
तरितोडुनुल्याः R. 16. 65 obscured by  
moon-light. -4 Disappeared, vanish-  
ed, departed, retired, withdrawn;  
अंतरिते तस्मिञ्शबरसेनापतौ K. 33; नाथ-  
देहस्पर्शेन अंतरित एव संतापः U. 6 has  
disappeared, has been removed. -5

Passed over, omitted; अये मध्यमांवा-  
वृत्तांतोऽतरित एवार्येण U. 1; कथांतरेणांतरि-  
तमिदं M. 5 put off, delayed. -6 Slight-  
ed, despised. -7 ( In Math. ) That  
which remains, the remainder -8 A  
technical term in architecture.

**अंतरि-री-क्षं** [ अंतः स्वर्गस्थिव्योर्मध्ये  
ईक्ष्यते, ईक्ष् कर्मणि घञ्, अंतः ऋक्षाणि अस्य वा  
वृषोऽपक्षे ह्रस्वः ऋकारस्य रित्वं वा Tv.; accord-  
ing to Nir. अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्योः क्षांतं अव-  
स्थितं भवति, or अंतरा इमे द्यावापृथिव्यौ क्षयति  
निवसति; or शरीरेष्वंतः अक्षयं न पृथिव्यादिवत्  
क्षीयते ] 1 The intermediate region be-  
tween heaven and earth; the air, at-  
mosphere, sky (अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्योर्मध्ये ईक्ष्य-  
माणं व्योम Sây. ) दिवं च पृथिवीं चांतरिक्ष-  
मथो स्वः Sandhyâ Mantra; योऽतरेणाका-  
श आसीत्तदंतरिक्षमभवदीक्षं हैतन्नाम ततः पु-  
रांतरा वा इदमीक्षमभूदिति तस्मादंतरिक्षं Sat.  
Br. -2 The middle of the three  
spheres or regions of life. -3 Talc.  
-Comp. - उदर *a.* whose inside is  
as wide as the atmosphere. (-रं) the  
interior of the atmosphere -क्षित्,  
-सद् *a.* dwelling in the atmosphere.  
-गः, -चरः a bird (moving through  
the atmosphere ). -जलं water of the  
atmosphere, dew. -ग्रा *a.* [ अंतरिक्षं  
प्राति पूरयति, प्रा-विच् ] filling the at-  
mosphere; illuminating the sky, tra-  
velling through the atmosphere. -युत्  
*a.* [ अंतरिक्षं प्रवते गच्छति, पु क्तिप् ] floating  
over the atmosphere, sweeping or  
going through it. -लोकः the inter-  
mediate region, regarded as a dis-  
tinct world; त्रयो लोका एत एव वागोवायं  
लोकः (earth) मनोतरिक्षलोकः, प्राणोऽसौ  
लोकः (heaven) Sat. Br. -शंसित *a.*  
sharpened in the atmosphere. -सद्यं  
[ अंतरिक्षे सद्यं सदनं, सद्भावे यत् ] dwell-  
ing or residence in the atmosphere.

**अंतरि-री-क्ष्य** *a.* [ भवार्थे यत् ] Aerial,  
atmospheric.

**अंतरीपः** [ अंतः मध्ये गता आपो यस्य ब-  
हु. अक्षसमासः अप ईत् P. VI. 3. 97 ]  
A portion of land stretching out into  
the sea, promontory; an island ( be-  
ing situated in, and surrounded on  
all sides by, water).

**अंतरे,-रेण** See under अंतर.

**अंतर्गम्** 1 P. 1 To go between,  
interpose, intervene (so as to ex-  
clude). -2 To be included or compri-  
sed in. -3 To vanish, disappear  
(mostly used in past part. only).

**अंतर्गत** *p. p.* -गामिन् *a.* 1. Gone in-

to or between, crept into (as a bad  
word &c.). -2 Being or seated in, in-  
cluded in or by, existing in, belong-  
ing to; शवे ग्रामे Ms. 4. 108; लघुद्वीपा  
जंबूद्वीपांतर्गता एव H. 3.; पार्थिवानि च  
भूतानि सागरांतर्गतानि च Râm. -3 Be-  
ing in the interior, hidden, concealed,  
internal, inward, secret, suppressed;  
अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परंतमः Ku. 6.  
60 inward; सौमित्रिरंतर्गतबाष्पकंठः R.  
14. 53 with suppressed tears; K. 60;  
°तां हृदयद्युद्धिं 135 inward; अंतर्गतं प्रा-  
णभूतां हि वेद सर्वं भवान्भावम् R. 2. 43 in-  
ternal, seated in the breast or heart;  
°फलारंभाः 10. 59; °तो हृदयाभिलाषः K.  
143; °तेन चंद्रापीडेन 198; नेत्रवक्त्रविका-  
रैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः inward or secret  
motives of the mind Pt. 1. 44; बा-  
ह्यैर्विभावयेद्विगैर्भावमंतर्गतं नृणां Ms. 8.  
25; °गतप्रार्थनं S. 7. 2 inwardly long-  
ing (for the same). -4 Slipped out  
of memory, forgotten. -5 Vanish-  
ed, disappeared. -6 Destroyed.  
-Comp. -उपमा a concealed simile  
(the particle of comparison being  
omitted.) -मनस् = अंतर्मेनस् q. v.

**अंतर्धा** 3 U. 1 To place or keep  
within, deposit; उदुंबरशाखामंतर्धाय  
अभिषिंचति Ait. Br. -2 To receive  
within or into oneself, admit, take  
in; तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्धातुमर्हसि R.  
15. 81; contain, comprise, include;  
(शास्त्रमेतत्) अंतर्धास्यति तत्सर्वमेतद्दः क-  
थितं मया Mb. -3 To indicate, exhibit,  
display. -4 To hide or conceal one-  
self from, avoid the sight of, (with  
abl. and used in Atm.); उपाध्यायादंत-  
र्धत्ते P. I. 4. 28. Com. अंतर्धत्स्व रघुव्या-  
घ्रात् Bk. 5. 32; अंतर्धानां रक्षोभ्यः 8.  
71; मत्तो मांतर्धियाः सीते 6. 15. -5 To  
cover up, conceal from view, hide,  
obscure, envelope, wrap up, veil;  
eclipse (fig.); अनृतेनात्मानमंतर्धाय Ch.  
Up.; भौमं (रजः) अंतर्धे लोकमावृत्य सवितुः  
प्रभां Râm. enveloped, covered; पितुरंतर्ध-  
धे कीर्तिं शीलवृत्तिसमाधिभिः Mb. ob-  
scured or eclipsed. -*pass.* 1 To be  
received within, be absorbed; to be  
covered up or concealed, be obscur-  
ed or rendered invisible, become  
invisible; to vanish, disappear, cease  
to exist; इषुभिर्व्यतिसर्पद्विरादित्योऽतर-  
धीयत Mb.; ते चांतर्धरे नागाः *ibid*; रा-  
त्रिरादित्योदयेऽतर्धीयते Nir. disappears;  
आत्मन्यंतर्धे, तत्रैवांतरधीयत &c. -*Caus.*  
(-धापयति) To render invisible,  
conceal.



**अंतर्धा** [ धा भावे अङ् ] Covering, concealment &c.; अंतर्धासुपययुरुत्पलावलीषु Si. 8. 12.

**अंतर्धानं** [ धा-ल्युट् ] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight; °व्यसनरसिका रात्रिकापालिकायं K.P. 10; °गम् or इ to become invisible, disappear. -**Comp.** -गत *a.* disappeared, invisible. -चर *a.* moving invisibly.

**अंतर्धायक** *a.* Concealing, rendering invisible.

**अंतर्धिः** *f.* [ धा-कि ] Disappearance, concealment; hiding oneself from (another); अंतर्धौ येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28; Si. 8. 42.

**अंतर्हित** *p. p.* 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अंतर्हिता शकुंतला वनराज्या S. 4; covered (with something else); अंतर्हिताशापथो जलदकाल इव K. 293; शेष्वानंतर्हितायां त्वं भूमौ Rām. uncovered or bare ground; पात्रेषु दर्भोतर्हितेषु अप आसिच्य Asval.; अंतर्हिते आवां V. 2; अंतर्हिता यदि भवेद्वनिताना न वेति Mk. 3. 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress. -2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible; इति मंत्रयमाणः स्वयमंतर्हितः S. 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिनि S. 4. 2; तस्यायमंतर्हितसौधभाजः R. 13. 40 dwelling in a palace hidden under (the waters). -**Comp.** -आत्मन् *m.* N. of Siva.

**अंतर्भू** 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in; be inherent or implied in; केचिदंतर्भवत्येषु K.P. 8; गुणाभिरंतर्भूता ओजस्यंतर्भवति ते S. D.; अंतर्भूय रहस्येषु तैर्वशीक्रियते हि सः Ks. 34. 204; वैदिके कर्मयोगे तु सर्वाण्येतान्यशेषतः । अंतर्भवति क्रमशस्तस्मिन्स्मिन्क्रियाविधौ Ms. 12. 87. -**Caus.** To contain, include, imply, involve; अंतर्भावितव्यर्थोऽत्र नमिः P. III. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

**अंतर्भव** *a.* Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

**अंतर्भावः** 1 The being included or comprised in, inclusion; तेषां गुणानामोजस्यंतर्भावः K. P. 8. -2 Inherent or natural condition or disposition. -3 Disappearance, becoming invisible; सर्वे अंतर्भावं गताः Dk. 26.

**अंतर्भावना** 1 Inclusion. -2 Inward meditation or anxiety. -3 A techni-

cal term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products.

**अंतर्भूत** *p. p.* 1 Included or contained in; कालभावाध्वदेशानामंतर्भूतक्रियांतरैः । सर्वैरकर्मकैर्योगे कर्मत्वमुपजायते॥ Hari. -2 Inward, internal, internally situated; एष वै भगवान् विष्णुरंतर्भूतः सनातनः.

**अंति** *ind.* [ अंत-इ ] Ved. 1 Near, before, in the presence of; न ही नु वो मरुतो अंत्यस्मे Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1. 79. 11. -2 (Prep.) To, in the vicinity of (with gen.); मुग्धप्रभीतवदुपेयनुरंति मात्रोः Bhâg. -तिः *f.* An elder sister (in dramas). -**Comp.** -ऊति *a.* ready with help. (-तिः *f.*) protection of what is near (आसन्नरक्षण) Rv. 1. 138. 1. -गृहं a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house. -देव *a.* being near the god; an adversary (at dice); Rv. 1. 180. 7. -मित्र, -वाम, -बुष्ण *a.* near or at hand with help, wealth, or kindness; अंतिवामा दूरे Rv. 7. 77. 4 (निकटस्थधना).

**अंतिका** 1 An elder sister. -2 An oven, fire-place. -3 N. of a plant (सा-शा-तलाख्यौषधिः).

**अंतिक** *a.* [ अंतः सामर्थ्यं अस्यास्तीति मत्वर्थीयः ठन्; according to Nir. from आ-नी; अंतिकं कस्मात् आनीतं भवति सन्निकृष्टत्वात् ] 1 Near, proximate (with gen. or abl. P. II. 3. 34). -2 Reaching to the end of, reaching to; नासांतिक Ms. 2. 46. -3 Lasting till, until; as far as, up to; Ms. 3. 1; Y. 1. 36. -कं Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; न त्यजंति ममांतिकं H. 1. 46; oft. in comp.; °न्यस्त R. 2. 24; कर्ण-°चरः S. 1. 24; सिंहासनांतिकचरेण सहोपसर्पन् M. 1. 12 a servant in attendance upon the throne. -**adv.** (with abl. or gen. or as last member of comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; दूरस्थस्यैत्य चांतिकं Ms. 2. 197; प्रविष्टे पितुरंतिकं Rām.; so जनांतिकं, मुगांतिकं; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकेन ग्रामस्य P. II. 3. 35; अंतिकात् near, closely, within the presence of; from the proximity of, from near, from (abl. or gen. or acc.); °कादागतः P. VI. 2. 49; रजःकर्णैः स्पृशद्भिर्गात्रमंतिकात् Rām.;

क्रीणीयाद्यस्त्वपत्यर्थं मातापित्रोर्यमंतिकात् Ms. 9. 174 from; so नैव प्रवृत्तिं शृणुमस्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Rām.; अंतिके near, closely, in the presence of or proximity of; Bg. 13. 15; दमयत्यास्तदांतिके निषेतुः Nala. 1. 22; °के स्त्रियाः Ms. 2. 22. -**Comp.** -आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper).

**अंतितः** *ind.* Ved. Near.

**अंतिम** *a.* [ अंते भवः, अंत डिमङ् ] 1 Immediately following. -2 Last, final, ultimate; अज्ञातमृतमूर्खाणां वरमाद्यौ न चांतिमः H. 1. -**Comp.** -अंकः the last digit, the number nine. -अंगुलिः the little finger (कनिष्ठिका).

**अंती** An oven, fire-place.

**अंत्य** *a.* [ अंते भवति वसति &c, अंताय हितः; अंत-यत् ] 1 Last, final (as a letter, word &c.); last (in time, order or place) P. I. 1. 47; as ह of letters, Revatī of asterisms, Mīna of the zodiacal signs &c.; अंत्ये वयासि in old age R. 9. 79; अंत्यं ऋणं R. 1. 71 last debt; °मंडनं 8. 71, Ku. 4. 22. -2 Immediately following (in comp.); अष्टमं °ninth. -3 Lowest (in rank, degree or position), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wretched; °अवस्थां गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight; अंत्यासु दशासु Pt. 1. 336 at perilous (critical) times; belonging to the lowest caste; चंडाल°स्त्रियः Ms. 11. 176; °स्त्री-निषेविणः 12. 59; अंत्यादपि वरं रत्नं स्त्री-रत्नं दुष्कुलादपि; शूद्राश्च संतः शूद्राणामंत्यानामंत्ययोनयः (साक्ष्यं कुर्युः) 8. 68, 3. 9; 4. 79; Y. 1. 148, 2. 294. -त्यः 1 A man of the lowest caste, see above. -2 N. of a plant (मुस्ता) (*f.* also) (the roots of which are prescribed for colic). -3 The last syllable of a word. -4 The last lunar month i. e. Fālguna. -5 A Mlechha, foreigner, barbarian. -6 (In Vaisesika phil.) A name for the category विशेष; अंत्यो नित्यद्रव्यवृत्तिविशेषः परिकीर्तितः। Bhāṣhā P. -त्या 1 A technical name for विज्या in astronomy. -2 A woman of the lowest tribe. -त्यं 1 A measure of number, 1000 billions (1000,000,000,000,000.) -2 The 12th sign of the zodiac. -3 The last member or term of a progression (series), the last figure; स्थाप्योतवर्गो द्विगुणांत्यनिघ्नः Līlā. -**Comp.** -अनुप्रा-



सः see under अनुप्रास. —अवसायिन् *m.* *f.* (°यी, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chāṇḍāla on a Nishādi woman; निषादस्त्री तु चांडालात्पुत्रमवसायिनम् । स्मशानगोचरं सूते बाह्यानामपि गर्हितं ॥ Ms. 10. 39; the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class; चांडालः श्वपचः क्षत्ता सूतो वैदेहकस्तथा । मागधायोगवौ चैव सत्तैर्ऽ-वसायिनः ॥ —आश्रमिन् *m.* one who belongs to the last or mendicant order. —आहुतिः-इष्टिः *f.*—कर्मन्-क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites; °कर्म Ms. 11. 198, 5. 168; अ-व्याहुतिं हावयितुं सविप्राः Bk. —ऋणं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अनृण. —गमनं intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste. —ज *a.* latest born, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; °जैर्नृभिः Ms. 4. 61; °स्त्री 8. 385. (—जः) 1. a Sūdra (अ-त्यः सन् जायते, वर्णमध्ये शेषभवत्वात्). —2. one of the 7 inferior tribes; chāṇḍāla &c.; रजकश्चर्मकारश्च नटो वरुड एव च । कैवर्तमेदाभिह्लाश्च सत्तैर्चांत्यजाः स्मृताः ॥ Yama; also Ms. 8. 279; Y. 1. 273. (—जा) a woman of the lowest caste; Ms. 11. 59, 171; Y. 3. 231. —जन्मन्, —जाति, —जातीय *a.* 1. one belonging to the lowest caste; प्रतिग्रहस्तु क्रियते शूद्रादप्यंत्यजन्मनः Ms. 10. 110. —2. a Sūdra; °तिता Ms. 12. 9. —3. a chāṇḍāla. —धनं the last term of a progression or series. —पदं-मूलं the last or greatest root (in a square). —भं 1. the last lunar mansion रेवती. —2. the last sign of the zodiac; Pisces. —युगं the last or Kali age. —योनि *a.* of the lowest origin; Ms. 8. 68. (—निः) the lowest source or origin —लोपः dropping of the last letter or syllable of a word. —वर्णः, —वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sūdra male or female. —विपुला *N.* of a metre.

अंत्यकः A man of the lowest tribe.

अंत्रं [अंत्यते बध्यते देहोऽनेन, अन्करणे इत्; according to Up. 4. 163 अम् वत्रं] An entrail, intestine; अंत्रमेहनं क्रियते प्रश्रयश्च Mv. 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (मर्मभेदः वाचः उच्यते इत्यर्थः). —त्री *N.* of a plant (used against colic or wind in the stomach; cf. अजात्री, छगलात्री). —Comp. —आदः a worm in the intestines. —कूजः. कूजनं, —विकूजनं the rumbling noise

in the bowels; पक्वाशयस्थोत्रकूजं शूलं नाभौ करोति वा Susr. —पाचक [अंत्रस्वं दोषं पाचयति] *N.* of a medicinal plant *Æschynomene Grandiflora*. —मांसं a kind of roasted flesh. —वृद्धिः *f.* inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum. —शिला *N.* of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —स्रज् *f.* a garland of intestines (worn by नृसिंह).

अंत्रंधमिः *f.* Indigestion, inflammation of bowels; flatulence.

अंद् 1 P. To bind, fasten.

अंदः Binding.

अंदुः-दूः *f.* [अंयते बध्यते अनेन, अंद्-कू, कूप्रत्ययांतः निपातः Up. 1. 93] also अंदुकः, अंदुकः 1 A chain or fetter. —2 A chain for the elephant's feet; गजमंदूरिव निश्चलं चकार Si. 20. 51; °निनादः 11. 7. —3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. नूपुर.

अंदिका 1 An oven, fire-place. —2 An elder sister (cf. अंतिका).

अंदोलयति Den. P. To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate.

अंदोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving; द्राक्चामरांदोलनात् Udb.

अंध 10 U. 1 To make blind, blind; अंधयन् भृंगमालाः Si. 11. 19; तिमिरे जनस्य दृशमंधयति 9. 21. —2 To be or become blind.

अंध *a.* 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); दिवांधाः प्राणिनः केचिद्रात्रांधास्तथापरे; made blind, blinded; स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्य-हिशंकया S. 7. 24; मदांधः blinded by intoxication; so दर्पांधः, क्रोधांधः; काम°, लोभ°, अज्ञान°; सहजांधदृशः स्व-दुर्नये Si. 16. 29 blind to his own wicked acts. —2 Making blind, preventing the sight; utter, pitchy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms. 8. 94; सीदन्धे तमसि U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 8, 20; See °कूप, °तामसं *infra*. —धं 1 Darkness. —2 Spiritual ignorance; अज्ञान or आविद्या q. v. —3 Water; also, turbid water. —धः 1 A kind of mendicant (परिव्राजक) who has completely controlled his organs; तिष्ठतो व्रजतो वापि यस्य चक्षुर्न दूरगम् । चतुष्पदां भुवं मुक्त्वा परिव्राडंध उच्यते ॥ —2 An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particular periods; (नष्टद्रव्यलभालाभोपयोग-युक्तो राशिभेदः); मेघो वृषो मृगेंद्रश्च रात्रांधाः प्रकीर्तिताः । नृयुक्कर्कटकन्याश्च दिवांधाः परि-

कीर्तिताः ॥ —धाः ? (pl.) *N.* of a people see अंत्र. —Comp. —अलजी a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate).

—अहिः, —अहिकः a blind serpent, i. e. one that is not poisonous. (—हिः, —हिकः) *N.* of a fish (कुचिका). —कारः [अंधं करोति] darkness (lit. and fig.); लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12; काम°, मदन°; अंधकारतामुपयाति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim; बाष्पजलधारांधका-

रितमुखी K. 161, 286. —कूपः [अंधय-तीत्यंधः, अंधः कूपः] 1. a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c. —2. [अंध-स्य दृष्ट्यभावस्य कूप इव] mental darkness, infatuation. —3. *N.* of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned.

—तमसं (P. V. 4. 79), —तामसं, —धा-तमसं deep or complete darkness; लोकमंधतमसात्क्रमोदितौ R. 11. 24; अंधतम-समिव प्रविशामि U. 7 the gloom of hell; प्रध्वंसितांधतमसस्तत्रोदाहरणं रविः Si. 2. 33. (—सा) night. —तामिस्रः-श्रः (सं also). 1. complete or deep darkness (espe-

cially of the soul); तामिस्रोष्टदशधा तथा भवत्यंधतामिस्रः Sān. K. 48 (भयवि-शेषविषयकोऽभिनिवेशः); तस्यामंधतामिस्रम-भ्यध्यायत् Mv. 1. —2. spiritual ignorance (देहे नष्टे अहमेव नष्टः इति रूपमज्ञानं); enveloped in utter darkness. (—सः, सं) *N.* of a division of Tartarus or infernal regions, the second of the 21 hells to which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemn- ed. According to Bhavabhūti persons committing suicide were condemned to this hell; cf. अंधतामिस्रा ह्यसूर्या नाम ते लोकास्तेभ्यः प्रतिविधीयन्ते य आत्मघातिन इत्ये-वमृषयो मन्यन्ते U. 4; Ms. 4. 88, 197; Y. 3. 224; doctrine of annihilation after death. —धी *a.* mentally blind.

—पूतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children; यो द्वेष्टि स्तन-मतिसारकासहिकाच्छर्दीभिर्ज्वरसहिताभिर्यमानः । दुर्वर्णः सततमधःशयोऽम्लगंधिस्तं ब्रूयुर्वराभिषर्जो-धपूतनार्तम् Susr. —मुष्ठा a small covered crucible with a hole in the side.

—मूषिका [अंधं दृष्ट्यभावं मुष्णाति, मुष्-ण्वल्] *N.* of a plant or grass देवताड (तत्सेव-नेन चक्षुष्मत्ता भवतीति वैद्यकप्रसिद्धिः). —रात्री dark night (Ved). —वर्त्मन् *m.* [अंधं सूर्यप्र-काशराहित्याद्वर्त्मं यत्र] the seventh skandha or region of wind.

अंधंकरणं *a.* Making blind (P. III. 2. 56).



अंधभविष्णु, -भावुक *a.* Becoming blind (P. III. 2. 57).

अंधक *a.* [अंध-कन्] Blind; अंधकः कुब्जकश्चैव Pt. 5. 91. -कः 1 N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. [He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well; स ब्रजत्यं-धवयस्मादनंधोपि हि भारत । तमंधकोयं नाम्नेति प्रोचुस्तत्र निवासिनः ॥ He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Parijata tree from heaven; whence Siva is called *Andhakaripu*, -*ari*, -*dvish* &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of Ganas by Siva, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife *Parvati*]. -2 N. of a descendant of Yadu and ancestor of Krishna and his descendants, a grandson of Kroshtu, son of Yudhâjit who, together with his brother Vrishni is the ancestor of the celebrated family of Andhakavishnis; P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2. 34. -3 N. of a sage, son of Mamata and of Utathya, elder brother of Brihaspati. -Comp. -अरिः -रिपुः, -शत्रुः, -घाती, -असुहृद् &c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of Siva. -वर्तः N. of a mountain. -वृष्णि *m. pl.* descendants of अंधक and वृष्णि.

अंधिका [अंध-कुल] 1 Night. -2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff; gambling (तया हि जनः अंध इव विवेकशून्यः क्रियते Tv.). -3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women. -4 A disease of the eye. -5 =सर्षपी, =सिद्धा q.v. (अस्या अत्यंतसेवनात् दृष्टिक्षयो जायते इति वैयकप्रसिद्धिः).

अंधीकृ 8 U. To make blind, blind; °कृतात्मा blinded in mind.

अंधीभू To become blind.

अंधस *n.* [अद-असन् नुम् धश्च; अदेर्नु-म्धौ च Up. 4. 205] Food; द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतदंधसा Ki. 1. 39; सशेष एवांधसि असावतृप्यत् Dk. 133, 157 (supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators. [cf. Gr. *andhos*].

अंधुः [fr. अम् Up. 1. 27] 1 A well; आपीनोंऽधुः P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. -2

The male organ of generation; वाक्-पाणिपादपाय्वंधुसंज्ञान्याहर्मनीषिणः.

अंधुलः [अंध-उलच्] A kind of tree, *Acacia Sirissa* (शिरिष).

अंध्रः (*pl.*) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them. [The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telingana. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krishna on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (See Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles; जगन्नाथादूर्ध्वभागादर्वीकृ श्री-ध्रमरात्मकात् । तावदंध्रभिधो देशः]. -2 N. of a dynasty of kings. -3 A man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Kârâvara mother, who lives by killing game; Ms. 10. 36. -4 A kind of fowler. -Comp. -जातिः the Andhra tribe. -भृत्याः N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्नं [अद्-क्त; अनित्येन, अन्-नन्; according to Yâska, from अद्, अयते अत्ति च भूतानि; or from आ-नम्, आ आ-भिमुख्येन ह्येतन्नं प्रह्वीभूतं भवति भोजनाय भूतानां] 1 Food (in general); अद्यतेऽत्ति च भूतानि तस्मादन्नं तदुच्यते Tait. Up.; मे-दोऽसृङ्मांसमज्जास्थि वदंत्यन्नं मनीषिणः Ms. 3. 182; अहमन्नं भवान् भोक्ता H. 1. 54 I am your prey &c.; चरणामन्नमचराः Ms. 5. 29. -2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis - "the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलशरीर called अन्नमयकोश). -3 Boiled rice; अन्नेन व्यजनं P. II. 1. 34. -4 Corn (bread corn); ता (आपः) अन्नमसृजंत तस्मादन्नं क च वर्षति तदेव भूयिष्ठमन्नं भवति Ch. Up.; आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टिरन्नं ततः प्रजाः । Ms. 3. 76; कृत° 9. 219; 10. 86, 12. 65. -5 Water. -6 Earth (पृथिव्या अन्नहेतुत्वादन्नशब्दवाच्यता). -7 N. of Vishnu. -न्नः The sun (स हि अन्नहेतुवृष्टि-हेतुः). -Comp. -अकालः = अनाकाल q.v. -अन्तु, -आदिन् -आहारिन् eating food. -अद् *a.* 1. eating food. -2. having a good appetite (दीप्ताग्नि).

(-द्ः) N. of Vishnu. -अद्य proper food, food in general; Ms. 3. 82, 4. 112, 11. 144. -आच्छादनं, -वस्त्रं food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessities of life. -आयुः (अन्नायु) consisting of, living by, food, desirous of food (अन्नबंधनः, अन्नजीवनः). -कालः hour of dinner; meal-time. -किद्ः = मल q.v. -कूटः a large heap of boiled rice. -कोष्ठकः 1. a cupboard; granary. -2. Vishnu. -3. the sun. -गतिः *f.* the passage of food, gullet (cf. बहिःस्रोतस्). -गंधिः dysentery, diarrhoea. -ज, -जात *a.* produced from food as the primitive substance. -जलं food and water, bare subsistence. -तेजस् *a.* having the vigour caused by food. -द्, -दातु, -दायिन्, -प्रद *a.* 1. giving food; वारिदस्तृप्तिमाप्नोति सुखमक्षय्यमन्नदः Ms. 4. 229. -2. epithet of Siva. -दा N. of Durgâ or Annapûrṇâ. -दासः [अन्नेन पालितो दासः शाक. त.] a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. -देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. -दोषः 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food; Ms. 5. 4. -2. a defect in the food eaten; derangement of food or the humours of the body; आलस्यादन्नदोषाच्च मृत्युर्विप्राञ्जिघांसति Ms. 5. 4. -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पतिः lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitri, Agni, and Siva. -पाकः cooking of food; digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach). -पू *a.* purifying food, epithet of the Sun. -पूर्ण *a.* filled with, possessed of, food. (-र्णा) a form of Durgâ (the goddess of plenty); ईश्वरी N. of Durgâ or a form of Bhairavî. -पेयं=वाज-पेयं q.v. -प्रलय *a.* being dissolved into food after death. -प्राशः, -प्राशनं the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Samskâras* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उष्ट्रावण); Ms. 2. 34; Y. 1. 12. -ब्रह्मन्, -आत्मन् *m.* Brahma as represented by food. -भक्त *a.* [अन्नार्थं भक्तः दासः] = अन्नदास q.v. -भुञ्ज *a.* eating food, epithet of Siva. -मय *a.* see below. -मलं 1. excrement, feces; P. VI. 1. 148 Sk. -2. spirituous



liquor; सुरा वै मलमन्त्रानां Ms. 11. 94. —रक्षा precautions as to eating food. —रसः essence of food, chyle; food and drink, nutriment; नानाविधानन्न-रसान् वन्यमूलफलाश्रयान् तेभ्यो ददौ Rām. —वस्त्रं =° आच्छादनं q. v. —विकारः 1. transformation of food, assimilation. —2. disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion. —3. seminal discharge (of man); semen itself; cf. अन्नाद्रेतः संभवति. —व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —शेषः leavings of food, offal. —संस्कारः consecration of food. —होमः a sacrifice (with 10 materials) connected with the Asvamedha sacrifice.

अन्नमय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting or made of food, composed of or containing boiled rice; °कोशः-षः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; see अन्न (2) above and also कोश; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. —यं Plenty of food.

अन्नावृध् *a.* [अन्नं वर्धते अनेन वृध्-करणे क्तिप्, पूर्वपददीर्घः] Increasing food; Rv. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य *a.* [अन् अग्न्यादि° य; अन्यः, न्यस्मै, °स्मात्; *n.* अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another, different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally); स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् Bh. 2. 40; अन्यदेव भागधेयमेते निर्वपन्ति S. 2; सर्वमन्यत् everything else; किमुतान्यहिंसाः R. 2. 62; changed, altered; संप्रत्यन्ये वयं Bh. 3. 66 quite different persons; oft. in comp. अन्यसंगात्, अनन्यपरायण, अनन्य-साधारण &c. —2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितादन्य-दभिमततरमिह सर्वजंतूनां K. 35; को-स्ति धन्यो मदन्यः Bv. 4. 37; उत्थितं दृष्टो-ऽन्यच्च कबंधेभ्यो न किंचन R. 12. 49; किम-न्यदस्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः S. 1; oft. used in addition to कृते or विना; कृते समुद्रादन्यः को विभर्ति वडवानलं Pt. 5. 35; किं नु खलु मे प्रियादर्शनादृते शरणमन्यत् S. 3. —3 Another person, one different from self (opp. स्व, आत्मीय); वासश्च धृतमन्यैर्न धारयेत् Ms. 4. 66. —4 Strange, unusual, extraordinary; अ-

न्य एव स प्रकारः K. 168; अन्या जगद्धित-मयी मनसः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69; धन्या मृद-न्यैव सा S. D. —5 Ordinary, any one; निरातंकः कन्यामन्योपि याचते Mv. 1. 31; cf. इतर. —6 Additional, new, more; अन्यान् दशसुवर्णान्प्रयच्छ Mk. 2 another ten (coins); अन्यदन्यन्नलिनदलशयनं K. 157 new and new (changing every now and then); अन्यस्मिन् दि-वसे another day; one of a number (with gen.); अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and again (used to connect sentences together); एक-अन्य the one- the other; Me. 78; see under एक also; अन्य-अन्य one-another; अन्यः करोति अन्यो भुंक्ते one does, another suffers; अन्यन्मुखे अन्यन्निर्वह-णे Mu. 5; अन्यदुष्टं जातमन्यत् Ms. 9. 40, 99; 8. 204; कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्रा-णैरन्यो वियुज्यते Pt. 1. 305; अन्यदुच्छृ-खलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनियंत्रितं Si. 2. 62; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. one, another, third, fourth &c.; जल्पन्ति सार्धमन्येन प-श्यन्त्यन्यं सविभ्रमाः हृदयं चित्तयन्त्यन्यं प्रि-यः को नाम योषिताम् Pt. 1. 135; मनस्यन्य-द्वचस्यन्यत् कर्मण्यन्यद्दुरात्मनाम्; (in pl. ) केचित् - अन्ये some-others; एके-अन्ये-तथान्ये Ms. 10. 70; 4. 9; 12. 123. [ cf. L. *alius*; Gr. *allos* for *aljos*, Zend *anya* ]. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* having a different mean- ing, sense, or purpose. —असाधारण *a.* not common to others, peculiar. —आश्रयण *a.* going or passing over to another. —उदर्य *a.* born from another. (—र्यः) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. (—र्या) a half-sister. —ऊढा *a.* married to another; another's wife. —कारु-का a worm bred in excrement (श-कृत्कीटः). —क्षेत्रं 1. another field. —2. another or foreign territory. —3. another's wife. —ग, गामिन् *a.* 1. going to another. —2. adulterous, un- chaste; वणिजां नु कुलस्त्रीव स्थिरा लक्ष्मी-रनन्यगा Ks. 21. 56; 19. 27. —गोत्र *a.* of a different family or lineage. —चित्त *a.* having the mind fixed on some thing or some one else; see °मनस्. —ज-जात *a.* of a different origin. —जन्मन् *n.* another life or existence, regeneration, metempsy- chosis. —दुर्वह *a.* difficult to be borne by others. —देवत, -त्य, -दैवत्य *a.* ad- dressed or referring to another deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —धर्मन् *a.* hav- ing another or different property.

(—र्मः) different property or cha- racteristic. —धी *a.* whose mind is turned away from God. —नाभि *a.* belonging to another family. —पदार्थः 1. another substance. —2. the sense of another word; °प्रधानो बहुव्रीहिः the Bahuvrihi compound essentially de- pends on the sense of another word. —पर *a.* 1. devoted to another or something else. —2. expressing or referring to something else. —पुष्टा, -भृता 'reared by another,' epithet of the cuckoo, which is supposed to be reared by the crow (called अन्यभृत्); अप्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45; कल-मन्यभृतासु भाषितं R. 8. 59. —पूर्वा [अन्यः पतिः पूर्वं यस्याः] 1. a woman already promised or betrothed to another. —2. a remarried widow (पुनर्म्) see अनन्यपूर्व. —बीज, -बीजसमुद्भव, -समुत्पन्न an adopted son (born from other parents), one who may be ad- opted as a son for want of legiti- mate issue. —भृत् *m.* a crow (rearing another, it being supposed to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and to rear its young ones), cf. S. 5. 22. —मन-स्, -मनस्क, -मानस *a.* 1. having the mind fixed on something else; inat- tentive. —2. fickle, versatile, unsteady; अन्यमनसः स्त्रियः H. 1. 111 absent- minded; possessed by a demon. —मा-तृजः a half-brother (born of another mother) Y. 2. 139. —राजन्, -राष्ट्रीय *a.* subject to another king or kingdom (Ved.). —रूप *a.* having another form, changed, altered; पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. (—पं) another or changed form; °वेण in another form. —लिंग, ग-क *a.* following the gender of another word (i. e. the substantive), an ad- jective; ऊषवानूषरो द्वावप्यन्यलिंगौ Ak. —वादिन् *a.* 1. giving false evidence. —2. a defendant in general. —वापः the cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests of other birds. —विवर्धित *a.* = पुष्ट a cuckoo. —व्रत *a.* following other (than Vedic) observances, devoted to other gods, infidel. —शाखः-खकः a Brāhmaṇa who has gone over to an- other school (of religion &c.); an apos- tate. —संक्रांत *a.* fixed on or trans- ferred to another (woman); °हृदयः आर्यपुत्रः M. 3, 4. —संगमः intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. —साधारण *a.* common to many others. —स्त्री another's wife, a woman not one's own. [ In Rhetoric she is con-



sidered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being स्वीया and साधारणी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one not yet married, who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty. As 'another's wife' she is fond of festivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty, see S.D. 108-110]. °गः an adulterer Ms. 8. 386. [Note. Some compounds under अन्य will be found under अनन्य.]

**अन्यक** *a.* Another, other (=अन्य).  
**अन्यत्** *a.* (अन्य *n.*) Another &c.  
**-ind.** Again, moreover, besides &c.  
**-Comp.**—**अर्थ** 1. having a different meaning. —2. referring to or expressing another sense. (—र्थः) a different meaning. —**आशा** desire of something else. —**आशिस्** *f.* another's blessing. —**आस्था** devotion or attachment to another. —**उत्सुक** *a.* longing for another. —**रागः** attachment to another.

**अन्यतम** *a.* [अन्य-उत्तम] (declined like a noun and not a pronoun) One of many, any one out of a large number (with gen. or in comp.); जपन्वान्यतमं वेदं Ms. 11. 76; 6. 32, 4. 13; Y. 2. 22, 3. 253; (अन्यतरान्यतमशब्दौ अव्युत्पन्नौ प्रातिपदिके इति कैयटः).

**अन्यतर** *a.* (declined like a pronoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with gen.); तयोर्मुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः K. 151; संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरं जंते M. 1. 2 the one or the other; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु S. 3; Ms. 2. 111.; 9. 171; other, different; अन्यतर-अन्यतर the one-the other; अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of °रा) either way, in both ways, optionally; frequently used by Pāṇini in his Sūtras in the sense of वा or विभाषा; हक्रोरन्यतरस्यां, आत्मनेपदेष्वन्यतरस्यां &c. &c.

**अन्यतरतः** *adv.* On one of two sides; °दंत having teeth on one side.

**अन्यतरेद्युः** *adv.* [अन्यतरस्मिन्नहनि-एद्युस्] On either of two days, on one day or on another, P. V. 3. 22.

**अन्यतः** *adv.* 1 From another; न चान्यतस्तस्य शरीररक्षा R. 2. 4; तीर्थोदकं च वाङ्मिश्रं नान्यतः शुद्धिमर्हतः U. 1. 13.—2 On one side; अन्यतः-अन्यतः, एकतः-अन्यतः on the one side, on the other side; तपनमंडलदीपितमेकतः सततनैशतमोवृतमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2; एकवस्तु सकला-

नि निमित्तान्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः Nīti.  
—3 To another place, towards some other person or direction; गंतव्यं वा ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200; अन्यतोपि नयने प्रेरयंत्या S. 2. 2; आर्ये ब्रजामोन्यतः R. 6. 82. —4 From another ground or motive. —5 On the other side; on the contrary. —6 Otherwise; in another place, elsewhere. —**Comp.** —**अरण्यं** Ved. a land which is woody here and there. —**एत, -एतस्, -एनी** Ved. variegated or spotted on one side. —**घातिन्** *a.* striking in one direction. —**वात** *a.* suffering occasional wind (rheumatism.). (—तः) a sort of eye-disease.

**अन्यतस्त्यः** [अन्यतो भवः, त्यप्] An enemy, adversary.

**अन्यत्र** *adv.* [अन्य-त्रल्] (oft.=अन्य-स्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1 Elsewhere, in another place (with abl.); अपत्याधिकारादन्यत्र लौकिकमपत्यमात्रं गोत्रं P. IV. 2. 39 Com.; sometimes with विना; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति Pt. 1. 41; (with verbs of motion) to another place. —2 On another occasion, at another time than; oft. (in comp.); मधुपर्के च यज्ञे च पितुर्देवतकर्मणि। अत्रैव पशवो हिंस्या नान्यत्रेत्यब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 5. 41.—3 Except, without, other than; यथा फलानां जातानां नान्यत्र पतनाद्भयं। एवं नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र मरणाद्भयं॥ Rām. Mv. 6. 8; R. 14. 32; Bg. 3. 9; Y. 1. 215; अन्यत्र नैमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5, Ms. 4. 164; oft. with the force of the nom. case; देवा अन्यत्रैवाग्निभ्यां सत्त्वं निषेदुः Kaus. Br. (अन्यत्र=अन्ये). —4 Other wise, in another way, in the other case, in the other sense; सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.; राजन्वती भूः, राजवानन्यत्र; चर्मण्वती नदी चर्मवती अन्यत्र P. VIII. 2. 12, 14 Sk.—**Comp.** —**मनस्-चित्त** *a.* whose mind is directed to something else, inattentive.

**अन्यथा** *ind.* [अन्य-प्रकारार्थे था] 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H. 1; with अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a manner different from; अतोऽन्यथा प्रवृत्तिस्तु राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते Ms. 5. 31; Bg. 13. 11. अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in another (different) way; योन्यथा संतमात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms. 4. 255; सत्त्वभंगभयाद्राज्ञां कथयंत्यन्यथा पुरः। अन्यथा विवृतार्थेषु स्वैरालापेषु मंत्रिणः Mu. 4. 8.

**अन्यथा कृ (a)** to do otherwise, change or alter; न हि दैवं शक्यमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62; न स्वभावोत्र मर्त्यानां शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258; S. 6. 13; (b) to act otherwise, violate, transgress, go against; त्वया कदाचिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4; (c) to destroy, undo, frustrate, baffle, defeat (hope, plan &c.), कर्तुमन्यथा कर्तुं समर्थ ईश्वरः; ममेच्छां मान्यथा कृथाः Ks. 22. 51; लाभं कुर्याच्च योन्यथा Y. 2. 195; (d) to make false, falsify; ख्यातो लोकप्रवादोयं भर्तेनान्यथा कृतः Rām.; अमात्यः प्राडुवाको वा यत्कुर्युः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9. 234 to do wrongly; °ग्रह, मन्, संभावय, -समर्थय, -विकल्पय &c. to take or think to be otherwise, to misunderstand, understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा गृहीत्वा न खलु मनस्विनि मया प्रयुक्तमिदं M. 1. 20; अलमस्मानन्यथा संभाव्य S. 1; किं मामन्यथा संभावयसि K. 147; S. 3. 19; जनोन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17 suspects to be otherwise (than chaste); °भू or या to be otherwise, be changed or altered, be falsified; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4; शोकार्तस्य प्रवृत्तो मे श्लोको भवतु नान्यथा Rām.; तयोर्महात्मनोर्वाक्यं नान्यथा याति सांप्रतं Rām. —2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; व्यक्तं नास्ति कथमन्यथा वासंत्यपि तां न पश्येत् U. 3; स्तेनोऽन्यथा भवेत् Ms. 8. 144; Y. 1. 86, 2. 288; on the other hand, on the contrary. —3 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा भदिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2; किमन्यथा भदिन्यै विज्ञापितं M. 4; न खल्वन्यथा ब्राह्मणस्य वचनं V. 3; यो न्यायमन्यथा ब्रूते स याति नरकं नरः Pt. 3. 107; H. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 90. —4 Wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in अन्यथासिद्ध q.v. below; see under 1 also. —5 From another motive, cause, or ground; दुर्वाससः शापादियं त्वया प्रत्यादिष्टा नान्यथा S. 7. [cf. L. *aliuta*.] —**Comp.** —**अनुपपत्तिः** *f.* see अर्थापत्ति. —**कारः** changing, altering. (—रं) *adv.* in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. —**ख्यातिः** 1. erroneous conception of the Spirit, title of a philosophical work. —2. wrong conception in general (in phil.). —**भावः** alteration, change, being otherwise, difference; बहुना व्यक्तीनामेकदेशेनान्यथाभावः P. V. 4. 53; change of view or mind; मायि °भावो न कर्तव्यः Ch. Up. —**वादिन्** *a.* speaking differently or falsely; speaking



falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness. —वृत्ति *a.* 1. changed, altered. —2. affected, perturbed; disturbed by strong emotions; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोप्यन्यथावृत्ति चेत् Me. 3. —सिद्ध *a.* proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyāya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances (as the ass employed to fetch clay &c. in the case of a घट or jar) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; this अन्यथा° is said to be of 3 kinds in Tarka K., but 5 are mentioned in Bhāṣā P. 19-22. —सिद्धि, —सिद्धि: *f.* wrong demonstration; one in which arguments, not being true causes, are advanced; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance Bhāṣā P. 16. —स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथयति Den. P. To change, alter.

अन्यदा *ind.* 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम् Si. 2. 44, R. 11. 73. —2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time. —3 Sometimes, now and then.

अन्यदीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another. —2 Being or existing in another.

अन्यर्हि *ind.* At another time (= अन्यदा ).

अन्यादृक्-श्-श *a.* [अन्य इव पश्यति, अन्यादृक्, कर्मकर्तारि क्स, किन्, कश्च P. III. 2. 60 ] 1 Of another kind, like another. —2 Changed, unusual, strange; यात्राप्रतिनिवृत्तमन्यादृशं भवंतमवधारयामि Māl. 1; अन्यादृक्मेव भगवत्या वचनं 2; being different or otherwise; न खलु अन्यादृशेषु युष्मादृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवन्ति 4; अन्यादृश्येव क्षणमजनिष्ट Dk. 106, K. 309; अन्यादृशी रचना कस्यापि वलीमुखस्य Mv. 6 strange.

अन्येद्युः *ind.* [अन्य-एद्युस् P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other or following day; अन्येद्युरात्मानुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. —2 One day, once.

अन्येद्युष्क *a.* [अन्येद्युर्भवः, कन्] Occurring every day, daily, diurnal; अन्येद्युष्कमहोरात्रादेककालं प्रवर्तते Susr. —ष्कः A quotidian fever.

अन्योन्य *a.* [अन्य-कर्मव्यतिहारे द्वित्वं, पूर्वपदे सुञ्च] One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word

corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English; अन्योन्यं ताडयतः Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं ताडयति). Thus अन्यः may be regarded as the subject and अन्यं as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc. cases; अन्योन्यैराहताः संतः सस्वनु-भीमनिःस्वनाः Rām.; अन्योन्यस्य व्यति-लुनन्ति P. I. 3. 16 Sk. But there are several instances, especially when अन्योन्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its nominative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular compound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1. 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्यान्यभिचारः Ms. 9. 101; oft. in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; °शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42; so °कलह, °दर्शन, &c. —न्यं *ind.* Mutually. —न्यं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, the 'Reciprocal', in which two things do the same act to each other; अन्योन्यमुभयोरैक-क्रियायाः करणं मिथः । त्वया सा शोभते तन्वी तया त्वमपि शोभसे । रजन्या शोभते चंद्रश्चंद्रेणापि निशीथिनी S. D. 724. —Comp. —अध्यासः reciprocal attribution of identity (अन्योन्यतादात्म्यारोपः); जलव्योम्ना घटाकाशो यथा सर्वस्तिरोहितः । तथा जीवे च कूटस्थः सोन्योन्याध्यास उच्यते ॥ —अपहृत *a.* taken from one another, taken secretly. —अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभाव; it is reciprocal negation of identity, essence, or respective peculiarity, and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंबंधावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिकोऽन्योन्याभावः, as घटः पटो न भवति; it exists between two notions which have no property in common. —आश्रय *a.* mutually dependent. (-यः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, support, or connection; reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyāya). —उक्तिः *f.* conversation. —पक्षनयनं transposition of numbers from one side to another. —भेदः mutual dissension or enmity; so °कलह. —मिथुनं mutual union. —विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party). —वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another. —व्यतिकरः-संश्रयः reciprocal action

or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्यंग *a.* Ved. Spotless.

अन्या *a.* Not drying up.

अन्याय *a.* [ न. ब. ] Unjust, improper; °दंडः unjust punishment; °यः परदारपृच्छान्यवहारः S. 5. —यः 1 Any unjust or unlawful action; see न्याय; नरेष्वन्यायवर्तिषु Ms. 7. 16 acting unjustly, following evil courses; अन्यायेन unjustly, improperly; नापृष्टः कस्यचिद् ब्रूयान्न चान्यायेन पृच्छतः Ms. 2. 110. —2 Injustice, impropriety. —3 Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful. —2 Improper, unbecoming, indecorous. —3 Not authoritative.

अन्यून *a.* Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; °अधिक neither deficient nor superfluous. —Comp. —अंग *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्योकस् *a.* Not residing in one's own house (dwelling in another's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्वक्ष *a.* [अनुगतः अक्षं इन्द्रियं गतिसमा.] 1 Visible, perceptible. —2 Following, close on the heels of, immediately following. —क्षं *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after; आरोह त्वं... सीतां चारोपयान्वक्षं Rām. —2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly; Y. 3. 21.

अन्वक्षरसंधिः A kind of Vedic Sandhi, that of a vowel and consonant.

अन्वंच् *a.* [अनु-अंच्-क्लिप्; nom. अन्वंच् *m.*, अन्वक् *n.* अनूची *f.*] 1 Going after, following; तस्मादिमे अन्वंचो मासा यति Sat. Br.; त्वामन्वंचो वयं स्मसि Ait. Br. —2 Lying lengthwise, horizontal; अनूचि in the rear or behind, from behind; आगच्छतो नूचि गजस्य घंटयोः Si. 12. 34 (पृष्ठदेशे).

अन्वक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. —2 From behind; पिदधानमन्वगुपगम्य दृशौ Si. 9. 76. —3 Friendly disposed, favourably; अन्वग्भूत्वा, भावं, आस्ते becoming friendly disposed P. III. 4. 64 Sk. (अग्रतः पार्श्वतः पृष्ठतो वा नूकलो भूत्वा आस्ते; अन्वग्भूत्वा तिष्ठति=पृष्ठतो भूत्वा). —4 (with acc.) After; तां... अन्वग्ययौ मध्यमलोकपालः R. 2. 16 went after or followed her; तमन्वगिद्रप्रमुखाश्च देवाः Ku. 7. 71.

अन्वन् *a.* [अन्-वनिप्] Following.



**अन्वय** See under अन्वि.

**अन्वर्तितृ** *m.* Ved. An inviter.

**अन्वर्थ** *a.* [अनुगतः अर्थः] Having the meaning clear or intelligible, having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; hence, true to the sense, significant; तथैव सोमूहन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12; अन्वर्था तैर्वसुधरा Ki. 11. 64; Si. 12. 23; अन्वर्थ एवायमधुना प्रलापो वर्तते U. 3.; अन्वर्थतोपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोसि Mu. 5. 7 in the true sense of the word, properly so called. —**Comp.** —ग्रहणं literal acceptation of the meaning of a word (opp. to रूढ or conventional). —संज्ञा 1. an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning; e. g. भविष्यंती a name for 'future' is an अन्वर्थसंज्ञा compared with लट्, —2. a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

**अन्ववकिरणं** Scattering about successively.

**अन्ववचारः** Descending and following.

**अन्ववसर्गः** [सृज-घञ्] 1 Slackening, letting loose (opp. आयाम). —2 Permission to do as one likes (कामचारानुज्ञा), one of the senses of अपि P. I. 4. 96; see अपि. —3 Following one's own will.

**अन्ववसित** *a.* Connected with, bound or fastened to.

**अन्ववायः** A race, family, lineage; अन्ववायमवदातमाकृतिः Ki. 13. 37.

**अन्ववेक्षा** Regard, consideration.

**अन्वष्टका** [अनुगतोऽष्टका] The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्षे, i. e. पौष, माघ and फाल्गुन; पितृंश्चैवाष्टकास्वर्चन्त्रित्यमन्वष्टकासु च Ms. 4. 150.

**अन्वष्टक्यं** A Sraddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्वष्टका days.

**अन्वष्टमदिशं** *ind.* Towards the north-west direction.

**अन्वस्त** *a.* [fr. अस् to throw] Shot or hurled along, shot; interwoven (as in silk); chequered.

**अन्वहं** *ind.* Day after day, every day.

**अन्वाख्या** 2 P. To repeat in succession, enumerate.

**अन्वाख्यानं** 1 Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before. —2 Section, chapter.

**अन्वाचयः** [प्रधानस्य पश्चादन्यः आचीयते बोध्यते यत्र, चि-अच्] 1 Statement of a secondary (गौण) rite or action after the mention of a primary (प्रधान) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च; चात्वाचये समाहारे Ak.; अन्यतरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाचयः; as भो भिक्षामटं गां चानय where going out to beg is enjoined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see any) is tacked on to it as a secondary object. —2 Such an object itself.

**अन्वाचित** *a.* Secondary, inferior.

**अन्वाजे** *ind.* [अनु आजयत्यनेन, अनु-आजि-डे Tv.] (Used like उपाजे only with कृ) So as to assist or support the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलाधाने); optionally regarded as a preposition; °कृत्य or °कृत्वा supporting, assisting (a weak person); दुर्बलस्य बलमाधाय P. I. 4. 73 Sk.

**अन्वादिश** 6 P. To name or mention again; to mention or refer to in a subsequent place, employ again.

**अन्वादिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after or according to; employed again; **अन्वादिष्टः पुरुषः अनुपुरुषः** P. VI. 2. 190 Sk. —2 (Hence) Inferior, of secondary importance.

**अन्वादेशः** Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned; re-employment of the same word in a subsequent part of a sentence, or of the same thing to perform a subsequent operation; आदेशः कथनं अन्वादेशः अनुकथनं Kâsi. on P. II. 4. 32. (इदं and एतद् are said to assume the forms एने, एनौ, एनान् &c. in the sense of अन्वादेशः; किञ्चित्कार्यं विधातुमुपात्तस्य कार्यतरं विधातुं पुनरुपादानं अन्वादेशः; e. g. अनेन व्याकरणमधीतं एनं छंदोऽध्यापय; अनयोः पवित्रं कुलं एनयोः प्रभूतं स्वं Sk.).

**अन्वाधानं** [अग्निस्थापनस्य पश्चादाधानं] Putting on or deposing fuel on the sacred fires.

**अन्वाधिः** [अनु पश्चादाधीयते, धा-कि] (In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or

security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner; अर्थमार्गणकार्येषु अन्यस्मिन्वचनान्मम । दद्यास्त्वमिति यो दत्तः स इहान्वाधिरुच्यते ॥ —2 A second deposit. —3 [अनुगतः संततः आधिः] Constant anxiety, remorse, repentance, regret (after the committal of a bad act).

**अन्वाधेयं-यकं** A sort of स्त्रीधन or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives; विवाहात्परतो यच्च लब्धं भर्तृकुल-त्विष्या । अन्वाधेयं तु तद्व्यं लब्धं पितृ- (v. l. बंधु-)कुलात्तथा ॥ Kâty. quoted by Kull. on Ms. 9. 195; Y. 2. 144.

**अन्वाहित** = अन्वाधि q. v.

**अन्वाध्यः** A class of divinities.

**अन्वांत्र्य** *a.* Ved. Being in the entrails.

**अन्वायतन** *a.* Latitudinal. —*ind.* In the house.

**अन्वायत्त** *a.* Ved. In accordance with (अनुगत &c.); following after.

**अन्वायात्या** A deity invoked by the verb अन्वाया.

**अन्वारम्भ** 1 A. To begin, commence. —2 To touch; अंसेऽध्वर्युमन्वारभते Asval.; यदि मां संस्पृशेद्रामः सकृदन्वारभेत वा । धनं वा यौवराज्यं वा जीवेयमिति मे मतिः Râm.

**अन्वारब्ध** *p. p.* 1 Touched on the back or on any part of the body; विष्णोः कर्माणीति वाचयति रूपमन्वारब्धमिति Kâty. —2 That which has touched or on has been placed the body (as the hand). —3 Followed.

**अन्वारभ्य** *pot. p.* To be touched along with.

**अन्वारंभः, -भणं** Touching, contact, especially touching the यजमान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

**अन्वारंभणीया** An initiatory or preliminary ceremony.

**अन्वारुह** 1 P. To follow in ascending, especially the funeral pile; to ascend, climb, mount; अन्वारोहच सुग्रीवः (गिरिं) Râm.

**अन्वारोहणं** A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

**अन्वास** 2 A. 1 To be seated near



or round; सखायमन्वास्ते Mb.; to wait upon, serve, attend upon; सखीभ्यामन्वास्यते S. 3; अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56; to sit after one (acc. of person); तां अन्वास्य R. 2. 24. -2 To perform, as a religious ceremony; संध्यामन्वास्य पश्चिमां Rām.

**अन्वासनं** 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon, worship. -2 Taking a seat after another. -3 Regret, sorrow. -4 A place of industry, manufactory, work-shop &c. -5 An oily or cooling enema.

**अन्वासीन** *pres. p.* Sitting down after, seated along side of.

**अन्वाहार्यः** (also -र्य) -र्यकं [अनु मासि मासि आह्रियते, कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 A sacrificial gift or offering presented to the priests (Sāy. अन्वाहरति यज्ञसंबन्धिदोषजातं परिहरत्यनेन इत्यन्वाहार्यो नाम ऋत्विग्भ्यो देय ओदनः). -2 The monthly Śrāddha performed in honor of the manes on the day of new moon; पितॄणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 3. 123. -**Comp.** -पचनः the southern sacrificial fire used in the अन्वाहार्य sacrifice.

**अन्वाहिक** *a.* (की.) Daily, diurnal.

**अन्वाहित** =अन्वाधेय q. v.

**अन्वि** 2 P. [अनु-इ] 1 To follow, come or go after, succeed; गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वियात् Ms. 4. 154; एनां...प्रयता प्रातरन्वेतु R. 1. 90; शुनीमन्वेति श्वा Bh. 3. 18; attend, accompany, accrue to; कर्मफलं कर्तारमन्वेति. -2 (a) To follow (in grammar or construction); be connected or construed with; धातु-रादेशमन्वेति Mb. see अन्वय below. (b) To obey, conform to, be guided by; यश्चित्तमन्वेति परस्य Mb. -3 To seek; to fall to one's lot (Ved.).

**अन्वयः** [इ कर्तरि भावे वा अच्] 1 Going after, following; also, follower, retinue, attendants; का त्वमेकाकिनी भीरु निरन्वयजने वने Bk. 5. 66. -2 Association, connection, relation; गंधः कटुकान्वयः=कटुकान्वितः. -3 The natural order or connection of words in a sentence, construing, grammatical order or relation; पदानां परस्परकांक्षा योग्यता च, or शब्दानां परस्परमर्थानुगमनं; तात्पर्याख्यां वृत्तिमाहुः पदार्थान्वयबोधने S. D; logical connection of words, अत्र (in the ex. तिष्ठतु सर्पिः) सर्पिःशब्दस्य स्थितिक्रियायामन्वयः P. VIII. 3. 44 Sk; परस्परनिरपेक्षस्यानेकस्य एकस्मिन्नन्वयः समुच्चयः

P. II. 2. 29 Sk. -4 Drift, tenor, purport. -5 Race, family, lineage; रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12; 3. 27; 12. 33; अन्वयगुणः Mv. 4. 22 virtue of my race. -6 Descendants, posterity; ताभ्य ऋते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117; स° along with the family or descendants; Ms. 2. 168; Pt. 1. 27. -7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance; जन्माद्यस्य यतोऽन्वयादितरतः Bhāg. -8 Being seen (प्रत्यक्ष); स्यात्साहसं त्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म यत्कृतं । निरन्वयं भवेत्स्तेयं Ms. 8. 332. -9 (In Nyāya) Statement of the constant and invariable concomitance of the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेतुसाध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः). In the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमवत्त्वात् the relation यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः (wherever there is smoke there is fire) is called अन्वय or अन्वयव्याप्ति. अन्वय, in fact, corresponds to the universal A proposition of European logic 'All A is B.' The 'व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति' means an assertion of the concomitance of the absence of साध्य and the absence of हेतु (तदभावयोः हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्तिः) and corresponds to the converted A proposition 'All not-B is not-A'; or in Sanskrit यत्र यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोपि नास्ति; and a cause or हेतु is said to be connected with its effect by अन्वयव्यतिरेकव्याप्ति when both the affirmative and negative relations between the thing to be proved and the cause that proves can be equally asserted; such a Hetu alone makes the argument perfectly sound and incapable of refutation. This process of arriving at the Vyāpti or universal proposition corresponds to the methods of Agreement and Difference in Mill's Logic; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं Mu. 5. 10. -**Comp.** -आगत *a.* hereditary; Pt. 1, 3; त्वं वैरं Pt. 3. -ज्ञः a genealogist; अथ स्तुते बन्दिभिरन्वयज्ञैः R. 6. 8. -व्यतिरेक (°कौ or °कं) 1. positive and negative assertion; agreement and contrariety or difference; see above. -2 rule and exception. -व्याप्तिः *f.* affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

**अन्वयवत्** *a.* 1 Having a connection or consequence, following. -2 Belonging to a race or family; born of a

noble family, noble, high-born; सत्यपि अन्वयवाति अवरोधजने K. 7.

**अन्वयिन्** *a.* Connected as with a consequence.

**अन्वित** *p. p.* 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28. -2 Possessed of, having, possessing, endowed with; full of, seized or struck with, overpowered by; with instr. or in compound; कुलान्वितं कुकुलजा निंदन्ति Pt. 1. 415; धैर्यं, गुणं, वित्तं, विस्मयं struck with wonder; भयं, क्रोधं, लोभं &c. &c. -3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence). -4 Connected grammatically; वर्णाः पदे प्रयोगार्हानन्वितैर्कार्यबोधकाः S. D. 9. -5 Understood, reached by the mind. -**Comp.** -अर्थ *a.* having a meaning which is easily understood from the context. °वादः-अभिधानवादः a doctrine of the Mīmāṃsakas that words in a sentence convey meanings not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see अभिहितान्वयवादिन् under अभिधा and K. P. 2.

**अन्विति** *a.* Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation. -तिः *f.* 1 Following. -2 Food.

**अन्विषू** 6 P. To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get; अतः सिद्धिसमेताभ्यामुभाभ्यामन्वियेष सः R. 17. 47. (-4 P.) To seek, search, look out for &c.; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; अन्वेष्टव्यो यदसि भुवने भूतनाथः शरण्यः U. 2. 13; to inquire, investigate; किं वृथा तर्केण अन्विष्यते S. 5. -*Caus.* To seek, search &c; यामन्वेषयतां प्रयांति सततं सर्वे समाप्तिं गुणाः Bh. 3. 10.

**अन्विष्ट** *p. p.* Desired, sought, searched; यद्वायुरन्विष्टमृगैः किरातैः Ku. 1. 15.

**अन्वेषः**, -षणं-णा 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषामधुकर हताः S. 1. 24; न्यायं °णत्परो Pt. 3. 91; रंभ्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषां R. 12. 11; अस्थैवान्वेषणा वर्तते V. 2.

**अन्वेषक**, अन्वेषिन्, अन्वेष्टु *a.* Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c; पौरा अस्मदन्वेषिणः S. 1.; अनुपद्यन्वेष्टा P. V. 2. 90; अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7; R. 12. 54; H. 4. 102.



**अन्वीक्ष** 1 A. 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view. -2 To search, seek for, inquire into; reflect or meditate upon, think of.

**अन्वीक्षणं**, -क्षा 1 Search, seeking for; investigation. -2 Reflection; meditation.

**अन्वीत** = अन्वित q. v.

**अन्वीप** a. [ अनुगता आपो यत्र ] 1 Near the water, situated near water. -2 Attainable or friendly.

**अन्वृच** ind. Verse after verse.

**अप्** f. [ आप-क्विप्-इस्वश्च Un. 2. 58 ] (Declined in classical language only in pl.; आपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भ्यः अपां and अप्सु, but in singular and pl. in Veda) 1 Water (regarded in Ved. as sacred divinities, आपो देवीः); खानि चैव स्पृशेदद्भिः Ms. 2.60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप एव ससर्जदौ तासु बीजमवाहयत् Ms. 1. 8, S. 1. 1; but in Ms. 1. 78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिस् or तेजस् after मनस्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अग्निः, ज्योतिषश्च विकृताणां दापो रसगुणाः स्मृताः 1 अद्भ्यो गंधगुणा भूमिरित्येषा सृष्टिरादितः ॥ -2 Air, the intermediate region. -3 The star S virginis. For the changes of अप् at the end of comp. see P. V. 4. 74, VI. 3. 97-98. [cf. L. aqua, Gr. appos; Lith. uppe, Goth. ahva; Pers. ab; Zend ap; Old Germ. aha]. -Comp. -कृत्स्नं deep meditation by means of water. -चरः an aquatic animal. -पतिः 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuna. -2. the ocean. For other comps. see s. v.

**अपां** enters into several compounds; e. g. अपांसंवर्तः destruction of the world by water; अपांवत्सः 'calf of waters', N. of a star; अपानपात्, °नप्ता, °नम्रिय, °गर्भ, अपानपात्, अपोनपात् Ved. N. of Agni or fire as sprung from water; cf. Ms. 9.321; अपापतिः, निधिः -नाथः, अपपतिः lord of waters, the ocean; N. of Varuna; अपापित्तं, अपपित्तं fire.

**अप** ind. [ न पाति रक्षति पतनात् पा-ड Tv.] 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (a) Away, away from, denoting वियोग; अपयाति, अपनयति; (b) deterioration (विकृति); अपकरोति does wrongly or badly; (c) opposition, negation, contradiction (विपरीत); अपकर्षति, अपचिनोति; (d) direction or mention

or illustration (निदर्शन); अपादिशति; (e) exclusion (वर्जन); अपवह्, अपसृत्; (f) joy, merriment or laughter (आनन्द); अपहसति; (g) concealment or denial (चौर्य); अपलपति, अपवदते. -2 As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrihi comp. it has all the above senses; अपयानं, अपकर्म, अपपाठः; अपशब्दः a bad or corrupt word; °भी fearless; °कल्मष stainless; अपरागः discontent (opp. to अनुराग); °मेघोदयं वर्षे Ku. 6. 54 &c. In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt', 'wrong', 'unworthy' &c. It also means 'going downwards' as in अपानः. -3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (a) away from; यत्संग्रत्यप लोकेभ्यो लंकायां वसतिर्भयात् Rām; (b) without, on the outside of; अप हरेः संसारः Sk.; (c) with the exception of, excepting; अप त्रिगर्तेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also (P. II. 1. 12); °विष्णु संसारः Sk. without Vishnu; °त्रिगर्ते वृष्टो देवः excepting T. &c. It also implies negation, contradiction &c.; °कामं °शकं. The senses of this word as given by G. M. may be thus put in verse; वर्जने विकृतौ चौर्ये विपरीतवियोगयोः अपकृष्टे च निर्देशे हर्षे चापः प्रयुज्यते. [cf. L. ab; Gr. apo; Goth. af. Eng. of or off; Zend apa].

**अपकलंकः** A deep, indelible stain.

**अपकामः** Ved. Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness; absence of what is dear. -मं ind. Unwillingly, against one's will.

**अपकृ** 8 U. 1 To carry or bear away, remove; drag away, insult by dragging away; योऽपचक्रे वनात्सीतां Bk. 8. 20 bore forcibly away. -2 To hurt, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or injury to (usually with gen. of person); आपदि येनापकृतं Pt. 4. 16; Si. 14. 78; न किञ्चिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt. 1; किं तस्या मयापकृतं 4 what harm have I done to her? किं च राक्षसराजस्य रामेनापकृतं पुरा Rām.; sometimes with acc. or loc. also; अथ वा सैनिकाः केचिदपकर्तुं युधिष्ठिरं Mb.; किमिव बत नाप्यन्यपकृतं Bh. 3. 115; न परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकर्तुं मलिम्लुचा इव Si. 16. 52. -Caus. To harm, injure &c. **अपकरणं** 1 Acting improperly. -2

Doing wrong, injuring; ill-treating, offending.

**अपकर्तृ** a. 1 Injurious, doing harm or injury, offensive. -2 Hostile, inimical. -m. An enemy.

**अपकर्मन्** a. [ बहु. स. ] Of bad or degraded actions, corrupted, depraved. -n (°र्म) 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt); इत्तस्यानपकर्म च Ms. 8. 4. -2 An improper or unworthy act; evil doing, conduct, or course, any degrading or impure act. -3 Wickedness, violence, oppression. -4 Incompetence, laziness.

**अपकारः** 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong deed (opp. उपकार); स्वल्पेनाप्यपकारेण ब्राह्मण्यमिव दुष्यति Pt. 1. 66; उपकर्त्रोरिणा संधिर्न मित्रेणापकारिणा उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37; अपकारोऽप्युपकारायैव संवृत्तः &c. -2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt (अनिष्टचिन्ता). -3 Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity. -4 A mean or degraded action. -Comp. -अर्थिन् a. meaning to harm, malevolent, malicious. -गिर f. (-गीः), -शब्दः abusive words, menacing or insulting speech; भर्त्सनं त्वपकारगीः Ak.

**अपकारक**, -कारिन् a. Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious; Pt. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37. -कः, -री An evil-doer (opp. उपकारी), enemy; अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिर्बुध्यते H. 1; अन् °harmless, not harmful.

**अपकृत** p.p. 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or maliciously committed &c. -2 Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as funeral rites. -तं An injury, harm, offence.

**अपकृतिः** f., अपकृत्यं 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence. -2 Opposition, enmity. -3 A degrading or impure act.

**अपक्रिया** 1 Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed; चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु शत्रौ सांत्वमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; Ki. 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts).

**अपकृष** 1 P., 6 U. 1 (a) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, drag down, drag away, take or carry off, take or draw out, extract; आनायिभिस्तामपकृष्टनक्रां R. 16. 55 drawn out; दंताग्रभिन्नमपकृष्य निरीक्षते



च Rs. 4. 14 pulling off or back. (b) To take or carry away, remove; धैर्यं शोकोऽपकर्षति Rām.; किंत्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1. 8, Mv. 4. 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action; क्षात्रं तेजोपकर्षति Mv. 1. 32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit; अपकर्षेदेवं यावत्पंचदश Susr. -3 To bend (as a bow); धनुःश्रेष्ठमपकृष्य Mb. -4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from, lessen the value of, disparage; पीडयन् भृत्यवर्गं हि आत्मानमपकर्षति Mb. -5 To bring or draw backwards; anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्रिमसूत्रस्थं सर्वत्रग्रहणमिहापकृष्यते P. IV. 1. 17 Com. —Caus. To remove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from; काव्यस्यात्मभूतं रसमपकर्षयंतः काव्यस्यापकर्षकाः (दोषाः) उच्यन्ते S. D. 1.

अपकर्षः 1 (a) Drawing off or down; diminution, decrease, reduction; मेदोऽपकर्षात् Dk. 160; loss, decay, decline, destruction; तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration, inferiority; उत्कर्षापकर्षविहीनो मध्यः Sk. (b) Dishonour, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses); तपोबीजप्रभावैस्तु ते गच्छन्ति युगे युगे । उत्कर्षं चापकर्षं च मनुष्येष्विव जन्मतः ॥ Ms. 10. 42; मूल्योत्कर्षं rise and fall in price, increase and decrease. -2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a Srāddha. -3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or Mimāṃsā &c.). -Comp. -समः a sort of fallacy; e. g. sound has not the quality of shape, as a jar, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक a. 1 Drawing or taking off or down, removing. -2 Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषास्तस्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षण a. Taking or drawing away, removing, diminishing (opp. वर्धक); न चास्ति सदृशं तेन किञ्चित्स्थौल्यापकर्षणं Susr. -णं 1 Removing, taking away; drawing away or down, depriving (one) of, drawing out, extracting. -2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction. -3 Super-seding. -4 Denying; abolishing.

अपकृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn or taken away, removed; अपकृष्टश्चाणक्याच-

द्रुगुप्तः Mu. 4 severed, alienated, estranged, cut off; so नृपोपकृष्टः सचिवात् 4. 14; extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c. -2 Drawn or attracted by; सर्वं वैवापकृष्टं मन्यते युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 5, dependent on, or the work of, Fate. -3 Low, vile, base, inferior, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्दर्शनानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10; पतिं हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वमुत्कृष्टं या निषेवते Ms. 5. 163; 8. 281; 9. 24; सहापकृष्टैर्महतां न संगतं Ki. 14. 22. -ष्टः A crow. -Comp. -चेतन a. mentally debased or corrupted, low-minded. -जाति a. of a low tribe or origin.

अपकृ 6. P. To scatter, spout out (water); अपक्रिरति कुसुमं; गजोऽपक्रिरति Sk. -2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c.) through joy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कृ A, in this sense अपाच-तुष्पाच्छकुनिष्वालेखने सुट् P. VI. 1. 142) अपस्क्रिरते वृषो हृष्टः, कुक्कुटो भक्षार्थी, श्वा आश्रयार्थी च Sk; शृगैरपस्कीर्णमहत्तदीभुवां Si. 12. 74 scratched; छायापस्क्रिरमाणविष्किर &c. U. 2. 9.

अपक्रिरण Scattering about &c.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्तिः f. 1 Unripeness, immaturity. -2 Indigestion.

अपक्व a. Unripe, immature, undigested (as food); uncooked, raw.

अपक्रम 1 P. 1 To go away, run away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, retreat, retire (from); नगरादपक्रांतः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपक्रामन्नुपेक्षितः 3 while escaping. -2 To glide away, pass away, (as time). -3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, escape, retreat. -2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; विक्षिपत्येष विक्षेपं चंद्रादीनामपक्रमात् Sūrya S. -3 Gliding or passing away (of time). -a. [अपगतः क्रमो यस्मात्] 1 Without order -2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, -क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रमिन् a. Going forth or away; not going fast, true.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष a. 1 Without wings or the power of flight. -2 Not belonging to

the same side or party. -3 Having no adherents or friends. -4 Opposed to, adverse. -Comp. -पातः impartiality. -पातिन् a. impartial.

अपक्षि 1. 5. 9. P. To bring to an end, destroy, annihilate. -pass. To decline, decay, waste away; wane (as the moon).

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षीण p. p. Declined, wasted, waned.

अपक्षिप् 6 P. To throw away or down, take away, remove.

अपक्षेपः, -क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. -2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaisesika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगंडः One who has attained his majority; see अपोगंड.

अपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, depart; pass away, elapse (as time); K. 73; तन्मुखाच्छायापगता H. 3; संपदो नापगच्छन्ति Pt. 3. 8. -2 To fall off or down; go away, vanish, disappear.

अपग a. Going, turning away. -गा A river (wrongly for आपगा).

अपगत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote; oft. as first member of comp. in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of'; °अन्यव्यापाराः K. 43 having no other duties; °मत्सर 45; 47, 157, 164, 207, 211; °निमेषेण चक्षुषा 154 devoid of twinkling or winking; °मले मनसि 102. -2 Dead, deceased.

अपगमः, -मनं 1 Going away or off, departure, separation; समागमाः सापगमाः H. 4. 65. -2 Falling off, going away, removal, disappearance; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति ॥ Pt. 1. 283; त्वत्संरोधापगगविशद्वैश्वंरपादैः Me. 70; पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7; lapse, passing away; कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 66, 193. -3 Death, decease.

अपगतिः f. A bad fate (going to hell &c.); येन चापगतिर्भवेत् Pt. 2. 108.

अपगरः [अप-निंदार्थे गृ भावे अप्] 1 Censure, reviling (निंदा); अभिगरापगसौ Kāty. -2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगर्जित a. Thunderless (as a cloud).

अपगोपुर a. Deprived of its gateways (as a town).



**अपगल्भ** *a.* Ved. 1 Wanting in boldness, abortive. -2 Being on the side, lateral. -3 Separated from the oldest by one.

**अपगुणः** A demerit, fault; Si. 15. 32.

**अपगुर्** 6 A. 1 To disapprove, reject. -2 To threaten, menace; revile, censure, reproach, rail at. -3 To deprive of.

**अपगारं-गोरं** *ind.* Having raised or lifted up; अस्यपगोरं-गारं शुध्यते P. VI. 1. 53 Sk. lifting their swords.

**अपगुह** 1 U. To hide, conceal.

**अपगोहः** Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment.

**अपघनः** [अपहन्यते संहत्य कर्म कृत्वा वियुज्यते, हन्-अप्-घनादेशः P. III 3.77]. A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघनोऽङ्गम् III. 3. 81; अङ्गं शरीरावयवः स च न सर्वं किं तु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहुः Sk. and Kâsikâ); but it is also used in the sense of 'the body'; लैहोद्धनघनस्कंधा ललितापघनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself). -*a.* Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless.

**अपघातः** 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing. -2 Killing. -3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

**अपघातिन्** *a.* Killing, murdering.

**अपचः** [पक्षुमशक्तः Sk.] 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. -2 A bad cook, a term of abuse (आक्रोशे); अपचो जाल्मः P. VI. 2. 157-8 Sk.

**अपचर्** 1 P. 1 To depart. -2 To go astray, transgress; offend, commit a fault, act wrongly; यो यस्तेषामपचरेत्तमाचक्षीत वै द्विजः Mb.; तदङ्गनास्वपाचरन्नैर्द्रः Dk. 162 outraged.

**अपचरित** *p. p.* Gone away, departed; deceased. -तं A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आहोस्वित्प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टम्भितो वीरुधां S. 5. 9.

**अपचारः** 1 Departure; death; सिंहघोषश्च कांतकापचारं निर्भिद्य Dk. 72. -2 Want, absence. -3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; शिष्यो गुराविव कृतप्रथमापचारः Mv. 4. 20; न राजापचारमंतरेण U. 2 (v. 1. for अपराधं); राजन्प्रजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. -4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury, Ve. 4. 10. -5

A defect, flaw, failure, deficiency; नापचारमगमन् कचिच्छ्रियाः Si. 14. 32; mistake, omission (to do a thing) (लोप); महाध्वरे विध्यपचारदोषः Ki. 16. 48. -6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपथ्य); कृतापचारोपि परैरनाविष्कृतविक्रियः। असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा || Si. 2. 84 (where अ° also means hurt or injury).

**अपचारिन्** *a.* Offending, doing wrong; wicked, bad; भार्यापचारिणी Ms. 8. 317 a faithless wife.

**अपचाय** 1 A. 1 To fear. -2 To respect, honour, worship.

**अपचायित** *a.* Feared, honoured.

**अपचि** 3 P. 1 To honour, respect. -2 To invite respectfully. -3 (5 U.) To gather, collect. -*pass.* 1 To be reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं S. 2.9 reduced in bulk, emaciated, lean; to wane, decline, diminish, grow less; राजहंस तव सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. -2 To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with abl.); प्रकृतिः सूयते तद्दानं त्याज्यापचीयते Mb.

**अपचयः** 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also.); कफापचयः Dk. 160; तेनास्यापचयं यांति व्याधेर्मूलान्यशेषतः Susr.; H. 3. 130; defeat Mv. 2. 13. -2 Loss, privation, failure, defect; H. 3. 133. -3 N. of several planetary mansions.

**अपचित** *p. p.* 1 Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c.; emaciated, thin, lean. -2 Honoured, respected, saluted -तं Honouring.

**अपचितिः** *f.* (P. VII. 2. 30 Vart.) 1 Loss, decay, decline, destruction. -2 Expense. -3 Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin. -4 Exclusion. -5 Punishing. -6 N. of a daughter of Marichi. -7 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विहितापचितिर्महीभृता Si. 16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17; 15. 34; K. 324; Ki. 6. 46; 11. 9.

**अपचित्** *f.* A noxious flying insect; that which causes decay.

**अपची** [अपकृष्टं पच्यते असौ, पच कर्मकर्तरि अच् गौरा° ङीष्] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

**अपच्छत्र** *a.* Without a parasol or umbrella.

**अपच्छाय** *a.* [अपगता छाया यस्मात्] 1 Shadowless. -2 Having a bad or unlucky shadow. -3 Devoid of brightness, dim. -यः One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; cf. N. 14. 21; श्रियं भजंतां क्रियदस्य देवाश्छाया नलस्यास्ति तथापि नैषाम्। इतीरयंतीव तथा निरैक्षि सा (छाया) नैषधे नन्दिशेषु तेषु || -या An unlucky shadow, apparition, phantom.

**अपच्छेदः-दनं** 1 Cutting off or away. -2 Loss. -3 Interruption.

**अपच्यु** 1 A. 1 To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert. -2 To perish, die.

**अपच्यवः** Going or coming out (निर्गम); Rv. 1. 28. 3.

**अपच्युत** *p. p.* Fallen off; departed, perished; melted away.

**अपजातः** A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मातृतुल्यगुणो जातस्त्वनुजातः पितुः समः। अतिजातोधिकस्तस्मादपजातोऽधमाधमः ||

**अपजर्गुराण** *a.* (अपगृ-यङ्लुक् चानश्) Ved. Accustomed to take off or remove the covering &c. (आच्छादनादिमोचनशील) Rv. 5. 29. 4.

**अपजि** 1 P. To defeat, conquer; turn off or away, avert, ward or keep off; येन मृत्युमपजयति Sat. Br.

**अपजयः** Defeat, overthrow.

**अपज्ञा** 9 A. To deny, disown, repudiate, dissemble, conceal; शतमपजानीति P. I. 3. 44 Sk. (अपलपति); आत्मानमपजानानः शशमात्रोऽनयद्दिनं Bk. 8. 26 concealing himself.

**अपज्ञानं** Denying, concealing.

**अपंचीकृतं** A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पंच) gross elements; the five subtle elements; पंचप्राणमनोबुद्धिदेशेन्द्रियसमन्वितं अपंचीकृतभूतोत्थं सूक्ष्माङ्गं भोगसाधनम् || Vedānta. P.

**अपटांतर** *a.* 1 Not separated (by a curtain or screen). -2 Adjoining, contiguous (= अपदांतर).

**अपटी** [अल्पः पटः पटी, न. त.] 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or *kanāt* surrounding a tent. -2 A curtain. -**Comp.** -क्षेपः (अपटक्षेपः) tossing aside the curtain; °क्षेपेण (= अकस्मात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain', frequently occurring as a stage-direction and denoting preci-



pitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction ततः प्रविशति &c.

**अपटु** *a.* 1 Not clever or skilful, slow, dull awkward, uncouth. -2 Ineloquent (as a speaker). -3 Sick.

**अपठ** *a.* Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader; cf. अपच.

**अपंडित** *a.* Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विभूषणं मौनमपंडितानाम् Bh. 2. 7. -2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

**अपण्य** *a.* Not saleable (the Smritis name several things which ought not to be sold by particular persons and on particular occasions); जीविकार्थं चापण्ये P. V. 3. 99.

**अपतंत्रकः** [अपगतं तंत्रं भिषजामधीनता यत्र कप् Tv.] A kind of वातरोग, spasmodic contraction of the body or stomach.

**अपतानकः** [अपक्रम्य अंतरांतरा तनुते तन् कर्तरि ण्वुल्] Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits; सौपतानकसंज्ञो यः पातयत्यंतरांतरा Susr.

**अपतानकिन्** *a.* Affected with spasmodic contraction.

**अपति, तिक** *a.* Without a master; without a husband, unmarried. -तिः Ved. Not a master or husband.

**अपत्नी** Unmarried, without a husband.

**अपत्नीक** *a.* 1 Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead). -2 To be performed without the company of a wife; अपत्नीकः पितृयज्ञः Káty.

**अपतीर्थ** A bad Tirtha or place of pilgrimage.

**अपतृप्** 10 P. To cause to fast or starve.

**अपतर्पणं** 1 Fasting (in sickness). -2 Absence of satisfaction.

**अपत्यं** [न पतंति पितरोऽनेन, पत् बाहुकरणे यत्, न. त.; some derive it from अप, the termination त्य being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य, sprung from a stock; Yáska gives two etymologies: अपत्यं कस्मात् अपततं भवति पितुः सकाशादेत्यथगिव ततं भवति, अनेन जातेन सता पिता नरके न पततीति वा] Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male

or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; अपत्यं पौत्रप्रभृति गोत्रं P. IV. 1. 162; अपत्यैरिव नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्मृगैः R. 1. 50. (Bhavabhūti calls an *apatya* 'a knot for tying parents together' अन्योन्यसंश्लेषणं पित्रोः; अंतःकरणतत्त्वस्य दंपत्योः स्नेहसंश्रयात् । आनंदप्रथिरेकोयमपत्यमिति बध्यते ॥ U. 3. 17). -2 A patronymic affix; स्त्रीपुंसयोरपत्यांताः Ak.; °अधिकारप्रकरणं Sk. -Comp. -काम *a.* desirous of progeny. -जीवः N. of a plant. -द *a.* giving offspring (as a Mantra &c.). (-दा) N. of a plant (गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष). -पथः the vulva. -प्रत्ययः a patronymic affix. -विक्रयिन् *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. -शत्रुः [अपत्यं शत्रुर्गर्भभेदेन नाशकं यस्याः सा] 1. 'having the child for its enemy', a crab (said to die in producing young). -2. a serpent. -साञ्च *a.* Ved. accompanied with offspring.

**अपत्र** *a.* Leafless, without wings &c. -त्रः 1 The shoot of bamboo; a sprout in general (तदवस्थायां तयोः पत्रशून्यतयोत्पत्तेस्तथात्वं). -2 A tree the leaves of which have fallen off. -3 A bird without wings.

**अपत्रप्** 1 A. To be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through shame; (with instr. of person or thing); येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb; य आत्मनापत्रपते भृशं नरः स सर्वलोकस्य गुरुर्भवत्युत *ibid*; तस्माद्वलैरपत्रपे Bk. 14. 84 turned away from with shame.

**अपत्रप** *a.* Shameless, impudent. -पा-पणं 1 Shame, bashfulness. -2 Embarrassment.

**अपत्रपिष्णु** *a.* [अपत्रप्-इष्णुच्] Bashful; Si. 8. 46.

**अपत्रस्त** *p.p.* Afraid of, deterred from; तरंगापत्रस्तः (slightly) afraid of waves; P. II. 1. 38 Sk.

**अपथ** *a.* [नास्ति पंथा यत्र] Pathless, roadless; °थो देशः, °था नगरी &c. -थं, -थः (also अपंथाः P. V. 4. 72, II. 4. 30) 1 Not a way, absence of a way or road, pathless state; a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) irregularity, deviation, a moral irregularity or deviation, a wrong road, bad or evil course; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74; 17. 54; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10

follows evil ways; कारितस्त्वमपथे पदमया Ki. 13. 45, 64. -2 Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions). -3 The vulva. -था N. of several plants. -थं *ind.* By or in the wrong way, astray; अपथं वर्तते Sk. -Comp. -गामिन् *a.* pursuing evil courses; heretical. -प्रपन्न *a.* taking to evil ways (as man); spent or used out of place, misapplied, mispent (as money &c.); H. 3. 123.

**अपथ्य** *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; अकार्यं कार्यसंकाशमपथ्यं पथ्यसंमितं Rām. -2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); संतापयन्ति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; भवति पुरुषस्य व्याधिर्मरणं सेविते अपथ्ये, राजापथ्ये पुनः सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति Mu. 6. -3 Bad, unlucky. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* an offender; एवमपथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा; राज °री क्षणकः; अनुभव राजापथ्यकारित्वस्य फलं Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

**अपद्** -पाद् *a.* (पदी *f*) [न पयते ज्ञायते. पद्-क्लिप्-न. त.] 1 Incomprehensible, unknowable. -2 Having no feet, footless.

**अपद** *a.* 1 Footless. -2 Having no office or post. -दः A reptile. -दं 1 No place or abode. -2 A wrong or bad place or abode; wrong timer चिरमपदे शंकितोऽस्मि M. 1 my doubts were out of place, ill-founded; प्रेम पश्यति भयान्यपदेपि Ki. 9. 70 unreasonably. -3 A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected word. -4 Ether. -Comp. -अंतर *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-रं) proximity, contiguity. -रुहा, -रोहिणी N. of a parasitical plant.

**अपदक्षिणं** *ind.* To the left side.

**अपदम** *a.* 1 Without self-restraint. -2 Of wavering fortune.

**अपदव** *a.* Free from forest fire.

**अपदश** *a.* Far from ten.

**अपदानं** -दानकं [अपदायति परिशुध्यति येन कर्मणा, दै करणे ल्युट्] 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life; (परिशुद्धाचरणं). -2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदानं q. v.). -3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

**अपदार्थः** 1 Nothing, non-entity. -2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; अपदार्थोऽपि वाक्यार्थः समुद्भवति K. P. 2.



**अपदिश** 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show; तदागतित्वेनाहमपदेयः Dk. 60; assign, allot. -2 To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate; announce, say, tell; inform against, accuse; अपदिश्यापदेयं च Ms. 8. 54. -3 To feign, pretend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse; मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54; शिरःशूलस्पर्शनमपदिशन् Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse. -4 To refer to, have reference to; रहसि भर्त्रा मद्गोत्रापदिष्टा Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of.

**अपदेशः** 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश); pointing out, mentioning the name of; नैष न्यायो यद्वातुरपदेशः Dk. 60; हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyāya S.; दीक्षाया अपदेशात् Kāty. -2 (a) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse; contrivance; केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः S. 2; रक्षापदेशान्मुनिहोमधेनोः R. 2. 8; व्रतापदेशोऽङ्घ्रितगर्ववृत्तिना V. 3. 12. (b) Guise, disguise, form; विकटदुष्टश्चापदापदेशकालगोचरं गता Māl. 7; मंत्रिपदापदेशं यौवराज्यं Dk. 101. -3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikas). -4 A butt, mark (लक्ष्य). -5 A place, quarter. -6 Refusal, rejection. -7 Fame, reputation. -8 Deceit. -9 (अपकृष्टो देशः) A bad or wrong place.

**अपदेशिन्** a. Pretending to be, assuming the appearance of (in comp.)

**अपदेय** pot. p. 1 To be feigned, adduced &c. -2 Being in a wrong place.

**अपदिशं** ind. Half a point between two regions of the compass (दिशयोर्मध्ये), in an intermediate region.

**अपदेवता** A goblin, evil spirit.

**अपद्रव्यं** A bad thing.

**अपद्वारं** A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door; अपद्वारैर्वीक्षते निर्ययासुः Susr.

**अपधा** Ved. Shutting up, hiding (वारणार्थं निरोधः).

**अपधात्रु** 1 P. To prevaricate.

**अपधावनं** Prevarication.

**अपधूम** a. Free from smoke; °त्व R. 10. 74.

**अपध्ये** 1 P. To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, curse mentally;

**अपध्याता च विप्रेण न्यपतद्धरणतिले** Mb. **अपध्यानं** Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally; तदपध्यानात् पिशाचतामुपगतं K. 29.

**अपध्वंस** 1 A (rarely P.) 1 To pack off, clear out; अपध्वंसेति बहुशो वदन् क्रोधसमन्वितः Hariv. -2 To abuse, revile, scold; न चाप्यन्यमपध्वंसेत्कदाचित्कोपसंयुतः Mb. -Caus. To free from dust; blow away (as dust &c.).

**अपध्वंसः** 1 Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. -2 Concealment. -Comp. -जः, -जा a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms. 10. 41, 46.

**अपध्वंसिन्** a. Destroying, removing; सवैनसामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिष्वधमर्षणं Ak.

**अपध्वस्त** p. p. 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disdained. -2 Pounded badly or imperfectly (अवचूर्णित). -3 Abandoned. -स्तः A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue; मूर्ख अपध्वस्तोसि Mk. 8.

**अपध्वांत** a. Sounding wrongly. -तं A wrong or harsh sound.

**अपनस** a. Without a nose; असि कौक्षेयमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुखं Bk.

**अपनामन्** Having a bad name. -न (-म) A bad name.

**अपनी** 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, carry or lead off; cause to retire; तमप्यपनयेत् Ms. 3. 242. -2 (a) To remove (in all senses), destroy, take away; आर्तानां भयमपनेनुमात्तधन्वा S. 6. 26; शत्रूनपनेष्यामि Bk. 16. 30; so वृष्णां, भयं, भ्रमं, दोषं, संशयं, &c. (b) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off; रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24. -3 To extract, take or draw out from (dart, oil &c.); अपनीताशेषशल्यं Dk. 31; दिष्ट्या शल्यं मे हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. -4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.); अपनीताशेषराजचिह्ना K. 206; एषां बंधनान्यपनय H. 1; चरणान्निगडमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयन्तु भवत्यो मृगयावेषं S. 2; R. 4. 64. -5 To deny; नैतन्मया निर्दिष्टमित्यपनयति Kull. on Ms. 8. 53. -6 To except, exclude from a rule.

**अपनयः** 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion); स्वमतात्प्रच्यावनमपनयो निग्रहः P. VIII. 2. 94 Com. -2 A bad policy or con-

duct. -3 Injury, offence (अपकार); ततः सपत्नापनयस्मरणानुशयस्फुरा Si. 2. 14.

**अपनयनं** 1 Taking away, removing, extracting &c.; ण्डस्वेद° Me. 26; नातिश्रमापनयनाय S. 5. 6. -2 Healing, destroying, curing (disease &c.); रोगाच्चापनयने P. V. 4. 49. -3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation. -4 Subtraction, deduction.

**अपनीत** p. p. 1 Taken away; removed, pulled off &c. -2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory; तत्त्वधर्मापनीतस्य दृश्यते कर्मणः फलं Rām. -3 Badly done or executed, spoiled; अपनीतं सुनीतेन योऽर्थं प्रत्यानिनीषते Mb. -4 Paid off, discharged. -तं Bad conduct.

**अपनुद्** 6 P. To remove, take or drive away, destroy; नारीणामपनुदुर्न देहखेदान् Bk. 10. 13; न हि प्रपद्यामि ममापनुद्यात् यच्छोकं Bg. 2. 8 expiate, atone for (as sin).

**अपनुत्तिः** f, नोदः-नोदनं Removing, taking away, removal, destroying, driving away; expiation, atonement (as of a sin); पापानामपनुत्तये Ms. 11. 210, 140, 93; Y. 3. 306; गुरुतल्प° Ms. 11. 107; ब्रह्महत्यापनोदाय 11. 76; कृच्छ्रोयं सर्वपापानोदनः 11. 216, 253, 261.

**अपन्न** a. Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

**अपपयस्** a. Waterless, dry; Ki. 5. 12.

**अपपाठः** A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; द्वादशापपाठा अस्य जाताः P. IV. 4 64 Sk.

**अपपात्र** a. 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels; using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat); अपपात्राश्च कर्तव्याः Ms. 10. 51. -2 Of low caste.

**अपपात्रितः** [पात्रभोजनात् बाहिष्कृतः] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

**अपपाद** a. Having bad feet; °त्र having no shoe, shoeless.

**अपपानं** A bad drink.

**अपपित्वं** Ved. Separation.

**अपपूत** a. Having badly formed hips. -तौ Badly formed hips; P. VI. 2. 187.



**अपप्रजाता** A female that has suffered a miscarriage.

**अपप्रदानं** A bribe.

**अपप्रोषितं** Ved. Fault or evil caused by wrong departure (प्रवासदोषः)

**अपवर्हिस्** a. Not having the use of *Barhis* (वर्हिर्मिराहितः)

**अपबाहुकः** A bad arm; stiffness in the arm.

**अपभय** a. Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुरंदरं पुनर्वाभवे तुरगस्य रक्षिता R. 3. 51.

**अपभरणी** The last asterism.

**अपभर्तु** a. Ved. Taking away, destroying.

**अपभाष** 1 A. To abuse, revile, defame, libel; न केवलं यो महतोपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5. 83.

**अपभाषणं** Reviling, defamation, libel, calumny, vituperation.

**अपभू** 1 P. To be away, be absent.

**अपभूतिः** f. Defeat, damage.

**अपभ्रंश** 1 A. To fall away or off. —Caus. To dismiss, discharge; अपभ्रंशितोऽधिकारात् चाणक्यहतकः Mu. 4.

**अपभ्रंशः** 1 Falling down or away, a fall; अत्यारुर्भिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4 v. 1. ending in a (precipitate) fall.—2 A corrupted word, corruption; घर is an अपभ्रंश or corruption of गृह; (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपशब्द.—3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prākṛita dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in kāvya); (in Śāstras) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिगिरः काव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्मृताः । शास्त्रेषु संस्कृतादन्यदपभ्रंशतयोदितम् ॥ Kāv. 1.

**अपभ्रष्ट** p. p. Fallen away, corrupted (as a dialect).

**अपम** a. [अपकृष्टं मीयते, मा बाहु° क] Ved. The most distant or remote, the last, lowest in caste, most degraded (जात्यातिनिकृष्ट).—मः (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic; परिसरतां गगनसदां चलनं किञ्चिद्भेदपमः Sid. Sir. Comp.—ज्या the line of the ecliptic; see क्रांतिज्या. —मंडलं, वृत्तं the ecliptic.

**अपमर्दः** What is swept away,

dust, dirt; हयहस्तिकरीषाभ्यामपमर्दः कृतो महान् Rām.

**अपमर्शः** Touching, grazing.

**अपमन्** Caus. To disrespect, dishonour, despise.

**अपमानः** Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; despising, slighting, contempt; लभते बुद्धयवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63; समुद्रेण मम भृत्यस्यांडान्यपहत्य मेऽपमानस्थानं कृतं Pt. 1.

**अपमानिन्** a. Dishonouring, disrespecting, slighting.

**अपमार्गः** 1 A by-path, side way; a bad way.—2 Shampooing, rubbing &c. of the body (अंगपरिमार्जनं) Si. 9. 36.

**अपमित्य** Ved. To be thrown away. —त्यं, —त्यकं Debt.

**अपमुख** a. 1 Having the face averted.—2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking.—खं ind. Without the face.

**अपमूर्धन्** a. Headless; °कलेवरं Ak.

**अपमृज्** 2 P., 10 P. To wipe off, efface, blot or wipe out, remove.

**अपमार्जनं** 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying.—2 Shaving, paring.—3 Chips.

**अपमृत्युः** [अपकृष्टो दुष्टहेतुजन्यत्वेन मृत्युः] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death; भर्तृसक्तोऽपमृत्युस्तस्य संचरति Pt. 4.—2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

**अपमृषित** a. 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a वाक्य or speech.—2 Unbearable, not borne or liked (असौढ, अतितिक्षित); विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपमृषितमच्युतार्चनं । यस्य &c. Si. 15. 46 (for the formation of the word see Malli.).

**अपयशस्** n. (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना Bh. 2. 55.

**अपया** 2 P. To depart, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off or away, disappear; अपयातमेव हि विमानमंडलैः U. 6. 4; शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्सु वर्धतामपयाति किं H. 4. 82.

**अपयानं** Going away, departure, retreat, flight, escape.

**अपर** a. (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Having nothing higher or superior, unrivalled, matchless; without a rival or second (नास्ति परो

यस्मात्); स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; cf. अनुत्तम, अनुत्तर.—2 [न पृणाति संतोषयति पृ-अच्] (a) Another, other (used as adj. or subst.). (b) More, additional; Ms. 11. 5. (c) Second, another Pt. 4. 37; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kesava. (d) Different; other; अन्ये कृतयुगे धर्मास्त्रेतायां द्वापरेऽपरे Ms. 1. 85; Ks. 26. 235; Pt. 4. 6 (with gen). (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम); परितोऽप्यपरः सुसंब्रूतिः Si. 16. 23.—3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व); यदि स्वाश्वापराश्चैव विदेरन् योषितो द्विजाः Ms. 9. 85 of another caste.—4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; पूर्वोऽध्यां जपंस्तिष्ठेत्स्वकाले चापरां चिरं Ms. 4. 93; रात्रेऽपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpuruṣa comp. meaning 'the hind part,' 'latter part or half'; °पक्षः the latter half of a month; °हेमन्तः latter half of winter; °कायः hind part of the body &c.; °वर्षा °शरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c.—5 Following, the next.—6 Western; पयसि प्रपित्सुरपरां बुनिधेः Si. 9. 1, Ku. 1. 1; Mu. 4. 21.—7 Inferior, lower (निकृष्टः); अपरेयमितस्त्वन्यां प्रकृतिं विद्धि मे परां Bg. 7. 5.—8 (In Nyāya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kinds of सामान्य, see Bhāṣhā P. 8. (परं=अधिकवृत्ति higher, अपरं=न्यूनवृत्ति lower, or अधिकदेशवृत्ति त्वं परं, अल्पदेशवृत्ति त्वं अपरं Mukṭā.—9 Distant; opposite. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60; when used in pl. it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its correlatives are एके, केचित्-काश्चित् &c., अपरे, अन्ये; केचिद्रक्तपदीकृताश्च जाटिलाः कापालिकाश्चापरे Pt. 4. 34; एके समूहवलेरेणुसंहति शिरोभिराज्ञामपरे महीभृतः Si. 12. 45 some-others; शाखिनः केचिदध्यष्टुर्न्यमांक्षुरपरं बुधौ । अन्ये त्वलंघिषुः शैलान् गुहास्कन्ये न्येलषत ॥ केचिदासिषत स्तब्धा भयात्केचिदधूर्णिषुः । उदतारिषुरंभोधि वानराः सेतुनापरे Bk. 15. 31.—33.—रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant; बद्धापराणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत् Si. 5. 48 (Malli. चरमपादाग्राणि).—2 An enemy (न पृणाति संतोषयति).—रा



1 Western direction, the west. -2 The hind part of an elephant. -3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 *Angas*. -4 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 5- Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. -री Ved. The future, future times; उतापरीभ्यो मधवा विजिग्ये Rv. 1. 32.13. -र 1 The future, any thing to be done in future (कार्य); तदेतद्ब्रह्मापूर्वमपरमनंतं Bri. Ar. Up. (नास्ति अपरं कार्यं यस्य). -2 The hind quarter of an elephant. -र *adv.* Again, moreover, in future, for the future; अपरं moreover; अपरेण behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.). [cf. Goth. *afar*; Germ. *aber*, as in *aberglauben*]. -Comp. -अग्नि (अग्नी dual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and गार्हपत्य). -2. the last fire i. e. used at the funeral ceremony (°ग्निः). -अंग one of the 8 divisions of गुणीभूतव्यंग्य (the second kind of काव्य) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यंग्य or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; अगूढमपरस्यांगं; अपरस्य रसोद्वर्चस्य वा (वाक्यार्थभूतस्य) अंगं रसादि अनुरणनरूपं वा; e. g. अयं सरसनोत्कर्षी पीनस्तनविमर्दनः । नाभ्यूरुजघनस्पर्शी नीविविस्त्रसनः करः, where शृंगार is subordinate to करुण. -अंत *a.* living at the western borders. (-तः) 1. the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore. -2. (pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western-borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरांतजयोद्यतैः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53 western people. -3. the kings of this country. -4. death, °ज्ञानं anticipation of one's end. -5. the hind foot of an elephant; सुदुचलदपरांतोदीरितांदूनिनादं Si. 11. 7; 18. 32. -अंतकः 1. =°अंतः pl. -2. N. of a song; Y. 3. 113; °अंतिका N. of a metre consisting of 64 mātṛās. -अपराः, -रे, -राणि another and another, several, various. -अर्ध the latter or second half. -अह्नः [fr. अहन् changed to अह्न, P. II. 4. 29, V. 4. 88] the latter part of the day, the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day; Ms. 3. 278; Si. 9. 4; °तन, °हेतन belonging to this time; °कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -इतरा the east. -कान्यकुब्ज *a.* situated in or belonging to the western part of Kānyakubja. -कालः later period. -गोदानं (also गोडनि or गोडानि) N.

of a country to the west of Mahāmeru (according to Buddhist ideas). -ज *a.* born later or at the end of the world. (-जः) the destroying fire. -जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people. -दक्षिण *ind.* in the south-west (belonging to the तिष्ठद् class). -पक्षः 1. the second or dark half of the month. -2. the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). -पंचालाः the western Panchālas. -पर *a.* one and the other, several, various; अपरपराः सार्थाः गच्छन्ति P. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go; (अपरे च परे च सकृदेव गच्छन्ति). -पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pāṇini living in the west. -प्रणय *a.* easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable. -भावः 1. being another or different, difference. -2. succession, continuation. -रात्रः [अपरं रात्रेः] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P. V. 4. 87); °कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -लोकः the other world, the next world, Paradise. -वक्त्रा, -क्त्रं N. of a metre. -वैराग्यं a kind of Vairāgya mentioned by Patanjali (दृष्टानुश्रविकविषयवितृष्णस्य वशीकारसंज्ञं वैराग्यं). -सकथं the hind thigh. -स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. -हैमन *a.* belonging to the latter half of winter (P. VII. 3. 11).

अपरता-त्वं 1 Being another or different (one of the 24 guṇas); difference, opposition, contrariety, relativity. -2 Nearness. -3 Distance, posteriority (in time or space).

अपरत्र *adv.* In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपरत्र in one place-in another place; in the first case-in the second case.

अपरथा *ind.* In another manner; Si. 6. 41.

अपरवत् *a.* Like what follows.

अपरस्पर *a.* [अपर-पर] One after another, uninterrupted, continued (as applied to an action); अपरस्पराः क्रियासातत्ये P. VI. 1. 144; सुट् निपात्यते; °राः सार्था गच्छन्ति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छन्तीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपरेद्युः *adv.* On the following day Ms. 3. 187.

अपरंज (Used in pass. only) To be disaffected or discontented (with abl); नयहीनादपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49; K. 287.

अपरक्त *a.* 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; श्वासापरक्ताधरः S. 6. 5. -2 Discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected; चंद्रगुप्तादपरक्ताः Mu. 1.

अपरागः Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; °हेतून् ज्ञातुमिच्छामि Mu. 3; अपरागसमीरणेरितः Ki. 2. 50, K. 329. -2 Apathy, enmity.

अपरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation (=अवरति q. v.). -2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property); °उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as possession of any thing). -2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर *a.* [अ-परस्पर] Not reciprocal, not mutual; असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरं। अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत्कामहेतुकं Bg. 16. 8 (Mr. Telang renders °र by 'produced by union of male and female', caused by lust, where अपरस्पर must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर q. v.).

अपरांच *a.* [°राङ्, °राची, °राक्] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front. -*ind.* In front of. -Comp. -मुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face. -2. presenting a bold front.

अपराजित *a.* Unconquered, invincible, unsurpassed; °ता दिक् the north-east direction, so called because the Gods were not defeated there; त (देवासुराः) उदीच्यां प्राच्यां दिश्ययतंत ते ततो न पराजयंत सैषा दिग्पराजिता Ait. Br., Ms. 6. 31. -तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect. -2 N. of Vishṇu; of Siva. -3 One of the 11 Rudras. -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the अनुत्तर divinities of the Jains. -5 N. of a sage. -ता N. of Durgā, to be worshipped on the Vijayādasamī or *Dasarā* day; दशम्यां च नरैः सम्यक् पूजनीयाऽपराजिता । ... ददाति विजयं देवी पूजिता जयवर्धिनी Skanda P. -2 N. of several plants; दूर्वा, शेफालिका, जयंती, असन, शिखिनी, हृषा, असनपर्णी. -3 A kind of plant (or औषधि) fastened round the wrist and serving as a charm or amulet; see S. 7. (In Vikramorvaś Act 2, Kālidāsa uses अपराजिता in the sense of a spell or विद्या; ननु भगवता देवगुणा अपराजिता नाम शिखाबंधनविद्यामुपदिशता त्रिदशपरिपक्षस्यालंघनीये कृते स्वः). -4 The north-east quarter; see under °त above. -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each. -6 A sort of Yoginī.



अपराजिष्णु-पराजेय *a.* Invincible.

**अपराध** 4.5.P.1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against; (with gen. or loc. of person or thing); यौवनमत्रापराध्यति Mk. 9 is to blame; यस्मिन्कस्मिन्नपि पूजार्हेऽपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4; अपराद्धोस्मि तत्रभवतः कण्वस्य S. 7; महतां योऽपराध्येत दूरस्थोस्मीति नाश्वसेत् Pt. 1.307; V. 2; किं पुनरसुरावलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं V. 1; sometimes with dat. also; न दूये सात्वतीसूनुर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy, disturb. -3 To prohibit.

**अपराद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal (used in an active sense); कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मायि R.8. 48; प्रोवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथमापराद्धः 9.79 the first to offend. -2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow); मृगदेहापराद्धैर्नामेषुमोक्षणैः Dk. 163; °इषुः or °पृषत्कः an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful archer; निमित्तमपराद्धेर्बोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं Si. 2. 27. -3 Violated, transgressed; अपराद्धा अभिषेकवेलोपाध्यायस्य V. 3. -द्धं [भावे क्तः] An offence, crime, injury; न तु ग्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9.

**अपराद्धिः** *f.* 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

**अपराधः** An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, mistake, error; (32 kinds are usually stated in Sâstras); कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि V.4.29; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6; यथेन्द्रशत्रुः स्वरतोऽपराधात् Sik. 52 mistake or error in accent; sometimes with gen. or loc. of person; अदः सुरेन्द्रस्य कृतापराधान् दैत्यान् V. 1. 18; कृतापराधमिव त्वय्यात्मानमवगच्छति K. 203. -Comp. -भञ्जनः the destroyer of sins, epithet of Siva; °स्तोत्रं a short poem by Sankarâchârya in praise of Siva, the fourth line of the verses being usually क्षंतव्यो मेपराधः शिव शिव शिवभोः श्रीमहादेव शंभो.

**अपराधिन्** *a.* Offending, guilty, offender, criminal; अपराधी नामाहं प्रसीद रंभोह V. 2. 21.

**अपरापरण** *a.* Destitute of descendants or offspring.

**अपरिक्रम** *a.* 1 Unable to walk round. -2 Not diligent.

**अपरिग्रह** *a.* Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c; quite

destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रहः -हः 1 Non-acceptance, rejection, renunciation, one of the several kinds of *yamas* (mental restraints) stated in Yoga Sâstra by Patanjali. -2 Destitution, poverty.

**अपरिचयिन्**, -परिचय *a.* Having no acquaintance; unsocial, misanthropic.

**अपरिच्छद** *a.* Poor, destitute.

**अपरिच्छिन्न** *a.* 1 Undiscerned, undistinguished. -2 Continuous, connected, without interval or separation.

**अपरिच्छेदः** 1 Want of distinction or division. -2 Want of order or arrangement. -3 Want of judgment. -4 Continuance, connection.

**अपरिज्यामिः** *f.* Not losing; not growing old or decaying; इष्टापूर्तस्य° N. of a ceremony.

**अपरिणयः** Celibacy.

**अपरिणीता** An unmarried girl.

**अपरिणामः** Unchangeableness; °दर्शिन् not prudent, improvident.

**अपरिपर** *a.* Ved. Not going by a tortuous course.

**अपरिनिष्ठित** *a.* Not properly placed or established; °तस्योपदेशस्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1 not properly grounded.

**अपरिमाण**, अपरिमित, अपरिमेय *a.* Immeasurable, immense, unbounded.

**अपरिस्लान** *a.* Not fading, withering, or decaying. -नः N. of a plant ( महासहावृक्ष ) Gomphrena Globosa.

**अपरियाणि** [ अ -परि° ] Not walking about (used in curses only); see अप्रयाणी.

**अपरिविष्ट** *a.* Ved. Not covered or enclosed ( अव्याप्त, वेष्टनशून्य ).

**अपरिवृत** *a.* Not enclosed or fenced on all sides ( as a field ).

**अपरिशेष** *a.* Not leaving a remainder; all-surrounding, all-pervading; °षं ज्ञानं Sâmkhya K. -षः Absence of remainder or limit.

**अपरिष्करः** Want of polish or refinement ( moral or physical ); coarseness, rudeness, unrefined state.

**अपरिष्कृत** *a.* Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse.

**अपरिष्टिः** *f.* [ रिष्टेर्हिंसाया अभावः ]

Worship ( पूजाया हिंसाहेतुकद्वेषशून्यत्वात् ).

**अपरिसर** *a.* 1 Not near, distant. -2 Not extensive, not current. -रः Absence of extent.

**अपरिसंख्यानं** Infinity, innumerableness.

**अपरिस्कंद** *a.* Motionless.

**अपरिहरणीय**, अपरिहार्य *a.* 1 Inevitable. -2 Not to be abandoned. -3 Not to be degraded.

**अपरिहृत** *a.* Ved. Not endangered or afflicted; straightforward.

**अपरीक्षित** *a.* 1 Unexamined; एतच्चापरीक्षितक्रयविषयं Mit. ; untried, untested, unproved. -2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless ( of person or thing ); °कारकं नाम पंचमं तत्रं Pt. 5 ' the inconsiderate doer. ' -3 Not clearly proved or established.

**अपरीत** *a.* Ved. Not surrounded or encircled, not approached ( अनभिगत ). -तः N. of a people.

**अपरुष** *a.* Free from anger; अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8.

**अपरूप** *a.* (-पा, -पी *f.* ) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped. -पं 1 Deformity, monstrosity. -2 Delight, wonder ( Ved. )

**अपरोक्ष** *a.* 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses, visible. -2 Not distant or remote. -क्षं *adv.* In the presence of ( with gen. ); अपरोक्षात् perceptibly, visibly, manifestly, openly. -Comp. -अनुभूतिः *f.* direct cognition.

**अपरोक्षयति** Den. P. To make perceptible.

**अपरोधः** Exclusion, prohibition.

**अपरोपः** Extermination, dethronement; Mu. 2. 20.

**अपर्ण** *a.* Leafless. -र्णं N. of Durgâ or Pârvatî; Kâlidâsa thus accounts for the name:—स्वयंविशीर्णद्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसस्तया पुनः । तदप्यपाकीर्णमिति प्रियंवदां वदंत्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28 ; cf. Siva P. चतुर्थेत्यक्तपर्णा च अपर्णाख्यामवाप सा.

**अपर्तु** *a.* 1 Untimely. -2 Past menstruation time ( निवृत्तरजस्का ).

**अपर्यंत** *a.* Unlimited, unbounded.

**अपर्याप्त** *a.* 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient. -2 Unlimited. -3 Unable ( to do its



work), incompetent; अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्तिः *f.* Insufficiency; अमात्य-भूरिवसोरात्मजेत्यपर्याप्तिर्वहुमानस्य Māl. 1.

अपर्याय *a.* Without order. —यः Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित *a.* Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower); not standing over till the next day; °प्रतिज्ञे मारुतौ Ve. 6.

अपर्वन् *a.* Without a joint. —*n.* 1 No joint or point of conjunction. —2 A day which is not a पर्वन् i.e. not the proper time or season (the Parva days being अमावास्या, पौर्णिमा, अष्टमी, चतुर्दशी &c.); अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15.—**Comp.**—इंडः a sort of sugar-cane.

अपल *a.* Without flesh (पलशून्य). —लं A pin or bolt.

अपलप् 1 P. 1 To deny, disown; राजदेयमपलपितं Kull. on Ms. 8. 400; refuse; शतमपलपति P. I. 3. 44 Sk.—2 To conceal, hide.—3 To detract from, slander. —*Caus.* To outwit, overreach, deceive; अपलापयमानस्य शत्रूस्तस्याभवन्मतिः Bk. 8. 44.

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding; कृततिग्मद्युतिमंडलापलापैः Si. 20. 28. —2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षासिद्धस्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S.B. —3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c.; उन्मुखदर्शनापलपनैः पिंडार्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. —4 Affection, regard. —5 (In medicine) The part between the shoulder and the ribs. —**Comp.**—इंडः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपलापिन् *a.* One who denies, disowns, hides, conceals &c.; concealing; जयंति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्यः कल्याणिन्यो नीतयः Māl. 10; साधारणस्यापलापिन् Y. 2. 236.

अपलाषिका [लाषिका पर्यायेण इच्छा, तद्विपरीता इच्छा] Excessive thirst or desire (अतिशयलालसा); (अपलासिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपलाषिन्, लाषुक *a.* 1 Thirsty (P. III. 2. 144.). —2 Free from thirst or desire; प्रलापिनो भविष्यांति कदा न्वेतेऽपलाषुकाः Mb.

अपल्यूलनं Not cleansing or wash-

ing; यदिदं स्नानवस्त्रं विहितमपल्यूलनं कृतं भवति Sat. Br. (क्षारद्रव्यसंयोगादिनाऽधोतं); not cleansed or washed by cleaning substances (as by a washerman).

अपवक्तृ *m.* Ved. Speaking away, warning off, averting, preventing.

अपवचनं Speaking ill; Pt. 4.

अपवाचनं Act of speaking away or warning off, removing.

अपवद् 1 U. 1 To revile, abuse, censure, reproach; परानमी यदपवदंत आत्मनः Si. 17. 19; नार्तोप्यपवदंति प्राणान् Ms. 4. 236; स्व पुत्रं अपवदंति-ते वा P. I. 3. 77. Sk. (क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वे योतिते वा स्यात्); नृभ्योऽपवदमानस्य Bk. 8. 45 reviling or abusing men. —2 To disown, deny (A.); न्यायमपवदते P. I. 3. 73 Sk.—3 To argue out, refute, contradict; अपवदेयुस्तानितिहासैः पुरातनैः Y. 3. 7. —*Caus.* 1 To blame, censure. —2 To oppose or contradict as unadvisable.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reviling, censure, reproach, blame, abuse; आस्तापावादभिन्नमर्याद U. 5; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40; लोकापवादाद्भयं Bh. 2. 62; scandal, evil report; चिरकालान्मया श्रुतस्तवापवादः Pt. 1; Ki. 11. 25, 14. 12; Mk. 9. 3; U. 1; Pt. 4; Y. 2. 207; देव्यामपि हि वैदेह्यां सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6 spreading or indulging in scandals about; न केवलमत्याहितं सापवादमपि U. 2; सापवादं censuringly Māl. 9. —2 An exception, a special rule that restricts or sets aside a general rule (opp. उत्सर्ग); मा हिंस्यात्सर्वभूतानि इति उत्सर्गः; वायव्यं श्वेतमालभेत इत्यपवादः; अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27; R. 15. 7; °प्रत्ययः exceptional suffix; स्थलं a case for a special rule. —3 An order, command; ततोपवादेन पताकिनीपतेश्चाल निर्हाद्वती महाचमूः Ki. 14. 27. —4 Refutation; (in Vedānta phil.) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुविवर्तस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तुभूतब्रह्मणो विवर्तस्य प्रपंचादेः वस्तुभूतरूपतोपदेशः अपवादः Tv.; अध्यारोपापवादाभ्यां वस्तुतत्त्वविनिश्चयः Vedānta; hence also, a means of refutation. —5 Confidence, trust. —6 Love; familiarity. —7 A small bell or other instrument sounded to decoy deer; मधुकरैरपवादकरैरिव Si. 6. 9; (°करैः=व्याधैः, अपवादं मृगवंचनाय घंटादिकृत्तितवाद्यं कुर्वति तैः Malli.) अपवादक, अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming,

censuring, reviling, traducing, defaming; मृगयापवादिना माठव्येन S. 2. —2 Opposing; contradicting, excepting, setting aside, excluding.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind. —नं [अपकृष्टं कृत्रिमत्वात्स्वल्पत्वाच्च वनं] A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरक, -वारक } See under अप-  
अपवर्ग &c. }  
अपवर्त &c. } वृ, अपवृज्-अपवृत्.

अपवह् 1 P. 1 To carry off or away, bear off or away; अपोवाह च वासोऽस्या मारुतः Mb.—2 To drive away, disperse, dispel, remove, take away; अमी जनस्थानमपोदविघ्नं मत्वा R. 13. 22 freed from obstacles; अधानपोदार्गलमप्यगारं (प्रविष्टां) 16. 6 the bolts of which were not removed or unchained; तदुच्छिष्टमपोह्य Dk. 133. —3 To give up, relinquish, leave, abandon, cast off; शमिततापमपोदमहीरजः Si. 6. 33; संभ्रमोऽभवदपोदकर्मणां (ऋत्विजां) R. 11. 25; तद्भक्त्यपोदपितृराज्यमहाभिषेके (मूर्धनि) 13. 70 thrown away; Dk. 67; दिव्येन शून्यं बलयेन बाहुमपोदनेपथ्यविधिर्दर्श R. 16. 73 before he had commenced his toilet.—4 To deduct, subtract. —*Caus.* 1 To carry off, remove, carry or draw to a distance, take away; मलयकेतुरपवाहितः Mu. 1, 3; कलत्रं 2; इमां मया सार्धमपवाह्य M. 5; Bk. 8. 86. —2 To chase or drive away, expel; हतसर्वस्वतया अपवाहितः Dk. 47, 59. —3 To reduce to powder, pulverize. —4 To cause to carry the yoke; गामिव नासिकां विद्धापवाहयति Mk. 8.

अपवाहः, -हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal; Dk. 41; स्वराष्ट्रं वासयेद्राजा परदेशापवाहनात् H. 3. v. 1. bearing away men from other countries; See अभिष्यंद.—2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions). —3 N. of a metre.

अपवोद् *a.* One who carries away or removes; Si. 18. 64.

अपोद *p. p.* Carried away, removed &c. See above.

अपवासः [अपसृत्य वासः] Ved. 1 Disappearance, vanishing, retreat.

—2 N. of a plant.

अपविक्षत *a.* Uninjured, unhurt, unviolated.

अपविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed, uninterrupted; शतं क्रतूनामपविघ्नमाप सः R. 3. 38.



**अपविद्ध** &c. See under अपव्यध्.

**अपविद्या** Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Mâyā or illusion (अविद्या); तत्त्वस्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्यां Ki. 16. 32.

**अपविष** *a.* Free from poison. —**षा** A sort of grass with aromatic roots; Kyllingia Monocephala.

**अपवीण** *a.* Having no lute, or having a bad lute. —**णा** A bad lute.

**अपवृ** 5U. To open, uncover, disclose, exhibit. —*Caus.* or 10 P. To cover, wrap, envelop, screen, conceal; बाहुबंधनापवारितपर्योधरोद्गमां Māl. 7 covered, or concealed; विद्वेनापवारितशरीरा भूत्वा Ratn. 1.

**अपवरकः**—**का** [ वृ-संज्ञायां वृन् ] 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber. —2 An air-hole, aperture; ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

**अपवरणं** 1 Covering, screening. —2 A garment, cloth.

**अपवारकः** 1 Covering &c. —2 An enclosed or screened place (जवनिका); °के प्रविश्य एकांते तिष्ठ Mk. 8.

**अपवारणं** Covering, concealment, disappearance.

**अपवारित** *p. p.* Covered, concealed; °तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति Mk. 6 covered; vanished, disappeared. —**तं**, **अपवारितकं** Concealed or secret manner. —**तं**, **अपवारितकेन**, **अपवार्य** *ind.* Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्रकाशं); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्भवेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यदन्यस्य परावृत्त्य प्रकाश्यते । त्रिपताककरेणान्यमपवार्यतरा कथां S. D. 6.

**अपवृत्तिः** *f.* Opening.

**अपवृत्** 7 A. 1 To avert, destroy, dissipate; तमः, शङ्ख &c. —2 To tear off, pull out, take out. —3 To conclude, finish, absolve. —*Caus.* 1 To leave, quit, abandon, avoid; दूरापवर्जितच्छत्रैः शिरोभिः R. 17. 79 keeping the umbrellas at a (great) distance; त्वया-स्महस्तेन महीमदच्युता मतंगजेन सगिवापवर्जिता Ki. 1. 29 abandoned, left, lost. —2 To let go, drop down, throw, pour; सुमनसो दिव्याः खेचरैरपवर्जिताः Bhāg.; करगुणमपन्नमुकुलापवर्जितैः Si. 13. 37. —3 To abandon, release, discharge, pay off (as debt &c.); absolve oneself from, fulfil, make good (as a promise). —4 To sever, separate, cut off; भङ्गापवर्जितैस्तेषां शि-

रोभिः (महीं तस्तार) R. 4. 63, Ki. 17. 58 severed or cut off by arrows; इमान्यमूनीत्यपवर्जिते शनैः Ki. 8. 20 plucked. —5 To overturn; empty; Y. 3. 300. —6 To honour, respect, esteem. —7 To give, bestow, grant, present; अपवर्जितं कोशजातं Dk. 36; दक्षिणामपवर्ज्य Mb.; अपवर्जितौ वरौ Rām.

**अपवर्गः** 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; III. 4. 60; (अपवर्गः = क्रियाप्राप्तिः or समाप्तिः Sk.); क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीविसात्कृताः Ki. 1. 14; अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनेरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49; पंच ° coming to an end in 5 days. —2 An exception, special rule; अभिव्याप्यापकर्षणमपवर्गः Susr. —3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयोर्भुवमंशाविव धर्मयोगतौ R. 8. 16; ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः Sāṅkhya K. 44 —4 A gift, donation. —5 Abandonment. —6 Throwing, discharge (as of arrows); Ki. 16. 20.

**अपवर्जनं** 1 Leaving, abandonment; making good, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). —2 A gift or donation; spending. —3 Final beatitude, salvation.

**अपवर्जित** *p. p.* Left, abandoned; fulfilled; see above; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'free from,' 'being without,' 'destitute of,' or with instr.; षड्भिरपवर्जिताशीतिः Bri. S. 53. 7 80 minus 6, Ki. 2. 26.

**अपवृत्त** *p. p.* Finished, ended.

**अपवृत्तिः** *f.* Fulfilment, accomplishment, completion.

**अपवृत्** 1 A. To turn back, turn away, depart; तस्मादपावर्तत दूरकृष्टा R. 6. 58; तस्मादपावर्तत कुण्डिनेशः 7. 33. —*Caus.* 1 To turn back or away, turn aside, bend; व्यपोढपावर्तैरपवर्तितत्रिकाः Ki. 4. 15; आसक्ततिर्यगपवर्तितवृष्टि वक्त्रं (वहंती) Māl. 1. 40. —2 (Math.) To divide (as by a common measure) without remainder; समेन केनाप्यपवर्त्य हारभाज्यौ भजेद्वा सति संभवे तु Līlā. —3 To reduce to a common measure.

**अपवर्तः** 1 Taking away, removing. —2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation. —3 Reduction to a common measure.

**अपवर्तकः** A common measure.

**अपवर्तनं** 1 Removal, transferring

from one place to another; स्थान°. —2 Taking away, depriving one of; न त्यागोस्ति द्विषत्याश्च न च दायापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79. —3 Abridging, abbreviation. —4 Reducing a fraction to its lowest terms; division without remainder, or the divisor itself.

**अपवृत्त** *p. p.* 1 Turned away, reversed, inverted, overturned; agitated, disturbed; °जठरशफरी Ki. 12. 49. —2 With downward face; व्याकीर्णस्फुरदपवृत्तरंडखंडः Māl. 3. 17. —3 Ended, finished. —**त्तं** The ecliptic.

**अपवृत्तिः** *f.* End.

**अपव्यध्** 4 P. 1 To pierce (badly); अपविद्धः शरैर्भृशं Mb. —2 To throw or cast in general, throw or cast off, toss away; प्रेखयन् परिजनापविद्धया (दोल्या) R. 19. 44 left, let go; भुजस्तंभापविद्ध Mv. 2. 33 thrown, or wielded; अपविद्धसर्वस्वा Dk. 61 given or spent away; Ki. 5. 30; Si. 8. 37; हृदयमशरणं मे पक्षमलाक्ष्याः कटाक्षैरपहतमपविद्धं पतिमुन्मूलितं च Māl. 1. 28 pierced through, distracted, overcome. —3 To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments (&c.)); पुरा इमशाने सगिवापविध्यते Mb., Ms. 11. 41, Dk. 98, 111.

**अपविद्ध** *p. p.* Cast or thrown off, thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft. used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of'; रक्षो-विप्रकृतावास्तामपविद्धयुचाविव R. 10. 74. —2 Abject, mean. —**द्धः**, °पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132. —**Comp.** —**लोक** *a.* dead, departed from this world.

**अपवेधः** Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction (and thus spoiling it).

**अपव्ययः** [ अपकृष्टः मर्यादामुहंघ्य कृतः व्ययः ] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness.

**अपव्ययिन्-व्ययमान** *a.* 1 Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal. —2 Denying a debt.

**अपव्रत** *a.* Ved. 1 Swerving from religious observances, irreligious, impious; Rv. 1. 51. 9. —2 Disobedient, unfaithful. —3 Perverse.

**अपशकुनं** A bad omen.



**अपशंक** *a.* Free from fear or hesitation, fearless. —**कं** *adv.* Fearlessly.

**अपशब्दः** =अपसद q. v.

**अपशब्दः** 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning); त एव शक्तिवैकल्यप्रमादालसतादिभिः । अन्ययोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतीरिताः ॥ ; दूरतश्चापशब्दं त्यक्त्वा Bh. 3. 134 (where °ब्द has also sense 4); अपशब्दशतं माघे Subhāsh. —2 Vulgar speech. —3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. —4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure; प्रापाक्ष्णोर्गलदशब्दमंजनांभः Si. 8. 43.

**अपशमः** Cessation.

**अपशव्य** *a.* Not tending to the growth of cattle.

**अपशिरस्** -शीर्ष, -र्षन् *a.* Headless.

**अपशु** *a.* Without cattle. —**युः** Not cattle; a bad animal; any animal other than a cow and horse; अपशवो वा अन्ये गोश्चेत्यः Sat. Br.

**अपशुच** *a.* Without sorrow. —*m.* (Without sorrow) The soul; क उत्तमः श्लोकगुणानुवादात् पुमान् विरज्येत विनापशुगुहनात् Bhāg.

**अपशोक** *a.* Without sorrow or grief. —**कः** The Asoka tree.

**अपश्चिम** *a.* 1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमत्र ते जन्मन्यपश्चिमः पश्चिमावस्थाप्रार्थितो मकरंदबाहुपरिवंगः Māl. 9; अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य शिरसि पादपंकजस्पर्शः U. 1 (v. 1. for पश्चिम); प्रसीदतु महाराजो ममानेनापश्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6; प्रणमापश्चिमस्य पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; तात अंब मे ऽपश्चिमः प्रणामः Nāg. 5; अपश्चिमं कुरु वचनं Ve. 141. —2 Not last, first, foremost; श्रुतवतामपश्चिमः R. 19. 1. —3 Extreme; अपश्चिमाभिमां कष्टामापदं प्राप्तवत्यहं Rām.

**अपश्य** *a.* Ved. Not seeing.

**अपश्रयः** A bolster, pillow.

**अपश्री** *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

**अपश्वासः** =अपान q. v.

**अपष्टं** [अप-स्था, -क सस्य पत्वं P. VIII. 3. 97] The point of the goad of an elephant.

**अपष्टु** *a.* [अप-स्था कु Un. 1. 25; P. VIII. 3. 98] 1 Contrary, op-

posite. —2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse. —3 Left. —**ष्टु** *adv.* 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. —2 Falsely, untruly, wrongly; तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथमिदमपष्टु पठ्यते Si. 15. 17; अपष्टु पठतः पाठ्यमधिगोष्ठि शठस्य ते N. —3 Faultlessly. —4 Well, properly, handsomely. —**ष्टुः** Time.

**अपष्टुर-ल** *a.* Contrary, opposite.

**अपसृ** *n.* [आप् असृन् ह्रस्वश्च; आपः कर्मो-ख्यायां ह्रस्वो नुट्च वा स्यात् Un. 4. 207. अमः, अपः] 1 Work, action; अपसा संतु नेमे Rv. 1. 54. 8. —2 Sacred act or rite, sacrificial work. —3 Water. —*a.* (अपाः) 1 Active, engaged in any act (कर्मयुक्त). —2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R. अपसः f. pl. stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial rites; (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun; and (3) the active or running waters. [cf. L. opus.]

**अपस्तम** *a.* Most active or rapid.

**अपस्य** *a.* [अपसि कर्मणि साधुः यत्] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (साधुकर्मकारिन्); Yv. 10. 7; flowing, watery. —**स्या** 1 Activity. —2 Water. —3 A sort of brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar.

**अपस्यति** Den. P. To be active.

**अपस्यु** *a.* [अपस्-क्यच्-उ] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working.

**अपसदः** [अपकृष्टो नीच इव सीदति, सद्-अच्] 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'vile,' 'wretched' 'accursed'; कापालिक° Māl. 5; रे रे क्षत्रियापसदाः Ve. 3; नर°, ब्राह्मण° &c. —2 N. for the children of six degrading connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य त्रिषु वर्णेषु नृपतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् षडेतेऽपसदाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

**अपसमं** *ind.* Last year; at the end of the year (वर्षात्यये).

**अपसर-सर्प** &c. See under अपसृ, अपसृप्.

**अपसर्जनं** [सृज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Leaving, abandonment. —2 A gift or donation. —3 Final beatitude.

**अपसल** =अपसव्य below.

**अपसलवि** *ind.* [अप सल् वा °अवि] 1 To the left (opp. प्रसलवि); वि सृष्ट्या रज्ज्वा Kāty. (अप्रादक्षिण्येन). —2 (The space) Between the thumb and the forefinger, supposed to be sacred to the Manes, as water &c. in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them being poured down through that space; प्रदेशिन्यंगुष्ठयोरंतरा अपसलवि अपसव्यं वा तेन पितृभ्यो निदधाति Sabdak.

**अपसव्य**, -सव्यक *a.* 1 Not on the left, right; अपसव्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. —2 Contrary, opposite. —**व्यं** *ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सव्यं when it hangs over the left); a position of the thread in Śrāddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सव्य, निवीत & अपसव्य) Ms. 3. 279; व्यं कृ to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him; to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

**अपसव्यवत्** *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

**अपसिद्धांतः** A wrong or erroneous conclusion; सिद्धांतमभ्युपेत्यानियमात् कथाप्रसंगोऽपसिद्धांतः Gaut. S.

**अपसृ** 1 P. 1 To walk off, go or get away, depart; अपसर इतः begone, avaunt, hence, get you gone; अपसरा-मृतः Pt. 1. —2 To withdraw, retire, retreat, turn back; यदपसरंति मेघः कारणं तत्प्रहर्तुं Pt. 3. 43. —3 To vanish, disappear; यस्यानुष्ठानेन मे संततिविनाशदुःखमपसरति Pt. 1. —4 To escape, elude the sight. —*Caus.* To make (a thing or person) go away or retire, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside; अपसारय घनसारं K. P. 9; अपसार्यतां वेत्रलता Pt. 1 put aside, take away; Ms. 7. 149.

**अपसरः** 1 Departure, retreat. —2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason (for possession of a thing, such as buying &c.) Ms. 8. 198.

**अपसरणं** 1 Going away, retreating, escape; तत्ते युक्तं कर्तुमपसरणं Pt. 3. —2 Egress.

**अपसारः** 1 Going out, retreating. —2 An outlet, egress (opp. प्रवेश); Pt. 3. 120; अनपसारमार्गाः Dk. 163;



H. 3. 53; Si. 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeing; Mk. 7. 3.

**अपसारण-णा** Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mar. बाजू, बाजू).

**अपसृत** *p. p.* 1 Gone away, retreated &c.; dropped or fallen down; **अपसृतपांडुपत्रा मुंचंत्यश्रूणीव लताः** S. 4. 15. -2 Extended, held out, stretched; S. 6. -3 Discharged; **अपसृतमिव शस्त्रं** Mv. 2.

**अपसृप्** 1 P. 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off. -2 To withdraw, retire, go away; **त्वरितमनेन तरुगहनेनापसर्पत** U. 4; **उत्प्रेक्षितविकारः अपसर्पत** Mv. 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy); **द्युद्धांतचारी दुर्मुखः स मया पौरजानपदानपसर्पितुं प्रयुक्तः** U. 1. -*Caus.* To drive away or off.

**अपसर्पः, -र्पकः** A secret agent or emissary, spy; **सोपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि** R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

**अपसर्पणं** Going back, retreating; observing as a spy.

**अपसृप्तिः** *f.* Going away or forth.

**अपस्कंभः** Fastening, making firm.

**अपस्करः** [अप-कृ अप-सृद् रथांगे निपातः P. VI. 1. 149] Any part of a carriage, except the wheel (रं also); **अपस्करमधिष्ठाने हिमवान् विध्यपर्वतः** Mb. -2 Excrement. -3 Vulva. -4 Anus.

**अपस्कारः** The root or under-part of the knee.

**अपस्खलः** Leaping or jumping off.

**अपस्तंभः** A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

**अपस्नात** *a.* [अपकृष्टं स्नातः] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremonies.

**अपस्नानं** 1 Bathing as after mourning or upon the death of a relative; funeral bathing. -2 Impure bathing, bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नानशिष्टं जलं) Ms. 4. 132.

**अपस्पश** *a.* Devoid of spies; **शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा** Si. 2. 112 (where °शा also means without पस्पश).

**अपस्पृश** *a.* Ved. Not letting oneself be touched.

**अपस्पृश** *a.* Insensible.

**अपस्फिग** *a.* Having badly formed hips; (P. VI. 2. 187).

**अपस्फुर्** (-स्फूः), -र, -रत् *a.* Injured (Sây.); swelling, increasing (?).

**अपस्मारः, -स्मृतिः** *f.* [अपस्मारयति स्मरणं विलोपयति, स्मृ-णिच्, कर्तरि अच्, or अपगतः स्मारः स्मरणं यतः] 1 Forgetfulness, loss of memory; स्मर° Bh. 1. 89. -2 Epilepsy, falling sickness; Susr. thus derives it; स्मृतिभूतार्थविज्ञानमपश्च पारिवर्जने । अपस्मार इति प्रोक्तस्ततोयं व्याधिरंतकृत् ॥

**अपस्मारिन्** *a.* Epileptic, having an epileptic fit; Ms. 3. 7; Si. 3. 72.

**अपस्मृति** *a.* Forgetful.

**अपस्य, -स्यु** &c. See under अपस्.

**अपस्वरः** An unmusical sound or note.

**अपहन्** 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove; **अपघ्नतो दुरितं हव्यगंधैः** S. 4. 7; **न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञाने शक्तिं करोत्यपहन्ति वा** U. 2. 4 takes away; Ms. 6. 96; **अपहतपाप्मानं सवितारमुपतिष्ठस्व** U. 3. -2 To attack, affect, seize (as disease &c.). -3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice). -4 To shoot out.

**अपह** *a.* [अप-हन्-ड] (At the end of comp.) Warding or keeping off, taking away, removing, destroying, repelling &c.; **न दंशमशकापहं** Pt. 3. 97; **स्नागियं यदि जीवितापह** R. 8. 46; **परकर्मापहः सोऽभूत्** 17. 61.

**अपहतिः** *f.* Removing, destroying.

**अपहननं** Warding off, repelling &c.

**अपहल** *a.* Having a bad plough.

**अपहस्** 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride; **साहसापहसितकुमारेण** Dk. 9 scoffed at, i. e. excelled.

**अपहसितं, -हासः** Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes (नीचानामपहसितं).

**अपहस्तः** [अपसारणार्थो हस्तः] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त); one that is so driven out. -2 Throwing away or off, taking away. -3 Stealing, plundering.

**अपहस्तयति** Den. P. To seize by the neck and drive out; hence throw away, abandon, leave, discard, reject (fig. also).

**अपहस्तित** *p. p.* Thrown away, discarded, abandoned, cast off, given up; °सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वासि-

ति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202; °बांधवे त्वया Mál. 9. 19; अयं मम °लज्जो व्यवसायः V. 2; Ki. 9. 36.

**अपहा** 2 P. To leave, abandon; साक्षात्प्रियामुपगतामपहाय पूर्वं S. 6. 15. -*pass.* To waste away, wane.

**अपहानं** Leaving, abandoning.

**अपहानिः** *f.* 1 Leaving, abandonment; stopping. -2 Ceasing, vanishing. -3 Exception, exclusion.

**अपहाय** *ind.* Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting (used with the force of a preposition).

**अपह** 1 P. 1 (a) To take off, bear or snatch away, carry off; **पश्चात्पुनरपहतभरः** V. 3. 1 relieved of the burden; **तत्रादाचिरापहतः पटः** brought P. V. 2. 70 Sk. (b) To avert, turn away; **वदनमपहरंतीं (गौरीं)** Ku. 7. 95 averting or turning away her face. (c) To rob, plunder, steal. -2 To sever, separate, cut off; R. 15. 52. -3 To overpower, overcome, subdue; attract, ravish, captivate; affect, influence (in a good or bad sense); **अपह्रिये खलु परिश्रमजनितया निद्रया** U. 1 overpowered; **उत्सवापहतचेतोभिः** Ratn. 1; **यथा नापह्रियसे सुखेन** K. 109 seduced, led away, 277; **न...प्रियतमा यतमानमपाहरत्** R. 9. 7 did not subdue i. e. did not divert his mind. -4 To remove, take away, destroy, annihilate, deprive (one) of; **कीर्तिं °** R. 11. 74; **प्रिया मे इत्ता वाक् पुनर्मेऽपहता** Dk. 52. -5 To take back, resume; **देयं प्रतिश्रुतं चैव दत्त्वा नापहरेत्पुनः** Y. 2. 176. -6 To subtract, deduct. -*Caus.* To cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1. 31.

**अपहरणं** 1 Taking or carrying away, removing. -2 Stealing.

**अपहर्तृ** *a.* 1 One that takes or carries away, steals, removes, destroys &c. -2 Removing, expiating; **सर्वदोषापहर्तृणां व्रतानां** Ms. 11. 162.

**अपहारः** 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, plundering, removing, killing, destroying; **कर्णनासापहारेण भगिनी मे विरूपिता** Rám. by the cutting of ears and nose; **निद्रापहार, विष°**. -2 Concealing, dissembling; **कथमात्मापहारं करोमि** S. 1 how shall I dissemble myself, conceal my real name and character; see अपहारक below. -3 Spending or using another's property. -4 Loss, damage.

**अपहारक, -हारिन्** *a.* One who or that which takes away, steals, re



moves, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालापहारिणः H. 1; परद्रव्य° plunderer, thief; परवित्त°; वागपहारकः Ms. 11. 51; Y. 3. 210; Ms. 4. 255; 2. 88.—कः A robber, thief.

अपहत *p. p.* Taken away, carried off, &c.; destitute of, free from.

अपह 2 A. 1 To conceal, hide, disguise; Ms. 8. 53; कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीपुरतोऽपहतः Ratn. 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. —2 To deny, disown; गुणांश्चापहृषेऽस्माकं Bk. 5. 44; अपहृवानस्य जनाय यन्निजां (अधीरतां) N. 1. 49.—3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपहवः 1 Concealment, hiding; concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c.—2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation; °वे ज्ञः P.I.3.44; ज्ञातं मया ते हृदयं सखे मापहवं कृथाः Ks. 10. 92. —3 Appeasing, satisfying. —4 Love, affection.

अपहृतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. —2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to, or superimposed upon, it; प्रकृतं यन्निषिद्धान्यत्साध्यते सा त्वपहृतिः K. P. 10; (उपमेयमसत्यं कृत्वा उपमानं सत्यतया यन्स्थाप्यते सापहृतिः); *e. g.* नेदं नभोमंडल-मंबुराशिर्नैताश्च तारं नर्वफेनभंगाः । नायं शशी कुंडलितः फणींद्रो नासौ कलंकः शयितो मुरारिः॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्वासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाक *a.* 1 Ved. [ *fr.* अच् with अप ] (a) Situated aside or behind. (b) Remote, distant. (c) Coming from a distant place. (d) Unequalled, incomparable, very great (अनल्प Sáy.); °चक्षुस् of unequalled brightness; °कात्-का aside, distant; °केस्थ standing behind.—2 Raw, unripe. —3 Not matured, undigested.—4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाकः पक्वव्यप्रज्ञः मूर्खः तद्विलक्षणः) Rv. 1. 110.2, 6. 12. 2. —कः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.). —2 Immaturity, not being ripe or cooked. —Comp. —ज *a.* 1. not produced by cooking or ripening. —2. natural, original; Bhāṣhā P. 42, 95. —शाकं ginger.

अपाक 8 U. 1 To drive away, dispel, remove, destroy; keep, put, or take away; तन्नैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; स्फुटता न पदैरपाकृता Ki. 2. 27; पापमपाकरोति Bh. 2. 23; गुह्येपि येषां प्रथमात्मजन्मनां न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Māl. 6. 4; R. 6. 57; Si. 8.61. —2 To cast off, reject (also an opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हंसैर्यियासुभिरपाकृतमुन्मनस्कैः Mk. 5. 1; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाचकार R. 7. 50. —3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाकरणं, अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Driving away, removal. —2 Rejection, refutation; तदपाकरणायाह Prasna Up. —3 Payment, liquidation; ऋणत्रयापकरणात्तास्त्यपवर्गः Nyāya S.

अपाकर्मन् *n* (°र्म) Payment, liquidation.

अपाकरिष्णु *a.* 1 Driving away, removing. —2 Excelling, eclipsing; वर्णः स्वर्णापाकरिष्णुः Bh. 1. 5.

अपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c. —2 Devoid or destitute of, free from; कृतमिदमपाकृते गुणैः Si. 15. 33; यत्स्वयमभियोगदुःखैरपाकृतं तदेव राज्यं सुखयति Mu. 1.

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c. —2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* [ अपनतः अक्षमिद्वयं ] 1 Present, perceptible. —2 [ अपगते अपकृष्टे वा अक्षिणी यस्य ] Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपांक्त, -पांक्तेय, -पांक्त्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or line'; especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast; °उपहत defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपांग-गक *a.* [ अपगते अंगं यस्य ] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body. —2 Maimed, crippled. —गः, -गकः [ अपांगति तिर्यक् चलति नेत्रं यत्र, अप-अंग-घञ् ] 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापांगां दृष्टिं S. 1. 24; अम्महे अपांगकः स्फुरति किमपि वामकः M. 2. 4. —2 A sectarian mark on the forehead. —3 Cupid, the god of love. —4 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग). —Comp. —दर्शनं, -दृष्टिः *f.*, -विलोकितं, -वीक्षणं &c. a side-glance, side-long

look, wink. —देशः the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself. —नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners; यदियं पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would however be 'with the eyes turned towards the corners' अपांगयोः प्रेरिते नेत्रे यया *i. e.* casting side-long looks).

अपाच्, अपांच (*m* इ, *f.* ची, *n* क्) [ अपांचति, अच् क्तिप् ] 1 Going or situated backwards, behind. —2 Not open or clear (अप्रकाश). —3 Western. —4 Southern (opp. उदच्); probably for अवांच. —क् *ind.* 1 Behind, backwards. —2 Westward or southward.

अपाची The south or west; °इतरा the north (other than south).

अपाचीन *a.* [ अपाच्यां भवः ख ] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. —2 Not visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4. —3 Southern. —4 Western. —5 Opposite.

अपाच्य *a.* [ अपाच्यत् ] Western or southern.

अपाटव *a.* Unskilful. —व 1 Unskilfulness. —2 Sickness, illness.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.). —2 (पाणिनीयं अष्टाध्यायीरूपं ग्रंथं यो नाधीते) One who does not (properly) study Pāṇini's grammar; *i. e.* a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. —2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient —3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अदेशकाले यद्दानमपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते Bg. 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26. —Comp. —कृत्या, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy; four disqualifications for a Brāhmaṇa are mentioned in Ms. 11. 70:—निदितेभ्यो धनादानं वाणिज्यं शूद्रसेवनं । अपात्रीकरणं ज्ञेयमसत्यस्य च भाषणम् ॥; see also 11. 126. —दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons. —भृत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless; प्रायेणापात्रभृद्वति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाद् = अपद् q. v.

अपादा 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; सत्पाप्मानमपादते; मृत्पिंडमपादाय महावीरं करोति Sat. Br



**अपादानं** 1 Taking away, removal; ablation; a thing from which another is removed. -2 (In gram.) The sense of the ablative case; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 4. 24; अपादाने पंचमी II. 3. 28; अपाये यदुदासीनं चलं वा यदि वाऽचलं । ध्रुवमेव-तदावेशात्तदपादानमुच्यते ॥ Hari; अपादान is of three kinds:-निर्दिष्टविषयं किंचिदुपात्त-विषयं तथा । अपेक्षितक्रियं चेति त्रिधापादान-मिष्यते ॥ e. g. वृक्षात् पत्रं पतति, मेघाद्विद्योतते विद्युत्, & कुतो भवान्.

**अपाध्वन्** n. A bad way; P. VI. 2. 187.

**अपान्** 2 P. [अप-अन्] 1 To breathe out, respire; यद्वै प्राणिति स प्राणो यदपानिति सोऽपानः Ch. Up. -2 To expire.

**अपानः** Breathing out, respiration (opp. प्राण); प्राणापानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाभ्यन्तरचारिणौ Bg. 5. 27; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus (अपनयनान्मूत्रपुरीषादेरपानोऽधोवृत्तिर्वायुर्नाभिस्थानः); मूत्रशुक्रवहो वायुरपान इति कीर्त्यते. -नः -न The anus (आधारे घञ्). -Comp. -रा giving Apāna. -द्वारं the anus. -पवनः, -वायुः 1. the life-wind called अपान. -2. ventris crepitus. -भृत् f. a sort of brick (cherishing the life-wind अपान).

**अपाननं** 1 Respiration. -2 Taking downwards, urine, excrement &c.

**अपानृत** a. Free from falsehood, true.

**अपाप-पिन्** a. Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते । यदि संभाव्यते पापमपापेन च किं मया ॥ Mk. 9. 37. -Comp. -काशिन् a. 1. not ill-looking. -2. not revealing evil. -वस्यसं Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

**अपापिप्त** ° नपात् &c. &c. see under अप्.

**अपामार्गः** [अपमृज्यते व्याध्यादिरनेन इत्यपामार्गः, मृज् करणे घञ् कुत्वं दीर्घश्च P. III. 3. 121 Sk.] N. of a plant Achyranthes Aspera (Mar. आघाडा) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations; अपामार्गे त्वया वयं सर्वे तदपमृज्महे; अपामार्गे ओषधीनां सर्वसामेक इद्वशी । Av. -Comp. -क्षारतैलं, -तैलं N. of two medicated oils

**अपामार्जनं** Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

**अपाय** -यिन् See under अपे.

**अपार** a. 1 Shoreless. -2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited; अपारस्या-प्रमेयस्य परं पारमुपाश्रिते Rām. unfathomable, of great length. -3 Inexhaustible, immense, great (अधिक); Rv. 5. 87. 6. -4 Out of reach. -5 Difficult to be crossed; difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy); रावणश्च महाशत्रुरपारः प्रतिभाति मे । Rām. -रं 1 A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence. -2 The opposite bank of a river. -रा The earth.

**अपारक** a. Unable, incompetent.

**अपार्ण** a. [अप-अर्द्ध-क्त निपातः] 1 Distant, remote, far. -2 Near.

**अपार्थ** [अप-अर्थ], **अपार्थक** a. 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless; सर्वमेतदपार्थं ते क्षिप्रंतौ संप्रसादय Mb. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless; अपार्थं बहु भाषते Susr. -र्थ Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric); योग्यतासत्याकांक्षाशून्यं वाक्यं Gautama; पौर्वापर्ययोगादप्रतिबंधार्थमपार्थकं; cf. also Kāv. 3. 128; समुदायार्थशून्यं यत्तदपार्थमितीष्यते । -Comp. -करणं advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

**अपालंकः** N. of a plant, Cassia Fistula.

**अपालंबः** Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

**अपावृ** 5 P. 1 To open, lay bare or open, unveil, uncover; expose, display, reveal; (ज्ञयनं) तस्य विभ्रमर-तान्यपावृणोत् R. 19. 25. -2 To cover.

**अपावृत** p. p. 1 Opened, laid bare or open; स्वर्गद्वारमपावृतं Bg. 2. 32. -2 Covered, concealed; enclosed. -3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

**अपावृतिः** f., **अपावरणं** 1 Opening, laying bare or open. -2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding. -3 Concealing, hiding, screening.

**अपावृत्** 1 A. 1 To turn away, return, turn back; to turn away from, abstain or desist from. -2 To come to nothing. -Caus. To send back, turn back; to reject, repulse.

**अपावर्तनं**, -वृत्तिः f. 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring; repulse, rejection. -2 Revolution.

**अपावृत्त** p. p. 1 (With abl.) Turned away from, averted; reversed,

repelled, driven back. -2 (Actively used) Dismissing, scorning, rejecting with contempt; प्रतिग्रहादपावृत्तः संतुष्टो येन केनचित् Mb. -त्त Rolling on the ground (of a horse).

**अपाश्या** Not a large number of snares, i. e. a few snares; P. VI. 2. 156.

**अपाश्रि** 1 U. 1 To Resort to, betake oneself to; परस्परं केचिदपाश्रयन्ते Rām. -2 To use, practise, employ; आहारमनपाश्रित्य शरीरस्येव धारणं Mb. -3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.).

**अपाश्रय** a. Without support or refuge, helpless. -यः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge; कर्णे कृतापाश्रयः Ve. 5. 1. -2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard. -3 Head; त्वदंकापाश्रयां तां Dk. 34, 69.

**अपाश्रित** p. p. 1 (Passively used) (a) Restored to. (b) Girt round, fastened. (c) Inhabited by. -2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on or into, being in or under.

**अपाष्टिः** f. Ved. The heel.

**अपाष्टः** [स्था-क्तः-सस्य षत्वं] Ved. The barb or point of an arrow. -ष्टं The remainder of the Soma plant after it has been pressed out; °वत् barbed.

**अपासु** [अप्-अस्] 4 P. 1 (a) To throw or fling away, cast away or off, leave, keep or put aside, reject, discard (opinion also); सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु Pt. 1; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धक्यशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; निरस्तगांभीर्यमपास्त-पुष्पकं Si. 1. 55; इत्यादीनामपि काव्य-लक्षणत्वमपास्तं S. D. rejected, discarded. (b) To leave, abandon, desert, quit, retire or withdraw from; यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. -2 To scare, disperse, drive away; अपास्य चास्य यन्तारं Mb. -3 To leave behind, leave in a deserted condition; to disregard, take no notice of, contemn.

**अपासनं** 1 Throwing away, discarding. -2 Quitting. -3 Killing.

**अपासित** p. p. (fr. caus.) Thrown away, discarded &c.; injured, destroyed, killed.

**अपासंगः** [संज्ञ-घञ्-कुत्वं] A quiver.

**अपासरणं** Departure, retreat, removal; see अपसरण.

**अपासु** a. Lifeless, dead.



अपाहा 3 P. = अपहा q. v.

**अपि** *ind.* (Sometimes with the अ dropped according to the opinion of Bhāguri; वटि भागुरिरहोपमवाप्योरुपसर्गयोः ; पिधा, पिधान &c. ) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of ) Placing near or over, taking towards, uniting with; reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. [ Cf. Gr. *epi*, Zend *api*, Germ. and Eng. *be* ]. (Note. अपि, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place being taken by अभि in classical literature). -2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction ) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a cumulative force (समुच्चय); अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोप्येतेषु; S. 1 on one's part, in one's turn; विष्णु-शर्मणापि राजपुत्राः पाटिताः Pt. 1; राजापि मुनिवाक्यमंगीकृत्यातिष्ठत् Dk. 2; अपि -अपि or अपि च as well as, and also; अपि स्तुहि, अपि सिंच P. I. 4. 96 Sk., न नापि-न चैव, न वापि, नापि वा न चापि neither-nor; न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2 nor; वापि or; अल्पोप्येवं महान् वापि Ms. 3.53 whether small or great. -3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of 'too', 'even' 'very'; विधुरापि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणासौ H. 1 the very moon; यूयमप्यनेन कर्मणा परिश्रान्ताः S. 1 even you, you also; अन्यदपि also another; अद्यापि even, yet, still, even now; इदानीमपि even now; मुहुर्तेमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least; नाद्यापि not yet; यद्यपि though, although, even if; तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet; sometimes यद्यपि is understood, तथापि only being used, as in Ki. 1. 28. -4 Though (oft. translatable by 'even', 'even if'); सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20 though over-spread &c.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark dress; बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् 1. 2 though ever so learned. In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोध); कृष्णमपि असुदर्शनं, पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा &c. -5 But, however. -6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question; अपि सन्निहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशं... अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्तसे Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35; अप्यग्रणीर्भैरवकृतमृषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5.4. -7 Hope, ex-

pectation (usually with the potential mood); कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्स ब्राह्मणशिशुः U. 2. I hope the Brāhmaṇa boy comes to life. Note— In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (a) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (b) 'perhaps', 'in all probability' or (c) 'would that', 'I wish or hope' that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसर्वर्ण-क्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; S. 7; तदपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Māl. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अभिमतः पाणिग्रहः स्यात् *ibid.*; अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलंकुर्यात् U. 2; 'is it likely', 'I wish'; यथा वनज्योत्स्नानुरूपेण पादपेन संगता अपि नाम एवमहमप्यात्मनोऽनुरूपं वरं लभेयेति S. 1 would that; अपि नामाहं पुरुरवा भवेयं V. 2 I wish I were P. -8 Affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; कोपि some one; किमपि something; कुत्रापि somewhere; कदापि at any time; कथमपि any how &c. केऽपि एते प्रवयसः त्वां दिदृक्षवः U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable', 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिषजति पदार्थानांतरः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः 2. 19; Mu. 3. 22; K. 143; कोपि महिमा स्यात् U. 6, 6. 11, 7. 12; Māl. 1. 26; R. 1.46. -9 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1. -10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty', 'fear' (शंका); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. -11 (with pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; P. I. 4. 96, III. 3.154; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णुं, अपि स्तुयाद्राजानं, अपि गिरिं शिरसा भिद्यात् Sk.; सोयमपि सिंचेत्सहस्रं द्राक्षाणां क्षणेनैकेन Dk. 127. -12 Contempt, censure, or reproof; P. I. 4. 96, III. 3. 142; धिग्देवदत्तमपि स्तुयाद्वृषलं; धिग्जाल्मं देवदत्तमपि सिंचेत् पलांडुं; अपि जायां त्यजसि जातु गणिकामाधत्से गर्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to, &c. or lie upon, Devadatta &c. -13 It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अन्ववसर्गे or कामचारानुज्ञा, the imperative being softened;) अपि स्तुहि Sk. you

may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुह्यपि सेधास्मांस्तथ्यमुक्तं नराशन. Bk. 8. 92. -14 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. -15 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore,' 'hence' (अत एव). -16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood (पदार्थ), and is treated as a कर्मप्रवचनीय P. I. 4. 96; the example usually given is सर्पिषोपि स्यात् where some word like बिंदुरपि 'a drop,' 'a little' &c. has to be understood, 'there may perhaps be a drop of ghee,' 'I presume there may be at least a drop' &c. अपि संभावनाप्रदं नशंकागर्हसमुच्चये। तथायुक्तपदार्थेषु कामचाराक्रियासु च॥ Visva; अपिः पदार्थसंभावनाव्ववसर्गगर्हसमुच्चयेषु P. 1. 4. 96. G. M. adds the senses of आशिस् 'blessing' (भद्रमपि), मृति 'death' (मरणमपि) and भूषा 'decoration' (अपि न ह्यति हारं).

**अपिकक्षः** Ved. The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals. -क्षं *ind.* In the armpit.

**अपिकक्ष्य** *a.* Belonging to this region (Sāy. on Rv. 1. 117. 22 says °क्ष्यं छिन्नस्य यज्ञशिरसः कक्षप्रदेशेन संधानभूतं प्रवर्ग्यविद्याख्यं रहस्यं).

**अपिकर्ण** The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6. 48. 16.

**अपिगीर्ण** *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. -2 Told, described.

**अपिच्छल** *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. -2 Deep.

**अपिज** *a.* Born after or again, epithet of several deities. - जः [ अपि अप्सु जायते, अलुक् वेदे अप्रशब्दस्यैकवचनत्वमपि ] N. of the month of Jyeshṭha (जलक्रीडारतिसाधनत्वात्तथात्वं).

**अपित्** *a.* [ आपः इतो गता यस्य वेदे न जष् ] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river. -2 Not having the इत् or अनुबन्ध प्.

**अपितृक** *a.* 1 Fatherless. -2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited (अपैतृक also in this sense).

**अपित्र्य** *a.* Not ancestral.

**अपित्वं** Ved. [ अपित्वरेते अस्मै, त्वर्वा° ड ] A part, portion, share.

**अपित्विन्** *a.* Having a share.

**अपिधा** 3 U. To shut, close, cover, conceal.

**अपिधानं, पिधानं** 1 Covering, concealing, concealment. -2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also); अमृतापिधान-



मसि स्वाहा; नैकजलदच्छत्रापिधानं जगत् Mk. 5. 24; a cloth for covering.

अपिधि: *f.* Concealment, covering —धि: What is given to another's entire satisfaction तृतिपर्यंतदत्त.

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); बाष्पापिहित covered with tears. —2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अर्थो गिरामपिहितः पिहितश्च किञ्चित्, सत्यं चकास्ति मरहद्वधूस्तनाभः Subhāsh.

अपिप्राण *a.* (जी *f.*) Always animating or vivifying (सर्वदाचेष्टमान).

अपिभाग *a.* Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share.

अपिब्रत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood; अपिब्रताश्चान्वारभन्ते यजमानं Kāty. (संसृष्टं साधारणकर्म येषां ते अपिब्रताः अविभक्ता दयादाः, ते हि एकेनापि कृष्यादिकर्म कृतं सर्वे उपजीवन्ति Com.).

अपिशर्वर *a.* Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night. —र Early or untimely morning, evening (or morning) time (प्रदोषमुखं).

अपिशलः *N.* of a man; a grammarian; (pl.) his descendants.

अपिशस् *a.* Ripping up.

अपी [ अपि-इ ] 2 P. ( Mostly Ved. ) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach. —2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जरामृत्युं पुनरेवापियन्ति Mund. —3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into; स्वमपीतो भवति तस्मादेनं स्वपितीत्याचक्षते Ch. Up. —4 To die. —5 To pour out (as a river).

अपीति: *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. —2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. —3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीतौ तद्वत् प्रसंगादसमंजसं Br. Sūtra II. 1.8. —4 Encountering, joining in battle.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture. —2 Pouring out (of rivers). —3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself.

अप्ययनं 1 Union, junction. —2 Copulation.

अपीच्य *a.* 1 Very handsome or beautiful (अतिसुंदर). —2 Secret, concealed, hidden.

अपीजु *a.* Ved. Impelling, stirring up.

अपीनसः [ अपीनाय, अपीनत्वाय सीयते कल्पते कर्मकर्तरि क Tv. ] Dryness of the nose; cold (in the head), rheum, catarrh; see पीनस.

अपीव्य *a.* Ved. Very handsome.

अपुंस *m.* (°पुमान्) Not a man, a eunuch; Ms. 3. 49.

अपुस्त्वं The state of a eunuch, impotent state.

अपुस्का *f.* A woman without a husband; नापुस्कासीति मे मतिः Bk.5. 70.

अपुच्छ *a.* Without a tail. —च्छा *N.* of a tree (Mar. शीसु).

अपुण्य *a.* Not virtuous or holy, wicked, bad; °कृत् one who does not perform meritorious deeds, or who commits unrighteous deeds.

अपुत्रः Not a son. —अ., —पुत्रकः (त्रिका *f.*) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकृता. —कः The father of such a daughter.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. —Comp. —अन्वय *a.* not returning; dead. —आदानं not taking back or again. —आवृत्तिः *f.* 'non-return', exemption of the soul from further transmigration, final beatitude. —प्राप्य *a.* irrecoverable. —भवः 1. not being born again (of diseases also). —2. final beatitude. —3. knowledge of the Supreme Soul which tends to this step. —4. a person released from metempsychosis.

अपुरुष *a.* Not manlike, unmanly. —Comp. —अर्थः 1. a rite or ceremony which is not in the interests of the doer. —2. not the principal object of the soul.

अपुष्कल *a.* 1 Not much. —2 Mean, low, base.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. —2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). —3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (मुख्यानुपकारिन्), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given un-

der S. D. 576 विलोक्य वितते व्योम्नि विधुं मुञ्च रुषं प्रिये, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied, to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुष्प *a.* Flowerless, not flowering. —ष्पः The glomerous fig-tree.

—Comp. —फल, —फलद *a.* bearing fruits without flowering, having neither fruits nor flowers. (—लः, —दः) 1. the jack tree (Mar. फणस) Artocarpus Integrifolia. —2. the glomerous fig tree (उदुंबर).

अपुस *n.* Ved. Shape, body=वपुस्

अपूजक *a.* Irreligious, irreverent.

अपूजा Disrespect, irreverence.

अपूपः [ न पूयते विशीर्यते, पू-प. न. त. Tv. ] 1 A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. वडा, घारगा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices; भूमिनातिबलेन मत्स्यभवनेऽपूपान संघाहताः Pt.3.172. —2 Wheat. —3 Honey-comb.

अपूपीय, अपूप्य [ अपूपाय हितं, यत् छ च ] Belonging to, intended for, अपूप.

—प्यं Flour, meal.

अपूरणी The silk cotton tree (शाल्मली) Bombax Heptaphyllum (Mar. सांवरी).

अपूरुष *a.* 1 Lifeless, inanimate (as wood &c.). —2 Soulless. —3 Unpeopled, untenanted.

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, deficient, imperfect; अपूर्णमेकेन शतक्रतूनां R. 3. 38; अपूर्ण एव पंचरात्रे दोहदस्य M. 3. —र्ण Incomplete number or fraction. —Comp. —काल *a.* premature, untimely. (—लः) premature or incomplete time; °ज abortive.

अपूर्व *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, the like of which did not exist before, quite new; °र्व नाटकं S. 1; °र्व राजकुलं M. 5; K. 191; Si. 4. 17. —2 Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वः कोपि बहुमानहेतुर्गुरुषु U. 4; अपूर्वो दृश्यते वाह्निः कामिन्याः स्तनमंडले । दूरतो दहतीवांगं हृदि लम्बस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्व एष विरहमार्गः S. 6; अपूर्वरूपा दारिका M. 1; अतोऽपूर्वः खलु वोऽनुग्रहः S. 7; अपूर्वकर्मचांडालमयि मुग्धे विमुञ्च मां U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. —3 Unknown, unacquainted, stranger;



Ki. 6. 39. -4 Not first. -5 Preceded by अ or आ -6 (In phil.). 'That unseen virtue which is a relation superinduced, not before possessed, unseen but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause and to bring about at a distant period or in another world the relative effect' -Colebrooke. -वै 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). -2 Virtue and vice (पापपुण्य) as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. -वै: The supreme soul (परब्रह्म). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* religious rites the power of which on the future is not seen before. -पति: *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin; °ति: कुमारी Sk. -वाद: discussion or talk about the Supreme Soul. -विधि: an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new; it is of four kinds कर्मविधि, गुणविधि, विनियोगविधि and प्रयोगविधि.

अपूर्वता-त्वं Not having existed before, incomparableness, unparalleled or extraordinary nature; अपूर्वत्वात्प्रबंधस्य Mv. 1.

अपूर्ववत् *ind.* Singularly, unlike any thing else.

अपूर्वेण *adv.* Never before.

अपूर्वीय *a.* Relating to the remote consequence of an act.

अपूर्य *a.* Ved. 1 Unprecedented, first. -2 Incomparable, unheard of before.

अपृक्त *a.* Not united, uncombined. -क्त: 1 (In gram.) An affix (or a word) consisting of a single letter; अपृक्त एकाल्प्रत्यय: P. I. 2. 41; एकवर्णपदमपृक्तं Sk. -2 (In the Prātisākhya) The preposition आ and the particle उ.

अपृणत् *a.* Not filling; stingy.

अपृथक् *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively. -Comp. -धर्मशील of the same religion. -धी

*a.* maintaining the doctrine of pantheism; regarding God in all things.

अपे [अप-इ] 2 P. 1 To go away, depart, withdraw, retire, run away, escape; अपेहि begone, avaunt, away, hence, get you gone; to disappear, vanish, pass away; die or perish also; धर्मश्चापैति Ms. 1. 82; हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते S. 7. 24; रम्या न-

वद्युतिरपैति न शादलेभ्यः Ki. 5. 37 does not leave. -2 To be wanting, be omitted; be deprived of, be free from. -3 To start (Ved.)

अपाय: 1 [इ-अच्] Going away, departure. -2 Separation; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. 1. 4. 24 (अपायो विश्लेषः Sk); येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्वदं हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75. -3 Disappearance, vanishing, absence; सूर्यापाये Me. 80 at the time of sunset; क्षणदापायशशांकदर्शनः R. 8. 74 close of night; जलापायविपांडुराणि Si. 4. 5; 4. 54; 18. 1. -4 Destruction, loss, death, annihilation; करणापायविभिन्नवर्णया R. 8. 42 loss, 83; मालत्यपायमधिगम्य Māl. 10. 9 death or disappearance of M. -5 An evil, ill, misfortune, risk, calamity, danger (oft. opp. उपाय); तदपि मरणापायचकितः Bh. 3. 9; तदनेन पापबुद्धिनोपायश्चित्तितो नापायः Pt. 1 not the danger (resulting from the plan); उपायं चित्तयेत्प्राज्ञस्तथापायं च चित्तयेत् Pt. 1. 406; अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपायसंदर्शनजां च सिद्धिं 1. 61; बहुपाये वने Pt. 1 exposed to many dangers, dangerous; कायः संनिहितापायः H. 4. 65 exposed to dangers or calamities; सत्येऽप्यपायमपेक्षते H. 4. 102; Ki. 14. 19. -6 Loss, detriment, injury. -7 The end (of a word).

अपायिन् *a.* Departing, transient; perishable; see अनपायिन्.

अपेत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, disappeared; अपेतयुद्धाभिनिवेशसौम्यः Si. 3. 1. -2 Departing or deviating from, swerving from, contrary (with abl.); अर्थादनपेतं अर्थे P. IV. 4. 92 Sk. (धर्मपथ्यर्थन्यायादनपेते); स्मृत्यपेतादिकारिणः Y. 2. 4. -3 Free from, devoid of, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.); सुखादपेतः Sk.; उद्वहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70 faultless; °भी: Ms. 7. 197; भर्तयपेततमसि प्रभुता तवैव S. 7. 32 freed from (mental) darkness. -Comp. -राक्षसी N. of a plant, Ocimum Sanctum (तुलसी) (अस्याः राक्षसतुल्यपापादिहरणात्तन्नामत्वं).

अपेक्ष् [अप-ईक्ष्] 1 A. 1 To look round or about for something, to look or hope for, expect. -2 To wait for, await; सज्जो रथो भर्तुर्विजयप्रस्थानमपेक्षते S. 2 awaits; क्षणमपेक्षस्व U. 7; K. 84; न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk. 7. न स्वयं दैवमादत्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते H. Pr. 35; पादेन नापेक्षत सुदरीणां संपर्कमांशिजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26. -3 To require,

want, stand in need of; wish or desire for; शब्दार्थौ सत्काविरिव द्वयं विद्वानपेक्षते Si. 2. 86; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वमुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; प्रभुता रमणेऽपि योषितां न हि भावस्खलितान्यपेक्षते V. 4. 12; Ku. 3. 18; Pt. 2. 26. -4 To have regard to, look to, have in view, have an eye to; किमपेक्ष्य फलं पयोधरान् ध्वनतः प्रार्थयते मृगाधिपः Ki. 2. 21; यतः शब्देऽयं व्यञ्जकत्वेऽर्थांतरमपेक्षते S. D. -5 To take into account or consideration, consider, think of, respect, care for; उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते K. 35, 197, 257, 315; नूनमस्यायमनपोक्षितास्मद्वस्थो व्यापारः Māl. 9; अनलेष्विष्टवान् कस्मान्न त्वयाऽपेक्षितः पिता Bk. 6. 128 S. 5. 16, Ms. 8. 309; with न not to like, not to care for; अनपेक्षितराजराजं Mu. 3. 18; तदानपेक्ष्य स्वशरीरमार्दवं Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 [Expectation, hope, desire. -2 Need, requirement, necessity; निरपेक्ष without hope or need, regardless of; सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात्समासः; अनपेक्षः शुचिर्देक्षः Bg. 12. 16; or in comp.; स्फुलिगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. -3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case; more usually in comp.; मध्यभंगानपेक्षं Ratn. 1. 17 regardless of; the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word frequently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to', 'out of regard for', 'with a view to', 'for the sake of'; सापि कार्यकरणापेक्षया क्षुरमेकमादाय तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास Pt. 1; नियमापेक्षया R. 1. 94; वृषलापेक्षया Mu. 1; पौरजनापेक्षया 2 out of regard for; किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षया 3 with a view to gain some object; प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया Me. 17; दंडं शक्त्यपेक्षं Y. 2. 26 in proportion to, in accordance with; अत्र व्यंग्यं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. -4 Connection, relation, dependence as of cause with effect or of individual with species; शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः Ak. -5 Care, attention, heed; देशापेक्षाक्षास्तथा यूयं यातादायांगुरीयकं Bk. 7. 49. -6 Respect, deference. -7 (In gram.) = आकांक्षा q. v. -Comp. -बुद्धिः (In Vaisesika phil.) the distinguishing perception by which we apprehend 'this is one,' 'this is one &c.' and which gives rise to the notion of duality;



see Sarva. chap. 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिः = विनाशकविनाशप्रतियोगिनी बुद्धिः; cf. Bhāṣā P. द्वित्वादयः परार्थता अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा मताः । अनेकाश्रयपर्याया एते तु परिकीर्तिताः अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच्च नाशस्तेषां निरूपितः 107-8.

**अपेक्ष्य**, -क्षितव्य, -क्षणीय *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c.; desirable.

**अपेक्षित** *p. p.* Looked for, expected; wanted, desired, required; considered, referred to &c. —**तं** Desire, wish; regard, reference, consideration.

**अपेक्षिन्** *a.* Hoping, waiting for, wishing or desiring for, wanting; considering, caring; usually as last member of comp. गुरुर्विधिबलापेक्षी R. 15. 85; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Ku. 3. 1 according to.

**अपेय** *a.* Not fit to be drunk; अपेयेषु तडागेषु बहुतरमुदकं भवति Mk. 2.

**अपेहि** (Imper. 2nd sing.). Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मयूरव्यंसकादि P. II. 1. 72); °करा, °द्वितीया, °प्रकसा, °वाणिजा, °स्वागता where it has the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,' 'refusing admission to'; e.g. °वाणिजा a ceremony where merchants are excluded; so °द्वितीया &c. —**Comp.** —**वाता** N. of a plant which expels wind.

**अपोगंडः** [अ-पोगंडः, or अपासि (वैध) कर्मणि गंडः त्याज्यः Tv.] 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant or deficient). —2 Not under 16 years of age; बाल आषोडशाद्वर्षान्तो गंडश्चापि संज्ञितः । Nārada; Ms. 8. 148; पोगंडः पंचमादब्दादवोक् च दशमाब्दतः । —3 A child or infant (किशोर, शिशु). —4 Very timid; —5 Wrinkled, flaccid. —6 One past 16.

**अपोढ** See under अप-वह्.

**अपोदक** *a.* Ved. 1 Waterless; water-tight (नौः Rv. 1. 116. 3). —2 Not watery, not fluid. —**कं** [अपकृष्टमुदकं यस्मात्] Poison &c. that removes water (जलापकर्षहेतुविषादि).

**अपोदिका** *f.* A sort of potherb (अपनद्धमुदकं यस्याः, तत्फलैषूदकवत्त्वात्तथात्वं).

**अपोह** 1 U. [अप - उह् or उह्] To remove, drive or push away, dispel, take away, destroy; स हि विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1; कुसुमानि...प्रभवन्त्यायुरपोहितुं यदि R. 8. 44, 54; पूर्वमुत्सवमपौहदुत्सवः (उत्तरः) 19. 5 pushed away, displaced, supplanted; V. 3. 10; अकिंचिदपि कुर्वाणः सौख्यैर्दुःखान्यपोहति U.

2. 19 removes; Bk. 17. 83; 15. 119; Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108; **कल्पनाया अपोढः कल्पनापोढः** P. II. 1. 38 Sk. removed from, or beyond, imagination. —2 To heal, cure (as illness). —3 To avoid, give up, leave; Ms. 10. 86; पंचवद्व्यां ततो रामः...अनपोढ-स्थितिस्तस्थौ R. 12. 31 not leaving (the path of) propriety. —4 To deny; **स्थाप्यतेऽपोह्यते वा चेत्** S.D. 730. —5 To reason, argue by way of opposing a statement.

**अपोहः** 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. —2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. —3 Reasoning, arguing; reasoning faculty. —4 Negative reasoning (opp. उह्) (अपरतर्कनिरासाय कृतो विपरीततर्कः), one of the *dhigunas* q.v.; **स्वयमूहापोहासमर्थः** Mbh.; **उहापोह-मिमं सरोजनयना यावद्विधत्तेतरां** Bv. 2. 74; hence उहापोह=complete discussion of a question. —5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपो-ह by अतद्व्यावृत्ति i. e. तद्विन्नत्यागः)

**अपोहनं** 1 Removal &c. =अपोह above. —2 Reasoning faculty; मत्तः स्मृतिज्ञानमपोहनं च Bg. 15. 15 (Mr. Telang translates अ° by removal).

**अपोह्य**, **अपोहनीय** *pot. p.* To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

**अपौरुष-पौरुषेय** *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. —2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of divine origin; अपौरुषेया वेदाः; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठः सुवर्णविदुरित्याख्यायते Māl. 9. not set up by (the hand of) man. —**वं**, **-वेयं** 1 Cowardice, pusillanimity. —2 Superhuman power.

**अप्त** *a.* Ved. Obtained; watery (?)

**अप्तस्** *n.* A sacrificial act.

**अप्तु** *a.* Ved. Busy, active, industrious. —**मुः** (or *n.* Un. 1. 74) 1 The body. —2 Soma (सूक्ष्मरूपसोम). —3 A sacrificial animal.

**अप्तुर्** *m.* [अद्भ्यः जलदानाय तुतोर्ति, जलानि प्रेरयति, तुर किप् Tv.] 1 Active, busy, giving water, flowing as water; an epithet of Indra (Sáy. अपां प्रेरक इन्द्रः). —2 Fire.

**अप्तु-सू-र्यं** [अप्तुरो भावः बाहु°वेदे यत्] Sending down water (वृष्टिप्रेरकत्वं), giving of water; zeal (?)

**अप्तोर्यामः**, **-मन्** *m.* N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sāma Veda closing that rite; the last or 7th part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice.

**अप्त्य** *a.* [अप्तुनि देहे भवः यत् वेदे टिलो-पः Tv.] 1 Engaged in an act, active (देहकर्मणि स्थित). —2 Offspring (अप्त्य Nir.)

**अप्तः**, **अप्तस्** *n.* [आप् - असुन् नुद् ङ-स्वश्च, Un. 4. 207] 1 Possession, property. —2 Work, sacrificial act or rite, any act. —3 Offspring. —4 Form, shape. —5 To be obtained (used actively); [cf. L. *ops*]. —**Comp.** —**स्थ** *a.* superintending work (कर्मण्याधिकृत); (or *m.*) proprietor of an estate. —**राजः** lord of wealth or property, illustrious by means of works; directing works to be done (कर्मप्रेरक).

**अप्तवान** *a.* 1 Having progeny. —2 Poor. —**नः** [अप्तसे आदायकर्मणे वानं यस्य-वृषो°सलोपः Tv.] 1 The arm. —2 N. of a Rishi in the family of or connected with Bhrigu.

**अप्तस्वत्** *a.* Having (sacrificial) acts or works; productive.

**अप्पति**, **अप्पित्तं** see under अप्.

**अप्य** *a.* [अपां इदं तत्रसाधु संस्कृतं वा यत्; आद्भिः संस्कृतं P. IV. 4. 134] 1 Connected with or coming from water Rv. 2. 38. 7; watery; consisting of, consecrated with, water (as हविः). —2 Obtainable. —3 Active, connected with sacrificial acts 1. 145. 5.

**अप्यदीक्षितः** N. of a celebrated Dravida writer, author of works on Alamkāra and other subjects and a contemporary of Pandit Jaganātha who lived in the 16th century (written also as अप्ययादीक्षित.).

**अप्यंच** [fr. अंच्] Gone into, reaching, hidden.

**अप्यय** &c. see under अपी.

**अप्यर्थ** *ind.* Ved. Near, in the neighbourhood.

**अप्रकंप** *a.* 1 Unshaken (fig. also), firm, steady. —2 Unanswerable (as argument).

**अप्रकर** *a.* Not acting well.

**अप्रकरणं** Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

**अप्रकल्पक** *a.* Not explicitly enjoining, not prescribing as obligatory.



**अप्रकांड** *a.* Stemless (small).  
—डः A bush, a shrub.

**अप्रकाश** *a.* 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also); प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68. —2 Self-illuminated, —3 Hidden, secret, concealed; Ms. 8. 251; 9. 256. —शं, —शे *ind.* In secret, secretly; अहमप्रकाशे तिष्ठामि M. 4; सत्यवत्या हस्तेऽप्रकाशं निक्षिप्तः V. 5 secretly. —शः Indistinctness, secrecy; a secret.

**अप्रकाशक** *a.* Making dark; not disclosing &c.

**अप्रकाश्य** *a.* Not to be disclosed, to be kept secret (one of 9 such things); जन्मर्क्षं मैथुनं मंत्रो गृहच्छिद्रं च वचनं । आयुर्वनापमानं स्त्री न प्रकाश्यानि सर्वथा॥

**अप्रकृत** *a.* 1 Not principal or chief, incidental, occasional. —2 Not relevant to the subject under discussion, not to the point, irrelevant; see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; अप्रकृतं अनुसंधा 'to beat about the bush', not to come to the point. —तं (In Rhet.) उपमान *i. e.* the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत or उपमेय).

**अप्रकृतिः** *f.* 1 Not the inherent or natural property, accidental property or nature; an accident (विकृति). —2 Spiritual being; the Purusha of the Sāṅkhyas. —3 Not the original word; such as a termination.

**अप्रकृष्ट** *a.* Not excelled, low, vile. —ष्टः A crow.

**अप्रक्षित** *a.* Undecayed.

**अप्रगम** *a.* Going too fast to be followed by others.

**अप्रगल्भ** *a.* Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति नियतं दूरतश्चाप्रगल्भः H. 2. 26.

**अप्रगुण** *a.* Perplexed, confounded.

**अप्रग्राह** *a.* Unrestrained, unbridled.

**अप्रचंकर** *a.* Ved. Without the power of seeing.

**अप्रचेतस्** *a.* Ved. Deficient in understanding, foolish, stupid.

**अप्रच्छेद्य** *a.* Inscrutable.

**अप्रच्युत** *a.* Unmoved, not swerving from, following, observing (with abl.); Ms. 12. 116.

**अप्रज** *a.* 1 Without progeny, childless; शौच्यं मैथुनमप्रजं Chan. 57. —2

Unborn. —3 Unpeopled. —जा Having no child, not giving birth to children, not prolific.

**अप्रजस्, अप्रजात** *a.* Childless, having no issue or progeny; अतीतायामप्रजसि बांधवास्तद्वानुयुः Y. 2. 144. —ता A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

**अप्रजज्ञि** *a.* Ved. 1 Inexperienced, unskilful. —2 Childless.

**अप्रणीत** *a.* Unconsecrated, vulgar, profane. —तं Frying clarified butter without consecrated water.

**अप्रतर्क्य** *a.* Incomprehensible by reason or inference, undefinable.

**अप्रता** *a.* Ved. Very great or extensive, affluent Rv. 8. 32. 16.

**अप्रतापः** 1 Want of lustre, dullness, dimness. —2 Meanness, want of dignity.

**अप्रति** *a.* Ved. 1 Without opponents or foes, irresistible; Rv. 5. 32. 3; °वीर्यं of irresistible prowess. —2 Unsurpassed, unequalled. —*adv.* Irresistibly.

**अप्रतिकर** *a.* Trusting, trusty, confidential.

**अप्रतिकर्मन्** *a.* 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. —2 Irresistible, irremediable.

**अप्रति (ती) कार** *a.* Irremediable, helpless, that cannot be remedied or helped; °रेयमापदुपास्थिता K. 154. —रः Not remedying, non-requital, non-retaliation.

**अप्रतिगृह्य** *a.* One from whom one must not accept any thing as a gift &c.

**अप्रतिग्राहक** *a.* Not accepting.

**अप्रतिग्राह्य** *a.* Unacceptable.

**अप्रतिघ** *a.* 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. —2 Not to be ward-ed or kept off; रजः Ms. 12. 28. —3 Not angry.

**अप्रतिद्वंद्व** *a.* 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. —2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

**अप्रतिधुर** *a.* Without the fellow-horse.

**अप्रतिपक्ष** *a.* 1 Without a rival or opponent. —2 Unlike.

**अप्रतिपत्तिः** *f.* 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. —2 Neglect, omission, disregard. —3 Want of un-

derstanding. —4 Absence of determination (what to do), perplexity; °विह्वल &c. K. 159; (अप्रतिपत्तिर्जडता स्यादिष्टानिष्टदर्शनश्रुतिभिः) ; °तिसाध्वसजडा K. 240; Ki. 14. 43. —5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्फूर्त्यभाव); उत्तरस्याप्रतिपत्तिरप्रतिभा Gaut. S.

**अप्रतिपद्** *a.* Not going (विकल).

**अप्रतिबंध** *a.* 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. —2 Direct, undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

**अप्रतिबल** *a.* Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

**अप्रतिभ** *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. —2 Not ready-witted, dull. —भा Bashfulness, modesty.

**अप्रतिभट** *a.* Unrivalled. —टः An unrivalled warrior; आत्मानं °टं मन्यमानः Dk. 3.

**अप्रतिम** *a.* Without an equal or parallel, incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अप्रतिमान; °नमोजः Mv. 1. 62; °रूपत्वं; °वीर्यं, °बुद्धि &c.

**अप्रतियत्नः** Natural or spontaneous state.

**अप्रतियोगिन्** *a.* 1 Without an adversary. —2 Having no opposite or counterpart.

**अप्रतिरथ** *a.* or —थः (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior; शौष्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19, S. 7, 7. 33. —2 Matchless Mv. 1. 46. —थः N. of a Rishi. —यः, —यं N. of a hymn composed by अ°; यथात्रामंगलं साम तदप्रतिरथं विदुः.

**अप्रतिरव** *a.* Uncontested, undisputed; वर्षशताधिकभोगः संततोऽप्रतिरवः स्वत्वं गमयति Mit.

**अप्रतिरूप** *a.* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. —2 Of unequalled form. —3 Incomparable (in a good or bad sense). —Comp. —कथा incomparable talk (संगणिका), उत्तरवाक्यराहिता वाक्. —वीर्यं irresistible power.

**अप्रतिवीर्य** *a.* Of incomparable prowess.

**अप्रतिशासन** *a.* Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

**अप्रतिष्ठ** *a.* 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, fluctuating, not made permanent; U. 5. 25. —2 Thrown away, unprofitable, useless; Ms. 3. 180.



**-3** Disreputable, infamous. —**दुः** N. of a hell. —**घा** Instability, ill-fame, ill-repute, dishonour. —**ब्रह्म** (स्वधामप्रतिष्ठितं ब्रह्म).

**अप्रतिष्ठान** *a.* Ved. Not firm, having no solid ground. —**नं** Instability, want of solidity or firmness (fig. also); तर्काप्रतिष्ठानादप्यन्यथानुमेयं S. B.

**अप्रतिष्ठित** *a.* Unsettled, unfixed, uncelebrated, obscure; unconsecrated, unholy. —**तः** An epithet of Vishnu.

**अप्रतिसंक्रम** *a.* Having no intermixture.

**अप्रतिसंख्य** *a.* Unobserved, unnoticed; °ख्य (ख्या) निरोधः unobserved nullity, annihilation of an object; one of the three topics included by the Buddhas under the category of निरूप, the other two being प्रतिसंख्यानिरोध wilful destruction, as of a jar by a mallet, and आकाश the ethereal element.

**अप्रतिहत** *a.* 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; °हतान् पुत्रान् K. 62; अस्मद्गृहे °गतिः Pt. 1 free to move; U. 3. 36; जृम्भतामप्रतिहतप्रसरमार्यस्य क्रोधज्योतिः Ve. 1. —2 Unimpaired, unmarred, unrepulsed, unaffected, at home in every respect; सा बुद्धिरप्रतिहता Bh. 2.40; Pt. 5. 26; so °चित्त, °मनस्. —3 Not disappointed. —**Comp.** —**नेत्र** *a.* of unimpaired eyes. (—**त्रः**) N. of a Buddhist deity.

**अप्रतीक** *a.* Without parts or body, epithet of Brahma.

**अप्रतीत** *a.* 1 Not pleased or delighted. —2 Unapproached; unsailable. —3 Unopposed. —4 (In Rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष); अप्रतीतं यत्केवले शास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं K. P. 7, i. e. a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes of works only (and not in general or popular use); *c. g.* सम्यग्ज्ञानमहाज्योतिर्दलिताशयताजुषः (where आशय=वासना occurs in Yoga Śāstra only).

**अप्रतीतिः** *f.* Unintelligibleness; mistrust.

**अप्रतुलः** 1 Want of weight. —2 Want, necessity.

**अप्रत्त** (°प्रदत्त) Not given away.

—**त्ता** A girl, one not given away in marriage.

**अप्रत्यक्ष** *a.* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. —2 Unknown. —3 Absent. —**Comp.** —**शिष्ट** *a.* not distinctly taught.

**अप्रत्यय** *a.* 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2. —2 Having no knowledge. —3 (In gram.) Having no affix. —**यः** 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief, doubt; क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191. —2 Not being understood. —3 Not an affix; अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45. —**Comp.** —**स्थ** *a.* (in gram.) not pertaining to an affix.

**अप्रत्युत** *a.* Not attacked.

**अप्रदक्षिणं** *ind.* From the left to the right.

**अप्रदुग्ध** *a.* Ved. Not milked completely.

**अप्रधान** *a.* Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आवां तावदप्रधानौ H. 2. —**नं** (°ता, °त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority. —2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्रधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself, or as an attribute to a noun, or as last member of comp.).

**अप्रधृष्य** *a.* Unconquerable, invincible; यद्वाश्रौषं भीष्ममत्यंतदूरं हतं पार्थेनाहवेष्वाप्रधृष्यं Mb.; यस्याप्रधृष्यः प्रभवस्त्वमुच्चैः M. 5. 17.

**अप्रपदनं** Ved. A bad place of refuge.

**अप्रभ** *a.* 1 Obscure, dull. —2 Mean.

**अप्रभु** *a.* 1 Wanting power, not powerful. —2 Having no power or control over, unable, incompetent; with gen. or loc.

**अप्रभूतिः** *f.* Little effort.

**अप्रमत्त** *a.* Not careless or inattentive, careful, attentive, vigilant, watchful; Ms. 7. 142.

**अप्रमद** *a.* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

**अप्रमाद** *a.* Careful, vigilant, cautious, steady. —**दः** Care, attention, vigilance. —**दं** *ind.* Carefully, attentively, uninterruptedly.

**अप्रमय** *a.* Imperishable; unlimited (अप्रमेय).

**अप्रमा** Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

**अप्रमाण** *a.* 1 Unlimited, immeasurable, boundless. —2 Without authority, proof or weight, unauthorized. —3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy; आजन्मनः शास्त्रमशिक्षितो यस्तस्याप्रमाणं वचनं जनस्य S. 5. 25. —**णं** 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; i. e. a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. —2 Irrelevancy. —**Comp.** —**आभः**, —**शुभः** (pl.) 'of unlimited lustre', N. of a class of deities (with Buddhists). —**विद्** *a.* not conversant with evidence, or incapable of weighing evidence.

**अप्रमायुक** *a.* [ प्रमि-उण् आत्वे युच्, स्वार्थे कन् Tv. ] Not dying suddenly, very long.

**अप्रमित** *a.* 1 Not measured, unlimited. —2 Not proved or established by authority.

**अप्रमूर**, **अप्रमूर्च्छित** *a.* Not foolish, prudent, wise.

**अप्रमृष्य** *a.* Indestructible, unassailable (अबाध्य) Rv. 6. 20. 7.

**अप्रमेय** *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless; °महिमा Mv. 4. 30. —2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable, unfathomable (of person or thing); अचिंत्यस्याप्रमेयस्य कार्यतत्त्वार्थवित्प्रभुः Ms. 1. 3; 12. 94. —3 Not to be proved or demonstrated (as Brahma). —**यं** Brahma. —**Comp.** —**अनुभाव** *a.* of unlimited might. —**आत्मन्** 'of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of Siva.

**अप्रमोदः** —**दं** 1 Inability to remove pain. —2 Absence of delight.

**अप्रयत्न** *a.* Not energetic or diligent, indifferent, apathetic, not zealously devoted to (with loc.); °त्नः सुखार्थेषु Ms. 6. 26. —**त्नः** Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

**अप्रयाणिः** *f.* [ अ-प्रया-अनि P. III. 3. 112, न changed to ण by P. VIII. 4. 29 ] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अप्रयाणिस्ते शठ भूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress! See अनीविनि.



**अप्रयापनि-निः** *f.* Not allowing to go on or progress (P. III. 3. 112; VIII. 4. 30).

**अप्रयावं** *adv.* Without interruption, attentively.

**अप्रयुचत्, अप्रयुत, अप्रयुत्वन** *a.* Ved. Unceasing, continual, not separated (अप्रयुग्भूत); careful, attentive.

**अप्रयुक्त** *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. -2 Wrongly used, as a word. -3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); अप्रयुक्तं तथा मन्त्रात्मनः कविभिर्नादृतं; तथा मन्ये दैवतोस्य पिशाचो राक्षसोऽथवा | where the mas. gender of दैवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अप्रयुक्त.

**अप्रयोगः** Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

**अप्रलंब** *a.* Prompt, quick.

**अप्रवर्तक, अप्रवर्तिन्** *a.* 1 Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. -2 Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

**अप्रवर्तनं** Not engaging in, not exciting to any action.

**अप्रवृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. -2 Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus. -3 (In medic.) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischury &c.

**अप्रवीत** *a.* Ved. Not approached Rv. 4. 7. 9. -**ता** 1 Not loved (अकामिता). -2 Not impregnated.

**अप्रवेद** *a.* Difficult to be found.

**अप्रशस्त** *a.* 1 Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. -2 Not approved, forbidden. -3 (Ved.) Disobedient. -4 Less, deficient, decayed (क्षीण).

**अप्रसक्त** *a.* 1 Not attached or addicted, moderate, temperate. -2 Unconnected.

**अप्रसक्तिः** *f.* Non-attachment, moderation.

**अप्रसंगः** 1 Want of attachment. -2 Want of connection. -3 Inopportune time or occasion; अप्रसंगाभिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते |

**अप्रसन्न** *a.* 1 Not pleased. -2 Turbid, muddy.

**अप्रसादः** Disfavour, displeasure.

**अप्रसव** *a.* Not being prolific.

**-वः** Not being born.

**अप्रसूत** *a.* Barren, childless.

**अप्रसाह** *a.* Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

**अप्रसिद्ध** *a.* 1 Unknown, unimportant, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. -2 Unusual, uncommon; पदं an obsolete word.

**अप्रसिद्धिः** *f.* Obscurity, insignificance.

**अप्रस्ताविक** *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (=अप्रस्ताविक *q. v.*)

**अप्रस्तुत** *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. -2 Absurd, nonsensical; रे गोरंभ किमप्रस्तुतं लपसि Pt. 1. -3 Accidental or extraneous. -4 Not ready.

**-Comp.** -**प्रशंसा** a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुता-श्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds:- कार्ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति | तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पंचधा || *I. e.* when the subject-matter is viewed (a) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (b) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (c) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (d) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (e) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S.D. 706 for examples.

**अप्रहत** *a.* 1 Unhurt, intact. -2 Waste, unploughed, K. 326. -3 New and unbleached (as cloth); ईषद्धौतं नवं श्वेतं सदृशं यंत्रधारितम् | निर्णेजकाक्षालितं चाप्रहतं वास उच्यते ||

**अप्रहन्** *a.* Not destroying, favouring, aiding (अनुग्राहक).

**अप्रहित** *a.* 1 Not sent out. -2 Unattacked by foes.

**अप्राकरणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter; अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

**अप्राकृत** *a.* 1 Not vulgar. -2 Not original. -3 Not ordinary, ex-

traordinary; °आकृतीनां K. 174, Mv. 1. 3. -4 Special.

**अप्राग्र्य** *a.* Secondary, subordinate; inferior.

**अप्राचीन** *a.* 1 Modern. -2 Not eastern, western.

**अप्राण** *a.* Lifeless; inanimate.

**-णः** The Almighty Being.

**अप्राप्त** *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तयोस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग ईरितः | Bhāṣhā P. -2 Not arrived or come.

-3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. -4 Not come to or reached; R. 12. 96. -5 Not of a marriageable age. -**Comp.** -**काल** *a.* 1. inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; °लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन् | लभते बुद्धयव-

ज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. -2. under age. (-लं) an irregular discussion (of any subject).

-**प्रापक** *a.* 1. conveying (the sense of) what is not otherwise specified, such as the use of the Potential mood in स्वर्गकामो यजेत. -2. not yet tamed (as a young calf)

-**यौवन** *a.* not arrived at puberty or who has not reached his youth; R. 15. 42. -**व्यवहार, वयस्** *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अप्राप्तव्यवहारोसौ यावत् षोडशवर्षकः Dakṣha.

**अप्राप्तिः** *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तिमहादुःखविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. -2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति Mīm. -3 Not taking place or occurring. -4 Not being applicable = अनुपपत्ति *q. v.*

**अप्रामाणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनमप्रामाणिकं. -2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

**अप्रामि** *a.* Ved. Unhurt, unimpaired.

**अप्रायत्यं** Ved. 1 Impurity. -2 Ungovernableness.

**अप्रायु** *a.* Ved. Not going forth (अगन्तु) Rv. 1. 89. 1; unceasing.

**अप्रायुस्** *a.* Ved. With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

**अप्रिय** *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Ms. 4. 138; S. 5. 17; hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly.



—यः A foe, an enemy. —या A sort of fish (शृंगीमत्स्यः). —यं An unfriendly or offensive act; पाणिग्राहस्य साध्वी स्त्री नाचरेत्किंचिदप्रियं Ms. 5.156. —Comp. —कर, —कारिन्, —कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भागिन् *a.* ill-fated. —वद, (°यं°), —वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words; वं ध्यायार्थप्रियंवदा Y. 1. 73; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी Chan. 44.

**अप्रीतिः** *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. —2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. —3 Pain. —Comp. —कर (—री *f.*). 1. unkind; unfavourable. —2. disagreeable, disliked.

**अप्रेतराक्षसी** = अप्रेतराक्षसी *q. v.*

**अप्रेमन्** *a.* Disliking, unfriendly. —*n.* Dislike.

**अप्राढ** *a.* 1 Not arrogant. —2 Timid, gentle, not bold. —3 Not full-grown. —दा 1 An unmarried girl. —2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

**अप्लव** *a.* 1 Without a ship. —2 Not swimming.

**अप्लुत** *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

**अप्त्व** *a.* [ आप् बाहु° व, पृषो° ऋस्वः ] Attainable. —प्त्वा Disease, danger; the region of the throat or neck (?).

**अप्सः** —प्सा *m.* (—प्साः) Ved. [ अपः सनोति, सन्-ड ] 1 Giving or yielding water; forming the essential portion of water (अपां सारभूतो रसः). —2 Not destroying. —प्सं Form, see अप्सस्.

**अप्सरः** [ अप-सृ-अच् ] Any aquatic animal (moving in water).

**अप्सरस्** *f.* (—राः—रा). [ अद्भ्यः सरन्ति उद्भ्रजन्ति, सृ-असुन् Un. 4. 236; cf. Rām. अप्सु निर्मथनादेव रसात्तस्माद्भ्रजन्तिः । उत्पेतुर्मनुजश्रेष्ठ तस्मादप्सरसोऽभवन् ] A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रभाव). They are called स्वर्वेद्याः and are usually described as the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful; cf. या तपोविशेषपरिशंकितस्य सुकु-

मारं प्रहरणं महेंद्रस्य V. 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field; cf. R. 7. 53. Bāṇa mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K.136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (स्त्रियां बहुवचसः); but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occur; नियमविघ्नकारिणी मेनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1; एकाप्सरः &c. R. 7.53 and see Malli. thereon; अनप्सरेव प्रतिभासि V.1. —2 Direction or the intermediate point of the compass (दिक् च उपदिक् च). —Comp. —तीर्थं N. of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe; probably it is the name of a place, see S. 6. —पतिः lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra.

**अप्सव** *a.* [ अप्सं जलरसं वाति हिनस्ति, वा-क ] Devoid of the essence (freshness) of water; possessed of form or shape; giving water (?)

**अप्सव्य** *a.* [ अप्सु भवः यत् ] Being in, or fit for, water.

**अप्सस्** *n.* Ved. Form, beauty; or one possessed of beauty; cheek(?).

**अप्सु** *a.* [ नास्ति प्सु रूपं यस्य Nir. ] 1 Formless, shapeless. —2 Not beautiful. Note —अप्सु forms the first member of several compounds. —क्षित् a god. —चर *a.* aquatic; moving in waters.

—ज, —जा *a.* born in the waters or in the atmosphere. (—जाः) —योनिः 1. a horse. —2. a cane or reed.

—जित् vanquishing the aerial Asuras. —मत् *a.* possessed of what is in water; not losing one's nature in water (as lightning); getting sufficient water.

**अफल** *a.* [ न. व. ] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit. & fig.); ° ला ओ-षधयः, ° लं कार्ये &c. —2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा षण्डोऽफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्गवि चाफला । यथा चाज्ञेऽफलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनुचोऽफलः Ms. 2.158. —3 Deprived of virility, castrated; emasculated; अफलोहं कृतस्तेन क्रोधात्सा च निराकृता Rām. —लः 1 N. of a plant (झाबुक). —2 A goat. —ला The Aloe plant (घृतकुमारी); another plant (भूम्यामलकी). —Comp. —आकांक्षिन्, —प्रेप्सु *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफलाकांक्षिभिर्यज्ञः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः Mb.

**अफेन** *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —नं Opium (perhaps a corruption of अहिफेन; अ has here a depreciative force).

**अब्** = अब् *q. v.*

**अवद्ध-द्धक** *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. —2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory; *e. g.* यावज्जिविमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वंध्यासीदपुत्रश्च पितामहः ॥ (contradictory); जरद्वः कंबलपादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितो गायति मंगलानि । ब्राह्मणी पृच्छति पुत्रकामा राजनगयी लवणस्य कौर्धः Rāyamu-kuta on Ak. —Comp. —मुख *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

**अवध-ध्य** See अवध-ध्य &c.

**अवंधक** *a.* 1 Not binding. —2 Without any pledge.

**अवंधन** *a.* Free, without bonds.

**अवंध्र** *a.* Ved. Without ligatures; falling asunder.

**अवंधु**, —बांधव *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely. —2 Unowned. —Comp. —कृत् *a.* causing want of companions. —कृत *a.* not brought about by relatives, growing spontaneously; S. 4. 16.

**अवल** *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. —2 Unprotected. —लः N. of a plant (वरुण-वृक्ष). —ला 1 A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); नूनं हि ते कवि-वरा विपरीतबोधा ये नित्यमाहुरबला इति कामि-नीनाम् । यामिर्विलोलतरतारकदृष्टिपतैः शक्रा-दयोपि विजितास्त्वबलाः कथं ताः ॥ Bh. 1. 11; compare also :— हृदये वहसि गिरीद्वौ त्रिभुवनजयिनी कटाक्षेण । अबला त्वं यदि मन्ये के बलवंतो न जानीमः ॥ Udb.; °जनः a woman; S. 4. 3; R. 9. 46. —2 One of the ten earths according to the Buddhists. —लं Weakness, want of strength; see बलाबलं also. —Comp. —अवलः N. of of Siva.

**अबलास** *a.* Not consumptive.

**अबल्यं** 1 Weakness. —2 Sickness.

**अवाध** *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. —2 Free from pain. —धा The segment of the base of a triangle. —धः 1 Non-obstruction. —2 Non-refutation.

**अवाल** *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. —2 Not young, full (as the moon).

**अवाह्य** *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal; R. 14. 50. —2 (fig.) Familiar or intimately acquainted with, conversant with; गीतनृत्यवाद्यादिष्ववाह्यः Dk. 155. —3 Without an exterior.

**अविधनः** [ आपः एव इधनं यस्य ] The submarine fire (that feeds on the



waters of the ocean); **अविधनं वह्निमसौ विभर्ति** R. 13. 4.

**अविभीवस्** *a.* Ved. Fearless.

**अबुद्ध** *a.* Foolish, unwise; **अपवा-दमात्रमबुद्धानां** Sān. S.

**अबुद्धिः** *f.* 1 Want of understanding. -2 Ignorance, stupidity; °मत् foolish, ignorant. -*a.* Ignorant, dull-witted, stupid. -**Comp.** -**पूर्व**, -**पूर्वक** *a.* 1. not preceded by knowledge or consciousness; not wanton or intentional. -2. beginning with non-intelligence. (-**वै**, -**वैकं**) *adv.* unconsciously, ignorantly.

**अबुध-बुध** *a.* Foolish, stupid. -*m.* A fool. -*f.* (अभुत्) Ignorance, want of intellect.

**अबुध्य** *a.* Ved. Not to be perceived or awakened.

**अबोध** *a.* 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid. -2 Perplexed, puzzled. -**धः** 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; °धोपहताश्चान्ये Bh. 3. 2; **निसर्ग-दुर्बोधमबोधविरूपाः क भूपतीनां चरितं क जन्तवः** Ki. 1. 6. -2 Not knowing or being aware of Si. 6. 41 -**Comp.** -**गम्य** *a.* incomprehensible, inconceivable.

**अबोध्य**, -**बोधनीय** *a.* 1 Unintelligible. -2 Not to be awakened.

**अबुध्न** *a.* Having no bottom or root, bottomless. -**ध्नं** Ved. The air or intermediate region.

**अब्ज** *a.* [अप्सु जायते, जन्-ड] Born in or produced from water Ms. 5. 112, 8. 100 -**ब्जः** 1 The conch (*n.* also). -2 The moon. -3 Camphor. -4 N. of a tree (निचुल). -5 Dhanvantari, physician of the gods, said to be produced at the churning of the ocean along with other jewels. -**ब्जं** 1 A lotus. -2 One thousand millions. -**Comp.** -**कर्णिका** the seed vessel of a lotus. -**जः**, -**भवः**, -**भूः**, -**योनिः** epithets of Brahmā, (being supposed to have sprung from the lotus which arose from the navel of Vishnu). -**दृश्**, -**नयन**, -**नेत्र**, -**लोचन** &c. *a.* lotus-eyed, having large beautiful eyes. -**बांधवः** 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun. -**भोगः** 1. the root of a lotus. -2. a cowrie (वराटक) as large as a conch. -**वाहनः** 'carrying the moon on his forehead,' epithet of Siva. (-**ना**) 'having the lotus for her seat,'

N. of Lakshmi. -**स्थितः** N. of Brahmā. -**हस्तः** the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand).

**अब्जा** *m.* (ब्जाः) Ved. Born in water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21). -*f.* A pearl-oyster.

**अब्जिनी** 1 A lotus plant. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place full of lotuses. -**Comp.** -**पतिः** the sun.

**अब्जस्** *n.* Ved. Shape, beauty.

**अब्जित्** *a.* Conquering waters.

**अब्द** *a.* [अपो ददाति, दा-क; said in Up. 4. 98 to be from अब्; अबतीत्यब्दः] Giving water. -**ब्दः** 1 A cloud. -2 A year (in this sense *n.* also). -3 N. of a grass (मुस्ता). -4 N. of a mountain -**Comp.** -**अर्ध** half a year. -**वाहनः** N. of Siva. -**शतं** a century. -**सारः** a kind of camphor.

**अब्दया** *adv.* Ved. With a desire to give water.

**अब्धिः** Ved. A cloud; °भृत् possessed of clouds; giving water, as a cloud.

**अब्दुर्गः** A fortress in water, one surrounded by a moat or lake.

**अब्देवताक**, -**दैवत** *a.* Having the waters for divinities, praising the waters; Ms. 11. 133.

**आब्धिः** [आपःधीयन्ते अत्र, धा-कि] 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःख°, कार्य°, ज्ञान° &c.; store or reservoir of anything. -2 A pond, lake. -3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4. -**Comp.** -**अग्निः** the submarine fire. -**कफः**, -**फेनः** 1. froth, foam. -2. the cuttle-fish bone, being regarded as the froth of the ocean. -**ज** *a.* born in the ocean. (-**जः**) 1. the moon. -2. The conch. (-**जौ**) (dual) N. of the Asvins. (-**जा**) 1. spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean). -2. the Goddess Lakshmi. -**झषः** a sea-fish. -**द्वीपा** 1. the earth. -2. a portion of land surrounded by the ocean. -**नगरी** N. of Dwārakā, the capital of Krishna. -**नवनीतकः** the moon (the butter of the ocean). -**मंडूकी** the pearl-oyster. -**शयनः** N. of Vishnu (so called from his resting in the ocean at the destruction and renovation of the world). -**सारः** a gem.

**अब्मक्ष** *a.* Living upon water. -**क्षः** A serpent.

**अब्मक्षणं** Living upon water, a kind of fasting.

**अब्म** &c. =अभ्र q. v.

**अब्रह्मचर्य** *a.* Unchaste. -**र्यै-र्यकं** 1 Unchastity. -2 Sexual union.

**अब्रह्मण्य** *a.* 1 Not fit for a Brāhmaṇa; अब्रह्मण्यमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणो हितम् Halāy. -2 Inimical to Brāhmaṇas. -**ण्यं** An act not befitting a Brāhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brāhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अहो °ण्यं °ण्यं Pt. 1; S. 6; U. 1; अत्रांतरे ब्राह्मणेन मृतपुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारि सोरस्ताडनमब्रह्मण्यमुद्घोषितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or distress; अथैत्य योगनंदस्य व्याडिना क्रंदितं पुरः। अब्रह्मण्यमनुत्क्रांतजीवो योगस्थितो द्विजः Bri. Kath.

**अब्रह्मन्** *a.* 1 Not accompanied by devotion; wanting in sacred or divine knowledge. -2 Separated from or devoid of Brāhmaṇas; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमुद्घोति Ms. 9. 322. -**Comp.** -**विद्** *a.* not knowing Brahma or the Supreme Spirit.

**अब्राह्मण** *a.* Devoid of or without Brāhmaṇas. -**णः** Not a Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 241-2; (=शूद्र); six kinds are usually mentioned.

**अब्राह्मण्यं** 1 Violation of the duties of a Brāhmaṇa; breach of vows or sanctity. -2 =अब्रह्मण्यं q. v.

**अब्रूकृतं** Making a growling (or *Abrū*) sound, an indistinct speech uttered by shutting the lips.

**अब्जिलगं** [अपां लिङ्गं ज्ञापनसामर्थ्यं यत्र] A hymn or verse addressed to the waters; Y. 3. 30.

**अभक्त** *a.* 1 Not devoted or attached. -2 Not connected with, detached. -3 Not worshipping. -4 Unaccepted. -5 Not eaten. -**क्तं** Not food; °छंदस्, °रुच्य want of appetite.

**अभक्तिः** *f.* 1 Want of devotion or attachment. -2 Unbelief, incredulity.

**अभक्षः**, -**भक्षणं** Not eating any thing; fasting.

**अभक्ष्य** *a.* 1 Not to be eaten. -2 Prohibited from eating. -**क्ष्यं** A prohibited article of food.

**अभग** *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.



**अभंग** *a.* Not broken &c. —**गः** 1 Absence of fracture or defeat.—**2** (In Rhet.) A variety of श्लेष where another meaning is obtained without dividing the words (this corresponds to अर्थश्लेष); S. D. 644.

**अभंगुर** *a.* Undisturbed, firm.

**अभद्र** *a.* Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked. —**द्रं** 1 Evil, sin, wickedness.—**2** Sorrow.

**अभय** *a.* [न. ब.] Free from fear or danger, secure, safe; वैराग्यमेवाभयम् Bh. 3. 35. —**यः** [न भयं यस्मात्] 1 An epithet of the Supreme Being, or knowledge concerning that being.—**2** N. of Siva.—**3** One devoid of all worldly possessions.—**4** One who fearlessly executes scriptural commandments.—**5** N. of a Yoga (conjuncture or time) favourable to a march or expedition. —**या** 1 N. of a plant (हरितकी Mar. हिरडा). —**2** A form of the goddess Durgā. —**यं** 1 Absence or removal of fear.—**2** Security, safety, protection from fear or danger; मया तस्याभयं दत्तं Pt. 1; अभयस्य हि यो दाता Ms. 8. 303; S. 2. 16.—**2** N. of a sacrificial hymn.—**3** The root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूलं, उशीरं). —**Comp.**—**कृत्** *a.* 1. not terrific, mild.—**2.** giving safety.—**गिरिवासिन्** *m.* one dwelling on the mountain of safety, N. of a class of Kātyāyana's pupils.—**डिडिमः** 1. proclamation of assurance or safety.—**2.** a military or war-drum.—**द,**—**दायिन्**,—**प्रद** *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety; भयेष्वभयदः Rām.; प्रदः Ms. 4. 232. (—दः) an Arhat of the Jainas; N. of Vishṇu.—**दक्षिणा**,—**दानं**,—**प्रदानं** giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); सर्वप्रदानेष्वभयप्रदानं (प्रधानं) Pt. 1. 290; Ms. 4. 247.—**पत्रं** a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. —**मुद्रा** a variety of mudrā in Tantra literature.—**याचना** asking for protection; अञ्जलिः R. 11. 78.—**वचनं**,—**वाच्** *f.* an assurance or promise of safety.—**सनि** *a.* Ved. giving safety.

**अभयंकर-कृत्** *a.* (अभय-कृ with the insertion of खच् P. III. 2. 43). 1 Not dreadful.—**2** Causing security.

**अभर्तृका** 1 A widow.—**2** An unmarried woman.

**अभवः** 1 Non-existence; मत्त एव भवामवौ Mb. —**2** Absolution, final beatitude; प्राप्नुमभवमभिवाञ्छति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18. 27.—**3** End or destruction; भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षसां Rām.

**अभव्य** *a.* 1 Not to be, not predestined.—**2** Improper, inauspicious.—**3** Unfortunate, luckless; उपनतमवधौरयत्यभव्याः Ki. 10. 51.

**अभवत्** *a.* Not existing.—**Comp.**—**अभवन्मतयोगः**,—**संयोगः** (in Rhet.) a defect in composition; अभवन् असंभवन्नपि मतः इष्टः योगः संबंधः यत्र K. P. 7; the 'failure of an intended connection', or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them; e. g. ईक्षसे यत्कटाक्षेण तदा धन्वी मनोभवः, here the word यत् can have no correlation with तदा though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षसे चेत् &c.; for other examples see S. D. 575 *ad. loc.*

**अभस्त्रका**, **अभस्त्रिका**, also **अभस्त्राका** [अ-भस्त्र P. VII. 3. 47] 1 A badly made or inferior pair of bellows.—**2** A young woman who has no bellows.

**अभाग** *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance).—**2** Undivided.

**अभाव** *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Without love or affection.—**2** Non-existent.—**वः** 1 Not being or existing, non-existence; गतो भावोऽभावं Mk. 1 has disappeared.—**2** Absence, want, failure; सर्वेषामप्यभावे तु ब्राह्मणा रिक्तभागिनः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp.; सर्वाभावे हरेरूपः 189 in the absence of all, failing all; तोय°, अन्न°, आहार° &c.—**3** Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity; नाभाव उपलब्धेः S. B.; Si. 20. 64; Ki. 18. 10.—**4** (In phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kaṇāda. (Strictly speaking अभाव is not a separate predicament, like द्रव्य, गुण, but is only a negative arrangement of those predicaments; all nameable things being divided into positive (भाव) and negative (अभाव), the first division including द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय and the second only one अभाव; cf. अत्र सप्तमस्याभावकथनादेव षण्णां भावत्वं प्राप्तं

तेन भावत्वेन दृश्यगुणस्यासौ न कृतः Mukṭā.). अभाव is defined as भावमिच्छोऽभावः (प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनविषयत्वं) that whose knowledge is dependent on the knowledge of its प्रतियोगी. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गाभाव and अन्योन्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, प्रध्वंसाभाव, and अत्यन्ताभाव.—**Comp.**—**संपत्तिः** *f.* false attribution (=अध्यास q. v.)

**अभावना** 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment.—**2** Absence of religious meditation.

**अभावनीय** *a.* Inconceivable.

**अभावयितु** *a.* Not perceiving, comprehending or inferring.

**अभाविन्**, **अभाव्य** *a.* What is not destined to be or take place; यदभावि न तद्भावि H. 1.

**अभाषण** Not speaking, silence.

**अभाषित** *a.* Not told.—**Comp.**—**पुंस्कः** a word which cannot become mas. or neuter, i. e. always feminine.

**अभि** *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (a) 'to', 'towards', 'in the direction of'; अभिगम् go towards, अभिया, °गमनं, °यानं &c.; (b) 'for', 'against'; °लप्, °पत् &c.; (c) 'on', 'upon'; °सिञ्च to sprinkle on &c.; (d), 'over', 'above', 'across'; °भू to overpower, °तन्; (e) 'greatly'; 'excessively' °कम्.—**2** (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (a) intensity or superiority; °धर्मः 'supreme duty'; °ताम्र 'very red', °नव 'very new'; (b) 'towards', 'in the direction of', forming adv. compounds; °चैद्यं, °मुखं, °दूति &c.—**3** (As a separable adverb) It means towards, in the direction or vicinity of (opp. अप); in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved).—**4** (As a preposition with acc.) (a) To, towards, in the direction of, against; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense); अभ्याग्नि or अग्निमाग्नि शलभाः पतन्ति; वृक्षमग्नि द्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; Si. 9. 56, 7. 40; अभ्यर्कबिम्बं स्थितः S. 7. 11. (b) Near, before, in front or presence of; Si. 7. 32; 15. 58. (c) On, upon, with regard or reference to; सायमंडनमग्नि त्वरयत्यः Ki. 9. 6; साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमग्नि Sk. (d) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); वृक्षं वृक्षमग्नि सिञ्चति Sk.; भूतभूतमग्नि प्रभुः Bop. By P.



I. 4. 91 अभि has all the senses of अनु given in I. 4. 90 except that of भाग; *e. g.* (लक्षणे) हरिमभि वर्तते; (इत्थं-भूताख्याने) भक्तो हरिमभि; (वीप्सायां), देवं देवमभि सिंचति; but यदत्र ममाभिष्यात् तदीयतां; प्राज्ञो गोविंदमभितिष्ठति Bop. (e) In, into, to; Si. 8. 60. (f) For, for the sake of, on account of (Ved.). According to G. M. अभि has these senses:—अभि पूजाभृशार्थेच्छासौम्याभिमुख्यसौरूप्यवचनाहारस्वाध्यायेषु; *e. g.* पूजायां, अभिवंदते; भूशे, अभिनिवेशः; इच्छायां, अभिलाषः, अभिकः; सौम्ये or माधुर्ये, अभिजातः; अभिमुख्ये, अभिमुखं, अभ्याग्निः; सौरूप्ये, अभिरूपं; वचने, अभिधत्ते; आहारे, अभ्यवहरति; स्वाध्याये, अभ्यस्यति. [ *cf.* L. *ob*; Gr. *amphi*; Zend *aibi* or *aiwi*, Goth. *bi*; also *umbi*, *um*].

**अभि (भी) क** *a.* [अभि-कन् निपातयं; P. V. 2. 74] 1 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; सौधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19.4; अपि सिंचेः कृशानौ त्वं हर्षं मय्यपि योऽभिकः Bk. 8. 92.—**कः** A lover, voluptuous person.

**अभिकम्** 10 A. To love, desire; **कः** स्त्रियमभिकामयमानां नाभिनंक्षति Dk. 88; Ki. 18. 23.

**अभिकाम** *a.* [कम्-अच् or अभिवृद्धः कामो यस्य] Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, with the object of love in acc. or in comp.; याचे त्वामभिकामाहं Mb.—**मः** 1 Affection, love. —**2** Wish, desire.—**मं** *ind.* Longingly, with desire.

**अभिकामिक** *a.* Voluntary.

**अभिकम्प** 1 A. To shake or tremble violently. —**Caus.** 1 To stir, shake. —**2** To allure, entice.

**अभिकम्पनं** Shaking; alluring.

**अभिकांक्ष** 1 U. 1 To ask, request; long for, wish or desire for.

**अभिकांक्षा** Wish, desire, longing.

**अभिकांक्षिन्** *a.* Longing, wishing.

**अभिकृ** 8 U. 1 To make, render, do; कुरुक्षेत्रे निवेशमभिकृत्तुः Mb. —**2** To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. —**3** To procure, get, obtain, effect.

**अभिकरणं** 1 Effecting, doing. —**2** A charm, incantation.

**अभिकृतिः** *f.* N. of a metre containing 100 syllables.

**अभिकृत्वन्** *a.* (*m.* °त्वा; *f.* °त्वरी) Magical; a magician or spirit.

**अभिक्रतु** *a.* [आभिमुख्येन क्रतुर्युद्धकर्म यस्य] Haughty, very powerful (बलीयस्) (as an enemy), Rv. 3. 34. 10.

**अभिक्रंद** 1 P. To shout at, roar at; neigh at.

**अभिक्रंदः** A shout, roar.

**अभिक्रम्** 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चार्थामहे वसु Mb. —**2** To roam over, wander, pass or walk over. —**3** To attack, assail, fall upon. —**4** To undertake, begin; to set about, prepare; गमनायाभिचक्राम Rām. —**Caus.** To bring near.

**अभिक्रमः** 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोस्ति प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 40. —**2** A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. —**3** Ascending, mounting.

**अभिक्रमणं**, —**क्रांतिः** *f.* Approaching, attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above; पुंड्रेश° Dk. 92.

**अभिक्रांतिन्** *a.* [इष्टादिगण] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun. —**2** Skilled or versed in, conversant with (with loc.).

**अभिकुश** 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. —**2** To call out (to one) in a scolding manner; अन्योन्यमभिचक्रुः Mb. —**3** To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

**अभिक्रोशः** 1 Calling out, crying. —**2** Reviling, censure.

**अभिक्रोशकः** 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator. —**2** A herald.

**अभिक्षत्तृ** *a.* Ved. A murderer, killer, destroyer.

**अभिक्षद** *a.* [क्षद्-अच्] Ved. A destroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1.; giving without being asked (?).

**अभिक्षिप्** 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse); to insult. —**2** To excel; Bk. 8. 51.

**अभिक्षिप्त** *p. p.* Thrown, surpassed.

**अभिख्या** 2 P. Ved. 1 To see, perceive, view. —**2** To be gracious, look graciously. —**Caus.** (ख्यापयति) To tell, declare, make known, proclaim; कलहकंदक इत्यभिख्यापिताख्यः Dk. 136; 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

**अभिख्या** *a.* [कर्तरि क्तिप्] Going towards; well-known, celebrated. —**ख्या** [ख्या-अच्] 1 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, lustre; काप्यभिख्या तयोरासीद् व्रजतोः शुद्धवेषयोः R. 1. 46; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्यां Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. (*b*) Look, view, appearance,

aspect (Ved.). —**2** Telling, declaring. —**3** Calling, addressing. —**4** A name, appellation. —**5** A word, synonym. —**6** Fame, glory; notoriety (in a bad sense); greatness (माहात्म्यं). —**7** Intellect (Nir.).

**अभिख्यात** *p. p.* Become or made known; celebrated; °दोषः Y. 3. 301.

**अभिख्यातृ** *a.* Ved. Looking, supervising, superintending.

**अभिख्यानं** Fame, glory.

**अभिगम्** 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach (with acc.); एनमभिजग्मुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; मनुमेकाग्रमासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1; 11. 100. —**2** To follow, go after; अनुरागाद्वने रामं दिष्ट्या त्वमभिगच्छसि Rām. —**3** To find, meet with (casually or by chance). —**4** To cohabit, have sexual intercourse (with man or woman); अभिगतास्मि भगिनीं मातरं वा तवेति ह Y. 2. 205; अभ्यगच्छः पतिं यत्त्वं भजमानं Mb. —**5** To take to, undertake, betake oneself to. —**6** To get, to share in; be subject to; निद्रामभिगतः Rām. —**7** To conceive, apprehend, understand, comprehend. —**Caus.** 1 To cause to go to or approach; take, convey, send; Dk. 102. —**2** To cause to apprehend; explain, teach.

**अभिगन्तृ** *a.* One who approaches or has intercourse (with a woman); one who understands &c.

**अभिगमः**, —**गमनं** 1 (*a*) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; तवार्हतो नाभिगमेन तृप्तं R. 5. 11, 17. 72; ज्येष्ठाभिगमनात्पूर्वं तेनाप्यनभिनंदिता 12. 35, K. 158; Pt. 3. (*b*) Finding out; enjoying; कृत्वा तासामभिगममपां Me. 49 (सेवनं Malli.). —**2** Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman); परद्वाराभिगमनं K. 107; प्रसह्य दास्यभिगमे Y. 2. 291; Pt. 1; H. 1. 104; नीच° Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

**अभिगम्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. —**2** Accessible, that can be approached without fear, inviting; तथाप्यनभिगमनीयो लोकस्य Mk. 4; भीमक्रांतैर्नृपगुणैः ...अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

**अभिगामिन्** *a.* Approaching, having intercourse with; Ms. 3. 45; Y. 2. 282.

**अभिगामुक** *a.* Inviting, leading one to approach (as qualities).

**अभिगर्ज** 1 P. To roar or bawl at, to raise wild or ferocious cries.



अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगा = अभी q. v.

अभिगुप् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect, defend; लंकायामभिगुप्तायां सागरेण समंततः Rām.-2 To hide, conceal.

अभिगुप्तिः f. Guarding, protecting.

अभिगोमृ m. Protector, guardian.

अभिगुर् 6 U. To assent or agree to, approve of ( Ved ).

अभिगूर्त p. p. Approved of; destined for an offering; uttered ( with praise ).

अभिगूर्तिः f. 1 Song of praise; constant desire or thought; Rv. 1. 162. 6.-2 Effort, exertion.

अभिगृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To call to or address approvingly, join in, welcome, praise.-2 To accept propitiously, allow, approve.

अभिगरः [ गृ-अप् ] Song of praise; praise.

अभिगै 1 P. 1 To call to, sing to.-2 To fill with song, make noisy with songs; भृगराजाभिगीतानि (वनानि) Rām.-3 To sing, celebrate in song; तदप्येष श्लोकोऽभिगीतः Ait Br.-4 To approve, allow.

अभिगीत p. p. Sung, chanted, celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेष्ण-ष्णु a. [ गै-इष्णुच् ] Singing.

अभिग्रह् (Ved. ग्रह्) 9 U. 1 To take or seize, catch, catch hold of, seize forcibly, attack; रिपुणाभिग्रह् Dk. 5, 98, 103.-2 To accept, take.-3 To receive, (as a guest).-4 To fold, lay or bring together (as the hands).-5 To set, show or bring forth (as blossom, fruit &c.). -Caus. To catch or surprise one in the very act, to let oneself be so caught; अर्यवर्यस्य कस्यचिद् गृहे चोरयित्वा रूपानिग्राहितो बद्धः Dk. 96.

अभिग्रहः 1 Seizing, robbing, plundering.-2 Attack, assault, onset.-3 Challenge.-4 Complaint.-5 Authority, power, weight.

अभिग्रहण Robbing, seizing in the presence of the owner.

अभिघर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction.-2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघात, -घातक, - ताकिन् &c. See under अभिहन्.

अभिघृ (Used only in caus). To cause to trickle down, let fall

down by drops; तां (वपां) अध्वर्युः सुवेणाभिघारयन्नाह Ait. Br.-2 To sprinkle with.

अभिघारः [ घृ-णिच्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Ghee or clarified butter.-2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices; प्रणीतपृषदाज्याभिघारधारेस्तनूनपात् Mv. 3.

अभिघारण Act of sprinkling (with ghee) besprinkling.

अभिघ्रा 1 P. To smell at, snuffle; to bring the nose close to another's forehead (as in caressing, kissing &c. as a token of affection).

अभिघ्राण Smelling at or touching the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To look at, view, perceive, see; अभि यो विश्वा भुवनानि चष्टे (सूर्यः) Rv. 7. 61. 1.-2 To call to or address.-3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Rv. 7. 104. 8.-4 To name, call.-5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिचक्षणं Ved. Means of defence; (magical) remedy. -णा Viewing, indicating.

अभिचर् 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespass; तत्र विराधदनुकबंधप्रभृतयः केप्यभिचरंतीति श्रुतं Mv. 2.-2 To be faithless (as wife or husband); पतिं या नाभिचरति मनोवाग्देहसंयता Ms. 5. 165; 9. 102.-2 To charm, conjure, exorcise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magical purposes &c.; वृष्ट्यायुःपुष्टिकामो वा तथैवाभिचरन्नपि Y. 1. 295; 3. 289.-3 To possess, occupy.

अभिचरः A follower, servant, attendant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as इयेनयाग); Mu. 4. 12.

अभिचरणीय a. Fit for exorcising.

अभिचरितुः f. Ved. Enchanting.

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes; magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upapātakas or minor sins); अभिचारेषु सर्वेषु कर्तव्यो द्विज्ञतो दमः Ms. 9. 290; 11. 64, 198; K. 109; Mv. 1. 62.-2 Killing.-Comp.-कल्पः N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda.

-ज्वरः a fever caused by magical spells.-मंत्रः a magical formula,

an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58. -यज्ञः, -होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, -चारिन् (°रिकी, रिणी f.) a. Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes; magical Ki. 3. 56. -कः, -री A conjurer, magician.

अभिच्छाय a. Being in shade or turned towards the shade. - यं adv. In shade or darkness.

अभिजन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim as one's birth-right; स महीमभिजायते Mb. ; see also under अभिजात (1) below.-2 To be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205.-3 To be born or produced again; Bg. 6. 41; 13. 23.-4 To be, become, be turned into; तस्याः स्पृष्ट्वैव सलिलं नरः शैलोभिजायते Rām.-5 To be born of a high family.

अभिज a. Born or produced all round.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race, lineage; कलहंसकादभिजनं ज्ञात्वा Māl. 8; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104; Mu. 6. 6; Ms. 4. 18; Dk. 135, 170; U. 4. (b) Birth, extraction, descent; तुल्याभिजनेषु भूमिभरेषु (धरेषु?) राज्ञां वृत्तिः M. 1; Ms. 1. 100; Y. 1. 123.-2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुतं तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Māl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलतटात्पतत्त्वभिजनः संदह्यतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39; M. 5.-3 Forefathers, ancestors; अभिजनाः पूर्वे बांधवाः Kāśī. on P. IV. 3. 90; also descendants.-4 Native country, motherland, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); cf. Sk. on P. IV. 3. 90:- यत्र स्वयं वसति स निवासः (यत्र संप्रति उष्यते Mbh.); यत्र पूर्वैरुषितं सोऽभिजनः इति विवेकः.-5 Fame, celebrity.-6 The head or ornament of a family; यद्विद्वानपि तादृशेप्यभिजने धर्म्यात्पथो विच्युतः Mv. 1. 33.-7 Attendants, retinue (=परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनन (नी f.) a. Becoming one's high birth; Mv. 5. 18.

अभिजनवत् a. Of noble descent, nobly born; °तीं मालविकां M. 5; °वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणीपदे S. 4. 18; Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजानितुः f. Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.); °तोः to produce.



**अभिजात** *p. p.* 1 (a) Born to or for; भवति संपदं देवीमभिजातस्य भारत Bg. 16. 3, 4, 5. (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. -2 Inbred, inborn. -3 Born, produced; अजातपक्षामभिजातकंठी Râm. -4 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4; Mâl. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनं V. 1; K. 102, M. 3; Mâl. 7; अनभिजाते Mu. 2. -5 Fit, proper, worthy. -6 Sweet, agreeable; प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. -7 Handsome, beautiful. -8 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णं नाभिजातेषु नाप्रबुद्धेषु संस्कृतं (वेदेत्). -तं Nobility, noble birth. -*adv.* Nobly, politely, courteously; \* तं खलु एष वारितः S. 6.

**अभिजातिः** *f.* Noble birth.

**अभिजि** 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest. -*Desid.* To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

**अभिजयः** Colquest; complete victory.

**अभिजित्** *a.* [अभि-जि-क्विप्] 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation अभिजित् P. IV. 3. 36, see अभिजित् -*m.* 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, part of the great sacrifice called गवामयन; Ms. 11. 75, also used for अतिरात्र q.v. -3 N. of a star; N. of one of the lunar mansions. -*n.* 1 The 8th Muhūrta of the day, mid-day (fit for a Srâddha ceremony). -2 N. of a लग्न favourable to setting out. -**Comp.** -मुहूर्तः The 8th Muhūrta or period comprising 24 minutes before and 24 minutes after noon.

**अभिजितः** N. of an asterism or the Muhūrta indicated by it; मुहूर्तेऽभिजिते प्राप्ते सार्धरात्रे विभूषिते देवक्यजनयद्विष्णुं यशोदा तां तु कन्यकां ॥ V. P.

**अभिजितिः** *f.* Ved. Victory, conquest.

**अभिजुष** 6 A. (or Ved. P.) 1 To visit, frequent, call upon; श्रियाभिजुष्टः Mb. -2 To be pleased or contented with, like, be fond of (Ved.).

**अभिजुष्ट** *p. p.* Visited, frequented.

**अभिज्ञा** 9 U. 1 To recognize, discern; (सा) नाभ्यजानात्रलं नृपं Mb.

-2 To know, understand, be acquainted with, be aware of, perceive; अहं हि नाभिजानामि भवेदेवं न वेति वा Mb.; Bg. 18. 55, 4. 14; 7. 13; भवदभिज्ञातं कथयतु Dk. 3, 78. -3 To look upon, consider or regard as, know to be. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge; न पुत्रमभिजानामि त्वयि जातं Mb. -5 To remember, recollect; used with the Future instead of the Imperfect, Imperfect with यत्, or both when interdependence of two actions is denoted, P. III. 2. 112, 114; cf. Bk. 6. 138, 139.

**अभिज्ञ** *a.* [ज्ञ-क] 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with, experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यद्वा कौशलमिन्द्रसूनुदमने तत्राप्यभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाच्छेदपातानां क्रियते नन्दनदुमाः Ku. 2. 41, Me. 16; R. 7. 64; अनभिज्ञो भवान्सेवाधर्मस्य Pt. 1. -2 Skilled in, conversant with, proficient, skilful, clever; यदि त्वर्मादृशः कथायामभिज्ञः U. 4., see अनभिज्ञ also. -ज्ञा 1 Recognition. -2 Remembrance, recollection; अभिज्ञावचने लट् P. III. 2. 112. -3 A supernatural faculty or power of which five kinds are usually mentioned:—(1) taking any form at will; (2) hearing to any distance; (3) seeing to any distance; (4) penetrating men's thoughts; (5) knowing their state and antecedents.—Monier Williams.

**अभिज्ञानं** 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानहेतोर्हि दत्तं तेन महात्मना Râm. (अभिज्ञान is a combination of अनुभव or direct perception and स्मृति or recollection; a sort of direct perception assisted by the memory; as when we say 'this is the same man I saw yesterday' सोयं ह्यो दृष्टो नरः, अनुभव or direct perception leading to the identification expressed by अयं and the memory leading to the reference to past action expressed by सः). -2 Remembrance, recollection; knowledge, ascertainment. -3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वत्स योगिन्यस्मि मालत्यभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Mâl. 9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; R. 12. 62; Me. 112; उपपन्नैरभिज्ञानैर्दूतं तमवगच्छत Râm. -4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon. -**Comp.**—आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-

ring S. 4. -पत्रं a certificate, letter of recommendation. -शकुंतलं N. of a celebrated drama by Kâlidâsa in seven acts, in which king Dushyanta marries Kanva's daughter Sakuntalâ by the Gândharva form of marriage, forgets all about her owing to the curse of Durvâsas, but ultimately recollects, at the sight of the token-ring (अभिज्ञान) that he had duly married her; अभिज्ञानेन स्मृता शकुंतला अभिज्ञानशकुंतला; तामधिकृत्य कृतं नाटकं °शकुंतलं; (the reading °शाकुंतलं is grammatically indefensible).

**अभिज्ञापक** *a.* Making known, informing.

**अभिज्ञु** *a.* Ved. [अभिगते जानुनी येन] On the knees, kneeling up to the knees.

**अभिडोऽनं** Flying towards.

**अभितड्** 10 P. 1 To beat, knock, thump, hit, smite, strike (fig. also); to wound; वाक्शरैरभिताडितः Râm. -2 (Astr.) To eclipse the greater part of the disc; Bri. S. 11. 61.

**अभिताडनं** Beating, thumping.

**अभितप्** 1 P. 1 To irradiate with heat, heat, inflame; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; 19. 56. -2 To pain, distress, wound, afflict. -*pass.* To suffer intensely, be afflicted. -*Caus.* To pain, distress, afflict.

**अभितप्त** *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, scorched, burnt. -2 Distressed, grieving or lamenting for (actively used).

**अभितापः** Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवान्पुनर्मे मनसोभितापः V. 3.

**अभितरां** *ind.* Nearer to.

**अभितस्** *ind.* (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -2 (a) Near, hard by, close by, in the proximity of; ततो राजान्नवीद्वाक्यं सुमन्त्रमभितः स्थितं Râm; sometimes with gen.; निषसादाभितस्तस्य *ibid.* (b) Before, in the presence of; तत्त्वन्तमिदमभितो गुरुमंशुजालं Ki. 2. 59. -3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; त्रिपथगाभितः Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14. -4 On both sides; चूडावुंबितककपत्रमभितस्तूणीद्वयं पृष्ठतः



U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18; पादपैः पुष्प-  
पत्राणि सृजद्भिरभितो नदीं Râm; S. 6. 16;  
Bk. 9. 137. -5 Before and after. -6  
On all sides, round, round about  
(with acc. or gen.); क्रीर्त्याभितः सु-  
रभितः Dk. 1; परिजनो यथाव्यापारं रा-  
जानमभितः स्थितः M. 1; S. 7; यस्याभि-  
तः U. 6. 36; everywhere Ki. 8. 10.  
-7 Entirely, thoroughly, complete-  
ly, throughout. -8 Quickly. -Comp.  
-आस्थि a. surrounded by bones.  
-भाविन् a. being all round, sur-  
rounding P. VI. 2. 182. -रात्रं  
Ved. near the night; just at the  
beginning or end.

**अभिताम्र** a. Very red, dark-  
red; R. 15. 49.

**अभितृप्** 10 P. 1 To satiate, satis-  
fy. -2 To refresh; Bri. S. 19. 15.

**अभितर्पणं** Satiation, refreshing.

**अभिदक्षिणं** ind. To or towards  
the right (=प्रदक्षिणं q. v.)

**अभिदापनं** The being trodden  
under the foot by elephants (?).

**अभिदृश्** 1 P. To look at, be-  
hold. -Caus. 1 To show, point out.  
-2 To show oneself to, appear be-  
fore. -pass. 1 To be seen, be visi-  
ble, appear. -2 To be considered or  
thought.

**अभिदर्शनं** 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming  
visible; appearance.

**अभिद्यु** a. 1 Directed to heaven,  
tending or going to heaven, heaven-  
ward. -2 Heavenly. -3 Bright, brilli-  
ant. -द्युः A half month.

**अभिद्रु** 1 P. 1 (a) To run up to,  
run near; पयस्यभिद्रवति भुवं युगावधौ  
Si. 17. 40. (b) To invade, march  
against, fall upon, attack, assail;  
मकरंदेन प्रतिहतो जामाता बलात्कारेण अ-  
भिद्रवन् Mál. 7 laying violent hands  
on; राजा इवान्योन्यमभिद्रवन्तः (वारिधराः)  
Mk. 5. 21; Ve. 3. -2 To overrun,  
infest, harass, afflict; जन्ममृत्युजरा-  
व्याधिवेदनाभिरभिद्रुतं (देहं) Mb. -3 To  
come over, pass or run over. -4 To  
befall. -Caus. To rout, put to flight;  
पुररक्षानभिद्राव्य Dk. 14.

**अभिद्रुत** p. p. Attacked, overrun.

**अभिद्रवः, -वणं** An attack.

**अभिद्रुह** 4 P. (A. in epic poetry)  
To hate, seek to injure or malici-  
ously assail, plot against (with  
acc.); नित्यमस्मच्छरीरमभिद्रुग्धुं यतते  
Mu. 1, 2; क्रूरमभिद्रुह्यति Sk. (some-

times with dat. also); मया पुनरेभ्य  
एवाभिद्रुग्धमज्ञेन U. 6; नाभिद्रुह्यति भू-  
तेभ्यः Bhāg., Mu. 5.

**अभिद्रुह** a. Ved. Seeking to injure,  
inimical.

**अभिद्रोहः** 1 Injuring, plotting  
against, harm, cruelty, oppression;  
Ms. 8. 271; Ki. 11. 21. -2 Abuse;  
censure.

**अभिधर्मः** The Supreme truth  
or Metaphysics according to Bud-  
dhistic dogmas. -Comp. -पिटकः  
'basket of Metaphysics', one of  
the three sections (पिटक) of Bud-  
dhist holy writings which treat of  
अभिधर्म.

**अभिधर्वणं** 1 Possession by evil  
spirits, demons &c. -2 Oppressing. -3  
Striking against.

**अभिधा** 3 U. 1 (a) To say,  
speak, tell (with acc., rarely with  
dat.); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3.  
63; Ms. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18.  
68. (b) To denote, express or con-  
vey directly or primarily (as sense  
&c.); state, mention, set forth; साक्षा-  
त्संकेतितं योर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2;  
तन्नाम येनाभिधत्ति सत्त्वं. (c) To speak  
or say to, address. -2 To name, call,  
designate; usually in pass. (-धीयते);  
इदं शरीरं कौंतेय क्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते Bg. 13.  
1. -3 To lay or put on, fasten, bind;  
to overlay, load; assail; receive,  
comprehend, include; to draw one-  
self towards, hold, support (mostly  
Ved. in these senses).

**अभिधा** a. Ved. Naming; praised,  
invoked. -धा 1 A name, appellation;  
oft. in comp.; कुसुमवसंताद्यभिधः S. D.  
-2 A word, sound. -3 The literal  
power or sense of a word, denotation,  
one of the three powers of a word;  
वाच्योर्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2 'the ex-  
pressed meaning is that which is  
conveyed to the understanding by  
the word's denotation', for it is this  
अभिधा that conveys to the under-  
standing the meaning which belongs  
to the word by common consent or  
convention (संकेत) (which primarily  
made it a word at all); स मुख्यो-  
ऽर्थस्तत्र मुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधोच्यते K. P.  
2. -Comp. -ध्वंसिन् a. losing one's  
name. -मूल a. founded on a word's  
denotation or literal meaning.

**अभिधानं** 1 Telling, mentioning,  
speaking, naming, denotation; एताव-

तामर्थानामिदमभिधानं Nir.; गोशब्दस्य  
वाहिकार्थाभिधानं S. D. -2 (In gram.)  
Asserting or predicating something  
of another, as the subject of an as-  
sertion, (which then can be put  
in the nom. case only); predi-  
cation, assertion; See P. II. 3. 2 Sk.  
-3 A name, appellation, title, desig-  
nation; अभिधानं तु पश्चात्तस्याहमश्रौषं  
K. 32; तवाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki.  
1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called,  
named; ऋणाभिधानाद् बंधनात् R. 3.  
20. -4 An expression, word. -5  
Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary,  
vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in  
these last 4 senses said to be also  
m.) -Comp. -चिंतामणिः N. of a  
celebrated vocabulary of synonyms  
by Hemachandra. -माला a dictio-  
nary. -रत्नमाला N. of a vocabulary  
of words by Halāyudha.

**अभिधानकं** A sound, voice, noise.

**अभिधायक** (यिका f.), **अभिधायिन्**  
a. 1 Naming, expressing, denoting;  
एतेषामभिधायकानि क्लीबे स्युः Sk.; कर्षूः कु-  
ल्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means,  
has the sense of. -2 Saying, speak-  
ing, telling; लक्ष्मीमित्यभिधायिनि प्रिय-  
तमे Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुरुषः  
पृष्ठमांसाद् उच्यते Trik.

**अभिधेय** pot. p. To be named, men-  
tioned, expressed &c.; वागेव मे नाभि-  
धेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया K. 151 words  
refuse, through shame, to express  
what I have to say. -2 Nameable,  
as a category or predicament (in  
logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः, अभिधेयत्वं पदार्थ-  
सामान्यलक्षणं. -यं 1 Signification, mean-  
ing, sense, import; P. I. 1. 34 Sk.;  
Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance. -3 The  
subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K.  
P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबन्धाः Mug-  
dha. -4 The primary or literal sense of  
a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयाविनाभूत-  
प्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते K. P. 2.

**अभिहित** p. p. 1 (a) Said, declared,  
spoken, mentioned; मयाभिहितं, तेनाभि-  
हितं &c. (b) Predicated, asserted; अन-  
भिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (c)  
Spoken to, addressed, called, named.  
(d) Whispered, prompted to say;  
determined. -2 Fastened, placed  
upon. -तं A name, expression, word;  
° त्वं being said or spoken to, a decla-  
ration; authority, test. -Comp. -अ-  
न्वयवादः, -वादिन् m. a particular doc-  
trine (or the follower of that doctrine)  
on the import of words, as opposed



to अन्विताभिधानवाद, -वादिन्. [The *anvīta-bhīdhanavādins* (the Mīmāṃsakas, the followers of Prabhākara) hold that words only express a meaning (अभिधान) as parts of a sentence and grammatically connected with one another (अन्वित); that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action; e. g. घटं in घटं आनय means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'bringing' expressed by the verb. The *abhihitānvayavādins* (the Naiyāyikas, or the followers of Kumārila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence; they thus believe in a *tātparyārtha* as distinguished from *vāchyārtha*; see K. P. 2 and Maheśvara's commentary *ad loc.*

अभिहितः *f.* Naming, speaking &c.  
अभिधानी Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिधाव् 1 P. 1 To run up towards, fly at or towards. -2 To rush upon, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 41.

अभिधावक *a.* Assailing, rushing upon. -कः An assailant; Y. 2. 234.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधृष्णु *a.* Ved. Overpowering, subduing.

अभिध्वै 1 P. (epic 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of; यदभिध्याम्यहं शश्वच्छुभं वा यदि वाशुभं Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for; Y. 3. 134.

अभिध्या [ध्वै-अङ्] 1 Coveting another's property. -2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिध्योपदेशात् Br. Sūt. -3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यानं Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire; परद्रव्ये-ष्वभिध्यानं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिनन्द 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (a) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied; आत्माविडम्बनामभिनन्दति K. 108; Dk. 75. (b) To cele-

brate (with rejoicings &c.); महोत्सवेन मज्जन्माभिनन्दितवान् K. 137; नाभिनन्दति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57. -2 To congratulate, hail with joy, welcome, greet; एनां परिष्वज्य तातकादयपेनैवं अभिनन्दितं S. 4; तापसीभिरभिनन्द्यमाना शकुंतला तिष्ठति *ibid.*, 5, 6, 7; अभिनन्दितागमनेषु समीरेषु K. 49, 63; अभिनन्द्य ब्रवीति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71; 11. 30; 16. 64; 17. 15, 60; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, commend; यो रत्नराशिनपि विहाय अभिनन्द्यते S. 2; अतस्ते वचो नाभिनन्दामि *ibid.* do not approve; तद्युक्तमस्या अभिलाषोऽभिनन्दितुं S. 3; श्रूयंते परिणीतास्ताः (कन्यकाः) पितृभिश्चाभिनन्दिताः 3. 24; नाम यस्याभिनन्दति द्विषोपि स पुमान्पुमान् Ki. 11. 73; 4. 4; with न reject; R. 12. 35. -4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense); नाभिनन्दति केलिकलाः Māl. 3; नाहारमभिनन्दति K. 61; Dk. 159; आर्यपुत्रस्यैव मनोरथसंपत्तिमभिनन्दामि Ve. 2 wish or desire; नाभिनन्देत मरणं नाभिनन्देत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to; U. 5. 28. -Caus. To gladden, delight.

अभिनन्द *a.* That which delights, encourages, praises &c. -इः 1 Rejoicing, delighting, joy, delight. -2 Praising, applauding, approving, greeting, congratulating. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Encouraging, inciting to action. -5 Very little happiness (मुखलव). -6 An epithet of परमात्मन् the Supreme Being. -इ Delight; wish, desire.

अभिनन्दनं 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिनन्दनीय-नन्द्य *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिनन्दनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिनन्दिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Rejoicing at, approving, praising &c.

अभिनमः, -नम्यं *adv.* Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven; Si. 2. 2.

अभिनम 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिनम्र *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तबकाभिनम्रां R. 13. 32.

अभिनव *a.* [आधिक्येन नवः, भृशार्थे अभिरत्र] 1 (a) Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पदपान्क्तिर्दृश्यतेऽभिनवा S. 3. 8; 5. 1; °कण्डशोणित 6. 26; Me.

98; R. 9. 29; °वा वधूः K. 2 newly married. (b) Quite young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as body, age &c.); S. 1. 19; U. 5. 12; the younger; °शाकदायनः; °भोजः &c. (c) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. -वः [अभिनु अप्] Praise to win over, flattery. -Comp. -उद्भिद्-इः a new shoot or bud. -चन्द्रार्धविधिः a ceremony performed at the time of the new moon. -तामरसं 1. a fresh-blown lotus. -2. a kind of metre. -यौवन, -वयस्क *a.* youthful, very young. -वैयाकरणः one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिनद्ध 4 P. To bind up (as the eyes), to bind, tie, fasten; Si. 6. 75.

अभिनहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनियन *a.* [अभिगतो निधनं मरणं] About to perish, approaching one's doom. -नं N. of certain verses of the Sāmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिनियानं 1 Putting on, setting up. -2 Euphonic suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after ए or ओ; cf. अवग्रह.

अभिनियुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy.

अभिनियोगः Close application, attention or intentness, absorption; कार्य° Mu. 1.

अभिनिरुक्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). -2 One asleep at sunset and thus not doing the duties to be then performed.

अभिनिर्याणं 1 A march. -2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिरुक्तिः *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिरुतः Turning towards, turning again and again.

अभिनिविश 6 A. (P. I. 4. 47) 1 (a) To enter into, be settled in; to occupy, set foot in. (b) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to (with acc.); अभिनिविशते सन्मार्गं Sk. takes to, follows, a good path; सैव धन्या गणिकादारिका यामेवं भवन्मनोऽभिनिविशते Dk. 57, Mu. 5. 12, Bk. 8. 80. -Caus. To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to; (fig.) apply, direct or turn (as mind, heart &c.) towards something; प्रतिबन्धवत्स्वपि विषयेषु अभिनिवेद्य M. 3, Si. 1. 15. अभिनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on,



engrossed in, engaged in or occupied with, applying oneself to; नाशान्तारं प्रति अभिनिविष्टा भवामि Māl. 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive intent; अव्यभिनिविष्टचित्तस्य Dk. 29; Māl. 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of; गुरुभिरभिनिविष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालानुभावैः R. 2. 75. -4 Determined, resolute, persevering. -5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse; Si. 16. 43; Ki. 17. 11. -6 Well-versed or proficient in. -ष्टं Perseverance.

**अभिनिविष्टता** Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निंदाक्षेपापमानादेरमर्षोऽभिनिविष्टता S. D. i. e. adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonour &c.

**अभिनिवेशः** 1 (a) Devotion, attachment, intentness, being occupied with, adherence to, close application with loc. or in comp.; कृतमस्मिन्स्वे भावाभिनिवेशः V. 3; अहो निरर्थकव्यापारेऽभिनिवेशः K. 120, 146, Dk. 81; Māl. 7. (b) Firm attachment, love, fondness, affection; बलियान् खलु मेऽभिनिवेशः S. 3; अनुरूपोऽस्याः शः *ibid.*, V. 2; असत्यभूते वस्तुन्यभिनिवेशः Mit. -2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation; wish, desire; Māl. 5. 27. -3 Resolution, determined resolve, determination of purpose, firmness of resolve, perseverance; जनकात्मजायां नितांतलूक्षाभिनिवेशमांशं R. 14. 43; अनुरूपं शतोषिणा Ku. 5. 7; Si. 3. 1. (b) Idea, thought; Ms. 12. 5; Y. 3. 155. -4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death; अविद्याऽस्मितारागद्वेषाभिनिवेशाः पंचकेशाः Yoga S.; cf. also Sāṅkhya K. 150 and Malli. on Si. 4. 55.

**अभिनिवेशिन्** a. 1 Devoted to, intent on, adhering or clinging to; कल्याणाभिनिवेशिनः K. 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191. -2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to; गुणैर्ज्वभिनिवेशिनो भर्तुरपि प्रिया M. 3; अहो नु खलु दुर्लभं शी मदनः V. 1; Dk. 57. -3 Determined, resolute.

**अभिनिष्कारिन्** a. Ved. 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking ill of.

**अभिनिष्क्रमणं** 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Buddhists) Leaving the house to become an anchorite.

**अभिनिष्टानः** [ स्तन्-घञ्, सस्य च षत्वं P. VIII. 3. 86 ] 1 A sound which dies away; विसर्जनीयोऽभिनिष्टानः. -2 A letter of the alphabet (°नो वर्णः). -3 The Visarga.

**अभिनिष्पत्** 1 P. To rush out, issue, sally, go forth; to spring or shoot forth; Bk. 1. 8.

**अभिनिष्पतनं** Sallying, issuing.

**अभिनिष्पद्** 4 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. -Caus. To bring to, help to.

**अभिनिष्पातिः** f. Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

**अभिनिहवः** Denial, concealment.

**अभिनी** 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to; तदाभिनीतिनांभसा Ki. 8. 32; अनात्यस्य गृहजनं स्वगृहनभिनीय रक्षसि Mu. 1, 5; 6. 15; दृष्ट्वा शरं ज्यामभिनीयमानं Mb. being fitted to the bow. -2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate; mostly occurring in stage-directions; श्रुतिमभिनीय S. 3 acting as if he heard something; Mu. 1. 2, 3. 31, M. 2. 6. -3 To quote, adduce, introduce. -4 To allow to elapse.

**अभिनयः** 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); नृत्याभिनयक्रियाच्युतं Ku. 5. 79; अभिनयान् परिचेतुमिबोद्यता R. 9. 33; नर्तकीरभिनयातिलंघिनीः 19. 14; Ki. 10. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; ललिताभिनयं नमद्य भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः— भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थानुकारः स चतुर्विधः । भागिको वाचिकश्चैवमाहार्यः सात्त्विकस्तथा ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:— (1) *gestural*, conveyed by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor M. 1. 10. -विद्या science of acting or dramatic representation, art of dancing; मया तीर्थादभिनयविद्याशिक्षिता M. 1.

**अभिनीत** p. p. 1 Brought near, conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. -4 Highly ornamented or decorated. -5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनीततरं वाक्यमित्युवाच युधिष्ठिरः Mb. -6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. -7 Angry (युक्तेऽतिसंस्कृतेर्मर्षिण्यभिनीतः Ak. where the word may be अमर्षिणि as well). -8 Kind, friendly.

**अभिनीतिः** f. 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. -2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सांत्वपूर्वमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

**अभिनेय**, -नेतव्य *pot. p.* To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपात्तु रूपकं S. D. 273; M. 1; तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एक-दंशः अभिनेयार्थः कृतः U. 4 a part of it has been adapted to the stage.

**अभिनेतृ** m. An actor. -त्री An actress.

**अभिन्न** a. 1 Not broken or cut, unbroken; not split; अभिन्नपुटोत्तरान् R. 17. 12. -2 Unaffected; क्लेशलेशैरभिन्नं S. 2. 4. -3 Not changed or altered, unchanged; °गतयः S. 1. 14 with their gait unchanged. -4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जगन्मयोभिन्नमभिन्नमीश्वरात् Prab. -5 Undivided, whole, one (as number). -6 Holding together, continuous.

**अभिन्यासः** A kind of fever.

**अभिपद्** 1 P. 1 To fly near, go or hasten near, approach; हंतुमभिपतति पांडुसुतं Ki. 12. 36; अधिरोदुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् Si. 9. 1; Dk. 72, 128; Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 10. 42. -2 To fall upon, attack, assail; यता गजस्याभ्यपतद्गजस्थं R. 7. 37; Dk. 62, 70, 96; Ki. 7. 19. -3 To fall down, fall (as tears). -4 To fall into, enter or come into. -5 To overtake in flying. -6 To pass over, traverse. -7 To get back, withdraw, retire; Si. 7. 51; Ki. 10. 54. -8 (4A.) To be lord or master of (Ved.). -Caus. To throw upon, throw down into; ज्वलनमभिपातयामि Ve. 6.

**अभिपतनं** 1 Approaching. -2 Falling upon, assault, attack. -3 Going forth, departure.

**अभिपद्** 4 A. 1 To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.); रावणादरजा तत्र राघवं मदनातुरा । अभिपदे निदाघार्ता व्यालीव मलयद्रुमं ॥ R. 12. 32; 19. 11;



Dk. 166; K. 265; to enter (into) Si. 3. 25; sometimes with loc. also. -2 To look upon, consider, regard; to take or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत जनैर्न मुषा गगनं गणाधिपतिमूर्तिरिति Si. 9. 27. -3 To help, assist; मयाभिपन्नं तं चापि न सर्पो धर्षयिष्यति Mb. -4 To seize, catch hold of; overpower, attack, subdue, take possession of, overcome, afflict; सर्वतश्चाभिपन्नैषा धार्तराष्ट्री महाचमूः, चंडवाताभिपन्नानामुद्धर्धानामिव स्व-नः Mb.; see अभिपन्न also. -5(a) To take, assume; Ms. 1.30. (b) To accept, receive; निरास्वाद्यतमं शून्यं (राज्यं) भरतो नाभिपत्स्यते Rām. -6 To apply or devote oneself to, undertake, fall to, observe; स चिंतामभ्यपद्यत Rām. -7 To honour.

**अभिपत्तिः** *f.* 1 Approaching, drawing near. -2 Completion.

**अभिपन्न** *p. p.* 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.); त्वमन्यमाकारमिवाभिपन्नः Ki. 3. 46. -2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. -3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c.; कालाभिपन्नाः सीदन्ति सिकतासेतवो यथा Rām.; यदिदं सर्वं मृत्युनाभिपन्नं Sat. Br.; दोषः कश्मलः, व्याघ्रः &c. -4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. -5 Accepted. -6 Guilty. -7 Removed to a distance. -8 Dead.

**अभिपन्न** *a.* Very beautiful.

**अभिपरिप्लुत** *a.* Overflowed, filled with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed, affected; attacked; shaken; शोक्रेन, मन्थुना &c.

**अभिपित्वं** *a. or s.* Ved. [पा भवे क्तिवन्] 1 Come, approaching (अभिप्रातः). -2 Visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn &c.); the time of coming. -3 Approaching time. -4 Close or departure of day, evening. -5 Dawn sacrifice.

**अभिपुष्प** *a.* [अभितः पुष्पाण्यस्य] Covered over with flowers (as a tree). -वपं An excellent flower.

**अभिपूज** 10 P. 1 To adorn, worship. -2 To honour; approve, assent to; तथेति भरतो वाक्यं वसिष्ठस्याभिपूज्य तत् Rām.; Ms. 6. 58.

**अभिपूजनं** Honouring; approving.

**अभिपूर्वं** *ind.* One after another, successively.

**अभिपृ** 3. 9. P. To fill. -*pass.* To become full. -*Caus.* 1 To fill, make

full. -2 To load with (as animals); cover with. -3 To present with. -4 To overwhelm, overpower, master completely; शोक्रेण मामभ्यपूरयत् Rām.

**अभिपूरणं** Filling, overpowering.

**अभिप्रज्ञा** Thinking constantly of.

**अभिप्रणी** 1 P. To lead to, bring towards; consecrate; जज्वाल लोकस्थितेयं स राजा यथाध्वरे वह्निरभिप्रणीतः Bk. 1. 4.

**अभिप्रणयः** Affection, favour, propitiation.

**अभिप्रणयनं** Consecrating by sacred hymns.

**अभिप्रतप्त** *a.* 1 Intensely heated. -2 Dried up. -3 Exhausted with pain, fever &c.

**अभिप्रथनं** Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

**अभिप्रदक्षिणं** *ind.* Towards the right.

**अभिप्रपद्** = प्रपद् q. v.

**अभिप्रमूर्** *f.* The tongue of fire (जुहू); completely raised.

**अभिप्रवृत्** 1 A. 1 To advance up to, approach, go up to. -2 To fall or flow into; यत्र भागीरथी गंगां यमुनाऽभिप्रवर्तते Rām. -3 To become conversant with. -*Caus.* To roll onward or towards.

**अभिप्रवर्तनं** 1 Advancing up to. -2 Proceeding, acting. -3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

**अभिप्रवृत्त** *p. p.* 1 Advancing, going up to. -2 Occurring. -3 Engaged or occupied in (with loc.); Bg. 4. 20.

**अभिप्रश्निन्** *a.* Ved. Desirous of asking many questions.

**अभिप्राणनं** Exhaling (opp. अपाननं)

**अभिप्राप्**, -सिः &c. = प्राप् q. v.

**अभिप्रीतिः** *f.* Wish; rejoicing.

**अभिप्रे** [अभिप्र-इ] 2 P. 1 To go to or near, approach; कर्मणा यमभिप्रेति स संप्रदानं P. I. 4. 32. -2 To intend, aim at, think of, mean; cf. अभिप्रेत.

**अभिप्राय** *a.* [इ-अच्] Going near, approaching; aiming at, intending, meaning, accruing to; कर्माभिप्राये क्रियाफले P. I. 3. 72. -*यः* 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभिप्राया न सिद्धयन्ति तेनेदं वर्तते जगत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिप्रायाणि वच्चांसि Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः कवेरभिप्रायः -2 Meaning, sense, import, implied sense of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रायः such is the meaning

intended, import (of the passage &c.). -3 Opinion, belief. -4 Relation, reference. -5 N. of Vishnu.

**अभिप्रेत** *p. p.* 1 Meant, aimed at, intended; designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः; किमभिप्रेतमनया Bh. 3. 67; निवेद्याभिप्रेतं Pt. 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभिप्रेतमनुष्ठीयतां H. 1. -3 Approved, accepted; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गोऽनुगम्यते Rām. -4 Dear or agreeable to, favourite with, beloved; धर्मस्तवाभिप्रेतः Dk. 42; S. 6. -5 Wishing.

**अभिप्रोक्षणं** Sprinkling upon.

**अभिप्लु** 4 A. 1 To go up to, jump or leap towards. -2 To overflow; (fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm; तमसाभिप्लुते लोके रजसा च Mb.; रजसाभिप्लुतां नारीं Ms. 4. 41 being in her courses; Y. 2. 50. -3 To spring to or over, spring upon. -*Caus.* To wash or ripple against.

**अभिप्लवः** 1 Affliction, disturbance. -2 Inundation, overflowing. -3 N. of a religious ceremony performed as part of the sacrifice गवामयन. -4 N. of the Prājāpatya Aditya.

**अभिवलं** A technical term in Rhetoric; अभिवलमभिसंधिच्छलेन यः S. D. 375 'an inquiry or examination by an artifice'. See Ratn. 3.

**अभिवुद्धिः** *f.* An organ of apprehension, a बुद्धीन्द्रिय or ज्ञानेन्द्रिय (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

**अभिभंगः** 1 Breaking down. -2 One who breaks down or destroys.

**अभिभा** 2 P. To glitter or shine; दिवि स्थितः सूर्य इवाभिभाति Mb.

**अभिभा** Ved. [अभिभा-अङ्] 1 Apparition, phenomenon; an inauspicious omen. -2 A calamity, state of being overpowered. -3 Superiority.

**अभिभार** *a.* Very heavy.

**अभिभाष** A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To speak to, address; talk or converse with (with acc.); भोभवत्पूर्वकं त्वेनमभिभाषेत धर्मवित् Ms. 2. 128; sometimes with instr. also; Ms. 4. 57. -2 To speak, say (as वाणी, वचः &c.); इति अभिभाषते so they say. -3 To relate, narrate, speak of. -4 To proclaim, announce, confess; Ms. 11. 104.

**अभिभाषणं** Speaking to, addressing, conversing with.



अभिभाषिन् *a.* Addressing, speaking to; speaking, talking; स्मितपूर्वाभिभाषिण R. 17. 31 whose words are preceded by a smile, speaking with a smile.

**अभिभू** 1 P. 1 To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish ( of persons or things ); prevail over, predominate, defeat; (hence) excel, surpass; अभिभवति मनः कदंबवायौ Ki. 10. 23; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तवीं R. 8. 36; 4. 56; 6. 29, 16. 10; K. 52, 53; Mu. 3. 20; Ms. 7. 5; धर्मे नष्टे कुलं कुत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers; so शोकाभिभूत, विपद्, काम &c. -2 To attack, seize or fall upon, assail; विपदोऽभिभवत्यविक्रमं Ki. 2. 14; अभ्यभावि भरताग्रजस्तया R. 11. 16, 84; Bri. S. 33. 30; ममापि सत्त्वैरभिभूयंते गृहाः S. 6 infested; परित्रायध्वं मामनेन मधुकरेणाभिभूयमानां S. 1 attacked, troubled; अभ्यभून्निलयं भ्रातुः Bk. 6. 117. -3 To humiliate, mortify, insult, disrespect; अंडभंगाभिभूता Pt. 1. -4 To go up to, turn to or towards ( Ved ). -*Caus.* To overpower, surpass, defeat &c.

**अभिभवः** 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection, overpowering; इतरेतरानभिभवेन मृगास्तमुपासते गुरुमिवांतसदः Ki. 6. 34 ( cf. K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c. ); 8. 28; स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकांतास्तदन्यतेजोभिभवाद्भूमति S. 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कुत एव सपत्नजः R. 9. 4, 4. 21. -2 Being overpowered; जराभिभवविच्छायां K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied ( by fever &c. ); न रोगशान्तिर्न चाभिभवः Susr. -3 Contempt, disrespect; निरभिभवसाराः परकथाः Bh. 2. 64. -4 Humiliation, mortification ( of pride ); अलभ्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतिः Ku. 5. 43; K. 195. -5 Predominance, prevalence, rise, spread; अधर्माभिभवात्कुण्ण प्रदुष्यन्ति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

**अभिभवनं** Overpowering, overcoming, being subjected to or overpowered by; Ms. 6. 62.

**अभिभावनं** Making victorious, overpowering.

**अभिभाविन्, -भाव ( बु ) क** *a.* 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering; शोकाभिभाविना भयेनाभिभूता K. 170 fear which conquered grief. -2 Sur-

passing, excelling; सर्वतेजोभिभाविना R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6. -3 Disrespecting, humiliating. -4 Attacking.

**अभिभूः -भूः** Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over, a superior.

**अभिभूति** *a.* That which defeats, conquers &c. -**तिः** 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power. -2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभूतिभयादसूनतः सुखमुज्झन्ति न धाम मानिनः Ki. 2. 20. -3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation. -**Comp.** -**ओजस्** *a.* of superior or predominant power. (-*n*). superior power.

**अभिभूयं** Ved. Superiority.

**अभिभूवन्** *a.* Ved. Prevailing or victorious over; surpassing.

**अभिभूद्** 4 P. Ved. To gladden, exhilarate, inebriate.

**अभिमादः** Intoxication.

**अभिमाद्यत्क** *a.* Half drunk, partially intoxicated, stammering ( like a drunkard ).

**अभिभू** 4 A. ( P. epic ) 1 To wish or desire, long for, covet, like; न त्वेवं ज्यायसीं वृत्तिमभिभूयेत कर्हिचित् Ms. 10. 95; see अभिमत below. -2 To assent to, approve of, allow, admit; give a grant ( to any one, dat. ). -3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard; तामार्यामसावन्यथाऽभ्यमन्यत Dk. 164; Bk. 5. 71, U. 5. -4 To injure, threaten ( Ved ). -5 ( 8 A. ) To think of self.

**अभिमत** *p. p.* 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite ( person or thing ); agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरमिह जगति सर्वजंतूनां K. 35, 58; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27; यद्येवमभिमतं Pt. 1 if you like to do so; तयोरभिमतं वद Mv. 6. 21 choose which you will; U. 1. 44, S. 3. 4, Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1. 70, Me. 49, Mu. 3. 4. -2 Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted; न किल भवतां स्थानं देव्या गृहेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32; प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्याभिमतानामपि कपिलकणभुक्प्रभृतीनां S. B. honoured, respected. -**तं** Wish, desire. -**तः** A beloved person, lover; Si. 7. 72, 8. 68, 10. 9.

**अभि मतिः** *f.* 1 Desire. -2 Pride. -3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

**अभिमतस्** *a.* Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; भवतोभिमनाः स-

मीहते सरुषः कर्तुमुपेत्य माननां Si. 16. 2 ( where अ° also means undaunted, of fearless mind ).

**अभिमनायते** Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for; अभ्यमनायिष्ट चांतरात्मा Dk. 111, 119; कांतिं ( विलोक्य ) नाभिमनायेत को वा स्थाणुसमोपि ते Bk. 5. 73 ( Com= सचेताः or प्रीतमनाः ).

**अभिमतुः** *f.* Ved. Injuring, harming, destroying; 'तोः to destroy; to claim as one's own, pretending.

**अभिमतु** *a.* Longing for; self-conceited, referring all objects to self; Ms. 1. 14.

**अभिमानः** 1 Pride ( in a good sense ), self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानैकधना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67; Bh. 3. 5; अभिमानधनस्य गत्वरेः Ki. 2. 19; संकल्पयोनेरभिमानभूतं Ku. 3. 24. -2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high-opinion of oneself; शिथिलनाः संवृत्ताः M. 2, Bh. 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4; 'वत् proud, conceited. -3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality, misconception ( मिथ्याज्ञानं ), see अहंकार. -4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion; Ki. 13. 7. -5 Knowledge, consciousness ( बुद्धि, ज्ञान ); साधारण्याभिमानतः S. D. -6 Affection, love. -7 Desire, wishing for. -8 Laying claim to. -9 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. -10 A sort of state occasioned by love. -**Comp.** -**शालिन्** *a.* proud -**शून्य** *a.* void of pride or arrogance, humble.

**अभिमानितं** 1 Egotism. -2 Love; copulation, sexual union.

**अभिमानिन्** *a.* Possessed of self-respect; Ki. 1. 31; K. 212. -2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. -3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self; अभिमानिव्यपदेशस्तु विशेषानुगतिभ्यां Br. Sût. -4 Fancying, pretending, or regarding oneself to be; नरेन्द्र° Dk. 51; K. 194. -*m.* A form of Agni.

**अभिमानुक्** *a.* Ved. [ मन् बाहु° उक्च ] Striving to hurt or injure.

**अभिभू** 10 A. ( P. also ) 1 To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns; पशुरसौ योऽभिभूय क्रतौ हतः Ak. ; वामदेवाभिभूयितोऽश्वः U. 2; Y. 3. 326; 2. 102; 3. 278. -2 To



consecrate with magical formulas, charm, enchant, invoke or invite by means of charms; तद्भिमन्त्रितेन चरणेन Dk. 138; पानीयैरभिमन्त्रितैः Mb. -3 To speak to, address, invite.

**अभिमन्त्रणं** Consecrating, hallowing, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237; मंत्रमुच्चारयन्नेव मन्त्रार्थत्वेन संस्मरेत् । शेषिणं तन्मना भूत्वा स्यादेतदभिमन्त्रणम् ॥ Mīmāṃsā. -2 Charming, enchanting. -3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

**अभिमंथ** = अभिमंथ q. v.

**अभिमन्युः** N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrā, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarāma; also known by the metronymic Saubhadra. [He was called *Abhimanyu* because at his very birth he appeared to be heroic, long-armed and very fiery (अभिवृद्धः मन्युर्यस्य). When the Kauravas at the advice of Drona formed the peculiar battle-array called 'Chakravyūha,' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pandavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyūha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsala daughter of Balarāma and Uttara daughter of the king of Virata. Uttara was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parikshita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura].

**अभिमरः** [ मृ-अच् ] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter. -2 War, combat. -3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party. -4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter. -5 One's own party or army. -6 One who desperately goes to fight with tigers, elephants &c.

**अभिमाति** a. [ भि-कर्त्तरि क्तिन् न इत्वं ] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical. -तिः f. 1 Seeking to injure, hurting, plotting against. -2 An enemy, a foe.

**अभिमातिन्** a. [ भि-क्त, इष्टादिभ्यः इन् ] One who hurts or injures, an enemy.

**अभिमाय** a. [ अभिगतो मायामविद्यां ] Bewildered (इतिकर्तव्यतामूढ); ignorant, foolish.

**अभिमि (मे) ह्य** a. Ved. To be

wetted (by making water upon).

**अभिमुख** a. (खी f.) [ अभिगतं मुखं यस्य P. VI. 2. 185 ] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मायि संहतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11; °खा शाला Sk.; गच्छन् अभिमुखो वहौ नाशं याति पतंगवत् Pt. 1. 237; with the acc.; राजानमेवाभिमुखा निषेदुः; पंपामभिमुखो ययौ Rām.; Bg. 11. 28; K. 264; sometimes with dat., or gen. or loc.; आश्रमायाभिमुखा बभूवुः Mb.; यस्ते तिष्ठेदभिमुखे रणे Rām.; मय्यभिमुखीभूय Dk. 124; also in comp.; शकुंतलाभिमुखो भूत्वा S. 1 turning towards S.; Ku. 3. 75, 7. 9. -2 Coming or going near, approaching, near or close at hand; अभिमुखीष्विव वाञ्छितसिद्धिषु व्रजति निर्वृतिमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; यौवनाभिमुखी संजज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40. -3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; चंद्रापीडाभिमुखहृदया K. 198, 233; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; प्रसादाभिमुखो वेधाः प्रत्युवाच दिवौकसः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U. 7. 4, Māl. 10. 13; कर्ग्यभिमुखेन स्थेयं Dk. 89; अनभिमुखः सुखानां K. 45; प्रातः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै R. 5. 29; निद्राचिरेण नयनाभिमुखी बभूव 5. 64; sometimes as first member of comp. in this sense; फलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंबूदुमस्य V. 4. 13. -4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed; आनीय झटिति घटयति विधिरभिमतमभिमुखीभूतः Ratn. 1. 7. -5 Taking one's part, nearly related to. -6 With the face turned upwards. -खी One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists. -खं, -खे ind. Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; ये गताभिमुखं विष्णुं Rām.; आसीताभिमुखं गुरोः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्सुनेराभिमुखं स विकीर्णधाम्नः Ki. 2. 59; Si. 13. 2; Ki. 6. 46; नेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य S. 1; स पुराभिमुखं प्रतस्थे Pt. 3; Me. 68; कर्णे ददात्यभिमुखं मायि भाषमाणे S. 1. 31; also at the beginning of comp.; अभिमुखनिहतस्य Bh. 2. 112 killed in the front ranks of battle.

**अभिमुखता** 1 Presence, proximity. -2 Favourableness; °तां नी to win over Ki. 10. 40.

**अभिमुखीकृ**, **मुखयति** To propitiate, win over; Ki. 12. 19; K. P. 2.

**अभिमुखीकरणं** Causing (one) to turn the face towards; speaking to, addressing (in gram.); संबोधनमभिमुखीकरणं.

**अभिमूर्छित** a. Utterly confused, bewildered.

**अभिमृद्** 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, tread under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate (as a country). -2 (In astr.) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

**अभिमर्दः** 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravage, devastation of a country (by an enemy). -3 War, battle. -4 Spirituous liquor.

**अभिमर्दन** a. Crushing down, oppressing. -नं Crushing, oppression.

**अभिमृश्** 6 P. To touch (in all senses); come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पदाभिमृष्ट, वचसा°, पादतल°, गदा°.

**अभिमर्शः**, -र्शनं, -मर्षः, -र्षणं 1 Touch, contact; उष्णांशुकराभिमर्शात् Si. 4. 16. -2 Assault, violence, attack, outraging, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; कृताभिमर्शमनुमन्यमानः S. 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43 (Malli. = परधर्षणं); Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

**अभिमर्शक** - र्षक, -मर्शिन-र्षिन a. 1 Touching, coming in contact with. -2 Outraging, assaulting; त्वत्कलत्राभिमर्शा वैरास्पदं धनमित्रः Dk. 63.

**अभिमृष्ट** p. p. 1 Touched, rubbed or stroked gently. -2 Brought close to, grazing.

**अभिमेथिक** a. Ved. -मेथिका 1 Use of words or language calculated to secure every thing (सर्वप्राप्तिसाधने वाग्भेदः). -2 Abusive speech, obscene expression; an imprecation.

**अभिस्लात**-न a. Ved. Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

**अभियज्ञः** A sacrificial act. -Comp. -गाथा a sacrificial verse.

**अभिया** 2 P. 1 To go up to, approach, go or repair to; अभिययौ स हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. -2 To come or draw near (without an object); come (as time). -3 To march against, attack, assail, encounter; कुबेरादभियास्यमानात् R. 5. 30; Dk. 30. -4 To give or resign oneself to, devote, attach or betake oneself to.



-5 To partake or share in, get, obtain. — *Caus.* To send away.

**अभिया** *m. f.* Going to, approaching, assailing.

**अभियातृ**, **यातिन्** *a.* Approaching, assailing, encountering; assailant; **रामाभियायिनां तेषां** R. 12. 43.

**अभियातिः**, **यायिन्** *m.* (-यी, -ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, an assailant, enemy, a foe. — *f.* Assailing.

**अभियानं** 1 Approaching. —2 Marching against, attack, assault; **रणाभियानेन** Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

**अभियाच** 1 A. To beg, request, ask for, solicit (=याच q v).

**अभियाचनं**, **याच्चा** Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

**अभियुज्** 7 A. 1 To apply oneself to, exert oneself, make oneself ready for, prepare, set about, strive or endeavour (used in *passive* also in this sense); **तद्यदि न सहसे ततः स्वयमभियुज्यस्व। एते स्वकर्मण्याभियुज्यामहे।** Mu. 3; Dk. 55; K. 300; **व्यसनमभियुज्जानस्य** Mu. 4 trying to find out a weak point. —2 To attack, assail; **भवतमभियोक्तुमुद्युक्ते** Dk. 3; **वृषलमभियोक्तुमुद्यतः** Mu. 1; **क इदानीमभियोक्ष्यते** U. 3. —3 To accuse, charge; complain or inform against, prosecute, claim or demand (as in a law-suit); **न तत्र विद्यते किञ्चिद्यत्परैरभियुज्येत** Ms. 8. 183; **विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते** V. 4. 17 claimed, asked, or demanded; Y. 2. 9, 28, 100. —4 To wish or long for, desire, ask for, request. —5 To say, speak, tell; **नाभियोक्तुमनृतं त्वामिष्यसे** Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7. —6 To appoint to, entrust with (with loc.). —7 To use with (instr.). —8 To be working or operative. —9 To put to; harness; harness repeatedly. —10 To hurt. — *Caus.* To join or unite to, attach oneself to; **परकलत्रेषु सुहृत्त्वेनाभियोज्य** Dk. 163.

**अभियुक्त** *p. p.* 1 (a) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, applying oneself to, intent on; **स्वस्वकर्मण्यधिकतरमभियुक्तः परिजनः** Mu. 1. (b) Diligent, persevering, resolute, zealous, intent, assiduous, zealously engaged, attentive, careful; **इदं विश्वं पाल्यं विधिवदभियुक्तेन मनसा** U. 3. 30; Mu. 1. 13; Dk. 55; **अन्वावेक्षणेऽभि-**

**युक्ते** Mu. 3; **भवतु भूयोभियुक्तः स्वरच्यन्तिमुपलक्ष्ये** Mu. 1; Bg. 9. 22; Kām. 5. 77. —2 Well-versed or proficient in; **शास्त्रार्थेष्वभियुक्तानां पुरुषाणां** Kumāriia. —3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position; a competent judge, an expert, connoisseur, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense); **न हि शक्यते देवमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि** K. 62; **अन्येऽभियुक्ता अपि नैवेदमन्यथा मन्यन्ते** Ve. 2; **सूक्तमिदमभियुक्तैः प्रकृतिस्त्यजेति** *ibid.* —4 Attacked, assailed; **अभियुक्तं त्वयैतं ते गन्तारस्त्वामतः परे** Si. 2. 101; Mu. 3. 25. —5 Accused, charged, indicted; Mk. 9. 9; prosecuted; a defendant; **अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यादपह्नवं** Nārada. —6 Appointed. —7 Said, spoken..

**अभियुग्व** (ज्व) *n m.* One who hurts or attacks; an enemy.

**अभियुज्** *f.* (क-ग) 1 Attacking &c. —2 An enemy.

**अभियोक्तव्य**, **योज्य** *pot. p.* To be rebuked or blamed; to be accused; Ms. 8. 50; assailable, indictable.

**अभियोक्तृ** *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing. — *m.* (क्ता) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader; **त्वद्युक्तृबलेऽभियोक्तरी नृपे** Mu. 4. 15; H. 3. 93. —2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor; Ms. 8. 52, 58; Y. 2. 95. —3 A pretender, claimant; a stronger party.

**अभियोगः** 1 Application or devotion (to some thing); connection; **गुरुचर्यातपस्तत्रमन्त्रयोगाभियोगजां** Māl. 9. 51; Ch. P. 11. —2 Close application, perseverance, zealous intentness, energetic effort, exertion; **भाज्** persevering, resolute Ki. 3. 40; **संतः स्वयं परहितेषु कृताभियोगाः** Bh. 2. 73; Māl. 1. 34; **मत्प्रियाभियोगेन** Māl. 1; **तदभियोगं प्रति निरुद्योगः** Mu. 1; **स्वयमभियोगदुःखैः** *ibid.*; Dk. 41, K. 345; Si. 7. 63. —3 (a) Application or devotion to learn something; **कस्यां कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः** M. 5 to what art have you applied or devoted yourselves; K. 109. (b) Learning, scholarship; **अभियोगश्च शब्दादेशिष्टानां अभियोगश्चेतरेषां** Sabarasvāmin. —4 (a) Attack, assault; invasion (of a town or country); **शुभितं वनगोचराभियोगात्** Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46; Ku. 7. 50; Ve. 4; Māl. 8, Mu. 2, 1. 7, Mv. 6. 38. (b) Battle, war, conflict. —5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint, indict-

ment; **अभियोगमनिस्तीर्य नैनं प्रत्यभियोजयेत्** Y. 2. 9.

**अभियोगिन्** *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, absorbed in (in comp.). —2 Attacking, assaulting. —3 Accusing; **निध्याभियोगी** Y. 2. 11. — *m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

**अभियोजनं** Ved. Harnessing (one horse) on to another, re-fastening to make firm or tight (Sāy. युक्ते पुनर्योजनं).

**अभिरक्ष** 1 P. 1 To protect, preserve, keep, guard, help; **भीष्ममेवाभिरक्षन्तु** Bg. 1. 10, 11. —2 To rule over, govern (as earth &c.); command.

**अभिरक्षा**, **रक्षणं** Universal or complete protection; protection in every quarter; **प्रशांतबाधं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया** Ki. 1. 18.

**अभिरक्षितृ** *a.* Protecting, guarding.

**अभिरंज्** *pass.* 1 To be coloured or tinted. —2 To be flushed or greatly delighted, exult. — *Caus.* To tinge, colour, tint.

**अभिरक्त** *p. p.* Devoted, intent, attached.

**अभिरंजनं** Colouring.

**अभिरम्** 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To be pleased or delighted (with loc.); **दृष्टिरिहाभिरमते हृदयं च** Mk. 4, 5. 15; **न गंधहरिणो दमनककेदारिकायामभिरमति** Vb. 3; Ratn. 2, Y. 1. 252. —2 To please or gratify oneself, take pleasure or delight in (with loc.); **विद्यासु विद्वानिव सोभिरेमे** Bk. 1. 9. — *Caus.* To gratify, please; **मत्सपत्नीरभिरमयिष्यासि** Dk. 90, 92, 163.

**अभिरत्** *p. p.* 1 Glad, delighted, satisfied, Si. 10. 55, 89. —2 Engaged in, devoted or attached to; performing, practising; Bg. 18. 45. —3 Attentive to.

**अभिरतिः** *f.* 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; attachment or devotion to; **न मृगयाभिरतिर्न दुरोदरं (तमपाहरत्)** R. 9. 7; Ki. 6. 44. —2 Practice, occupation.

**अभिरमणं** Delighting in.

**अभिराम** *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable; **मनोभिरामाः (कैकाः)** R. 1. 39; 2. 72; 6. 47; Ki. 6. 30. —2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming; **स्यादस्थानोपगतयमुनासंगमेवाभिरामा** Me. 51; **कुमारा माराभिरामाः** Dk. 10; **त्वं प्रमद्वनस्य** V. 2; **राम इत्यभिरामेण वपुषा तस्य चोदितः** R. 10. 67, 13. 32; K. 145; Mv. 5. 47-8.



S. 3. 26 —मः An epithet of Siva.  
—मं ind. 1 Gracefully, beautifully;  
श्रीवामंगभिरामं इत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -2  
Referring to Rāma.

**अभिराज्** a. Reigning every-  
where, supreme.

**अभिराध्** Caus. To propitiate; Si.  
7. 1.

**अभिराद्ध** a. Propitiated, pleased  
Si. 1. 71.

**अभिराष्ट** a. Ved. Who has gain-  
ed dominion or supremacy.

**अभिरुच्** 1 A. 1 To shine, look  
finely; धर्मोऽभिरुचते यस्माद्धर्मराजस्ततः  
स्मृतः Mār. P. -2 To like, desire;  
यदभिरुचते or अभिरुचितं भवते V. 2  
—Caus. To be inclined to, have a  
taste or liking for, long, desire or  
wish for.

**अभिरुचिः** f. 1 Desire, taste, lik-  
ing, relish, delight, pleasure; यशसि  
चाभिरुचिः Bh. 2. 63; परस्पराभिरुचिनि-  
ष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. -2 Desire of  
fame, ambition; splendour.

**अभिरुचित** p. p. Liked, beloved.  
—तः A lover; Si. 10. 68.

**अभिरुचिर** a. Very pleasant or  
agreeable, beautiful, splendid.

**अभिरुत** a. Sounded, vocal; cooed  
(as the voices of birds &c.). —तं A  
sound, cry, noise.

**अभिरूप** a. [ अभिगतो रूप ] 1 Cor-  
responding with, conformable or  
suitable to, congruous; अभिरूपमस्या  
वयसो वल्कलं S. 1. v. 1. -2 Pleasing,  
delightful, handsome, charming,  
beautiful, well-formed; अभिरूपेणा-  
पि स्वदारसंतुष्टेन K. 51; उत्कृष्टायाभिरू-  
पाय वराय सदृशाय च (कन्यां दद्यात्) Ms. 9.  
88. -3 Dear to, beloved or liked by,  
favourite; यो यः प्रदेशः सख्या मेऽभिरूपः  
S. 6. -4 Learned, wise, enlightened;  
अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषदियं S. 1; K. 78;  
Ms. 3. 144. —पः 1 The moon. -2  
Siva. -3 Vishnu. -4 Cupid, —Comp.  
—पतिः 'having an agreeable  
husband,' N. of a fast or rite  
performed to secure a good husband  
in the next world; Mk. 1.

**अभिरूपक** = अभिरूप q. v.

**अभिरुह** a. Ved. Causing tears  
(of joy or earnest desire).

**अभिलक्षित** a. Marked with  
signs, bearing marks.

**अभिलक्ष्य** a. To be marked or noted.  
—क्ष्य ind. Towards a mark or aim.

**अभिलङ्घ** 1. 10. P. 1 To jump  
across or over; Ms. 4. 54; Y. 1.  
137. -2 To attack, rush upon or  
over, fly at; तत्रभवत्या वदनमभिलङ्घति  
मधुकरः S. 6. -3 To violate, trans-  
gress; to offend, injure.

**अभिलङ्घनं** Jumping across or over,  
flying at.

**अभिलप्** 1 P. To talk to or ad-  
dress; अभिलपतश्च द्वारनिहितलोचनौ  
Mk. 2.

**अभिलापः** 1 Expression, word,  
speech; Ki. 10. 61. -2 Declaration,  
mention, specification; न च स्मार्तमत-  
द्धर्माभिलापात् Br. Sūt. -3 Declaration  
of the object of a vow or religious  
obligation.

**अभिलष** 1. 4. P. To desire or  
wish for, long for, covet, crave or  
yearn after; तेन दत्तमभिलषुरंगनाः R.  
19. 12; मानुषानभिलष्यन्ती Bk. 4. 22.

**अभिलषणं** Desiring, longing.

**अभिलषित** p. p. Desired, wished,  
longed for. —तं Desire, wish, will,  
pleasure; यथाभिलषितं अनुष्ठीयतां Pt. 1.

**अभिलाषः** (°सः sometimes) A de-  
sire, wish, longing for, craving  
after; affection, longing of a lover,  
love, (usually with loc. of the ob-  
ject of desire); अतोऽभिलाषे प्रथमं त-  
थाविधे मनो बबन्ध R. 3. 4; भव हृदय  
साभिलाषं S. 1. 28; Me. 110; साभिलाषं  
निर्वर्ण्य S. 3 casting a coveting or wist-  
ful look; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुंतलायां म-  
माभिलाषः S. 2, Pt. 5. 67; sometimes  
with प्रति and acc., or in comp.

**अभिलाषक**, — लाषि (सि) न्, — लाषुक  
a. Wishing or desiring for (with  
acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous,  
covetous, greedy of; यदार्थमस्या-  
मभिलाषि मे मनः S. 1. 22; जलाभिला-  
षी जलमाददानां R. 2. 6; 3. 36; Me.  
78; जयमत्रभवान्नूनमरातिष्वभिलाषुकः Ki.  
11. 18; Si. 15. 59.

**अभिलावः** [ लृ-घञ् P. III. 3. 28 ]  
Cutting, reaping, mowing.

**अभिलिखित** a. Written, inscrib-  
ed. —तं, अभिलेखनं 1 Writing, inscrib-  
ing. -2 A writing.

**अभिली** 4 A. To enter into, lurk  
or lie hid into; कपिलाशवस्य क्रोडम-  
भिलीयत Dk. 6.

**अभिलीन** a. 1 Adhering or cling-  
ing to, attached to; R. 3. 8. -2 Em-  
bracing, shrouding; Me. 36.

**अभिलुलित** a. 1 Agitated, dis-  
turbed. -2 Playful, unsteady.

**अभिलूता** A sort of spider.

**अभिवद्** 1 U. 1 To speak to,  
address; परस्त्रियं योऽभिवदेत्तीर्थेऽरण्ये  
वनेपि वा Ms. 8. 356; Y. 2. 301. -2  
To speak of or with reference to,  
tell, declare, mention; यत्कर्म क्रियमाणं  
ऋगभिवदति Ait. Br. -3 To express,  
utter, signify; यद्वाचाऽनभ्युदितं येन  
वागभ्युद्यते तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं विद्धि नेदं यदिदं  
मुपासते Ken. -4 To name, call. -5 To  
salute, greet; see caus. —Caus. 1 To  
greet or salute respectfully, oft. with  
the mention of the person saluted  
and the person who salutes; तात प्राचे-  
तसांतेवासी लवोऽभिवदयते U. 6; भगवन्न-  
भिवदये V. 5; see अभिवाद also. -2 To  
cause to salute (with acc. or instr.  
of agent of action); अभिवदयते देवं  
भक्तं भक्तेन वा. -3 To utter, pronounce.  
-4 To play on an instrument.

**अभिवदनं** 1 Addressing &c. -2  
Salutation.

**अभिवादः**, — वादनं 1 Reverential salu-  
tation, respectful obeisance, saluta-  
tion of a superior or elder by an  
inferior or junior, or of a teacher  
by his disciple. It consists in (1)  
rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थान),  
(2) seizing the feet (पादोपसंग्रह), and  
(3) repeating the form of saluta-  
tion (अभिवाद) which includes the  
name or title of the person ad-  
dressed, followed by the men-  
tion of the person's own name.  
For the different ways of perform-  
ing obeisance and the merit arising  
therefrom see Ms. 2. 120-126.  
-2 Abuse, insulting or scurrilous  
speech (for अतिवाद).

**अभिवादक** a. (दिका f.) 1 Saluting;  
saluter. -2 Polite, respectful,  
humble.

**अभिवाद्यितृ** m. A respectful saluter.

**अभिवादिन्** a. 1 Saluting respect-  
fully. -2 Describing, referring to;  
तदभिवादिनी एषा ऋग्भवति Nir.

**अभिवाद्य**, — वादनीय pot. p. To be re-  
spectfully saluted. —द्यः N. of Siva.

**अभिवन्द** 1 A. To salute respect-  
fully.

**अभिवन्दनं** Respectful salutation;  
पाद ° holding the feet (of another)  
as an humble obeisance; see अभिवाद-  
नं above.

**अभिवयस्** a. 1 Very fresh or  
young. -2 Possessed of food.



**अभिवासः**, -सनं Covering, clothing with.

**अभिवासस्** *ind.* Over the covering or cloth.

**अभिवाह** *a.* Conveying towards or near, driving near.

**अभिवाहनं** Carrying towards.

**अभिवाह्य** *pot. p.* To be carried near. —**ह्यं** 1 Conveyance, transmission, carrying; Ms. 1. 94. —2 Presentation, offering.

**अभिवान्या**, **अभिवान्यवत्सा** Ved. A cow suckling an adopted calf.

**अभिविख्यात** *a.* Universally known, renowned, famous; called, known as.

**अभिविधिः** [ **अभितो विधिर्व्याप्तिः** ] 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the senses of the particle आ; आङ् मर्यादाभिविध्योः P. II. 1. 13, the limit *inceptive* as opposed to the limit *conclusive* and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आबालं -आबालेभ्यः-हरिभक्तिः (मर्यादा and अभिविधि are thus distinguished तेन विना मर्यादा, तत्सहितोऽभिविधिः). —2 Complete pervasion, filling up or occupying completely; अभिविधौ भाव इनुण् P. III. 3. 44; also V. 4. 53 and Sk. thereon.

**अभिविनी** 1 U. To teach, instruct (=विनी q. v.).

**अभिविनीत** *p. p.* Well behaved, well principled. —2 Taught, instructed; कस्यां कलायां अभिविनीते भवत्यौ M. 5 v. 1. for अभियोगः. —3 Pious, pure, devout.

**अभिविमान** *a.* Of unlimited dimensions, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

**अभिविश्रुत** *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

**अभिवीक्ष** 1 A. 1 To look at, view, behold, see, perceive, observe; न चैनं भुवि शक्नोति कश्चिदप्यभिवीक्षितुं Ms. 7. 6. —2 To aim at. —3 To prove, test, examine. —4 To be affected towards, incline or lean to.

**अभिवीक्षणं** Perceiving, beholding.

**अभिवीर** *a.* [ **अभिवृत्तो वीरैः** ] Surrounded by heroes.

**अभिवृत्** 1 A. 1 To go up to, go towards, go or come near, approach; used with or without any

*acc.*; इत एवाभिवर्तते (in dramas) are coming hitherward or in this direction; श्रावस्तीमभ्यवर्तिषि Dk. 116; तमर्च्यमाराद्भिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; यतो यतः षट्चरणोभिवर्तते S. 1. 23 turns. —2 To attack, assail, rush upon or towards, turn towards (inimically or to attack); वदनं मे मधुकरोऽभिवर्तते S. 1; अयनेकचरोऽभिवर्तते मां Ki. 13. 3. —3 To face, encounter, stand opposite to. —4 To stretch or extend towards; दक्षिणानि दक्षिणां दिशमभिवर्तते U. 2. —5 (a) To turn up, arise, begin. (b) To appear, commence, break (as day). —6 To be, exist, chance to be. —7 To procure for one (dat.). —*Caus.* 1 To carry over, transport. —2 To overcome, to be master of.

**अभिवर्तिन्** *a.* Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

**अभिवर्तनं** Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

**अभिवृध्** 1 A. 1 To grow, increase, be augmented; हविषा कृष्णवर्त्मव भूय एवाभिवर्धते Ms. 2. 94. —2 To thrive, prosper (of men also); दातारो नोऽभिवर्धतां वेदाः संततिरेव च Ms. 3. 259; 7. 27; Y. 1. 245. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment, add to; कोशं, धर्मं, प्रीतिं &c. —2 To stretch, extend, lengthen. —3 To bring up, rear.

**अभिवृद्धिः** *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity; राष्ट्रं, लाभं, धनं &c.

**अभिवृष्** 1 P. To rain upon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedew, cover with (a shower of any thing), pour or shower down upon; प्रसवेनाभिवर्षती (भुवं) R. 1. 84; 10. 48, 15. 58, 99; Ki. 2. 31; बाणैर्मामभिवर्षति V. 4. —*Caus.* To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon,

**अभिवृष्ट** *p. p.* Sprinkled; rained upon, showered; स्थली नवांभःपृषताभिवृष्टा R. 7. 69; 15. 99; V. 4. 6; also used actively; V. 4. 34.

**अभिवर्षणं** Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

**अभिवर्षिन्** *a.* Raining upon, bedewing &c.

**अभिवेगः** Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

**अभिव्यञ्ज** 7 P. (° अञ्ज) or *Caus.* To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

**अभिव्यक्त** *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. —2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1, V. 3. —**क्तं** *ind.* Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

**अभिव्यक्तिः** *f.* 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, exposition, declaration, revelation, display, exhibition; सर्वांगसौष्टवाभिव्यक्तये M. 1; दृतीसंप्रेषणैर्नार्या भावाभिव्यक्तिरिष्यते S. D. 6. —2 Association, concomitance; P. VIII. 1. 15 (Sk. =साहचर्यं).

**अभिव्यञ्जक** *a.* Displaying, showing, indicating; गुणाभिव्यञ्जकौ शब्दार्थौ S. D. 1.

**अभिव्यञ्जनं** Manifesting, revealing.

**अभिव्यादानं** 1 Suppressed sound.

—2 Repetition of the same sound.

**अभिव्याधिन्** *a.* Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

**अभिव्याप्** 5 P. 1 To extend to, include, comprehend; अधिकारोऽयं यूनास्तिः इत्याभिव्याप्य Sk. —2 To pervade, surround.

**अभिव्यापकः**, **व्यापिन्** *a.* 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. —2 (In gram.) One of the three kinds of आधार q. v.; °कः आधारः P. II. 3. 36 Sk.

**अभिव्याप्तिः** *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion, co-extension.

**अभिव्याप्य** *pot. p.* To be included. —**प्यं** Validity of a rule..

**अभिव्याह** 1 P. To utter, pronounce; say or express well.

**अभिव्याहरणं**, —**व्याहारः** 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. —2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

**अभिव्याहारिन्** *a.* Pronouncing, telling, speaking.

**अभिवलंगः** Ved. Going towards or against, assault.

**अभिशांस** 1 P. 1 To blame, accuse, charge, calumniate, defame, traduce; महापापोपपापाभ्यां योऽभिशांसेन्मृषा परं Y. 3. 286. —2 To praise, extol.

**अभिशांसकः**, —**शांसिन्** *a.* Accusing, charging, calumniating, insulting, abusive; Y. 3. 285.

**अभिशांसनं** Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या° Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; पंचाशद् ब्राह्मणो दंड्यः क्षत्रियस्याभिशांसने Ms. 8. 268.

**अभिशास्त** *p. p.* 1 Charged, falsely



accused, calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. -2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिशप्त); देवि केनाभि-  
शस्तासि केन वासि विमानिता Rām.; Ms. 11. 113 threatened. -3 Cursed (for अभिशप्त). -4 Wicked, sinful, infamous. -स्तं=अभिशक्ति q. v.

**अभिशास्तक** *a.* 1 Falsely accused, defamed; wicked; Y. 1. 223; a person of bad repute; 2. 70. -2 Caused by imprecation or curse.

**अभिशास्ति** *f.* 1 A curse. -2 Effect of an imprecation, misfortune, evil, calamity. -3 Censure, calumny, abuse, defamation, charge, insult. -4 Asking, begging. -5 What curses or injures; the cause or source of injury.

**अभिशांक** 1 *A.* To doubt, mistrust, suspect, be suspicious of (with acc. of person or thing); माभिशांकी-  
र्वचो मम Mb.; Mk. 9. 8; Ms. 8. 96; also with abl.; be afraid of; Bk. 6. 2.

**अभिशांका** Doubt, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alarm, anxiety.

**अभिशांकित** *p. p.* Doubtful, suspicious, apprehensive.

**अभिशाप** 1 *U.* To curse, execrate; **अभिशापः** फलमेतदन्वभूत् Ku. 4. 41. -*Caus.* To conjure, invoke (as by charms), charm, enchant; सत्येन मा-  
भिरक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्यभिशाप्य कं Y. 2. 108.

**अभिशापनं-शापः** 1 A curse, imprecation. -2 A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; **अभिशापः** पातका-  
भियोगः Mit. -3 Slander, calumny, false charge; असतो दोषस्य अध्याहारोऽभि-  
शापः. -4 An injury, hurt. -**Comp.** -**ज्वरः** fever caused by the pronun-  
ciation of a curse.

**अभिशापनं** Pronouncing a curse.

**अभिशाब्दित** *a.* Declared, announced, said, named.

**अभिशास्** 1 *P.* To hurt, injure, attack (=अभिशांस q.v.). -*f.* Ved. Ac-  
cusation, charge, imprecation &c.

**अभिशास्त** *p. p.* Hurt, attacked.

**अभिशास्तृ** *m.* An enemy, injurer.

**अभिशाशोय** *a.* With the top and bottom inverted.

**अभिशात,** -श्यात [शयै-क्त] *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind.

**अभिशीन,** -श्यान *a.* Congealed, coagulated.

**अभिशीकः** 1 Intense grief. -2 Warmth; ardour (Ved.).

**अभिशीच** *a.* 1 Shining, glowing with heat. -2 Causing great grief.

**अभिशीचनं** 1 Intense grief or pain, torment. -2 That which torments; a spirit or demon.

**अभिशीचयिष्णु** *a.* Tormenting.

**अभिश्चरणं** Repeating Vedic texts, while Brāhmanas are sitting down to a Śrāddha.

**अभिश्चावः** Hearing; becoming renowned.

**अभिश्ची** *a.* Ved. 1 Joining, connected with, mixing. -2 Combining; arranging. -3 Approaching, having recourse to. -4 Worthy. -5 Shining. -6 Powerful.

**अभिश्चिष् -श्चिष्** *f.* (-च्) Ved. A ligature.

**अभिश्चेषणं** A bandage.

**अभिश्चस्** *m.* Ved. One who breathes upon or towards.

**अभिश्चसः** Ved. Breathing forth or upon, eructation (of the stomach).

**अभिश्वासः** Breathing or blowing upon; blowing into a flame.

**अभिषंज** 1 *P.* [°संज, स् being changed to ष by P. VIII. 3. 65]. To be in contact with, touch; attach oneself to.

**अभिषंगः** (also अभिसंगः) 1 Complete contact or union; attachment, connection, association; कन्यका दु-  
न्वंति हृदयं मनुष्याणामीदृशहुरभिसंगात् Māl. 7 ill attachment or union; Māl. 8; मुहुरिति वनविभ्रमाभिषंगात् Si. 7. 68; K. 146, 290. -2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; जाताभिषंगो  
नृपतिः R. 2. 30. -3 A sudden blow, shock, or grief, a sudden calamity or misfortune, unexpected reverse; ततोऽभिषंगानिलविप्रविद्धा R. 14. 54, 77; Ku. 3. 73; °जडं विजज्ञिवान् R. 8. 75. -4 Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिघाताभिषंगाभ्यामभि-  
चाराभिशापतः Mād. N. -5 An oath. -6 Embracing; copulation. -7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. -8 A false charge or accusation, calumny or defamation. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -**Comp.** -**ज्वरः** fever caused by the action of evil spirits.

**अभिषंजनं=अभिषंग** q. v.

**अभिषव** see under अभिषु.

**अभिषह्य** *ind.* By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

**अभिषाच** *a.* [अभि-सच् स्वार्थे णिच् क्तिप्] Ved. 1 Following. -2 Honouring, devoted. -3 Defeating.

**अभिषाह** *a.* 1 Bearing, patient. -2 Overpowering.

**अभिषिच** 6 *U.* [°सिच्, स् changed to ष by P. VIII. 3. 65] 1 To sprinkle, pour down upon, water, wet, shower upon (fig. also); स्नातीहा-  
भ्यषिचज्जलैः Bk. 6. 21; 15.3; 6. 23; संगे पुनर्बहुतराममृताभिषिक्तां Ch. P. 29 v.1.; अथ वपुरभिषेक्तं तास्तदाभोभिरीषुः Si. 7.75. -2 To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head); to crown, install, inaugurate (with loc. of the post of authority); अभिर्वर्णमभिषिच्य राघवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13; सोऽद्वीराज्येऽभिषिक्तः H. 2; V. 5. 23. -*Caus.* 1 To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c. -2 To let oneself be crowned.

**अभिषेकः** 1 Sprinkling, watering, wetting. -2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c.). -3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवंशकेतोः R. 14. 7. -4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; अ-  
मात्यपरिषदं ब्रूहि संश्रियतामायुषो राज्यभि-  
षेक इति V. 5; यौवराज्य° *ibid.*; R. 17. 14. -5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अ-  
भिषेकोत्तीर्णाय काश्यपाय S. 4; अ-  
त्राभिषेकाय तपोधनानां R. 13.51, 1. 85, 10. 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 36, 96; Ku. 5. 16; 7. 11; S. 7. 12; H. 4. 87. -6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). -**Comp.** -**अहः** day of coronation. -**शाला** coro-  
nation-hall.

**अभिषेक्तृ** *a.* One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

**अभिषेचनं** 1 Sprinkling. -2 Coronation, inauguration; R. 8. 3.

**अभिषेचनीय,** -षेच्य, -क्य 1 Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned. -2 Belonging to coronation. -**यः** N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

**अभिषु** 5 *P.* (°सु) 1 To extract Soma juice or any juice; अभिषुण्वन्त आसते Ait. Br. -2 To apply water to or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull



उदकेन संधा). -3 To moisten, sprinkle; Bk.9. 90.

**अभिषवः** [अभि-सु-अप्] 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.). -3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. -4 Bathing or ablution (in general); Ki. 3. 28. -5 Drinking the Soma juice. -6 A sacrifice in general. -7 Ferment, yeast; any substance producing fermentation. -8 A finger used in extracting Soma juice. (Nir.) -वं Sour gruel.

**अभिषवणं** 1 Bathing; Ki. 6. 23. -2 Means of extracting or pressing out Soma juice.

**अभिषवणी** A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma juice.

**अभिषावकः**, -षोढ *m.* The priest who extracts the Soma juice.

**अभिषुत** *p. p.* Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice. -तं Sour gruel.

**अभिषेण** *a.* Ved. Approaching (as an enemy) with an army.

**अभिषेणनं** Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

**अभिषेणयति** Den. P. [अभिसेना-णिच् P. III. 1. 25, VIII. 3. 65] To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिंधुराजमभिषेणायितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Si. 6. 64.

**अभिष्टनः** [अभि-स्तन्-अप् षत्वे] Ved. Roaring, a loud shout (सिंहनाद).

**अभि(भी)ष्टि** *a.* (Ved.) To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Sáy. अभियष्ट्य); an assistant, a protector, one who is praised or worshipped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one who assails or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholars). -ष्टिः *f.* Assistance, help, worshipping, praising; a sacrifice; a hymn; approaching to assist or approaching in general; access.

**अभिष्टिम्** *a.* Ved. Desirable.

**अभिष्टु** 2 P. (-स्तु) 1 To praise, laud, extol; अथ इतरामभिष्टुवन्ति U. 5; Si. 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke; Y. 3. 307.

**अभिष्टवः** Praise, eulogy.

**अभिष्यंद** 1 A. (स् changed to

स् by P. VIII. 3. 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle; अभिष्यं-व्यं-दते दुग्धं Sk.; सततमभिष्यंदमानमेघमेदुरितनीलिमा (गिरिः) U. 1 raining or pouring down water. -2 (fig.) To be melted (with pity, love &c.), to overflow with; यदि त्वामीदृशं रामभद्रः पश्येत् तदास्य हृदयं स्नेहेनाभिष्यंदेत U. 5.

**अभिष्यं(स्यं)द्** 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. -3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यंद्वमनं कृत्वेवोपनिवेशितं (ओषधिप्रस्थं) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population *i. e.* by emigration (अभिष्यंदः अतिरेकः अतिरिक्तजन इति यावत् तस्य वमनं निःसारणं कृत्वा स्थितमिव); cf. also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

**अभिष्यं(स्यं)दिन्** *a.* 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Laxative, opening the bowels. -3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion. -Comp. -रमणं a suburb, a smaller city appended to and regarded as part of a larger one; cf. शाखानगरं.

**अभिष्वंगः** [स्वञ्-घञ्] 1 Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वभिष्वंगः Dk. 155; अहो अभिष्वंगः Mál. 1; काम° *ibid.* Bg. 13. 9.

**अभिसंयोगः** Close contact or union, intimate connection.

**अभिसंवृत** *a.* Clothed, clad.

**अभिसंशीन** *a.* [श्यै-क्] Coagulated, congealed.

**अभिसंश्रयः** Refuge, shelter.

**अभिसंसारः** Coming together or in groups or flocks. -रं *adv.* Having approached together.

**अभिसंस्कृ** 8 U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To consecrate.

**अभिसंस्कारः** 1 Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless performance.

**अभिसंस्तवः** High praise.

**अभिसंक्षिप्-संक्षेपः** = संक्षिप्, &c. q. v.

**अभिसंख्या** 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

**अभिसंख्य** *a.* Inferable, clearly ascertainable.

**अभिसंचारिन्** *a.* 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Fickle, changeable.

**अभिसत्त्वन्** *a.* Ved. Surrounded by heroes; (cf. अभिवीर).

**अभिसंतप्** 1 P. To torment, = संतप् q. v.

**अभिसंतापः** War, battle, contest; जन्यं स्यादभिसंतापः Halây.

**अभिसंदष्ट** *a.* Compressed, tightened.

**अभिसंदेहः** 1 Exchange. -2 Organ of generation (written also अभिसंदेह).

**अभिसंधा** 3 U. 1 To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -3 To fit or fix a missile, arrow &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at; (शूलं) चिक्षेप परमक्रुद्धो लक्ष्मणायाभिसंहितं Rám. -5 To aim at, have in view, think of, (with acc.); पद्माविद्धं यांती स्वलितमभिसंधाय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my fault; ऋष्यमूकमभिसंधाय Mv. 5 towards, in the direction of; Mv. 6; Bg. 17. 12, 25; sometimes with dat.; अभिसंदधते ये च विश्वासायास्य मानवाः Mb. -6 To deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वानेकः सकलमभिसंधाय Mál. 1. 14. -7 To come to an understanding or agreement; फलं त्वनभिसंधाय Ms. 9. 52 (एवं यत्र नियमो न कृतः). -8 To win over, make friendship with, ally oneself with; तान् सर्वानभिसंदध्यात्सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 159 (वशीकुर्यात्). -9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce. -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

**अभिसंधः**, -धकः 1 A deceiver, cheat. -2 Traducer, calumniator; Ms. 4. 195.

**अभिसंधा** 1 Speech, declaration; word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुतिष्ठता Rám. true to his word. -2 Deceit.

**अभिसंधानं** 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना Rám. -2 Cheating, deception; पराभिसंधानपरं यद्यप्यस्य विचोष्टितं R. 17. 76. -3 Aim, intention, purpose; अन्याभिसंधानेनान्यवादित्वमन्यकर्तृत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5 Attachment or interest in any object.

**अभिसंधायः** = अभिसंधि.

**अभिसंधिः** 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. -2 Intention, object, purpose, aim; तस्या अभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतोपि Mál. 1; Dk. 38; स्वर्ग° Ku. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense,



the meaning intended, as in अयमभि-  
संधिः (frequently occurring in expla-  
natory glosses). -4 Opinion, belief.  
-5 Special agreement, terms of an  
agreement, condition, stipulation ; अ-  
थावश्यमेव माभवसेनः पूज्येन मोचयितव्यः  
श्रूयतामभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Decep-  
tion. -7 Making peace or alliance.  
-8 Junction, combination. -Comp.  
-कृत a. done intentionally.

**अभिसमवायः** Union.

**अभिसंपत्** 1 P. 1 To fly towards,  
hasten, jump upon ; महीतलात्केचिदुदी-  
र्णवेगाः पुनर्दुर्माग्रानभिसंपतन्ति Rām. -2 To  
fly along ; शस्त्रैश्च दिव्यैरभिसंपतद्भिः Mb.

**अभिसंपातः** 1 Meeting together,  
concourse, confluence. -2 War, bat-  
tle, contest. -3 A curse.

**अभिसंपद्** 4 A. 1 To become  
(any thing); to be changed to, be  
similar to, assume the state of;  
इष्टकामाग्निरभिसंपद्यते Sat. Br. श्रोत्रे हीमे  
सर्वे वेदा अभिसंपन्नाः *ibid.* -2 To come  
or go to, arrive at. -3 To get, ob-  
tain. -Caus. To make similar to,  
change into.

**अभिसंपत्तिः** f. Becoming or being  
effected completely ; going over,  
transition ; being changed into.

**अभिसंपद्** f. Becoming complete ;  
complete number.

**अभिसंपन्न** p. p. Complete, com-  
pletely effected; वदत्ययमभिसंपन्नमार्षेण  
संस्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with  
his holy instruction.

**अभिसंपरायः** Futurity.

**अभिसंबन्ध** 9 P. To bind together.  
-pass. To be connected with, to re-  
late or refer to.

**अभिसंबन्धः** Connection, relation ;  
conjunction, contact ; sexual connec-  
tion ; Ms. 5. 63.

**अभिसंवाध** a. Very much con-  
tracted or confined.

**अभिसंमुख** a. Facing, fronting;  
looking respectfully towards.

**अभिसर, -सर्ग, -सर्जन** &c. see under  
अभिसृ, अभिसृज् &c.

**अभिसर्पण** Approaching, draw-  
ing near (with hostile intention).

**अभिसां (शां) त्व** 10 P. To concili-  
ate, propitiate, pacify, comfort,  
console.

**अभिसां (शां) त्वः, -त्वनं** Conciliation,  
consolation.

**अभिसायं** *ind.* At sunset, about  
evening ; श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुचक्रैः Si.  
1. 16 ; Ki. 11. 51.

**अभिसृ** 1 P. 1 To go up to,  
go towards, approach ; to go to  
some place or other, go or pro-  
ceed ; पुरोभिसृष्टे सुरसुंदरीजनैः Ki.  
8. 4. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To  
go or advance to meet ( as at an  
appointed place ); सुंदरीरभिससार K.  
58 ; Dk. 51, 52, 91 ; Si. 6. 26.

-Caus. To visit, approach, go to  
meet ; वल्लभानभिससारयिषूणां Si. 10,  
20, 21 ; S. D. 115 ; Ki. 9. 38 ; Mk. 8.

**अभिसरः** 1 A follower, an atten-  
dant ; Dk. 73, 127. -2 A companion ;  
मन्मथाभिसरा तदागारमभिसरामि Dk. 15.  
-3 N. of a people.

**अभिसरण** 1 Approaching, going  
to meet (also with hostile intentions).  
-2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation  
or appointment of lovers ; त्वदभिसरण-  
रभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि क्रियन्ति चलंती  
Git. 6.

**अभिसर्तृ** a. One who attacks ; an  
assistant.

**अभिसारः** 1 Going to meet (as a  
lover), appointment, assignation ;  
रतिसुखसारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेशं  
Git. 5. -2 The place where lovers  
meet by appointment, rendezvous, त्व-  
रितमुपैति न कथमभिसारं Git. 6. -3 An  
attack, assault ; श्वोऽभिसारः पुरस्य नः  
Rām. -4 War, battle. -5 A follower,  
companion. -6 Might, power. -7 An  
instrument. -8 A purificatory rite. -9  
(राः pl.) N. of a people. -री N.  
of a town. -Comp. -स्थानं a place  
fit for making appointments ; see un-  
der अभिसारिका below.

**अभिसारणं** Going to meet a lover  
&c. ; Ki. 10. 58.

**अभिसारिका** A woman who either  
goes to meet her lover or keeps an  
appointment made by him ; Ku.  
6. 43 ; R. 16. 12 ; अभिसारयते कांतं  
या मन्मथवशंवदा । स्वयं वाभिसरत्येषा धी-  
रैरुक्ताऽभिसारिका S. D. 115 ; कांतार्थि-  
नी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका Ak.  
The directions as to dress &c. to be  
observed by the different kinds of  
अभिसारिका are given in S. D. 116.  
The S. D. further recommends the  
following 8 places as eligible spots  
for lovers to meet :-(1) a field ; (2)  
a garden ; (3) a ruined temple ; (4)  
the house of a female messenger ;

(5) forest ; (6) caravansary (a place  
for pilgrims &c.) ; (7) a cemetery ;  
and (8) the bank of a river ; क्षेत्रं वा-  
टी भग्नदेवालयो दूतीगृहं वनं । मालयं च दमशानं  
च नयादीनां तटी तथा ॥

**अभिसारिन्** a. Going to meet, vi-  
siting ; attacking, rushing out,  
going forth ; युद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. -णी  
1 = अभिसारिका see above. -2 N. of  
a species of the त्रिष्टुप् metre in  
which the Pādas contain 12 instead  
of 11 syllables, and which is there-  
fore said to approach (अभिसरति)  
another metre called जगती.

**अभिसृज्** 6 P. 1 To pour out  
or forth ; Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To  
make, prepare ; तस्य चित्तयमभिसृष्टा Mv.  
5. -3 To unloose, untie. -4 To give,  
grant ; अभिसृज्य वरद्वयं Rām. -5 To  
fall upon, attack.

**अभिसर्गः** Creation.

**अभिसर्जनं** 1 A gift, donation. -2  
Killing.

**अभिसेवनं** 1 Practising, observ-  
ing. -2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness  
of, indulgence in.

**अभिस्कंदः** Ved. 1 An attack,  
assault. -2 An assailant, enemy.  
-इं *adv.* By attacking.

**अभिस्नेहः** Attachment, affec-  
tion ; love, desire ; यः सर्वत्रानभिस्नेहः  
Bg. 2. 57.

**अभिस्फुरित** a. Expanded to  
the full, full-grown (as a blossom).

**अभिस्वृ** 1 P. 1 To assent or  
agree to, approve of. -2 To praise,  
invoke.

**अभिस्वर्** f. ( or n. according to  
some) [ अभितः स्वः स्वरणशब्दो यस्य ] Ved.  
1 Invocation, calling into one's pre-  
sence. -2 A song or hymn of praise.

**अभिस्वरः** Urging towards, driving  
onwards. -रे Very close or near.

**अभिस्वर्तृ** m. Praising ; invoking.

**अभिहन्** 2 P. 1 To strike, smite,  
beat ( fig. also ) ; thump at ; अभिहं-  
ति हंत कथमेष माधवं ( स्मरः ) Māl. 1.  
39 ; लोटैरभिघ्नंतो नयत U. 4 ; कल्लोलमा-  
लाभिहतः पोतः Dk. 7. -2 To hurt, in-  
jure, kill, destroy. -3 To drive or  
beat off, ward off ; आलोलपत्राभिहत-  
द्विरेफं ( अरविदं ) R. 6. 13. -4 To strike  
or beat ( as a drum &c. ) Bg. 1. 13. -5  
To befall, attack ; affect, overpower ;  
Dk. 6. -Caus. To strike &c.

**अभिहत** p. p. 1 Struck ( fig. also ),  
beaten, smitten, attacked, injured ; धा-



राभिरातप इवाभिहतं सरोजं M.5.3, Amaru. 2; struck against (as sound); Sik. 9.-2 Struck, affected, overcome; शोक°, काम°, दुःख°, क्षुत्पा°. -3 Obstructed.-4 (In math.) Multiplied; अन्वयान्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ Lîlâ.

**अभिहतिः** *f.* 1 Striking, beating, hurting &c. -2 (In Math.) Multiplication.

**अभिघातः** 1 Striking, (fig. also); beating, smiting, attack, injury, hurt; तदाभिघातादिव लम्पके Ku. 7. 49; शीतातपाभिघातान् Ms. 12. 77 attacks of heat and cold; so दुःख°, शोक° &c. -2 (In Vaiseshika phil.) Striking against (such as gives rise to sounds &c.), regarded as a kind of संयोग.-3 Striking back, driving or warding off.-4 Extirpation, complete destruction or removal; दुःख-त्रयाभिघाताज्जिज्ञासा तदभिघातके हेतौ Sān. K. 1.-5 Abrupt or vehement articulation of words (as of Vedic texts); sudden shock.-तं 1 The combination of the 4th letter of any class with the first or third letter of that class; of the second with the first; and of the third with the second letter of any class; अभिघातं स्यात्पूर्वं वेदाद्व्यादिवर्णाश्चेत् । नववर्गणां नवतो धरणीचंद्रद्विरामाद्याः Sabdak. -2 A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of *Sandhi* rules.

**अभिघातक** *a.* Striking; keeping or beating back, repelling, extirpating. -कः An enemy.

**अभिघातिन्** Striking, hurting. -*m.* An enemy; assailant.

**अभिहवः** [ ह्वे-अप् ] 1 Invocation, calling. -2 Sacrificing fully or completely.

**अभिहृतिः** *f.* Calling, invocation; worshipping.

**अभिहस्य** *a.* Ved. Ridiculous.

**अभिहासः** Jest, joke, mirth.

**अभिहित**, -ति See under अभिधा.

**अभिहु** 3 P. To make an oblation, sacrifice.

**अभिहवः** An oblation, a sacrifice.

**अभिहोमः** Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

**अभिह** 1 P. 1 To carry or bear off, snatch away, remove, take away. -2 To tear off, pull down. -3 To bring; bring near. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to take away. -2 To bring

on the table, serve up in dishes &c. (as food). -3 To lay or put on (as a coat). -4 To attack.

**अभिहरः** Carrying off, removing.

**अभिहरण** 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. -2 Robbing.

**अभिहर्तृ** *m.* 1 One who takes away, bears off, or takes by violence. -2 A ravisher, robber.

**अभिहारः** 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. -2 An attack, assault. -3 Arming oneself, taking up arms. -4 Mingling together, mixture. -5 An effort. -6 A drunkard; drinker of smoking drinks.

**अभिहुत्** *a.* Ved. Bending, causing crookedness, acting injuriously. -*f.* Fall; defeat, loss.

**अभिहुति** *a.* Offensive, injurious; acting crookedly. -तिः *f.* 1 Causing to fall. -2 Defeat; loss. -3 Offence, injury.

**अभिहर**, -हार *a.* Falling off, crooked. -रः Crookedness, sin.

**अभी** [ अभि - इ ] 2 P. 1 To approach, come or draw near, go up to (with acc.) अस्मान्नुमितोऽभ्येति Bk. 7. 84.; Ki. 2. 54. -2 To go along or after, follow, serve. -3 (a) To go into, enter; Bk. 5. 67; Ms. 8. 75. (b) To go over to, reach, arrive at; Me. 34 v. 1. (c) To fall to one's share, come to; Bk. 7. 99. -4 To get, meet with, fall into, suffer, undergo (said of good or bad things); कार्यं संसिद्धिमभ्येति Pt. 1.

**अभीतिः** *f.* Ved. Approach, attack.

**अभीत्वन** *a.* (री *f.*), अभीत्वर *a.* Approaching, attacking, assailing.

**अभ्ययः** 1 Going over, approach, arrival. -2 Entering. -3 Setting (of the sun).

**अभी** *a.* Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15. 8.

**अभीक** *a.* [ For ety. see अभिक ] 1 Longing after, desirous, anxious. -2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; मेदस्विनः सरभसोपगतानभीकान् Si. 5. 64. -3 Fearless. -4 Gone to (अभिगत). -5 Dreadful. -कः 1 A lover, husband. -2 A poet. -3 A master. -कं Ved. 1 Proximity, nearness. -2 Collision; combat, encounter, opposition. (The form अभीके frequently occurs in the Vedas in the sense of (a) near; (b) at the same

time or place, at the right time, just in time; (c) in a moment, instantaneously, or (used like a preposition with abl.), (d) from, out of; (e) on account of, with regard to; (f) from.

**अभीक्षण** *a.* [ अभिगतः क्षणं पृषो °; अभीक्ष्णं अभिक्षणं भवति, तादृक्ष्णमाभिमुख्येन स्थितं भवति Nir. ] 1 Repeated, frequent. -2 Constant, perpetual. -3 Excessive. -क्ष्णं *ind.* 1 Frequently, repeatedly; क्षते प्रहारा निपतंत्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178. -2 Constantly, -3 Very much, exceedingly. -4 Quickly.

**अभीक्ष्णशः** *ind.* Repeatedly.

**अभीघात** = अभिघात q. v.

**अभीज्य** *a.* [ fr. यज् ] To be sacrificed to; one to whom a sacrifice is offered. -ज्यः A God.

**अभोत**, -ति *a.* Not afraid, fearless. -तिः *f.* 1 Fearlessness. -2 Approach, attack. -3 Nearness.

**अभीद्ध** [ इध्-क्त ] Inflamed, shining.

**अभीपत्** *m.* [ अभि-पत्-क्विप् दीर्घः ] One who goes or resorts to (अभिगमनवान् Say.), a pond or any spot in which water collects; a favour.

**अभीप्सित** *a.* Desired, wished. -तं A wish, desire.

**अभीप्सिन्**, अभीप्सु *a.* Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

**अभीम** *a.* Not causing fear, not terrific. -मः N. of Vishnu.

**अभीमान** = अभिमान q. v.

**अभीमोदः** Joy, delight. -मुद् Ved. great joy, or (a.) excessively delighted.

**अभीरः** [ अभिमुखीकृत्य ईरयति गाः, ईरु अच् ] 1 A cowherd. -2 N. of a pastoral people; more usually written अभीर q. v. -री The language of the अभीर people. -रं N. of a metre see अभीर. -Comp. -पल्ली a hamlet of cowherds.

**अभीरणी** A kind of serpent.

**अभीराजी** N. of a poisonous insect.

**अभीरु** *a.* ( रुः-रु *f.* ) 1 Fearless. -2 Unterrific, harmless. -रुः N. of Siva or Bhairava. -रुः *f.* -अभीरुपत्री N. of a plant ( Mar. शतावरी ) Asparagus Racemosus. -रु *n.* A place of battle.

**अभीरुण** *a.* Fearless, innocent -णं *ind.* Before or in front.



**अभीलं** 1 A difficulty, distress. -2 A dreadful scene.

**अभीलु-लुक** = अभीरु q.v.

**अभीलापः** [लप् घञ्-दीर्घः] Discourse.

**अभीवर्गः** Circuit, compass.

**अभीवर्तः** [ वृत्- करणे घञ् ] 1 N. of a Sáman, *Brahma Sâman*. -2 N. of a hymn ( Rv. 10. 174 ) recited in attacking the enemy. -3 A year. -4 A sort of oblation ( B. and R. take this word to mean 'existing everywhere', 'attacking successfully', 'successful attack or victory.'

**अभीवृत्** *a.* Existing everywhere.

**अभीवृत** *a.* Covered, surrounded.

**अभीशापः** A curse; see अभिशाप.

**अभीशुः-षुः** [ अभि-अश्-उन्, षो° अत् इत्वं ] 1 A rein, bridle; तेन हि मुच्यंता-  
**मभीशवः** S. 1. -2 A ray of light; प्र-  
**फुल्लतापिच्छनिभैरभीषुभिः** Si. 1. 22; °मत्  
resplendent, splendid. -3 An arm  
( अभ्यभृते कर्माणि Nir. ). -4 A finger.

**अभीषू** 6 P. To wish or desire for, seek for, strive to get.

**अभीष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired. -2 Dear, favourite, darling; **अनभीष्टदंप-  
त्योः** Pt. 1. 175; oft. with gen. of  
person; H. 1. 12. -3 Optional. -ष्टः  
A darling. -ष्टा 1 A mistress, be-  
loved woman. -2 Betel. -ष्टं 1 An  
object of desire. -2 A desirable ob-  
ject ( अभिमत ); **अन्यस्मै हृदयं देहि नान-  
भीष्टे घटामहे** Bk. 20. 24. -**Comp.**  
-देवता favourite deity. -लाभः, -सि-  
द्धिः *f.* gaining a desired object.

**अभीषंग** = अभिषंग q. v.

**अभीषया** *adv.* Fearlessly.

**अभीषाहू** *a.* Overpowering; guar-  
anteeing safety from enemies ( प-  
रेभ्योऽभयदाता; अभिषहमाणः सपत्नान्, अभि-  
भवति शत्रून् Nir. ). -*f.* ( द् ) Great  
power.

**अभुक्त** *a.* 1 Uneaten, unenjoyed, unused; Bh. 3. 25. -2 ( Actively used ) One who has not eaten, enjoyed, used &c.; cf. पीत. -**Comp.**  
-मूलं the interval between the closing part of Jyesthâ and the beginning of Mûla.

**अभुज्** *a.* Ved. One who has not experienced or enjoyed; one who does not keep a promise.

**अभुंजत्** *a.* 1 Not eating. -2 Not al-  
lowing to enjoy. -3 Not protecting.

**अभुग्न** *a.* 1 Not bent or crooked,

straight. -2 Well, free from disease.

**अभुज** *a.* Armless, maimed.

**अभुजिष्या** Not a slave or servant, an independent woman; Mk. 4.

**अभूः** ' Unborn, ' N. of Vishnu.

**अभूत** *a.* Non-existent, what is not or has not been; not true or real, false; Mu. 3. 16, Ki. 14. 19.

-**Comp.** -आहरणं ' utterance of an unreality, ' a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud, one of the members of *garbha* S. D. 365.

-**तद्भावः** the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before; कृष्णस्तियोगे संपद्ये कर्तरि चि P. V. 4. 50; अभूततद्भावे इति वक्तव्यं; अकृष्णः कृष्णः संपद्यते तं करोति कृष्णीकरो-  
ति Sk. ; cf. पयोधरीभूतचतुःसमुद्रां R. 2.

3. -पूर्व *a.* unprecedented, unsurpassed; अभूत् °वो राजा चिंतामणिर्नाम Vâs. 1, Ve. 3. 2, Si. 3. 3. -**प्रादुर्भावः** becoming manifest of what has not been before. -शत्रु *a.* having no enemy.

**अभूतिः** *f.* 1 Non-existence, non-entity. -2 Want of power. -3 Poverty.

**अभूमिः** *f.* 1 Non-earth, any thing but earth. -2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for, beyond the reach or scope of; अभूमिरियं  
मालविकायाः M. 3; अभूमिरियमविनयस्य S. 7; स खलु मनोरथानामप्यभूमिर्विसर्ज-  
नावसरसत्कारः *ibid.* far exceeded or transcended my ( highest ) expecta-  
tions; Si. 1. 42; Sânti. 4. 22, K. 45, 196, 204. -**Comp.** -ज 1. pro-  
duced in a bad or improper place. -2. not produced in earth.

**अभूरि** *a.* Few, some, several; so  
अभूमन्, अभूयिष्ठ.

**अभृत, -अभृत्रिम** *a.* Not hired or paid; Ms. 8. 231. -2 Not supported.

**अभृश** *a.* Not much, little, few.

**अभेद** *a.* 1 Undivided. -2 Identical, same, alike; तयोरभेदप्रतिपात्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. v. l. -दः 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, same-  
ness; तद्रूपकमभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10, Si. 13. 25. -2 Close  
union; इच्छतां सह वधूभिरभेदं Ki. 9. 13; H. 3. 79; आशास्महे विग्रहयोरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

**अभेद्य, अभैदिक** *a.* Not to be divided, broken or pierced through, impenetrable. -2 Indivisible. -द्यं  
A diamond.

**अभूत, -अभृत्रिम** *a.* Not hired or paid; Ms. 8. 231. -2 Not supported.

**अभृश** *a.* Not much, little, few.

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**अभेद्य, अभैदिक** *a.* Not to be divided, broken or pierced through, impenetrable. -2 Indivisible. -द्यं  
A diamond.

**अभोक्तृ, -भोगिन्** *a.* Not using or enjoying, abstemious.

**अभोगः** Non-enjoyment.

**अभोज्** *a.* Ved. Not sacrificing; not giving food to the gods.

**अभोजनं** Not eating, fasting, abstinence; Ms. 11. 167, 204, 216.

**अभोजिन्** *a.* Not eating, fasting.

**अभोज्य** *a.* 1 Not to be eaten, prohibited as food, impure, unholy; °अन्न *a.* one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others; Ms. 4. 221.

**अभौतिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Not material, not elemental, not produced by the gross elements; mental.

**अभौम** = अभूमिज q. v.

**अभ्यग्र** *a.* [ अभिमुखं अग्रं यस्य ] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Fresh, new; इदं शोणितमभ्यग्रे संप्रहरेऽच्युततथोः Mb. -ग्रं Proximity, vicinity.

**अभ्यंक** *a.* Recently marked.

**अभ्यंज्** 7 P. 1 To smear, anoint as with oily substances. -2 To decorate, adorn ( Ved ). -3 To defile.

**अभ्यक्त** *p. p.* Smeared, anointed ( with oil, perfumes &c. ); अभ्यक्तमिव स्नातः S. 5. 11; Y. 1. 68; Ms. 4. 44.

**अभ्यंगः** 1 Smearing the body with unctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil; अभ्यंगनेपथ्यमलं चकार Ku. 7. 7; स्तन्यज्ञानाभ्यंगपोषणादिभिः पुषोष Pt. 5, Ms. 2. 178. -2 Smearing in general, inunction. -3 An unguent, salve, liniment.

**अभ्यंजनं** 1 Smearing the body with oily substances, inunction; Ms. 10. 91. -2 Smearing or anointing in general. -3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes; Ms. 2. 211. -4 An oily substance; oil, unguent. -5 An ornament, decoration ( Ved. )

**अभ्यतीत** *p. p.* Dead, passed away; Ms. 4. 252.

**अभ्यधिक** *a.* 1 More than, exceeding, beyond; सद्यः प्रसूताप्रिया-  
पीतादभ्यधिकं U. 4. 1 remaining after &c. Pt. 2. -2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater; एष चाभ्यधिकोऽस्माकं गुणः Râm.; न त्वत्समोऽस्त्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43; M. 3. 3, Ms. 7. 177; Y. 2. 295; sometimes with abl. or instr.; धान्यं दशभ्यः कुंभेभ्यो हरतोऽभ्यधिकं वधः Ms. 8. 320, 322; Y. 2. 27; प्रभुः क्षमावान् वीरश्च दाता चाभ्य-  
धिको नृपैः Nala. 21. 13. -3 More



than ordinary, extraordinary, pre-  
eminent; भव पंचाभ्यधिकः S. 6. 2.  
—कं *adv.* Very much, exceedingly.

**अभ्यध्वं** *Adv.* Towards the way,  
on the way. —ध्वे Near the way.

**अभ्यनुज्ञा** 9 U. 1 To permit,  
assent or agree to, approve; अतोऽ  
भ्यनुज्ञानात् भवती K. 209; M. 3; Ms.  
2. 1. —2 To permit one to go, grant  
leave to, dismiss. —*Caus.* To ask  
for leave to depart, take leave.

**अभ्यनुज्ञा, ज्ञानं** 1 Consent, appro-  
val, permission; कृताभ्यनुज्ञा गुरुणा  
गरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. —2  
Order, command. —3 Granting  
leave of absence, dismissing. —4 Ad-  
mission of an argument.

**अभ्यनुक्त** *a.* Said agreeably to  
what was said before.

**अभ्यन्तर** *a.* [अभिगतमंतरं] 1 Interior,  
internal, inner (opp. बाह्य); R. 17.  
45; K. 66; Y. 3. 293. —2 Being in-  
cluded in, one of a group or body;  
देवीपरिजनाभ्यन्तरः M. 5; गणाभ्यन्तर  
एव च Ms. 3. 154; R. 8. 95. —3 In-  
itiated in, skilled or proficient in,  
familiar or conversant with; with  
loc., or sometimes gen., or in comp.;  
संगीतकेऽभ्यन्तरे स्वः M. 5; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यन्त-  
रः प्राद्विनकः M. 2; अनभ्यन्तरे आवां मदनगत-  
स्य वृत्तांतस्य S. 3; मंत्रेष्वभ्यन्तराः के स्युः  
Rām., see अभ्यन्तरीकृ below. —4 Near-  
est, intimate, closely or intimately  
related; त्यक्ताभ्यन्तरा येन Pt. 1. 259.  
—रं 1 The inside or interior, in-  
ner or interior part (of any  
thing), space within; प्रविश्याभ्यन्तरं  
रिपुः (नाशयेत्) Pt. 2. 38; K. 15, 17,  
18; गतः आत्मा M. 5 inmost soul;  
शमीमिवाभ्यन्तरलीनपावकां R. 3. 9; Bg.  
5. 27, V. 2, Mk. 1, S. 7. 8. —2  
Included space, interval (of time  
or place); षण्मासाभ्यन्तरे Pt. 4 —3  
The mind. —रं, —रतः *adv.* In the  
interior, inside, inward. —**Comp.**  
—आयामः 1. curvature of the spine  
by spasm. —2. emprosthenos. —आ-  
राम *a.* internally delighted; see  
अंतराराम. —करण *a.* having the organs  
(concealed) inside, internally pos-  
sessed of the powers of perception  
&c; °णया मया प्रत्यक्षीकृतवृत्तांतो महारा-  
जः V. 4 (—णं) the internal organ  
*i. e.* अंतःकरण. —कला the secret art,  
the art of coquetry or flirtation.  
**अभ्यन्तरकः** An intimate friend.

**अभ्यन्तरीकृ** 8 U. 1 To initiate, fa-  
miliarize with; प्रागल्भ्याद्वक्तुमिच्छति  
मंत्रेष्वभ्यन्तरीकृताः Rām. —2 To admit  
or introduce to; सर्वविश्रम्भेषु अभ्यन्तरी-  
करणीया K. 101; Dk. 159, 162; मु-  
ष्टिमर्धमुष्टिं वाभ्यन्तरीकृत्य Dk. 156  
throwing down into (the belly). —3  
To make a near friend of (a person);  
बाह्याभ्यन्तरीकृताः Pt. 1. 259.

**अभ्यन्तरीकरणं** Initiating, introduc-  
ing &c.; सजीवनिर्जीवासु च द्यूतकला-  
स्वभ्यन्तरीकरणं Dk. 39.

**अभ्यम्** 1 P. Ved. 1 To injure,  
pain, attack. —2 To overcome. —3 To  
be angry with.

**अभ्यमनं** 1 Attack, assault, injury.  
—2 Disease; °वन् diseased.

**अभ्यमित, अभ्यांत** *p. p.* 1 Diseased,  
sick. —2 Injured.

**अभ्यमिन्** *a.* [अम् -णिनि P. III. 2.  
157] 1 Attacking, inclined to at-  
tack. —2 Diseased, sick.

**अभ्यमित्रं** An attack on an ene-  
my. —*adv.* Towards or against the  
enemy; to face the enemy; Ki.  
16. 5; Mv. 6; Ve. 5. 37.

**अभ्यमित्रिणः, -यः, -मित्र्यः** [अभ्यमित्र  
—ख, छ, or यत्; अभिमानभिमुखं सुष्टु  
गच्छतीत्यर्थः P. V. 2. 17.] A warrior  
who valiantly encounters his enemy;  
उद्योगमभ्यमित्रिणो यथेष्टं त्वं च संतनु Bk.  
5. 47; मारीचोऽनुनयस्त्रासादभ्यमित्र्यो भ-  
वामिते 46; Dk. 171.

**अभ्यय** See under अभी.

**अभ्यर्च** 1. 10. P. 1 To honour,  
worship, R. 1. 35. —2 To praise, ce-  
lebrate in song.

**अभ्यर्चन, -र्चा** Worship, adoration,  
reverence.

**अभ्यर्ण** *a.* [अभि-अर्द-क्त, P. VII. 2.  
25 Sk.] Near, proximate, adjoining,  
being close or near (of space); ap-  
proaching, drawing near (of time);  
अभ्यर्णमागस्कृतमस्पृशद्भिः R. 2. 32; आश्रम-  
भूमिः U. 4; Mu. 6; K. 69, 125,  
208, 286; Māl. 5. 13; Ratn. 3. 10,  
Bk. 3. 28. —र्ण Proximity, vicinity;  
अंधकारिणि वनाभ्यर्णे किमुद्भ्राम्यति Git.  
7; अभ्यर्णे परिभ्य निर्भरभरः प्रेमांधया  
राधया Git. 1, Si. 3. 21.

**अभ्यर्णता** Proximity; Si. 12. 66.

**अभ्यर्थ** 10 A. 1 To request, beg,  
solicit, ask, entreat (with two acc.);  
इमं सारगं प्रियाप्रवृत्तिनिमित्तं अभ्यर्थये V.  
4; मां अनभ्यर्थनीयमभ्यर्थयते Māl. 7;  
अवकाशं किलोदन्वान् रामायाम्यर्थितो ददौ

R. 4. 58. —2 To long for, desire, woo,  
court; यदि सा तापसकन्यका अनभ्य-  
र्थनीया S. 2.

**अभ्यर्थनं-ना** A request, an entreaty  
petition, suit; °नाभंगभयेन Ku. 1. 52.

**अभ्यर्थनीय, -र्थ्य** *pot. p.* To be ask-  
ed, requested or desired; R. 10. 40.

**अभ्यर्थिन्** *a.* One who begs, asks, &c.

**अभ्यर्दनं** Torturing, distressing.

**अभ्यर्थ** *a.* Ved. 1 Being on this  
side. —2 Near. —3 Increasing. —ध  
Nearness. —**Comp.** —यज्वन् *m.* grant-  
ing gifts, increasing the sacrificer's  
prosperity.

**अभ्यर्ह** 1. 10. P. To salute,  
honor, worship, pay one's respects  
or compliments; परशुरामो माल्यवंत-  
मभ्यर्हयति Mv. 2.

**अभ्यर्हणा** 1 Worship. —2 Respect,  
honour, reverence.

**अभ्यर्हणीय** *pot. p.* Respectable,  
venerable; °ता Ms. 9. 23 a posi-  
tion of honour.

**अभ्यर्हित** *a.* 1 Honoured, revered,  
greatly respectable or venerable;  
अभ्यर्हितं च (दृढे पूर्वे स्यात्) Sk, K. 209.  
—2 Fit, becoming, suitable; अभ्यर्हिता  
बंधुषु तुल्यरूपा वृत्तिर्विशेषेण तपोधनानां  
Ki. 3. 11.

**अभ्यवकर्षणं** Extraction, draw-  
ing out.

**अभ्यवकाशः** An open space.

**अभ्यवदान्य** Ved. Not liberal.

**अभ्यवहित** Laid, allayed, put  
down (*e. g.* dust).

**अभ्यवस्कंद** 1 P. To jump up  
or upon, attack.

**अभ्यवस्कंदः-दनं** 1 Vigorously en-  
countering an enemy, impetuous  
attack, marching against an enemy.  
—2 Striking so as to disable an  
enemy. —3 A blow in general. —4  
Overtaking, reaching up to. —5 A fall.

**अभ्यवहृ** 1 P. 1 To throw, fling,  
cast. —2 To collect, draw in, procure,  
obtain. —3 To use as food or drink,  
eat; सक्तून् पिब धानाः खादेत्यभ्यवहरति  
P. III. 4. 5 Sk. —*Caus.* 1 To cause  
to throw down (in water). —2 To  
cause to take or eat (as food), feed  
(one with something); शक्रोषि कि-  
मनेन शालिप्रस्थेन संपन्नमन्नमस्मानभ्यवहा-  
रयितुं Dk. 131, 72, 132; to take or  
eat (oneself). —3 To lay or put on  
(snares &c.). —4 To attack; get  
one to oppose another.



अभ्यवहरणं 1 Throwing away or down. -2 Eating, taking food; Throwing down the throat (कंठादधो-नयनं Mit.).

अभ्यवहारः Eating, taking food, eating, drinking &c. -2 Food; जंभशब्दोऽभ्यवहारार्थवाची Kāsi.; °संवा-दापेक्षी M. 4; V. 2; Ratn. 2.

अभ्यवहार्यं *pot. p.* Fit to eat, eatable. -र्यं Food; सर्वत्रौदारिकस्य अभ्यवहार्यमे-व विषयः V. 3.

अभ्यवे [ङ] 2 P. 1 To go down, descend; अवभृथमभ्यवेति Ait. Br. -2 To perceive, understand.

अभ्यवायनं Going down, descending.

अभ्यश् 5 A. (P. also in Ved.) 1 To pervade, reach to, get, gain; to make oneself master of.

अभ्यशनं Pervading, reaching to, gaining.

अभ्याश *a.* Near, proximate. -शः 1 Reaching to, pervading. -2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अभ्यास q. v.); वायसाभ्याशे समुपविष्टः Pt. 2; सह-साभ्यागतां भैमीमभ्याशपरिवर्तिनी Mb., Dk. 62. -3 Result, consequence. -4 Prospect, hope of gaining; hence oft. used in the sense of 'quickly'.

अभ्यस् 4 P. 1 To practise, exercise; धन्यो वन्यमतंगजः परिचय-प्रागल्भ्यमभ्यस्यति Māl. 9. 32; अभ्य-स्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; Ms. 11. 107. -2 To repeat, perform repeat-edly; मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6; अभ्यस्येति तदाघातं Ku. 2. 50; K. 183. -3 To learn, study, acquire or learn by practice, recite, read; वेदमेव सदाभ्यस्येत् Ms. 2. 166; 4. 147; 4. 149; Y. 3. 204; K. 79. -4 To throw down upon, heap one up- on another, accumulate, lay on (Ved.). -5 To throw or fling at, shoot or aim at (as arrows).

अभ्यसनं 1 Repetition, repeated practice or exercise; ब्रह्मभ्यानाभ्यसनवि-धिना Bh. 3. 41; स्वाभ्यायाभ्यसनं Bg. 17. 15. -2 Constant study, close appli- cation (to any thing); (तां) विद्या-मभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; अ-नभ्यसनशीलस्य विद्येव तनुतां गता Rām.

अभ्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Repeated, fre- quently practised, exercised; नयन-योरभ्यस्तमामीलनं Amaru. 92; used or accustomed to; अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5 not accustomed to the use of the

chariot; °गुणा च वाणी Māl. 3. 11. -2 Learnt, studied; शैशवेऽभ्यस्तवि-द्यानां R. 1. 8; Bh. 3. 89. -3 (In Math.) Multiplied; अयुतं दशकृत्वोऽभ्यस्तं नियुतमुच्यते Nir. -4 (In gram.) Reduplicated. -स्तं Reduplicated base of a root.

अभ्यासः 1 Repetition in general; व्याख्याता व्याख्याता इति पदाभ्यासोऽभ्या-यपरिसमाप्तिं द्योतयति S. B.; नाभ्यासक्र-ममीक्षते Pt. 1. 151; Ms. 12. 74; Y. 3. 323. -2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use; अविरतभ्र-माभ्यासात् K. 30, Pt. 1. 133; अभ्या-सेन तु कौतये वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 44 by constant practice (to re- main pure and unmodified); 12. 12; योग° Y. 3. 51 practice of concentra- tion; hence sometimes used for 'con- centration of mind upon one sub- ject'; °निगृहीतेन मनसा R. 10. 23; so शर°, अस्त्र° &c. -3 Habit, custom, practice; मिथ्योपपदात् कृत्रोऽभ्यासे P. I. 3. 71; तद् यथाभ्यासं अभिधीयतां U. [1 therefore address me as is your wont; अमंगलाभ्यासरतिं Ku. 5. 65; Y. 3. 68. -4 Dis- cipline in arms, exercise, military discipline. -5 Reciting, study, re- peated reading or learning by heart; काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाभ्यासः K. P. 1; K. 146, 200; Ms. 5. 4; वेद° is of 5 kinds:- वेदस्वीकरणं पूर्वं विचारोऽभ्यसनं जपः । तद्दानं चैव शिष्येभ्यो वेदाभ्यासो हि पञ्चधा || Daksha. -6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbour- hood (for अभ्याश); चूतयष्टिरिवाभ्यासे (शे) मधौ परभृतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2; (अ-भ्यासे-शे मधौ must mean here speaking to 'Madhu who was near her,' scil. by having manifested himself before her, which fully pre- serves the simile of Pārvatī, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend); अर्पितेयं तवाभ्यासे सीता पुण्यव्रता वधूः U. 7. 17 given in your charge; Si. 3. 40; अभ्यासा-शा-दागतः P. II. 1. 38 Sk. (regarded as an Aluk com- pound). -7 (In gram.) Redupli- cation. -8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable; पूर्वोऽभ्यासः P. VI. 1. 4; अत्र ये द्वे विहिते तयोः पूर्वोऽभ्याससंज्ञः स्यात् Sk. -9 (In Math.) Multiplication. -10 (In poetry) Repetition of the last verses or lines (as of a chorus); chorus, burden of a song. -Comp. -गत *a.* approached,

gone near. -परिवर्तिन् *a.* wandering about or near. -योगः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छासुं धनंजय Bg. 12. 9. -लोपः dropping of the reduplicative syllable. -व्यवायः interval caused by the reduplicative syllable; °येपि though separated by this syllable.

अभ्यासिन् *a.* Practising, exercising.

अभ्यसूयति Den. P. 1 To be an- gry with, bear malice against, envy, be jealous of (with acc.); न च मां-योऽभ्यसूयति Bg. 18. 67; प्रहसन्ति स्म तां के-चिदभ्यसूयन्ति चापरे Mb. -2 Not to like, detract from, calumniate; ये त्वेतदभ्य-सूयन्तो नानुतिष्ठन्ति मे मतं Bg. 3. 32.

अभ्यसूय *a.* Angry, jealous.

अभ्यसूयक *a.* (यिका *f.*) Jealous, en- vious; a detractor, calumniator; मामा-त्मपरदेहेषु प्रद्विषन्तोऽभ्यसूयकाः Bg. 16. 18

अभ्यसूया Envy, jealousy, disfavour, anger; शुक्राभ्यसूयाविनिवृत्तये यः R. 6. 74; रूपेषु वेषेषु च साभ्यसूयाः 7. 2, 9. 64; Me. 39, Ku. 3. 4.

अभ्यस्तं *ind.* [अस्तमभि] Towards sunset; गम्-इ-या to go down or set (as the sun) during or with re- ference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमयः Setting of the sun during or with reference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमित *a.* One on whom the sun has set while asleep.

अभ्याकर्षः Striking the breast with the flat of the hand as a sign of defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकांक्षितं 1 A false charge, groundless complaint. -2 A desire.

अभ्याकारं *adv.* By drawing to oneself.

अभ्याक्रामं *ind.* By or in step- ping near or mutually, in stepping rapidly.

अभ्याख्यात *a.* Falsely accused, traduced.

अभ्याख्यानं A false charge; calum- ny, detraction.

अभ्यागम् 1 P. 1 To go near to, draw near, approach; visit; see अभ्यागत below; to come, arrive (as time). -2 To come to, fall into, go to any state; चिन्तामभ्यागतः fell to thinking.

अभ्यागत *p. p.* 1 Come near, approach- ed, arrived; भो भवानभ्यागतोऽतिथिः Pt. 4; क्रमादभ्यागतं द्रव्यं Y. 2. 119; तस्मिन्मभ्या



गते काले Rām. -2 Come as a guest ; सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः H. 1. 108; श्रोत्रियाय अभ्यागताय U. 4; Si. 4. 68. -तः A guest, visitor; °क्रियया नियोजितः Pt. 2; K. 280; Si. 3. 81.

**अभ्यागमः** 1 Coming or going near, arrival; a visit; तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा मुदः Si. 1. 23; किं वा मद्भ्यागमकारणं ते R. 16. 8; Mv. 2. 22; वसंतमास° K. 308. -2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -3 Arriving at or enjoying a result. -4 Rising, getting up. -5 Striking, killing. -6 Encountering, attacking. -7 War, battle. -8 Enmity, hostility.

**अभ्यागमनं** Approach, arrival, visit; हेतुं तद्भ्यागमने परीप्सुः Ki. 3. 4.

**अभ्यागारिकः** [अभ्यागारे तत्संबंधिकर्मणि व्यापृतः ठन्] One who is diligent in supporting a family.

**अभ्याघातः** 1 An attack, assault, striking. -2 Persuading to steal; Ms. 9. 272.

**अभ्याघातिन्** *a.* Attacking.

**अभ्याचर्** 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To use, practise, perform.

**अभ्याचारः** Ved. Approaching (as an enemy); disturbing, attacking.

**अभ्याज्ञायः** Ved. [ज्ञा-घञ्] 1 Recognition. -2 Order, command.

**अभ्यातन्** 8 U. To take aim at, shoot or hurl (missiles) against.

**अभ्यातानः** Spreading over, stretching, expansion.

**अभ्यात्म** *a.* Directed towards oneself. -त्सं *adv.* Towards oneself.

**अभ्यादा** 3 A. 1 To take, seize, snatch. -2 To put on, wear (garland &c.). -3 To take up (the conversation), to commence speaking (after another).

**अभ्यात्त** *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got. -2 Occupied or pervaded; epithet of the Supreme Being.

**अभ्यादानं** 1 Beginning, commencement, first beginning; ओमभ्यादाने P. VIII. 2. 87 (°ने= आरम्भे Sk.).

**अभ्याधा** 3 U. To lay on, add (fuel &c.) to apply, throw under; Ms. 8. 372; यथाग्निर्भ्याहितं दहति Sat. Br.

**अभ्याधानं** Laying on, adding (as fuel).

**अभ्याहित** *p. p.* Laid down, put on; °पशुः a sort of gift or present; P. VI. 3. 10 Sk.

**अभ्यांत** See under अभ्यम्.

**अभ्यापातः** A calamity, misfortune, evil.

**अभ्यामर्दः**, -मर्दनं War, battle, conflict, attack.

**अभ्यायम्** 1 P. 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen (sound), draw or pull (as a rudder). -2 To give. -3 To aim at. -4 To restrain. -5 To approach, visit (= अभ्यागम्).

**अभ्यायंसेन्य** *a.* [यम्-कर्मणि वाहु° सेन्य] To be restrained, to be made subject; (अभितो नियंतव्य).

**अभ्यारं** *adv.* Near, at hand; by going near.

**अभ्यारुह** 1 P. 1 To ascend, go up to, reach, get to (mostly Ved.).

**अभ्यारूढ** *p. p.* 1 Ascended, gone up to. -2 Surpassed, excelled.

**अभ्यारोहः**, -रोहणं 1 Ascending, mounting, going up to. -2 Ascending in prayer or devotion, muttering holy prayers. -3 Transition from one place or state to another. -4 Progress.

**अभ्यारोहणीयः** N. of a religious ceremony.

**अभ्यावृत्** 1 A. 1 To come up to, approach. -2 To come again, be repeated. -*Caus.* 1 To come down, approach. -2 To repeat (as सावित्री).

**अभ्यावर्तः** 1 Repetition. -2 A hymn the verses of which are repeated in singing (आवृत्तिस्तोत्रं). -र्तं *adv.* By repeating, repeatedly.

**अभ्यावर्तिन्** *a.* Recurring, Si. 18. 18.

**अभ्यावृत्त** *p. p.* Come near to, repeated. -त्तः The residue of sacrificial offerings (होमशेषद्रव्यं).

**अभ्यावृत्तिः** *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see P. V. 4. 17, and Sk. thereon; see अनभ्यावृत्ति also.

**अभ्याश-स** see under अभ्यश्-स्.

**अभ्यासद्** 1 P. 1 To get, obtain, attain; स्वमिव पुरुषकारं शैलमभ्याससाद् Ki. 5. 52. -2 To sit oneself in (acc.). -*Caus.* To attack, assail.

**अभ्यासादनं** Attacking or facing an enemy.

**अभ्याहन्** 2 P. To strike, smite, wound, injure, kill, destroy; वृक्षस्य यो मूले ऽभ्याहन्यात् Ch. Up.

**अभ्याहत** *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten. -2 Affected, smitten; अभ्याहतं कीर्तिविपर्ययेण (हृदयं) R. 14. 33; मृत्पुना

°तः &c. -3 Impeded, obstructed; रक्षोभिरभ्याहतकर्मवृत्तिः Bk. 1. 17.

**अभ्याहननं** 1 Striking, hurting, killing. -2 Impeding, obstructing.

**अभ्याह** 1 P. 1 To bring towards, bring near; to give or hand over; गृहीत्वा फलमूलं च रामस्याभ्याहरन् बहु Rām. -2 To rob, plunder.

**अभ्याहारः** 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. -2 Robbing.

**अभ्याहार्य** *pot. p.* To be eaten.

**अभ्युक्त** *a.* Said with reference to some object.

**अभ्युक्ष** 1.6.U. To sprinkle over.

**अभ्युक्षणं** 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्पराभ्युक्षणतत्पराणां (तासां) R. 16. 57. -2 Consecration by sprinkling; (प्रोक्षण, अभ्युक्षण and अवोक्षण are thus distinguished; उक्तानेनैव हस्तेन प्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितम् | न्यंचताभ्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चावोक्षणं स्मृतम् ||).

**अभ्युचित** *a.* Usual, customary.

**अभ्युच्चयः** [चि-अच्] 1 Increase, augmentation, growth. -2 Prosperity.

**अभ्युच्छित** *a.* Uplifted, upraised; elevated by, distinguished for.

**अभ्युत्कुष्ट** *p. p.* Praised with loud acclamations.

**अभ्युत्क्रोशनं** Loud acclamation; °मंत्र a hymn of applause.

**अभ्युत्था** 1 P. To rise for another, rise in honour of, rise to greet; नाभ्युत्तिष्ठन्ति गुरुन् K. 108; S. 3; M. 5. 6; Si. 4. 68.

**अभ्युत्थानं** 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of; नाभ्युत्थानक्रिया यत्र Pt. 2. 62. -2 Starting, departure, setting out; अभ्युत्थानं च युद्धार्थे Rām. -3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, exaltation, prosperity, dignity, a position of dignity or authority; (तस्य) नवाभ्युत्थानदर्शिन्यो ननंदुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहं Bg. 4. 7 when impiety increases or is in the ascendant. -4 Sunrise.

**अभ्युत्थायिन्** *a.* Rising to greet or in honour of.

**अभ्युत्थित** *p. p.* 1 Risen, arisen, gone up. -2 Blazing, flaming (fire); R. 1. 53. -3 Elevated, exalted.

**अभ्युत्पत्** 1 P. To fly up to, jump up to, leap upon. -*Caus.* To cause to fly up to (acc.).



अभ्युत्पत्तनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, assault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पत्तनो नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदि 2 P. [ उद्-इ ] 1 To rise (fig. also); go up (as the sun); Ms. 4. 104. -2 To rise over(one); Ms. 2. 220, 219. -3 To come into existence, happen, originate. -4 To engage in combat with (one), encounter, (लोकवीरान्) को जीवितार्थी समरेऽभ्युदीयात् Mb. -5 To prosper, thrive.

अभ्युदय a. Rising. -यः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. -2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; स्पृशन्ति नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1 success; भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशां R. 3. 14; Ms. 3. 254; Bh. 2. 63; R. 12. 3, V. 5. -3 A festival; any religious or festive celebration, festive occasion; कालः joyous or festive occasion; S. 7; Ms. 9. 84. -4 Beginning, commencement. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Accomplishment of a desired object (which is the cause of festivity). -7 The tonsure ceremony. -8 A Srāddha performed on account of child-birth (वृद्धिआर्द्रं) -Comp. -अर्थकं a Srāddha for prosperity or elevation. -इष्टिः f. N. of a particular expiatory sacrifice.

अभ्युदयिन् a. Rising, going up.

अभ्युदित p. p. 1 Risen; occurred. -2 Elevated, risen to prosperity. -3 Asleep at sunrise, over whom the sun has risen; Ms. 2. 221. -4 Celebrated as a festival. -ता N. of a religious ceremony. -तं Rising; sunrise.

अभ्युद्गम 1 P. 1 To go forth to meet. -2 To extend, spread.

अभ्युद्ग a. Rising, uprisen.

अभ्युद्गत p. p. 1 Gone forth to meet. -2 Extended, spread; elevated.

अभ्युद्गमः, -मनः, -गतिः f. 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). -2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्गृह्यं Becoming visible (of a star). -ष्टा N. of a ceremony.

अभ्युद्धत a. 1 Taken out, taken up. -2 Got without solicitation. -3 Got after a request.

अभ्युद्यम 1 P. 1 To bring, offer. -2 To lift up.

अभ्युद्यत p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; as 'आयुध, 'शस्त्र, 'कर &c. -2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.); M. 3. 20, Ku. 3. 70; Bri. S. 12. 6; Me. 57; Ms. 9. 302. -3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth or approaching; कुलमभ्युद्यतनूतनेश्वरं R. 8. 15. -4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत a. 1 Raised, elevated; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. -2 Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः f. Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगम 1 P. 1 (a) To go to or near, approach; परलोकमभ्युपगते (भर्तारि) विविद्युः Si. 9. 13. (b) To come to the help of; वयमभ्युपगच्छामः कृष्णेन त्वां प्रधर्षितं Hariv. (c) To have recourse to. (d) To arrive at (a point of time); आषाढीमभ्युपगतो भरतः Rām. -2 To obtain, get. -3 To admit, grant, own; अभ्युपगतं तावदस्मानिरेवं S. 5 we admit all this; Mu. 3. -4 To assent to, agree to, undertake, promise; Dk. 73. -Caus. To induce or cause one to assent to or grant; मामभ्युपगमय Dk. 60, 118.

अभ्युपगत p. p. 1 Approached, agreed or assented to; granted; suffered; Ratn. 4. 20; promised &c. -2 Inferred, probable. -3 Similar.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.; confession (as of guilt); Ratn. 2. 19. -3 Undertaking, promising; निर्णय° M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise; Ms. 9. 53. -4 Probable ascertainment, belief; judgment, a view accepted; Mv. 1. 38; supposition, inference. -5 Analogy, affinity. -Comp. -सिद्धांतः an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपगमित caus. p. p. Made to consent, obtained by free consent. -तः A slave for a fixed term.

अभ्युपपद् 4 A. 1 To deliver (from distress), protect; to console, comfort, take compassion or pity on, pity, favour; रतिमभ्युपपत्तुमातुरां मधुरात्मानमदर्शयत्पुरः Ku. 4. 25; (कदा) तपः कृशामभ्युपपत्त्यते सखीं वृषेव सीतां तद्वद्ग्रहक्षतां 5. 61; U. 2, 3, 7; Māl. 4. -2 To ask for help, seek protection, submit; अभ्युपपन्नवत्सलः Mk. 7. -3 To furnish with.

अभ्युपपत्तिः f. 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अभ्युपपत्त्या अस्या जीवितमवलंबस्व S. 3; अनयाभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4; मम° निमित्तं Mk. 1. -2 Consolation. -3 Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणाभ्युपपत्तौ च शपथे नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112, 349; 10. 62; आर्त° Dk. 39. -4 An agreement, assent, promise. -5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपपादनं Protection &c.

अभ्युपस्थित a. Accompanied, assisted.

अभ्युपाकृत a. Asked to take part in a ceremony.

अभ्युपे 2 P. [ °उप-इ ] 1 To go near, approach, arrive, enter; व्यतीतकालस्त्वहमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22; त्रिरहोऽभ्युपयन्नपः Ms. 11. 260 entering the water i.e. bathing; Y. 3. 3. -2 To go to or enter a particular state, attain to; सत्यं न तद्यच्छलमभ्युपैति H. 3. 61; so ब्राह्मणतां, वैश्यतां, साखित्वं &c. -3 To agree, (to do something), accept, promise, undertake; मंदायंते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38; अस्यै दास्यमभ्युपेतं मया Dk. 44, 55, 89, 138, 159. -4 To admit, grant, own, acknowledge, Si. 11. 67; श्रुत्यैव च तर्कस्याभ्युपेतत्वात् S. B.; Dk. 45. -5 To approve, agree with, assent to. -6 To obey, submit to, be faithful to; विरोध्य मोहात्पुनरभ्युपेयुषां Ki. 18. 42.

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. -2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्मिन्सुराणां विजयाभ्युपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायनं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेत्य ind. Having approached, having agreed or promised. -Comp.

-अशुश्रूषा one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant (where the servant does not work having agreed to do so).

अभ्युषः, अभ्युषः, अभ्योषः [ अभितः उ-उ-व्यते अग्निना दद्यते, उ-उ-प्-वाहुं° क ] 1 A sort of cake or bread (Mar. पोळी or रोटी) (अर्धस्विन्नयवादेर्धृतादिना भर्जितयवादेर्वा घृतपक्वान्नस्य पोळी इति ख्यातस्य नाम). -2 Half parched food (in general).

अभ्यु(भ्यु)ष्य-षीय, अभ्योष्य, अभ्योषीय a. Belonging to, consisting of, or fit for, the above cake.



**अभ्युषित** *a.* [वस्-क्त] Dwelling near or with. —**तः** A servant who is in attendance.

**अभ्युद्ध** *a.* [वह्-क्त] Brought near.

**अभ्युह** 1 U. 1 To cover over, clothe. —2 (A.) To watch for; form a plot against. —3 To infer, guess. —4 To reason, argue, think over; Dk. 90. —5 To supply an ellipsis.

**अभ्यूहः** [उह्-घञ्] 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. —2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Mal. 1. 14. —3 Supplying an ellipsis —4 Understanding.

**अभ्येषणं** [इष्-घञ्] 1 Desiring, wishing. —2 Going towards, attack.

**अभ्र** 1 P. [अभ्रति, आनभ्र, अभ्रित] To go, wander about; वनेष्वानभ्र निर्भयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

**अभ्रं** [अभ्र-अच्; but more correctly अप्-भृ; अपो बिभर्ति, भृ-क्त; अभ्रं अभ्रणात् Nir. being filled with water] 1 A cloud; अभ्रिवै धूमो जायते धूमादभ्रमभ्राद् वृष्टिः Sat. Br.; अभ्रं वा अपां भस्म; धूमो भूत्वा अभ्रं भवति अभ्रं भूत्वा मेघो भवति मेघो भूत्वा प्रवर्षति Ch. Up. (these quotations show the conception of the ancient Rishis about the formation of clouds). —2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विपांडु र्दधद्भ्रशिरः Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रलिह &c. —3 Talc, mica. —4 Gold. —5 Camphor. —6 A kind of reed; Calamus Rotang. —7 Cyperus Rotundus (मुस्ता). —8 (In arith.) A zero or cypher. [cf. L. *imber*; Gr. *ombros*, *appros*; Zend *awra*, Pers. *abr*.] —**Comp.** —**अवकाशः** clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain. —**अवकाशिक**, —**काशिन्** *a.* exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain; Ms. 6. 23. —**उत्थः** 'sky born', the thunderbolt of Indra. —**कूटं** a peak of a (mountain-like) cloud. —**गंगा** the heavenly river; K. 50. —**वनः** a mass of clouds; R. 13. 77. —**जा** *a.* Ved. born from clouds, caused by vapours. —**नागः** one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airāvata. —**पयः** 1. atmosphere. —2. balloon. —**पिशाचः**, —**चक्रः** 'sky-demon', epithet of Rāhu. —**पुष्पः** N. of a cane (Mar. वेत) Calamus Rotang. (—**ष्पं**) 1. water. —2. 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. —**घुष्** (ट्) *f* sprin-

gling of clouds, rain. —**मांसी** N. of a plant (जटामांसी). —**मातंगः** Indra's elephant, Airāvata. —**माला**, —**वृंहं** a line, succession, or mass of clouds; R. 7. 69, 13. 76, 16. 25. —**रोहं** the *lapis lazuli*. —**लिप्ती** 1. sky covered with a few clouds. —2. a woman smeared with *mustā* grass. —**वर्ष** *a.* Ved. rained upon, sprinkled with water. (—**र्षः**) down-pour of rain. —**वाटिकः**, —**का** N. of a tree (आघातक). —**विलायं** *ind.* just as clouds melt away; Ki. 11. 79.

**अभ्रलिह** *a.* [अभ्रं लेढि स्प्रशति; खश् मुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 32] 'Cloud-licking', touching or scraping the clouds (very high); अभ्रलिहायाः प्रासादाः Me. 64; प्रासादमभ्रलिहमारुरोह R. 14. 29.; K. 270; Si. 5. 65. —**हः** Wind.

**अभ्रकं** [स्वार्थे कन्] Talc, mica; said to be produced from Pārvatī's menstrual discharge. —**Comp.** —**भस्मन्** *n.* calx of talc. —**सत्त्वं** steel.

**अभ्रकष** *a.* [अभ्रं कषति पीडयति तुंगत्वात्; खच् मुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 42] Touching or scraping the clouds, very high; आदायाभ्रकषं प्रायान्मलयं फलशालिनं Bk.; K. 33; Dk. 110; Mv. 6. 7. —**षः** 1 Wind, air; अभ्रकषो वायुः Sk. —2 A mountain.

**अभ्रायते** Den. A. To create clouds, make cloudy; अभ्रं करोति अभ्रायते Sk.

**अभ्रित** *a.* [अभ्राणि अस्य संजातानि; अभ्र-इतच् तारकादिगण] Overcast with clouds, clouded; R. 3. 12.

**अभ्रिय** *a.* [अभ्रे भवः घ; ] Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. —**यः** Lightning. —**यं** A mass of thunder-clouds.

**अभ्रयः** 'One who is clothed only by the air', an ascetic who is stark-naked.

**अभ्रम** *a.* Not mistaking, steady, clear. —**नः** Composure, steadiness.

**अभ्रमुः** *f.* The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airāvata, Indra's elephant; Si. 1. 52. —**Comp.** —**प्रियः**, —**वल्लभः** Airāvata.

**अभ्रातृव्य** *a.* Without a rival or enemy.

**अभ्रांत** *a.* Composed, steady.

**अभ्रांतिः** *f.* Composure, steadiness.

**अभ्रिः** —**भ्री** *f.* [अभ्रति गच्छति मलं यस्मात् or येन; अभ्र-इन्] 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning

a boat). —2 A spade, hoe in general; Ms. 11. 134. —**Comp.** —**खातं** 'dug up with a spade', a ploughed field.

**अभ्रेषः** Non-deviation, fitness, propriety P. III. 3. 37.

**अभ्व** *a.* 1 Huge, large (महत् Nir). —2 Mighty strong or powerful. —**भ्वं** 1 Immense power, immensity. —2 Monstrosity, hugeness; (the great pervading principle of the universe; water; a cloud; embarrassed state, calamity; a monster; closeness; offspring, given by B. and R.)

**अम्** *ind.* 1 Quickly. —2 A little.

**अम्** 1 P. [अमति अमितुं, अमित; Ved. pres. अमिति; अमीति] 1 To go; to go to or towards. —2 To serve, honour. —3 To sound. —4 To eat. —10 P. or *Caus.* (आमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. —2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased. —With सं Ved. 1 A. 1. to convince oneself of, ascertain. —2. to ally or connect oneself with. —3 To fix or settle oneself.

**अम** *a.* Unripe (as fruit). —**मः** 1 Going. —2 Pressure, weight; strength, power (बलं). —3 Fright, terror. —4 Sickness, disease. —5 A servant, follower, an attendant. —6 Vital air, life-wind (प्राण). —7 This, self. —8 Unmeasured state. —**मा** 1 Soul. —2 Unmeasured state.

**अमवत्** *a.* Ved. 1 Violent, strong, stormy (winds); powerful (sound also). —2 Persevering, constant. —3 Capable, fit, proper. —4 Attended by ministers. —5 Attended by diseases. —6 Possessed of self. —*ind.* Violently.

**अमतः** [अम्-अतच् Up. 3. 110] 1 Sickness, disease. —2 Death. —3 Time. —4 Dust, particle of dust.

**अमतिः** [अम्-आति Up. 4. 59] 1 Time. —2 The moon. —3 (Ved.) Form, shape (Nir). —4 Want, poverty. —*a.*, —**अमतीवत्** *a.* Ved. 1 Evil-minded, wicked (दुष्ट, अप्रशस्तबुद्धिमत् Say.). —2 Poor.

**अमंगल-ल्य** *a.* 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; °अभ्यासरति Ku. 5. 65; अमंगल्यं शीलं तव भवतु नामैकमखिलं Pushpadanta. —2 Unlucky, unfortunate. —**लः** The castor-oil tree (एरंड). —**लं** Inauspiciousness, ill-luck; evil; oft. used in dramatic literature; शांतं पापं प्रतिहतममंगलं; cf. God forbid.



**अमंड** *a.* 1 Without decoration or ornaments. -2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). -डः The castor oil tree (एरंड).

**अमत** *a.* 1 Not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. -2 Disliked, not agreed to, see under अम् also. -**Comp.** -परार्थता 'an unaccepted second sense', one of the faults of a word (शब्ददोष); अमतः प्रकृतविरुद्धः परार्थो यत्र; *e. g.* in राममन्मथ-शरेण ताडिता &c. (R. 11. 20) the second sense suggestive of शृंगाररस is opposed to the proper *rasa* of the passage which is either वीर or वीभत्स; K. P. 7.

**अमति** *a.* Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. -तिः A rogue, cheat. -तिः *f.* 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or fore-thought; अमत्यैतानि षड् जग्ध्वा Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. For some of the other senses see under अम्. -**Comp.** -पूर्व *a.* unconscious, unintentional.

**अमत्र** *a.* Ved. [अम्-अत्रन् Un. 3. 105] Overpowering (enemies), strong or disposed to march on (गमनशील) Bv. 1. 61. 9. -त्रं [अमति भुंक्ते अत्रमत्र, आधारे अत्रन्] 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. -2 Strength, power.

**अमत्रिन्** *a.* Ved. 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Having a drinking vessel.

**अमद्** *a.* 1 Free from intoxication, grave, serious. -2 Sorrowful.

**अमत्त** *a.* Sober, sane.

**अमत्सर** *a.* Not jealous or envious, charitable.

**अमधव्य** *a.* Not sweet, not worthy of the sweetness of Soma.

**अमनस्, अमनस्क** *a.* 1 Without the organ of desire, thought &c. -2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). -3 Inattentive, careless. -4 Having no control over the mind. -5 Devoid of affection. -*m.* (-नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. -2 Inattention. -*m.* The Supreme Being. -**Comp.** -गत *a.* unknown, unthought of. -नीत -ज्ञ *a.* disapproved, condemned; reprobate. -योगः absence of concentration of mind, inattention. -हर *a.* displeasing, disagreeable.

**अमनस्विन्** *a.* 1 Unintelligent. -2 Inhuman (as a demon).

**अमतिः** [अम्-अनिः, अमति गच्छत्यत्र Un. 2.101] Motion (गतिः); way.

**अमनाक्** *ind.* Not a little, greatly, very much.

**अमनुष्य** *a.* 1 Not human, not manly. -2 Not frequented by man. -**प्यः** 1 Not a man. -2 A demon, fiend (=रक्षःपिशाचादि Sk.on P.II. 4.23).

**अमंतु** *a.* Ved. 1 Unwise, foolish. -2 Guiltless, innocent. -3 Despising.

**अमंत्र, -त्रक** *a.* 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c.; Ms. 3. 121, 2. 66. -2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Sūdra, a female &c.; Ms. 9. 18. -3 Not knowing Vedic texts; अत्रतानाममंत्राणां 12. 114. -4 Not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; अनया कथमन्यथावलीढा न हि जीवन्ति जना मनागमंत्राः Bv. 1. 111. -**Comp.** -तंत्र *a.* without the use of spells or the magical feats attendant on them, without the use of magical arts; Pt. 1. 70. -विद् *a.* Not knowing Vedic hymns.

**अमंद** *a.* 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent; M. 2. 8. -2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). -3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमंदमद्दुर्दिन U. 5. 5; अमंदमिल्दिदिरे निखिलमाधुरीमदिरे Bv. 4. 1; °दष्टौष्ठकरावधूननं Ki. 8. 6 violently bit. -दः N. of a tree.

**अमन्यमान** *a.* Ved. 1 Not understanding; offering no homage. -2 Not being aware of.

**अमन्युत** *a.* Ved. Not bearing ill-will towards another.

**अमम** *a.* Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment, devoid of personal ties or desires; शरणेष्वममश्चैव वृक्षमूलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26.

**अममता, -त्वं** Indifference, disinterestedness.

**अममि** *a.* Ved. Immortal.

**अमर** *a.* [मृ-पचायच् न. त.] Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजरामरवत् प्राज्ञो विद्यामर्थं च साधयेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. -रः 1 A god, deity. -2 N. of a Marut. -3 N. of a plant (स्नुहीवृक्ष). -4 Quicksilver. -5 Gold. -6 A species of pine. -7 The number 33 (that being the number of Gods).

-8 N. of Amarasimha, see below; of of a mountain. -9 Mystical signification of the syllable उ. -10 A heap of bones. -रा 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमरावती). -2 The naval string; umbilical cord. -3 The womb. -4 A house-post (स्थूणा). -5 N. of several plants; इंद्रवारुणी, वटी, महानीली, घृतकुमारी, स्नुही, गुडूची, दूर्वा. -री The same as अमरा. -**Comp.** -अंगना, -स्त्री a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; मुषाण रत्नानि हरामरांगनाः Si. 1. 51. -अद्रिः 'mountain of the gods', N. of the mountain Sumeru. -अधिपः -इंद्रः, ईशः, ईश्वरः, पतिः, भर्ता, राजः &c. 'the lord of the gods', epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishnu also. -आचार्यः, -गुरुः, -इज्यः 'preceptor of the gods', epithets of Brihaspati. -आपगा, -तदिनी, -सरित् *f.* the heavenly river, an epithet of the Ganges; °तदिनीरोधासि वसन् Bh. 3. 123. -आलयः the abode of the gods, heaven. -उत्तम *a.* the best of the gods. -उपम *a.* God-like. -कंदकं N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadâ. -कोदः 'the fortress of the immortals', N. of the capital of a (modern) Rajaput state. -कोशः, -षः N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमरसिंह. -जः N. of a tree, a kind of खदिर. -तरुः, -दारुः 1. a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमरतरुः कुसुमसौरभसेवनसंपूर्णसकलकामस्य Bv. 1. 28. -2. देवदारु. -3. the wish-yielding tree. -द्विजः a Brāhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple. -पुरं 1. the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -2. N. of various other towns. -पुष्पः, -ष्पकः 1. N. of several plants (केतक, चूत). -2. N. of a kind of grass. -3. the wish-yielding tree (कल्पवृक्ष). -पुष्पिका N. of a plant (अधःपुष्पीवृक्ष); a kind of anise. -प्रख्य-प्रभ *a.* like an immortal. -प्रभुः one of the 1000 names of Vishnu. -माला N. of a lexicon. -रत्नं a crystal. -लोकः the world of the gods, heaven; °ता heavenly bliss; तेषु सम्यग्वर्तमानो गच्छत्यमरलोकतां Ms. 2. 5. -वह्नी N. of a plant (आकाशवह्नी). -सिंहः N. of the author of *Amarakosha*; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of



king Vikramāditya. The dates of many of these 'gems' are still doubtful, but if he was really a contemporary of Kālidāsa, he could not have lived later than the 7th century which is usually assigned to Kālidāsa as the *terminus ad quem*.

**अमरणं** Not dying, immortality.

**अमरता, -त्वं** The state of the gods, immortality.

**अमरावती** [अमर-वत्, र being changed to रा by P. VI. 3. 119] 1 Abode of the gods, residence of Indra (said to be above Meru or the sun's orb; cf. Ki. 7; 2); ससंभ्रमेन्द्रदुतपातितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीवभियाऽमरावती K.P. 1. -2 N. of a modern town in Berar, Amraoti.

**अमरिष्णु, अमर्त** a. Ved. Immortal.

**अमर्त्य** a. Immortal, divine, imperishable; भावेपि R. 7. 53; भुवनं heaven; ता immortality. -त्यः A god. -**Comp.** -**आपगा** the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges; Vikr. 18. 104.

**अमरुः** N. of a king and poet who composed 100 verses which are usually known by the name अमरु-शतक.

**अमर्मन्** a. Ved. Not a vital organ or part of the body, having no joint or vital part. -**Comp.** -**जात** a. not produced in a vital organ. -**वेधिन्** a. not injuring the vital parts; mild, soft.

**अमर्याद** a. [न. व.] 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper; मर्यादायाममर्यादाः स्त्रियस्तिष्ठन्ति सर्वदा Pt. 1. 142; तादृशं त्वममर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षसि Rām. -2 Boundless, infinite. -**दा** Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, forwardness, disrespect, violation of due respect.

**अमर्ष** a. Not enduring or bearing.

-**र्षः** 1 Non-endurance, tolerance, impatience; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जातहादेन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; jealousy, jealous anger; किं नु भवतस्तातप्रतापोत्कर्षेण्यमर्षः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्ष is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिभाव See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it: परकृतावज्ञादिनापराधजन्यो मौनवाक्पारुष्यादिकारणभूताश्चिन्तव्यविशेषोऽमर्षः. -2 Anger, passion, wrath; पुत्रवधामर्षोदीपितेन गांडीविना Ve. 2; सामर्ष

angry, indignant; सामर्षे angrily. -3 Impetuosity, violence. -4 Determination of purpose. -**Comp.** -**ज** a. arising from anger or impatience. -**हासः** an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

**अमर्षण, -र्षित, -र्षिन्, -र्षवत्** a. 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving; विशेषात्परिपूर्णस्य याति शत्रोरमर्षणः आभिमुख्यं Pt. 1. 326. -2 Angry, indignant, passionate; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53; अभिमन्युवधामर्षितैः पांडुपुत्रैः Ve. 4. -3 Impetuous, determined.

**अमल** a. [न. व.] 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, undefiled, stainless, spotless; Ku. 7. 32, 33; अमलाः सुहृदः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. -2 White, bright, shining; कर्णावसक्तामलदंतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23; R. 6. 80. -**ला** 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmi. -2 The navel cord. -3 N. of a tree (Mar. आवळा) Emblica Officinalis Gaertn; also of a plant (सातलावृक्ष) also n. in this sense. -**लं** 1 Purity. -2 Talc. -3 The Supreme Spirit. -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्** a. of pure or undefiled mind. -**पतत्रिन्** m. (त्री) the wild goose. -**रत्नं, -मणिः** a crystal.

**अमलयति** Den. P. To make pure or spotless, brighten; Ki. 5. 44.

**अमलिन** a. Clean, spotless, pure (morally also); कुलमलिनं न त्वेवायं जनो न च जीवितं Māl. 2. 2.

**अमलानकं** Globe-amaranth.

**अमवत्** See under अम.

**अमविष्णु** a. Going in different directions, up and down.

**अमसः** [अम्-असच्] 1 Disease. -2 Stupidity. -3 A fool. -4 Time.

**अमसृण** a. Not soft or bland, harsh, violent, strong, intense.

**अमस्तु** n. Curds.

**अमा** a. [न मा-का] Measureless. -**ind.** Ved. 1 At home, in the house; कामश्चरताममाभूत् Rv. 2. 38. 6. -2 In this world, here below (इहलोके). -3 With, near, close to; अमैवासां तद्भवति Sat. Br. -4 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमात्य, अमावास्या q. v.; अमाकृ to draw near, have near oneself. -**f.** 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon; अमायां तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyāsa. -2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. -3 The fifteenth digit also. -**m.** The

soul. -**Comp.** -**अक्त** a. Ved. met, come together. -**अंतः** the end of the day of new moon. -**जुर्** f. living at home during life, growing old at home; Rv. 10. 39. 3; being without husband in the same dwelling with her parents, as a maiden (पितृ-षट्); Rv. 2. 17. 7. -**पर्वन्** n. the sacred time of अमा, day of new moon.

**अमांस** a. 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. -2 Lean, thin, weak, enfeebled. -**सं** Not flesh, any thing but flesh. -**Comp.** -**ओदनिक** a. (क्री f.) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

**अमात्** **ind.** Ved. 1 From near, at hand. -**a.** Not measuring.

**अमातृ-तृक** a. Motherless.

**अमातृभोगीण** a. Not fit for the use of a mother.

**अमात्यः** (अमा सह वसति, अमा-त्यप्, P. IV. 2. 104 Vart.) 1 One living with or near another, an inmate of the same house or family (Ved.). -2 A companion or follower of a king, minister; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरान्वितः R. 3. 28.

**अमात्र** a. [नास्ति मात्रा इयत्ता यस्य] 1 Boundless, immeasurable. -2 Not whole or entire. -3 Not elementary. -4 Having the measure or quantity of the letter अ. -**त्रं** 1 Non-measure. -2 Not a measure or quantity. -**त्रः** The Supreme Spirit.

**अमात्रवत्त्वं** 1 Spirit, spiritual essence. -2 Defect, deficiency.

**अमाननं, -ना** Disrespect, insult; disobedience.

**अमानव** a. 1 Not human; animal. -2 Superhuman.

**अमानस्यं** Pain (मानसे साधु न भवति).

**अमानिन्** a. Modest, humble.

**अमानिता, -त्वं** Modesty, humility.

**अमानुष** a. (षी f.) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुषतां K. 132; °आकृतिः K. 131, 132, 258; °शक्तित्वं 103; °गीतध्वनिं 126 an unearthly melody. -2 Inhuman, monster-like; ill-disposed towards man. -3 Tenantless, desolate; °षं वनं 135. -**षः**, -**षी** One not a man, an irrational animal; Ms. 9. 284, S. 5. 22.

**अमानुष्य** a. Not human, superhuman &c.



**अमाम (मा) सी** = अमावसी or अमावास्या q. v.

**अमाय** *a.* 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere, honest. -2 Immeasurable. -**या** 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. -2 (In Vedānta phil.) Absence of delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. -**यं** The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

**अमायिक, -मायिन्** *a.* Guileless, honest, sincere, true.

**अमारः** Not dying.

**अमार्ग** *a.* Pathless. -**र्गः** Not a road, absence of road; a bad road.

**अमावस्या, -वास्या, -वसी, -वासी** (also written अमा मसी-मासी) [अमावस् -ग्यत्, अमा सह वसतः चंद्राकौ अस्यां सा P. III. 1. 122 Sk.] 1 The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; सूर्याचंद्रमसोः यः परः सन्निकर्षः साऽमावास्या Gobhila. -2 A sacrifice offered at that time. -3 The sacrificial oblation.

**अमावास्य, -स्यक** *a.* [अमावास्या, वृन्-अच् P. IV. 3. 30-31; अमावास्यायां जातः] Born or produced on the night of new moon.

**अमित** *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, infinite, great, immense; मितं ददाति हि पिता मितं भ्राता मितं सुतः। अमितस्य हि दातारं भर्तारं कान पूजयेत् Rām. -2 Neglected, disregarded. -3 Unknown. -4 Unpolished. -**Comp.** -**अक्षर** *a.* not having a fixed number of syllables; prosaic. -**अशनः** powerful devourer, epithet of परमेश्वर; of Vishṇu. -**आभ** *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. (-भः) a class of divinities mentioned in V. P. -**ओजस्** *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, Almighty; Ms. 1. 4. -**क्रतु** *a.* of unbounded wisdom or energy. -**तेजस्, -द्युति** *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. -**विक्रमः** 1. of unbounded valour. -2. a name of Vishṇu. -**वीर्य** *a.* of immense strength.

**अमित्रः** [नमित्रं; by Up. 4.173 fr. अमृ to go against; अमेर्द्धिषति चित्; अमित्रः शत्रुः] Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, a foe, rival, opponent; स्याताममित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; Dk. 109, 171;

M. 1; प्रकृत्यमित्राहि सतामसाधवः Ki. 14. 21; Ms. 7. 83; 12. 79; 2. 239.

-**त्रा** An enemy; °युध् Ved. subduing one's enemies. -**Comp.** -**खाद्** *a.* devouring one's enemies, epithet of Indra. -**घात, -घातिन्, -घ्न, -हन्** killing enemies. -**जित्** *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्रजिन्मित्रजिदो-जसा यत् N. 1.13; N. of a son of Suvarṇa. -**दंभन** *a.* Ved. hurting one's enemies. -**स (सा) ह** *a.* enduring or overpowering one's enemies, epithet of Indra. -**सेना** a hostile army.

**अमित्रता, -त्वं** Enmity; Pt. 2. 98, Mk. 1. 53.

**अमित्रयति** Den. P., अमित्रायते A. To act like an enemy, act hostilely towards, hate; Bh. 3. 111.

**अमित्रिन्** *a.* Hostile, inimical.

**अमित्रिय, -त्र्य** *a.* Hostile, inimical.

**अमिथित** *a.* Ved. Not reviled, not provoked.

**अमिथ्या** *adv.* Not falsely, truly; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6.

**अमिन्** *a.* Sick, diseased.

**अमिन** *a.* Ved. Inviolable (अहिंस्य); immense (?).

**अमिनत्** *a.* Ved. Not hurting; unhurt.

**अमिलातकं** Globe-amaranth.

**अमिश्र, -श्रित** *a.* Unmixed, unblended; not shared by others.

**अमिष** *a.* [न. ब.] Free from guile or deceit. -**षं** [अम् भोगे-कर्मणि इषन्] 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. -2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. -3 Flesh.

**अमीत** *a.* Unhurt; °वर्णाः of unhurt or unextinguishable colour.

**अमीवा** [अम्-वन्-ईडागमः निपातः] Ved. 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. -2 Distress, terror. -3 A demon; tormenting spirit. -**वः** An enemy, one who afflicts or torments. -**वं** 1 Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

**अमुक** *pron. a.* [अदस्-टेरकच् उ-त्वमच्चे Tv.] A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मतं मेऽमुक-पुत्रस्य यदत्रोपरिलेखितम् Y. 2. 86-87; उभयाभ्यर्थितेनैतन्मया ह्यमुकसूनुना । लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकौते ततो लिखेत् 88.

**अमुक्त** *a.* 1 Not loosened, not

let go. -2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. -**क्तं** A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. -**Comp.** -**हस्त** *a.* one whose hand is not open or free (to give), sparing, stingy (in a bad sense); frugal, economical, prudent (in a good sense); सदा प्रहृष्टया भाव्यं व्यये चामुक्तहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

**अमुक्तिः** *f.* 1 Non-liberation. -2 Want of freedom or liberty.

**अमुच्** *f.* Ved. Non-liberation.

**अमुची** *f.* Ved. Not unbinding, not setting at liberty (said of an evil spirit).

**अमुतः** *ind.* 1 From there, there. -2 From that place, from above, i. e. from the other world or heaven. -3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

**अमुत्र** *ind.* (opp. इह) [अदस्-त्रल्] 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्रासन् यवनाः Dk. 127. -2 There (in what precedes or has been said), in that case. -3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यावज्जीवं च तत्कुर्याद्येनामुत्र सुखं वसेत्; यत्तु वाणिजके दत्तं नेह नामुत्र तद्भवेत् Ms. 3. 181; Bg. 6. 40. -4 There; अनेनैवार्थकाः सर्वे न-गरेऽमुत्र भक्षिताः Ks. -5 Thither, that way. -**Comp.** -**भूयं** Ved. being in the other world; dying.

**अमुत्रत्य** *a.* Belonging to a future life, being of the next world.

**अमुथा** *ind.* Thus, in that manner, like that; °अस् to be thus, euphemistically for 'to fare very ill'.

**अमुया** *ind.* Ved. In that manner, thus and thus.

**अमुहि** *ind.* Then, at that time.

**अमुवत्** *ind.* Like a person or thing referred to without name.

**अमुष्य** (gen. of अदस्) Of such a one (in comp. only). -**Comp.** -**कुल** *a.* [अलुक् स.] belonging to the family of such a one. (-लं) a well-known family. -**पुत्रः, -त्री** the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यायण.

**अमूहश्, -श, -क्ष, a.** (-शी, -क्षी *f.* cf. अन्यादृश) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.



**अमूर** *a.* Ved. Not perplexed or bewildered, not ignorant, infallible.

**अमूर्त** *a.* Formless, shapeless, incorporeal, unembodied (opp. मूर्त where Mukta. says मूर्तत्वं = अवच्छिन्न-परिमाणवत्त्वं). —**र्तः** N. of Siva. —**Comp.** —**गुणः** (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अधर्म &c.; धर्माधर्मौ भावना च शब्दो ब्रह्मचादयोपि च । एतेऽमूर्तगुणाः सर्वे Bhāṣa P.

**अमूर्ति** *a.* Formless, shapeless. —**र्तिः** N. of Vishṇu. —**र्तिः** *f.* Shapelessness; (*m. pl.*) A class of Manes who have no definite form.

**अमूर्तिमत्** *a.* Formless &c. —*m.* N. of Vishṇu.

**अमूल**, —**लक** *a.* 1 Rootless (lit.); पशवोऽमूला ओषधयो मूलिन्यः Sat. Br.; (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. —2 Without authority; not being in the original; नामूलं लिख्यते किञ्चित् Malli. —3 Without material cause, as the *Pradhāna* of the Sāṅkhyas; मूलं मूलाभावादमूलं. —4 Not fixed in the earth, moving. —**ला** N. of a plant (अग्निशिखा).

**अमूल्य** *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

**अमृक्त** *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, unharmed, safe. —2 Unwashed.

**अमृणालं** [सादृश्ये नञ्] The root of a fragrant grass (वीरण, Mar. काला बाळा) used for screens &c.

**अमृत** *a.* 1 Not dead; अमृते जार-जः कुंडः Ak. —2 Immortal; अपाम सोममृता अभूम Rv. 8. 48. 3; U. 1. 1; Bg. 14. 27. —3 Imperishable, indestructible, eternal. —4 Causing immortality. —5 Beautiful, agreeable, desired. —**तः** 1 A god, an immortal, deity. —2 N. of Dhanvantari, physician of the gods; also N. of Indra, of the sun, of Prajāpati, of the soul, Vishṇu and Siva. —3 N. of a plant (वनमुद्र). —4 N. of the root of a plant (वाराहीकंद). —**ता** 1 Spirituous liquor. —2 N. of various plants; *e. g.* आमलकी, हरीतकी, गुडूची; मागधी; तुलसी, इंद्रवारुणी, ज्योतिष्मती, गोरक्षदुग्धा; अतिविषा; रक्तविवृत; दुर्वा, स्थूलमांसहरीतकी. —4 N. of one of the Nādis in the body; Māl. 5. 2. —5 One of the rays of the sun; R. 10. 58. —**तं** 1 (*a*) Immortality, imperishable state; न मृत्युरासीदमृतं न तर्हि Rv. 10. 129. 2; Ms. 12. 85. (*b*) Final beatitude,

absolution; तपसा किल्बिषं हन्ति विद्य-यामृतमश्नुते Ms. 12. 104; स श्रिये चामृता-य च Ak. —2 The collective body of immortals. —3 (*a*) The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven; the power of eternity, immortal light, eternity. —4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवासुरैरमृतमंजुनिधिर्ममध्ये Ki. 5. 30; विषादप्यमृतं ब्राह्मं Ms. 2. 239; विषमप्यमृतं कच्चिद्देवदमृतं वा विषमीश्वरे-च्छया R. 8. 46; oft. used in combination with words like वाच्, वचनं, वाणी &c.; कुमारजन्मामृतसंमिताक्षरं R. 3. 16; आप्यायितोसौ वचनामृतेन Mb.; अमृतं शिशिरे वह्निरमृतं क्षीरभोजनं Pt. 1. 128 the height of pleasure or gratification. —5 The Soma juice. —6 Antidote against poison. —7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice; (यज्ञशेष) Ms. 3. 285. —8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; मृतं स्याद्याचितं भैक्ष्यममृतं स्याद्याचितं Ms. 4. 4-5. —9 Water; अमृताध्मातजीमूत U. 6. 21; अमृतादुन्मथ्यमानात् K. 136; cf. also the formulas अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृता-पिधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brāhmanas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. —10 A drug. —11 Clarified butter; अमृतं नाम यत् संतो मंत्रजिह्वेषु जुह्वति Si. 2. 107. —12 Milk. —13 Food in general. —14 Boiled rice. —15 Any thing sweet, any thing lovely or charming; a sweetmeat. —16 Property. —17 Gold. —18 Quicksilver. —19 Poison. —20 The poison called वत्सनाभ. —21 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). —22 N. of a sacred place. —23 N. of particular conjunctions of *Nakshatras* (lunar asterisms) with week days (वारनक्षत्रयोग) or of lunar days with week days (तिथिवारयोग). —24 The number four. —25 Splendour, light. [cf. Gr. *ambrotos*, *ambrosia*; L. *immortalis*]. —**Comp.** —**अंशुः**, —**करः**, —**दीधितिः**, —**द्युतिः**, —**रश्मिः** &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतदीधितिरेष विदर्भजे N. 4. 104; अमृतांशुर्जव born from the moon; from whom was born the moon, N. of Vishṇu. —**अक्षर** *a.* immortal and imperishable; क्षरं प्रधानममृताक्षरं हरः Svet. Up. —**अंधस्**, —**अशनः**, —**आशिन्** *m.* 'one whose food is nectar'; a god, an immortal. —**असु** *a.* whose soul is

immortal. —**आशः** 1. N. of Vishṇu. —2. a god. —**आसंगः** a sort of collyrium. —**आहरणः** N. of Garuḍa who once stole Amṛita. —**इष्टका** a kind of sacrificial brick shaped like the golden head of men, beasts &c. (पशुशीर्षाणि). —**ईशः**, —**ईश्वरः** N. of Siva. —**उत्पन्ना** a fly. —**उन्नं**, —**उन्नवं** a kind of collyrium (खर्परीतृत्थं). —**वः** N. of the Bilva tree. —**कुंडं** a vessel containing nectar. —**क्षारं** sal ammoniac. —**गतिः** N. of a metre consisting of 40 syllables. —**गर्भ** *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. —**र्भः** 1. the individual soul —2. the supreme soul. —**चितिः** *f.* an arrangement or accumulation of sacrificial bricks conferring immortality. —**ज** *a.* produced by or from nectar. —**जः** a sort of plant, Yellow Myrobalan. —**जटा** N. of a plant (जटामांसी). —**तरंगिणी** moonlight. —**तिलका** N. of a metre of 4 lines, also called त्वरितगति. —**द्रव** *a.* shedding nectar. —**वः** flow of nectar. —**धार** *a.* shedding nectar. —**रा** 1. N. of a metre. —2. flow of nectar. —**पः** 1. a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. —2. N. of Vishṇu. —3. one who drinks wine; ध्रुवममृतपनामवाछं-यासावधरममुं मधुपस्तवाजिहीते Si. 7. 42 (where अ° has sense 1. also). —**पक्षः** 1. having golden or immortal wings, a sort of hawk. —2. the immortal or golden wings of sacrificial fire. —3. fire itself. —**फलः** N. of two trees पटोल and पारावत. —**ला** 1. a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा). —2. = आमलकी. —**लं** a sort of fruit (रुचिफल) found in the country of the Mudgalas according to Bhāva P. —**बंधुः** Ved. 1. a god or deity in general. —2. a horse or the moon. —**भल्लातकी** a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee mentioned by Chakradatta. —**भुज्** *m.* an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. —**भू** *a.* free from birth and death. —**मतिः** = गति q. v. —**मथनं** churning (of the ocean) for nectar. —**मालिनी** N. of Durgā. —**योगः** see under अमृत. —**रसः** 1. nectar, ambrosia; काव्यामृतरसास्वादः H. 1; विविधकाव्यामृतरसान् पिबामः Bh. 3. 40. —2. the Supreme spirit. —**सा** 1. dark-coloured grapes. —2. a sort of cake (Mar. अनर्सी). —**लता**, —**लतिका** a nectar-giving creeping plant (गुडूची). —**वाक** *a.* producing nec-



tar-like sweet words. —संयावं a sort of dish mentioned in Bhāva P. —सार *a.* ambrosial; °राणि प्रज्ञानानि U. 7. (—रः) 1. clarified butter. —2. a sort of अयःपाक. °जः raw sugar, molasses (गुड). —सूः, —सूतिः 1. the moon (distilling nectar). —2. mother of the gods. —सौदरः 1. 'brother of nectar,' the horse called उच्चैःश्वस्. —2. a horse in general. —स्रवः flow of nectar. (—वा) N. of a plant and tree (रुदंती). —स्रुत् *a.* shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतता, त्वं Immortality; Rv. 10. 90. 2; Ms. 6. 60.

अमृतमय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of nectar, ambrosial, full of nectar. —2 Immortal.

अमृतकं The nectar of immortality.

अमृताफलं The fruit of the Trichosanthes (पटोलफल).

अमृतायते Den. A. To be like nectar; R. 2. 61; Ki. 12. 4.

अमृतेशयः N. of Vishnu (sleeping in waters).

अमृत्यु *a.* Immortal; causing immortality. —त्युः Not death, immortality. —2 N. of Vishnu.

अमृध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Unassailable, invulnerable. —2 Unremitting, unceasing.

अमृषा *ind.* Not falsely, truly.

अमृष्ट *a.* Unrubbed. —Comp. —मृज *a.* of unimpaired purity.

अमेदस्क *a.* Fatless, lean.

अमेधस् *a.* [अ-मेधा; नित्यमसिच् P. V. 4. 122] Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

अमेध्य *a.* 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. —2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नामेध्यं प्रक्षिपेदमौ Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. —2 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure; Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 106. —ध्यं 1 Excrement, ordure; समुत्सृजेद्राजमार्गे यस्त्वमेध्यमनापदि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126, 128; 12. 71. —2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen; अमेध्यं दृष्ट्वा सूर्यमुपतिष्ठेत् Kāty. —Comp. —कुणपाशिन् *a.* feeding on carrion. —युक्त, —लिप्त *a.* smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty. —लेपः smearing with ordure.

अमेन Ved. 1 Having no wife, a widower. —2 Not injuring or hurting.

अमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, boundless; अमेयो मितलोक्तस्त्वं R. 10. 18.

—2 Unknowable. —Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* possessing an immeasurable soul, magnanimous, large-minded. (—*m.*) N. of Vishnu.

अमेष्ट *a.* [अमा-इष्ट] Ved. Sacrificed at home.

अमोक्ष्य *a.* Ved. Not to be unloosed.

अमोचनं Not loosening or letting go, non-liberation.

अमोक्ष *a.* Not liberated, unloosed.

—क्षः 1 Bondage, confinement. —2 Non-liberation from worldly existence.

अमोघ *a.* 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53; 12. 97; कामिलक्ष्ये-ष्वमोघैः Me. 73. —2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.); अमोघाः प्र-तिशृङ्खतावर्त्यानुपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; युतममोघतया Ki. 6. 40. —3 Not vain or useless, efficacious, fruitful, productive; यदमोघमपामंतरुषं बीजमज्ज त्वया Ku. 2. 5; so °बलं, °शक्तिः, °वीर्यं, °क्रोध &c. —घः 1 Not failing or erring, unerringness. —2 N. of Vishnu (or of Siva according to some). —3 N. of a river. —घा 1 N. of the plant पाटली (Mar. पाडली) (the trumpet flower). —2 N. of another plant विडंग (Mar. वावडि-ग) the seed of which is used as a vermifuge, and hence also called कृमिघ्न. —3 =पथ्या. —4 N. of a spear or शक्ति. —5 N. of Siva's wife. —6 Mystical name of the conjunct consonant क्ष. —Comp. —दंडः unerring in punishment, N. of Siva. —दर्शिन्, —दृष्टि *a.* of unerring mind or view. —बल *a.* of never-failing strength or vigour. —वाच् *f.* words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled or realized. (*a.*) one whose words are not vain. —वां-छित *a.* never disappointed. —विक्रमः of never-failing valour, N. of Siva.

अमोत *a.* [अमा-उत्] Ved. The hems or skirts of which are not cut; woven at home, taken care of or protected at home; °पुत्रका a maiden protected at home.

अमोतकः 1 One protected at home (as a child). —2 A weaver (?).

अमौनं 1 Non-silence. —2 Knowledge of the soul.

अमृस् *ind.* Ved. (स् being changed to र् by P. VIII. 2. 70) 1

Unawares, quickly. —2 At present. —3 A little.

अंब् 1 P. 1 To go. —2 (A.) To sound.

अंबः 1 A father. —2 Sound; the Veda. —3 One who sounds. —बा see below. —बं 1 The eye. —2 Water. —ब *ind.* A particle of affirmation; 'well,' 'well now.'

अंबकं 1 An eye (in त्र्यंबक). —2 A father. —3 Copper.

अंबया Ved. A mother; good woman (as a courteous mode of address); or, conveying water.

अंबरं [अंबः शब्दः तं राति धत्ते, रा-क] 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether; तावतर्जय-इंबरे R. 12. 41. —2 Cloth, garment, clothing, apparel, dress; दिव्यमाल्यांब-रधरं Bg. 11. 11; R. 3. 9; दिगंबरः सागरांबरमही the sea-girt earth. —3 Saffron. —4 Talc. —5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris). —6 Cotton. —7 N. of a people. —8 Circumference, compass. —9 Neighbourhood, surrounding country (Nir.). —10 Lip. —11 Evil, sin. —12 Destroyer of elephants (नागभिद् Trik.) —Comp. —अंतः 1. the end of a garment. —2. the horizon. —ओकस् *m.* dwelling in heaven, a god; (भस्मरजः) विलि-प्यते मौलिभिरंबरौकसां Ku. 5. 79. —ग *a.* sky-going. —दं cotton. —मणिः the sun. —युगं two principal garments used by men; upper and lower. —लेखिन् *a.* sky-touching; R. 13. 26. —शैलः a high mountain touching the sky. —स्थली the earth.

अंबर्यति Den. P. To bring together.

अंबरीषं [In some senses अंबरिषः also; °षः only by Un. 4. 29; कृविंऽंबरी-षं भ्राष्ट्रो ना Ak.] 1 A frying-pan. —2 Regret, remorse. —3 War, battle. —4 One of the hells. —5 A young animal, colt. —9 The sun. —7 The hog-plum plant (आम्रातक). —8 N. of Vishnu. —9 N. of Siva. —10 N. of a king of the solar race who was celebrated as a worshipper of Vishnu.

अंबष्ठः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brāhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaisya tribe; ब्राह्मणाद्वैश्यकन्याया-मंबष्ठो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, 13, 15; Y. 1. 91. (According to Ms. 10. 47 the duty of an अंबष्ठ is the curing of diseases; अंबष्ठानां चिकित्सितं). —2 An elephant-driver. —3 (pl.) N.



of a country and its inhabitants (they seem to have occupied the country to the east of Ták, comprising the modern district of Lahore). —**घा** N. of several plants:— (a) गणिका, यूथिका (Mar. जुई); (b) पाठा (Mar. पाहाडमूल). (c) चुक्रिका (Mar. चुका); (d) another plant (Mar. अंबाडा). —**घा**, —**घी** An Ambashtha woman.

**अंबा** = अंबा (पाठा) see above.

**अंबा** N. of a plant (ब्राह्मी.)

**अंबा** [अंब-घञ्] (Voc. अंबे Ved.; अंब in later Sanskrit) 1 A mother; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address; 'good woman', 'good mother'; **किमंबाभिः प्रेषितः**; **अंबानां कार्ये निर्वर्तय** S. 2; **कुतांजलिस्तत्र यदंब सत्यात्** R. 14. 16. —2 N. of a plant (अंबा d.). —3 N. of Durgā, wife of Siva. —4 N. of an Apsaras; of a sister of Pāṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kāśirāja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichitra-Vīrya who had no issue. Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sala and Bhishma sent her to him; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. So she came back to Bhishma and prayed him to accept her; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhishma. Siva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as Sikhandini, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called Sikhandin and became the cause of Bhishma's death.] —5 A term in astrology to denote the fourth condition. [cf. David *Amma*; Germ. *amme*; old Germ. *Amma*].

**अंबाडा** (Ved. —ला) A mother; P. VI. 1. 118.

**अंबायुः** f. A mother.

**अंबालिका** 1 A mother; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment. —2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंबाडा). —3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kāśirāja, wife of Vichitra-Vīrya. She became the mother of Pāṇḍu by Vyāsa who was invoked by Satyavatī to beget a son to Vichitra-Vīrya who had died without issue.

**अंबिः** f. Ved. Water; woman; mother; nurse.

**अंबिका** 1 A mother, good woman, also used like अंबा as a term of respect or endearment; **अंबिके अंबिके शृणु मम विज्ञानं** Mk. 1. —2 N. of a plant (अंबा 2); of another plant कटुकी. —3 N. of Pārvatī, wife of Siva; **आशीर्भिरध्यामासुः पुरःपाकाभिरंबिकां** Ku. 6. 90. —4 N. of the middle daughter of Kāśirāja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Vīrya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyāsa begot on her a son named धृतराष्ट्र. —**Comp.** —**पतिः**, —**भर्ता** N. of Siva. —**पुत्रः**, —**सुतः** N. of धृतराष्ट्र.

**अंबिकेयः**, —**यकः** N. of Ganesa, Kārttikeya or Dhṛitarāshṭra; more correctly written आंबिकेय q. v.

**अंबु** n. [अंब-शब्दे उण्] 1 Water; **गंगा-मंभु सितमंभु यामुनं** K. P. 10. —2 The watery element of the blood (cf. *imber*). —3 N. of a metre. —4 A term in astrology (लग्नावधिकं चतुर्थस्थानं). —**Comp.** —**कणः** a drop of water. —**कंडकः** (short-nosed), alligator. —**किरातः** alligator. —**कीशः**, —**कूर्मः** a torpoise (शिशुमार); particularly Gangetic. —**केशरः** lemon-tree (छालंगवृक्ष). —**क्रिया** libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. —**ग**, —**चर**, —**चारिन्** a. moving or living in water, aquatic (as fish &c.). —**घनः** hail. —**चत्वरं** a lake. —**चामरं** an aquatic plant (शैवाल). —**ज** a. produced in water, aquatic (opp. स्थलज); **सुगंधीनि च माल्यानि स्थलजान्यंबुजानि च** Rām. (—जः) 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —3. the Sārāsa bird. —4. the conch. —5. N. of a tree (हिज्जल). (—जं) 1. a lotus; **इंदीवरेण नयनं मुखमंबुजेन** S. Til. 3. —2. the thunderbolt of Indra. °भूः, °आसनः 'the lotus-born god,' Brahmā; °आसना the goddess Lakshmi. —**जन्मन्** n. a lotus. (—म.) 1. the moon. —2. the conch. —3. Sārāsa. —**तस्करः** 'water-thief', the sun (whose heat drinks up water). —**तालः** = चामर. —**द** a. giving or yielding water. (—दः) 1. a cloud; **नवांबुशनीकमुहूर्तलांछने** R. 3. 53. —**धर** [धरतीति धरः; अंबूनां धरः; धृ-अच्] 1. a cloud; **वशिनश्चांबुधराश्च योनयः** Ku. 4. 43; **शरत्प्रसृष्टांबुधरोपरोधः** R. 6. 44. —2. the plant मुस्तक. —3. talc. —**धिः** [अंबूनि धीयंते अत्र; धा-कि] 1. any receptacle of waters; such as a jar; **अंबुधिर्घटः** Sk. —2. the ocean; क्षार°

Bh. 2. 6. —3. the number four (in Math.). °प्रसवा N. of a plant (घृतकुमारी). —**निधिः** 'treasure of waters', the ocean; **देवासुरैरमृतमंबुनिधिर्ममथे** Ki. 5. 30. —**प** a. drinking water. (—पः) 1. the ocean. —2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters; **रक्षोंबुपानिलशशीशपुराणि चाष्टौ** Sid. Sir. —3. N. of a plant (चक्रमर्दक). —**पत्रा** N. of a plant (उच्चटावृक्ष). —**पद्धतिः** f., —**पातः** current, flow or stream of water, cascade; **गंगांबुपातप्रतिमा गृहेभ्यः** Bk. 1. 8. —**प्रसादः**, —**प्रसादनं** [अंबूनि प्रसादयति] the clearing nut tree (कतक) Strychnos Potatorum (the nuts of this tree are used for purifying water; when rubbed on the inner surface of the vessel, they precipitate the impurities which the water contains; फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यंबुप्रसादकं । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति). —**भवं** a lotus. —**भृत्** m. 1. water-bearer, a cloud. —2. the ocean. —3. = °पत्रा q. v. —4. N. of a plant मुस्तक. —5. talc. —**मात्रज** a. produced only in water. (—जः) a conch-shell. —**मुच्** m. a cloud; **ध्वनितसूचितमंबुमुच्चां चयं** Ki. 5. 12. —**राजः** 1. the ocean. —2. Varuṇa. —**राशिः** receptacle or store of water, the ocean; **त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांबुराशौ** S. 3. 3; **चंद्रोदयारंभ इवांबुराशेः** Ku. 3. 67, R. 6. 57; 9. 82. —**रुहः**, —**हं**, a lotus; **विपुलिनांबुरुहा न सरिद्धूः** Ki. 5. 10. (—हा) N. of the land-lotus plant (स्थलपद्मिनी). —**रोहिणी** a lotus. —**वाची** [अंबु तद्वर्णं वाचयति सूचयति] an epithet applied to the earth during four days from the 10th to the 13th in the dark half of the month of Ashâḍha when it is supposed to be unclean (रजस्वला इव) and agriculture is prohibited; °प्रदः the 10th day; °त्यागः 13th day. —**वासिनी**, —**वासी** N. of a plant (पाटला), the trumpet flower. —**वाहः** [अंबु वहतीति] 1. a cloud; **तडित्वंतमिवांबुवाहं** Ki. 3. 1; **भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामंबुवाहं** Me. 99. —2. a lake. —3. water-bearer. —4. the number 17. —5. a sort of grass. —**वाहिन्** a. carrying or conveying water. (—म.) 1. a cloud. —2. = मुस्तक. (—नी) 1. a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. —2. a woman fetching water. —3 N. of a stream. —**विहारः** sporting in water. —**विश्रवा** = घृतकुमारी. —**वेतसः** a kind of cane or reed growing in water. —**शिरीषिका** N. of a plant. —**सरणं** flow or cur-



rent of water. —सर्पिणी a leech ( अंबुनि सर्पति ) —सेचनी a wooden baling vessel.

अंबुमत *a.* Watery, containing water. —ती N. of a river.

अंबूकृत *a.* Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the mouth; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth. —तं A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लुकयूनामनुरसितगुरुणि स्त्यानमंबूकृतानि U. 2. 21; Mā. 9.6; Mv. 5.41.

अंब्यः Ved. A chanter.

अंम् 1 A. [अंभते, अंभित] To sound.

अंभस् [ By Up. 4. 209 आप्-अ-सुन्; or अंम् शब्दे असुन् ] 1 Water; कथमप्यभसामंतरानिष्पत्तेः प्रतीक्षते Ku. 2. 37; स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौंभसा परिषिचति Si. 2. 54; अंभसाकृतं done by water P. VI. 3. 3. —2 The sky. —3 The fourth sign of the zodiac. —4 Mystical name of the letter वृ. —5 A God. —6 A man. —7 The world of the Manes. —8 A Rākshasa or Asura. —9 (In phil.) तुष्टि or acquiescence of the soul. —10 Power; splendour; fruitfulness. —(dual.) अंभसी Heaven and earth. —(pl.) Collective name for Gods, men, Manes, and demons. [ cf. L. *imber*: Gr. *ombpos* ] —Comp. —ज *a.* produced in water, aquatic. (—जः) 1. the moon. —2. the (Indian) crane or Sārāsa. (—जं) a lotus; बाले तव मुखांभोजे कथमिदीवरद्वयं S. Til. 17; so पादं, नेत्रं; खंडः a group of lotus flowers; कुमुदवनमपाश्री श्रीमदंभोजखंडं Si. 9.11, 64; जन्मन् *m.*, —जनिः, योनिः the lotus-born God, epithet of Brahmā. —जन्मन् *n.* a lotus. —दः, —धरः 1. a cloud. —2. the plant मुस्तक. —धिः, —निधिः, —राशिः 'receptacle of waters', the ocean; संभूयांभोधिमभ्येति महानद्या नगापगा Si. 2. 100; यादवांभोनिधीन्रुद्धे वेलेव भवतः क्षमा 58; so अंभसां निधिः; शिखाभिराश्लिष्ट इवांभसां निधिः Si. 1. 20; वल्लभः a coral. —रुह *n.* (ट्र), —रुहं a lotus; हेमांभोरुहसस्यानां तद्वाप्यो धाम सांप्रतं Ku. 2. 44. (—*m.*) the (Indian) crane. —सारं a pearl. —सूः smoke; cloudiness. —स्थ *a.* living in water; what holds or contains water.

अंभोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; वननिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18.

—2 A group of lotus flowers. —3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अंभृण *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, great, mighty (महत्). —2 Roaring terribly. —णः 1 A vessel or tub used in preparing the Soma juice. —2 The father of Vāch.

अम्मय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अप्-मय] Watery, formed from water.

अम्यक् Ved. Towards, near.

अम्र = आम्र q. v.

अम्रातः —तकः A species of hog-plum; see आम्रातक.

अम्ल *a.* [अम्-ह Up. 4. 108.] Sour, acid; कटुम्ललवणात्युष्णतीक्ष्ण-रूक्षविदाहिनः (आहाराः) Bg. 17. 9. —मः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rasas q. v.; यो दंतहर्षमुत्पादयति सुखास्त्रावं जनयति श्रद्धां चोत्पादयति सोऽम्लः (रसः) Susr.

—2 Vinegar. —3 Wood-sorrel. —4 = अम्ल-वेतस q. v. —5 The common citron tree. —6 Belch. —म्ली = चांगेरी. —म्लं Sour curds, butter-milk, with a fourth part of water. —Comp. —अक्त *a.* acidulated. —अंकुशः a variety of sorrel (°वेतस). —अध्युषितं a disease of the eye. —उद्गारः sour eructation.

—कांडं N. of a plant (लवणतृण). —के-शरः the citron tree. —गंधि *a.* having a sour smell. —गोरसः sour butter-milk. —चुक्रिका-चूडा a sort of sorrel.

—जंबीरः, —निंबकः the lime-tree. —नायकः = °वेतसः q. v. —निशा N. of a plant (शटी). —पंचकं, —पंचफलं a collection of five kinds of vegetables and fruits; कौलं च दाडिमं चैव वृक्षम्लं चुक्रिका तथा । अम्लवेतसमित्येतदम्लपंचफलं स्मृतम् ॥ or जंबीरं नागरं च तथा म्लं वेतसं पुनः ॥ तित्तिडीकं बीजपूरमम्लपंचफलं स्मृतम्.

—पुत्रः N. of a plant (अश्मंतक). (—त्री) पलाशीलता and क्षुद्राम्लिका. —पनसः N. of a tree (लकुच). —पित्तं acidity of stomach, sour bile. —पूरं = वृक्षम्लं q. v.

—फलः the tamarind tree. (—लं) tamarind fruit. —भेदनः = °वेतस q. v. —मेहः a kind of urinary disease. —रस *a.* having an acid taste. (—सः) sourness, acidity. —रुहा a kind of betel (मालवदेश-जनागवल्लीभेदः).

—लोणिका, —लोणी, —लोलिका wood sorrel (Mar. चुका). —वर्गः a class of sour things including plants with acid leaves and fruits.

—वल्ली N. of a plant (त्रिपर्णिका नामक-दविशेषः). —वाटकः hog-plum. —वाटिका a sort of betel. —वस्तूकः a sor-

rel (चुक्रं). —वृक्षः the tamarind tree. —वेतसः a kind of sorrel (Mar. चुका, चांगेरी).

—शाकः a sort of sorrel (शाकाम्ल, शुक्राम्ल, अम्ल, चुक्रिका, चूड) commonly used as a pot-herb. (—कं) = वृक्षम्लं, चुक्रं.

—सारः 1. the lime tree. —2. a sort of sorrel (°वेतस). —3. N. of a plant (हिंताल). (—रं) rice water after fermentation (कांजिकं).

—हरिद्रा N. of a plant (°निशा).

अम्लकः N. of a plant (लकुच), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लि(ल्ली)का 1 Sour taste in the mouth, sour eructation. —2 The tamarind tree. —3 Wood-sorrel; also पलाशीलता, श्वेताम्लिका, and क्षुद्राम्लिका.

—Comp. —वटकः a sort of cake.

अम्लिमन् *m.* Sourness.

अम्लुः Sourness.

अम्लान *a.* 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). —2 Clean, clear, bright (face); pure, unclouded; परार्थन्यायवादेशु काणोप्यम्लानदर्शनः.

—नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. आंबोली). —नं A lotus.

अम्लानि *a.* Vigorous, not fading. —निः *f.* 1 Vigour. —2 Freshness; verdure.

अम्लानिन् Clear, clean. —नी A collection of globe-amaranths.

अय 1 A. (sometimes P. also, especially with उद्) (अयते, अयांचक्रे, अयितुं, अयित.) To go.

अय *a.* Going, moving. —यः 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp., as in अस्तमय). —2 Good actions of former birth. —3 Good fortune, good luck (शुभावहो विधिः); शुद्धपार्श्वरयान्वितः R. 4. 26. —4 A move towards the right (in chess). —5 A die or cube (to play with); कलिः सर्वानयानभिभवति Sat. Br. —Comp. —अन्वित, अयवत् *a.* fortunate, lucky; सुलभैः सदा नयवताऽयवता Ki. 5. 20. —शोभिन् *a.* bright with good fortune.

अयन *a.* [अय-त्युट्] 1 Going (at the end of comp.); यथेमा नद्यः स्यंदमानाः समुद्रायणाः Prasn. Up. —2 (As a patronymic affix) Descended from; e. g. शाकटायन. —नं 1 Going, moving, walking; as in रामायणं. —2 A walk, path, way, road; अगस्त्यचिह्नादयनात् R. 16. 44. —3 A place, site, abode, place of resort; ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं Ms. 1. 10 (occurring in the derivation of the word नारायण). —4 A way of entrance, an entrance (to



an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनेषु च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवास्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. -5 Rotation, circulation period; अंगिरसां अयनं; इष्टि, पशु. -6 A particular period in the year for the performance of particular sacrificial or other religious works; N. of certain sacrificial performances; as गवामयनं. -7 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator. -8 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and दक्षिणायन; cf. also सायन and निरयण. -9 The equinoctial and solstitial points; दक्षिणं अयनं winter solstice; उत्तरं अयनं summer solstice. -10 Method, manner, way. -11 A Śāstra, scripture or inspired writing. -12 Final emancipation; नान्यः पंथा विद्यतेऽयनाय Svet. Up. -13 A commentary; treatise. -14 The deities presiding over the *ayanās*. -Comp. -अंशः, -भागः the arc between the vernal equinoctial point and the beginning of the fixed zodiac or first point in Aries. -कालः the interval between the solstices. -जः a month caused by *ayanamsa*. -संक्रमः, -संक्रांतिः *f.* passage through the zodiac. -वृत्तं the ecliptic.

**अयश्म** *a.* Ved. 1 Not consumptive, healthy. -2 Causing health. -श्मं Healthiness, freedom from disease. -Comp. -करण *a.* causing health, making healthy and sound. -तातिः *f.* health.

**अयजुष्क** *a.* Without a sacrificial formula or verse.

**अयज्ञ** *a.* Not offering sacrifice. -ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice; Ms. 3. 120. -Comp. -साच् *a.* not performing a sacrifice.

**अयज्ञक** *a.* Unfit for sacrifice.

**अयज्ञिय** *a.* 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as माष). -2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not invested with the sacred thread). -3 Profane, vulgar, common.

**अयज्यु** *a.* Ved. 1 Profane, impious. -2 Obstructor or destroyer of sacrifices.

**अयज्वन्** *a.* Not sacrificing according to the rites; godless, impious; Ms. 11. 14, 20.

**अयत्** *a.* Not attempting.

**अयत** *a.* Uncontrolled, unchecked.

**अयतिन्** *a.* Of unsubdued desires or passions, incontinent.

**अयत्न** *a.* Not requiring any effort; °पटवासतां R. 4. 55. -त्नः Absence of effort or exertion; अयत्नेन, -त्नात्, -त्नतः without effort or exertion, easily, readily. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* making no effort or exertion, indifferent; idle. -कृत, -ज *a.* easily produced, spontaneous. -लभ्य *a.* easily obtainable; Bh. 3. 10.

**अयथं** Ved. A foot, leg.

**अयथा** *ind.* Not as it should be or is intended to be, unfitly, improperly, wrongly. -थं Ved. Without effort. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* 1. not true to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical; Mu. 3. 4. -2. incongruous, unfit, false, S. 3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्विविधो यथार्थोऽयथार्थश्च T. S.; °अनुभवः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong notion, तदभाववति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवोऽयथार्थानुभवः । यथा शुक्तौ रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं सैव अग्रमेत्युच्यते. -इष्ट *a.* 1. not as wished or desired, disliked. -2. not enough or sufficient. -उचित *a.* unfit, unworthy. (-तं) unfitly. -तथ *a.* 1. not as it should be, unfit, unsuitable, unworthy; इदमयथातथं स्वामिनश्चेष्टितं Ve. 2. -2. vain, useless, profitless. (-थं) 1. unfitly, unsuitably -2. in vain, uselessly; तद्गच्छति अ° Ms. 3. 240. -3. wrongly; Ve. 5. -तथ्यं unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness. -द्योतनं intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected. -पुर, -पूर्व *a.* unprecedented, unparalleled, unusual. -मुखीन *a.* having the face turned away. -वृत्त *a.* acting wrongly. -शास्त्रकारिन् *a.* not acting according to the Śāstras, irreligious; अयथाशास्त्रकारी च न विभागे पिता प्रभुः Nārada. **अयथावत्** *ind.* Wrongly, erroneously, improperly.

**अयंत्रं** 1 Non-restraint; having no restraint. -2 A powerful weapon for restraining enemies.

**अयंत्रित** *a.* Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

**अयमित** *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. -2 Untrimmed, undecorated (as nails &c.) Me. 92.

**अयव** *a.* 1 Deficient. -2 Having

worthless or no barley, such as a religious ceremony (also अयवक् in this sense). -वः 1 Name of a worm bred in excrement. -2 (अयवन् *m.*, अयवस् *n.* also). The dark half of the month; पूर्वपक्षा वै यवा अपरपक्षा वा अयवास्ते-हीदे सर्वे युवते चायुवते च Sat. Br. -3 An incongruous enemy.

**अयव्य** *a.* Unfit for barley.

**अयशस्** *a.* Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful; also अयशस्क in this sense. -*n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ignominy, ill-repute, stain, dishonour, scandal; अयशो महदाप्नोति Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु घोरमतः परं U. 3. 27; स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टं R. 6. 41. -Comp. -कर *a.* (री *f.*) disgraceful, ignominious.

**अयशस्य** *a.* Infamous, ignominious.

**अयस्** *a.* [इ-गतौ-असुन्] Going, moving; nimble. -*n.* (-यः) 1 Iron (एति चलति अयस्कांतसंनिकर्ष इति तथात्वं); अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43. -2 Steel. -3 Gold. -4 A metal in general. -5 Aloe wood. -6 An iron instrument. -7 Going. -*m.* Fire. [cf L. *aes, aeris*; Goth. *ais, eisarn*; Ger. *eisin*]. -Comp. -अग्रं -अग्रकं a hammer, a mace or club tipped with iron; a pestle for cleaning grain. -अपाटि *a.* Ved. furnished with iron claws or heels. -कंसः -सं an iron goblet. -कांडः 1. an iron-arrow. -2. excellent iron. -3. a large quantity of iron. -कांतः (अयस्कांतः) 1. 'beloved of iron', a magnet, load-stone; शंभोर्यतध्वमाक्रष्टुमयस्कांतेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; स चर्कष परस्मात्तदयस्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21. -2. a precious stone; °मणिः a loadstone; अयस्कांतमणिशलाकेव लोहधातुमंतःकरणमाकृष्टवती Māl. 1. -कारः 1. an iron-smith, blacksmith. -2. the upper part of the thigh. -क्रीडं rust of iron. -कुंभः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so °पात्रं. -कुशा a rope partly consisting of iron. -कृतिः *f.* a preparation of iron; one of the ways of curing leprosy (महाकुष्ठचिकित्साभेदः). -गः an iron hammer. -गुडः 1. a pill; one made of some preparation of iron. -2. an iron ball; Ms. 3. 133. -घनः [ अयो हन्यते अनेन इति P. III. 3. 82 ] an iron hammer, forge hammer; अयोघनेनाय इवाभितप्तं R. 14. 33. -चूर्णं iron filings. -जाल *a.* having iron nets; of impenetrable guiles.



(-लं) an iron net-work. -ताप *a.* making iron red-hot. -इत्, -इष्ट *a.* Ved. iron-toothed, having iron rims (as chariots); having iron weapons. -इती a proper name; (P.V. 4. 143). -इडः an iron club, K. 76. -धातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. -पानं (अयः पानं) N. of a hell (where red-hot iron is forced down the throats of those who are condemned to it). -प्रतिमा (अयः प्रतिमा) an iron image. -मलं rust of iron; so °रजः, °रसः. -मुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1. having an iron mouth, face, or beak. -2. tipped or pointed with iron; Ms. 10. 84. (-खः) an arrow (iron-pointed); भेत्स्यत्यजः कुम्भयोमुखेन R. 5. 55. -शंकुः 1. an iron spear. -2. an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. -शय *a.* lying in, made of, iron, (said of fire). -शूलं 1. an iron lance. -2. a forcible means, a violent proceeding (तीक्ष्णः उपायः Sk.); (cf. आयः शूलिक; also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छतीत्यायःशूलिकः). -स्थूण *a.* (अयः or यः) having iron pillars or stakes. -हत *a.* Ved. embossed in iron-work, made by a priest who wears a golden ring on his finger (B. and R.). -हृदय *a.* iron-hearted, stern, cruel, unrelenting; सुहृदयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जताम् R. 9. 9.

अयस्मय, (अयोमय) *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) Ved. Made of iron or of any metal. -यी N. of one of the three habitations of Asuras.

अयोच्छिष्टं Rust of iron.

अयस (At the end of comp.) see कार्णायस, कालायस &c.

अया *ind.* Ved. Thus, in this manner.

अयाचक *a.* One who does not ask or solicit.

अयाचित *a.* Unasked, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अमृतं स्यादयाचितं Ms. 4. 5; 11. 212. -तः N. of the sage Upavarsha. -तं Unsolicited alms. -Comp. -उपनत, उपस्थित *a.* got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपस्थितमंजु केवलं Ku. 5. 22. -वृत्तिः, -व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य *a.* 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Sūdra &c.). -2 (Hence), Out-cast;

degraded, not admissible to or incapable of religious ceremonies. -3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -Comp. -याजनं, -संयाज्यं sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात *a.* Not &c. gone. -Comp. -पूर्व *a.* following, succeeding, subsequent to. -याम *a.* not old or weakened, not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; °मं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming; °मं वयः 158; छंदांस्ययातयामानि Bhâg. (where Śrīdhara says अ° = विगतदोषाणि free from faults, faultless, pure. (-मं) N. of certain texts of the Yajurveda revealed to Yājñavalkya. °यामता freshness, unimpaired nature, strength, or vigour, purity.) -Comp. -यामन् *a.* Ved. not weak, fresh.

अयातु *a.* Ved. Not demoniacal; free from evil spirits. -तुः Not a demon, not an evil spirit, not destructive.

अयाथार्थिक *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 Not true, wrong, unjust, improper. -2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्थ्य 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. -2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving; stopping, halt. -2 Natural disposition, nature.

अयानयं [अयश्च अनयश्च तयोः समाहारः] Good or bad luck. -यः A particular position of the pieces on a chess-board (आनीयंते शारा अस्मिन् इत्यानयः; अयेन दक्षिणावर्तेन अपसव्यगमनेन आनयः अयानयः शीर्षस्थानं Saralā).

अयानयीनः [अयानय-ख] A piece at chess or backgammon; अयानयः स्थल-विशेषः तं नेयोऽयानयीनः शारः P. V. 2. 9 Sk.

अयावक *a.* Naturally red.

अयावनं Not causing to unite.

अयाशु *a.* Ved. 1 Unfit for copulation. -2 Destructive of good things.

अयास् *a.* [fr. इ 'to go' Nir.] Ved. Agile, nimble. -याः *ind.* [इ-आसिः Up. 4. 221] Fire.

अयास्य *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, inexhaustible, valiant, invincible.

-स्यः 1 A mystical name for the chief life-wind. -2 N. of Angirasa.

अयासोमीयं N. of some verses of the Sāma Veda.

अयि *ind.* 1 As a gentle address in the sense of 'friend', 'oh', 'ah' (कौमलमन्त्रणे); or simply as a vocative particle; अयि विवेकविश्रान्तमभिहितं M. 1; अयि क्रडोर U. 3. 27 Oh you ruthless one; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र S. 7; अयि विद्युत्प्रमदानां त्वमपि च दुःखं न जानासि Mk. 5. 32; अयि मातर्देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. -2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation (अनुनय), 'I pray', 'prythee'; अयि संप्रति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि मंदस्मितमधुरं वदनं तन्वांगि यदि मनाकुरुषे Bv. 2. 150. -3 As a particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्न); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3; अयीदमेवं परिहासः 5. 62; अयि जानीषे रोमिलस्य सार्यवाहस्य गृहं Mk. 3.

अयुक्त *a.* 1 Not yoked or harnessed. -2 Not joined, united or connected. -3 Not devout or pious, inattentive, negligent. -4 Unpractised, unused, unemployed; °बुद्धि, °चार. -5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तोयं निर्देशः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. -6 Untrue, wrong. -7 Unmarried. -8 Opening externally. -9 Reduced to straits, miserable. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* an official (perhaps for आयुक्त°). -कृत् *a.* doing improper or wrong acts. -पदार्थः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. -रूप *a.* incongruous, unsuitable; °पं किमतः परं वद Ku. 5. 69.

अयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Disunion, separation. -2 Unreasonableness, want of conformity to correct principles. -3 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity.

अयुग, -गल *a.* 1 Separate, single. -2 Odd, uneven. -Comp. -अर्चिस् *m.* Fire. -नेत्रः, -नयनः, -शरः See under अयुग्म. -सप्तिः having seven horses; Si. 11. 61.

अयुगपद् *ind.* Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. -Comp. -ग्रहणं apprehending gradually. -भावः successive order, successiveness.

अयुगूः *f.* A woman that bears only one child. (= कृकवेभ्या q. v.).

अयुग्म *a.* 1 Not in pairs or couples; single, separate. -2 Odd, uneven (as a number) अयुग्मासु रात्रिषु Ms. 3. 48. -Comp. -छदः, -पत्रः having an odd (*i. e.* 7) number of



leaves ; the सप्तपर्ण tree ; Ki. 1. 16. —नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः having odd(3) eyes, N. of Siva ; Ku. 3. 51, 69. —बाणः, -शरः &c. having odd ( 5 ) arrows ; N. of Cupid. —वाहः, -सप्तः having seven horses, the sun.

**अयुज्** *a.* Not being in couples, odd, uneven ( opp. युज् even ) ; अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताद्या V.Ratn. —**Comp.** —इ-षुः, -बाणः, -शरः N. of Cupid(having 5 arrows). —छदः = सप्तवर्ण (Mar. सातवर्ण); ववुरयुक्छदगुच्छसुगंधयः Si. 6. 50. —प-लाशः = सप्तपलाश. —पादयमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables ( in a different sense ) in the first and third pādas. —नेत्र, -लोचन, -अक्ष, -शक्तिः N. of Siva.

**अयुज** *a.* 1 Having no equal or companion. —2 Separate, single, odd.

**अयुग** *a.* Ved. Not existing in couples, odd, uneven.

**अयुत** *a.* 1 Disjoined, detached, not connected. —2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed ( Ved. ) —तं Ten thousand, a myriad. —**Comp.** —अध्यापकः a good teacher. —सिद्ध *a.* ( in Vais. phil. ) proved to be inseparable and inherent. —सिद्धिः *f.* proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent. —होम a kind of sacrifice.

**अयुद्ध** *a.* Ved. 1 Not fighting. —2 Unconquered, irresistible. —द्ध Absence of fighting or war. —**Comp.** —सेन *a.* of unconquerable armies ( or arrows ), irresistible.

**अयुद्धी** *ind.* Without fighting.

**अयुधः** A non-combatant.

**अयुध्य** *a.* Unconquerable, irresistible.

**अयुध्विन्** *m.* Not a warrior.

**अयुव** *a.* 1 Undisturbed, unshaken. —2 Unconnected.

**अये** *ind.* 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (=अयि); अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो त्रिनयन Bh. 3. 123. —2 An interjection showing ( *a* ) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh' 'ah', अये मातलिः S. 6; अये कुमारलक्ष्मणः प्राप्तः U. 1; अये मय्येव भुक्नुदीधरः संवृत्तः U. 5; ( *b* ) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपादपञ्चोपजीविनोऽवस्थेयं Mu. 2 ( alas! ); ( *c* ) 'anger'; अये अश्वमेध इति विश्वविजयिनां क्षत्रियाणां महानुत्कर्षनिकषः U. 4;

( *d* ) 'fear', 'flurry', 'agitation'; ( *e* ) 'recollection'; ( *f* ) 'fear'; ( *g* ) 'fatigue'.

**अयोग** *a.* 1 Unconnected with. —2 Indistinctly connected. —3 Making vigorous efforts. —**गः** 1 Separation, disjunction, interval. —2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. —3 An improper conjunction. —4 Inefficacy of a remedy or medicine ( as of a purgative or emetic ). —5 Strong or vigorous effort. —6 Medical treatment against the symptoms. —7 Non-application or misapplication of remedies. —8 A sort of disease ( cured by prescribing emetics ). —9 A widower; absent lover or husband ( विधुर ). —10 A hammer ( for अयोध, अयोधन ). —11 Dislike. —12 A conjunction of two planets ( also inauspicious ). —**Comp.** —वाहः a term for अनुस्वार, विसर्जनीय, उपध्मानीय, and जिह्वामूलीय as standing between vowels and consonants; अनुस्वारो विसर्गश्च कः पौ चैव पराश्रितौ । अयोगवाहा विज्ञेया आश्रयस्थानभागिनः ।

**अयोगवः** ( वा or वी *f.* ) The son of a Sūdra man and Vaisya woman ; Ms. 10. 32 ; see आयोगव ; ( his business is carpentry ).

**अयोगुड**, -जाल &c. see under अयस्.

**अयोगूः** A blacksmith.

**अयोग्य** *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, unsuitable, useless. —2 Not ascertainable by senses.

**अयोद्ध** *m.* 1 No warrior, a bad warrior. —2 One who is not equalled by other warriors.

**अयोध्य** *a.* Not to be warred against, unassailable ; irresistible ; अद्यायोध्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति नः Rām. —**ध्या** The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Raghu, ( the modern Oudh ) situated on the river Sarayū. [ It is said to have extended 48 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. It was also called Saketa, and one of its suburbs was Nandi-grama, where Bharata governed the kingdom during the absence of Rama. The town plays an important part in the story of the Ramayana ; the second book ( अयोध्याकांड ) dealing mostly with events that took place in that city during the youthful days of Rama. ]

**अयोनि** *a.* 1 Without origin or

source, eternal; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9. —2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. —निः *f.* 1 Not the womb; Y. 2. 293 ; Ms. 11. 174. —2 Not a particular verse of the Sāmaveda. —निः 1 N. of Brahmā and Siva. —2 A pestle. —**Comp.** —ज, -जन्मन् *a.* not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; शरीरं द्विविधं योनिजमयोनिजं चेति T. S. ; तनयां अयोनिजां R. 11. 47, 48 ; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. ( -जः ) N. of Vishnu. ° ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Siva. ( -जा ), -संभवा N. of Sitā, daughter of Janaka, who was born from a furrow in a field.

**अयोनिक्** *a.* Without the words एष ते योनिः.

**अयौगपद्यं** Absence of simultaneity.

**अयौगिक** ( क्री *f.* ) Not etymologically derived ( as a word ).

**अयौक्तिक** *a.* Inconsistent with reason, unreasonable.

**अर** *a.* [ इयति गच्छत्यनेन, ऋ-अच् ] 1 Speedy, swift. —2 Little. —3 Going ( at the end of comp. ). —रः 1 The spoke or radius of a wheel ; ( ° रं also ); अरैः संधार्यते नाभिर्नाभौ चाराः प्रतिष्ठिताः Pt. 1. 81. —2 A spoke of the time-wheel ; a jaina division of time. —3 A corner ( कोण ) or angle ; त्रिपंचारे पीठे Syāmāstava. —4 Moss ( शैवाल ). —5=पर्पट q. v. —**Comp.** —अंतर ( pl. ) the intervals of the spoke ; V. 1. 4. —घटः, -घटकः [ अरैः घट्यते रच्यते असौ ; ] 1. a wheel or machine for raising water from a well ( Mar. राहाट ). ( It usually consists of a single wheel with spokes on each side serving as handles to turn it, and a rope with a bucket attached to it passes over this wheel ); ° हं खेलयमानः Pt. 4 turning this machine ; ° घटी a bucket so used ; कूपमासाद्य ° दीमार्गेण सर्पस्तेनानीतः Pt. 4. —2. a deep well.

**अरक्षस्** *a.* 1 Not disturbed by evil spirits. —2 Harmless, honest.

**अरंकृ**, -गम् See under अरं below.

**अरंगिन्** *a.* Passionless ; ° सत्त्वः a passionless being ; a class of divinities with Buddhists.

**अरजस्**, अरज, अरजस्क *a.* 1 Dustless, clean, pure ( fig. also ). —2 Free



from passion (रजस्). -3 Not having the monthly courses. -f. (-जाः) A young girl who has not reached the age of puberty; a girl before menstruation.

**अरजायते** Den. A. 1 To become dustless or pure. -2 To lose the monthly courses.

**अरज्जु** a. Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -n. A prison-house.

**अरण** a. (नी f.) Ved. 1 Departed, gone away; belonging to others, strange, unusual, foreign; distant, remote. (opp. स्व, नित्य or अमा); (Sây. grieved, sorry दुःखित, अरममाण); inimical, hostile, (with whom one is not on speaking terms). -2 Not fighting. -णं 1 Moving, going. -2 Entering into, being inserted. -3 A refuge.

**अरणिः** m. f., -णी f. [ ऋ-अनि Un. 2. 101; अरणिः अग्नेर्योनिः ] A piece of wood (of the Sami tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -णी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -णिः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Flint. -4 N. of several fire-producing plants, particularly अग्निमथ. -णिः f. 1 A path, way. -2 Ved. Stinginess. -Comp. -केतुः = अग्निमथ Premna Intergrifolia. -सुतः N. of Suka, a celebrated sage (born from the seed of Vyasa fallen upon an Arani at the sight of the nymph Ghritâchî).

**अरणिमत्** a. Related to the two Aranis; to be produced by them.

**अरण्यं** (sometimes m. also.) [ अर्यते गम्यते शेषे वयसि ऋ-अन्यच्चानित् Un. 3. 102 ] A land neither cultivated nor grazed, a wilderness, forest, desert; प्रियानांशे कृत्स्नं किल जगदरण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 30; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी। अरण्यं तेन गंतव्यं यथारण्यं तथा गृहं | Châp. 44; oft. used as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest'; °बीजं wild seed; °कार्पासी, °कुलत्थिका; °कुसुमः &c; so °मार्जार, °मूषकः. -ण्यः N. of a plant कटुकल. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः headman or superintendent of a forest district; forest keeper or ranger. -अयनं, -यानं going

into the forest, becoming a hermit; अथ यदरण्यायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तद् Ch. Up. -ओकस्, -सद् a. 1. dwelling in woods, being in a forest; किंतु 'स-दोवयं अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5; वैकुण्ठं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्यौकसः S. 4. 5. -2. especially, one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. -कणा wild cumin seed. -कदली wild plantain. -कांडं N. of the third book of the Rāmāyana which embodies Rāmā's exploits in the course of his journey through the forests in company with Visvāmitra. -गजः a wild elephant (not tamed). -गानं N. of one of the four hymn-books of the Sāmaveda (to be chanted in the forest). -चटकः a wild sparrow. -चंद्रिका (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.) an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on स्त्रीणां प्रिया-लोकफलो हि वेषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथाऽरण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति भावः. -चर (°ण्येचर also), -जीव. a. wild, living in woods. -ज a. wild; °आर्द्रका wild ginger. -जीरं wild cumin. -दमनः N. of the plant called dona. -द्वादशी, -व्रतं N. of a ceremony performed on the 12th day of Mārga-Sīrsha. -धर्मः 1. wild state or usage, wild nature; तथारण्यधर्माद्वियोज्य ग्राम्यधर्मे नियोजितः Pt. 1. -2. the duties of a Vānaprastha or anchorite. -धान्यं, -शालिः wild rice (नीवार). -नृपतिः, -राज् (ट्), -राजः 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यानां पतिः. -पंडितः [ अरण्ये एव पंडितः, नतु नगरादिषु जनसमाजेषु ] 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -भव a. growing in a forest, wild; यथा-वास्तिलाः Pt. 2. 86. -मक्षिका a gadfly. -मूद्गकः a kind of wild bean. -यानं retiring to the woods. -रक्षकः conservator of forests, forest-keeper. -राज्यं sovereignty of the woods. -रुदितं (°ण्ये) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to

heed it, or any thing done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया रुदितं S. 2; प्रोक्तं श्रद्धाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तदलमधुनारण्यरुदितैः Amaru. 76. -वायसः a wild crow, raven. -वासः, -समाश्रयः 1. retiring into woods, residence in a forest; °योन्मुखं पितरं R. 8. 12. -2. a hermitage, forest habitation. -वासिन् a. living in a forest, wild. (-m.) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. (-नी) N. of a plant अत्यम्लपर्णी. -वास्तु (स्तु) कः N. of a plant वनवेतः. -विलपितं, -विलापः (°ण्ये) = रुदितं above. -श्वन् m. 'a wild hound', wolf. -पष्टी N. of a festival celebrated on the 6th day of the bright half of Jyestha. -सभा a forest-court.

**अरण्यकं** 1 Forest-court. -2 N. of a plant.

**अरण्यानिः** -नी f. [ अरण्य-आनुक, डी-प च; P. IV. 1. 49; हिमारण्ययोर्महत्त्वे ] 1 A large forest or desert, vast wilderness; यथारण्यान्यामुत्साश्रंतः Sat. Br. -2 The spirit or presiding deity of the woods and mother of wild animals.

**अरण्याय** a. 1 Containing a forest. -2 Near a forest.

**अरण्येऽनूच्यः** (scil. पुरोडाश) 1 A kind of oblation (अरण्ये अनूच्यः पठनीयाः मंत्रा यस्य). -2 N. of a Mantra.

**अरण्येतिलकः** (P. II. 1. 44) Wild sesamum yielding no oil; (fig.) any thing which does not answer to one's expectation.

**अरत** a. 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. -2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -तं Non-copulation. -Comp. -त्रप a. not ashamed of copulation. (-पः) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

**अरति** a. 1 Dissatisfied, discontented. -2 Dull, languid, restless. -तिः f. 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वाभीष्टवस्त्वलाभेन चेतसो याऽनवस्थितिः। अरतिः सा S. D.; one of the ten states of love-lorn persons (अनंगदशा). -2 Pain, distress; Ki. 10. 49. -3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. -5 Languor, dulness. -6 A bilious disease. -तिः [ ऋ-अति ] 1 Anger, passion. -2 Ved. Going, moving



quickly. -3 Moving flame. -4 Occupying, attacking. -5 Servant, manager, assistant. -6 A master. -7 An intelligent being.

**अरतिः** (m. or f.) [ ऋ-कानि रतिः स नास्ति यत्र ] 1 The elbow; sometimes the fist itself. -2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरतिस्तु निष्कनिष्ठेन मुष्टिना Ak.; मध्यांगुलीकूर्परयोर्मध्ये प्रामाणिकः करः। बद्धमुष्टिकरो रतिररतिः सकनिष्ठिकः॥ Haláy.; Ki. 18. 6. -3 The arm.

**अरतिकः** The elbow; Y. 3. 86.

**अरथिन्** a. One who does not fight in a car.

**अरथीः** Ved. Not a charioteer.

**अरद** a. 1 Toothless (as a child). -2 Whose teeth are broken.

**अरध** a. Ved. 1 Not lazy, not to be subdued, invincible. -2 Prosperous (समृद्ध).

**अरंधनं** Absence of cooking (as on सिंह and कन्या संक्रांत).

**अरपस्** a. Ved. 1 Unhurt, safe. (also अरप); sinless, pure. -2 Not hurting, sound; salutary, beneficial.

**अरपचनः** A mystical collective name of the 5 Buddhas.

**अरं** ind. Ved. [ ऋ-अम् ] 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. -2 Readily, fitly, suitably, so as to answer some purpose. -3 Enough, sufficiently (cf. अलं); excessively.

**अरंकृ** To prepare, make ready, serve; °कृत् gratifying, decorating, adorning, serving as a worshipper; °कृतिः decorating, gratification.

**अरंगम्** To be present, come or go near (to help); become visible, appear.

**अरंगमः** Coming near or into the presence, becoming visible, being present to help.

**अरंगरः** 1 Praising readily. -2 Factitious or made up poison.

**अरंगुष** a. Praising readily, sounding aloud.

**अरम** a. Low, vile.

**अरमणस्** a. Ved. 1 Hostile. -2 Obedient, devoted to the worship of God.

**अरमति** a. Not resting, active, going everywhere. -तिः f. 1 Splendour. -2 Readiness to serve, obe-

dience, devotion to God; hence personified in the Vedas as a Goddess protecting the worshippers of the gods and pious works in general.

**अरमिष्** a. Ved. Going near quickly.

**अरमण, अरममाण** a. 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 Unceasing, incessant.

**अररं** [ ऋ-अरन्; अराश्चित् स्यात् Un. 3. 132 ] The leaf or panel of a door (कपाटं), सरभसमरराणि द्रागपावृत्य Mv. 6. 27 (-रः, -री also); चंचूकोटिविपाटितारपुटो यास्याम्यहं पंजरात् Bv. 1. 58. -2 A door. -3 The sheath of a bamboo shoot (करीरकोष). -4 A covering or sheath in general. -रः 1 An awl. -2 A part of a sacrifice. -3 War, fighting.

**अररिः** The leaf of a door; a door.

**अररिदं** Ved. Water (अररिं पिपासोपशमं ददाति).

**अररिवस्** m. f. 1 Not giving or offering. -2 Hard, unfriendly, envious, inimical.

**अररु** a. Ved. 1 Moving (गमन-स्वभाव). -2=अररिवस् above. -रुः [ अर्तेः अरुः Un. 4. 79 ]. 1 An enemy. -2 A weapon -3 N. of an Asura.

**अररे** ind. A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अररे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः G. M.

**अरर्यति** Den. P. 1 To work with an awl. -2 To try, put to the test.

**अरविदं** [ अरान् चक्रांगानीव पत्राणि विंदते विंद श P. III. 1. 138 Vart. ] 1 A lotus (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see under पंचबाण); शक्य-मरविदसुरभिः S. 3. 7. It is a sun lotus; cf. सूर्याशुभिर्भिन्नमिवारविदं Ku. 1. 32; स्थल°, चरण°, मुख° &c. -2 Also a red or blue lotus. -दः 1 The (Indian) crane. -2 Copper. -Comp. -अक्ष a. lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishnu. -दलप्रभं copper. -नाभिः, -भः N. of Vishnu, from whose navel sprang the lotus which supported Brahmā; हृदये मदीये देवश्चकास्तु भगवानरविदनाभः Bv. 4. 8. -सद् m. N. of Brahmā.

**अरविदिनी** 1 A lotus plant; प्रपीतमधुका भृगैः सुदिवेवारविदिनी Bk. 5. 70. -2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

**अरस** a. 1 Sapless, not juicy, tasteless, insipid. -2 Dull, flat. -3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious. -सः No juice, absence of juice. -Comp. -आशः 1. eating sapless food. -2. maceration of the body. -आशेन a. 1. eating sapless food. -2. macerating the body.

**अरसिक** a. 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). -2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, unfeeling, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c.); अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मालिख मालिख मालिख Udb.

**अरहस्** n. Absence of secrecy.

**अरहायते** Den. A. To become known.

**अराग, अरागिन्** a. Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वदे Ve. 1. 4.

**अराजक** a. Having no king, anarchical; नाराजके जनपदे Rām.; Ms. 7. 3; अराजके जीवलोके दुर्बला बलवत्तरैः। पीड्यन्ते न हि विंशेषु प्रभुत्वं कस्यचित्तदा॥ Mb.; शोच्यं राज्यमराजकं Chāp. 57.

**अराजन्** m. Not a king. -Comp. -भोगीन a. not fit for the use of a king. -स्थापित a. not established by a king, illegal.

**अराजिन्** a. Ved. Unchecked, unrestrained, or without splendour.

**अराटकी** Ved. N. of the plant अजशृंगी.

**अरातिः** [ न राति ददाति सुखं, रा-क, न. त. ] 1 An enemy, foe; देशः सोयमरातिशोणितजलैर्यस्मिन्हृदाः पूरिताः Ve. 3. 31; (in the Veda) non-offering (of sacrifices), stinginess, hardness, malignity, malevolence, failure or adversity; malignity personified; evil spirit whose aim it was to defeat the good intentions and disturb the happiness of man (used in f.). -2 The number six. -3 The sixth position (in astronomy). -Comp. -दूषण, -दूषि, -ह a. Ved. destroying adversities or enemies. -भंगः destruction of enemies.

**अराति (ती)** यति Den. P. Ved. To desire not to offer; to act like an enemy, act maliciously.

**अरातीयन्** a. Not offering, unfriendly, malicious, acting like an enemy.

**अरातीयु** a. Ved. Not accustomed to offer, inimical.



**अरातीवन्** *a.* Not offering; unfriendly, malicious, hostile, inimical.

**अराद्धिः** *f.* Transgression, sin, offence; envy.

**अराधस्** *a.* [ राधः; धनं-Nir. न. ब. ] Poor, not able to perform sacrifices, stingy; hard.

**अराय** *a.* [ नास्ति राधनं यस्य वेदे षचस-मासः ] 1 Devoid of wealth, without sacrificial gifts. -2 Stingy, niggardly. -यः, -यी Any malignant or evil spirit.

**अराल** *a.* [ ऋ-विच् अरं आलाति, ला-क ] Spreading like the spokes of a wheel, curved, crooked; पादावरालांगुली M. 2. 3. -लः 1 A bent or crooked arm. -2 The resin of the plant Shorea Robusta ( सर्जरस ). -3 An elephant in rut. -ला 1 An unchaste woman, harlot, courtesan. -2 A modest woman ( अधृष्टा ). -Comp. -केशी a woman with curled hair; भिस्वा निराक्रामदरालकेद्याः R. 6. 81. -पक्ष्मन् *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

**अरावन** *a.* Ved. Not offering malignant, epithet of evil spirits.

**अराष्ट्र** Loss of royal power or sovereignty.

**अरि** *a.* [ ऋ-इन् ] Moving, going, reaching; obtaining, aspiring, devoted to, zealous (Ved.). -रिः 1 An enemy, foe (cf. Up. 4. 138); (used in the Veda like an adjective in the sense of 'ungenerous', 'malicious', 'not worshipping or devoted', 'hostile'); विजितारिपुरःसरः R. 1. 59, 61; 4. 4. -2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहौ च मत्सरः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9. -3 A species of खदिर or Mimosa ( विद्वदिर ). -4 N. of the number six (from the six enemies). -5 N. of a condition in astronomy. -6 Any part of a carriage. -7 A wheel. -8 A lord, master. -9 The wind. -10 A pious or religious man. -Comp. -कर्षण *a.* tamer or subduer of enemies. -कुलं 1. a host of enemies. -2. an enemy. -गूर्त *a.* Ved. ready for the destruction of enemies; praised by devoted men or worshippers. -घ्नः destroyer of enemies. -चित्तनं, -चिता schemes directed against enemies; administra-

tion of foreign affairs. -त्र *a.* protecting from enemies. -धायस् *a.* possessed by lords only ( i. e. very precious ). -नन्दन *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy.

-निपातः invasion made by enemies.

-भद्रः the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31. -मर्दः 'crushing enemies' N. of a plant ( काममर्द ).

-मर्दन *a.* crushing or trampling foes, destroying enemies. -मेदः N. of a tree ( विद्वदिर ); N. of a country; Bri. S. 14. 2. -मेदकः N. of an insect bred in excrement. -स्यानकं consternation, defeat. -सूदनः, -हन्, -हिसकः destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

**अरिदम्** *a.* [ अरीन् दाम्याति दमयति वा; खच् मुम्व ] Subduer of enemies, victorious, conquering.

**अरिक्थभाज्**, **अरिक्थीय** *a.* Not entitled to a share in the ancestral property ( as an heir incapacitated by impotence &c. ).

**अरिणिन्** *m.* A cock.

**अरित्** [ ऋ-तृच्-इडागमः ] A rower, helmsman ( Ved. ).

**अरित्र** *a.* [ गच्छत्यनेन; ऋ-इत्र P. III. 2. 184 ] Ved. 1 Propelling, urging onwards. -2 Protecting on all sides.

-त्रं 1 An oar; लोलैररित्रैश्चरणैरिवाभितः Si. 12. 71. -2 A rudder, helm. -3 A ship, boat. -4 A part of a carriage. -5 A Soma vessel. -त्रः A Soma vessel. [ cf. L. aratrum; Gr. eretmos ]. -Comp. -गाध *a.* 'oar-deep,' shallow ( water ). -परण *a.* Ved. crossing by means of oars.

**अरिन्** *n.* (रि) A wheel; discus.

**अरिप्र** *a.* [ रिप्रं पापनाम Nir., तत्रास्ति यस्य ] Ved. Sinless, spotless, blameless.

**अरिफित** *a.* Not changed to र (said of the Visarga).

**अरिषं** [ न रिष्यते विच्छिद्यते ] A continuous downpour of rain. -षः A sort of disease in the anus.

**अरिषण्य** *a.* Ved. Not harming or injuring, inoffensive.

**अरिषण्यत्** *a.* Ved. Not being hurt or injured.

**अरिष्ट** *a.* Unhurt; perfect, complete; imperishable, undecaying, secure, safe; अरिष्टं गच्छ पंथानं, अरिष्टं मार्गमातिष्ठन् पुण्यं वा तु निषेवितं Rām. -ष्टः 1 A heron (कंक). -2 A raven,

crow. -3 An enemy; अरिष्टस्त्वाष्टस्य Mv. 4. 18. -4 N. of various plants:— (a) the soap-berry tree (Mar. रिठा); (b) another plant (Mar. निव). -5 Garlic. -6 A distilled mixture. -7 N. of a demon killed by Krishna; a son of Bali. -ष्टा 1 A bandage. -2 N. of a medical plant (कटुका). -3 N. of a daughter of Daksha and one of the wives of Kasyapa. -ष्टं 1 Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune, calamity. -2 A portentous phenomenon foreboding misfortune, unlucky omen (such as earth-quake). -3 Unfavourable symptom, especially of approaching death; रोगिणो मरणं यस्मादवश्यं भावि लक्ष्यते । तल्लक्षणमरिष्टं स्याद्विष्टमप्यभिधीयते ॥ -4 Good fortune or luck, happiness. -5 The lying-in-chamber, delivery-room, women's apartments (अंतःपुरं); अपस्नात इवारिष्टं प्रविवेश गृहोत्तमं Rām. -6 Butter-milk. -7 Spirituous liquor; Si. 18. 77. -Comp. -असु *a.* Ved. having one's life unhurt. -गातु *a.* Ved. dwelling securely. -गृहं the lying-in-chamber. -ग्राम *a.* Ved. of undivided group, having a complete troop. -ताति *a.* Ved. making fortune or happy, auspicious. (-तिः *f.*) safeness, security, succession of good fortune, continuous happiness (अरिष्टं करोतीति °तातिः; अरिष्टस्य भावो वा P. IV. 4. 143-4Sk.); तद्वन्नभवता निष्पन्नाशिषां काममरिष्टतातिमाशास्महे Mv. 1. -दुष्टधी *a.* apprehensive of death, alarmed at the approach of death. -पुरं N. of a place; cf. अरिष्टाश्रितपुरं P. VI. 2. 100. -भर्मन् *a.* granting security. -मयनः N. of Siva or Vishnu. -शय्या a lying-in couch; अरिष्टशय्यां परितो विसारिणा R. 3. 15. -सूदनः, -हन् *m.* killer of Arishta, epithet of Vishnu.

**अरिष्टकः**=अरिष्टः The soap-berry tree.

**अरिष्टिः** *f.* Security; safety.

**अरिष्यत्** *a.* Not hurt.

**अरीळह** *a.* (=अरीढ) Ved. Not licked.

**अरुः** 1 The sun. -2 N. of a plant ( रक्तखदिर ).

**अरुषिका** [ अरुषि मर्मस्थानान्यधिकृत्य जाता ] Scab on the head (Mar. खवडे).

**अरुच्** *a.* Ved. Lightless, dark.

**अरुचिः** *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in general; क सा भोगानामुपर्यरुचिः K. 146. -2 Want of appetite, disrelish, disgust; सन्निपातक्षयश्वासकासहिकारुचिप्रणुत् Susr. -3 Absence of a satisfactory explanation,



अरुचिर, अरुच्य *a.* Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरुज् *a.* 1 Free from disease, sound, healthy. -2 Not festering (as a boil).

अरुण *a.* Not broken, not diseased, sound.

अरुज *a.* 1 Sound, healthy; यावत्त्वस्थमिदं शरीरमरुजं Bh. 3. 88. v. 1. -2 Not breaking, not suppurating. -जः *N.* of a plant (आरुज).

अरुण *a.* (गा, -णी *f.*) [ऋ-उन्; cf. Un. 3. 60] 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy (of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night); प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरबकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5; नयनान्यरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12. -2 Perplexed, embarrassed. -3 Dumb. -णः 1 Red colour, the colour of the dawn or morning twilight. -2 The dawn personified as the charioteer of the sun; आविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोर्कः S. 4. 1, 7. 4; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; R. 5. 71. [Aruna is represented as the elder brother of Garuda, being the son of Vinata by Kasyapa. Vinata prematurely hatched the egg and the child was born without thighs, and hence he is called *Anūru* 'thighless', or *Vipāda* 'footless.' He cursed his mother that since she had brought him forth before the due season she would be a slave to her rival Kadru; but at her earnest entreaties, he modified the curse and said that her next son would deliver her from bondage. Aruna now holds the office of the charioteer of the sun. His wife was Syeni, who bore him two sons Sampati and Jatayu]. -3 The sun; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन Ku. 3. 30, 5. 8; संसृज्यते सरसिजैरुणांशुभिर्नैः R. 5. 69; S. 1. 32. -4 A kind of leprosy with red spots and insensibility of the skin. -5 A little poisonous creature. -6 *N.* of a plant पुनग; also a synonym of अर्क q. v. -7 Molasses (गुड) -8 *N.* of a peak of the Himālaya situated to the west of Kailāsa. -9 *N.* of one of the 12 Adityas, the one presiding over Māgha. -णा 1 *N.* of several plants (*a*) अतिविषा (Mar. आतिविष); (*b*) Madder (मंजिष्ठा); (*c*) त्रिवृत् commonly called Teori; (*d*) a black kind of the same (श्यामाका); (*e*) bitter apple (इंद्रवारुणी); (*f*) the Gunja plant that yields the red and black berry (गुंज) used as a weight by jewellers &c. (*g*) मुंडातिका. -2 *N.*

of a river. -णी 1 A red cow (Nir.).

-2 The early dawn. -ण 1 Red colour. -2 Gold. -3 Saffron. -Comp.

-अग्रजः *N.* of Garuda (अरुणः अग्रजो यस्य). -अनुजः, -अवरजः *N.* of Garuda, younger brother of Aruna.

-अर्चिस् *m.* the sun. -अश्व *a.* having red horses, epithet of the Maruts.

-आत्मजः 1. son of Aruna, *N.* of Jātāyu. -2. *N.* of Saturn, Sāvarṇi Manu, Karna, Sugrīva, Yama and the two Asvins. (-जा) *N.* of Yamunā and Tāpti. -ईक्षण *a.* red-eyed.

-उदकं *N.* of a lake. (-का) *N.* of a river. -उदयः break of day, dawn;

चतस्रो घटिकाः प्रातररुणोदय उच्यते. -उपलः a ruby. -कमलं a red lotus.

-ज्योतिस् *m.* *N.* of Siva. -दूर्वा reddish fennel. -प्रिय *a.* 'beloved of red flowers and lotuses',

*N.* of the sun. (-या) 1. the sun's wife. -2. shadow. -प्सु *a.* [अरुणं प्सु रूपं यस्य] Ved. of reddish shape or colour. -बभ्रु *a.* reddish-yellow.

-युज् *a.* furnished with red rays of light, epithet of the dawn. -लोचन *a.* red-eyed. (-नः) a pigeon. -सारथिः 'having Aruna for his charioteer,' the sun.

अरुणित, अरुणीकृत *a.* Reddened, dyed red, impurpled; स्तनांगरागारुणिताच्च कंदुकात् Ku. 5. 11.

अरुणिमन् *m.*, अरुणता Redness, red colour; अरुणिम्ना पिहितोपि शुक्लभावः Bv. 2. 180.

अरुणीयः, -योगः The 25th Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

अरुत *a.* Ved. Not to be broken.

अरुतुद *a.* [अरुषि मर्माणि तुदति; अरुतुद्, खश्च सुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 35; VI. 3. 67] 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, corrosive, painful, sharp (fig. also); caustic; अरुतुदमिवालातमनिर्वाणस्य दंतिनः R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55; Si. 2. 109. -2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition); Ms. 2. 161.

अरुधती [न रुधती प्रतिरोधकारिणी] 1 A medicinal climbing plant. -2 *N.* of the wife of Vasishṭha; अन्वासितमरुधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56. -3 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishṭha; one of the Pleiades. -4 *N.* of the daughter of प्राचेतसदक्ष, one of the 10 wives of Dharma. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage

Vasishṭha, one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajāpati by Devahūti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same—even more—veneration as the Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12: तामगौरवमेदेन मुनींश्चापश्यदीश्वरः। स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सताम् || cf. also Janaka's remarks in U. 4. 10. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sita after she had been abandoned by Rama. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached: cf. Susruta: न पश्यति सनक्षत्रां यस्तु देवीमरुधतीं। ध्रुवमाकाशगंगां च तं वदन्ति गतायुषं ||; see H. 1. 76 also]. -5 The tongue (personified). -Comp -जातिः, -नाथः, -पतिः *N.* of Vasishṭha, one of the seven Rishis or stars in the Ursa Major -दर्शनन्यायः see under न्याय.

अरुष-ष्ट *a.* Not angry, calm.

अरुष *a.* 1 Not angry. -2 Shining, bright; reddish. -3 Unhurt. -4 Moving, going about (as a horse).

-षः 1 The red horse of Agni; a flame. -2 The sun; the day as presided over by the sun. -3 The red storm-cloud. -षी 1 The dawn. -2 A flame. -3 *N.* of the wife of Bhri-gu and mother of Aurva.

अरुष (ष्य) ति Den. P. To go.

अरुष्कः [अरुर्ममस्थानं कायति पीडयति] *N.* of a tree (भङ्गातक).

अरुस् *a.* [ऋ-उस् Un. 2. 116] Wounded, sore. -*m.* (-रुः) 1 The Arka tree. -2 Red Khadira. -*n.* 1 A vital part. -2 A wound, sore (-*m.* also). -3 An eye. -Comp. -कर *a.* [अरुस्-कृ-टः P. III. 2. 21] causing or inflicting wounds, wounding. (-रः) *N.* of a tree अरुष्क q. v. (-रं) the nut of this tree. -कृत *a.* wounded, hurt.

अरुसिका Eruption on the scalp with acute pain.

अरुहा *N.* of a plant (भूम्यामलकी).

अरुक्ष *a.* Not hard, soft; bland.

अरुक्षित, अरुक्षण *a.* Ved. Soft, tender, supple.

अरूप *a.* 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Ugly, deformed. -3 Dissimilar, unlike. -पं 1 A bad or ugly figure. -2 The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas



and Brahma of the Vedāntins.  
-Comp. -हार्य *a.* not to be attract-  
ed or won over by beauty; अरूप-  
हार्यं मदनस्य निग्रहात् Ku. 5. 53.

अरूपक *a.* Without any figure  
or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरूपता-त्वं Shapelessness, defor-  
mity, dissimilarity.

अरूपः [ऋ-उषन् Un. 4. 73] 1 The  
sun. -2 A kind of serpent.

अरे *ind.* An interjection of (a)  
calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्ट-  
व्यः श्रोतव्यः ; न वा अरे पत्युः कामाया-  
स्याः पतिः प्रियो भवति Sat. Br. (said by  
Yājñavalkya to his wife Maitreyī);  
(b) of anger; अरे महाराजं प्रति क्रुतः क्षत्रि-  
याः U. 4; (c) of envy.

अरेणु *a.* Not dusty ; not soiled  
with dust, not touching the dust  
(of the earth). -*n.* (-णु) What is  
not dust, the ether.

अरेपस् *a.* [नास्ति रेपः पापं यस्य] 1  
Sinless, spotless. -2 Clear, pure,  
bright.

अरेरे *ind.* An interjection of  
(a) calling out angrily ; अरेरे दुर्योधन-  
प्रमुखाः कुरुबलसेनाप्रभवः Ve. 3; अरेरे  
वाचाट *ibid* ; or of (b) addressing in-  
feriors or by way of contempt ;  
अरेरे राधागर्भभारभूत सूतापसद *ibid*.

अरोक *a.* [न. व.] 1 Without  
holes (अच्छिद्र). -2 Without splend-  
our, obscured, dim. -Comp. -दन्त-  
*a.* [P. V. 4. 144] 1. having black  
teeth. -2. having thick-set teeth  
(निबिडदन्त).

अरोग *a.* Free from disease,  
healthy, sound, well ; अरोगाः सर्वसि-  
द्धार्थाश्चतुर्वर्षशतायुषः Susr. -गः Sound  
health ; न नाममात्रेण करोत्यरोगं H. 1.  
167.

अरोगण *a.* Ved. 1 Freeing from dis-  
ease. -2 Free from disease.

अरोगिन्, अरोग्य *a.* Healthy.

अरोचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) 1 Not  
shining or bright. -2 Causing loss of  
appetite, producing loathing or dis-  
gust. -कः Loss of appetite; dis-  
gust, loathing.

अरोचकिन् *a.* Suffering from loss  
of appetite or indigestion.

अरोचमान *a.* 1 Not shining. -2  
Not attached ; Ms. 3. 62.

अरोचिष्णु *a.* 1 Not shining,  
dark. -2 Disagreeable, ugly.

अरोषः Absence of anger, calm-  
ness.

अरौद्र *a.* Not terrible or fierce ;  
an epithet of Vishnu.

अर्क 10 P. [अर्कयति, अर्कयितुं, अर्क-  
त] 1 To heat or warm. -2 To praise.

अर्क *a.* [अर्च-घञ्-कुत्वं Un. 3. 40]  
Fit to be worshipped (अर्चनीय). -कः

1 A ray of light, a flash of lightn-  
ing (Ved.). -2 The sun; आविष्कृतारुण-

पुरःसर एकतार्कः S. 4. 1. -3 Fire.

-4 A crystal. -5 Copper. -6 Sunday.

-7 Membrum virile. -8 N.

of the sun-plant, Calatropis Gi-  
gantea (Mar. रुई), a small tree

with medicinal sap and rind ; अर्क-  
स्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतमिव नवमल्लिकाकुसु-

मं S. 2. 8 ; यमाश्रित्य न विश्रामं क्षुधार्ता  
यांति सेवकाः । सोऽर्कवृषपतिस्त्याज्यः स-

रापुष्पफलोऽपि सन् Pt. 1. 51. -9

N. of Indra. -10 A sort of religi-  
ous ceremony. -11 Praise, hymn ;

praising, extolling, song of praise.

-12 A singer (Ved. in these  
two senses). -13 A learned man.

-14 An elder brother. -15 Food  
(अर्क also). -16 N. of Vishnu. -17

A kind of decoction. -18 The seventh  
day of a month. -19 The उत्तरफल्गुनी

asterism. -20 The number 12. -Comp.

-अंशः, -कला a digit or 12th part  
of the sun's disc. -अश्मन् *m.* -उपलः

1. the sun-stone, heliotrope, girasol.

-2. a sort of crystal or ruby. -आह्वः

the swallow wort. -इंदुसंगमः the  
time of conjunction of the sun and

moon (दर्श or अमावास्या). -कांता 1.

N. of a plant commonly called हुड्डु-  
डिया. -2. sun's wife. -3. sun's sha-

adow. -क्षेत्रं 1. the field of the sun ;  
the sign *Leo*, presided over

by the sun. -2. N. of a holy  
place in Orissa. -चंदनः a kind of

red sandal (रक्तचंदन). -जः epithet  
of Karna, Yama, Sugrīva. (-जौ) the

two Asvins regarded as the physi-  
cians of Heaven. -तनयः 'a son of

the sun', an epithet of Karna, Yama,  
Manu Vaivasvata, Manu Sāvarni

and Saturn ; see अरुणात्मज. (-या) N.  
of the rivers Yamunā and Tāpti.

-त्विष् *f.* light of the sun. -दिनं,

-वासरः Sunday. -दुग्धं milky sap or

exudation of *arka*. -नंदनः, -पुत्रः,

-सुतः, -सूनुः N. of Saturn, Karna or

Yama. -नयन *a.* one whose eyes are

difficult to be gazed at. (-नः) an

epithet of Virāj Purusha. नामन् *m.*  
the red *arka* tree. -पत्रः, -पर्णः N. of

the plant अर्क. (-त्रा) a kind of birth-  
wort (सुनंदा, अर्कमूला) with wedge-

shaped leaves. (-त्रं, -र्णं) the  
leaf of the अर्क plant. -पादपः N. of

a plant (निंब) ; another tree (आकंद).

-पुष्पं a flower of *arka*. (-ष्पी), -

पुष्पिका N. of a plant (कुटुंबिनी). -प्रि-  
या N. of a plant (जवा). -बंधुः, -

बांधवः 1. N. of Buddha Sākya-muni.

-2. a lotus (the sun-lotus). -भं 1.

an asterism influenced by the sun.

-2. the sign *Leo*. -3. उत्तराफल्गुनीन-

क्षत्र. -भक्ता = 'कांता q. v. -मंडलं the

disc of the sun. -मूलः, -ला = 'पत्रा ; वि-

लिखति वसुधामर्कमूलस्य हेतोः Bh. 2.

100. -वर्षः a solar year. -वल्गुभः 1.

N. of a plant (बंधूक). -2. a lotus. -वि-

वाहः marriage with the *arka* plant

(enjoined to be performed before a

man marries a *third* wife, who thus

becomes his fourth) ; चतुर्थ्यादिविवाहार्थं

तृतीयोऽर्कं समुद्दहेत् Kāsyapa. -वेधः N.

of a tree (तालीशपत्र). -व्रतः -तं 1. a vow

performed on माघशुक्लसप्तमी. -2. the

law or manner of the sun ; when

a king exacts taxes from his subjects

only to add to their material comforts

and happiness, just as the sun draws

up water during 8 months of the year,

only to give it back increased a thou-

sandfold, he is said to follow अर्कव्रत ;

अष्टौ मासान् यथादित्यस्तोयं हरति रश्मिभिः ।  
तथा हरेत्करं राष्ट्रान्नित्यमर्कव्रतं हि तत् ॥  
Ms. 9. 305 ; cf. R. 1. 18 (the point  
of comparison may also be the imper-  
ceptible way in which the sun ab-  
sorbs water, see Pt. 1. 221). -शोकः  
Ved. brilliancy of rays. -सातिः *f.*  
1. finding of rays. -2. poetical in-  
spiration ; finding out hymns. -सो-  
दरः 'brother of the sun', an epi-  
thet of Airāvata. -हिता = 'कांता q. v.

अर्कवत् *a.* Containing flashes of  
lightning.

अर्किन् *a.* Ved. 1 Shining, bright. -2  
Praising. -3 Praised or worshipped.

अर्कीय, अर्क्य *a.* [अर्क-उ ; अर्च-ण्यत्  
कुत्वं] 1 Belonging to *arka*. -2 To be  
praised or worshipped.

अर्गडः = अर्गल below.

अर्गलः -ला-ली-लं [अर्ज कलच् न्यक्वा-  
दि० कुत्वं Tv.] 1 A wooden bolt, pin,  
bar &c. (for fastening a door or  
the cover of a vessel), a bolt, latch,  
bar ; पुरागलादीर्घभुजो बुभोज R. 18. 4 ;



16. 6; अनायतार्गल Mk. 2.; ससंभ्र-  
मैद्रुतपातितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीव भियाः-  
मरावती K. P. 1; इत्तं च बहिरर्गल Ks.  
4. 62 bolted from without; oft.  
used figuratively in the sense of a bar,  
impediment, something intervening  
as an obstruction; वाक्यार्गलया निवा-  
रिता: Pt. 2; Si. 2. 118; ईप्सितं तद-  
वज्ञानाद्विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79  
obstructed; वार्यर्गलमंग इव प्रवृत्तः 5.  
45; कंठे केवलमर्गलेव निहिता जीवस्य नि-  
र्गच्छतः K. P. 8; see अनर्गल also.  
-2 A wave or billow.-3 The leaf of  
a door (कपाटं).-4 A kind of stotra  
or hymn.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small  
bolt.

अर्गलित a. Fastened by a bolt,  
chained, bolted; ° द्वारा K. 357.

अर्गलीय, ल्य a. Belonging to a  
bolt or pin.

अर्घ्य 1 P. [अर्घति, अर्घितुं, अर्घित] To  
be worth, have value, to cost; परी-  
क्षका यत्र न संति देशे नार्घति रत्नानि समु-  
द्रजानि Subhâsh.

अर्घ्यः [अर्घ-घञ्] 1 Price, value;  
कुर्युर्घं यथापण्य Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2.  
251; कुत्स्याः स्युः कुपरीक्षका हि मणयो  
यैरर्घतः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15 reduced in  
their true value, depreciated; so  
अनर्घ priceless; महार्घ very costly.  
-2 A material of worship, respect-  
ful offering or oblation to gods  
or venerable men, consisting  
of rice, Dûrvâ grass &c. with  
or without water; दूर्वासर्षपपुष्पाणां  
दस्वार्घं पूर्णमंजलिं Y. 1. 290; कुटज-  
कुसुमैः कल्पितार्घाय तस्मै Me. 4; (the  
ingredients of this offering are:-आपः  
क्षीरं कुशाग्रं च दधि सर्पिः सतंडुलम् । यवः सि-  
द्धार्थकश्चैव अष्टांगोऽर्घः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see  
अर्घ्य below. -Comp. -अर्ह a. wor-  
thy of a respectful offering. -दानं  
presentation of a respectful offering.  
-बलाबलं rate of price, proper price,  
the cheapness or dearness of arti-  
cles, fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9.  
329. -संख्यानं, संस्थापनं the price  
of commodities, appraising, assizes  
of goods; कुर्वीत चैषां (वणिजां) प्रत्यक्षम-  
र्घसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्घीशः N. of Siva.

अर्घ्य a. [अर्घ-यत् अर्घमर्हति] 1 Valu-  
able; अनर्घ्य invaluable; see s. v.  
-2 Venerable, deserving respectful  
offering; तानर्घ्यानर्घ्यमादाय दूरात्प्रत्युद्य-  
यौ गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Si. 1. 14;

Y. 1. 110. -र्घ्ये 1 A respectful  
offering or oblation to a god or  
venerable person (see अर्घ); अर्घ्यः  
पूजाविधिः तदर्थं द्रव्यं अर्घ्यं Sk.; अर्घ्यमस्मै  
V. 5.; ददतु तरवः पुष्पैरर्घ्यं फलैश्च मधु-  
श्रुतः U. 3. 24; अर्घ्यमर्घ्यमिति वादिनं  
नृपं R. 11. 69; 1. 44; Ku. 1. 58,  
6. 50; (it often consists only of  
water given in a droṇa and forms  
part of the Madhuparka ceremony).  
-2 A kind of honey.

अर्घटं Ashes.

अर्च 1 U. (अर्चति-ते, आनर्चं, आ-  
र्चतुं, अर्चितुं, अर्चित) 1 (a) To adore  
worship, salute, welcome with re-  
spect; R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84,  
12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; आर्चीद् द्विजाती-  
न् परमार्थविद्वान् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17.  
5; यस्यार्चत्यसौ शासनं Mv. 1. 29 hon-  
ours, respectfully obeys. (b) To  
honour, i. e. decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9.  
-2 To praise (Ved.). -3 To shine.  
-10 P. or Caus. 1 To honour, adore,  
worship; स्वर्गौकसामर्चितमर्चयित्वा Ku.  
1. 59. -2 To praise. -3 To cause to  
shine. -Desid. [अर्चिषति] To wish  
to worship -WITH अनु to congratu-  
late, hail with joy. -प्र 1. to praise,  
sing praises of. -2. to honour,  
worship; प्रानर्चुरर्च्यो जगदर्चनीयं Bk.  
2. 20; (-caus.) to honour. -सं 1.  
to worship, adore. -2. to fix, settle,  
establish.

अर्च a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चक a. [अर्च-क्वल्] Worshipping,  
adoring. -कः A worshipper; गुरुदेव-  
द्विजाचर्कः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चत्रि a. Ved. [अर्च-वेदे बाहु° अत्रि]  
Adorable, venerable (Sây.); roar-  
ing aloud, singing loudly.

अर्च्य a. Ved. To be praised or  
worshipped.

अर्चन a. [अर्च-ल्युट्] Worshipping,  
praising. -नं, -ना Worship, rever-  
ence or respect paid to deities and  
superiors.

अर्चनीय, अर्च्य pot. p. [अर्च-अनी-  
यर् ण्यत्] To be adored or worship-  
ped, venerable, adorable, respect-  
able R. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा [अर्च-अङ्] 1 Worship, ado-  
ration. -2 An idol or image intend-  
ed to be worshipped; मौर्यैर्हिरण्यार्थ-  
भिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh. (there is some  
dispute among scholars as to the  
precise meaning of this passage).

अर्चिः f. [अर्च-इन्] Ray, flame (of  
fire or of the morning twilight); आ-  
सीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपार्चिरिवोषसि R.  
12. 1; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव छिन्नभूयि-  
ष्ठधूमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिमत्, -वत् a. Ved. Shining.

अर्चित p. p. Worshipped, respect-  
ed, honoured; R. 10. 55; Ms. 4. 235;  
Ku. 1. 59.

अर्चितुं a. Honouring, adoring.

अर्चिन् a. 1 Praising, honour-  
ing, worshipping. -2 Shining as  
a ray of light, radiating. -m.  
(र्ची) A ray of light.

अर्चिस् n. (-र्चिः) [अर्च-इसि Un. 2.  
107] 1 A ray of light, flame; यत्ते प-  
वित्रमर्चिष्यमे विततमंतरा Rv. 9. 67.  
23; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्हविरभिराददे R. 3. 14.  
-2 Light, lustre; प्रशमादर्चिषां Ku. 2.  
20; Ratn. 4. 16 (said to be also.  
f.-f.) N. of the wife of कृशाश्व and  
mother of धूमकेतु. -m. 1 A ray of  
light. -2 Fire.

अर्चिष्मत् a. [अस्त्यर्थे मत्प्] Flaming  
brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. -m. 1 Fire,  
the god of fire. -2 The sun. -3 A  
sort of subordinate deity. -4 N. of  
Vishnu. -ती 1 N. of the town or  
world of Agni. -2 One of the 10  
earths according to Buddhists.

अर्ज 1 P. [अर्जति, आनर्ज, आर्जयति,  
आर्जतुं, अर्जितुं, आर्जित] 1 To procure,  
secure, gain, earn, usually in the  
caus. in this sense; पितृद्रव्याविरोधेन  
यदन्यत्स्वयमार्जितं Y. 2. 118. 2 To  
take up; आनर्जुर्नृभुजोस्त्राणि Bk. 14. 74.  
-10 P. or caus. 1 To procure, acquire,  
obtain; स्वयमार्जित, स्वार्जित obtained  
by one's own exertions, self-acquired.  
-2 To work or manufacture make,  
prepare (सतो गुणांतराधानं). -WITH  
अति 1. to allow, permit, let go.  
-2. to remove, despatch, make away  
with. -अनु to let go, set free, de-  
liver. -अपि to add to. -अन्वव  
1. to cause to go after or in a parti-  
cular direction. -2. to visit with  
any thing, overcome. -अण्यति to  
add, append; say something in ad-  
dition to what is already said. -अव  
to permit to leave, release, let go.  
-उद् to drive out, remove. -प्र  
caus. to furnish, supply, procure.

अर्जक a. [अर्ज-क्वल्] (-र्जिका f.)  
Procuring, acquiring; one who ac-  
quires or gets; अर्जको ह्यंशमाहरेत्



Smṛiti. —कः N. of several plants सितपर्णास, वर्वरीभेद; सामान्यतुलसी.

अर्जन [ अर्ज-ल्युट् ] Getting, acquisition; अर्थानामर्जने दुःखं Pt. 1. 163; अर्जयितुं व्यापारोऽर्जनं Day. B.

अर्जुन *a.* [ अर्ज-उन् णिलुक् च Up. 3. 58 ] ( ना-नी *f.* ). 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day; अहश्च कृष्णमहरर्जुनं च Rv. 6. 9. 1; पिशंगमौ-जीयुजमर्जुनच्छविं Si. 1. 6. —2 Silvery. —नः 1 The white colour. —2 A peacock. —3 A sort of cutaneous disease. —4 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसादडा), with useful rind. —5 N. of the third Pāṇḍava who was a son of Kuntī by Indra and hence called ऐन्द्रि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions' (वृथिव्यां चतुरं-तायां वर्णो भेदुर्लभः समः। करोमि कर्म शुद्धं च तेन मामर्जुनं विदुः)]. He was taught the use of arms by Drona and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadi at her Svayamvara (see Draupadi). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhruvahana. During this exile he visited Dwaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marrying Subhadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the King of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the

Kauravas, such as Jayadratha, Bhishma, Karna &c. After Yudhishthira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhruvahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharata khand and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dvaraka amid the intestine struggles of the Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pandavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit—the only surviving son of Abhimanyu—on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pandavas, high-minded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers. He has several appellations, such as Partha, Gudakesa, Savyasachi, Dhananjaya, Phalgun, Kiritin, Jishnu, Svetavahana, Gandivin &c. —6 N. of Kārtavīrya, slain by Parasurama. See कर्तवीर्य. —7 N. of a country Bri. S. 14. 25. —8 The only son of his mother. —9 N. of Indra. —नी 1 A procuress, bawd. —2 A cow. —3 A kind of serpent. —4 N. of Ushâ wife of Aniruddha. —5 N. of a river commonly called कर्तोया. —6 (न्यै, न्यः dual and pl.) N. of the constellation Phalguni. —नं 1 Silver. —2 Gold. —3 Slight inflammation of the white of the eye. —4 Grass. —नाः (pl.) The descendants of Arjuna. —Comp. —उपमः the teak tree; also शाकद्रुम and महापत्राख्यवृक्ष. —कांड *a.* having a white stem or appendage. —उवि *a.* white, of a white colour. —ध्वजः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat. —पाकी N. of a plant and its fruits.

अर्जुनक *a.* Belonging to Arjuna. —कः A worshipper of Arjuna.

अर्जुनस *a.* [ तृणादिगण ] Overgrown with Arjuna plants.

अर्ण *a.* [ क-न ] 1 Being in motion, agitated; restless. —2 Foaming, effervescing. —र्णः 1 A flood, stream; water (Ved.) —2 The teak tree. —3 A letter (of the alphabet); पञ्चाणो मनुरीरितः. —4 N. of a metre having 10 feet and belonging to the class called Daṇḍaka. —र्ण A river

(Ved.). —र्ण Tumult or din of battle; confused noise.

अर्णव *a.* Being agitated, foaming, restless (Ved.); full of water (Sây.). —वः [ अर्णसि संति यस्मिन्, अर्णस्-व सलोपः P. V. 2. 109 Vart. ]. 1 A stream, flood, wave. —2 The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also); शोक ° ocean of grief; सोचिता °; जन ° ocean of men; संसारार्णवलम्बन Bh. 3. 10. —3 The ocean of air. —4 N. of a metre. —5 N. of the sun or Indra (as givers of water). —Comp. —अंतः the extremity of the ocean. —उद्भवः 1. N. of a plant अग्निजार. —2. the moon. (—वा) Lakshmi. (—वं) nectar. —ज *a.* sea-born, marine. (—जं, —जः) cuttle-fish. —पोतः, —यानं a boat or ship. —मंदिरः 1. 'inhabiting the ocean', N. of Varuna, regent of the waters. —2. N. of Vishnu.

अर्णस् *n.* [ क-असुन्-नुट् Up. 4. 196 ] 1 Water; a wave, flood, stream; सर्वमर्णः कथमन्यथास्य Si. 12. 69. —2 The sea, ocean (usually °सः). —3 The ocean of air. —Comp. —दः 1. a cloud. —2. N. of a plant मुस्तक. —भवः conch-shell. —वृत् *a.* Ved. including the waters.

अर्णस्वत् *a.* Having much water. —*m.* The ocean.

अर्तगलः = आर्तगल q. v.

अर्तन *a.* [ कृत्-ल्युट् ] 1 Blaming, reviling. —2 Sorry, grieved. —नं Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्तिः *f.* [ अर्द्-क्तिन् ] 1 Pain, sorrow, grief; शिरोऽर्ति head-ache. —2 The end of a bow.

अर्तिका [ कृत्-ण्वल् ] An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्तुक *a.* Ved. [ कृत्-बाहु-उक्ञ ] Provoking, quarrelsome (स्पर्धक).

अर्थ 10 A. [ अर्थयते, epic अर्थते; अर्थयांचक्रे, अर्थयिष्यते, आर्तयत, अर्थयितुं, अर्थित ] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with तृप्ठो acc.); त्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयंचार्थामहे वसु Mb.; प्रहस्तमर्थयांचक्रे योजुं Bk. 14. 88. —2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

अर्थः [ In some of its senses from अर्थ; in others from क-थन् Up. 2. 4; अर्थते ह्यसौ अर्थभिः Nir. ] 1 Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; ज्ञातार्यो ज्ञातसंबन्धः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते; सिद्धः °परिपंथी Mu. 5; °वशात् 5. 8;



स्मर्तव्योस्मि सत्यर्थे Dk. 117 if it be necessary; Y.2. 46; M. 4. 6; oft. used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for', 'intended for', 'for the sake of', 'on account of', 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; अर्थेन तु नित्यसमासो विशेष्यनिघ्नता च Vart. ; संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34; तां देवतापित्रतिथिक्रियार्थी (धेनुं) 2. 16; द्विजायां यवागूः Sk.; यज्ञार्थात्कर्मणोऽन्यत्र Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थे, अर्थे or अर्थाय and has an adverbial force; (a) क्रिमर्थे for what purpose, why; यदर्थे for whom or which; वेलोपलक्षणार्थे S. 4; तद्दर्शनाद्भूच्छोभयान्द्वारार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13; (b) परार्थे प्राप्त उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44; गवार्थे ब्राह्मणार्थे च Pt. 1. 420; मदर्थे त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9; (c) सुखार्थाय Pt. 4. 18; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र नलस्यार्थाय देवताः Nala. 13. 19; ऋतुपर्णस्य चार्थाय 23. 9. -2 Cause, motive, reason, ground, means; अलुप्तश्च मुनेः क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause; अतोऽर्थात् Ms. 2. 213. -3 Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थ is of 3 kinds:- वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यंग्य or suggested; तद्दर्शोऽपौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1; अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मतः || S. D. 2; वागर्थार्थविव R. 1. 1; अवैक्ष्य धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थवित् 3. 21. -4 A thing, object, substance; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इन्द्रिय° H. 1. 146; Ku. 7. 71; R. 2. 51; न निर्वद्धा उपसर्गा अर्थान्निराहुः Nir.; इन्द्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थेभ्यश्च परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). -5 (a) An affair, business, matter, work; प्राक् प्रतिपन्नोऽयमर्थोऽगराजाय Ve. 3; अर्थोऽयमर्थोतरभाव्य एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽर्थानुबन्धी Dk. 67; संगीतार्थः Me. 56 business of singing, i. e. musical concert (apparatus of singing); संदेशार्थाः Me. 5 matters of message, i. e. messages; (b) Interest, object; स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः Ms. 4. 196; द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19; 2. 21; दुरापेऽर्थे 1. 72; सर्वार्थचित्तकः Ms. 7. 121; मालविकायां न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 3 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject-matter, contents (as of letters &c.); त्वामवगतार्थं करिष्यति Mu. 1 will acquaint you with the matter; उत्तरोऽयं लेखार्थः *ibid.*; तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्था भवामि

V. 2 if so I should know its contents; ननु परिगृहीतार्थोऽस्मि कृतो भवता V. 5; तथा भवतोऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्थाकृता देवी M. 4 made acquainted with; त्वया गृहीतार्थया अत्रभवती कथं न वारिता 3; अगृहीतार्थे आवां S. 6; इति पौरान् गृहीतार्थान् कृत्वा *ibid.* -6 Wealth, riches, property, money (said to be of 3 kinds :- शुद्ध honestly got; शबल got by more or less doubtful means, and कृष्ण dishonestly got;) त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7; धिगार्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; अर्थानामर्जने दुःखं *ibid.*; यस्यार्थास्तस्य मित्राणि 1. 3; तेषामर्थे नियुंजीत शूरान् दक्षान् कुलोद्गतान् Ms. 7. 62. -7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म, काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad; cf. Ku. 5. 38; अप्यर्थकामौ तस्यास्तां धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. -8 (a) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथा हि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थैकफला गुणाः R. 1. 29 for the good of others; अर्थानर्थानुभौ बुद्धा Ms. 8. 24 good and evil; क्षेत्रिणामर्थः 9. 52; यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संभृतोदके Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ, निरर्थक q. v. (b) Use, want, need, concern, with instr.; कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जातेन Pt. 1 what is the use of a son being born; कश्च तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोर्थस्तिरश्चां गुणैः Pt. 2. 33 what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन Si. 18. 66; नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18; यदि प्राणैरिहार्थो वो निवर्तध्वं Rām. को नु मे जीवितेनार्थः Nala. 12. 65. -9 Asking, begging; request, suit, petition. -10 Action, plaint (in law). -11 The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, °तत्त्वविद्. -12 Manner, kind, sort. -13 Prevention, warding off; मशकार्थो धूमः; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). -14 Price (perhaps an incorrect form for अर्घ). -15 Fruit, result (फल). -16 N. of a son of धर्म. -17 The second place from the लग्न (in astr.). -18 N. of Vishnu. **Comp.** -अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer रे न नियोक्तव्यौ H. 2. -अधिकारिन् m. a treasurer, one charged with financial duties, finance minister. -अन्वेषणं inquiry after a matter. -अंतरं 1. another or

different meaning. -2. another cause or motive; अर्थोऽयमर्थोतरभाव्य एव Ku. 3. 18. -3. a new matter or circumstance, new affair. -4. opposite or antithetical meaning, difference of meaning. ° न्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa*; उक्तिरर्थोतरन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः। (१) हनुमानब्धिमतरद् दुष्करं किं महात्मनां॥ (२) गुणवद्वस्तुसंसर्गाद्याति नीचोपि गौरवं। पुष्पमालानुषंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10 and S. D. 709. (Instances of this figure abound in Sanskrit literature, especially in the works of Kālidāsa, Māgha and Bhāravi). -अन्वित a. 1. rich, wealthy. -2. significant. -अर्थिन् a. one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. -अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). -आगमः 1. acquisition of wealth, income; °गमाय स्यात् Pt. 1. -2. collection of property. -3. conveying of a sense; S. D. 737. -आपत्तिः f. [अर्थस्य अनुक्तार्थस्य आपत्तिः सिद्धिः] 1. an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mīmāṃsakas. It is 'deduction of a matter from that which could not else be'; it is 'assumption of a thing, not itself perceived but necessarily implied by another which is seen, heard, or proved'; it is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'; पीनत्वविशिष्टस्य देवदत्तस्य रात्रिभोजित्वरूपार्थस्य शब्दानुक्तस्यापि आपत्तिः. Strictly speaking it is no separate mode of proof; it is only a case of अनुमान and can be proved by a व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति; cf. Tarka K. 17 and S. D. 460. -2. a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with



the subject in hand, or *vice versa*; it corresponds to what is popularly called कैमुतिकन्याय or दंडापूपाय; e. g. हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुंठाति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं स्मरकिंकराः Amaru. 100; अभितमयोपि मादवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43. S. D. thus defines the figure:—दंडापूपिकन्यायार्थगमोऽर्थोपत्तिरिव्यते. —उत्पत्तिः *f.* acquisition of wealth; so °उपार्जनं. —उपक्षेपकः an introductory scene (in dramas); अर्थोपक्षेपकाः पंच S. D. 308. —उपमा a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा. —उष्मन् *m.* the glow or warmth of wealth; अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40. —ओघः, —राशिः treasure, hoard of money. —कर (—री *f.*), —कृत् *a.* 1. bringing in wealth, enriching; अर्थकरी च विद्या H. Pr. 3. —2. useful, advantageous. —कर्मन् *n.* a principal action (opp. गुणकर्मन्). —काम *a.* desirous of wealth. (—मौदual), wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25. —कृच्छ्रं 1. a difficult matter. —2. pecuniary difficulty; न मुह्येदर्थकृच्छ्रेषु Niti. —कृत्य doing or execution of a business; अभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. —क्रमः due order or sequence of purpose. —गत *a.* 1. based on the sense (as a दोष). —2. devoid of sense. —गौरवं depth of meaning; भारवेरर्थगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27. —ग्न *a.* (ग्री *f.*) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal; Y. 1. 73; Ms. 9. 80. —चित्तक *a.* 1. thinking of profit. —2. having charge of affairs; सर्वार्थचित्तकः Ms. 7. 121. —चिता, चितनं charge or administration of (royal) affairs; मंत्री स्यादर्थचितायां S. D. —जात *a.* 1. full of meaning. —2. wealthy (जातधन). (—तं) 1. a collection of things. —2. large amount of wealth, considerable property; Dk. 63, S. 6; Mk. 2. 6. —3. all matters; Si. 11. 6. —4. its own meaning; Ki. 3. 48. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the sense or purpose; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. —तत्त्वं 1. the real truth, the fact of the matter; H. 4. 94. —2. the real nature or cause of any thing. —द *a.* 1. yielding wealth; Dk. 41. —2. advantageous, productive of good, useful. —3. liberal, munificent Ms. 2. 109. —4. favourable, compliant. (—दः) N. of Kubera. —दर्शनं perception of objects; Ki. 2. 33; Dk. 155.

—दुष्णं 1. extravagance, waste; H. 3. 115; Ms. 7. 48. —2. unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due. —3. finding fault with the meaning. —4. spoiling of another's property. —दोषः a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doshas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पददोष, पदांशदोष, and वाक्यदोष; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7. —नित्य *a.* = अर्थप्रधान Nir. —निबंधन *a.* dependent on wealth. —निश्चयः determination, decision. —पतिः 1. 'the lord of riches'; a king; किञ्चिद्ब्रह्मस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3; 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74. —2. an epithet of Kubera. —पर, —लुब्ध *a.* 1. intent on gaining wealth, greedy of wealth, covetous. —2. niggardly, parsimonious; Bh. 2. 47; Pt. 1. 425. —प्रकृतिः *f.* the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:— बीजं बिंदुः पताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च । अर्थप्रकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा योज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317.) —प्रयोगः 1. usury. —2. administration of the affairs (of a state). —प्राप्त *a.* derived or understood from the sense. —बंधः 1. arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; ललितार्थबंधं V. 2. 14 put or expressed in elegant words. —2. connection (of the soul) with the objects of sense. —बुद्धि *a.* selfish. —बोधः indication of the (real) import. —भाज् *a.* entitled to a share in the division of property. —भृत् *a.* receiving high wages (as a servant). —भेदः distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः. —मात्रं, —त्रा 1. property, wealth; Pt. 2. —2. the whole sense or object. —युक्त *a.* significant, full of meaning; Ku. 1. 13. —लाभः acquisition of wealth. —लोभः avarice. —वादः 1. declaration of any purpose. —2. affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark, *exegesis*; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (It usually recommends a विधि or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support; स्तुतिर्निर्वा परकृतिः पुराकल्प इत्यर्थवादः Gaut. Sût.; (said by Laugākshi to be of three

kinds:—गुणवादो विरोधि स्यादनुवादोऽवधारिते । भूतार्थवादस्तद्वानादर्थवादस्त्रिधा मतः; the last kind includes many varieties.) —3. one of the six means of finding out the *tatparya* (real aim and object) of any work. —4. praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एषः । दोषं तु मे कंचित्कथय U. 1. —विज्ञानं comprehending the sense, one of the six exercises of the understanding (धीगुण). —विद् *a.* sensible, wise, sagacious. —विप्रकर्षः difficulty in the comprehension of the sense. —विकरणं = अर्थविक्रिया change of meaning. —विकल्पः 1. deviation from truth, perversion of fact. —2. prevarication; also °वैकल्यं. —विशेषणं a reprehensive repetition of something uttered by another; S. D. 490. —वृद्धिः *f.* accumulation of wealth. —व्ययः expenditure; °ज्ञ *a.* conversant with money-matters. —शास्त्रं 1. the science of wealth (political economy). —2. science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120; इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रकारास्त्रिविधां सिद्धिमुपवर्णयन्ति Mu. 3; °व्यवहारिन् one dealing with politics, a politician; Mu. 5. —3. science giving precepts on general conduct, the science of practical life; Pt. 1. —शौचं purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 106. —संस्थानं 1. accumulation of wealth. —2. treasury. —संग्रहः, —संचयः accumulation or acquisition of wealth, wealth, treasure, property. —समाजः aggregate of causes. —समाहारः 1. treasure. —2. acquisition of wealth. —संपद् *f.* accomplishment of a desired object; Ki. 1. 15. —संबंधः connection of the sense with the word or sentence. —साधक *a.* 1. accomplishing any object. —2. bringing any matter to a conclusion. —सारः considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42. —सिद्ध *a.* understood from the very context (though not expressed in words), inferable from the connection of words. —सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of a desired object, success. —हर *a.* inheriting wealth. —हीन *a.* 1. deprived of wealth, poor. —2. unmeaning, nonsensical. —3. failing.

अर्थतः *ind.* [अर्थ-तसिद्ध] 1 With reference to the meaning or a particular object; यच्चार्यतो गौरवं Māl. 1. 7 depth of meaning; Si. 7. 28.



-2 In fact, really, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थतोऽपि Si. 3. 56; इत्यादिष्टमर्थतो भवति Mv. 3. -3 For the sake of money, gain or profit; ऐश्वर्यादनेपतमीश्वरमयं लोकोर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. -4 On account of, by reason of. -5 By reason of wealth or a particular purpose; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् a. 1 Wealthy, rich; R. 14. 23. -2 Significant, full of sense or meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः S. 5; Pt. 1. 136; Ki. 3. 51. -3 Having meaning; अर्थवद्धातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45. -4 Serving some purpose, successful, useful; स पुमानर्थवज्जन्मा Ki. 11. 62; 10. 62. -adv. According to a purpose. -m. (-वान्) A man.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property; Mu. 6.

अर्थात् ind. (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; मूषिकेण दंडो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूपभक्षणमर्थादायातं भवति S. D. 10. -2 According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact. -3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थापय = अर्थ.

अर्थिकः [ अर्थयते इत्यर्थी कन् ] 1 A crier, watchman. -2 Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.

अर्थित p. p. Requested, asked, desired. -तं [ भावे-क्त ] Wish, desire; supplication, petition.

अर्थात्ता, -त्वं 1 State or condition of a suppliant, begging, request; न व्यहन्यत कदाचिदर्थिता R. 11. 2; M. 3; K. 141; तेनार्थित्वं त्वयि विधिवशाद् दूरबंधुर्गतोऽहं Me. 6; Mv. 2. 9. -2 Wish, desire; R. 14. 42; अनर्थित्वान्मनुष्याणां Pt. 1. 142; Ki. 13. 69.

अर्थिन् a. [ अर्थ-इनि ] 1 Seeking to gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous of, with instr. or in comp.; तुषैरर्थिनः Dk. 132; कोषदंडाभ्यां Mu. 5; को वधेन ममार्थी स्यात् Mb., Ve. 6. 25; अर्थार्थी Pt. 1. 4, 9. -2 Entreating or begging any one (with gen.); अर्थी वररुचिर्मेऽस्तु Ks. -3 Possessed of desires; अनर्थी प्रार्थनावहः R. 10. 18. -m. 1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनां

R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27; कोर्थी गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146; कन्यारत्नमयो-निजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30. -2 (In law) A plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थसखः शश्वदर्थि-प्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं। ददर्श संशयच्छेद्यान् व्यवहारानतंद्रितः R. 17. 39. -3 A servant, follower. -4 A master or lord. -Comp. -भावः state of a suppliant, begging, request; Māl. 9. 30. -सान् adv. at the disposal of beggars; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थीय a. [ अर्थ-छ ] (In comp.) 1 Destined or intended for, doomed to suffer; शरीरं यातनार्थीयं Ms. 12. 16. -2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव तदर्थीयं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्थ्य a. [ अर्थ-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] 1 Fit to be asked or sought for. -2 [ अर्थोदनपेतः, अर्थ-यत् ] Fit, proper, suitable; अर्थ्यो विरोधः Mv. 2. 7. -3 Appropriate, not deviating from the sense, significant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्याभिरुपतस्थे सरस्वती R. 4. 6, 1. 59; Ku. 2. 3. -4 Rich, wealthy. -5 Wise, intelligent. -र्थ्ये Red chalk.

अर्द्ध 1 P. [ अर्द्धति, आनर्द्ध, आर्द्धीत्, अर्द्धितुं, अर्द्धित or अर्ण ] 1 To afflict, torment; strike, hurt, kill; रक्षःसहस्राणि चतुर्दशार्द्धीत् Bk. 12. 56, see caus. below. -2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलितांबुगर्भं शरद्धनं नार्द्धति चातकोपि R. 5. 17. -3 To go. -4 To move, be agitated or moved; be scattered (as dust); fly in pieces, dissolve (Ved.). (The past participle is usually अर्द्धित, but अर्ण when the root is preceded by अभि, नि, वि, सं; cf. P. VII. 2. 24-5). -Caus. (or 10 P.) 1 (a) To afflict, torment, distress; तत एनं महावेगैर्दयामास तोमरैः Mb.; कामार्द्धित, कोप°, भय° &c. (b) To strike, hurt, injure, kill; येनार्द्धित दैत्यपुरं पिनाकी Bk. 2. 46; 9. 19; 15. 90. -2 To stir up, rouse, agitate, shake vehemently, make agitated or restless. -3 To distort; अर्द्धित्वानिलो वक्त्रमर्द्धितं जनयत्यतः Susruta. - WITH अति to torment excessively, fall upon or attack; अत्यार्द्धीत् वालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15. 115. -अभि to distress, afflict, pain, oppress; अभ्यर्द्धितो वृषलः ( शीतेन पीडितः ) P. VII. 2. 25 Sk. -नि Ved. to stream forth, flow out. -प्र to overwork, to work or exert oneself beyond measure; to cause to flow away. -प्रति to oppress or press hard in

return, assail in return, return an attack. -वि Ved. to go or move away; to oppress, harass, pain. (-caus.) to cause to be scattered or dissolved, destroy, annihilate. -सं caus. to pain greatly, wound, distress.

अर्द्धन a. 1 Distressing, afflicting, tormenting; पुर°, बल°. -2 Moving restlessly, being agitated. -नं [ भावे ल्युट् ] Distressing, afflicting; pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance, excitement, agitation, restlessness. -नं, -ना 1 Going, moving. -2 Asking, begging. -3 Killing, hurting, giving pain.

अर्द्धनिः 1 Asking, begging. -2 Sickness, disease. -3 Fire.

अर्द्धित p. p. [ अर्द्ध-क्त ] Tormented, afflicted; begged &c. -तं A disease, spasm of the jaw-bones, tetanus or hemiflegia (paralysis of the muscles on one side of the face and neck).

अर्द्धितिन् a. [ अर्द्धितमस्त्यस्य-इनि ] Suffering from the spasms of jaw-bones.

अर्ध a. [ ऋध्-णिच् अच्; according to Nir. from धृ, or ऋध् ] Half, forming a half (divided into 2 parts); अर्ध-अर्ध the one half-the other half. -धः [ ऋध्-घञ् ] 1 A place, region, country; house, habitation (Ved.). -2 Increase (वृद्धि). -3 Wind. -4 A part, portion, side. -धे, -धेः 1 A half, half portion; सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धे त्यजति पंडितः; गतमर्धे दिवसस्य V. 2; पूर्वार्धः first half; so उत्तर° latter half; दक्षिण° southern half (half on the right side); so जघन°, अवर°, पर°, ग्राम° &c.; यदर्थे विच्छिन्नं S. 1. 9 divided in half; ऋज्वायतार्धे M. 27; R. 3. 59, 12. 99; रात्रौ तदर्थं गतं Bh. 3. 107; one part of two, apart, partly (Ved.); -2 Nearness, proximity; see अर्धदेव. (अर्ध may be compounded with almost every noun and adjective; as first member of compound with nouns it means 'a half of', and forms an एकदोशिसमास or तत्पुरुष; °कायः = अर्ध कायस्य; °पिप्पली, °मार्गः; °पुरुषः &c.; with adjectives, it has an adverbial force; °इयाम half dark; °भुक्त half eaten; so °पिष्ट, °पूर्ण &c.; with numeral adjectives it may mean either 'a half of' or 'with an additional half'; °शतं half of 100 i.e. 50; or अर्धेन सहितं शतं i. e. 150; with ordinal numerals 'with a half of that



number; ° तृतीयं containing two and the third only half; i. e. two and a half; so °चतुर्थ three and a half. —**Comp.** —**अक्षि** *n.* side-look, wink; Mk. 8. 42. —**अंगं** half the body. —**अंतरं** half the distance; ° एकपदता a fault in composition; see S. D. 575. —**अंशः** a half, the half. —**अंशिन** *a.* sharing a half. —**अर्धः**, -**र्ध** 1. half of a half, quarter; चरार्धार्धभागाभ्यां तामयो-जयतामुभे R. 10. 56. —2. half and half. —**अवभेदकः** 1. pain in half the head, hemicrania (Mar. अर्धशिरी). (—**कं**) di-viding in equal parts. —**अवशेष** *a.* hav- ing only a half left. —**आकारः** 1. half the letter अ. —2. N. of अवग्रह q. v. —**आसनं** 1. half a seat; अर्धासनं गोत्र-भिदोधितष्टौ R. 6. 73; मम हि द्विवौकसां समक्षमर्धासनोपवेशितस्य S. 7 (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with oneself). —2. greeting kindly or with great respect. —3. exemption from cen- sure. —**इंद्र** 1. the half or crescent moon. —2. semicircular impres- sion of a finger-nail, crescent- shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25. —3. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head (=अर्धचंद्र below.); °मौलि N. of Siva Me. 56. —**इंद्र** *a.* that of which a half belongs to Indra. —**उक्त** *a.* half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति भ- र्धोक्ते महाराज U. 1. —**उक्तिः** *f.* a broken speech; an interrupted speech. —**उदकं** water reaching half the body. —**उदयः** 1. the rising of the half moon. —2. par- tial rise. —3. a kind of *parvan*; ° आसनं a sort of posture in meditation. —**उदित** *a.* 1. half risen. —2. half utter- ed. —**ऊरुकं** *a.* [अर्धमूरोः अर्धरु तत्र काशते] reaching to the middle of the thighs. (—**कं**) 1. a short petti-coat (Mar. परकर); see चंडातक. —2. mantle, veil. —**कृत** *a.* half done, incomplete. —**केतुः** N. of Rudra. —**कोशः** a moi- ety of one's treasure. —**कौडविक** *a.* measuring half a kuḍava. —**खारं**, -**री** a kind of measure, half a Khāri; P. V. 4. 101. —**गंगा** N. of the river Kāverī; (स्नानादौ गंगास्नानार्धफलदायिनी); so °जा- ह्नवी. —**गर्भ** *a.* Ved. 1. in the mid- dle of the womb. —2. N. of the rays of the sun. —**गुच्छः** a necklace of 24 strings. —**गुंजा** half a gunja. —**गोलः** a hemisphere. —**चक्रवर्तिन्**, —**चक्रिन्** *m.* N. of the nine black Vasu- devas and the nine enemies of Vish-

nu. —**चंद्र** *a.* crescent-shaped. (—**द्रः**) 1. the half moon, crescent moon; सार्धचंद्रं बिभर्ति यः Ku. 6. 75. —2. the semicircular marks on a pea- cock's tail. —3. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्वा- नैश्चिच्छेद कदलीमुखम् R. 12. 96. —4. a crescent-shaped nail-print. —5. the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutch- ing anything; ° द्रं दा to seize by the neck and turn out; दीयतामेतस्यार्धचंद्रः Pt. 1. (—**द्रा**) N. of a plant (कर्णस्फोट). —**चंद्राकार**, —**चंद्राकृति** *a.* half-moon- shaped. (—**रः**, —**तिः** *f.*) a meniscus. —**चंद्रिका** N. of a climbing plant. —**चोलकः** a short bodice. —**जरतीय- न्यायः** a kind of न्याय, see under न्याय. —**तनुः** *f.* half the body. —**तिक्तः** N. of a plant (नेपालनिंब). —**तूरः** a kind of musical instrument. —**दिनं**, —**दिवसः** 1. half a day, mid-day. —2. a day of 12 hours. —**देवः** 1. demi-god. —2. Ved. being near the gods; (देवानां समीपे वर्तमानः Say.). —**द्रौणिक** *a.* measuring a half *drona*. —**धारः** a knife or lancet with a single edge (one of the 20 surgical instruments mentioned by Susruta). —**नाराचः** a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow; गृध्रलक्षवेधी अर्धनाराचः V. 5. —**नाराय- णः** a form of Vishnu. —**नारीशः**, —**ना- रीश्वरः** a form of Siva, (half male and half female). —**नावं** half a boat. —**निशा** midnight. —**पंचाशत्** *f.* twen- ty-five. —**पणः** a measure contain- ing half a pana. —**पथं** half way. (—**थे**) midway Y. 2. 198. —**पादः** half a pāda or foot; अर्धपादं किष्कुविष्कंभमुद्धृत्य Dk. 109. —**पादिक** *a.* having half a foot; Ms. 8. 325. —**पांचालिक** *a.* born or produced in the *ardhapanchāla*. —**पारावतः** a kind of pigeon (अर्धनां- गेन पारावत इव). —**पुलायितः** a half gal- lop, canter; चित्रं चकार पदमर्धपुलायि- तेन Si. 5. 10. —**प्रहरः** half a watch, one hour and a half. —**भागः** a half, half a share or part; तर्धभागेन लभ- स्व कांक्षितं Ku. 5. 50; R. 7. 45. —**भागिक** *a.* sharing a half; मृते पितरि कुर्युस्तं भ्रातरस्त्वर्धभागिकं Y. 2. 134. —**भाज्** *a.* 1. sharing a half, entitled to a half; Ms. 8. 39. —2. a compan- ion, sharer. —**भास्करः** mid-day. —**भो- टिका** a kind of cake. —**भ्रमः**, —**मकः** a kind of artificial composition; for instances see Ki. 15. 27; Si. 19. 72. The Sar. K. describes it as a fi-

gure of speech thus:—आहुरर्धभ्रमं नाम श्लोकार्धभ्रमणं यदि. —**माणवकः**, —**माणवः** a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक con- sisting of 24). —**मात्रा** 1. half a (short) syllable. —2. a term for a consonant (व्यंजनं चार्धमात्रकं). —**मार्गे** *ind.* mid- way; V. 1. 3. —**मासः** half a month, a fortnight. —**मासतम** = °मासिक see P. V. 2. 57. —**मासिक** *a.* 1. happen- ing every fortnight. —2. lasting for a fortnight; Y. 2. 177. —**मुष्टिः** *f.* a half-clenched hand. —**यामः** half a watch. —**रथः** [अर्धः असंपूर्णः रथः रथी] a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी); रणे रणेऽभिमानी च विमुखश्चापि दृश्यते । घृणी कर्णः प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्धरथो मतः Mb. —**रात्रः** [अर्धरात्रेः] 1. mid- night; अथार्धरात्रे स्तिमितप्रदीपे R. 16. 4; स्थितेऽर्धरात्रे Dk. 109. —2. a night con- taining half a whole day of 24 hours. —**रात्रार्धदिवसः** equinox. —**लक्ष्मीहरिः** Hari having a form half like Laksh- mī. —**विसर्गः**, —**विसर्जनीयः** the Visarga sound before क्, ख्, प्, and फ्, so called because its sign is the half of a Vi- sarga (ः). —**वीक्षणं** a side-look, glance, leer. —**वृद्ध** *a.* middle-aged. —**वैना- शिकः** N. of the followers of Kanāda (arguing half perishableness). —**वैश- सं** half or incomplete murder; विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसं ननु मां कामवधे विमुंचता Ku. 4. 31. —**व्यासः** the radius of a circle. —**शतं** fifty. —**शनं** [अर्धमशनस्य शकं °] half a meal. —**शफरः** a kind of fish. —**शब्द** *a.* having a low voice. —**शेष** *a.* having only a half left. —**श्याम** *a.* half clouded. —**श्लोकः** half a sloka or verse. —**सम** *a.* equal to a half. (—**मं**) N. of a class of metres in which the 1st and 3rd and 2nd and 4th lines have the same sylla- bles and Ganas; such as पुष्पिताग्रा. —**सस्य** *a.* half the crops, half grown. —**सीरिन्** *m.* 1. a cultivator, plough- man who takes half the crop for his labour; Y. 1. 166. —2. =अर्धक q. v. —**हर**, —**हारिन्** *a.* occupying the half (of the body); Ku. 1. 50, Bh. 3. 121. —**हारः** a necklace of 64 strings. —**ह्रस्वः** half a (short) syllable.

अर्धक *a.* Half; see अर्ध.

अर्धर्चः—चं Half a verse, hemistich; ° आदिगणः a class of words either *m.* or *n.*

आर्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्धमर्हति ठन्] 1. Measuring a half; तर्धिक Ms. 3. 1. —2. Entitled to half a share; Y. 2,



296.—कः A half-caste man; वैश्यकन्या-समुत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणेन तु संस्कृतः । अर्धकः स तु विज्ञेयो भोज्यो विप्रैर्न संशयः Parásara.

अर्धिन् *a.* [ अर्ध-अस्त्यर्थे इनि ] Sharing or entitled to a half; Ms. 8. 210.

अर्धुक *a.* Prospering, succeeding.

अर्ध्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the half (of anything). -2 Fit to be increased.

अर्पण [ ऋ-णिच्-ल्युट् ] 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादा-र्पणानुग्रहपूतपृष्ठं R. 2. 35. -2 Inserting, placing or putting in. -3 Giving, offering, resigning; स्वदेहार्पणनिष्क्रयेण R. 2. 55; मुखार्पणेषु प्रकृतिप्रगल्भाः 13. 9; तत्कुरुष्व मदर्पणं Bg. 9. 27. -4 Restoration, delivery, giving back; न्यास Ak. -5 Piercing, perforating; तीक्ष्ण-तुंडार्पणैर्ग्रीवां नखैः सर्वो व्यदारयत् Rām. (Said to mean also fire, god, an oblation, a Mantra and the tongue of fire—Tv.).

अर्पिसः [ ऋ-णिच्-इसुन् Un. 4. 2 ] The heart; flesh in the heart.

अर्ब 1 P. (अर्बति, आनर्ब, अर्बितुं) 1 To go towards. -2 To kill, hurt.

अर्बु (र्व) दः, -दं 1 A swelling, tumour, (of various kinds); मांस°, नासा°, शोणित° &c. -2 One hundred millions. -3 N. of a mountain in the west of India (Abu). -4 A serpent-like demon killed by Indra. -5 A serpent. -6 A cloud. -7 A place of pilgrimage (of the Jainas). -8 A long round mass, lump of flesh; यदि पिंडः पुमान्स्त्री चेत् पेशी नपुंसकं चेद्बुदं Susr; Y. 3. 75, 89 (मांसपिंड). -9 N. of a people. -10 N. of a hell.

अर्बुदिः 1 A serpent-like demon conquered by Indra. -2 All-pervading lord.

अर्बुदिन् *a.* Afflicted with swelling or tumour.

अर्भ *a.* [ ऋ-भन् Un. 3. 152 ] Ved. Little, small, unimportant; -र्भः A child, pupil. [cf. L. *orbis*.]

अर्भक *a.* [ According to Nir. अव-हृतं भवति इत्स्वं तस्मादर्भकः. ] 1 Small, minute, short; नमो महद्भ्यो नमोअर्भकेभ्यः Rv. 1. 27. 13. -2 Weak, emaciated, lean. -3 Foolish. -4 Young, childish. -5 Like, similar. -कः 1 A boy, child; श्रुतस्य यायादयमंतमर्भकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7. 67. -2 The young of an animal. -3 A fool, idiot.

अर्भग *a.* Ved. Youthful, young.

अर्मः-र्म [ ऋ-मन् Un. 1. 137 ] 1 A disease of the eye. -2 A country to which one should go (गंतव्यदेशः or चिरंतनग्रामनिवासः). -3 A cemetery. अर्मक *a.* Narrow, thin. -कं Narrowness.

अर्मणं A measure of one dropa.

अर्मन् *n.* [ ऋ-मनिन् ] A disease of the eye (said to be of 5 kinds).

अर्य *a.* [ ऋ-यत् ] 1 Excellent, best. -2 Respectable. -3 Attached, true, devoted. -4 Dear, kind. -र्यः 1 A master, lord; अर्यः प्रेम्णा नो तथा बल्लभ-स्य Si. 18.52; Sānti. 1. 18. -2 A man of the third tribe, Vaisya. -र्या 1 A mistress. -2 A woman of the Vaisya tribe. -र्या The wife of a Vaisya. -Comp. -जारा the mistress of an Arya. -पत्नी the wife of a true or legitimate husband. -वर्यः a Vaisya of rank.

अर्याणी [ अर्य-आनुक्-डीप् च ] A woman of the Vaisya tribe.

अर्यमन् *m.* [ अर्यं श्रेष्ठं मिमीति, मा-कनिन् निपातोयं Un. 1. 156 ] 1 The sun; श्रेष्ठितार्यमणं मेरोरंधकारस्तटीमिव Si. 2. 39. -2 The head of the Pitris or Manes; पितृणामर्यमा चास्मि Bg. 10.29. -3 The constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. -4 N. of the *arka* plant. -5 One of the Adityas. -6 A bosom-friend, play-fellow. -Comp. -देवा N. of the 12th lunar mansion.

अर्यमिक *a.* Compassionate; (diminutive of अर्यमदत्त P. V. 3. 84).

अर्यम्यः The sun; a bosom-friend.

अर्व 1 P. To kill.

अर्वटं Ashes.

अर्वन् *a.* [ ऋ-वनिप् ] 1 Going, moving, running. -2 Mean, unworthy, censurable (गर्ह्य Un. 4. 112; कुत्सित 5. 54). -*m.* (अर्वा, अर्वतौ, अर्वतः &c.) 1 A horse; श्वधीकृतप्रग्रहमर्वतां ब्रजाः Si. 12. 31. -2 An epithet of a horse or its driver. -3 One of the ten horses of the moon. -4 Indra. -5 A short span (गोकर्णपरिमाण). -ती 1 A mare. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 A nymph. -Comp. -वसुः one of the principal seven rays of the sun.

अर्वश *a.* Possessed of coursers, quick.

अर्वाच् *a.* [ अवरे काले देशे वा अंचति पृष्ठे° अर्वादेशः ] 1 Coming hitherward (opp. पराच्). -2 Turned towards

coming to meet any one. -3 Being on this side (as the bank of a river); (opp. पर). -4 Being below or behind (in time or place). -5 Following, subsequent. -क् *ind.* 1 Hitherward, on this side. -2 From a certain point. -3 Before (in time or place); यत्सृष्टेरर्वाक् सालि-लमयं ब्रह्मांडमभूत् K. 125; अर्वाक् संवत्स-रात्स्वामी हरेत् परतो नृपः Y.2. 173, 113; 1. 254; Ms. 8. 30; 5. 59. -4 On the lower side, behind, downwards (opp. ऊर्ध्व). -5 Afterwards, subsequently. -6 (With loc.) Within, near; एते चार्वागुपवनभुवि छिन्नदर्भाकुरायां S.1.15. -Comp. -कालः posterior time. -कालिक *a.* belonging to proximate time, modern; °ता modernness, posterity of time; Ms. 12. 96. -कूलं the near bank of a river. -बिल *a.* Ved. hav- ing the hole or mouth hitherward. -वसु *a.* offering riches. (-सुः) 1. rain. -2. a cloud. -सामन् *n.* Ved. epithet of three days during which the Soma sacrifice is performed. -क्षेतस् *m.* N. of a creation of beings in which the current of nutriment tends down- wards, or where the men are addict- ed to sensual enjoyments.

अर्वाके *ind.* In the proximity of, near.

अर्वाचीन *a.* [ अर्वाच्-ख ] 1 Turned towards; favouring. -2 Being on this side, below. -3 Born afterwards, posterior. -4 Modern, recent. -5 Reverse, contrary; °ता state of be- ing posterior or recent; state of being contrary. -नं *ind.* (With abl.) 1 On this side of. -2 Thenceforward. -3 Less than. -4 Later than; यद्दूर्ध्वं पृथिव्या अर्वाचीनमंतरीक्षात् Sat. Br.

अर्वावत् *a.* [ अवरेकालोऽस्त्यस्य मतुप् पृष्ठे° ] Later, modern. -*f.* Proximity.

अर्वावसु N. of the Hotri of the Gods (देवानां होता).

अर्वुक [ अर्व-हिंसने बाहु° उक्त्वा ] N. of a tribe or people in the south men- tioned in the Mahābhārata and con- quered by Sahadeva; N. of kings living in the southern forest.

अर्श *a.* Bringing misfortune, sin- ful; indecent. -र्शः 1 Damage, hurt. -2 =अर्शस् q. v.

अर्शस् *n.* [ ऋ-असुन् व्याधौ शुद् च Un.4. 195 ] Piles. -Comp. -घ्न *a.* de- stroying piles. (-घ्नः) 1. N. of the plant शुरण, so called because it is said



to cure piles. -2. one part of butter-milk with three parts of water. (-नी) 1. N. of the plant *Curculigo Archioides* Lin. -2. the marking nut plant (भङ्गातक). -युज् *a.* afflicted with piles. -हित *a.* curing piles. -तः) the marking nut plant.

अर्शस *a.* [अर्शस्-अस्त्यर्थे-अच्] Afflicted with piles; Ms. 3. 7.

अर्शन् *a.* [अर्शमस्त्यस्य इनि] Afflicted with piles.

अर्शसान *a.* [ऋश्-असानच् सुट्च] Striving to hurt, malicious. -नः 1 Fire. -2 N. of a demon.

अर्षण *a.* [ऋष् गतौ ल्युट्] Flowing, moveable. -णं Going, moving. -णी 1 Means of moving, conveyance. -2 A piercing or pricking pain.

अर्ह 1 P. [अर्हति, अर्हितुं, आनर्ह, आर्हत] (epic A. as रावणो नार्हते पूजां Rām.) 1 To deserve, merit, be worthy of (with acc. or inf.); किमिव नायुष्मान-मरेश्वरानार्हति S. 7; so दंडं, प्रायश्चित्तं, वधं &c. -2 To have a right to, be entitled to, be allowed to do any thing (with acc.); ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रि-क्थमर्हति S. 6; न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; also with inf.; न स तल्लब्धुमर्हति Ms. 8. 147; 11. 7, 18. -3 To be obliged or required to do a thing, oft. implying duty or obligation; नान्यत्स्त्री दातुमर्हति Y. 2. 49; इमां प्रसाद-यितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88. -4 To be fit or deserve to be done; अर्थना मयि भव-द्भिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5. 112; Dk. 137. -5 To be equal to; be worth, न ते गा-त्राण्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18 are not equal to; सर्वे ते जपयज्ञस्य कलां नार्ह-ति षोडशीं Ms. 2. 86; 3. 131. -6 To be able, translateable by 'can'; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4; वि-नाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति Bg. 2. 17; अनुद्योगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्नु-मर्हति H. Pr. 30 cannot get. -7 To worship, honour; see *caus.* below. -8 (Used with inf. in the second pers. and sometimes in the third)

अर्ह represents a mild form of com- mand, advice or courteous request, and may be translated by 'pray', 'deign', 'be pleased to', 'will be pleas- ed to'; द्वित्राण्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन् R. 5. 25 pray wait &c; नार्हसि मे प्रणयं विहंतुं 2. 58; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हति 1. 10 will be pleased or be good enough to listen to it; Ku. 6. 32; Ms. 1. 2; Bg. 10. 16, 2. 17; R. 1. 72; 1. 88;

3. 46. -*Caus.* or 10 P. To honour, worship; राजार्जिहत्तं मधुपर्कपाणिः Bk. 1. 17; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ह *a.* 1 Respectable, worthy of respect, deserving; अर्हवभोजयन् वि-प्रो दंडमर्हति माषकं Ms. 8. 392. -2 Worthy of, having a claim to, en- titled to, with acc., inf., or in comp.; नैवार्हः पैतृकं रिक्थं पतितोत्पादितो हि सः Ms. 9. 144; संस्कारमर्हस्त्वं न च लप्स्यसे Rām.; तस्मान्नार्हा वयं हंतुं धार्तराष्ट्रान् स्व-बांधवान् Bg. 1. 37; प्रदक्षिणक्रियार्हायां R. 1. 76; so मान°, वध°, दंड° &c. -3 Being required, obliged, or allowed (with inf.). -4 Becoming, proper, fit; केवलं यानमर्हं स्यात् Pt. 3; with gen. also; स भृत्योर्हो महीभुजां Pt. 1. 87-92; or in comp.; तदर्थेण प्रायश्चित्तेन 1. 275; so नृप°, यज्ञ° Ak. -5 Worth (in money), costing; see below. -र्हः [अर्ह-घञ्] 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Price (as in महर्ह); महा-र्हशय्यापरिवर्तनच्युतैः Ku. 5. 12 (महान-र्हो यस्याः Malli.). -4 Fitness, propri- ety. -5 Motion, course (गति). -र्हा Worship, adoration; Ki. 2. 58; R. 1. 76.

अर्हण-णा [अर्ह-भावे-ल्युट्] Worship, adoration, honour, treating with re- spect or veneration; अर्हणामर्हते चक्र-मुनयो नयचक्षुषे R. 1. 55; Si. 15. 22; 14. 58, R. 11. 23, Ms. 3. 54.

अर्हणा *ind.* Ved. According to what is due; according to one's means.

अर्हणीय *pot. p.* Fit to be worship- ped, adored.

अर्हत् *a.* [अर्ह-शत्] 1 Worthy, de- serving, deserving respect, respect- able, adorable; S. 5. 15; R. 5. 25; 1. 55; Ku. 6. 56; Ms. 3. 128. -2 Praised, celebrated (स्तुत, ख्यात). -3 Worthy of, deserving, entitled to (mostly Ved.). -*m.* 1 A Buddha; the highest rank in Buddhist hi- erarchy. -2 A superior divinity with the Jains; सर्वज्ञो जितरागादिदोषलोक्य-पूजितः। यथास्थितार्थवादी च देवोर्हन् परमेश्वरः।; see the word जैन also.

अर्हत् *a.* [अर्ह-वा० झ] Worthy, de- serving. -तः 1 A Buddha. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 N. of Siva.

अर्हती The quality of being fit to be worshipped, veneration, adoration; श्रौत्रार्हतीचणैर्मुण्यैः Sk.

अर्ह्य *pot. p.* [अर्ह-प्यत्] 1 Worthy, respectable. -2 Fit to be praised, -3 Right, fit, proper. -4 Fit to be obtained.

अर्हरिष्वणि *a.* Ved. Making ene- mies cry aloud; exultant.

अल् 1 U. (अलति-ते, अलितुं, अलित) 1 To adorn. -2 To be competent or able. -3 To prevent, ward off; see अलम्.

अलं [अल्-अच्] 1 The sting in the tail of a scorpion. -2 Yellow orpi- ment; cf. आल.

अलकः [अल्-कुन्, अलति भूषयति मुखं] 1 A curl, lock of hair, hair in general; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 55; अस्पृष्टालकवेष्टनौ R. 1. 42; 4. 54; अल-कभंगतां गतः K. 4; अलके बालकुंदानुवि-द्धं Me. 65 (the word is *n.* also, as appears from a quotation of Malli.: स्वभाववक्राण्यलकानि तासां). -2 Curls on the fore-head. -3 Saffron besmeared on the body. -4 A mad dog (for अलक). -का 1 A girl from eight to ten years of age. -2 N. of the cap- ital of Kubera (situated on a peak of the Himālaya above the peak of Meru, inhabited also by Siva), and of the lord of the Yakshas; अलका-मतिवाह्यैव Ku. 6. 37; विभाति यस्यां ल-लितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10; गंतव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वराणां Me. 7. -*Comp.* -अधिपः, -पतिः, -ईश्वरः 'lord of Alaká', N. of Kubera; अत्यजीवदमरालकेश्वरौ R. 19. 15. -अंतः the end of a curl or ringlet; Si. 4. 9; Me. 8. -नंदा 1. N. of the Ganges, or a river falling into it. -2. a girl from eight to ten years of age. -प्रभा N. of the capital of Kubera. -प्रियः N. of a tree (पीत-साल). -संहतिः *f.* rows of curls; Si. 6. 3.

अलकं *ind.* In vain, for nothing.

अलक्तः -क्तकः [न रक्तोऽस्मात्, रस्य लत्वं, स्वार्थे कन् Tv.] The red resin of certain trees, red lac or sap (for- merly used by women to dye cer- tain parts of their body, particu- larly the soles of the feet and lip); (दंतवाससा) चिरोज्झितालक्तकपाटेलन Ku. 5. 34, 68; 7. 58; विबाधरालक्त-कः M. 3. 5; अलक्तकांकां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 7; स्त्रियो हतार्थाः पुरुषं निरर्थं निष्पी-डितालक्तकवत्त्यजंति Mk. 4. 15. -*Comp.* -रसः red lac, juice; अलक्तरसरक्ता-भावलक्तरसवर्जितौ अद्यापि चरणौ तस्याः पद्मकोशसमप्रभौ Rām. -रगः the red colour of *alakta*.

अलक्षण *a.* 1 Having no signs or marks. -2 Having no characteristic



or distinguishing marks, undefined, undistinguished; Ms. 1. 5. -3 Having no good marks, inauspicious, unfortunate, ill-omened; क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलक्षणाहम् R. 14. 5. -ण 1 A bad or inauspicious sign; Ms. 4. 156. -2 That which is no definition, a bad definition.

**अलक्षित** *a.* 1 Unseen, unperceived, unobserved; **अलक्षितोपस्थित** H. 1; **अलक्षिताभ्युत्पन्नो नृपेण** R. 2. 27. -2 Uncharacterized; not marked. -**Comp.** -**अंतक** *a.* suddenly dead. -**उपस्थित** *a.* one who has approached unobserved.

**अलक्ष्य** *a.* 1 Invisible, unknown, unobserved. -2 Unmarked. -3 Having no particular marks. -4 Insignificant in appearance. -5 Having no pretence, free from fraud. -6 Not लक्ष्य or secondary (as meaning). -**Comp.** -**गति** *a.* moving invisibly. -**जन्मता** unknown birth, obscure origin; **वपुर्विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता** Ku. 5. 72. -**लिङ्ग** *a.* disguised, *incognito*. -**वाच्** *a.* addressing words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

**अलक्ष्मी:** *f.* Evil fortune, bad luck, distress, poverty; **कामान् दुग्धे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं** U. 5. 31.

**अलगर्द:** [Ety.?] A water-serpent, the black variety of the Cobra de Capello (also written अलगर्ध). -**र्ह** A large poisonous leech.

**अलगल** *a.* 1 Speaking unconnectedly. -2 Stammering.

**अलघु** (घु-घ्वी *f.*) 1 Not light, heavy, big, weighty (as breasts, hips &c.); **आयासादलघुतरस्तनैः** Si. 8. 1; 7. 5. -2 Not short, long (in prosody). -3 Serious, solemn. -4 Intense, violent, very great. -**Comp.** -**उपल:** a rock. -**ऊष्मन्** *m.* intense heat. -**प्रतिज्ञ** *a.* solemnly pledged or promised.

**अलाघवं** Meanness, niggardliness; R. 9. 16.

**अलंघनं** Not surmounting, not transgressing, not passing over or beyond.

**अलंघनीय** *a.* Insurmountable, impassable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of; **त्रिदशपरिपक्षस्यालंघनीये कृते स्वः** V. 2 proof against injury; V. 4, Ki. 14. 37.

**अलंघनीयता** 1 Impassableness, insurmountableness, inaccessibility; Si. 2. 48. -2 Inviolability; respect-

ability. -3 Authoritative or absolute rule, superiority.

**अलंघ्य** *a.* 1 Not to be transgressed, overcome &c.; Si. 3. 64. -2 Beyond the reach of, impossible to be done; Ki. 13. 7. -3 Difficult to secure or attain, unattainable; Ki. 10. 6, 13; Si. 8. 57; °ता state of being proof against an attack or injury; Ki. 11. 63.

**अलजः** A kind of bird.

**अलजी** Inflammation of the eye; a sort of disease of the joints.

**अलज्ज** *a.* Shameless. -**ज्जा** 1 Boldness. -2 Impudence.

**अलंजरः, -जुरः** [अलं सामर्थ्यं जृणाति, जृ-अच्, षष्ठी-उत् Tv.] An earthen jar.

**अलति:** [अल्-बा० अतिच्] Commencement of the notes of a song.

**अलब्ध** *a.* Unobtained. -**Comp.**

-**अभीप्सित** *a.* disappointed in one's desired object. -**नाथ** *a.* friendless, without a patron.

**अलभ्य** *a.* Unobtainable, unattainable.

**अलम्** *ind.* [अल्-बाहु० अम्] 1 (a) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); **तस्यालमेषा क्षुधितस्य तृप्त्यै** R. 2. 39; Ku. 6. 82; **अन्यथा प्रातराशाय कुर्याम त्वामलं वयम्** Bk. 8. 98; Si. 2. 40, 106, 110; K. 133; Bh. 3. 22; Ms. 11. 77; R. 2. 39, 9. 32; 15. 64; Me. 64, 88. (b) A match for, equal to (with dat.); **दैत्येभ्यो हरिरलं** Sk.; **अलं मल्लो मल्लाय** Mbh. -2 Able, competent (with inf.); **अलं भोक्तुं** Sk.; **वरेण शमितं लोकानलं दग्धं हि तत्तपः** Ku. 2. 56; V. 3. 10; with loc. also; **त्रयाणामपि लोकानामलमस्मि निवारणे** Rām. -3 Away with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; **अलमन्यथा गृहीत्वा** M. 1. 20; **अलमलं बहु विकृत्य** M. 1; **आलप्यालमिदं बभ्रोर्यत्स दारानपाहरत्** Si. 2. 40; **अलं महीपाल तव श्रमेण** R. 2. 34; Ku. 5. 82; **अलमियद्भिः कुसुमैः** S. 4 so many flowers will do; Si. 10. 75; sometimes used, though less correctly, with the inf. in the same sense; **अलमात्मानं खेदयितुं** Ve. 2. 3; **अलं सुसज्जनं प्रबोधयितुं** Mk. 3. -4 (a) Completely, thoroughly; **अहस्येनं शमयितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रैः** Me. 53; **त्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयालम्** S. 7. 34; R. 10. 80; K. 169; Si. 3. 58; 4.

39. (b) Greatly, excessively, to a high degree; **तुदंति अलम्** K. 2; **यो गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति** Ak.; Mv. 6. 40; **इत्यलमन्वशान् मुनिर्मा** Ki. 13. 13 again and again, pressingly. -5 In vain. -6 Surely, verily. -7 In the sense of अस्ति and भूषण also. -**Comp.** -**कर्मणि** *a.* [अलं समर्थः कर्मणे ख] competent to do any act; skilful, clever. -**कुमारि** *a.* [अलं कुमार्यै] sufficient to support a maiden (धनं); P. I. 2. 44. -**कृ, -कार** &c. see separately below. -**गामिन्** *a.* [अलं पर्याप्तं गच्छति, गिनि] going after, following in due or proper manner; P. V. 2. 15. -**जीविक** *a.* [अलं जीविकायै चत.] sufficient for livelihood. -**जुष** *a.* [अलं जुष्यते कर्मणि बाहु० क] sufficient, adequate to eating. -**तम** *a.* able, sufficient, having power. -**धन** *a.* [अलं प्रभूतं धनमस्त्यस्य अच्] possessing sufficient wealth, rich; **निरादिष्टधनश्चेत्तु प्रतिभूः स्यादलं धनः** Ms. 8. 162. -**धूम** *a.* [अलमत्यर्थो धूमः] thick smoke, volume of smoke. -**पशुः** [अलं यज्ञे निरर्थः पशुः] a bad or useless animal (for sacrifice). (-*a.*) able to keep cattle.

-**पुरुषीण** *a.* [अलं समर्थं पुरुषाय; स्वार्थे-ख] 1. fit for a man, becoming a man. 2. sufficient for a man. (-णः) a man who is chief of the opposite warriors in a battle. -**बल** *a.* 1. strong enough, having sufficient power. -2. an epithet of Siva. -**बुद्धिः** 1. sufficient sense. -2. false notion (मिथ्या-बुद्धि). -**भूषण** *a.* [अलं सामर्थ्यं भू-गस्नु] able, competent; **विनाप्यस्मदलं भूषणरिज्यायै तपसः सुतः** Si. 2. 9.

**अलंकृ** 8 U. 1 To prepare, make ready [Ved.]. -2 To ornament, decorate, grace; **तत्र च शयनीयमलं चकार** K. 207; **कतमो वंशोऽलंकृतः** S. 1. -3 To prevent from, impede (with gen.).

**अलंकरणं** 1 Decoration, ornamenting. -2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); **सृजति तावदशेषगुणाकरं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं भुवः** Bh. 2. 92. -3 Preparation.

**अलंकरिणु** *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments. -2 Decorating, skilled in decorating. -3 Ornamented. -**णुः** An epithet of Siva.

**अलंकर्तृ** *a.* A decorator, skilled in decoration.

**अलंकारः** 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. -2 An ornament (fig. also); **अलंकारः स्वर्गस्य**



V. 1; अनुत्सेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः *ibid.*  
 -3 A figure of speech of which there are three kinds:- शब्द°, अर्थ°, and शब्दार्थ°; शब्दार्थयोरस्थिरा ये धर्माः शोभातिशायिनः । रसादीनुपकुर्वतोऽलंकारास्तेऽगदादिवत् ॥ S. D. 631; उपकुर्वति तं संतं येऽगद्वारेण जातु चित् । हारादिवदलंकारास्ते-नुप्रासोपमादयः K. P. 8.-4 The whole science of Rhetoric.-**Comp.**-चंद्रिका a commentary on Kuvalayananda.-शास्त्रं the science and art of rhetoric, poetics.-सुवर्णं gold used for ornaments.-सूरः N. of a kind of meditation in Buddhism.-हीन *a.* unadorned.

**अलंकारकः** Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

**अलंकृतिः** *f.* 1 Decoration.-2 An ornament; कर्णालंकृति *Amaru.* 13.-3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तदशैषौ शब्दार्थौ सयुगावनलंकृती पुनः कापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थानलंकृती । असौ न मन्यते कस्मादनुष्णमनलंकृती ॥ Chandr. 1; सालंकृतिः श्रवणकोमलवर्णराजिः Bv. 3. 6 (where अ° has senses 2. and 3.).

**अलंकृत्या** Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (*fig.* also); प्रशमस्तस्य भवत्यलंकृत्या *Ki.* 2. 32.

**अलंपट** *a.* Not libidinous, chaste.-टः Women's apartments.

**अलंबुषः** 1 Vomiting.-2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended.-3 Prahasta, the minister of Ravana.-4 A demon killed by Ghatotkacha.-वा 1 N. of a nymph or of a class of nymphs.-2 A kind of plant (लज्जालु).-3 A barrier, a line of water drawn to prevent entrance (अन्याप्रवेशार्थं दत्ता जलरेखा).

**अलय** *a.* [नास्ति लयः अवस्थानं यस्य] 1 Houseless, vagrant, moving about; *Si.* 4. 57.-2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable.-यः 1 Non-destruction, permanance.-2 Birth, production.

**अलंबुसा** N. of a country.

**अलर्कः** 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious.-2 A fabulous animal like a hog with eight legs.-3 A kind of worm.-4 N. of a plant (श्वेतार्क).

**अलपस्** *n.* Merit.

**अलले** *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Pisachas (mostly used in dramas).

**अलवालं** A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलवाल.

**अलस्** *a.* Not shining.

**अलस** *a.* [न लसति व्याप्रियते, लस-अच्] 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, idle, indolent.-2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गश्रमादलसशरीरे दारिके *M.* 5; *Amaru.* 4, 90; खेदालसेव *K.* 143, 197, 211, 62, 98; *Si.* 8. 7; *V.* 3. 2; *Dk.* 20, *Si.* 13. 48; 9. 39; *U.* 1. 24; *Ki.* 10. 60, *V.* 5; गमनमलसं *Mál.* 1. 17.-3 Soft, gentle.-4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रोणीभारादलसगमना *Me.* 82; तस्याः परिस्फुरित-गर्भभरालसायाः *U.* 3. 28.-सः 1 A sore or ulcer between the toes.-2 A kind of tree.-3 N. of a sage.-4 N. of a small poisonous animal.-सा N. of a plant (हंसपदी).-**Comp.**-ईक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

**अलसक** *a.* Indolent, idle.-कः Flatulence, intumescence of the abdomen, with constipation and wind; प्रयाति नोर्ध्वं नाधस्तादाहारो न च पच्यते । आमाशयोऽलसीभूतस्तेन सोऽलसकः स्मृतः ॥

**अलस्य** *a.* Idle, lazy.

**अलांडुः** N. of a small noxious insect or other animal.

**अलातः** तं [ला-क्त, न. त.] A firebrand, half-burnt wood; निवारणालातलाघवं *Ku.* 2. 23 coal; °सदृशेक्षणा *Rám.*; °चक्रप्रतिमं *V.* 5. 2.

**अलातृण** *a.* Ved. 1 Disposed to afflict or injure very much.-2 Not granting anything.-णः A cloud.

**अलाबुः-बूः** *f.* [न-लंबते; न-लंब-उ-णित् नलोपश्च वृद्धिः *Tv.*] The bottle-gourd.-बु (*n.*) 1 A vessel made of gourd.-2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नामैतत् अंबुनि मज्जंत्यलाबुनि यावाणः प्लवंत इति *Mv.* 1; *Ms.* 6. 54.-**Comp.**-कटे the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd.-पात्रं a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

**अलाबुमय** *a.* Made of a bottle; *Y.* 3. 60.

**अलाभ** *a.* [न. ब.] Without gain or profit.-भः Non-acquirement; *Ms.* 2. 43; 6. 57, 2. 184.-2 Loss; *Ms.* 9. 331, 11, 81; *Bg.* 2. 38.

**अलाय्य** *a.* Ved. 1 Going forward (to meet).-2 An assailing enemy, an assailant.-3 Epithet of Indra.

**अलारं** A door.

**अलासः** Inflammation and abscess at the root of the tongue.

**अलास्य** *a.* Devoid of dancing, idle, unengaged; *R.* 16. 14.

**अलिः** [अल्-इन् *Un.* 4 138] 1 A black bee.-2 A scorpion.-3 A crow.-4 The (Indian) cuckoo.-5 The sign of the zodiac called वृश्चिक.-6 Spirituous liquor.-**Comp.**-कुलं a flight or number of bees; °संकुल full of a swarm of bees; अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुम-निराकुलनवदलमालतमाले *Gīt.* 1.; °संकुलः the *kubja* plant.-जिह्वा, -द्विका [अलिरिव क्षुद्रा जिह्वा] the uvula, soft palate.-दूर्वा N. of a plant (मालादूर्वा).-पत्रिका, -पर्णी N. of a tree (वृश्चिकपत्राख्यवृक्षः).-प्रिय *a.* pleasing to the bees. (-यः) the red lotus. (-या) the trumpet flower.-माला a flight of bees.-मोदा N. of a plant (गणिकारी).-विरावः, -रुतं song or hum of a bee.-वल्लभः °प्रिय *q. v.*

**अलिन्** *m.* [अल्-इनि] 1 A scorpion.-2 A bee; मलिनिमाऽलिनि माधवयोंषिताम् *Si.* 6. 4.-नी 1 A swarm of bees; अरमतालिनी शिलींघ्रे *Si.* 6. 72; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः *Bh.* 1. 5.

**अलिशः** Ved. A kind of demon.

**अलिकं** [अल्यते भूष्यते अल्-कर्मणि इकन्] The forehead; अलिकेन च हेमक्रांतिना *Bv.* 2. 171; *Vb.* 3. 6.

**अलिकुवः** A kind of carrion bird

**अलिर्गदः** A kind of snake.

**अलिग** *a.* 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks.-2 Having bad marks.-3 (In gram.) Having no gender.-गः An epithet of the Supreme Being.-गं Absence of marks.

**अलिगिन्** *m.* An impostor, a pretended ascetic.

**अलिजरः** A water-jar; see अलंजर.

**अलिन** *a.* [अल्-बाहु° इनन्] Greatly advanced in penance (तपोभिरतिवृद्ध).-नः N. of a tribe.

**अलिदः** [अल्यते भूष्यते, अल्-कर्मणि-किं-दच्] 1 A terrace before a house-door; मुखालिदतोरणं *M.* 5, *Dk.* 74.-2 A place (like a square) at the door.-3 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants; or its ruler also.

**अलिपकः** 1 A cuckoo.-2 A bee.-3 A dog.

**अलिप्सा** Freedom from desire or cupidity.



**अलिमकः** = अनिमक q. v.

**अलिपक** - बक see अनिमक.

**अलीक** *a.* [ अल्-वीकन् Un. 4. 25 निपातः ] 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. -2 Untrue, false, pretended; °मुग्धः K. 84; अलीकक्रोपकांतेन K. 147; °वचन Amaru. 23, 33, 43. -3 Little, not much, few. -क 1 The forehead; दिशामलीकालकभंगतां गतः K. 4. -2 Anything displeasing, falsehood, untruth. -3 Heaven. -Comp. -मत्स्यः a kind of dish resembling the taste of fish ( ' mock-fish ' ).

**अलीकायते** Den. A. To be deceived.

**अलीकिन्** *a.* 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 False, deceiving.

**अलीक्य** *a.* False.

**अलीगर्दः** A snake; see अलिगर्द.

**अलुः** [ अल्-उन् ] A small water-pot.

**अलुक, समासः** [ नास्ति विभक्तेः लुक् लोपो यत्र ] A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; *e. g.* सरसिजं, आत्मनेपदं, जनुषांधः &c.

**अलुप्त** *a.* 1 Not cut off, undiminished. -2 Not destroyed, preserved; R. 2. 55.

**अलुब्ध** *a.* Moderate, content, not covetous; °त्वं contentment,

**अलूक्ष** *a.* Soft ( Ved. for अरूक्ष ).

**अले } ind.** Unmeaning words  
**अलेले }** in the dialect of the Pisáchas chiefly introduced in plays.

**अलेपक** *a.* Stainless. -कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

**अलेश** *a.* Not little, much, large. -शं *ind.* Not at all.

**अलेशैज** *a.* Firm, steady.

**अलोक** *a.* 1 Not having space ( Ved. ). -2 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 ( न लोक्यत इत्यलोकः Malli. ); see लोकालोक also. -3 Having no people. -4 One who does not go to any other world after death ( not having performed meritorious deeds ). -कः, -कं 1 Not the world. -2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वानिमांल्लोकान् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हसि Rám. -3 The immaterial or spiritual world. -4 The nether world ( पाताल ). -5 A *Ritvij* or any such priest. -6 One who is not a seer or observer. -का

A kind of bird. -Comp. -सामान्य *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; °गुणस्तनूजः Mál. 1. 10.

**अलोकनं** Invisibility, disappearance.

**अलोकनीय** *a.* Invisible.

**अलोकित** *a.* Unseen.

**अलोक्य** *a.* Not securing the other world or heaven; unusual, unallowed; Ms. 2. 161; °ता unfitness for heaven.

**अलोपांग** *a.* Not defective in a single limb.

**अलोभः** 1 Freedom from covetousness, moderation. -2 Non-confusion; right process.

**अलोभिन्** *a.* Not wanting or desiring anything.

**अलोल** *a.* 1 Tranquil, unagitated. -2 Firm, steady. -3 Not fickle. -4 Not thirsty, free from desire. -लं N. of a metre of 14 syllables.

**अलोलु** *a.* Indifferent to sensual objects; °त्वं indifference to sensual objects.

**अलोलुप** *a.* 1 Free from desire. -2 Not greedy or covetous, apathetic, indifferent to sensual objects.

**अलोहित** *a.* Bloodless, not red. -तं Nymphæa Rubra, a red lotus.

**अलौकिक** *a.* ( -की *f.* ) 1 Not current in the world, not relating to this world, uncommon, supernatural. -2 Unusual, rare. -3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic; अधिहरि हरि डि इत्यलौकिकं. -4 Theoretical; °त्वं rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वादमरः स्वकोषे न यानि नामानि समुल्लिख | विलोक्य तैरप्यधुना प्रचारमयं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Trik. 1. -Comp. -संनिकर्षः proximity not common to the world ( of three kinds ).

**अलकः** 1 A tree. -2 A member of the body.

**अल्प** *a.* [ अल्-प ] 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant ( opp. महन् or गुरु ); Ms. 11. 36. -2 Small, little, minute, scanty ( opp. बहु ); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26. -3 Mortal, of short existence; अथ यदल्पं तन्मर्त्यं Ch. Up. -4 Young. -5 Seldom, rare. -त्वं Very little. -त्वं, -ल्पेन, -ल्पात् *adv.* 1 A little. -2 For a slight reason; प्रीतिर-

ल्पेन भिद्यते Rám. -3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. -Comp. -अल्प *a.* very little or minute, little by little; Ms. 7. 129; भासं Me. 81. -असु = प्राण q. v. -आकांक्षिन् *a.* desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. -आयुस् *a.* short-lived; Ms. 4. 157. ( -युः *m.* ) 1. a young one, cub. -2. a goat. -आरंभः a small or gradual beginning. -आहार, -आहारिन् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. ( -रः ) taking little food, moderation, abstinence in food. -इच्छु *a.* moderate in wishes, seeking little. -इतर *a.* 1. other than small, large. -2. other than few, many; as शः कल्पनाः many or various ideas. -ईशाख्य *a.* named after an insignificant chief or master, of low origin. -ऊन *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. -उपायः small means. -कार्यं a small matter. -केशी 1. N. of a plant ( भूतकेशी ). -2. the root of a sweet flag. -क्रीत *a.* bought for a small sum, cheap. -गंध *a.* having little scent or odour. ( -धं ) a red lotus. -चेष्टित *a.* inert. -छिद, -छाद *a.* scantily clad, Mk. 1. 37. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. -तनु *a.* 1. of short stature, dwarfish, short. -2. weak, thin. -3. having small bones. ( -नुः ) a kind of tree. -दक्षिण *a.* defective in presents ( as a ceremony ), not liberal in sacrificial gifts; Ms. 11. 39-40. -दृष्टि *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted. -धन *a.* of little wealth, not affluent or rich, poor; Ms. 3. 66; 11. 40. -धी *a.* weak-minded, having little sense, foolish. -पत्रः 1. N. of a plant ( a species of the Tulsi ). -2. a tree having a few leaves. -पद्मं a red lotus. -पशु *a.* Ved. having a small number of cattle. -प्रजस् *a.* having few descendants or subjects. -प्रभाव *a.* of small weight or consequence, insignificant, unimportant; °त्वं insignificance. -प्रमाण, -प्रमाणक *a.* 1. of little weight or measure. -2. of little authority, resting on little evidence. ( -णः, -णकः ) common cucumber. -प्रयोग *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. -प्राण-असु *a.* having little power or strength, having short breath, asthmatic; °पञ्च क्रियासु भवति Susr. ( -णः ) 1. slight breathing or



weak aspiration.-2. (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet (in pronouncing which little effort is required); अयुग्मा वर्ग-यमगा यणश्चाल्पासवः स्मृताः Sk. i. e. the vowels, semivowels, nasals and the letters क् च् द् त् प् ग् ज् ड् ब्. -बल *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. -बाध *a.* causing little annoyance or inconvenience, not very harmful. -बुद्धि-मति *a.* weak-minded, unwise, silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74. -भाषिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn. -मध्यम *a.* slender-waisted. -मात्रं 1. a little, a little merely.-2. a short time, a few moments. -मारिषः [अल्पः मारिषः शाक० कर्म०] a kind of amaranth (शाक) Amaranthus Polygamus. -मूर्ति *a.* small-bodied, diminutive, dwarfish. (-र्तिः *f.*) a small figure or object. -मूल्य *a.* of small value, cheap. -मेधस् *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. -वयस् *a.* young in age, youthful. -वादिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn. -विद्य *a.* ignorant, ill-taught, uneducated. -विषय *a.* 1. of limited range or capacity; क चा-ल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. -2. engaged in trifling matters. -शक्ति *a.* of little strength, weak, feeble. -शमी a small tree like शमी. -सरस् *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot seasons).

अल्पक *a.* (ल्पिका *f.*) 1 Small, little, minute. -2 Contemptible, mean; Si. 16. 28; नाम्निपरिच्छुद्धिमपि अल्पकाः प्रतिपद्यन्ते U. 4. -कं Little. -कः *N.* of a plant (यवास).

अल्पता, -त्वं 1 Smallness, minuteness; Bh. 3. 47. -2 Smallness of intellect, folly; Ki. 6. 37. -3 Inferiority, insignificance.

अल्पपच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. -चः A miser.

अल्पशः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो ददाति आभ्यु-दयिकेषु, अल्पशः श्राद्धेषु P. V. 4. 42 Com.; P. II. 1. 38. -2 Separately. -3 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* [अल्प कृतार्थे णिच् कर्मणि-क्] 1 Diminished. -2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; मृषा न चक्रेऽल्पितकल्पपादपः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः इष्टन्] Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीकृ 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number, comminute.

अल्पीभूत *a.* Become small, diminished, reduced in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः ईयसुन्] Smaller, less, very small.

अल्ला (Ety.?) 1 A mother (Voc. अल्ल) P. VII. 3. 107. -2 The Supreme Goddess.

अव् 1 P. [अवति, आव, आवीत्, अवित्यति, अवितुं, अवित or उत] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरव-तु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिराशः S. 1. 1. -2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; do good to; विक्रमस्तेन मामवति नाजिते त्वयि R. 11. 75; न मामवति सद्दीपा रत्नसूर-पि मेदिनी. 1. 65. -3 To like, wish, desire, love. -4 To favour, promote, animate. (In the Dhâtupâtha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature; e. g. गति, कांति, अवगम, प्रवेश, श्रवण, स्वा-म्यर्थ or सामर्थ्य, याचन, क्रिया, दीति, अवाति, ग्रहण, व्याप्ति, आलिंगन, हिंसा, आदान, दहन, भाव, भाग and वृद्धि). -Caus. To consume, devour. -WITH अनु to encourage, inspire. -उद् 1. to regard, attend to. -2. to wait for. -3. to promote, impel. -उप 1. to cherish, behave friendly towards. -2. to encourage. -सं 1. to satisfy, satiate. -2. to protect, maintain. [cf. L. *aveo*].

अवन *a.* [अव-ल्युट्] Protecting, defending; अनवनी नवनीपवनावलिः Si. 6. 37. -नं Protection &c.

अव *ind.* (the initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाद्य Ku. 1. 1) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. -2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (a) determination; अवधृ, अवसो; (b) diffusion, pervasion; अवकृ, कीर्ण; (c) disrespect; अवज्ञा, अवमन्; (d) littleness; त्रीहीनवहन्ति; (e) support, resting upon; अवलम्ब; (f) purification, अवदात; (g) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहन्ति श-त्रून् (पराभवति); (h) commanding; अवहृप्; (i) depression, bending down; अवतृ, अवगाह; (j) knowledge; अवगम्, अवइ. -3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवकृष्ट; अवकोकिलः=अवकृष्टः कोकिलया Sk.

अवशः A bad family, wrong family; पतितो राजा Chan. 81.

अवकट *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे-कटच् P. V.

2. 30] 1 Downwards; backwards. -2 Opposite, contrary. -टं Contrariety, opposition.

अवकटिका Dissimulation.

अवकर, -कर्त &c. See under अव-कृ-कृत्.

अवकर्ण 10 P. To hear; Si. 15. 67.

अवकर्णनं Hearing; K. 108.

अवकर्षणं Drawing with strength, removing a thing from one place to another.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. -2 Known. -3 Taken, received. -4 Wicked, perverse.

अवका A grassy plant (शैवाल) growing in marshy land. -Comp. -अद् *a.* eating moss. -उल्ब *a.* covered or surrounded with अवका plants.

अवकाश 1. 4. A. To be visible, to be manifest. -Caus. To cause to look at.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; ताते चापद्वितयि वहति रण-धुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; उत्तरावकाशमपाहरन्त्या K. 204, 265; साहा-य्यदानावकाशः Dk. 96; M. 3. 13; M. 2; oft. used with लभ् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविध्य-न्मां तत्र दग्धो मनोभवः Ks. 1. 41. -2 (a) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोद-न्वान् रामायणार्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58; अन्य-मवकाशमवगाहे V. 4; Ms. 3. 207; य-थावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथं-चिदिहावकाशः Pt. 4. 8; अवकाशो विवि-क्तोयं महानद्योः समागमे Râm.; सदोषा-वकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3 your unfinished sentence shows that there is room to find fault. (b) Footing, admission, scope, access, entrance; (छाया) शुद्धे तु दर्पण-तले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; oft. used in these senses with लभ्; लब्धावका-शा मे प्रार्थना, लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः S. 1; शोकावेगदूषिते मे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशं लभते Prab.; also with कृ or दा 'to make room for', 'admit', 'give way to'; असौ हि दत्त्वा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्मादेयो विपुलमतिभिर्नावका-शोऽधमानां Pt. 1. 366; शयने दत्तोऽव-काशः Amaru. 18; अदत्तावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45 not swayed by malice; Ms. 9. 271; Y. 2. 276; ददौ च निजचित्तेपि सोवकाशं मनोभुवः Ks. 20. 71; K. 132, 141, 207; Ratn. 2. 14; अवकाशं



रुध् to obstruct, hinder or impede ; नयनसलिलोत्पीडरुद्धावकाशां (निद्रां) Me. 91. -3 Interval, intermediate space or time. -4 An aperture, opening. -5 A glance cast on anything. -6 N. of certain verses during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed upon certain objects.

अवकाशवत् *a.* Spacious.

अवकाश्य *a.* Admitted in the recitation of the *Avakāsa* verses.

अवकीर्ण, -र्णिन् See under अवकृ.

अवकुंचनं 1 Bending, curving, contraction. -2 A kind of disease.

अवकुटार *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे अतिशये वा कुटारच्] Very deep, downwards, backwards. -रं Deformity. See अवकट.

अवकुट्टित *a.* 1 Vexed, inflamed. -2 Cut off.

अवकुण्ठनं 1 Investing, surrounding. -2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुण्ठित *a.* 1 Invested, surrounded. -2 Attracted.

अवकुत्स् 10 U. To blame, revile, contemn.

अवकुत्सित *p. p.* Blamed, reviled &c. -तं Blame, censure.

अवकृत् 6 P. To cut off or away. -*Caus.* To cause to cut off.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip; वस्त्रावकर्तेन संवीता Nala. 10. 22.

अवकर्तनं Cutting off, excision; वस्त्रार्थस्यावकर्तनं Nala. 10. 16.

अवकर्तिन् *a.* Cutting off or out; चर्म° Ms. 4. 218.

अवकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw off or away, to pull off, drag down or pull down. -2 To extract, take out.

अवकर्षणं 1 Taking or pulling out, extraction. -2 Expulsion.

अवकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away or down, pulled down. -2 Removed. -3 Expelled, turned out or away. -4 Inferior, low, degraded, out-cast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट); ° जातिः Ms. 8. 177; प्रतिकर्तुं प्रकृष्टस्य नावकृष्टेन युज्यते Rām. -ष्टः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संमार्जनशोधनविनियुक्त); पणो देयोऽवकृष्टस्य षडुत्कृष्टस्य वेतनं Ms. 7. 126.

अवकृ 6 P. 1 To bestow, pour upon, to shower upon, cover with, fill; Si. 11. 62; (तं) अवाकिरन् बाललताः प्रसूनैः R. 2. 10, 4. 27;

लाजांजलिभिरवकीर्यमाणः K. 86; Ki. 6. 2; अवकीर्योत्तरीयाणि Mb. spreading on the ground; तीर्थानि अवकीर्णानि तपस्विभिः Mb. filled with; Y. 3. 281; Me. 54. -2 To pour out, throw out Ms. 6. 48. -3 To shake off, throw off, leave. -4 (*Atm.*) (Used reflexively)(*a*) To extend, spread itself; अवकिरते हस्ती स्वयमेव Sk. (*b*) To fall asunder. (*c*) To pass away, fall off. (*d*) To become faithless or untrue.

अवकरः [कृ-अप्] Dust, sweepings; अवकरनिकरं विकिरति Bh. 2.124.

अवकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered, filled, covered over; किमपैति रजोभिरौर्वैरवकीर्णस्य मणेरुहार्घता Si. 16. 27. -2 Coarsely pounded. -3 Destroyed. -4 Violated (as the vow of a ब्रह्मचारी), degraded.

अवकीर्णिन् *a.* [अवकीर्णमनेन इष्टा° इनि] Violating the vow or engagements of continence. -*m.* (-र्णि) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णी भवेद्वत्वा ब्रह्मचारी तु योषितम् । गर्दभं पशुमालभ्य नैर्ऋतं स विशुध्यति॥ Y.3. 280; Ms.3. 155, 11. 118-9; °व्रतं penance for an act of incontinence.

अवकृप् 1 A. 1 To correspond with, to answer. -2 To be right or fit, to be possible; इतश्च न प्रधानस्य प्रवृत्तिरवकल्पते S. B. -3 To help to, to serve, to accomplish, result in (with dat.); शरीरिणां संसृतयेऽवकल्पते Bhāg. -*Caus.* 1 To put in order, to prepare; to make ready; संभारानवकल्पय Mb. -2 To use or employ becomingly. -3 To consider as possible; नावकल्प्यमिदं ग्लायद्यत्कृच्छ्रेषु भवानपि Bk. 19.17; यत्तत्र भवान्वृषलं याजयेन्नावकल्पयामि P.III.3. 147 Sk.

अवकल्पित *p. p.* Corresponding with; right, fit.

अवकृप्तिः *f.* 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केव भोक्ष्येस अनवकृप्तावेव Sk. (अनवकृप्तिरसंभावना). -2 Suitableness.

अवकेश *a.* Having the hair hanging down.

अवकेशिन् *a.* 1 Unfruitful, barren (as a tree). -2 [अवसन्नाः केशा विन्यते अस्य इनि] Having small or very few hair. -*m.* A fruitless tree.

अवकोकिल *a.* [अवकृष्टः कोकिलया] Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्तव्य *a.* 1 Not fit to be uttered, improper. -2 Censurable (as a saying). -3 False. -4 Indescribable, inexpressible.

अवक्त्र *a.* Having no opening (as a vessel, wound &c.).

अवक्र *a.* Not crooked, straight; (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रक्षिन् [अव-कृष्णिनिपृ०] Dashing down, overcoming; अवक्रक्षिणं वृषभं यथा जुरम् Rv. 8. 1. 2.

अवक्रन्द 1 U. To cry out, roar.

अवक्रन्द *a.* Crying slowly, roaring, neighing. -दः A cry.

अवक्रन्दनं Crying out, weeping aloud.

अवक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step down or away, run away, escape, withdraw. -2 To tread down, overcome; वज्रैवेनमवक्रामति Sat. Br. -3 To descend, come down. -*Caus.* To cause to go down.

अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Descending, descent. -2 Approach.

अवक्रामिन् *a.* Ved. Running away, escaping.

अवक्रिया Neglect, omission, non-performance of prescribed acts.

अवक्री 9 U. 1 To purchase. -2 To let out, hire. -3 To bribe, buy off.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. -2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. -3 Letting out to hire, leasing; Y. 2. 238. -4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राजग्राह्यं द्रव्यं Sk.).

अवक्रुश 1 P. To call down to; to revile.

अवक्रुष्ट *p. p.* Sounded ill or badly, reviled, censured.

अवक्रोशः 1 Discordant noise. -2 A curse. -3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्रिन्न *a.* Wet, thoroughly wet.

अवक्रेदः Trickling, descent of moisture. -2 Ichor.

अवक्रेदनं Trickling, falling (as dew or moisture).

अवक्रणः A discordant note.

अवक्राथः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्षामः Ved. Propitiatory offering; satisfaction of claims, compensation.

अवक्षि 1. 5. 9. P. To remove, carry off, destroy. -*Pass.* To waste away, decay.



**अवक्षयः** 1 Destruction, decay waste, loss; लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्षयात् H. 2. 8. -2 A kind of malady.

**अवक्षयणं** Means of extinguishing (fire &c.); as in अंगारः.

**अवक्षीण** *p. p.* Wasted, emaciated. -णं Loss, destruction.

**अवक्षिप्** 6 U 1 To fling away, to throw or cast off; सूक्ष्मवस्त्रमवक्षिप्य मुनिवस्त्राप्यवस्त ह Rām.; to hurl. -2 To cause to fly down or away. -3 To reprimand, revile any one, censure, slander; मदलेखामवक्षिप्य K. 317; अवाक्षिपद्वासुदवं Mb. -4 To grant, yield. -*Caus.* To cause to fall down.

**अवक्षिप्त** *p. p.* 1 Thrown down; badly thrown. -2 Said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated. -3 Reviled, censured, blamed.

**अवक्षेपः** 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Objection.

**अवक्षेपणं** 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karman*, q. v. -2 Contempt, despising; अवक्षेपणे कन् P. V. 3. 95. -3 Censure, blame; P. I. 3. 32; VI. 2. 195. -4 Overcoming, subduing. -णी Rein, bridle.

**अवक्षु** 2 P. To sneeze upon.

**अवक्षुत** *p. p.* Sneezed upon; द्विषद्वजं नर्यज्ञं पतितान्नमवक्षुतं Ms. 4. 213.

**अवखंडू** 10 P. 1 To cut down, break into pieces. -2 To waste away, wear away; अर्धयाममात्रावखंडितायां विभावयी K. 49 when the night had advanced only half a watch. -3 To destroy, annihilate.

**अवखंडनं** Dividing, destroying.

**अवखातं** [ निम्नः खातः ] A deep ditch.

**अवखादः** [ अवज्ञातः निहितः खादः खाद्यं ] Bad or contemptible meal; an unworthy oblation.

**अवगण्** 10 P. To disregard, not to heed, disrespect, despise, slight; पर्वतीय इति मावजीगणः Ki. 13. 67; अवगणितखलीनाकर्षणः Pt. 5.

**अवगणनं** 1 Disobedience, disrespect, contempt, disregard. -2 Censure, blame. -3 Insult, mortification. -4 Defeat.

**अवगण** *a.* Separated from one's companions, isolated, solitary, alone.

**अवगंडः** A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

**अवगथ** *a.* [ निगतः Up. 2. 9 ] Bathed early in the morning (प्रतस्नत).

**अवगदितः** 1 Having exception. -2 Censured, blamed.

**अवगम्** 1 P. To go down, descend; अंजः समुद्रमवजग्मुरापः Rv. 1. 32. 2. -2 To come to, visit, go near. -3 To reach, obtain. -4 (a) To know, learn, understand, think, believe; कृतापरधमिवावगच्छति आत्मा K. 203; मामेवमवगच्छति V. 2. कथं शांतमित्यभिहिते श्रुत इत्यवगच्छति मूर्खः Mk. 1; न खल्ववगच्छामि, परतादवगम्यत एव S. 1; तत्तदेवावगच्छत्वं मम तेजोऽसंभवं Bg. 10. 41 R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. (b) To consider, regard, look upon. -5 To assure oneself, be convinced. -*Caus.* 1 To bring near. -2 To inform oneself of, find out, know तावदेतेभ्यः प्रियाप्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. -3 To inform, cause to know, teach; पुरुषविशेषमवगमयति Mu. 5. सर्वमिदं पित्रारवगमयति Dk. -4 To indicate, show; संनाहोयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. 96; Bk. 10. 53, 62.

**अवगत** *p. p.* 1 Gone away or down. -2 Known, learnt, understood; sometimes used actively; तद्देवध्यानादवगतोऽस्मि S. 7 I learnt; ऊढपूर्वां तद्द्विहितरमवगतोऽहं *ibid.* came to know. -3 Assented, promised.

**अवगतिः** *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, comprehension. -2 True or determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मावगतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः; ब्रह्मावगतिस्त्वप्रतिज्ञा S. B.

**अवगमः-गमनं** 1 Going near, descending -2 Understanding, comprehension, perception, knowledge, being acquainted with. -3 True or determinate knowledge; प्रत्यक्षावगमं धर्म्यं सुखं कर्तुमव्ययम् Bg. 9. 2.

**अवगाढः** A small wooden basin for baling water out of a boat.

**अवगाह** 1 A. 1 (a) To bathe oneself in, plunge into, dive into; with acc. or loc.; तमोऽहं तमसां वगाह्य R. 14. 76; अन्यमदकाशमवगाहित्ये V. 4; स्वप्नेऽवगाहतेत्यर्थं जलं Y. 1. 272; Bk. 6. 29, 16. 38. (b) To go deep into, be absorbed into (fig.); अमात्यराक्षसेनाप्यनवगाहितमार्यचाणक्यस्य चरितमवगाहितुमिच्छति Mu. 6. -2 To enter, penetrate, fully pervade; विमानदृग्गाण्यवगाहमानः (घोषः) Ku. 7. 40; पूर्वापरौ तौ यनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1; पूर्वापरसमुद्राव-

गाढः S. 7; Mk. 2; see अवगाढ also. -*Caus.* To bathe, cause to bathe.

**अवगाढ** *p. p.* 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; जलावगाढस्य वनद्विपस्य Mk. 2; अमृतहृदमिवावगाढोऽस्मि S. 7; अवगाढः शोकसागरं Rām.; समुद्रमवगाढानि पत्तनानि Rām. -2 Depressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.); अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तादवगाढा जघनगौरवात्पश्चात् S. 3. 8; मय्युग्मजदवगाढतरः Si. 15. 2. -3 That in which one bathes; अवगाढा च पीता च (गंगा) पुनात्यासप्तमं कुलं Mb. -4 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

**अवगाहः,-हनं** 1 Bathing; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः S. 1. 3; अवगाहप्रथितमिव वनमहिषयूथं K. 29; सदावगाहक्षमवारिसंचयः Rs. 1. 1. -2 Plunging, immersing (in general); entering into; हुतभुगवगाहनसाहसिकां Dk. 16; परदेशावगाहनात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षणमात्रज्ञांता R. 5. 47; दग्धानामवगाहनाय विधिना रम्यं सरो निर्मितं S. Til. 1. -3 (fig.) Mastering, learning, studying completely; सकलशास्त्रावगाहगंभीरबुद्धिः K. 56. -4 A place of bathing. -5 A bucket.

**अवगाह्य** *pot. p.* 1 Fit for bathing. -2 Fit to be plunged into.

**अवगुणः** A fault, defect, demerit; अन्यदोषं परावगुणं Malli. on Ki. 13. 48.

**अवगुण्ड** 10 P. 1 To cover with, shroud; पुरुषचर्मावगुण्डितं Pt. 1; Ms. 4. 49. -2 To draw over, conceal, veil.

**अवगुण्डनं** 1 The act of covering the head of women; hiding, veiling. -2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also); अवगुण्डनसंवीता कुलजाभिसरेद्यदि S. D.; चांडालमिमिरावगुण्डनपदक्षेपं विधत्ते विधुः *ibid.*; कृतशीर्षावगुण्डनः Mu. 6; उत्सृष्टसत्पुरुषोचितलज्जावगुण्डनानां Ve. 3; Mk. 4. 24; Si. 5. 17. -3 A covering, mantle (in general). -4 A sweeping broom. -**Comp.** -मुद्रा [ अवगुण्डनय मुद्रा ] a sort of religious ceremony; सत्यहरतकृता मुष्टिर्दीर्घाधोमुखतर्जनी । अवगुण्डनमुद्रेयमभितो धमिता मता ॥

**अवगुण्डनवत्** *a.* Covered with a veil, veiled; °वती नारी S. 5.

**अवगुण्डिका** 1 Veiling, hiding, covering. -2 A veil. -3 A curtain.

**अवगुण्डित** *p. p.* 1 Veiled, covered, concealed; रजनीतिमिरावगुण्डिते Ku. 4. 11 enveloped in nocturnal darkness. -2 Powdered, pounded.



**अवगुंडित** *a.* Pounded, ground.

**अवगुणित** *a.* Woven.

**अवगुर्** 6 U. To assail with threats, to attack, to raise a weapon for the purpose of striking a blow (with loc. or dat.); न कदाचिद् द्विजे तस्माद्विद्वानवगुरेऽपि Ms. 4. 169; ब्राह्मणायावगुर्यैव 165; 11. 207.

**अवगुरणं-गोरणं** Menacing, assaulting with intent to kill, assailing with weapons.

**अवगुह्** 1 U. 1 To cover, to hide, conceal; (रविः) पांशुपुंजावगूढः Mb. -2 To put into or inside; उष्णीषं संवेष्ट्य निवीतेऽवगूहते Kāty. -3 To embrace; या ममोद्विजते नित्यं सा मामद्यावगूहते Pt. 4.

**अवगूहनं** 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 Embracing.

**अवगै** 1 P. 1 To sing in a discordant tone. -2 To sing deprecatingly, satirize in a song, revile, reproach (mostly used in p. p.).

**अवगीत** *p. p.* 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly -2 Reproached, abused, censured; अवगीतः परिचयः U. 2. 2; अवगीतां गमिते दशमिमां Ki. 2. 7; सोढावगीतप्रथमायुधस्य 17. 28; Si. 11. 10. -3 Wicked, vile. -4 Satirized in a song. -5 Seen frequently, well-known (मुहूर्त). -तं 1 A satire in song, derision. -2 Reproach, blame. -3 Bad or discordant singing.

**अवग्रह्** 9 U. 1 To let loose, let go (as reins). -2 To divide, separate (as words or parts of words); पितृपाणमित्यत्र हि पितृ पाणमित्युक्तारोऽवग्रह्यते P. VIII. 2. 46 Com. -3 To break off, discontinue; to distinguish, discriminate, discern. -4 To punish, chastise; मंशोऽपि नाम न महानवग्रह्य साध्यः Si. 5. 49. -5 To seize, choke; गृह्णित्वावग्रह्यमाण-कंटा K. 307, 328. -6 To capture, take in possession, overpower; स्वामिनवग्रह्यमवग्रह्यन्ति Dk. 157; Dk. 32; Ve. 46. -7 To oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct. -8 To lay hold of (with the feet). -Caus. To knead, make dough.

**अवग्रहीत** *p. p.* Obstructed, impeded, restrained.

**अवग्रह्य** *a.* Separable. -ह्यं A pada having the name प्रगृह्य.

**अवग्रहः** 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms. -2 The mark or interval of such a separation;

समाप्तेऽग्रहोऽहस्वतमकालः. -3 The syllable or letter after which such separation occurs; ऋदवग्रहत् P. VIII. 4. 26. -4 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च instead of चेमां च) Bh. 2. 2. -5 The mark (ऽ) used to mark the elision of अ after ए and ओ. -6 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain; वृष्टिर्भवति सस्यानामवग्रहविशेषिणां R. 1. 62; रावगावग्रहकृतमिति वागमृतेन सः 10. 48; नभोनभस्ययोर्वृष्टिमवग्रह इवांतरे 12. 29; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहभक्तां Ku. 5. 61. -7 An obstacle, impediment, hindrance, restraint; संसारं Māl. 1 the bonds or fetters of worldly existence; प्रसह्य रक्षोभिरवग्रहं च Rām.; see अनवग्रह and निरवग्रह. -8 A herd of elephants. -9 The forehead of an elephant. -10 Nature, original temperament. -11 A sort of knowledge, a false idea. -12 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); अनुग्रहावग्रह्याविधाता Si. 1. 71. -13 An imprecation, a term of abuse. -14 An iron hook with which elephants are driven.

**अवग्रहणं** 1 An obstacle, impediment. -2 Disrespect, disregard. -3 Knowledge.

**अवग्रहः** 1 Breaking, separation -2 Impediment; अवग्रहस्ते भूयात् Sk. -3 A curse; see अवग्रह.

**अवघट्** 1 A. 1 To push or brush away or off. -2 To split, break or cut asunder; पंचबाणान् अवघट्यन्ती Dk. 124. -3 To touch, feel, rub; जलैर्कोत्रगान्मधुनाऽवघट्यन्त Susr. -4 To stir up, agitate.

**अवघटः** 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. -2 A grind-stone, stone-mill for grinding corn. -3 Stirring up, shaking.

**अवघटनं** Rubbing away or off.

**अवघुष्** 1 P. 1 To proclaim aloud. -2 To send for, summon, convoke; as a conclave (समाज). -3 To fill with cries, make resonant; नदीषु क्रौंचावघुष्टासु Mb.

**अवघोषः, -घणं** Proclaiming, denouncing. -णा A proclamation.

**अवघूर्ण** 1 U. To whirl round, brandish, move to and fro; as in अवघूर्णमानताम्रदृष्टिः; वने यथा शाल इवावघूर्णितः Mb. rocked to and fro.

**अवघूर्णः** Whirling round, a whirlpool.

**अवघूर्णनं** Rolling or whirling round.

**अवघृष्** 1 U. To rub off, rub to pieces, grind to powder; मृदुना सलिलेन खल्यनानान्यवघृष्यन्ति गिरैरपि स्थलानि Pt. 1 v. 1 -Caus. To rub off, scratch.

**अवघर्षणं** 1 Rubbing into. -2 Grinding. -3 Cleaning, rubbing off; सलिलैः शुद्धिरेतेषां गोवालैश्चावघर्षणात् Y. 3. 60.

**अवघोटित** *a.* Covered on all sides, concealed.

**अवघ्रा** 1 P. 1 To smell at; touch with the mouth; Ms. 3. 218. -2 To kiss (as the head); मूर्धनि त्रिरवघ्राय Asval.; अवघ्रातश्च मूर्धनि Rām. -Caus. (-घ्रापयति) To cause to smell at.

**अवघ्राणं** The act of smelling at.

**अवच** *a.* Lower.

**अवचक्ष्** 2 A. 1 To look down upon (Ved.). -2 To perceive, observe.

**अवचक्षण** *a.* One telling a censured tale. -णं Looking down upon.

**अवचन** *a.* [न. व.] Not speaking, silent, speechless; शकुंतला साध्वसाद्वचना तिष्ठति S. 1. -नं [अभावे न. त.] 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity; अवचनेऽग्निष्टोमः Kāty. -2 Censure, blame, reproof; \*कर *a.* not doing what one is bid, disobedient.

**अवचनीय** *a.* 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent (language); वादेऽवचनीयेषु तदेव द्विगुणं भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. -2 Not censurable, not blamable, free from censure; लोकोऽवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; \*ता; impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्ये कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

**अवचस्कर** *a.* Not speaking, silent, taciturn.

**अवचंद्रमसं** The looking down of the moon (Ved.).

**अवचर्** 1 U. 1 To move or come down. -2 To go down towards. -Caus 1 To cause to move or descend upon. -2 To employ, use, apply; लेपान्, शब्दं, कषायं &c.

**अवचार** *a.* Going or moving down in or upon. -रः A place of descent, road; field of action.

**अवचारण** *a.* Moving, going. -णं 1 Employing, application, mode of proceeding. -2 A kind of saline preparation (क्षारपाकविधि).



**अवचार्य** *a.* To be cast down, to be given, to be put on or applied.

**अवचि** 3P. 1 To worship, honour, respect. -2 (5 U.) To gather, pick up, pluck ( with two acc. ); गताद्याव-चिन्वाना कुसुमान्याश्मद्गुमान Bk. 6. 10. वृक्षमदचिनोति फलानि Sk. -3 To take off. -4 To let down behind, to open ( one's cloak ).

**अवचयः** Gathering ( such as flowers, fruits &c. ); ततः प्रविशतः कुसुमावचयमभिनयन्त्यौ सख्यौ S. 4.

**अवचायः** [ अव-चि-घञ् ] Gathering flowers ( with the hands ); अविरत-कुसुमावचायखेदात् Si. 7. 71.

**अवचार्यन्** *a.* Gathering, picking off.

**अवचित** *p. p.* 1 Gathered. -2 Filled, inhabited.

**अवचूर्णः-लः** [अवनता चूडा अग्रं यस्य वा डो लः] The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a *chowri*) hanging from the top of a banner; पिच्छावचूर्णमनुमाधवधाम जग्मुः Si. 5. 13; दिवसकरवारणस्यावचूर्णचामरकलापः K. 26, 114, 116; Si. 20. 46, 12. 18.

**अवचूर्ण** 10 P. 1 To sprinkle with meal, dust. -2 To cover, put on or over, overlay; चूर्णेः शैर्त्रणमुखमवचूर्ण्य Susr.; भेर्यो दिव्यपुष्पावचूर्णिताः Mb.

**अवचूर्णनं** 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. -2 Sprinkling with powder; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds. -3 A kind of disease or wound.

**अवचूर्णित** *a.* Pounded coarsely; त्रिजातावचूर्णितेन mixed with Dk. 133. -2 Ground, crushed, reduced to powder.

**अवचूल** = अवचूड q. v.

**अवचूलकः**, -कं A *chowri* or brush ( formed of a cow's tail or peacock's feathers ) for fanning off flies.

**अवच्छद्** 10 P. 1 To cover over, overspread. -2 To conceal, obscure, leave in darkness.

**अवच्छ (च्छा) दः** A cover, covering; कांचनावच्छादान् ( खरान् ) Rām.

**अवच्छिद्** 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, tear in pieces, break asunder. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, characterize. -3 To define, limit, modify (as by time, space &c.,) used in Nyāya; see अवच्छिन्न below. -4 To detach, excerpt. -5 To interrupt.

**अवच्छिन्न** *p. p.* 1 Cut off. -2

Separated, divided, detached, excerpted. -3 (In Logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. -4 Bounded, modified, determined; दिक्कालाद्यनवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. -5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized, as by an attributive word.

**अवच्छेदः** 1 A part, portion, (अव-यव). -2 Boundary, limit. -3 Separation. -4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization (as by attributes). -5 Determination, decision, settlement; शब्दार्थस्यानवच्छेदे विशेषस्मृतिहेतवः Vāk. P. -6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. -7 Bounding, defining. -8 Pervading ( व्याप्तिः ). \* अवच्छेदः generalizing, removing distinctions.

**अवच्छेदक** *a.* 1 Separating. -2 Determining, deciding, प्रातियोगिकावच्छेदकावच्छिन्न. -3 Bounding, limiting. -4 Pervading. -5 Distinguishing, particularizing. -6 Peculiar, characteristic. -कः 1 That which distinguishes. -2 A predicate, characteristic property. -3 Boundary, limit.

**अवच्छेदनं** Cutting off, separating; determining, bounding &c.

**अवच्छुरित** *a.* Mixed. -तं A horse laugh.

**अवजि** 1 P. 1 To spoil ( deprive by conquest ), to win; अवजित्य च तद्धनं Mb.; Ms. 11. 81; पुष्पकं नाम विमानं दीर्याद्वजितं Rām. -2 To recover; हतां कृष्णामवाजयत् Mb. -3 To ward off, prevent. -4 To conquer; अवजितमधुना तवाहमहणोः Si. 7. 60.

**अवजयः** Defeat, victory over; येनैन्द्रलोकावजयाय दृष्टः R. 6. 62.

**अवजित** *p. p.* Conquered; contemned, disregarded.

**अवजितिः** *f.* Conquest, defeat; Ki. 6. 43.

**अवजुष्ट** *a.* Visited, frequented.

**अवज्ञा** 9 P. To have a low opinion of, to despise, to treat with contempt, disregard; अवज्ञानासि मां यरमान् R. 1. 77; अवज्ञानंति मां मूढा मातुर्षी तनुमाश्रितं Pg. 9. 11; Bk. 3. 8.

**अवज्ञा** [ अव-ज्ञा-अङ् ] Disrespect, contempt; slighting, low opinion; नात्मन्यवज्ञा कर्तव्या H. 1; disregard ( with the obj. in loc. or gen. );

आत्मन्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41; य नाम केचिदिह नः प्रथयन्त्यवज्ञां Māl. 1. 6; Sānti. 3. 23; अवज्ञावज्ञेयं परितपति नोच्चैरपि बुधं Udb. -Comp. -उपहत *a.* treated with contempt, humiliated. -दुःखं the agonies of humiliation; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोऽपि जीवति Si. 2. 45.

**अवज्ञात** *p. p.* Disrespected, contemned, disregarded.

**अवज्ञानं** Disrespect, disregard, contempt; ईप्सितं तदवज्ञानात् विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79.

**अवज्ञेय** *pot. p.* To be treated with disrespect; contemptible; विप्रा हि क्षत्रियात्मानो नावज्ञेयाः कदाचन Y. 1. 153.

**अवट** *a.* [ अव-अटन् ] Produced in a hole. -टः 1 A hole, cavity. -2 A pit; अवटे चापि मे राम प्रक्षिपेमं कलेवरं; अवटे ये निधीयन्ते Rām. -3 A well. -4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus; अवटश्चैवमेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरीरके Y. 3. 98. -5 A juggler. -Comp. -कच्छपः a tortoise in a hole; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world. -निरोधनः N. of a particular hell.

**अवटिः**, -टी *f.* [ अव-अटि ] 1 A hole. -2 A well. -3 A sinus.

**अवटीट** *a.* [ नासिकायाः नतं अवटीटं, अव-टीटन् नासिकायाः संज्ञायां; नासिकाप्यवटीटा, पुरुषोप्यवटीटः P. V. 2. 31 Sk. ] Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

**अवटुः** [ अव-टीक् मित° डु ] 1 A hole in the ground. -2 A well. -3 The back or nape of the neck. -4 The depressed part of the body. -5 A kind of tree. -टुः *f.* The raised portion of the neck. -टु *n.* A hole, a rent. -Comp. -जः a hind curl, the hair on the back of the head; Si. 10. 12.

**अवट्य** *a.* Ved. Being in a hole.

**अवडंगः** -कः A market, a mart.

**अवडीनं** [ अव-डी-भावं-क्त ] The flight of a bird, flying down-wards.

**अवड** *a.* Ved. Not without a tail ( said of a cow ).

**अवतः** [ अव-अटच् वेदे ष्ट० टस्य तः ] A well, cistern.

**अवतंसः** -सं [ अव-तंस-घञ् ] 1 A garland. -2 An ear-ing, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear-ornament ( fig. also ); गणा नमेरुप्रसवावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55; स्ववाहनक्षोभचलावतंसाः 7. 38; चंदनपल्लवावतंसां K. 11, 12, 140, 97; R. 13.



49; Dk. 5, 88; Ki. 3. 11; Si. 3. 81; °उत्पलं a lotus used as an ornament; Ku. 4. 8; oft. with अ omitted; वैर्वतंसकुसुमैः प्रियमेताः Si. 10. 67. -3 An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) anything that serves as an ornament; 'decked with'; तामरसावतंसा जलसंनिवेशाः Chât. 2. 3; पुंडरीकावतंसाभिः परिखाभिः Râm.; पुष्पावतंसं सलिलं Susr.; कल्याणावतंसा कल्याणसंपदं Mâl. 6.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as ear-rings, make ear-rings of; अवतंसयति द्यमानाः प्रमदाः शिरीषकुमानि S. 1. 4; अवतंसयैनं M. 3.

अवतंसकः An ear-ornament, an ornament in general; अशोकस्तबकेनेव दिङ्मुखस्यावतंसकं V. 5. 3; प्रासादावतंसका (लंका) Râm.

अवतंसित a. Having a garland, crested; (fig.) decked, adorned.

अवतक्षणं 1 Anything cut in pieces. -2 Chopped straw.

अवतड् 10 P. To strike downwards; विद्युद्वताडयति Nir.; to crush under, trample down upon.

अवताडनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुष्ठस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. -2 Striking.

अवतन् 8U. 1 To stretch or extend downwards; ऋज्विधनैरवतत्य कंधराः Si. 12. 18; विशालमूलावततः (न्यग्रोध) Hariv. -2 To overspread, cover; नभसि मेघावतते Susr.; खमवतत्य सलिलाः Bri. S. 24. 19. -3 To loosen, undo (especially a bow string).

अवतत p.p. 1 Overspread, covered; लताशतैरवतता (नदी) Râm.; तुरंगौघैरवतता (भूः) ibid. -2 Loosened, slackened; °धन्वन् whose bow is unbent.

अवततिः f. Stretching, extending; प्रालेयावततिम्लान Ki. 11. 4 (snow-fall).

अवतानः 1 Stretching. -2 The unbending of a bow. -3 A downward face. -4 The spreading of a plant; लताशतैरवततामवतानशतैस्तथा Râm. -5 A cover (in general); an awning.

अवतप् 1 P. To radiate heat or light downwards. - Caus. 1 To irradiate, heat; अथावताप्य पृथिवीं पूषा दिवससंक्षये जगामास्तं Mb. -2 To illuminate.

अवतप्त p. p. Heated, irradiat-

ed; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं an ichneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man) P. II. 1. 47; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं त एतत् Sk.

अवतापिन a. (A place) where the sun strikes vertically down.

अवतमसं [अवततं व्याप्तं तमः अचसमासः P.V. 4. 79] 1 Slight or dim darkness; क्षीणेऽवतमसं तमः Ak. -2 Darkness (in general); अवतमसभिदायै भास्वताभ्युद्गतेन Si. 11. 57 (where Malli. says यद्यपि क्षीणेऽवतमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधाद्विशेषानादरेण सामान्यमेव ग्राह्यं). -3 Obscurity.

अवतरं ind. Ved. Farther away, more distantly.

अवतस् ind. Below, in the lower world; Ki. 5. 27.

अवतर्पणं A soothing remedy.

अवतृ 1 P. 1 To descend, alight, come down; रथावततार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; वसन् ददर्शावतरंतमवतृत् Si. 1. 1; यमुनातटमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; मेघपदवीमवतीर्णो स्वः S. 7; कदैतदवतरिष्यति चक्रं मरुतक्रात् Pt. 5; (fig. also) इति मतिरेव न बोधपदवीमवतरति K. 289 fails to see; वागेव मेनाभिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया 151 I cannot speak for very shame -2 To flow or run into, discharge contents, join (as a river); सागरं वर्जयित्वा कुत्र वा महानद्यवतरति S. 3; see अवतीर्ण also. -3 To enter, to enter into, to come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32; त्वदीयं देशमवतीर्य M. 5. -4 To begin, commence; अवतरतु भवान् Dk. 152; तत्प्रेयसीमाहूय संगीतकमवतरामि Dhûrt. 1. -5 To present oneself, appear forth, come; प्रसभमवततार चित्तजन्मा Ki. 10. 17. -6 To descend (as a deity) into the world in the form of a mortal; शापावतीर्ण Ks. 2. 21; मुनिकन्या च सा शापात्तस्यां जाताववातरत् 2. 31. Râj. T. 1. 130; 5. 66; विष्णुरेवावतीर्णोऽसौ Mârka. P. -7 To get over, subdue, conquer; अवतीर्णोऽस्मि यद्रोगमतिदुस्तरं Ks. 21. 194; अवतरय बलं तिर Rv. 10. 133. 5. - Caus. 1 To cause to descend, bring or fetch down; मार्गे कथंचिद्वतार्य Mu. 3. 9; रथात्, वृक्षात्, शूलाघात् &c. -2 To take down, put or set down; अवतारय सलिलसमीप K. 38; मात्रां कक्षांतराद्वतार्य Pt. 1; स्वभुजाद्वतारिता R. 1. 34; अवतार्यतां रथः V. 1. -3 To take off, remove, withdraw, put aside; स्वगात्राद्वतार्य भूषणानि Mu.

2, 5; अथांगराजाद्वतार्य चक्षुः R. 6. 30, अथोरुदेशाद्वतार्य पादं Ku. 3. 11, Si. 9. 36. -4 To bring downwards. -5 To bend down. -6 To introduce, set a-going, make current, begin; तेन विद्यावतारिता Râj. T. 4. 485; तत्र तया सत्रेऽवतारिते 2. 18.

अवतरः Descent; N. 3. 53; Si. 1. 43.

अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., गंगा°, अप्सरस्तीर्थ°; descending or alighting (in general), coming down; स्तन्य°. -2 An incarnation; see अवतार. -3 Crossing. -4 Sudden disappearance. -5 Steps or stairs leading to a river. -6 A holy bathing-place (तीर्थ). -7 Translating from one language into another. -8 Introduction. -9 An extra t, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. -2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी [अवतरति ग्रंथोऽनया अवतृकरणेऽन्युद] 1 Preface. -2 Succession, order, method.

अवतारः [अव-तृ करणे घञ्] 1 Descent, alighting; descending or going down into; (fig.) accepting, resorting to; पाखंडिपथावतारः Dk. 47; advent, setting in; वसंतावतारसमये S. 1. -2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिभिरवतारैरवतारवतावताऽवतावदुधां Sankara. -3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; क्रोप्येष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84; ऋष्यवतारोऽयं नृपतिः Ks. 7. 18. -4 An incarnation of Vishnu; विष्णुर्येन दशावतारगहने क्षिप्तो महासंक्रोदे Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishnu; the following verse from Gît. describes them; वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निवहते भूगोलमुद्विधते दैत्यं दारयते बलिं छलयते क्षत्रक्षयं कर्तते । पौतं स्थं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातस्वते म्लेच्छा-मूर्च्छयते दशाकृतिकृते वृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥ मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहश्च वामनः । रामो रामश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ -5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं कमलादिवात्पलम् R. 3. 36; परीवादनवावतारः 5. 24; यौवनावतारे K. 289; Ve. 3; Sânti. 2. 26; 3. 14; Ks. 8. 30. -6 Any distinguished person (who, in the language of respect, is called an अवतार or incarnation of a deity). -7 Aiming at



an object. -8 A landing-place; रुद्धे गजेन सरित्. सखावतारे Si. 5. 33. -9 A sacred bathing-place. -10 Translation. -11 A pond, tank. -12 Introduction, preface. -13 Crossing; °रं लभ् to gain one's object (with gen.) -Comp. -कथा account of an अवतार, N. of a chapter in शंकरविजय. -मंत्रः the prayer causing the descent of a deity.

अवतारक a. (-रिका f.) 1 Making one's appearance. -2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. -2 Translation. -3 Possession by an evil spirit. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 The ends or border of a garment. -6 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतारिन् a. Making one's appearance, making a descent.

अवतीर्ण p. p. 1 Descended, alighted, come down; शैलराजावतीर्णो जहोः कन्यां Me. 50; जलनिधिमनुरूपं जहुकन्यावतीर्णो R. 6. 85; संसारपथमवतीर्णानां K. 175 who have entered upon mundane life. -2 Bathed in; उदधिनिवावतीर्णः K. 158; come to, entered into. -3 Appeared as an incarnation; तदर्थमवतीर्णोऽसौ मन्त्रियोगाच्चतुर्भुजः Mb.; Pt. 1. -4 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाणगोचरं Māl. 1 crossed the path, gone within the range, of arrows; दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः S. 3. -5 Fallen (as the night); अवतीर्णयां तस्यां यामिन्यां K. 269; भरेणावतीर्णयां रजन्यां K. 368. -6 Translated. -Comp. -कण a. absolved from debt.

अवतूलयति Den. P. To rub with cotton; तूलैरवकुण्णाति तूलेन हृणामवघट्टयति Bop.

अवतोका [अवपतितं लोकं अस्याः; प्रा० ब०] A woman or a cow miscarrying from accident.

अवत्त, अवत्तिन् See under अवदो.

अवत्रस्त a. Terrified.

अवत्सीय a. Not suitable for a calf.

अवदंशः [अवदश्यते पानरुच्यर्थः; अवदंश् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवदत्त a. 1 Given away. -2 Finished, accomplished.

अवदह् 1 P. To burn down, destroy.

अवदावः 1 Heat, burning down. -2 The hot season, summer.

अवदाहः-हं [अवसादितो दाहो येन; प्रा० ब०] 1 N. of the root of a plant (वीरण). -2 Burning down, heat; °इष्ट-कायं the root of the वीरण plant.

अवदात a. [अव-दै-क्त] 1 Beautiful; अवदातक्रांतिः Dk. 107, 37. -2 Clean, clear, pure, spotless, refined, purified, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातचेताः K. 36; so विद्यावदातं मुखं; शास्त्र°. -3 Bright, white; आपिशंगावदातया देहप्रभया K. 36, 65, 128, 187, 189, 43, 62, 95; रजनिकरकलावदातं कुलं K. 233; कुशवदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; cf. also Bh. 2. 25; Ki. 11. 75, 3. 25; 13. 37; Sānti. 3. 14. -4 Virtuous, meritorious; अन्यस्मिन् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म K. 62. -5 Yellow. -तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. -2 An accomplished act. -3 A valorous or glorious act, prowess, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement; संगीयमानत्रिपुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48; Si. 7. 2, 18. 16; प्रापदस्त्रमवदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21; Ki. 17. 16; तत्त्वपूर्वावदानेभ्यो न रोचते Dk. 52; Ki. 3. 43, 13. 32. -4 Object of a legend.

अवदान्य a. Niggardly, stingy.

अवदावद् a. Ved. Having no bad reputation.

अवदृ 9 P. To split or force open, to rend or tear asunder. -Caus. 1 To cause to burst, to rend, split; मनःशिलागिरेः शृंगं वज्रेणैवावदारितं Rām. -2 To dig down, excavate; तदर्थमुर्वमिवदारयद्भिः R. 13. 3; वसुधां चावदारयेत् Rām.

अवदरणं Breaking (as a boil), bursting, separating.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. -2 (करणे-ल्यट्) A spade, hoe.

अवदीर्ण p. p. 1 Split into two, divided, broken; अवदीर्णशुक्तिपुटमुक्तमौक्तिकप्रकरैः Si. 13. 37. -2 Melted, fused, liquefied. -3 Bewildered, perplexed; भयावदीर्णः संत्रासादबद्धं बहु भाषसे Mb.

अवदो 4 P. 1 To cut off, divide. -2 (Ved.) To appease (anger).

अवत्त p. p. [अव-दो-खंडने कर्मणि क्त] Cut off.

अवत्तिन् a. [अवत्तमनेन इष्टा० इति]

One who divides or cuts off; पंचं dividing into five parts.

अवदानं [अव-दो-ल्युट्] 1 Cutting or dividing into pieces. -2 A part, portion; हृदयाद्यवदानानाम् S. B. -3 Transgression. -4 The root of a plant; see अवदान also.

अवदोहः 1 Milking. -2 Milk.

अवद्य a. 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यदद्यं M. 1. 2; किमवद्यः करिकुम्भजो मणिः Si. 16. 45. -2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उद्वहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70; see अनवद्य also. -3 Unfit to be told. -4 Low, inferior. -5 Sinful. -द्यं 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. -2 Sin, vice. -3 Blame, censure, reproach; उद्वहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70. -4 Shame. -Comp. -गोहन a. concealing or keeping off want. -भीः f. fear of vices or sin.

अवद्यवन् a. Ved. Disgraceful, lamentable.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवद्योतिन् a. Shining down upon, illuminating.

अवद्वंगः A market.

अवध a. Ved. Inviolable, invulnerable. -धः Exemption from death; Ms. 5. 39.

अवध्य a. Not to be killed, inviolable, sacred; °ता, °भावः, °त्वं exemption from death, inviolability; वधारणामवध्यताम् R. 17. 19; सदैवावध्यभावेन दूतो वदति नान्यथा H. 3. 15; R. 10. 43.

अवध्यर्थ्य a. To be defied.

अवधा 3 A. 1 To place down, deposit; अवधाय श्वश्रे मृत्पिण्डं Kāty. ; यथा क्षुरः क्षुरधाने ऽवहितः Sat. Br.; ततस्तांस्तेषु कुण्डेषु गर्भानवदधे तदा Mb.; वासुदेवः स्वमाययात्मन्यवधीयमानः Bhāg.; to fix; पादाग्रे दृशमवधाय निश्चलांगी Mu. 5. 13. -2 To apply (as the mind). -3 To be attentive; इतोऽवधत्तां देवराजः Mv. 6. -4 To shut, close, press together. -Pass. To be placed, applied, or directed (mind); अवधीयतां listen, hear.

अवधातव्य } pot. p. To be attended to, deserving attention and care.

अवधानं 1 Attention, अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; अवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये Ve. 1;



intentness, attentiveness ; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively. -2 Devotion, care, carefulness ; अवधानात् carefully or attentively ; शृणुत जना अवधानात् क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2. v. 1.

अवधानिन् *a.* Attentive.

अवधिः [ अव-धा-कि ] 1 Application, attention. -2 Boundary, limit exclusive or inclusive, ( in time or space ); conclusion, determination ; एकैकस्य जगत्त्रयप्रमथनत्राणावधिर्योग्यता Mv. 1. 46 ; रवितेजसामवधिनाधिवेष्टितम् Ki. 12. 22. -3 Furthest limit ; दृष्ट आह्लादनीयानामवधिः K. 124 ; स्मर-शापावधिदां सरस्वती Ku. 4. 43 ; conclusion ; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of ' ending with, ' ' as far as ', ' till ' ; एष ते जीवितावधिः प्रवादः U 1 ; तत्प्रत्यागमनकालावधयोपि तावत् भ्रियंतां प्राणाः K. 171 ; व्याडी रक्षतु मे देहं ततः प्रत्यागमावधि Ks. 4. 100 ; स्कंधः स्यान्मूलाच्छाखावधिस्तरोः Ak. -4 Period of time, time ; सर्वे निदाघावधिना प्रमृष्टाः R. 16. 52 ; शेषान् मासान् विरहदिवसस्थापितस्यावधेर्वा Me. 87 ; अपि समाप्तः वनवासस्यावधिः Mv. 7. 2. 48 ; विवाहं मासावधिकमकल्पयत् Dk. 54, 174 ; K. 328 ; Ki. 12. 17 ; यद्वधि-तवाधि from or ever since, till, Bv. 2. 79 ; अथ चेद्वधिः प्रतीक्ष्यते Ki. 2. 16. -5 An engagement, appointment ; रमणीयोवधिर्विधिना विसंवादितः S. 6. -6 A division, district, department ; जनपदतद्वध्योश्च P. IV. 2. 124. -7 A hole, pit. ° ता, ° त्वं limit, limitation.

अवधिमत् *a.* Limited, bounded.

अवधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed down or deposited. -2 To be attended to, to be believed. -3 To be known or apprehended. -थं Attention.

अवहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Attentive, careful ; शृणुत मनोभिरवाहितैः V. 1. 2 ; शृणु मेऽवाहिता वचः Rām.; Me. 100. -3 Celebrated, known ; ° ता application, attention. -Comp. -अञ्जलि *a.* with joined hands.

अवधाव् 1 U. To run down, to drop down, to run after.

अवधावनं 1 Running after, pursuing, seizure. -2 Cleaning, washing.

अवधावित *p. p.* 1 Chased, pursued. -2 Cleaned, washed.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, disrespect, treat with contempt, slight ; अवधीरितसुहृच्चनस्य H. 1 ; Si. 9. 59, Amaru. 83 ; to despise, repudiate, re-

pulse ; तत्किमवधीरयति मामार्यपुत्रः M. 5.

अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, despising ; repulse ; कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48 ; M. 3. 19 ; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुको विशंकसे भीरु यतोवधीरणां S. 3. 14.

अवधीरित *p. p.* Disrespected, disregarded, slighted ; अवधीरितार्तवगुणं Ki. 6. 25 excelled, set at naught ; अचेतनं नाम गुणं न लक्षयेन्मयैव कस्माद्वधीरिता प्रिया S. 6. 12.

अवधीरिन् *a.* 1. Despising, scorning. -2 Excelling.

अवधू 5 U. 1 To shake, move, wave, cause to tremble ; रेणुः पवनावधूतः R. 7. 43 ; लीलावधूतैः चामरैः Me. 35 ; Rs. 6. 15 ; Ki. 6. 3 ; Si. 13. 36. -2 To shake off or out, shake, toss ( lit. and fig. ), remove ( fig. also ) ; overcome, get the better of ; राजसत्त्वमवधूय मातृकं R. 11. 90 ; सुरवधूवधूतभयाः शरैः 9. 19 removing the fears of ; अवधूय तद्वचसां 3. 61 ; व्रजंति शत्रून्वधूय निस्पृहाः शमेन सिद्धिं मुनयो न भूभूतः Ki. 1. 42 ; रुषावधूय रक्षांसि Rām. -3 To discard, spurn, reject or treat with contempt, disregard ; चंडी मामवधूय पादपतितं V. 4. 38 ; Ku. 3. 8 ; अवधूतप्रणिपाताः V. 3. 5 ; अवधूतदुहित्प्रार्थनस्य Dk. 13. -Caus. (-धूनयति) To shake.

अवधूत *p. p.* 1. Shaken, waved. -2 Discarded, rejected, despised ; R. 19. 43. -3 Insulted, humiliated. -4 Excelled, surpassed ; Ratn. 2. 8. -5 Attacked, overcome. -6 Separated from worldly attachments. -तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections ; यो विलंघ्याभ्रमान्वर्णानात्मन्येव स्थितः पुमान् । अतिवर्णाभ्रमी योगी अवधूतः स उच्यते ॥ or अक्षरत्वात् वरेण्यत्वात् धूतसंसारबंधनात् । तत्त्वमस्यर्थसिद्धत्वादवधूतोऽभिधीयते ॥ -Comp. -वेश *a.* undressed, naked.

अवधूननं 1 Shaking, waving ; पादस्पर्शरतु रक्षांसि दुष्कृतीन्वधूननं Ms. 3. 230 ; अमंददष्टौष्ठकरावधूननम् Ki. 8. 6. -2 The practice of medicine, curing. -3 Agitation, trembling. -4 Disregarding. -5 Trampling on, treading.

अवधूकः One having no wife.

अवधूपित *a.* Perfumed with incense.

अवधूलनं Sprinkling absorbent powders on sores.

अवधू 10 U. 1 ( a ) To determine, fix, resolve ; इत्यवधार्य Pt. 1 ; यन्मयाऽवधारितं Mk. 4. चयस्त्वेषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3 ; विदर्भगतमनुष्ठेयमवधारितं M. 5. ( b ) To ascertain, determine accurately, make out, know, perceive, understand ; न विश्वमूर्तेरवधार्यते वपुः Ku. 5. 78 ; Mu. 3. 4. -2 To consider or regard, think, look upon ; मृतां मामवधारय Mb. ; कुलीनेत्यवधार्यतां Ks. 21. 124 ; Si. 9. 22. -3 To hear, listen to, become acquainted with ; वानप्रस्थस्य धर्मं ते कथयाम्यवधार्यतां Mārka. P. -4 To reflect, consider, think ; बालकौयमित्यवधार्य Pt. 4. -5 To limit, restrict.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation ; सर्वत्र यदवधारेणोच्यते स एकांतः Susr.

अवधारक *a.* 1 Determining accurately ; इष्टावधारकं वाक्यं आशीः Bharata. -2 Restricting oneself to anything.

अवधारण *a.* Restrictive, limiting. -ण-णा 1 Ascertainment, determination ; मान° Dk. 161. -2 Affirmation, emphasis. -3 Limitation ( of the sense of words ) ; यावदवधारणे, एवावधारणे ; मात्रं कात्स्न्येऽवधारणे Ak. ; तुरत्रावधारणार्थः. -4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others.

अवधारणीय, अवधार्य *pot. p.* To be ascertained, determined or considered ; विष्णोरिवारयानवधारणीयं R. 13. 5 ; परिणतिरवधार्या यत्नतः पंडितैर्न Bh. 2. 99.

अवधारित *p. p.* Ascertained, known, well observed, marked ; सम्यगवधारितं Ratn. 1.

अवधूत *p. p.* 1 Determined, resolved, settled. -2 Heard.

अवध्य See under अवध.

अव(व) ध्र *a.* Ved. Not injurious, innoxious, beneficent.

अवध्वंस 1 A. 1 To apply oneself to, set about. -2 To strew over, scatter, spread ; चूर्णैरवध्वंसते Sk. -Caus. 1 To cast down. -2 To strew over.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Powder, dust. -3 Disrespect, censure, blame. -4 Falling off or from. -5 Sprinkling.

अवध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Destroyed, perished. -2 Censured, disrespected. -3



Pounded coarsely or badly.—4 Abandoned.—5 Sprinkled.—6 Scattered.

**अवनं** [अव-ल्युट्] 1 Protection, defence; मुजोऽनवने P. I. 3.66, Nalod. 1. 4.—2 Gratifying, pleasing.—3 Wish desire.—4 Delight, satisfaction.—5 Hurry, speed.

**अवनक्षत्रं** The disappearance of the stars.

**अवनम्** 1 P. 1 To bow down, to bend down, stoop; Si. 9. 74 —2 To bend oneself, hang down; त्वय्यादानुं जलमवनते Me. 46. See अवनत also. —Caus. (अवन-ना-मयति) To bend down, bend; अवनमय द्विषतां शिरांसि K. 109; श्वपुच्छमवनामितम् Pt. 4.

**अवनत** p. p. 1 Bent down, hung down, downcast; विनय°, प्रश्रय°, लज्जा, उत्तरकायं R. 9. 60; फलपुष्पैरवनतान् Rām.—2 Verging in the west, setting; रजनिरवनतैर्बुलज्जयाधोमुखी च Si. 10. 91.—3 Bending, stooping, deepened, not projecting.—4 Humble.—Comp.—अंग a. with stooping; limbs; Ku. 5. 86.—काय a. bending the body, crouching down.—मुख a. with down-cast countenance.—शीर्षन् a. bowing the head.

**अवनतिः** f. 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवनतिमवने: Ms. 1. 2, 3. 8; Si. 9. 8. —2 Declining in the west, setting; Si. 9. 8. —3 A bow, prostration.—4 Bending (as a bow); धनुषामवनतिः K. (where अ° also means 'stooping'). —5 Modesty, absence of insolence, humility.

**अवनम्र** a. Bowed, bent; पर्याप्तपुष्पस्तवकावनम्रा Ku. 3. 54; पाद° fallen at the feet.

**अवनामः** 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet; गलितनयनवारय्याति पादावनाम Si. 11. 35. —2 Causing to bend down.

**अवनामक** a. What depresses or causes to bend or bow.

**अवनामिन्** a. Bending or bowing down; Ki. 7. 19.

**अवनद्** 4 U. To bind on, tie on, put over, cover with.

**अवनद्ध** p. p. 1 Formed, made. —2 Fixed, seated; स्त्यानावनद्धघनशोणितशोणपाणि: Ve. 1. 21.—3 Covered, encircled; तांबूललितावनद्धपूगखंडमांडितै: K. 19; Si. 3. 7; bound on, tied; चर्मावनद्धं दुर्गंधिपूर्णं मूत्रपुरीषयो: Ms. 6. 76; हेममालावनद्ध: (रथ:) Mb.; पुष्प-

**भारावनद्धः** (पादपः) Rām.; Bri. S. 3. 19. 20, 67, 59, 84; fastened, woven, put together; स्रगवनद्धमनोरमपल्लवा Si. 6. 53; 7. 52. —द्धं A drum.

**अवनाहः** Binding, girding, putting on.

**अवनाट** a. [नतं नासिकायाः; अव-नाटच् see अवटीट] Flat-nosed. —टं The condition of having a flat nose.

**अवनिः-नी** f. [अव-अनि Un. 2. 101] 1 The earth; oft used at the end of comp. meaning 'ground', 'place'; काननावनौ Dk. 7, 13; लीलावनौ place of recreation 25. —2 A finger (Nir.). —3 A river; Rv. 1. 190. 7.—4 N. of a plant.—5 Course, bed of a river. **अवनिगत** a. fallen prostrate on the ground. —Comp. —ईशः, ईश्वरः, नाथः, पतिः, पालः lord of the earth, king; पतिरवनिपतीनां तैश्चक्राशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. —चरः a. roving over the earth, vagabond. —ध्रः a mountain Si. 16. 78. —तल the surface of the earth. —मंडलं the globe. —रुहः, -द् a tree.

**अवनिज्** 3 U. To wash, purify, cleanse, to wipe off. —Caus. 1 To cause to wash off.—2 To fill with, pervade; सुसुगंधतयावनेजितानां Ghat. 15.

**अवनिक्त** p. p. 1 Washed, cleansed. —2 Searched.

**अवनेज्य** a. Used for washing.

**अवनेजनं** 1 Washing, ablution; न कुर्याद्गुरुपुत्रस्य पादयोश्चावनेजनम् Ms. 2. 209. —2 Washing off, ablution. —3 Water for washing, foot-bath; आपः पादावनेजनी: Ait. Br.—4 Sprinkling water on the darbha grass at a Srâddha ceremony.

**अवनिश्चयः** Deduction, ascertainment.

**अवनिष्ठीवनं** Spitting upon.

**अवनी** 1 P. 1 To lead or bring down, to push into; अश्वानपोऽवनीयमानान् Kâty. —2 To cause to descend or flow. —3 To lead away. —4 To pour down or over.

**अवनयः** 1 Throwing down, precipitating. —2 Causing to descend.

**अवनयनं** Leading down, pouring down.

**अवनायः** Throwing down &c.

**अवनायक** a. Causing to descend.

**अवन्तिः-ती** f. [अव-बाहु° शिच् Un. 3.50] 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्ज-

यिनी, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness; cf. अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी कांचिरवन्तिका । पुरी द्वारावती चैव सप्तैता मोक्षदायिकाः ॥ The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts; cf. आवन्त्य एव निपुणा सुदृशो रत्नकर्मणि B. R. 10. 82. —2 N. of a river. —m. pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिन्धु; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs. [According to Hemachandra अवन्ति is synonymous with Malava or the modern Malava; but the latter country covered in ancient times, as now, a wider area than Avanti, as Bana applies the name to a neighbouring kingdom in the east, whose capital was Vidisa on the Vetravati or Betva. In the time of the Mahabharata Avanti appears to have extended on the south to the banks of the Narmada and on the west probably to the banks of the Myhe or Mahi]; अवन्तिनाथोऽयमुद्रमवाहः R. 6. 32; असौ महाकालनिकेतनस्य वसन्तदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः 6. 34, 35; प्राप्यावन्तीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30; अवन्तीषुज्जयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52. —Comp. —पुरं the city of Avanti उज्जयिनी. —ब्रह्मः [अवन्तिषु ब्रह्मा अच् समासः P. V. 4. 104] a Brâhmana residing in Avanti. —सोमः [अवन्तिषु सोम इव] sour gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water (काजिकं)).

**अवंध्य** a. Not barren, fruitful, productive; अवंध्यवांछितफलप्रदान K. 260; अवंध्यपातेन बाणेन V.2.2; H.2.12.

**अवपट्** 10 P. To split. —Pass. To split oneself, to be split.

**अवपाटिका** Laceration of the prepuce.

**अवपत्** 1 P. To fall down, fly down, jump down, descend, alight, pounce or swoop upon; इयेनावपातमवपत्य Prab.; फलैर्वृक्षावपतितैः Rām. —Caus. To throw down, fell down.

**अवपतनं** Alighting, descending.

**अवपातः** 1 Falling down; जलं कुलावपातेन प्रसन्नं कलुषायते Mk.9. 24; अधश्चरणावपातं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet; (fig.) cringing.—2 Descent, descending; शस्त्रावपातः Y. 2. 277; कपोत° H. 1; इयेन° चकिता Māl. 8. 8 sudden swoop or pouncing.—3 A hole, pit.—4 Particularly, a hole or pit for catching elephants;



अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थे गते छत्रे तृणादिना Yā-dava; रोवांसि निग्नवपातममः करीव वन्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down; दुमाणां Ms. 11. 65; कुड्यावपातनं Y. 2. 223.

अवपद् 4 A. 1 To go down, glide down; to descend, fall down as केश, गर्भ &c. -2 To be deprived of (with abl.). -3 To fall, meet with an accident. -4 To overthrow, ruin. -Caus. To cause to glide or go down.

अवपन्नं p. p. 1 Mixed with. -2 Cooked together with. -3 Fallen on or into. -4 Alighted, descended.

अवपादः Falling down.

अवपाक a. 1 Badly or ill cooked. -2 Without a net. -कः Bad cooking.

अवपात्र a. [ अवरं भोजनायोग्यं पात्रं यस्य ] A Mlechchha whose eating in a vessel makes it useless for others.

अवपात्रित a. [ अवपात्र कृत्यर्थे णिच्-क्त ] One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपात्रित (=भिन्नोदकीकृत Dāy.).

अवपालित a. Unprotected, neglected.

अवपाशित a. [ अवपाशः समंतात् पाशो जातोऽस्य तारं इतश्च ] Snared, having a snare laid over (on all sides); पश्याम्यैव हि कंठे त्वां कालपाशावपाशितं Rām.

अवपीड् 10 P. To compress; मम-उज्ज्व मही तस्य भूरिभारावपीडिता Mb.; पा-दौ शिरोभिरवपीडितौ Rām.; to press or squeeze together; एकीकृतस्त्वचि नि-षिक्त इवावपीड्य Māl. 6. 12.

अवपीड a. Pressed on all sides. -डः 1 Pressing down, pressure. -2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory. -3 A kind of medical treatment.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down. -2 A sternutatory. -ना Damage, violation; Ms. 8. 287.

अवपूर्ण a. Full of, filled.

अवप्रज्जनः The end of the warp of a web.

अवफः Flatulence, wind from the bowels.

अववधा Segment of the base of a triangle.

अवबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten (fig. also); नीत्वा कामं गौरवेणावबद्धः

Si. 18. 19. -2 To arrest, rivet; शि-ल्पशुश्रूषतयाऽवबध्नाति इष्टि Mk. 9.

अवबंधः 1 Falling or palsy of the eyelids, Blepharoptosis; व्याधि-र्नैत्रावबंधकः Susr. -2 A kind of disease. -3 Binding on all sides.

अववाधा 1 Pain, agony. -2 Resistance, opposition.

अववाहुकः [ अवबद्धो बाहुयेन प्रा-सं ] Spasm in the arm.

अवबुध् 4 A. 1 To awake; to re-ognise; तं चावबुध्याद्भवम् Dk. 127. -2 To become sensible or aware of, feel, perceive, know, understand; त्वक्स्पर्शं नावबुध्यते Mb.; एकांतमौढ्या-नवबुद्धविभ्रमैः Si. 12. 39; Bk. 15. 101; Ms. 8. 53; अधीत्यावबुध्य च; येनावबु-ध्यते तत्त्वं प्रकृतं: पुरुषस्य च Bhāg. knows. -Caus. 1 To awaken, rouse; रामो रामावबोधितः R. 12. 23. -2 To make one aware of, inform; ब्रह्म-चांदनानुपुरुषमवबोधयत्येव केवलं S. B.; प्रागेव विदुरो वंद तेनास्मानवबोधयत् Mb. -3 To remind, put in mind of; आर्थे सम्यगवबोधितोऽस्मि S. 1. v. 1. -4 To teach, instruct.

अवबुद्ध p. p. 1 Known. -2 [ कर्तरि-क्त ] One who knows.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यौ तु स्वप्नावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. -2 Knowledge, perception; स्वभ-र्तृनामग्रहणाद्भव सांक्षि रजस्यात्मपरावबोधः R. 7. 41; भावावबोधकलुषा दयितेव रात्रौ 5. 64; प्रतिकूलेषु तैक्ष्णरयावबोधः क्रोध इष्यते S.D.; M. 3. 10; स्वात्मावबोधं महः Prab. 1. 1. -3 Discrimination, judg-ment; अवबोधवारि रजसः शमनं Ki. 6. 41. -4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक a. Indicating, showing; निजपराक्रमावबोधकानि चरितानि Dk. 175. -कः 1 The awakener, the sun. -2 A panegyrist, bard. -3 A teacher. -4 Thought, intention; मदवबोधकं प्रकटयता Dk. 153; त्वं instruction, guidance, explanation.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवब्रवः [ कुत्सितः ब्रवः ] Ill-report, defamation.

अवभंज् 7 P. To break off, smash; वनस्पतिं ब्रज इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74; अवभज्य मे मानः Rām., broken down, humbled.

अवभंगः Humbling, overcoming, defeating; मानावभंगानिपुणं त्वममोघमस्त्रं V. 4. 11.

अवभंजनं Breaking, off, tearing, humbling.

अवभाषणं Speaking, telling.

अवभास् 1 A. 1 To shine; ना-त्यर्थमस्त्रैरवभास्मानः Ki. 3. 46; स तेजसा सूर्य इवावभास्ते Mb. -2 To shine forth, become manifest; आहो-रिवमुखमवभास्ते युवत्याः Si. 8. 29. -3 To appear, seem (apparently or falsely); एतत्त्वयं तस्मायःपिंड-वदेकत्वेनावभास्ते Vedānta. -Caus. To irradiate, illuminate; अधिकावभासि-तदिशां निकरः Si. 9. 37.

अवभासः 1 Splendour, lustre, light. -2 Knowledge, perception. -3 Appearance, manifestation, in-spiration; येनास्य तत्त्वेऽप्युक्तेऽवभासे Ki. 3. 26. -4 Space, reach, compass. -5 False knowledge. -Comp. -करः N. of a divinity. -प्रभाः (pl.) N. of a whole class of deities.

अवभासक a. Luminous, irradiat-ing. -कं The Supreme spirit; °त्वं luminousness.

अवभासित p. p. 1 Illumined, light-ed, irradiated. -2 Evident, mani-fest.

अवभासिन् a. Shining, bright. -नी The outer skin or cuticle.

अवभिद् 7 P. To break off, shatter.

अवभेदः Breaking off, shattering.

अवभेदिन् a. Breaking off, shatter-ing, dividing.

अवभुज् 6 P. To bend down, curve.

अवभुज् p. p. Contracted, bent, crooked; अवभुज्भोगिफणमंडलां भुवं Si. 15. 54.

अवभृथः [ अव-भृ-कथन् Un. 2. 3 ] 1 The end or completion of a prin-cipal sacrifice. -2 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for puri-fication; नावभृथं सरस्वत्यां Kāty.; भुवं कोष्णेन कुंडोष्णी मध्येनावभृथादि R. 1. 84; प्रीत्याश्वमेधावभृथार्द्रमूर्तेः 6. 61; 9. 22; 11. 31; 13. 61; Y. 3. 244. Ms. 11. 83. -3 Purification by bath-ing of the sacrificer and the sacri-ficial vessels at the end of a sacri-fice. -4 The water of purification. -5 A supplementary sacrifice to at-one for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवत्यवभृथे तत्तत्त्वयि Si. 14. 10. -Comp. -स्नानं ablution after a sa-crificial ceremony.



**अवभ्रः** Abduction, carrying off.

**अवभ्रट** *a.* [ नतं नासिकायाः अवभ्रटश्च P. V. 2. 31 ] Flat-nosed ; see अवटीट.  
—**टं** The state of having a flat nose.

**अवम** *a.* [ अव-अमच् Up. 5. 54. ]  
1 Sinful, wicked. —2 Contemptible, mean, undermost, lowest. —3 Base, low, inferior ( opp. परम ); **अनलकानल-कानवमां पुरीं** R. 9. 14 ; see अनवम ; **या त उक्तिरवमा या परमा** Rv. 6. 25. 1. —4 Next, intimate. —5 Last, youngest. —6 decreasing. —**मः** 1 A protector. —2 A class of Manes ; त्रिविधाः पितरः अवमा उर्वाः काव्याश्च. —**मं** 1 Sin. —2 A lunar day exactly coinciding with a solar one ; the difference between a Chandra ( 29 days, 31 Ghatikās and 50 Palas ) and a solar month ( 30 days ) ; तिथ्यंतद्वयमेको दिनवारः स्पृशति यत्र तद्भवत्यवमदिनं Jyotisha.

**अवमन्** 4 A ( or Poet. P. ) 1 To despise, contemn, disregard, disrespect ; **चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी** Ku. 5. 53 ; Ms. 2. 11 , 4. 135, 7. 150 ; V. 2. 11. —2 To undervalue, depreciate, slight, make light of ; **तदीशितारं चेदीनां भवांस्तमवमंस्त मा** Si. 2. 95 ; **जगन्मंगलमात्मानं कथं त्वमवमन्यसे** U. 7. 8 ; Bk. 8. 81 ; 12. 25 ; 15. 14, 66. —**Caus.** To despise &c. ; **या चैनं नावमानयेत्** Ms. 2. 50, 4. 136.

**अवमत** *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c. —**Comp.** —**अंकुशः** a restive elephant ( that disdains the hook ), one in rut ; **अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतांकुशग्रहः** Si. 12. 16.

**अवमतिः** A master, an owner. —**तिः** *f.* 1 Disregard, disrespect. —2 Aversion, dislike.

**अवमंतव्य, अवमान्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be treated with disrespect, or slighted ; **बालोऽपि नावमंतव्यो मनुष्य इति भूमिपः** Ms. 7. 8, 9. 82. —2 Contemptible, mean.

**अवमन्तु** *a.* 1 Disrespectful, contemptuous, despising. —2 Arrogant.

**अवमानः** Disrespect, contempt, disregard ; **अमृतस्येव चाकांक्षेदवमानस्य सर्वदा** Ms. 2. 162 ; Bg. 14. 25. °ता, -त्वं dishonourableness, contempt.

**अवमाननं, -ना** Despising, disrespect, contempt ; **अवमाननार्थमिह किं निमंत्रितैः** Si. 15. 18.

**अवमानिन्** *a.* Contemning, despising, slighting, undervaluing ; **धिङ्मामुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं** S. 6 ; **अयि आत्मगुणावमानिनि** S. 3.

**अवमंथ** *a.* [ अवमथ्नाति अव-मंथ-अच् ] Producing swellings. —**थः** A kind of disease, swellings caused by boils or contusions.

**अवमर्षः** 1 Consideration, investigation. —2 One of the five principal parts or *Sandhis* of a play ; **यत्र मुख्यफलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः । शापायैः सांतरायश्च सोऽवमर्ष इति स्मृतः** S. D. 336 ; also written विमर्ष. —3 Attacking ; **वीर्यावदानेषु कृतावमर्षः** Ki. 3. 43.

**अवमर्षणं** 1 Intolerance, impatience. —2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

**अवमुच्य** 6 P. 1 To let loose, loosen ( as a horse ). —2 To take off ( a garment &c. ) ; **मेखलां, किरीटं, वासांसि, भूषणानि &c.** —3 To unharness.

**अवमोचनं** Setting at liberty, loosening, letting go.

**अवमूर्धन्** *a.* [ अवनतो मूर्द्धाऽस्य ] With one's head hanging down. —**Comp.** —**शय** *a.* [ अवमूर्द्धा सन् शेते ; शी-अच् ] lying with the head hanging down. ( —**यः** ) one who sleeps with his head hanging down, such as man ( opp. देव ) ; **उत्तानशया देवा अवमूर्धशया मनुष्याः**.

**अवमृज्** 2 P. 1 To rub off, to strip off, remove ; **लेपमवमार्ष्टि**. —2 To efface.

**अवमार्जनं** Washing &c.

**अवमृद्** 9P. 1 To grind or pound down, to reduce by friction ; crush, tread down, trample upon ; **अवमृद्गन्स राष्ट्रानि पार्थिवानां हयोत्तमः** Mb. —2 To rub. —**Caus.** To pound down &c.

**अवमर्दः** 1 Trampling upon. —2 Pain, toils ; **रणावमर्दमासाद्य** Rām. —3 An expedient of a Government, inflicting punishment on an enemy by laying his country waste, devastation, oppression ; **अवमर्दः प्रतीघातस्तथा चैव बलीयसां** Mb. —4 Slaying, killing ; U. 5. 8.

**अवमर्दन** *a.* Trampling down, grinding, crushing ; **शत्रुबलं** Rām. —**नं** 1 Rubbing, shampooing ; **हस्तपादं** Pt. 1. —2 Oppression, crushing down.

**अवमृश्** 6 P. 1 To touch ; **अवमृशंती कलहंसकान्** K. 232. —2 To consider, ponder, reflect. —**Caus.** 1 To cause to touch. —2 To destroy ; interrupt.

**अवमर्शः** Touch, contact.

**अवयज्** 1 A. 1 To expiate ( sin ),

drive away, expel, disperse ( enemies &c. ) by performing sacrifices. —2 Not to worship ; to abandon.

**अवयजनं** Purification, means of expiating ; **देवकृतस्यैनसोऽवयजनमसि &c.** Tāndya Br. ( अपगमनसाधनं ).

**अवयाज्** *f.* [ अव-यज्-ण्वि ] A particular portion of a sacrifice. —*m.* ( —**याः, -याजौ** ) A kind of priest.

**अवयवः** [ अवयूयते कार्यद्रव्येण संबध्यते, अव-यु-कर्मणि-अप् ] 1 A limb ( of the body ) ; **मुखावयवलूनां तां** R. 12. 43, Amaru. 40, 46 ; a member ( in general ) ; **कस्मिंश्चिदपि जीवति न दान्वयावयवे** Mu. 1. —2 A part, portion ( as of a whole ) ; **पदे न वर्णा विद्यन्ते वर्णेष्ववयवा न च** Bhartri. ; **द्रव्याणां केनचिदवयवेन** Dk. 61 ; **क्तेनाहोरात्रावयवाः** P. II. 1. 45 ; I. 1. 46. —3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. ( These are five : — प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन ). —4 The body. —5 A component, constituent, ingredient ( in general ), as of a compound &c. —6 A means ( साधन, उपकरण ). —**Comp.** —**अर्थः** the meaning of the component parts of a word.

**अवयवशः** *ind.* Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

**अवयविन्** *a.* [ अवयवः कारणत्वेनास्त्यस्य इति ] Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions ( as a whole ) ; **अवयविना सह पूर्वादयः समस्यन्ते** P. II. 2. 1. Sk. —*m.* ( वी ) 1 A whole, any substance formed of several constituents ; **ननु अवयविनि किं मानं** Sid. Muk. —2 A syllogism, or any logical argument.

**अवया** 2 U. 1 To go down, to give way. —2 To desist from, turn off or away. —3 To know, understand ; **अथवा न धर्मसुबोधसमयमवयात् बालिशाः** Si. 15. 19. ; **न जनोऽयमित्यवयये स तापसैः** Ki. 12. 15. —4 To avert, prevent, remove.

**अवया, -यात** *a.* Ved. Giving way, desisting, ceasing ; °हेळः Ved. one whose anger is appeased.

**अवयात्** *a.* 1 One who separates. —2 Turning away, averting. —3 Appeasing, pacifying.

**अवयानं** 1 Going away, retreat ( Ved. ). —2 Appeasing, pacification. —3 Expiation ( of sins &c. )

**अवयुन** *a.* [ वयुनं प्रज्ञा निरु० न. ब. ] Having no intellect ( Ved. ).



**अवर** *a.* [ वृ-बा०. अप् न. त. ] 1 (a) Younger (in years); मासेनावरः = मासावरः Sk. (b) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); दक्षो विवस्वानवरः Rām.; पूर्वजे नावरः पुत्रो ज्येष्ठो राज्येऽभिषिच्यते Rām.; यद्वरं कौशांब्याः, यद्वरमाग्रहायण्याः P. III. 3. 136-7 Sk.; रामाद्वर्षेणाधोक्षजोऽवरः Bop. -2 Following, succeeding; जरावराः (शब्दाः) Ak.; चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 Below, under, lower, inferior, less; वर्णावरो भ्राता M. 1. -4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम); अव्यंग्यमवरं स्मृतं K. P. 1; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनं जय Bg. 2. 49; अहधानं शुभां विद्यामाददीतावरादपि Ms. 2. 238. -5 Last (opp. प्रथम); सामान्यमेषां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. -6 Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; त्र्यवरैः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यः Ms. 8. 60, 3. 187; 11. 81, 12. 110; त्र्यवरा परिषद् ज्ञेया 112; Y. 2. 69. -7 Western. -8 Nearer, next. -9 Most excellent (अत्यंतश्रेष्ठ). -रः 1 A country behind. -2 Time gone. -रा 1 A Direction. -2 N. of Durgā. -रं The hind thigh of an elephant (also °र). -Comp. -अर्धः 1. the least part, the minimum. -2. the last half. -3. the hinder part of the body. (-र्धे) *ind.* in a certain succession of parts, successively. °तः *ind.* from below. -अर्ध्य *a.* [अवरार्धे भवः यत्] 1. being on the lower or near side. -2. belonging to the last half. -3. beginning from below. -4. defective (न्यून). (-र्ध्य) the least or smallest part. -अवर *a.* lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृष्टान् प्रेष्यास्तु प्रेषयंत्यवरावरान् Rām. -उक्त *a.* named last. -ज *a.* 1. younger, junior, born afterwards; Si. 14. 74. -2. of a low birth, inferior. (-जः) 1. a younger brother; R. 11. 54; 14. 11, 36. -2. a Sūdra. (-जा) a younger sister; विदर्भराजावरजा R. 6. 58, 84; 12. 32. -परं *ind.* one after another. -पुरुषाः (pl.) one's descendants. -वर्ण *a.* belonging to a low caste or tribe. (-र्णः) 1. a Sūdra, a man of the fourth tribe. -2. the last or fourth tribe; Ms. 3. 241, 9. 248. -वर्णकः, -वर्णजः a Sūdra. -व्रत *a.* having no vow (हीनव्रत or अधमव्रत). (-तः) [अवरं अत्यंतश्रेष्ठं व्रतमस्य] 1. the Sun. -2. a kind of tree (arka). -शैलः [अवरः पश्चाद्वर्ती शैलः] the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

**अवरतः** *ind.* [ अवर-तसिल् ] Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior, downwards, below, from below.

**अवरस्तात्** *ind.* [अवर-प्रथमायर्थे अस्ताति P. V. 3. 29, 41] Behind, hinder, posterior, below, downwards.

**अवरीण** *a.* Degraded, censured, debased, despised (अधरीण).

**अवरेण** *ind.* (With acc.) Below.

**अवर्यति** Den. P. To become lower.

**अवरम्** 1 A. To leave off, cease (only in *p. p.*)

**अवरत** *p. p.* Stopped, ceased, resting.

**अवरतिः** *f.* 1 Stopping, ceasing, cessation. -2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

**अवरहस** *a.* [अवततं रहः अच् P. V. 4. 81] Having no people, desolate.

**अवरुण** *a.* 1 Broken, torn; अव-रुणतुंगसुरदारुतरौ Ki. 6. 5. -2 Diseased.

**अवरुध्** 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, stop, prevent, detain; मा गा इत्यवरुद्धया S. 2. 2. -2 To shut up, besiege; अवरोधि गौर्गौपेन; अवारुद्ध गौः; (स्वयमेव) P. III. 1. 64 Sk.; so पुरमवारुणत्; to confine, lock up (oft. with two acc.); शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9; ब्रजमवरुणद्धि गां Sk.; with loc. case also; आत्मानमात्मन्यवरुध्य Bhāg. -3 To furnish, supply, procure, obtain (for one), get, attain to; कामं, अन्नं. -4 To suspend; attach oneself.

**अवरुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, stopped, checked, hindered. -2 Shut up or in, enclosed. -3 Incognito, disguised; अस्ति कश्चिद्राजसूनुवरुद्धश्चरन् Dk.; अवरुद्धोऽचरत्पार्थो वर्षाणि त्रिदशानि च Mb. -4 Protected, and not seen by others; Y. 2. 290; Ms. 8. 236. -5 Imprisoned, secluded as in the inner apartments. -Comp. -देह *a.* incarcerated.

**अवरुद्धिः** *f.* [रुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Obstruction, restraint; इंद्रियाणां वीर्याणां चावरुद्धौ Ait. Br. -2 Besieging. -3 Gaining.

**अवरोधः** 1 Hindrance, obstruction; फेनायमानं स्रोतोऽवरोधः Susr. -2 Restraint; अंतःप्राणावरोध Mk. 1. 1. -3 Inner apartments or women's apartments, harem, seraglio; निन्ये विनीतैरवरोधक्षैः Ku. 7. 73; Si. 5. 7; अवरोधजनः K. 57; °गृहेषु राज्ञः S. 5. 3, 6. 11. -4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft. pl.); अवरोधे महत्यपि R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58, Mv.

6. 20. -5 An enclosure, confinement. -6 Siege, investment, blockade; दुर्गावरोधः H. 3. -7 A covering, lid. -8 A fence, a pen. -9 A watchman. -10 Depression, hollow. -11 Layer (plant); see under अवरुह. -Comp. -अयनं 1. a seraglio. -2. siege.

**अवरोधक** *a.* 1 Obstruction, hindering, impeding. -2 Besieging; सुधन्वा वीर्यवान्नाजा मिथिलामवरोधकः Rām. -कः A guard. -कं A barrier, fence.

**अवरोधनं** 1 A siege, blockade. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 An obstacle, impediment. -4 A closed or private place. -5 The innermost part of anything. -6 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनवधूरवतारयंतः Si. 5. 18; अवरोधने स्थास्यति Dk. 120. -7 An inmate of the harem, a queen, wife; अवरोधनानि सिंधोः Si. 8. 8 (समुद्रमहिष्यो नयः).

**अवरोधिक** *a.* Obstructive, impeding. -कः [अवरोधे तद्रक्षणादौ नियुक्तः ठन्] A guard of the queen's apartments. -का A female of the inner apartments; ययुस्तुरंगाधिरुहोऽवरोधिकाः Si. 12. 20.

**अवरोधिन्** *a.* 1 Obstructing, hindering. -2 Besieging.

**अवरुह** 1 P. To descend, alight, go down to; कूपं, पथानं &c.; come down (in general); to dismount, get down; यानासनस्थश्चैवैनमवरुह्याभिवाह्येत् Ms. 2. 202; R. 4. 80; Bk. 8. 104; so प्रासादात्, वृक्षात्; ऐश्वर्यात् अवरुहः come down from, bereft of, prosperity. -Caus. (रोहयति or रोपयति) 1 To cause to descend or alight; तामवारोहयत् R. 1. 54; helped her down; to bring down, or set down; तां सरस्तीरेऽवरोप्य Dk. 139; वृक्षाद्धनूषि, गांडीवं &c. -2 To lower, lessen, reduce; Ms. 1. 82. -3 To plant (as trees). -4 To depose, dethrone, dismiss, remove (as from a throne &c.); मयाऽधिकाराभ्यामवरोप्य Mu. 3; चाणक्यं साचिव्यादवरोपयेत्.

**अवरुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Descended, alighted; dismounted. -2 Uprooted.

**अवरोधः** 1 Moving down, descending. -2 A shoot sent up by the root of a plant; a slip (for planting); the pendent shoots of the (Indian) fig-tree.

**अवरोधनं** Ved. Descending motion, descending.



**अवरोपणं** 1 Uprooting. -2 Causing to descend. -3 Taking away, depriving, diminishing. -4 Setting (as of the sun).

**अवरोपितं** *p. p.* 1 Uprooted. -2 Deprived of, curtailed. -3 Diminished, lost.

**अवरोहः** 1 Descent, going or coming down. -2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top (such as the गुडूची creeper). -3 Heaven (तस्माद्भि भोगावसाने सर्वेऽवरोहन्ति). -4 Mounting, ascending. -5 A shoot sent out by a plant, a pendent branch, one that strikes fresh roots into the earth, as of the fig-tree (वट); **अवरोहशताकीर्णं वटमासाद्य तस्थतुः** Rām. -6 The growth of a plant or vine. -7 (In music) The descending scale of notes. -**Comp.** -**शायिन्** the Indian fig-tree; so -**शाखः**, -**शाखिन्**.

**अवरोहणं** 1 Alighting, descending. -2 Ascending.

**अवरोहिका** *N.* of a plant अश्वगंधा.

**अवरोहिन्** *a.* Descending. -*m.* (ही) *N.* of the Indian fig-tree (वट). -**णी** A particular condition (दशा) brought about by a particular position of the stars; उच्चांगपंचमस्थस्य दशा स्यादवरोहिणी ॥ तस्यामल्पमवाप्नोति फलं क्लेशाच्छुभं नरः ॥

**अवरूप** *a.* 1 Mis-shapen, deformed. -2 Degenerated, degraded.

**अवरोकिन्** *a.* Ved. Shining, brilliant.

**अवरोचकः** A kind of disease, loss of appetite; स्नेहगंधिमुखं तत्र काम्नासावरोचकः.

**अवरोहित** *a.* Light red-coloured.

**अवर्ग** *a.* Having no class. -**र्गः** The vowels.

**अवर्चस्** *a.* Ved. Without splendour, mean-looking.

**अवर्जिवस्** *a.* Ved. Not hindering, not being able to prevent.

**अवर्ण** *a.* 1. Colourless, having no marks. -2 Bad, low, destitute of good qualities. -**र्णः** 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमीशे R. 14. 38. -2 Blame, censure; न चावदद्भर्तुर्वर्णमार्या 57 spoke no ill words. -3 Epithet of 18 letters according to ऋस्व, दीर्घ, श्रुत, उदात्त, अनुदात्त &c. -**Comp.** -**वादः** reproach, censure.

**अवर्तन** *a.* Destitute of livelihood. -**नं** 1 Want of livelihood. -2 Non-existence.

**अवर्तिः** *f.* Ved. Bad fortune, poverty, distress, want.

**अवर्त्र** *a.* Ved. Not turning back.

**अवर्षः**, **अवर्षणं** Want of rain, drought.

**अवर्षुक** *a.* Ved. Not raining.

**अवर्ष्य** *a.* Being active in rainless bright weather.

**अवलक्ष** *a.* (also written वलक्ष) White. -**क्षः** [अवलक्ष्यते, अव-लक्ष-घञ्] The white colour.

**अवलग्न** *a.* 1 Clinging or adhering to, touching, in contact with; विपुलतरनिरंतरावलग्न Si. 7. 71. -2 Hanging down. -3 Placed contiguously, impressed. -**ग्नः** The waist.

**अवलंब** 1 *A.* 1 (a) To hang, slip or glide down, hang down, be suspended; कनकशृङ्खलावलंबिनी Mu. 2 suspended by a golden chain; स्तनवद्वलंबते : यः कंठेऽजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Bri.S. 65. 3; शाखायां मृतकमवलंबितमास्ते Vet. (b) To rest, recline, sink down, remain; यस्य वचनात्तत्रावलंबिताः H. 1. -2 To catch hold of, hold, cling to, throw or support oneself on, lean on, rest on; ययौ तदीयामवलंब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25; उर्वशी राजानमवलंबते V.1; दंडकाष्ठमवलंब्य स्थितः S. 2; चित्रलेखाहस्तावलंबिता V. 1 leaning on, supported by; K. 17, 185. -3 To hold up, bear up, support, sustain, take up; अवलंब्यतां पुत्रः S. 7; हस्तेनावलंब्योर्वशी V. 3; हृदयमवलंब्य रात्रिसंभोगलक्ष्मीः Ki. 9. 78; अधीकारमवलंब्य Ku. 2. 18; हृदयं न त्ववलंबितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60; नात्मनैवावलंब्ये Me. 109; हस्तेन तस्यावलंब्य वासः R. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55, 6. 68; 7. 58; तदहस्या जीवितमवलंबितुं S. 3; Dk. 162; Ve. 4; M. 3; V. 2; Mu. 5; K. 163. -4 To depend on or upon, hang or hinge on; सर्वोऽयं जनस्त्वामवलंबते Bk. 18. 41; व्यवहारोयं चारुदत्तमवलंबते, वसंतसेनामातरमवलंबते Mk. 9; Bhāsha P. 167. -5 To have recourse to, resort to; नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1; व्यथां Bk. 7. 71; वैक्लव्यं Māl. 8 to give way to despair; धैर्यमवलंब्य to summon or pluck up courage, not to despair; माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टेऽप्यवलंबतेऽर्थे Ku. 1. 52; दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्य M. 2 politely; K. 155; Ki. 2. 15; K. 220; आशां to cherish hopes; किं स्वातंत्र्य-

मवलंबसे S. 5 act wantonly, quite independently; अवलंब्योत्तरां दिशं Ks. 37. 33 taking the northern direction. -6 To be slow or tardy, be late. -**Caus.** 1 To cause to hang down, suspend; तं कलशं नागदंतेऽवलंब्य Pt. 4. -2 To make one rest upon or catch hold of.

**अवलंबः** 1 Hanging down. -2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तंतुजालावलंबाः Me. 70; कुनृपतिभवनद्वारसेवा Bh. 1. 67. -3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); help, assistance (fig.); सावलंबगमना R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; नभसि निरवलंबे Chât. 1. 8; संततिविच्छेदनिरवलंबानां S. 6; दैवेनेत्यं दत्तहस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1. 8; चित्रलेखादत्तहस्तावलंबा V. 1; see हस्तावलंब also. -4 Hence, a crutch or stick for support. -5 A suspender. -6 An appendage. -7 A perpendicular line.

**अवलंबकः** *N.* of a metre.

**अवलंबनं** 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुरभूत्र पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6; सहिष्यते तत्प्रथमावलंबनं Ku. 5. 66; कथं स्यात्पुनरिहावलंबनं भवत्याः H. 3; प्रस्थानविक्रवगतेरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; मम पुच्छे करावलंबनं कृत्वोत्तिष्ठ H. 1. -2 Help, assistance. -3 Having recourse to, resorting to; adoption; इतरपक्षावलंबनद्वारेण K. 160. -4 Walking-stick.

**अवलंबित** *p. p.* 1 Supported, protected. -2 Suspended, hung down; सौधावलंबितया वरत्रया Pt. 2; चूतशाखावलंबिते समुद्रके S. 4. -3 Expeditious, prompt (शीघ्र). -4 Alighting, descending (actively used). -5 Depending upon, trusting to.

**अवलंबितव्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be caught hold of or grasped. -2 Expeditious, quick.

**अवलंबिन्** *a.* Hanging down, depending upon, resting or reclining on, holding, supporting &c.; अस्ताचलचूडावलंबिनि कुमुदिनीनायके H. 1; अथ धूमाभिताम्राक्षं वृक्षशाखावलंबिनं R. 15. 49; गवाक्षविवरावलंबिना 19. 7; अपरधुर्यपदावलंबी 5. 66, Ku. 7. 37; इयं हि निद्रा नयनावलंबिनी Mk. 3. 8; पुष्पभारावलंबिभिः (तरुभिः) Rām.

**अवलिप्** 6 *P.* To smear, anoint, (generally used in *p. p.*).

**अवलिप्त** *p. p.* [लिप्-क्त] 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. -2 Anointed, plastered, smeared. -3 Killed; केन



न्येनावलिष्ठा: Mu. 3. 27. °ता, °त्वं un-  
ction; pride, arrogance, vanity.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; प्रिय-  
संगमेष्वावलेपमद्: Si. 9. 51 (where अ°  
also means ointment); व्यक्तमानावलेपाः  
Mu. 3. 22; R. 5. 53; हस्त ° Me. 14.  
-2 Violence, attack, assault, insult,  
outrage; किं भवतीनामसुरावलेपेनापराद्धं  
V. 1; असुर° *ibid.*; इदृशे पवनावलेपजं  
सृजती बाष्पमिवांजनाविलं R. 8. 35. -3  
Smearing, anointing. -4 Ornament  
(भूषा). -5 Union, association (संग).

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. -2 Oil, any  
unctuous substance. -3 Union, as-  
sociation. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5  
The sandal tree (चंदन).

अवलिह 2 U. To lick, lap; see  
अवलि below. — *freq.* (लेलेटि) To  
lick again and again.

अवलीढ *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed;  
इभैरर्धावलीढैः S. 1. 7; Ms. 4. 208. -2  
Licked, lapped; touched (*fig.* also);  
विषज्वालावलीढावयवा Dk. 9; नवयौवनाव-  
लीढावयवा 17, 75 pervaded by youth;  
अस्त्रज्वालावलीढप्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमा-  
ने Ve. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides);  
Ki. 13. 11; bit; बीजांजलिः पतति की-  
दमुखावलीढः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Devoured,  
destroyed. — दा Disregard, con-  
tempt.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. -2 An  
extract (as of Soma). -3 An electuary,  
confection; दाडिम°.

अवलेहनं Licking with the tongue.

अवलेहिका = अवलेह (3).

अवली 4 A. To stick, hang on.

अवलीन *p. p.* Sticking to, cling-  
ing to, resting under; विहगादिभिर-  
वलीनैः Bri. S. 53. 114.

अवलीला [ अवरा-लीला ] 1 Sport,  
play, mirth. -2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुञ्च 1 P. To pull down or  
out.

अवलुञ्चनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or  
pulling out; केश°. -2 Uprooting.  
-3 Not tying up, allowing to hang  
down. -4 Taking away, pulling out.

अवलुञ्ठनं 1 Rolling or wallow-  
ing on the ground. -2 Robbing.

अवलुप् 6 U. 1 To rush upon  
(as a wild beast on its prey), to  
burst or break in upon; वृकवच्चावलुपेत.  
-2 To eat, devour, swallow (*fig.*  
also); अन्योन्यस्यावलुपन्ति सारमेय  
यथामिषं Mb.; सर्वमेवावलुपति H. 2. 99;  
अवलुप्यमान इव दृष्टिपातैः K. 93, 109.

-3 To suppress, crush, keep down,  
stifle; रक्षत्यवलुपते च यः Bhâg.; जरा-  
वलुप्तमानावमानचितः having lost all  
sense of &c.

अवलुपनं Leaping on suddenly.

अवलोपः 1 Cutting off or away;  
destruction. -2 Biting, kissing (as  
a lip); Si. 7. 45.

अवलोप्य *a.* That can be broken  
in upon or assailed suddenly.

अवलेखः 1 Breaking, scraping or  
scratching off. -2 Anything scrap-  
ed off.

अवलेखनं Scraping off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. -2 Adorning  
the person.

अवलोक 1 A. or 10 P. 1 To see,  
behold, view, look at; observe (*lit.*);  
नोलूकोप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं  
दूषणं Bh. 2. 93; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च  
(in dramas); सलिलेष्ववलोकयत इवा-  
त्मानं प्रतिष्ठानस्य V. 2 being reflected  
in; मार्गं or वर्त्म अवलोक्य to wait for;  
प्रयोगं witness a performance; M.  
2; निमित्तानि Bri. S. 53. 105; look  
out for, seek; consult (as opinions).  
-2 To look at or see (in astron.);  
exercise influence upon; सुरपतिगुरुणा-  
वलोकिते 5. 62; शुक्रवाचस्पतिभ्यां च तव  
भार्यावलोकितः Mārka. P. -3 To find;  
observe, see; be aware of, meditate  
or reflect upon; आत्मानमात्मन्यवलो-  
कयन्तं Ku. 3. 50; R. 8. 74; 11. 67.

अवलोकः 1 Seeing, beholding;  
जुंभांगभंगनयनमीलनांगावलोककृत् S. D.;  
वनशोभावलोकाय V. 4. 31. -2 Sight.  
-3 Looking down upon with com-  
passion.

अवलोकक *a.* Looking at, wishing  
to see.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding,  
seeing; नो बभूवुरवलोकनक्षमाः R. 11.  
60. -2 Looking over, commanding a  
view of; दीर्घिकावलोकनगवाक्षगता M.  
1. -3 Sight, eye. -4 A look, glance;  
योगनिद्रांतविशदैः पावनैरवलोकनैः R. 10.  
14. -5 Looking out for, inquiry,  
seeking.

अवलोकयितु *a.* Looking upon, con-  
sidering.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. — तः N.  
of a Buddha. — तं A look, glance;  
परिवृत्त्यावलोकितं R. 4. 72. — *Comp.*

— ईश्वरः N. of a Bodhisattva wor-  
shipped by the northern Buddhists

अवलोकितु *a.* Looking at, seeing.  
चतुरावलोकितः (चक्षुषः) Ku. 5. 49.

अवलोभनं Sensual desire.

अवलोम *a.* [ अवनद्धं लोम आनुकूल्यं  
P. V. 4. 75 ] One who is favourable;  
suitable.

अवलगुज *a.* Of no good origin or  
extraction. — जः N. of a plant सो-  
मराजी.

अवलगुली A poisonous insect.

अववदः-वदनं Censure, an evil  
report or reputation.

अववदितु *a.* 1 One who speaks  
finally or decisively. -2 An adjudi-  
cator.

अववादः 1 Censure, reproach. -2  
Trust, confidence. -3 Disregard, dis-  
respect. -4 Support, dependence on.  
-5 Evil report. -6 A command, an  
order. -7 Information.

अववरकः 1 An aperture. -2  
Window; see अपवरक.

अववर्षणं Raining upon (com-  
pletely).

अवविद्ध *a.* Cast down.

अवव्रश्च 6 P. To splinter, to  
cut off.

अवव्रश्चः A splinter, chip.

अवश *a.* [ नास्ति वशं आयत्तत्वं यस्य ]  
1 Independent, free. -2 Not com-  
pliant or docile, disobedient, self-  
willed; स्त्री चावशा Pt. 1. 424; Ms. 5.  
33. -3 Not subjected to or swayed;  
अवशो विषयाणां K. 45; uncontrolled,  
unrestrained; °इन्द्रियचित्तानां H. 1.  
18; 2. 182; Dk. 34; मधुरैरवशानि लं-  
भयन् वशं Ki. 2. 55 wild. -4 Not  
master of oneself, subject to the  
senses; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्युः Ku.  
6. 95. -5 Not having one's own  
will, dependent, helpless, po-  
werless; सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H.  
2. 77; कार्यते ह्यवशः Bg. 3. 5; K. 174;  
Pt. 1. 335; U. 3; कथमवशो ह्यवशो-  
विषं पिबामि Mk. 10. 13; विमुञ्चत्यवशा  
देहं कालस्य वशमागताः Rām.; Mu. 1.  
12. -6 Necessary, certain; किमस्य भ-  
वतो यथा सुहृद एव नाशोऽवशः Mu. 6.  
-*Comp.* — इन्द्रियचित्त *a.* whose  
mind and senses are not held in  
subjection.

अवशंगमः Not submitting to an-  
other's will.

अवशिका = अवश; Mk. 1. 23.

अवशभूत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, in-  
dependent. -2 Not influenced by  
magic.



अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable, unruly. -2 Inevitable; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः Ve. 3. 4. -3 Indispensable, necessary. -Comp. -पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* [ अव-श्यै-डम् Tv. ] 1 Necessarily, inevitably; त्वामप्यन्नं नव-जलमयं मोचयिष्यत्यवश्यं Me. 93. -2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं याति तिर्य-कत्वं जग्म्वा चैवाहुतं हविः Ms. 12. 68; अवश्यं यातारश्चिरतरमुषित्वापि विषयाः Bh. 3. 16; तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनात-त्परामेकपत्नीं (द्रक्ष्यसि) Me. 10, 61. अवश्यमेव Most surely; if com- pounded with pot. pass. the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाच्य to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्य to be necessarily done.

अवश्यंभाविन् *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; आदेशः M. 5; अव-श्यंभावि लक्षणम् H. 3; अवश्यंभावि-नो भावा भवन्ति महतामपि H. Pr. 28; S. 6.

अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवश्यकता, -त्वं Necessity, obliga- tion, certainty.

अवशक्तिका = अवसक्तिका q. v.

अवशस् *f.* [ अव-शस्-क्लिप् ] 1 A wrong desire. -2 Censure, abuse.

अवशा Ved. Not a cow, a bad cow.

अवशातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. -2 Withering, drying up. -3 Emaciation.

अवशिरस् *a.* Having the head bent or hung down.

अवशिष्य (Used mostly in *pass.*) To be left last or as a remainder, to remain over or behind; Bg. 7. 2. -Caus. To leave as a remainder; देहमात्रावशेषितः Bhāg.

अवशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining; स्तंभेन नीवार इवावशिष्टः R. 5. 15; किमवशिष्टमहः Ratn. 3; निद्रागमसी-मः कियदवशिष्टं Mv. 6; कियदवशिष्टं रजन्याः S. 4 how much of the night yet remains (has yet to run). -2 Remaining over and above, surplus. -ष्टं, -ष्टकं Rest, remainder, remnant; Y. 2. 47.

अवशेषः 1 Remnant, rest, leavings, remainder; रक्षसामवशेषेण, अहः, पुण्या-नां Rām.; वृत्तांतं M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in

comp.; अर्धं having only one half left; कथा° or नाम° one who survives only in narration or name, having only the tale or name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words s. v.; भस्म° remaining only in ashes, reduced to ashes; S. 3. 3; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार reduced to ashes Ku. 3. 72, Si. 10. 16; सावशेषमिव ग-हिन्या वचनं M. 4 unfinished; सावशेषो विषवेगः *ibid.* still remaining; शीर्षाव-शेषीकृतः Bh. 2. 34; Ratn. 2. 2; R. 2. 69; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः S. 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech; अल्पावशेषायुः K. 46 having a short span of life; see निरवशेष also.

अवशेषित *p. p.* Left, remaining.

अवशीनः A scorpion.

अवशीर्ष-र्षक *a.* [अवनतं शीर्षं यस्य वा कप्] Having the head bent down. -र्षः 1 An error made in sleeping (as regards position). -2 A kind of eye-disease.

अवश्या [अव-श्यैक] 1 Hoar-frost, a fog or mist. -2 An independent woman.

अवश्यायः [ अव-श्यै-ण P. III. 1. 141 ] 1 Frost, dew. -2 Hoar-frost, white dew अवश्यायावसिक्तस्य पुंडरीकस्य चारुतां U. 6. 29. -3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिश्रयण); अधिश्रयणा-वश्रयणांतादिपूर्वापरीभूतो व्यापारकलापः पाका-दिशब्दवाच्यः S. D. 2.

अवष्कयणी A cow that bears a calf after a long interval.

अवष्टम् 5. 9. P. 1 To lean or rest upon; धनुरवष्टम्भ्य Mv. 5; so इडं; प्रकृतिं स्वामवष्टम्भ्य Bg. 9. 8 by the help of; वृद्धां भार्यामवष्टम्भ्य Rām. on account of. -2 To block up; कोसलनृपतेर्द्वारमव-ष्टम्भ्य Ratn. 4. -3 To wrap, envelop, cover with; K. 116; तिमिरेणावष्टम्भ्य-माने जीवलोकं 159; occupy; Dk. 159. -4 To support, prop, hold up; clasp, embrace; अवष्टम्भ्यासौ मां Mv. 5. 5; क्रो-डविभागेन मामवष्टम्भ्य K. 33, 42, 54. -5 To hinder, stop, arrest, hold or keep back; अवष्टम्भ्यमान इव जलधरैः K. 303. -6 To be near -7 To be astounded or bewildered.

अवष्टब्ध *p. p.* [अवस्तम्भ-क्त, षत्वम्] 1 Supported; rested on, protected; held, seized. -2 Hanging from or upon; अवष्टब्धा यष्टिः Sk. -3 Near, contiguous; अद्यश्चीनावष्टब्धे

P. V. 2. 13, Bk. 9. 72. -4 Obstructed, stopped, suspended. -5 Paralysed. -6 Bound, tied, attached. -7 Wrapped up, enfolded. -8 Opposed. -9 Surpassed, overcome.

अवष्टम्भः [ स्तम्भ-घञ्, सस्य षत्वम् ] 1 Lean- ing, resting upon. -2 Support, prop; पक्षाभ्यामीषत्कृतावष्टम्भः K. 34, 44, 186, 231, 248; खड्गलतावष्टम्भनिश्चलः Māl. 3; (hence) having recourse to, pluck- ing up or summoning (as courage); तत्कथमहं धैर्यावष्टम्भं करोमि Pt. 1; so पौरुष°, धीरत्व° Māl. 2; सहजसत्त्व° K. 286. -3 Haughtiness, pride, digni- ty, majestic greatness; सावष्टम्भाकृतिना K. 179 dignified, noble, see सावष्टम्भ. -4 A post, pillar. -5 Gold. -6 Commence- ment, beginning. -7 Stopping, stand- ing till, staying. -8 Courage, steadi- ness; K. 156, 157; resolute determina- tion; ईदृशोऽस्यावष्टम्भः Ratn. 4; अविनय-कोपितोऽवष्टम्भं कृत्वा K. 261 plucking up courage; पलायनमवष्टम्भो वा Pt. 4 holding out (as opposed to पलायनं). -9 Obstruction, impediment. -10 Paralysis, stupefaction K. 141. -11 Excellence.

अवष्टम्भमय *a.* ( यी *f.* ) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रघोरवष्टम्भमयेन पत्रिणा R. 3. 53 (अ° is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the im- mediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness', 'breathing defiance').

अवष्टम्भनं 1 Resting upon, having recourse to. -2 Supporting. -3 Paralysing, stupefying. -4 A post, pillar. -5 Stopping, staying.

अवष्पन् 1 P. To smack (one's lips), make a noise in eating.

अवष्पाणः [ अव-स्वन्-घञ् षत्वम् ] Noisy eating, smacking (the lips).

अवस् *n.* [ अव-भावे आसिच् ] Ved. 1 Protection, assistance. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Food, provision. -4 Wealth, riches. -5 Going. -6 Satisfac- tion, pleasure. -7 Wish, will, desire, aspiration. -*ind.* [ अवर-प्रथमायाः पंचम्या सप्तम्या वाऽर्थे आसि, अव् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39 ] 1 Below, downwards, hitherward. -2 (As a preposition with instr. or abl.) (a) Below, at the lowest place. (b) Without, on the outside.

अवस्वत् *a.* Ved. Striving, as- piring.



**अवसः** [ अव- असच् Up. 3.117; अवतीत्यवसो राजा भानुश्च Ujjval. ] 1 A king. -2 The sun. -3 A kind of tree (अर्क). -सं 1 Refreshment, food, provision (especially for a journey), *viaticum* (°सः also); एतत्ते रुद्रावसं Yv. 3.61. -2 Preserving, protecting.

**अवसक्थिका** [ अवबद्धे सक्थिनी यस्यां कप् ] 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः प्रौढपादश्च कृत्वा चैवावसक्थिकाम् Ms. 4. 112; अहिना अवसक्थिकाबंधहेतुभूतेन Malli. on Ki. 12. 22. -2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

**अवसंज्** 1 P. 1 To suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; अशितिलमपरावसज्ज्य कंठे Si. 7. 16; so स्कंधे पाणिं, शरीरे भूषणानि &c. -2 To entrust to, throw on.

**अवसक्त** *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed; कर्णावसक्तामलदंतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23, K. 206; Ki. 7. 40; Si. 5. 16, 18, 9. 7, Ch. P. 4. -2 In contact with, bound round, touching; अविज्ञातावसक्तेन वृषिता मम वाससा Mk. 1. 54. -3 Engaged in, intent on, eager. -क्त Contact.

**अवसंजनं** { Embracing,  
**अवसज्जनं** { clinging.

**अवसंडीनं** The downward flight of birds in a body.

**अवसथः** [ अव-सो-कथन् ] 1 A dwelling place, habitation. -2 A village. -3 A school, college (छात्रालयः, मठः); see आवसथ. -थं A house.

**अवसथ्यः** [ अवसथ-स्वार्थे यत् ] A college, school.

**अवसद्** 1 P. 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way; करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6 sinks or fails; पौरुषं 7; अवसीदंति मे प्राणाः Mb.; न हींगितज्ञोऽवसरेऽवसीदति Ki. 4. 20 fails not (does not shut his lips); न कृच्छ्रेऽवसीदति Mb.; Ms. 4. 187, Bk. 6. 24. -2 To suffer, be neglected or interfered with; नावसीदति वा गुरुप्रयोजनं K. 181. -3 To become disheartened or exhausted; Dk. 127. -4 To perish, come to an end, be ruined; सर्वमस्मत्कुटुंबकमवसीदेत् Dk. 60; नास्त्युद्यमसमो बंधुः कृत्वा यं नावसीदति Bh. 2.86. -Caus. 1 To cause to sink; to dispirit, render down-

hearted, to ruin; कुटुंबकं चावसादितं Dk. 41, ruined; आत्मानमात्मनाऽनवसाद्यैवोद्धरंति संतः 54 without ruining or killing; Bg. 6. 5; राज्यस्य मूलं हस्त्यश्वमवसादयेत् Mu. 3 ruin. -2 To allay, remove; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6; अयमहमवसादयामि वः सपत्नान् Dk. 127 destroy, kill; अवसादितवाचां Si. 10. 30 rendered speechless.

**अवसन्न** *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. also), enervated, sinking, drooping; अतिप्रबलपिपासावसन्नानि K. 36; Si. 15. 85; मदावसन्नहस्त Dk. 62 powerless. -2 Dispirited, sad, melancholy, unhappy; अधिकर्णोऽवसन्नो ब्रूते H. 2 lean, weakened. -3 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसन्नतापमतमिहमभात् Si. 9. 12 devoid of heat; अवसन्नायां रात्रौ H. 1. -4 Unable to do one's duty. -5 Lost, deprived of; पित्रोः सकाशमवसन्नदृशोर्निनाय R. 9. 77 who had lost their sight. -6 (In law) Non-suited, defeated.

**अवसन्नता-त्वं** 1 Affliction, dejection. -2 Termination, completion.

**अवसादः** 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down; Ki. 18. 47; अनवसादः safety, protection; failure, as of the voice. -2 Ruin, loss, destruction, decline; पर्यायजयावसादा Ki. 17. 18; विपदेति तावदवसादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41, 3. 38; Mv. 2. -3 End, termination. -4 Want of energy, exhaustion, languor, fatigue; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19. -5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause); अलं स्वपक्षावसादशंक्या M. 1.

**अवसादक** *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. -2 Causing dejection or fatigue; एष शोकः परित्यक्तः सर्वकार्यावसादकः Rām.-3 Exhausting, wearisome, tiresome, fatiguing. -4 Ending, finishing.

**अवसादनं** 1 Decline, loss, destruction; असूनामवसादनं Ve. 6.-2 Inability to do one's duty. -3 Oppression. -4 Finishing. -5 An escharotic. -6 Removing proud flesh (from boils) by escharotic application; उत्सन्नमृदुमांसानां व्रणानामवसादनं Susr.

**अवसादिन्** *a.* Sinking, drooping; Si. 15. 81.

**अवसभ** *a.* Ved. Excluded from society.

**अवसृ** 1 P. To spread, pervade; गगनांगनावकाशावसरत्कलकलं Mál. 8.

**अवसरः** 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; उत्पन्नावसरमर्थित्वं M. 3; नास्यावसरं दास्यामि S. 2; भवद्भिरामवसरप्रदानाय वचांसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जनं सत्कारः S. 7; °प्राप्तं suited to the occasion M. 1; K. 158; °तुलिताभिः Pt. 5. 28 equal to the occasion; वेदस्यावसरोऽत्र कः Ks. 5. 62 what has the Veda to do here? -2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity, proper or opportune time; शशंस सेवावसरं सुरेभ्यः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरोयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अनवसर also; अवसरोपसर्पणीया राजानः S. 6. -3 Space, room, scope; कुमुदंगना मनसि चावसरं (अलभत) Si. 9. 41. -4 Leisure, advantageous position. -5 Introduction. -6 A kind of संगति q. v. -7 A year. -8 Raining. -9 Descent. -10 A consultation in private.

**अवसारणं** Removing, causing to move.

**अवसर्प** : A spy, a secret emissary.

**अवसर्पणं** Stepping or going down.

**अवसर्पिन्** *a.* Stepping down. -णी A long period of time (with the Jainas); according to Hemachandra it is equal to 2000,000,000,000,000 Sâgaras of years.

**अवसव्य** *a.* Not left (=अवसव्य).

**अवसामं** [ अवर् साम अञ्समा० P. V. 4. 75 ] A bad song.

**अवसिच्** 6 P. To sprinkle, bedew, bespatter.

**अवसिक्त** *p. p.* Sprinkled; °अंग having the limbs sprinkled.

**अवसेकः** 1 Sprinkling, bedewing; देशः को नुजलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12. -2 A disease of the eye.

**अवसेकिमः** [ अवसेकेन निर्वृत्तः अवसेक-इमन् ] A kind of cake, pulse ground with oil and butter (वटकभेदः).

**अवसेचनं** 1 Sprinkling. -2 Water used for sprinkling; पादं Ms. 4. 151. -3 Bleeding.

**अवसुप्त** *a.* Asleep.

**अवसृज्** 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, pour out, let fall, drop; U. 3. 23; Ms. 1. 8; so सायकान्, बीजं, वृष्टिं &c. -2 To let loose, liberate, dismiss &c. -3 To remit. -4 To form; create. -5 To place on, throw or cast at. -6 To leave, give up, abandon; as क्रोधं, वैरं &c.

**अवसर्गः** 1 Letting off, relaxation. -2 Non-prevention, allowing one to follow one's inclinations. -3 Independence.



अवसर्जनं Liberation.

अवसृष्ट *p. p.* Given away, left, abandoned, dismissed, let go.

**अवसो** 4 P. 1 To finish, accomplish. -2 To destroy. -3 To determine, understand ; किमप्यनवसीयमानं K. 278 ; अवासासीच वैयासिकी (वाणी) Malli. -4 (Intrans.) To fail; be at an end; शक्तिर्ममावस्यति हिनयुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -5 To put up (as at an inn). -6 To let loose, liberate. -7 To draw near, approach. -8 To dwell, stay. -9 To settle, fix. -10 To stand firm, to persist in. -11 To know ; Bk. 19. 28. -12 To get, attain to, reach. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to be completed, finish, complete ; अथ विधिमवसाप्य शास्त्रदृष्टं R. 5. 76. -2 To understand, comprehend ; अवसाययितुं क्षमाः सुखं Ki. 2. 29.

अवसा Ved. Liberation, release.

अवसातृ *m.* Ved. A deliverer.

अवसानं [अव-सो-ल्युट्] 1 Stopping. -2 Conclusion, termination, cessation, end ; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोग्ध्री R. 2. 23, 45 ; तच्छिष्याध्ययननिवेदितावसानां 1. 95 ; इत्येतदवसानं कथायाः M. 5 thus ends the story ; °विरसे K. 180 ; आत्मनः सुखावसानेन V. 3 at the sacrifice of ; (at the end of comp.) ending with, terminating at ; स चायमंगुलीयकदर्शनावसानः S. 7 ; यत्खलु दुःखावसानमेव दुःखं K. 328. -3 Death, decease ; अवसानेऽगराजस्य योद्धव्यं भवता किल Ve. 5. 38 ; मूलपुरुषावसाने संपदः परमुपतिष्ठति S. 6. -4 Boundary, limit ; विलोकिता दर्शनीयानामवसानभूमिः K. 124 furthest or highest limit. -5 (In gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि) ; आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यांति लाघवं ; अनीकपदावसानं देवादि नाम R. 18. 10 (i. e. देवानीक) ; वर्णानामभावोऽवसानसंज्ञः स्यात् P. I. 4. 110 ; VIII. 3. 15. -6 A pause. -7 The end of a verse, or the verse itself ; एकावसाना-द्वयवसाना-त्रय-क्. -8 A place of dismounting from a horse. -9 A place (स्थान) ; resting place, residence ; °दर्श *a.* looking at one's place of destination.

अवसानक *a.* Coming to an end, dying, perishing.

अवसान्य *a.* Ved. Belonging to the end of a verse.

अवसायः [अव-सो-घञ् P. III. 1. 141] 1 Conclusion, end, termination ; destruction ; शरवर्षैरवसायमाश्र-

याशः Si. 20. 72. -2 Remainder. -3 Completion. -4 Determination, resolution, decision, certainty.

अवसायिन् *a.* Residing, dwelling in ; cf. अंत्यावसायिन्.

अवसित *p. p.* [सो-क्त] 1 Finished, ended, completed ; अवसितो दर्शनार्थः M. 2 ; यूपवत्यवसिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37 ; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute ; मंडनासि S. 4 ; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन्ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53 ; अनवसितवचन एव मयि Dk. 103 ; Bk. 10. 6. -2 Known, understood. -3 Well cooked ; matured. -4 Resolved, determined, ascertained. -5 Standing in a pause -6 Stored, gathered (as grain). -7 Tied, fastened, bound. -8 Gone. -9 Remaining, dwelling (Ved.). -तं 1 A dwelling place ; नवावसिते वैनमाहरेयुः Sat. Br. -2 Corn ground.

अवसेय *pot. p.* 1 To be determined, finished. -2 Perishable.

अवस्कंद 1 P. 1 To attack, storm, assault ; overpower, overwhelm ; छायाप्यवस्कंदितुं Mv. 3 ; प्रभुरिव मामवस्कंदयितुं *ibid.* to attack or insult ; पुरीमवस्कंद लुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51 ; स्नेहावस्कन्नहृदया Rām. affected. -2 To spring or leap down. -3 To pour out.

अवस्कंदः, -दनं 1 Attacking, attack, assault ; °प्रदानं Pt. 3. 39 leading an assault. -2 Descending ; स नद्यवस्कंदमुपास्पृशच्च Bk. 2. 11. -3 A camp (जिगीषूणां निवेशस्थानं Halāy.).

अवस्कंदित *p. p.* 1 Attacked. -2 Gone down, descended. -3 Refuted. -4 Bathed, bathing.

अवस्कंदिन् *a.* 1 Attacking, assaulting ; outraging ; गौतमदारावस्कंदिनं Mv. 1. -2 Covering. -3 Leaping upon.

अवस्कृ 6 U. To scratch, butt against ; रोधांसि धीरमवचस्कृरिरे महोक्षाः Si. 5. 63.

अवस्करः [अवकीर्यते इत्यवस्करः, कृ-अप् सुट् P. VI. 1. 148] 1 Ordure, excrement. -2 The privities (गुह्यदेश). -3 Dirt, sweepings (in general) ; गृह-द्वाराशुचिस्थानरथ्यावस्करशोधनं Nārada. -4 A place for faeces, dung-hill. -Comp. -मंदिरं a privy, water-closet.

अवस्करक *a.* [अवस्करे भवः, वुन् P. IV. 3. 28] Existing in the ordure. -कः 1 An insect. -2 A sweeper, scavenger. -3 A brush, broom.

अवस्कव *a.* Noxious, injurious. -वः A kind of worm.

अवस्तात् *ind.* [अवरस्मिन् अव-रस्मात् अवरमित्यर्थे अस्ताति अव आदेशः P. V. 3. 41] 1 Below, from below, downwards, hitherwards ; °प्रपदन *a.* attained from below (as heaven &c). -2 (Used as a preposition) Under.

अवस्तु *n.* [कुत्सितार्थे नञ्] 1 A worthless thing or matter ; अवस्तुनिर्बन्धपरे कथं नु ते Ku. 5. 66 intent on a bad object. -2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality ; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽज्ञानं attribution of unreality ; °ता, -त्वं unreality.

अवस्तु 9 P. To cover, spread, overspread, overcast ; प्रकंपयज्जामवतस्तरे दिशः Ki. 14. 29 pervaded, filled ; उरासि रसादवतस्तरे स्तनाभ्यां Si. 7. 47.

अवस्तरणं Spreading out.

अवस्तारः [अव-स्तु कर्माणि घञ् P. III. 3. 120] 1 A curtain. -2 A covering ; a screen or wall of cloth around a tent. -3 A mat.

अवस्त्र *a.* Without clothes, naked.

अवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain, stay, abide ; तेन सह सुखमवतिष्ठते K. 108 ; oft. with an adj. or adv. ; विलोकयंती तावदवतस्थे 205 ; पादौ विष्टभ्यः क्षणं भद्रावतिष्ठस्व Bk. 8. 11 stay, wait ; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 To abide by, conform to, obey ; न शासनेऽवास्थित यो गुरुणां Bk. 3. 14. -3 To live ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते धसन् यदि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -4 To stand (still), make a halt, stop ; Bg. 1. 30, 14. 23 ; R. 2. 31, Ku. 3. 42, Si. 9. 83. -5 To stand, exist, chance to be. -6 To fall to, devolve on. -7 To enter ; reach, attain to. -8 To stand apart, go off, withdraw. -9 To descend ; go to. -10 To place (Ved.). -*Caus.* (स्थापयति -ते) 1 To cause to stand or stop, station, keep, place ; पश्चादवस्थापितवाहिनीकः R. 13. 66 ; स्कंधावारमवस्थाप्य Dk. 174 having encamped ; भिक्षापात्रं नागदंतकेऽवस्थाप्य H. 1. 3. -2 To fix, settle ; शक्योऽवस्थापयितुं Mu. 1. -3 To establish, found ; द्वैराज्यमवस्थापयितुकामोऽस्मि M. 5. -4 To compose, collect, steady, fix (as heart &c.) ; न शक्नोमि हृदयमवस्थापयितुं U. 4. -5 To comfort, console. -6 To separate, divide.

अवस्थः The membrum virile. -स्था [अवस्था-अङ्] 1 State, condition, situation ; स्वामिनो महत्त्ववस्था वर्तते



Pt. 1 a critical state ; तदनु कथयेमाध-  
वीयामवस्थां Mál. 9. 26 ; तुल्यावस्थः  
स्वसुः कृतः R. 12. 80 ; तां तामवस्थां प्रति-  
पद्यमानं 13. 5 ; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोस्मि S. 5 ;  
Ku. 2. 6 ; सर्वं Me. 108 ; oft. in comp. ;  
तदवस्थः Pt. 5. reduced to that state ;  
एतद् , बालावस्थः अधिपतिः V. 5 ; अंत्या-  
वस्था Pt. 4 ; so कामयमानावस्थो  
राजा S. 3 ; स्फुलिगावस्थया वह्निः 7.  
15 ; अंतर्मदावस्थो द्विपेद्रः R. 2. 7 rutting  
state. -2 Position, circumstance. -3  
Period, stage (of life &c.) ; यौवन° ;  
वयोवस्थां तस्याः शृणुत Mál. 9. 29.  
-4 Form, appearance. -5 Degree,  
proportion. -6 Stability, fixity, as  
in अनवस्थ q. v. -7 Appearance in a  
court of law ; कृतावस्थो धनैषिणा Ms.  
8. 60. -8 The female organ of genera-  
tion. -Comp. -अंतरं another or al-  
tered state ; °रं आरोपिता S. 3, 5. -च-  
तुष्टयं the four periods or states of  
human life ; i. e. बाल्यं (childhood) ;  
कौमारं (youth) ; यौवनं (manhood) ; and  
वार्धक्यं (old age). -त्रयं the three  
states ; i. e. जागृति (waking), स्वप्न  
(dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound  
sleep). -दशकं the ten states of  
lovers ; दृष्ट मनः संगसंकल्पौ जागरः कृश-  
ताऽरतिः । द्वीत्यागोन्मादमूर्च्छिता इत्यनंगदशा  
दश ॥ D. R. -द्वयं the two states of  
life i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and  
misery). -षट्कं the six states of an  
action mentioned by Yâska ; जाय-  
तेऽस्ति वर्धते विपरिणमतेऽपक्षीयते नश्यति Nir.  
अवस्थानं 1 Standing, remaining,  
residing, abiding, dwelling ; पूर्वकृ-  
तावस्थानेन राजलोकेन K. 92 ; किमिह नि-  
वृत्त्यावस्थानं Pt. 1 ; चतुर्मेडलावस्थानेन  
ibid. -2 Situation, station, position ;  
मधुर° दर्शनीयः S. 6. -3 Residence,  
abode, place ; घनावस्थानैः K. 127. -4  
Period of staying.  
अवस्थापनं 1 Fixing, settling. -2  
Residence, abode.  
अवस्थायिन् a. Staying, residing,  
dwelling ; पश्चादवस्थायि बलं Ak.  
अवस्थित p. p. 1 Remained, stayed ;  
कथमियंतं कालमवस्थिता मया विना भवती  
V. 4 ; remaining, standing firm or fix-  
ed ; staying, abiding, lasting &c. ; R. 6.  
19 ; एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these cir-  
cumstances. -2 Firm of purpose, stead-  
y ; see अनवस्थित. -3 Engaged in prose-  
cuting ; following ; abiding by ; Ms.  
8. 42, Bg. 4. 23. -4 Resting with,  
dependent on ; मयि सृष्टिर्हि लोकानां र-  
क्षा शुष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28 ; K.

344. -5 Settled, a matter of course ;  
पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5. -6  
Resolved ; युद्धाय Pt. 1.  
अवस्थितिः f. 1 Abiding, dwelling.  
-2 Residence, abode ; अत्र कृतावस्थि-  
तिना धर्मेण K. 44. -3 Following, prac-  
tising.  
अवस्पर्त a. Preserver, saviour.  
अवस्फूर्जितं Roar, thunder, K. 305.  
अवस्फोटः Appearance.  
अवस्यति Den. P. Ved. To seek  
favour or assistance.  
अवस्यु a. [ अवः रक्षणं तदिच्छति क्यच्  
उन् ] Ved. Desiring favour, help or  
protection.  
अवस्वत् a. [ अवो रक्षणमस्त्यस्य मत्तुप्  
मस्य वः ] Defended, protected.  
अवस्यंदनं Trickling, oozing.  
अवस्रंसनं Dropping or falling  
down, falling off, a fall.  
अवस्रंसित a. Burst, fallen down.  
अवस्रस् a. 1 Apt to fall down. -2  
Burst, cut.  
अवस्वन 1 P. To sound, to  
smack the lips, make a noise in  
eating.  
अवस्वन्य a. Ved. Roaring, boisterous.  
अवह a. 1 Not carrying. -2 Hav-  
ing no stream. -हः A kind of wind.  
अवहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, beat  
off, hit, kill. -2 To destroy, remove ;  
दुरितं, क्षुधां, द्विषः &c. -3 To thresh  
(as rice) ; अवहत्य तंडुलान् Dk. 132.  
अवहतिः f. Beating, threshing.  
अवहननं 1 Threshing, beating off  
rice ; अवहननायां लूखलं Mbh. -2 The  
lungs ; वपा वसावहननं Y. 3. 94 (अवह-  
ननं = फफुसः Mit. ).  
अवघातः [ अव हन्-घञ् ] 1 Striking.  
-2 Hurting, killing. -3 A violent or  
sharp blow, stroke or blow in general ;  
कर्णावघातनिपुणेन च ताड्यमाना दूरी-  
कृताः करिवरेण (भृंगाः) Nîtipr. 2 ; अधरे  
दत्तदंतावघाते S. D. -4 Threshing corn  
by bruising it with a wooden pestle  
in a mortar. -5 Unnatural or acci-  
dental death.  
अवघातिन् a. Striking, killing.  
अवहस 1 P. To deride, mock,  
laugh or scoff at, ridicule ; Bk. 1. 6.  
अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. -2  
A jest, joke, ridicule , यचावहासार्थ-  
मसत्कृतोसि Bg. 11. 42.  
अवहास्य pot. p. To be derided or  
ridiculed, ridiculous.

अवहस्तः [ अवरं हस्तस्य एक° त° ]  
The back of the hand.  
अवहा To leave, abandon (used  
only in derivatives).  
अवहानिः f. Loss.  
अवहीन p. p. Abandoned, left ;  
अवहीनाः कथाः Dk. 129 over, at an  
end ; अस्मास्ववहीनेषु S. 2 we being left  
behind, having fallen in the rear.  
अवहालिका A wall.  
अव(व)हित्या-त्थं 1 Dissimula-  
tion in general. -2 Dissimulation  
or concealment of an internal feeling,  
regarded as one of the 33 subordinate  
feelings (व्यभिचारिभावः) ; भयगौरवलज्जादेह-  
र्षाद्याकारगुणिरवहित्या S. D. ; or according  
to R. G. व्रीडादिना निमित्तेन हर्षाद्यनुभावानां  
गोपनाय जनितो भावविशेषोऽवहित्यं ; for ex.  
see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.  
अवह 1 P. 1 To take away, put  
or lay aside ; place down ; अर्भकं कस्मा-  
द्वहतं भवति Nir. -2 To hold, contain ;  
कुडवमवहरति Sk. -3 To throw or  
knock down (Ved.).  
अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing.  
-2 Throwing away. -3 Stealing,  
plundering. -4 Removing from the  
battle-field to the camp. -5 Re-de-  
livery. -6 Temporary suspension  
of hostilities, truce.  
अवहारः [ अवह-कर्तरि ण P. III. 1. 141 ]  
1 A thief. -2 A shark, a water-  
elephant. -3 Taking away the wealth  
of invited Brâhmanas. -4 Tem-  
porary cessation of hostilities, sus-  
pension of arms, truce. -5 Removing  
to the camp ; ततोऽवहारं सैन्यानां तव  
तेषां च भारत Mb. -6 Cessation, stop  
(in general). -7 Summoning, invit-  
ing. -8 Any object fit to be brought  
near (उपनेतव्यं). -9 Apostacy, ab-  
andoning a sect or caste. -10 Re-de-  
livery, redeeming.  
अवहारक a. 1 One taking away  
from one place to another. -2 One  
who desists from fighting. -3 Pre-  
venting, stopping. -कः A shark,  
a marine monster.  
अवहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken away  
or removed. -2 Finable, punishable ;  
Ms. 8. 198. -3 What one is forced  
to restore or redeem ; आधिश्चोपनि-  
धिश्चोभौ न कालात्ययमर्हतः । अवहार्यो भवे-  
तां तौ दीर्घकालमवस्थितौ ॥ Ms. 8. 145.  
-4 To be completed, -5 Recoverable,  
redeemable.



अवहत *p. p.* 1 Taken off, back or away. -2 Seized, stolen. -3 Fined.

**अवहेलः-ला** Disrespect, disdain, contempt, disregard; सावहेलं K. 244; अवहेलां कुदज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवहेलित *a.* Disregarded, slighted, contemned; किमिति बहैरवहेलितानभिज्ञैः Bv. 1. 8. -तं Disregard.

**अवहर** *a.* [ अव-ह-अच् ] Crooked. -रः A crooked way; (fig.) deceit.

**अवाकिन्** Ved. Not speaking.

**अवाक्** Ved. Speechless.

**अवाकृ** 6 P. To strew, pour upon; sprinkle with.

**अवाकरः** A mint.

**अवाक्ष** *a.* [ अवनतान्यक्षाणि इंद्रियाणि यस्य ] A guardian, keeper.

**अवाग्र** *a.* [ अवनतमग्रमस्य ] Having the head bent down, stooping, bowed.

**अवाच्** *a.* [ न. ब. ] Speechless dumb. -*n.* Brahma. -**Comp.** -मनसगोचर *a.* beyond the power of thought and words, indescribable and inconceivable. -श्रुति *a.* deaf and dumb.

**अवाच्य** *a.* 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीयानपि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतिता तव Rām.; °वादंश्च बहून् वदिष्यंति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -3 Not distinctly expressed, not expressible in words; °ता, °त्वं impropriety; reproach, calumny. -**Comp.** -देशः 'the unspeakable place,' the vulva (योनि).

**अवांच्** *a.* [ अवांचति अव-अच् क्तिप् ] 1 Turned downwards, bent down, stooping; कुर्वंतमित्यतिभरेण नगानवाचः Si. 6. 79; वनान्यवांचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34. -2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.) यद्वाक् पृथिव्याः Sat. Br. -3 Headlong, looking downwards. -4 South. -*m.*, *n.* Brahma. -ची 1 The south. -2 The lower region.

**अवाक्** *ind.* 1 Downwards. -2 Southern, southward. -**Comp.** -ज्ञानं disrespect. -पुष्पी [ अवाक् अधोमुखे पुष्पमस्याः ] *N.* of a plant Anethum Sowa Roxb (अधःपुष्पी). -भागः the part below. -भव *a.* southern. -मुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1. looking downwards, with the face hung downwards; अवाङ्मुखोऽपि पुष्पवृष्टिः R. 2. 60;

तस्थुस्तेऽवाङ्मुखाः सर्वे 15. 78. -2. headlong. (-खः) *N.* of a weapon.

-शाखः [ अवाच्यः शाखा अस्य ] 'having the branches turned downwards', epithet of the sacred fig-tree (अश्वत्थ).

-शिरस् *a.* having the head hung downwards; स मूढो नरकं याति कालसूत्रमवाक्षिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94, 11. 74.

**अवाचीन** *a.* [ अवाच्-ख P. V. 4. 8 ] 1 Downward, headlong. -2 Southern. -3 Descended, gone down.

**अवांचित** *a.* Bent, low.

**अवाच्य** *a.* Southern, southerly.

**अवाजिन्** *m.* A bad horse (Ved.).

**अवात** *a.* [ न. ब. ] 1 Windless, not shaken by wind. -2 Not breathing the air. -3 Not exposed to, or not dried up by, wind. -4 Unattacked, unconquered (Ved.).

**अवादिन्** *a.* 1 One who is no speaker or disputer. -2 One who does not prosecute or bring any action, peace-loving.

**अवान्** 2 P. [ अव-अन् ] To breathe or inhale.

**अवानः** Breathing, inhaling; see अनवान also.

**अवान** *a.* [ अव-अन्-अच् ] Dried, dry.

**अवांतर** *a.* [ अवगतमंतरं मध्यं प्रा. स. ] 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. -2 Included, involved. -3 Subordinate, secondary. -4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -**Comp.** -दिश, -दिशा an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेयी, ऐशानी, नैर्ऋती and वायवी) -देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

**अवांतराम्** *ind.* [ अवांतर वा० आसु ] Between (Ved.).

**अवाप्** 5 U. 1 To get, obtain, secure, gain; तमवाप्य सत्पतिं R. 3. 33; दीर्घमायुः Ms. 4. 76; कीर्ति, फलं, कामं &c.; पुत्रं सन्नाजमवाप्नुहि S. 4. 6. -2 To reach, go to, enter. -3 To suffer, incur, receive, meet with; निदामवाप्नोति Ms. 5. 161; so दोषं &c.; मृत्युमवाप्नोति meets with death.

**अवाप्त** *p. p.* Got, obtained, received; अनवाप्तचक्षुः फलोऽसि S. 2.

**अवाप्त्य** *pot. p.* Attainable; Bg. 3. 22, R. 10. 31.

**अवाप्तिः** *f.* Obtaining, getting; तपः किलेवं तद्वाप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64.

**अवाप्य** *pot. p.* Attainable.

**अवाप्य** *a.* [ न. त. ] Uncut, not to be cut (as hair).

**अवापित** *a.* 1 Not sown (as grain) but planted. -2 Not cut (as hair).

**अवाम** *a.* 1 Not left, right. -2 Favourable, not adverse. -3 Inauspicious, inelegant.

**अवायः** [ अव-इ-घञ् ] 1 A limb. -2 Giving way, conceding, complying with.

**अवारः,-रं** [ न वार्यते जलेन वृ-कर्मणि घञ् ] 1 The near bank of a river. -2 This side; यो वै संवत्सरस्यावारं पारं च वेद Ait. Br. °तस् *ind.* to this side. -**Comp.**

-पारः The ocean (P. IV. 2. 93, V. 2. 11.). -पारीण *a.* [ अवारपारे गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93 ] 1. belonging to the ocean. -2. crossing a river.

**अवारीण** *a.* [ अवारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93 ] Crossing a river.

**अवार्य** *a.* Being on the near side.

**अवारण** *a.* Insufferable, not to be remedied, irremediable. -णं Not warding off or preventing.

**अवारणीय** *a.* 1 Unable to be ward-ed off (as enemies). -2 Treating of incurable diseases.

**अवार्य, अवारयितव्य** *a.* Not to be warded or kept off, irremediable.

**अवारिका** [ नास्ति वारि यत्र ] *N.* of a plant (धन्याक).

**अवावटः** The son of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband; द्वितीयेन तु यः पित्रा सवर्णायां प्रजायते | अवावट इति ख्यातः शूद्रधर्मा स जातितः ||

**अवावन्** *m.* [ Said to be fr. ओण् P. VI. 4. 41 ] A thief, stealing away.

**अवासस्** *a.* Unclothed, naked. -*m.* *N.* of Buddha.

**अवास्तव** *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Unreal, unsubstantial. -2 Unfounded, irrational (as an argument).

**अवास्तु** *a.* Ved. Having no abode, homeless.

**अवाहन** *a.* Having no carriage, not driving in a carriage.

**अवि** *a.* Ved. [ अ-इन् ] Favourable, kindly or favourably disposed. -विः 1 A sheep; (*f.* also in this sense); जीनकार्मुकवस्तावीन् Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6, 12. 55. -2 The sun. -3 *N.* of a tree (अर्क). -4 A goat. -5 A mountain. -6 Air, wind. -7 A woollen blanket (of the



skin of mice ). -8 A blanket, shawl in general. -9 A woollen strainer (for Soma juice ). -10 A master. -11 A wall, enclosure. -12 A rat. -वि: *f.* 1 An ewe. -2 Shame. -3 A woman in her courses. [cf. L. *ovis*; Gr. *ois*]. -Comp. -कट: [ अवि संघाते कटच् P. V. 2. 29 Vārt. ] a flock of sheep. -कटोरण: [ अविक्टे भेघसंघाते देयः उरणः भेषः P. VI. 3. 10 ] a kind of tribute ( consisting of sheep ). -गंधा, -गंधिका N. of a plant ( =अजगंधा ). -दुग्धं, -दूस्, -मरीसं, -सोढं the milk of an ewe. -पटः sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. -पालः [ अवीन् पालयति उप.स. ] a shepherd. -प्रियः a kind of grass liked by sheep. (-या) N. of a plant. -स्थलं sheep-place ; N. of a town ; अविस्थलं वृक्षस्थलं माकंदी वारणावतं Mb.

अविकः [ अविरेव अविकः, अवि-क P.V. 4. 28 ] A sheep. -का An ewe. -कं A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकत्थ *a.* Not boasting, not bragging or vaunting.

अविकत्थन *a.* One who does not boast, not vaunting ; सत्य-प्रतिज्ञेयविकत्थनेपि R. 14. 73; विद्वांसोऽविकत्थना भवन्ति Mu. 3.

अविकल *a.* 1 Unimpaired, not defective, entire, perfect, whole, all; तानीन्द्रियाण्यविकलानि Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26 ; °लं फलं Me. 24, 34 ; °शरच्चंद्रमधुरः Māl. 2. 11 full, full-orbed; °इन्द्रियः K. 35, 71; Mv. 2. 17, 4. 29 ; °लमरक्षत् 5. 5 entirely, completely ; यल्लोकेष्वविकलमाप्तमाधिपत्यं Ki. 18. 36 entire, supreme. -2 Regular, orderly; consistent, not discordant; कलमविकलतालं गायकैर्बोधहेतोः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प *a.* Unchangeable. -ल्पः 1 Absence of doubt. -2 Absence of option or alternative. -3 Positive act or precept. -ल्पं *ind.* Without doubt, unhesitatingly.

अविकार *a.* Immutable, unchangeable. -रः Immutability.

अविकृत *a.* Unchanged.

अविकृतिः *f.* 1 Absence of change. -2 ( In Sān. phil. ) The inanimate principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe; मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sān. K.

अविक्रिय *a.* Unchangeable, immutable. -यं Brahma.

अविक्रम *a.* Powerless, feeble. -मः Cowardice, timidity.

अविक्रांत *a.* 1 Unsurpassed. -2 Feeble, powerless.

अविक्रमः Absence of fatigue, vigour, freshness.

अविक्षत *a.* Unimpaired, uninjured ; unhurt, whole, entire ; विक्रेतुः प्रतिदेयं तत्तस्मिन्नेवाह्वयविक्षतम् Smṛiti.

अविक्षित *a.* Unimpaired, unhurt; undiminished (Ved.).

अविक्षिप *a.* [ P. VI. 2. 157-8 ] Unable to distribute or dispense (आक्रोशार्थे), (विक्षेपं न शक्तः or यो न विक्षिपति); not distributing or badly distributing.

अविक्षिप्त *a.* 1 Not thrown away. -2 Attentive, composed.

अविगत *a.* Not gone off, retained, present.

अविगम *a.* Unseparated, unremoved. -मः Non-separation, association, inherence, presence, existence.

अविग्रः N. of a fruit-tree (करमर्दक).

अविग्रह *a.* [ नास्ति विग्रहो यस्य ] 1 Bodiless, incorporeal ; epithet of the Supreme Being ( who has no body ). -2 Not known. -हः ( In gram. ) A compound the sense of which cannot be expressed by its constituent parts separately ( नित्यसमास ).

अविघात *a.* Unimpeded, unobstructed ; °गति *a.* unobstructed in one's course.

अविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed, free from impediments ; °क्रियोपलंभाय S. 1. -घ्नं Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare ( this word is usually neuter, though विघ्न is *m.* ); साधयाम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 91 ; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 91 ; अविघ्नमस्तु सावित्र्याः प्रदाने बुहितुस्तव Mb.

अविचाचल *a.* Ved. Not staggering or fluctuating, standing firmly.

अविचार *a.* 1 Void of judgment, indiscriminating, ill-judging, unwise. -2 Unhesitating, prompt. -3 Having spies. -रः 1 Absence of judgment, indiscretion, error, folly. -2 Promptitude. -3 A country fit for the grazing of sheep.

अविचारणीय *a.* Not to be called in question ; आज्ञा गुरुणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46.

अविचारित *a.* 1 Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. -2 Determined, certain. -Comp. -निर्णयः a prejudice, prejudiced opinion.

अविचारिन् *a.* 1 Unthinking, inconsiderate, indiscreet. -2 Prompt.

अविचालित *a.* 1 Unmoved, unshaken. -2 Victorious.

अविचृत्य *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अविच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not separated, undivided. -2 Continuous, uninterrupted ; °संताना संततिः K. 65, R. 17. 11.

अविच्छेद *a.* 1 Uninterrupted. -2 Undivided, entire, whole. -दः 1 Entirety, wholeness. -2 Connection, continuity ; Ki. 14. 32.

अविच्युत *a.* 1 Not deviated from, observed or followed strictly. -2 Eternal, permanent.

अविजात *a.* Ved. Not having brought forth, having no offspring.

अविजातीय *a.* Of the same kind.

अविज्ञ *a.* 1 Ignorant, untaught. -2 Clumsy, stupid, awkward ; °ता ignorance, folly.

अविज्ञात *a.* 1 Unknown. -2 Unintelligible, doubtful, indistinct. -Comp. -गद *a.* Ved. speaking in an unintelligible way.

अविज्ञातृ *a.* Not knowing. -मः (ता) The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर). -2 N. of Vishnu ; अविज्ञाता सहस्रांशुः V. Sah.

अविज्ञेय *a.* Undistinguishable, not to be recognized or known, unknowable. -यः The Supreme God.

अविडीनं A direct flight of birds (पाक्षिणामभिमुख्याभिगमनं).

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; तदवितथमवादीर्यन्मम त्वं प्रियेति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा वितथा सखि मा गिरः 6. 18. -2 Realised, not fruitless; अवितथफलाः स्वप्नाः K. 65; कुरु गुरुवचनमवितथं K. 178; चकारावितथां भ्रातुः प्रतिज्ञां R. 15. 95; 5. 26. -थं Truth; अवितथमाह प्रियंवदा S. 3, P. is right, what P. says is right; Ve. 2. -थं *ind.* Not falsely, according to truth; Ms. 2. 144. -था N. of a metre.

अवितारिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Not doing any harm, harmless (अनपायिन्). -2 Not departing, remaining.



**अविच** *a.* 1 Not famous, unknown. -2 Poor.

**अवित्ति** *a.* 1 Not obtaining or getting. -2 Unwise, foolish. -**त्ति**: *f.* 1 Not finding, getting, or possessing. -2 Want of wisdom. -3 Poverty.

**अवित्यजः-जं** Quicksilver.

**अविथुर** *a.* Not separated, united (Ved. for अविधुर).

**अविथ्या** [ अवये हिता, अवि थ्यन् P. V. 1. 8 ] N. of the plant अजथ्या.

**अविदग्ध** *a.* 1 Unlearned, inexperienced, stupid. -2 Not well burnt, undigested.

**अविदाहिन्** *a.* 1 Imperfectly digested, producing heart-burn. -2 Not burning or afflicting.

**अविदस्य** *a.* Ved. Unceasing, inexhaustible, perennial, perpetual.

**अविदासिन्** *a.* Perennial.

**अविदित** *a.* Unknown; °गतयामा रात्रिः U. 1. 27 the watches of which stole away (glided imperceptibly away). -**तः** The Supreme God.

**अविदीधयु** *a.* Ved. 1 Not delaying or hesitating. -2 Shining.

**अविदूर** *a.* Not distant, near, contiguous. -**रं** Proximity, vicinity. -**रं** *ind.* Near to, not far from; so **अविदूरेण**, **अविदूरात्**, -**दूरतः**, -**विदूरे**.

**अविद्ध** *a.* Unpierced. -**Comp.** -**कर्णा**, -**र्णी** [ अविद्धः अङ्गिद्रः पर्णरूपः कर्णोऽस्याः ] N. of a plant (पाठा) Cissampelos Hexandra. -**दृश** *a.* all-seeing. -**वर्चस्** *a.* of unimpaired glory.

**अविद्य** *a.* 1. Not educated, unlearned, foolish, unwise; **अविद्यानां तु सर्वेषामीहातश्चेद्धनं भवेत्** Ms. 9. 205. -2 Not pertaining to knowledge. -**द्या** 1 Ignorance, folly; want of learning. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 Illusion, illusion personified or Mâyâ (a term frequently occurring in Vedânta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahma which alone really exists). The term appears also in the systems of Gautama, Patanjali, Kapila, where it has different bearings; (with Buddhists) ignorance together with non-existence.

**अविद्यामय** *a.* Caused by ignorance or illusion.

**अविद्रिय** *a.* Ved. 1 Without a rent or hole. -2 Impenetrable, solid.

**अविधवा** Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; **भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामंबुवाहं** Me. 99.

**अविधा** *ind.* An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

**अविधान** *a.* [ न. व. ] Deviating from the fixed rule, irregular. -**नं** Absence of a definite rule; irregularity, deviation from rule.

**अविधि** *a.* Not lawful, contrary to rule. -**धि**: Irregularity, absence of a rule or precept; °पूर्वक not according to rule.

**अविधेय** *a.* Unmanageable, adverse; **विधेरविधेयतां** Mu. 4. 2; **हर्षविषादयोरविधेयत्वं** Dk. 161 not being influenced or swayed by &c.

**अविनः** [ अवति यज्ञं, अव-इनच् Un. 2. 46 ] 1 A sacrificer. -2 An officiating priest at a sacrifice.

**अविनय** *a.* [ न. व. ] Immodest, insolent, ill-behaved, ill-mannered. -**यः** 1 Want of good manners or modesty; **बहवोऽविनयान्नष्टा राजानः सपरिच्छदाः** Ms. 7. 40, 41. -2 Rude behaviour, rudeness, immodest or rude act; °बहुलतया चाभिनवयौवनस्य K. 143; **अयमाचरत्याविनयं मुग्धासु तपस्विकल्यासु** S. 1. 25; indecorum, impropriety of conduct. -3 Incivility, disrespect. -4 Offence, crime, fault. -5 Pride, arrogance, insolence; **अविनयमपनय विष्णो** Sankara.

**अविनीत** *a.* 1 Immodest, ill-bred, unmannered. -2 Acting improperly, wicked, vile. -3 Insolent, rude. -4 Not tamed, ill-trained; Ms. 4. 67. -**ता** An unchaste woman.

**अविनश्चर** *a.* Destructible. -**रः** The Supreme God.

**अविनाभावः** 1 Non-separation. -2 Inherent or essential character, inseparable connection. -3 Connection (in general); **अविनाभावोऽत्र संबंधमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं** K.P. 2.

**अविनिगमः** An illogical conclusion.

**अविध्यः** N. of a Rākshasa, minister of Rāvaṇa. -**ध्या** N. of a river.

**अविपक्व** *a.* Not ripe (fig. also); immature, undigested; °बुद्धि inex-

perienced, of undeveloped understanding.

**अविपाक** *a.* Suffering from indigestion. -**कः** The state of not being ripe, indigestion, a disease arising from indigestion.

**अविपद्** *f.* Absence of misery, prosperity.

**अविपन्न** *a.* 1 Uninjured, unhurt. -2 Not defiled or polluted, pure.

**अविप्र** *a.* Ved. 1 Not (spiritually) excited, not inspired. -2 Not a worshipper or praiser. -**प्रः** One not a Brāhmaṇa.

**अविप्लुत** *a.* Undeviating, steadily observing; unviolated.

**अविभक्त** *a.* 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heirs); **अविभक्ता विभक्ता वा सर्पिडाः स्थावरे समाः**. -2 Not broken, entire. -3 Not different. -4 Existing everywhere.

**अविभाग** *a.* Unpartitioned, undivided. -**गः** 1 Not dividing. -2 Undivided inheritance.

**अविभाज्य** *a.* Indivisible. -**ज्यं** 1 Indivisibility. -2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); *e. g.* वस्त्रं पात्रमलंकारं कृतात्रमुदकं स्त्रियः । योगक्षेमं प्रचारं च न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. °ता indivisibility, unfitness for partition.

**अविभावना-नं** Non-perception; disappearance.

**अविभावनीय** *a.* Imperceptible, undistinguishable.

**अविमुक्त** *a.* Unloosed, not quit-  
ted or let go. -**क्तं** 1 N. of a Tīrthā or sacred place near Benares, or Benares itself; **न विमुक्तं शिवाभ्यां यद्विमुक्तं ततो विदुः**. -2 The space between the chin and the head. -**Comp.** -**ईश्वरः** a celebrated Siva-linga at Benares.

**अविमृष्य** *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable; Ki. 6. 44.

**अविमोक्ष्य** *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

**अवियुक्त** *a.* Undivided, conjoined, united; not separated, absent.

**अवियोग** *a.* Not separated, united, connected. -**गः** 1 Non-separation, presence. -2 Conjunction, association. -**Comp.** -**तृतीया** N. of a certain



festival or holiday. —व्रतं a vow to be observed by women on the third day of the first fortnight of Mārgasīrsha.

**अविरत** *a.* Not desisting or ceasing from ( with abl. ); uninterrupted, continual, unbroken, perpetual; अविरतोत्कंडमुत्कंडितेन Me. 102; Prov. मंदोप्यविरतोद्योगः सदैव विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the race'. —2 Abandoned. —तं *ind.* Eternally, continually; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां Bv. 1. 113.

**अविरति** *a.* Incessant, ceaseless. —तिः *f.* 1 Continuity, uninterruptedness. —2 Incontinence.

**अविराम** *a.* Uninterrupted, continuous. —मः Uninterrupted succession, continuance. —मं *ind.* Uninterruptedly.

**अविरल** *a.* 1 Thick, dense; ° वा-रिधारा U. 6 sharp-driving shower; ° अभुविदु; not thin, many; सादरमभिमुखदत्ताविरलपदः K. 95. —2 Contiguous, close. —3 Coarse, gross, substantial. —4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —लं *ind.* 1 Closely; अविरलमालिगितुं पवनः S. 3. 7. —2 Uninterruptedly, incessantly, constantly; U. 3. 24. —Comp. —धारासारः an incessant down-pour of heavy rain.

**अविरलित** *a.* Closely stuck, lying very close; ° कपोलं U. 1. 27 cheek to cheek.

**अविराधयत्** *a.* Ved. Not withdrawing oneself; not desisting.

**अविरुद्ध** *a.* 1 Not opposed, compatible, consistent with. —2 Living together. —3 Unobstructed, unhindered, unimpeded. —4 Allowed; proper; यद्यविरुद्धं श्रोष्यामि V. 2.

**अविरोधः** 1 Consistency, compatibility, congruity; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभूतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their own interest; सर्वेषामविरोधेन ब्रह्मकर्म समारभे Pūjā-mantra. —2 Absence of impediment. —3 Assent, concurrence.

**अविरेचनं** Anything which causes constipation.

**अविरेच्य** *a.* Not to be purged.

**अविलक्ष्य** *a.* 1 Having no aim or mark. —2 Guileless. —3 Irremediable.

**अविलंघनं** Non-transgression.

**अविलंघनीय** *a.* 1 Not to be transgressed. —2 Prescribed, fixed, settled.

**अविलंब** *a.* Prompt, not delaying, quick. —बः Absence of delay, quickness, promptitude. —बं, अविलंबेन *ind.* Without delay, quickly.

**अविलंबित** *a.* Without delay, quick, expeditious, prompt. —तं *ind.* Quickly, without delay.

**अविला** [ अव्-इलच् ] An ewe.

**अविलास** *a.* Free from whims, faithful, constant. —सः Absence of pastime or whim.

**अविलिख** *a.* 1 Not writing or painting, or unable to do so; ( P. VI. 2. 157-8 ). —2 Writing badly. —3 Different from one who writes.

**अविवक्षित** *a.* 1 Not intended or aimed at; आतरः इत्यत्र एकशेषग्रह म-विवक्षितं. —2 Not to be said or spoken.

**अविवादः** Agreement, consent.

**अविवादिन्** *a.* Not contending, quiet, peaceable.

**अविवाहिन्** *a.* 1 Not marrying, remaining single or celibate. —2 Not relating to marriage. —3 Interdicted as to marriage.

**अविविक्त** *a.* 1 Uninvestigated, not properly thought out. —2 Indiscriminate, confounded. —3 Public. —4 Making no difference; ° दृश्वि-व्यूहं viewing all as one with God.

**अविवेक** *a.* Wanting in judgment or discrimination, thoughtless. —कः 1 Want of discrimination or judgment, absence of prudence, imprudence; अविवेकः परमापराधं पदं Ki. 2. 30. —2 Hastiness, rashness, recklessness. —3 Ignorance (अभ्युपन्यासादात्म्यरूपमिथ्याज्ञानं) . —Comp. —कृत *a.* done rashly.

**अविवेकिन्** *a.* 1 Undiscriminating, inconsiderate, thoughtless. —2 Superficial, short-sighted, ignorant.

**अविवेन** *a.* Ved. Not disaffected. —नं *ind.* Not disaffectedly, favourably.

**अविशंक** *a.* Having no fears or doubt, fearless. —का Absence of doubt or fear, confidence, certainty. —कं, अविशंकेन *ind.* Without doubt, hesitation.

**अविशंकित** *a.* 1 Unapprehensive, fearless. —2 Without doubt, confiding; गृध्रवाक्यात्कथं मूढास्त्यजध्वमविशंकिताः K. P.

**अविशस्तृ** *m.* An unskilful cutter up or killer (of animals at a sacrifice).

**अविशुद्धिः** *f.* Impurity.

**अविशेष** *a.* Without any difference, alike, similar, uniform. —षः, —षं 1 Absence of difference, uniformity, similarity. —2 Identity, sameness. —3 The subtle elements ( in Sān. phil. ). —Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* not knowing the difference ( in things ), indiscriminating.

**अविश्रांत** *a.* 1 Untiring, incessant, ceaseless; S. 6. —2 Unhurt. —तं *ind.* Incessantly, continuously.

**अविश्वास** *a.* Not inspiring confidence, mistrusted. —सः Mistrust, suspicion. —सा A cow calving after long intervals.

**अविश्वस्त** *a.* Not trusted, suspected; न विश्वसेद्विश्वस्ते H. 1.

**अविश्वासिन्** *a.* Mistrusting, unbelieving, diffident.

**अविष** *a.* 1 Not poisonous. —2 Anti-venomous, antidote. —3 Protecting. —षः [ अव्-टिश्च् Up. 1. 45 ] 1 An ocean. —2 A king. —3 Sky. —षा N. of a plant ( निर्दिष्टान् ). —षी 1 A river. —2 The earth. —3 Heaven.

**अविषय** *a.* 1 Unperceived, invisible, beyond the reach of the senses. —2 Insensible. —3 Disregarding objects of sense; ° मनसां यतीनां M. 1. 1. —यः 1 Absence, disappearance; रवेरविषये किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशनं H. 2. 79. —2 Not an object of ( anything ), not within the reach of, beyond, transcending; न कश्चिद्धी-मतामविषयो नाम S. 4; सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30 beyond the reach ( power ) of words; सौमित्रेणपि पत्रि-णामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45. —3 Disregard of the objects of sense.

**अविषयीकरणं** Not making anything an object of.

**अविष्ट** Ved. Gladly accepting, protecting very carefully or attentively; Rv. 7. 28. 5.

**अविष्या** [ अव्-गत्तौ इस्न् अविर्गतिमिच्छति क्यच् भावे अ Tv. ] 1 Wish to go ( गमनेच्छा ); Rv. 2. 38. 3. —2 Wish.

**अधिष्यु** *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. —2 Desirous, wishing. —3 Violent, vehement. —4 Wishing to protect.

**अविसृ** *n.* [ अव्-भावे इस्न् ] 1 Protection. —2 Going. —*m.* An extender, enlarger.

**अविसंवादिन्** *a.* Unfailing, not



false; Ki. 13. 15; लक्षणान्येव तवावि-  
संवादीनि Dk. 67 entirely agreeing.

**अविसर्गिन्** *a.* Not quitting, re-  
taining, adhering to. — *m.* (—गी) An  
unintermittent fever.

**अविस्तर** *a.* Of small extent or  
length, concise.

**अविस्तारः** Absence of amplification  
or diffuseness.

**अविस्तीर्ण** *a.* Not extended or ampli-  
fied, curtailed, concise.

**अवितृत** *a.* Compact, compressed,  
close.

**अविस्पष्ट** *a.* Not clear or plain, in-  
distinct, obscure. — *ष्टं* An indistinct  
speech.

**अविहृत** *a.* Not desired (अनभि-  
लषित); येनाविहृतक्रतोः Rv. 1. 63. 2  
doer of undesired acts; whose will  
cannot be averted.

**अविहृत** *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be  
killed, unassailable. —2 Unbent,  
unbroken. —3 Not curved.

**अविहुरन्** *a.* Ved. 1 Not slip-  
ping, not falling. —2 Undeviating.

**अवी** [अवत्यात्मानं लज्जया अव-ई Up.  
3. 158] A woman in her courses.

**अवीचि** *a.* Waveless. — *चिः* N.  
of a particular hell; °मयः a place of  
punishment for liars (यत्र जलमिव स्थ-  
लमदमपृष्ठमवभासते Bhāg. )

**अवीज-जक** (अवीज) 1 Seedless;  
Ms. 10. 71. —2 Impotent; Ms. 9. 79.  
—3 Having no prime cause. — *जः*  
Restraint, controlling the mental  
passions. — *जा* Vine plant. — *जं* 1  
Bad seed, bad grain; °विक्रयिन् Ms.  
9. 291. —2 Absence of seed. — *Comp.*  
— *हन्* *a.* Ved. not pernicious to men.

**अवोतं** A variety of अनुमान or  
inference; (व्यतिरेकमुखेन प्रवर्तमानं निषेध-  
कमवीतं; यथा पृथिवी पृथिवीतरभिन्ना गंधवत्त्वात्  
Tv. ).

**अवीर** *a.* 1 Unmanly, effeminate,  
cowardly. —2 Having no son (as a  
woman). —3 Helpless. —4 Destitute  
of men. — *रा* A woman who has  
neither sons nor husband; अजातपुत्रा  
विधवा सा वीरा परिकीर्तिता; (opp. वीरा  
which is thus defined; पतिपुत्रवती नारी  
वीरा प्रोक्ता मनीषिभिः); अनर्चितं वृथा मां-  
समवीरायाश्च योषितः Ms. 4. 213; Y.  
1. 163.

**अरीर्य** *a.* Ved. Weak, ineffective.

**अवृक** *a.* 1 Free from danger,

safe. —2 Not hurting, inoffensive,  
true. —3 Free from one who ob-  
scures. — *कं* 1 Safety, peace, securi-  
ty. —2 Quiet, repose.

**अवृजिन** *a.* Ved. Straightforward,  
sincere, not deserting (friends); an  
epithet of the Adityas; Rv. 2. 27. 2.

**अवृत** *a.* 1 Unchecked, unimped-  
ed. —2 Unselected. —3 Uncovered,  
unprotected. —4 Unsubdued.

**अवृत्ति** *a.* [न. व.] 1 Not exist-  
ing, not present, not being in. —2  
Having no livelihood. — *त्तिः f.* 1  
Absence of subsistence or means of  
livelihood, inadequate support; अ-  
वृत्तिरूपिणा हि स्त्री प्रदुष्येत् स्थितिमत्यपि  
Ms. 9. 74; 10. 101; आदृशीतामनेवा-  
स्मादवृत्तावेकरात्रिकं 4. 223. —2 Absence  
of wages; °त्वं non-existence.

**अवृथा** *ind.* Not in vain, success-  
fully. — *Comp.* — *अर्थ* *a.* successful,  
gaining one's desired object.

**अवृद्धेक** *a.* Not augmentative,  
not bearing interest (as capital).  
— *कं* Original capital, principal.

**अवृथ** *a.* Ved. 1 Not increasing.  
—2 Not promoting, not honouring.

**अवृष्टि** *a.* Not pouring down rain  
(as a cloud). — *ष्टिः* Want of rain,  
drought; famine.

**अवे** 2 P. [अव इ] 1(a) To know, un-  
derstand, learn, perceive, be aware  
of; अवैमि ते तयां सोदर्यस्नेहं S. 4;  
अवैमि चैनामनघेति R. 14. 40; द्विषदभि-  
योग इत्यवैति Mu. 1. 7.; अवैमि ते सारं  
Ku. 3. 13; R. 2. 35. (b) To know,  
look upon or consider, regard, तदवै-  
मि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9; S. 5. 11; Bk. 7.  
33; किं मां सुतक्षयकरं सुत इत्यवैषि Ve.  
5. 2. —2 To go or move away. —3  
To go to, approach (with acc.). —4  
To rush upon, come down upon  
(Ved.) — *Freq.* or *Pass.* (अवेयते) To  
beg pardon for, conciliate.

**अवेत** *p. p.* 1 Elapsed, past. —2  
Obtained, attained. —3 Joined or  
united with.

**अवेक्ष** 1 A. [अव-ईक्ष] 1 To look  
at, perceive, observe, behold. —2 To  
aim at, have in view; योत्स्यमानानवेक्षं  
Bg. 1. 23; take into account or con-  
sideration, have regard to; अवेक्ष्य  
धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थविद् R. 3. 21; किमपि नि-  
मित्तमवेक्ष्य V. 5; त्रिदिवोत्सुक्याप्यवे-  
क्ष्य मां R. 8. 60 out of regard for me;  
K. 329; oft. with न meaning 'not

to mind or heed,' 'disregard'; R.  
11. 69; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते  
मतंगजः M. 3 (it may also mean  
'expect' here); निद्रावशेन भवता ह्यनवे-  
क्ष्यमाणा R. 5. 67. —3 To look to or  
after, attend to; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं मुहु-  
र्मुहुः Si. 1. 10. —4 To take care of,  
guard, watch over, protect; वसुधे-  
य विक्षप्रतां त्वया R. 8. 83; आद्यं दुहितर-  
मवेक्षस्व जानकीं U. 1, 7. —5 To think,  
consider; यद्वोचदवेक्ष्य नानिनी Ki. 2.  
3. —6 To look into or examine, in-  
spect; स कश्चिद्वेक्षितप्रजः R. 8. 32;  
प्रकृतीवेक्षितुं 18 inquire into; S.  
6. —7 To expect, hope for.

**अवेक्षक** *a.* 1 Showing, showing  
all round. —2 Inspecting, supervis-  
ing; a superintendent.

**अवेक्षणं** 1 Looking towards or at,  
seeing. —2 Guarding, watching over,  
protection, taking care of, attend-  
ing to, supervision, inspection; वर्णा-  
श्रमावेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 85; हस्त्यश्वा-  
वेक्षणेऽनाभियुक्तः Mu. 3. —3 Attention,  
care, observation. —4 Regarding, con-  
sidering; see अनवेक्षणं.

**अवेक्षणीय** *pot. p.* To be looked to  
or respected, to be looked upon or  
considered; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणीया  
R. 14. 67.

**अवेक्षा** 1 Seeing, looking at. —2 At-  
tention, care, regard; लब्धं रक्षेदवेक्षया  
Ms. 7. 101; अत्रास्त्यवेक्षा स्वयि मे  
Rām. —3 Agreement, engagement.

**अवेक्षित** *a.* Looking at; thinking  
of, regarding &c.

**अवेक्षिन्** *a.* Seeing, observing; धर्मा-  
वेक्षिता S. 5. regard for justice or  
righteousness.

**अवेणि** *a.* 1 Not braided. —2 Hav-  
ing no braid of hair. —3 Not flowing  
together or commingled (as the  
waters of rivers).

**अवेद्यान** *a.* Not knowing, not  
ascertaining.

**अवेदिः** *f.* Absence of know-  
ledge.

**अवेद्य** *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret.  
—2 Unattainable. — *द्यः* A calf. — *द्या*  
(A woman) not to be married; Ms.  
10. 24.

**अवेनत्** *a.* Ved. Unconscious.

**अवेल** *a.* 1 Having no boundary  
or limit, unlimited. —2 Having no  
time, untimely. — *लः* Concealment  
of knowledge. — *ला* 1 Unfavourable



time. -2 Chewed betel (supposed to be = अव+इला).

**अवेष्टि:** Ved. Expiation ( of sins) by sacrifices.

**अवैध** *a.* (धी *f.*) 1 Irregular, not conformable to law or rule; अवैधं पंचमं कुर्वन् राज्ञो दंडेन शुध्यति. -2 Not sanctioned by the Sâstras.

**अवैमत्यं** Unanimity.

**अवैरहत्यं** Ved. Security from slaughter.

**अवोक्षणं** [ अव-उक्ष्-भावे ल्युट् ] Ved. Sprinkling with the hand slightly bent; उच्चात्तेनैव हस्तेन प्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितं । न्य-चताभ्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चावोक्षणं स्मृतं ॥

**अवोद** *a.* [ अव-उद्-भावे घञ् निपातः नलोपः P. VI. 4. 29 ] Wet, moist. -इः Sprinkling, moistening.

**अवोदेव** *a.* [ देवानामवस्तात् अव्ययी° ] Bringing down the gods; below (the region of the ) gods.

**अवोषः** Hot food.

**अव्य** *a.* [अवि भवार्थे यत्] Coming or belonging to a sheep.

**अव्यक्त** *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest or apparent, inarticulate; °वर्ण indistinct accents S. 7. 17; फलमव्यक्तमब्रवीत्. -2 Invisible, imperceptible. -3 Undetermined; अव्यक्तोयमचित्थोयं Bg. 2. 25; 8. 20. -4 Undeveloped, uncreated. -5 (In alg.) Unknown ( as a quantity or number). -क्तः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Cupid. -4 Primary matter which has not yet entered into real existence. -5 A fool. -क्तं (In Vedânta phil.) 1 The Supreme Being or universal Spirit, Brahma. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 The subtle body. -4 The state of sleep ( सुषुप्त्यवस्था ). -5 (In Sân. phil.) The primary germ of nature (सर्वकारण), the primordial element or productive principle from which all the phenomena of the material world are developed; बुद्धेरिव अव्यक्तमुदाहरन्ति R. 13.60; महतः परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तात्पुरुषः परः Kath., Sân. K. 2, 10, 14, 16, 58. -6 The soul. -7 Nature. -क्तं *ind.* Imperceptibly, indistinctly, inarticulately. -Comp. -अनुकरणं imitating inarticulate or unmeaning sounds; P. V. 4. 57; VI. 1. 98. -आदि *a.* whose beginning is inscrutable.

-क्रिया 1. analgebraic calculation. -2. any act of an indistinct character.

-पद् *a.* inarticulate. -मूर्ति *a.* having an incomprehensible form. -मूलप्रभवः the tree of mundane existence (in Sân. phil.). -राग *a.* dark-red, ruddy. (-गः) the colour of the dawn; अव्यक्तरागस्वरूपः Ak. -राशिः an unknown number or quantity (in algebra). -लक्षणः-व्यक्तः an epithet of Siva (whose qualities are not perceptible). -लिंग *a.* whose signs are invisible ( as a disease ). (-गः) an ascetic (संन्यासी). (-मं) the great principle (महत्) (in Sân. phil.). -वर्त्मन्, -मार्ग *a.* whose ways are mysterious or inscrutable. -वाच *a.* speaking indistinctly. -साम्यं an equation of unknown quantities.

**अव्यग्र** *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled, steady, cool. -2 Not engaged or occupied ( in business ); अव्यगस्य पुनरस्य U. 2. -3 Indifferent, undisturbed. -4 Attentive, careful. -ग्रं *ind.* Quietly, at ease, coolly, leisurely; क्रव्यमव्यग्रमस्ति Mâl. 5. 16.

**अव्यंग** *a.* 1 Not mutilated or defective, well-made, sound, perfect; अव्यंगांगी सौम्यनाम्नी Ms. 3. 10. -2 Plain, not figurative (as a meaning). -गा 1 = अव्यंङा q. v. -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

**अव्यचस्** *a.* Ved. Not spacious.

**अव्यंजन** *a.* 1 Having no distinctive or characteristic marks or signs ( as of the sex ); °ना कन्या. -2 Having no good marks. -3 Indistinct. -4 Not figurative. -नः An animal without horns, though of an age to have them.

**अव्यंङा** [ न विगतमंडं बीजमस्याः ] 1 N. of the plant Carpopogon Pruriens Roxb. -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

**अव्यतिः** *f.* Ved. 1 Satisfaction, satiating. -2 Desire.

**अव्यतिकीर्ण** *a.* Unmixed, unblended, distinct; specific, separate.

**अव्यथ** *a.* 1 Not giving or inflicting pain, merciful. -2 Free from pain. -थः [ न व्यथते पद्भ्यां न संचलति व्यथ भयचलनयोः अच् ] A snake. -था 1 N. of two plants; Terminalia Citrina Roxb.; and Hibiscus Mutabilis. -2 Dry ginger. -3 (Ved.) Firmness, steadiness.

**अव्यथयः** A horse.

**अव्यथि** *a.* Ved. [ व्यथ्-इन्-न. त. Not tremulous or tottering (in steps), steady, sure-footed, undaunted; epithet of the horses of the Asvins. -थिः *f.* 1 A firm step. -2 Undauntedness.

**अव्यथिन्** *a.* [ cf. P. III. 2. 157 ] 1 Free from pain. -2 Free from fear, fearless; Si. 15. 12. -3 Not giving pain.

**अव्यथिषः** [ न-व्यथ्-टिषच् Up. 1. 49 ] 1 The Sun. -2 The ocean. -थी 1 The earth. -2 Midnight; night ( अव्यथिषी धराराव्योः Ujjval. )

**अव्यथ्य** *a.* Free from pain; not giving pain.

**अव्यध** *a.* Not pierced; Si. 18. 47.

**अव्यनत्** *a.* Ved. Not breathing, lifeless.

**अव्यपेक्षा** Carelessness; °च्युतने M. 3. 20 inadvertently fallen down.

**अव्यभि ( भी ) चारः** 1 Non-separation; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभिचारो भवेदामरणांतिकः Ms. 9. 101. -2 Constancy, steadiness, fidelity.

**अव्यभिचारिन्** *a.* 1 Not opposed or adverse, favourable; भवंत्यव्यभिचारिण्यो भर्तुरिष्टे पतिव्रताः Ku. 6. 86. -2 Not subject to exceptions, true in all cases, without any instance to the contrary; यदुच्यते पार्वति पापवृत्तये न रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; रंभोपनिपातिनोऽनर्था इति यदुच्यते तदव्यभिचारि वचः S. 6; इन्द्रियार्थसंनिकर्षज्ञानमव्यपदेश्यमव्यभिचारि Gaut. Sût. -3 Virtuous, moral, chaste. -4 Steady, permanent, faithful (as devotion).

**अव्यय** *a.* [ नास्ति व्ययो यस्य ] 1 (a) Not liable to change, imperishable, undecaying, immutable; वेदाविनाशिने नित्यं य एनमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21; विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति 17.4. 1, 6, 13; 7. 24-5; 15. 5, 17; Ms. 1. 18, 19, 57; 2. 81; R. 8. 24. (b) Eternal, everlasting; अश्वत्थं प्राहुरव्ययं Bg. 15. 1; अकीर्तिं कथयिष्यन्ति तेऽव्ययां 2.34. -2 Unexpended, unwasted. -3 Economical. -4 Giving imperishable fruit. -यः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of Siva. -यं 1 (In the Vedânta) A member or corporeal part of an organized body. -2 Brahma. -3 (In gram.) An indeclinable particle &c.; सद्दशं त्रिषु लिंगेषु सर्वासु च विभक्तिषु । वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययम् ॥ -Comp. -आ-



त्मन् of an imperishable or eternal nature. (-त्मा) the soul or spirit. —वर्गः the class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययत्वं Imperishableness.

अव्ययीभावः [अनव्ययमव्ययं भवत्यनेन ; अव्यय-चि-भू करणे घञ्] 1 N. of one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable compound (formed of an indeclinable, i. e. a preposition or an adverb, and a noun); अधिहरि, सतृणं &c. —2 Absence of expenditure (owing to poverty); द्वंद्वो द्विगुरपि चाहं महेहे नित्यमव्ययीभावः | तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः || Udb. (which, by the bye, gives the names of compounds in Sanskrit). —3 Unchangeable state, imperishableness.

अव्यर्थ *a.* 1 Not useless or fruitless, fruitful, profitable. —2 Effectual, successful.

अव्यलीक *a.* 1. Not false, true. —2 Agreeable, having no disagreeable feelings (प्रिय); इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः शुश्राव सूततनयश्च तदा व्यलीकाः Si. 5. 1.

अव्यवधान *a.* 1. Close, immediate, without any intervening object, direct. —2 Not screened or concealed, open. —3 Not covered, bare (as ground). —4 Careless, inattentive. — नं Carelessness; °ता, °त्वं contiguity; carelessness.

अव्यवहित *a.* = अव्यवधान (1) above.

अव्यवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving, unstable; स्थलारविंदश्रियमव्यवस्थां Ku. 1.33. —2 Unlimited. —3 Unsettled, indiscriminate; भंगं जयं चापतुरव्यवस्थं R. 7.54; disorderly, irregular. —स्था 1 Irregularity, deviation from established rule; किमव्यवस्थां चलितोऽपि केशवः Si. 12. 36. —2 An incorrect opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

अव्यवस्थित *a.* 1 Not conformable to law or practice, unacquainted with the law or custom. —2 Ill-regulated, fickle, unstable; अव्यवस्थितचित्तस्य प्रसादोपि भयंकरः Nīti. 9 —3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्यवहार्य *a.* 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, ex-

communicated. —2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.

अव्यसन *a.* Free from evil practices, not vicious, moral. —नं Absence of vice, morality, virtue.

अव्यस्त *a.* 1 Undecomposed, simple. —2 Not separated, collected.

अव्याकृत *a.* 1 Not developed, not manifest; तद्देहं तर्ह्यव्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामरूपाभ्यामव्याकृतं. S. B. —2 Not decomposed, elementary. —तं (In Vedānta phil.) 1 An elementary substance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahma). —2 (In Sān. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).

अव्याख्या, -ख्यानं Want of clearness or explanation, obscurity.

अव्याख्यात *a.* Unexplained, obscure.

अव्याख्येय *a.* 1 Inexplicable, unintelligible. —2 Not requiring explanation, easy.

अव्याज *a.* Free from guile or fraud. —जः, —जं 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. —2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुंदर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'naturally'; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वपुः S. 1. 18; M. 2.14; °रमणीयं प्रेम K. 175.

अव्यापक *a.* 1 Not comprehensive. —2 Not spread over or pervading the whole; not an invariable concomitant, special, individual, peculiar; °ता, °त्वं non-comprehensiveness, speciality, individuality.

अव्यापिन् *a.* Not comprehensive, not invariably concomitant, special, individual. —2 Partial, limited.

अव्याप्त *a.* 1 Not pervaded, peculiar, special. —2 Limited.

अव्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. —2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः; यथा शिखासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः इत्यस्य संन्यासिन्यव्याप्तिः; तस्य ब्राह्मणत्वेपि शिखासूत्रत्वाभावात्.

अव्याप्य *a.* Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; वद्धिर्धूमस्याव्याप्यः. —Comp. —वृत्तिः *f.* (In Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to

time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः क्षणिको विशेषगुण इष्यते Bhāshā P. 27.

अव्यापार *a.* Having no work, unemployed. —रः 1 Cessation from work, state of being unemployed. —2 A business not practised or understood. —3 Not one's own business; अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं कृ to meddle with affairs not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्यायाम *a.* Having no exercise. —मः Non-exertion, absence of fatigue from exertion.

अव्यायत *a.* Not occupied; not detached.

अव्याहत *a.* Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; भर्तु-रव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57. —तं A true or uncontradicted statement.

अव्युत्पन्न *a.* 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नो बालभावः K. 196. —2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word) (अवयवार्थशून्य), उणादयोऽव्युत्पन्नाः प्रातिपदिकं. —न्नः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist (शब्दावयवार्थानभिज्ञोऽवैयाकरणः).

अव्रण *a.* Without wounds or scars or rents, unhurt, sound. —णं One of the four diseases of the eye.

अव्रत *a.* Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानाममंत्राणां जातिमात्रोपजीविनामसहस्रशः समेतानां परिषत्त्वं न विद्यते || Ms. 12. 114; 3. 170; 10. 20.

अव्रत्यं [व्रताय हितं, यत् न. त.] Violation of religious duties, offence against the rule of an ascetic.

अश I. 5 A. [अश्नुते, आनशे, आशिष्ट-आष्ट, आशिता-अष्टा, अशिष्यते-अश्यते, अशितुं-अष्टुं, अशित-अष्ट] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; खं प्रावृषेण्यैरिव चानशेऽब्दैः Bk. 2. 30; सदिगश्नुवानमिव विश्वमोजसा Ki. 12. 21; Si. 17. 46, 65. —2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानंत्यमश्नुते Y. 1. 260. —3 To get, gain, obtain, enjoy, experience; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूद्वाहादुभयमानशिरे वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; न वेदफलमश्नुते Ms. 1. 109; 4. 149; 5. 46; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir.; फलं



दृशोरानशिरं महिष्यः N. 6.43; Bg. 3. 4; 5.21; Bk. 3.37; 5.14; 14.19. -4 To become master of; to master, to be able (Ved.). -5 To heap, accumulate. WITH अनु 1. to reach, come up to. -2. to equal. -आ 1. to reach to. -2. to obtain, get. -3. to addict oneself to. -उद् 1. to reach to the top of. -2. to reach, obtain, get. -3. to be master of. -उप 1. to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकानुपाश्रुते Mb.; क्रियाफलमुपाश्रुते Ms. 6. 82, 12. 20, 81. -2. to become master of. -परि to reach, attain; fill completely, pervade. -प्र 1. to arrive at, reach, occupy, fill completely. -2. to fall to the lot of one (acc.). -II. 9 P. (rarely A.) (अभ्राति, आशित्, आश, आशिता, आशिष्यति, अशित) 1 To eat, to consume; निवेद्य गुरवेऽभ्रायात् Ms. 2. 51; अशनीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bh. 3. 117. -2 To taste, enjoy; यद्वाति यद्भाति तदेव धनिनो धनं H. 1. 164-165; अशनीति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगान् Bg. 9. 20; प्रत्यक्षं फलमश्नन्ति कर्मणां Mb. -Caus. (आशयति) To feed, give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आशयचामृतं देवान् Sk.; Ms. 3. 83, 94, 219, 220; (for derivatives from the causal see under आ). -WITH अति to precede or surpass in eating. -उप to eat; taste, enjoy.

अशन *a.* [अश्-ल्युट्] Reaching, reaching across. -नः N. of a tree = असन q. v. -नं 1 Pervasion, penetration. -2 The act of eating, feeding. -3 Tasting, enjoying. -4 Food; अशनं धात्रा मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10; मांसाशनं च नाशनीयुः Ms. 5.73; यज्ञशिष्टं 3. 118; फलमूलाशनैः 5. 54; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; फलमूलाशन, हुताशन, पवनाशन &c. -Comp. -कृत् *a.* Ved. preparing food. -पतिः lord of food. -पर्णी *a* kind of tree.

अशना [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-क्लिप्] Desire to eat, hunger.

अशनायति Den. P. To desire food, to be hungry; P. VII. 4. 34; यावद्वै पुरुषस्य स्वं भवति नैव तावदशनायति Sat. Br.

अशनाया [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-स्त्रियां भावे अ] Hunger; द्युताशनायः फलवद्भिभूत्या Bk. 3.40; अन्नाद्वाऽशनाया निवर्तते पानात्पिपासा Sat. Br.

अशनायित, अशनायुक् *a.* Hungry. अशित *p. p.* [अश्-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Eaten, satisfied. -2 Enjoyed. अशितंगवीन *a.* Formerly grazed by cattle; see आशितंगवीन.

अशित् *a.* [अश्-तृच्] An eater, eating.

अशित् *a.* [अश्-णिनि] Reaching far; enduring, lasting.

अशकुनः-न An inauspicious or bad omen; Si. 9. 83.

अशक्त *a.* Unable, incompetent; °ता, °त्वं inability.

अशक्तिः *f.* 1 Weakness, impotence, powerlessness. -2 Inability, incapacity; श्रमेण तदशक्त्या वा न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32. -3 (In Sān. phil.) Incapacity of the intellect to produce knowledge.

अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable; यदशक्यं न तच्छक्यं H. 1. 90. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* unavailing, useless.

अशंक, अशंकित *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted; प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81. -2 Secure, certain, having no doubt.

अशत्रु *a.* 1 One who has no enemy. -2 One whom no enemy defies or challenges. -3 Without opposition from foes. -त्रु *n.* The condition of having no enemies. -त्रुः The moon.

अशान् *m.* Ved. A stone for slinging; a stone or cloud.

अशानिः *m. f.* [अश्नुते संहति, अश् आनि Un. 2. 101] 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शक्रस्य महाशनिध्वजं R. 3. 56. -2 Flash of lightning; अनुवनमशानिर्गतः Sk.; अशानिः कल्पित एष वेधसा R. 8.47; अशनेरमृतस्य चोभयोर्वशिनश्चांबुधराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43. -3 A missile. -4 The tip of a missile. -5 A sacrificial rite (अनुयाज) to kill an enemy. -6 A master. -निः *m.* 1 Indra. -2 Fire. -3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; किमर्थमशब्दं रुद्यते K. 60 inaudibly. -ब्दं 1 The 'inexpressible,' i. e. Brahma. -2 (In Sān. phil.) प्रधान or primary germ of nature; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं S. B.

अशम् *ind.* Ved. Non-welfare, harm, mischief.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोऽस्मि S. 6; so अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. -रः 1 The Supreme Being परमात्मन्), Brahma. -2 (In Mīmāṃsā) A god or deity in general. -3 Cupid, the god of love चैतांसि चित्ताभिरिवाशरीरः Ki. 17. 10; Si. 9. 61. -4 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections; °त्वं-ता absolution.

अशरीरिन् *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like वाणी, वाक् &c. U. 2, Ve. 3, S. 4. 1 Brahmā. -2 A god.

अशर्मन् *a.* Unhappy, afflicted, sorry. -न. Unhappiness, misery, affliction, sorrow; एकौघभूतं तदशर्मकृष्णां (प्रवेदे) Ki. 3. 35; 12. 25.

अशस् *a.* Ved. 1 Not blessing, not praising. -2 Cursing, hating.

अशस्त *a.* Ved. 1 Inexpressible, untold. -2 Not esteemed, hated, ill-starred. -Comp. -वार *a.* Ved, who is not asked for wealth, i. e. who grants it of his own accord; Rv. 10. 99. 5; having indescribable treasures (?)

अशस्तिः *f.* Ved. 1 Not wishing well, an evil wish or design, curse, imprecation. -2 A curser, hater.

अशस्त्र *a.* Having no weapons-unarmed. -स्त्रं Not a weapon; °विहितो वधः H. 2. 85; °पूतं मरणमुपदिशामि Ve. 2 (आत्मघातित्वेन शस्त्रेण न पूतं); अशस्त्रपूतं Māl. 5. 12.

अशांत *a.* 1 Not quelled, violent, wild, restless, anxious; नास्ति बुद्धिरगुक्तस्य अशांतस्य कुतः सुखं Mb. -2 Not sacred, irreligious, profane.

अशाश्य *a.* Unappeasable, implacable, irreconcilable (as hatred, enmity &c.).

अशारीरिक = अशरीरिन् q. v.

अशाश्वत *a.* Perishable, transient.

अशासन *a.* Having no order or rule. -नं Want of government, anarchy, disorder.

अशासनीय *a.* Ungovernable, unruly.

अशास्त्र *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, not scriptural, heterodox. -Comp. -विहित, -सिद्ध *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural, heterodox; illegal, immoral.



**अशित्रः** [अश्-संहतौ इत्र Up. 4. 172] 1 A thief. -2 An oblation of rice.

**अशिरः** [अश्-इरच्] 1 The fire. -2 The sun. -3 Wind. -4 A demon; N. of a Rākshasa. -रा The wife of a Rākshasa. -रं A diamond.

**अशिरस्** *a.* Headless. -*m.* A body without head, a trunk. -**Comp.** -स्नानं bathing the whole body except the head.

**अशिव** *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिवा दिशि दीप्तायां शिवास्तत्र भयावहाः (रुरुवुः) Rām. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -3 Unkind, unfriendly, envious. -4 Pernicious, dangerous. -वः N. of a certain divine being. -वा A female demon or goblin. -वं 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. -2 Mis- chief. -**Comp.** -आचारः 1. improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. -2. conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

**अशिशु** *a.* Childless, without young ones. -शुः A youth. -श्री, अशिश्विका 1 A childless female; without young ones (as a cow). -2 A childless woman.

**अशिष्ट** *a.* 1 Ill-bred, ill-behaved, rude. -2 Unrefined, barbarous, not respectable, unworthy; °आला- पेन Pt. 4. -3 Atheistical, profane. -4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. -5 Not prescribed in any work of authority; °ता, °त्वं rudeness.

**अशिष्य** *a.* Not to be taught, not to be informed.

**अशिष्ट** *a.* 1 Eating much. -2 Ved. Reaching very far. -ष्टः Fire.

**अशीत** *a.* Not cold, hot. -**Comp.** -करः, -रश्मिः &c. the sun.

**अशीतिः** *f.* [निपातोयं P. V. 1. 59] Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the number and gender of the noun it qualifies); sometimes in dual and pl.; पिडानां तिस्रोऽशीतीः Ms. 11. 221. -**Comp.** -भागः the eightieth part, one part out of eighty; Ms. 8. 140.

**अशीतिक** *a.* [अशीतिः परिमाणं यस्य, ठन्] 1 An octogenarian, one eighty years of age. -2 Measuring eighty.

**अशीर्षक** *a.* = अशिरस् q. v.

**अशील** *a.* 1 Ill-behaved, vulgar, rude. -2 Indifferent. -लं Bad manners, rudeness, depravity.

**अशुचि** *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; सोऽशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु; in mourning; त्रिरात्रमशुचिर्भवेत्. -2 Black. -चिः The black colour. -चिः *f.* 1 Impurity. -2 Degradation.

**अशुद्ध** *a.* 1 Impure, foul. -2 In- accurate, incorrect, wrong. -3 Un- known, unascertained. -**Comp.** -वा- सकः a vagrant, a suspicious person.

**अशुद्धि** *a.* 1 Impure, foul. -2 Wicked. -द्धिः *f.* Impurity, foulness.

**अशोधन**, -धित *a.* Unclean. -नं 1 Uncleanliness. -2 Inaccuracy, in- correctness.

**अशुभ** *a.* 1 Inauspicious. -2 Im- pure, dirty, foul (opp. शुभ); शुभे- नाशुभेन बोधयेत् K. 158 by any means, fair or foul. -3 Unlucky, unfortunate. -भं 1 Inauspicious- ness. -2 Sin, a shameful deed. -3 Misfortune, calamity; नाथे कुतस्त्व- द्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13; प्रायः शुभं विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः Māl. 1. 23. -**Comp.** -उदयः an inauspicious omen.

**अशुष** *a.* Ved. 1 Eating, con- suming, voracious. -2 [न शुष्यति शुष्- क, न० त०] Not causing to dry up; Rv. 1. 174. 3. -3 Not extinguished.

**अशून्य** *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant; तस्य निन्यतुरशून्यतामुभे R. 19. 13 occupied. -2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु (occurring frequently in dramas), execute or go about your busi- ness. -न्यं 1 Not a void. -2 Some- thing sent to accompany another; लेखस्याशून्यार्थं किञ्चिदनुप्रेषितं Mu. 5; अयं लेखस्याशून्यार्थो भावेव्यति *ibid.* (an accompaniment such as a customary present accompanying a letter). -**Comp.** -शयनं, -शयनद्वितीया, -श- यनव्रतं N. of a certain ceremony or vow.

**अशूला** The tree Vitex Alata.

**अशृत** *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

**अशुथित** *a.* Ved. Not loosened.

**अशेष** *a.* [शी-वनिप्-न०त०] Giv- ing pleasure or happiness.

**अशेष** *a.* [न. व.] Without re- mainder, whole, all, entire, com-

plete, perfect; अशेषशेषीमोषं माष- मश्नामि केवलं Udb.; कतोरशेषेण फलेन यु- ज्यतां R. 3. 65, 48. -षः Non-remainder. -षं, अशेषेण, अशेषतः *ind.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तावद्- शेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूतान्यशे- षेण द्रक्ष्यस्यात्मन्यथो ण्यि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16; एतद्वोयं भृगुः शास्त्रं आवायिष्य- त्यशेषतः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105. -**Comp.** -साम्राज्यः N. of Siva.

**अशेषता** Totality.

**अशेषयति** Den. P. To finish com- pletely; स वेद निःशेषमशेषितक्रियः Ki. 1. 20; Ku. 7. 29.

**अशेषम्** *a.* Ved. Without offsprings or descendents.

**अशैक्षः** An Arhat (no longer a pupil).

**अशोक** *a.* Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. -कः N. of a tree having red flowers (Jone- sia Asoka Roxb.); (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. असूत सयः कुसुमान्यशोकः... पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाश्लिजितनूपरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16; also पादाघातादशोकस्तिलककुरव- कौ वीक्षणालिङ्गनाभ्यां स्त्रीणां स्पर्शात् प्रियंगु- र्विकसति बकुलः सीधुगंडूषसेकात् । मंदारो नर्मवाक्यात् पटुमृदुहसनाचंपको वदन्नवातात् चूतो गीतान्नेरुर्विकसति च पुरो नर्तनात्क- र्णिकारः). -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 N. of a minister of king Dasaratha. -4 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty, said to have reigned from 234-198 B. C. -5 N. of the tree बकुल. -कं 1 N. of a medical plant (कटुक). -2 The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. -3 One of the female domestic deities of the Jainas. -का 1 Quicksilver. -2 The blossom of the Asoka plant (form- ing one of the five arrows of Cupid). -**Comp.** -अरिः the कदंब tree. -अष्टमी [ नास्ति शोको यस्याः कर्म° ] the eighth day in the first half of Chaitra. -तरुः, -नगः, -वृक्षः the Asoka tree. -तीर्थं a holy place named Asoka near Benares. -त्रिरात्रः, -त्रं N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights; अस्त्यशोकत्रिरात्राख्यं व्रतं शोकभयापहं । त्रिरात्रं तच्च कर्तव्यं व्रतं शोक- विनाशनं ॥. -पूर्णिमा N. of a certain holi- day, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phāl-



guna. —मंजरी N. of a metre. —रोहिणी N. of a medical plant (कटुका). —वनिका a grove of Asoka trees; °न्याय see under न्याय. —षष्ठी N. of a certain holiday; चैत्रे मास्यासिते पक्षे षष्ठ्यां षष्ठीं प्रपूजयेत् । सुखाय पुत्रलाभाय शुक्लपक्षे तथैव च ॥.

**अशोचः** 1 Absence of care or anxiety. —2 Tranquility, calmness. —3 Modesty.

**अशोच्य** *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; **अशोच्यानन्वशोचस्त्वं प्रज्ञावादांश्च भाषसे** Bg. 2. 11.

**अशौचं** 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. —2 Legal impurity or contamination; defilement caused either by child-birth (called जननाशौच) or by the death of some relation (called मृताशौच); it lasts for 10 days; during the मृताशौच a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same row or to do any sacred action; **अहोरात्रमुपासीरन्नशौचं बांधवैः सह** Ms. 11. 184. —**Comp.** —**अंतः** end of defilement. —**संकरः** blending or coming together of two or more defilements.

**अश्र** *a.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति अश्नाति वा, अश-नन्] 1 Pervading. —2 Eating, voracious. —3 Pervaded, filled. —**अः** 1 N. of a demon. —2 A cloud (Nir.). —3 A stone to grind Soma on.

**अश्रया** Hunger.

**अश्नीतपिबता** [अश्नीतपिबत इत्युच्यते यस्यां निदेशक्रियायां, मयू० स०] Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; **अश्नीतपिबतीयंती प्रसृता स्मरकर्मणि** Bk. 5. 92.

**अश्मः** 1 A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp.). —2 (Ved.) A cloud.

**अश्मकः** [अश्मेव स्थिरः, इवार्थे कन्] 1 N. of a sage. —2 N. of a country in the south; **तथाश्मकाः पुलिदाश्च कर्लिगाश्च विशेषतः** Rām.; (probably an old name of Travancore); according to Bri. S. 14. 22 it is in the north-west. —3 The inhabitants of the country (pl.). —4 A part of the सात्व country or its inhabitants; or its king.

**अश्मन्** *a.* Ved. Eating or pervading. —*m.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति संहत्यनेन वा० मानिन् Un. 4. 146] 1 A stone;

नाराचक्षेपणीयाश्मनिष्पेषोत्पतितानलं R. 4. 77. —2 A hard stone, rock. —3 Flint. —4 A cloud. —5 A thunderbolt. —6 A mountain. —**Comp.** —**आस्य** *a.* having a stone-mouth or source, flowing from a rock. —**इत्थं** bitumen. —**कदली** N. of a plant, a kind of कदली. —**कुह, कुहक** *a.* 1. breaking anything on stones. —2. broken by a stone. (—हः, —हकः) a class of devotees; a वानप्रस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17. —**केतुः** [अश्मेव केतुर्यस्य] N. of a plant. —**गंधा** N. of a plant. —**गर्भः, —र्भ, —गर्भजः, —जं, —योनिः** an emerald. —**गर्भजः** fire produced from a flint. —**गुडः, —डा** a kind of weapon. —**घ्नः** N. of a tree. —**चक्र** *a.* furnished with a disc of stone. —**जः, —जं** 1. red-chalk. —2. iron. —**जतु** *n.*, —**जतुकं** bitumen. —**जातिः** an emerald named पात्रा. —**दारणः** an axe or crow for breaking stones. (—णं) breaking stones or rocks. —**दिद्यु** *a.* one who has obtained a stony weapon, having adamant weapons or grasped weapons (व्याप्तायुध, अश्ममयायुध). —**पुष्पं** bitumen, benzoin. —**भालं** a mortar of stone or iron. —**भिद्, —भेदः, —भेदकः** the plant Coleus Scutellarioides (supposed to dissolve stone in the bladder.). —**रथः** N. of a sage. —**व्रज** *a.* included in rocks. —**सार** *a.* like iron or stone. (—रः, —रं) 1. iron; प्राणाः सत्वरमश्मसारकठिना गच्छंति गच्छंत्वमी S. D. —2. sapphire. °मय *a.* made of iron. —**हन्मन्** *n.* 1. a weapon of iron; Rv. 7. 104. 5. —2. a stroke of the thunderbolt.

**अश्ममय, अश्मवत्** *a.* Stony, made of stone.

**अश्मर** *a.* [अश्मन्-र] 1 Stony, rocky. —2 Pertaining to stones.

**अश्मरी** [अश्मानं राति रा- क गौरा० डीष्] (In medicine) A disease called stone (in the bladder), gravel, strangury. —**Comp.** —**घ्नः** N. of the tree वरुण (used as a lithontriptic). —**भेदनं** a lithontriptic. —**हरः** N. of the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, used as a lithontriptic.

**अश्मीरः** —रं Stone or gravel (the disease).

**अश्मंत** *a.* 1 Inauspicious., unlucky (अशुभ). —2 Unlimited. —**तः** N. of a Marut. —**तं** [अश्मनोऽतोऽत्र

शकं • पररूपम्] 1 A fire-place. —2 A field, plain. —3 Death.

**अश्मंतकः** —कं 1 A fire-place. —2 The shade for a lamp (दीपाधार). —3 A kind of grass. —**कः** N. of several trees:—(a) अम्लोटक; its leaf; Māl. 9. 7; (b) N. of a tree कोविदारक; (c) N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

**अश्रः** A corner, mostly at the end of comp.; चतुरश्र, त्र्यश्र &c. —**श्रं** [अश्नुते नेत्रं, अश्र-रक्] 1 A tear. —2 Blood (usually written अश्र q.v.). —**Comp.** —**पः** a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

**अश्रिन्** *a.* Having tears, in tears.

**अश्रद्ध** *a.* Without faith, unbelieving, diffident. —**द्धा** Unbelief, diffidence.

**अश्रद्धान** *a.* Unbelieving, incredulous.

**अश्रद्धेय** *a.* Not to be believed, incredible.

**अश्रम** *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, untiring. —**मः** 1 Freedom from fatigue, freshness, vigour. —2 Absence of toil, laziness.

**अश्रमण** *a.* Indefatigable. —**णः** One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

**अश्रांत** *a.* 1 Unwearied, not fatigued, untired. —2 Incessant, continual; **अश्रांतपुण्यकर्माणः** Mv. 1. 26. —**तं** Absence of rest. —**तं ind.** Incessantly, continually; **मयूखैरश्रांतं तपति यदि देवो दिनकरः** U. 6. 14.

**अश्रवण** *a.* Deaf, having no ears. —**णः** A snake. —**णं** Loss of hearing, deafness.

**अश्राव्य** *a.* 1 Not to be heard. —2 Unfit to be heard, not to be spoken of.

**अश्रातस्** *ind.* Ved. In an uncooked manner, raw.

**अश्राद्ध** *a.* 1 Not performing the Srāddha ceremony; not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it. —**द्धः** Non-performance of a Srāddha q. v. —**Comp.** —**भोजिन्** *a.* one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Srāddha ceremony.

**अश्रिः** —श्री *f.* [अश्नुते संहत्यते अनया अश्रं वंक्र्यादि० क्रि; cf. Un. 4. 137] 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp. with चतुर, त्रि, षट् and a few other words; see चतुरश्र); **अष्टाश्रिवै**



वज्रः Ait. Br. -2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुंडिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20. -3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रिमत् *a.* Cornered, angular.

अश्रित *a.* Ved. Difficult of access.

अश्रीक *a.* 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Si. 15. 96. -2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not prosperous.

अश्रीमत् *a.* Unfortunate, unlucky.

अश्रीर [न श्रीः अश्रीः अस्त्यर्थः ० र] Ved. 1 Ugly, ill-looking; Rv. 8. 2. 20. -2 Inauspicious.

अश्रील = अश्रीक q. v.

अश्रु *n.* [अश्रुते व्याप्नोति नेत्रमदर्शनाय, अश्रु-कृन् Un. 5. 29, 2. 13, 4. 102] A tear; पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. [cf. Zend *asru*; Pers. *ars*.].

-Comp. -उपहत *a.* affected by tears, covered with tears. -कला a tear-drop. -नाली Fistula Lachrymalis. -परिपूर्ण *a.* filled with tears; °अक्ष having eyes filled with tears.

-परिप्लुत *a.* suffused or filled with tears, bathed in tears. -पातः flow of tears, shedding tears. -पूर्ण *a.* filled with tears; °आकुल troubled and filled with tears; Bg. 2. 1. -मुख *a.* suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears; एकपदेऽश्रुमुखी संवृत्ता V. 5; संसदश्रुमुखी बभौ R. 15. 66; Ku. 6. 92. -लोचन, -नेत्र *a.* with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes. -शालिन् *a.* having tears, tearful.

अश्रुत *a.* 1 Unheard, inaudible. -2 Contrary to the Vedas. -3 Not acquainted with the Sāstras, foolish, uneducated; भागं विद्याधनात्तस्मात् स लभेताश्रुतोऽपि सन् Day. B.

अश्रौत *a.* Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रुति *a.* Without ears. -तिः *f.* Not hearing, forgetfulness; अश्रुतिमभिनीय U. 3. -Comp. -धर *a.* 1. not striking the ear or attention. -2. not knowing the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् *a.* 1 Not better, inferior, worse; Ms. 10. 64. -2 Worthless, useless. -*n.* (स्) Mischief, unhappiness.

अश्रेष्ठ *a.* Not the best, inferior, worse; bad, vile.

अश्लाघा Absence of self-praise, modesty.

अश्लाघ्य *a.* 1 Undeserving of praise or honour, worthless. -2 Base, mean, censurable.

अश्लीक *a.* Unlucky, unpropitious; Ms. 4. 206.

अश्लील *a.* [न श्रियं लाति, ला-क] 1 Unpleasant, ugly. -2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलप्रायान् कलकलान् Dk. 49; °परिवार Y. 1. 33. -3 Abusive. -लं 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. -2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inauspiciousness; त्रिधा अश्लीलं; त्रिधेति व्रीडाजुगुप्सासंगलव्यञ्जकत्वात् K.P. 7; *e. g.* in साधनं सुमह्यस्य, मुग्धा कुटुम्बलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा, and मृदुपवनविभिन्नो मत्प्रियाया विनाशात्, the words साधन, वायु and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust and inauspiciousness, साधन suggesting the sense of लिंग (male organ of generation), वायु, of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश, of मृत्यु (death); cf. the instances under S. D. 574; दृष्टारिविजये राजन् साधनं सुमहत्तव । प्रससार शनैर्वायुर्विनाशे तन्वि ते तदा ॥

अश्लेषा [न श्लिष्यति यत्रोत्पन्नेन शिशुना, श्लिष्-घञ् Tv.] 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. -2 Disunion, disjunction. -Comp. -जः, -भवः, -भूः *N.* of Ketu, *i. e.* the descending node. -शांतिः *f.* an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Asleshā.

अश्लोन *a.* Ved. Not lame.

अश्वः [अश्वन्ते अध्वानं व्याप्नोति, महाशनो वा भवति Nir.; अश्व-कृन् Un. 1. 149] 1 A horse; the horses are said to have 7 breeds:—अमृताद्वाष्पतो वहेर्वेदेभ्योऽडाच्च गर्भतः । साधो हयानामुत्पत्तिः सप्तधा परिकीर्तिता ॥ -2 A symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun); सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्तताः सगुरवः शार्दूलविक्रीडितं V. Ratn. -3 A race of men (horse-like in strength); काष्ठतुल्यवपुर्धृव्यो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्ध्वजः । द्वादशांगुलमेदश्च दरिद्रस्तु हयो मत्तः ॥ -श्वौ (du.) A horse and a mare. [cf. L. *equus*; Gr. *hippos*; Zend *aspa*; Pers. *asp*.] -Comp. -अक्षः *N.* of a plant देवसर्प. -अजनी a whip. -अधिक *a.* strong in

cavalry, superior in horses. -अध्यक्षः a guardian of horses, commander of cavalry. -अनीकं a troop of horse-men, cavalry. -अरिः a buffalo. -अवरोहकः *N.* of a tree अश्वगंधा. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. -आरूढ *a.* mounted, sitting on horse-back. -आरोह *a.* riding or mounted on a horse. (-हः) 1. a horseman, rider. -2. one who is fighting. -3. a ride. (-हा), -आरोहकः *N.* of the plant अश्वगंधा. -आरोहिन् *a.* mounted or riding on horseback. -इषित *a.* hurried along by horses. -उरस *a.* broad-chested like a horse. (-सं) the chief or principal horse. -कंदा, -कंदिका *N.* of a plant अश्वगंधा. -कर्णः, -कर्णकः 1. a kind of tree (Vatica Robusta) Māl. 9. -2. the ear of a horse. -3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the bones. (-र्णः) *N.* of a mountain. -कुदी a stable for horses; Pt. 5. -कुशल, -कोविद *a.* skilled in managing horses. -क्रंदः 1. *N.* of a bird. -2. a general of the army of the gods. -खरजः [अश्वश्च खरीच अश्वश्च खरश्च वा ताभ्यां जायते पुंवद्भावः Tv.] a kind of horse, mule. -खुरः 1. a horse's hoof. -2. a kind of perfume. (-रा) *N.* of the plant अपराजिता. -गतिः *f.* 1. the pace of a horse. -2. *N.* of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each. -गंधा [अश्वस्य गंध एकदेशो मेढ्रमिव मूलमस्याः] *N.* of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin; °तैलं a kind of oil. -गोयुगः, -गं a pair of horses. -गोष्ठं a stable. -ग्रीवः 1. *N.* of a demon who was a foe of Vishnu, more commonly called Haya-grīva. -2. an incarnation of Vishnu. -घासः a pasture for horses. -घ्नः [अश्वं हन्ति अमनुष्यकर्तृकत्वात्] 1. a horse-bane. -2. *N.* of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. -चक्रं 1. a collection of horses. -2. a kind of wheel. -चलनशाला a riding-house. -चिकित्सकः वैद्यः a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. -चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary science. -चेष्टितं 1. the motion of horses. -2. an omen, auspicious or inauspicious. -जघनः a kind of centaur; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a horse. -जित् *a.* gaining horses by conquest. -तीर्थं *N.* of a place of pilgrimage near Kānyakubja on the Gangā. -द *a.* giving horses. -दंष्ट्रा the plant



**Tribulus Lanuginosus** (गोक्षुर). —**दा:**, —**दावन्** *m.* giving horses. —**दूत:** a riding messenger. —**नदी** *N.* of a river. —**नाय:** one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. —**निबंधिक:** a groom, a horse-fastener. —**निर्णिज्** *a.* Ved. decorated or embellished with horses. —**प:** Ved. a groom. —**पति:** 1. lord of horses. —2. *N.* of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Sâvitri. —**पर्ण** *a.* [अश्वानां पर्ण गमनं यत्र] 1. having horses (as a chariot); Rv. 1. 88. 1. —2. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). —**पाल:**, —**पालक:**, —**रक्ष:** a horse-groom. —**पुच्छी** *N.* of the tree माषपर्णी. —**पृष्ठं** horse-back. —**पेशस्** *a.* decorated or embellished with horses. —**बंध:** a groom. —**बंधन** *a.* used for fastening horses. (—**नं**) fastening of horses. —**बला** *N.* of a vegetable. —**बाल:** 1. a kind of reed, *Saccharum Spontaneum* Lin. —2. the tail or hair of a horse. —**बुधन्** *a.* Ved. based on horses, standing on horses, *i. e.* on a carriage drawn by horses. —**बुध्य** *a.* Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. —**भा** lightning. —**महिषिका** [अश्वमहिषयोर्वैरं बुन्] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —**मार:**, —**मारक:**, —**हंतृ** *m.* 'horse-destroying,' a kind of Oleander, *Nerium Odorum* Ait. —**माल:** a kind of serpent. —**मुख** *a.* [अश्वस्य मुखमिव मुखमस्य] having the head or face of a horse. (—**ख:**) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others) a kind of demigod distinct from the preceding. (—**खी**) a Kinnara woman; भिदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11. —**मुक्** *m.* a horse-stealer. —**मेध:** [अश्वः प्रधानतया मेध्यते हिंस्यतेऽत्र, मेध् हिंसने घञ्] a horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराद् सर्वपापपनोदनः Ms. 11. 261. [In Vedic times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of offspring; but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of

princes whom he brought in his train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called *Asvamedha* was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of Indra, who is, therefore, always represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice]. —**कांडं** *N.* of the thirteenth book of the *Satapatha Brāhmaṇa*. —**मेधिक,** —**मेधीय** *a.* fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (—**क:**, —**य:**) a horse fit for the *Asvamedha* sacrifice. (—**कं**) the fourteenth parvan in the *Mahābhārata*; ततोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्व प्रोक्तं तच्च चतुर्दशं Mb. —**युज्** *a.* 1. yoking the horses. —2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथेनाश्वयुजा Rām. —3. born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. (—**फ:**) 1. *N.* of a constellation, the head of Aries. —2. the first lunar mansion. —3. the month of *Asvina*. —4. a chariot having horses. —**यूप:** the post to which the sacrificial horse was bound. —**योग** *a.* 1. causing the yoking of horses. —2. joining or reaching as quickly as horses. —**रक्ष:** the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —**रथ:** a carriage drawn by horses. (—**था**) *N.* of a river near गंधमादन. —**रत्नं**, —**राज:** the best or lord of horses; *i. e.* उच्चैःश्रवस्. —**राधस्** *a.* Ved. furnishing horses. —**रोधक:** *N.* of a plant (अश्वमार). —**लक्षणं** a sign or mark of a horse. —**ललितं** *N.* of a species of the *Vikriti* metre. —**लाला** a kind of snake. —**लोमन्** *n.* horse-hair; a kind of snake. —**वक्त्र:** =अश्वमुख q. v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva. —**वडवं** a stud of horses and mares. (—**वौ**) a horse and a mare. (—**वा:**) horses and mares. —**वदन:** =मुख. —**वह:** a horseman. —**वार:**, —**वाल:**, —**वारक:** [अश्वं वारयति उप. स.] a horseman, groom; दुःखेन निश्चक्र-मुरश्ववाराः Si. 3. 66. —**वारणं** *N.* of the *Bos Gavæus* (गवय). —**वाह:**, —**वाहक:** [अश्वं वाहयति चालयति] a horseman. —**विक्रयिन्** *a.* a horse-dealer. —**विद्** *a.* 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. —2. [अश्वं विदते विद-क्लिप्] procuring horses. (—**म:**) 1. a jockey. —2. an epithet of Nala. —**वृष:** a stallion. —**वैद्य:** a farrier. —**शकृत्** *n.*, —**शकं** Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horse-dung. —2. *N.* of a river. —**शंकु:** a pillar to tie a horse. —**शाला** a stable. —**श्राव:** a colt, a foal. —**शास्त्रं** a ma-

nual or text-book of veterinary science. —**शिरस्** *a.* having the head of a horse, an epithet of *Nārāyaṇa*. (—*n.*) 1. a horse's head. —2. *N.* of a *Dānava*. —**शृगालिका** [अश्वशृगालयोर्वैरं द्वाद्वात् वैरे बुन्] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. —**षड्वं** a set or team of six horses. —**सनि**, —**षा**, —**सा** *a.* Ved. (P. VIII. 3. 110 and Mbh.) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. —**साह:**, —**सादिन्** *m.* a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. —**सारथ्यं** coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सूतानामश्वसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. —**सूत** *a.* Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the gift of) horses. —2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. —**सेन:** 1. *N.* of a king. —2. *N.* of a *Nāga*. —**स्तोमीय** *a.* relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. —**स्थान** *a.* born in a stable. (—**नं**) a stable or stall for horses. —**हंतृ** *a.* killing a horse. (—**ता**) *N.* of a fragrant plant. —**हय** *a.* [अश्वेन हिनोति गच्छति हि कर्तारि अच्] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse; Rv. 10. 26. 5. —2. to be traversed by a horse; Rv. 9. 96. 2. —**हरक:** a horse-stealer. —**हृदयं** [अश्वस्य हृदयं मनोगतभावादि] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. —2. a kind of veterinary science. —3. horsemanship; अश्वहृदये निवेश्यात्मानं K. 80.

**अश्वा** A mare. —**Comp.** —**मघ** *a.* rich in horses.

**अश्वक** *a.* Horselike, acting like a horse. —**क:** 1 A small horse; horse. —2 A hack, a bad horse. —3 A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. —4 A horse (in general).

**अश्वकिनी** [अश्वस्य कं मुखं तत्सदृशकारोऽस्त्यस्य इति डीप् Tv.] The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

**अश्वतर** *a.* Swift, speedy. —**र:** [तनुः अश्वः, अश्व तनुत्वे ष्टरच्, P. V. 3. 91] 1 A mule. —2 One of the chiefs of the *Nāgas* or serpent-race inhabiting the lower regions. —3 A male calf. —4 A class of Gandharvas. —**री** A mule; उदरस्य समुत्थाने स्वगर्भोऽश्वतरीमिव Rām.; Pt. 2. 32; Chāṇ. 19. [cf. Pers. *aster*].

**अश्वति** Deh. P. To behave like a horse.

**अश्वत्यः** [न श्वश्चिरं शाल्मलीवृक्षादिवत् ति-



इति स्था-क १० नि० Tv.] 1 The holy fig-tree; ऊर्ध्वमूलोऽवाकशाख एषोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kath.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15.1.-2 A kind of the Asvattha tree (नंदीवृक्ष). -3 N. of another tree गर्दभांड. -4 The constellation Asvinî.-5 The time indicated or presided over by Asvinî; अश्वत्थो मुहूर्तः Sk. on P. IV. 2. 5. -6 A vessel made of the अश्वत्थ tree (Ved.).-7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree; अश्वत्थस्य फलमश्वत्थः Sk.-8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वत्थफलयुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्थः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.-9 An epithet of the sun.-10 N. of a people; Bri. S. 14. 3. -त्या The day of full moon in the month of Asvina, (in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe).-त्थी [क्षुद्रोऽश्वत्थः अल्पार्थे डीप्] A small fig-tree.-Comp.-कुणः [अश्वत्थस्य पाकः पीत्वा० कुणच् P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree.-भेदः N. of a tree (स्थालीवृक्ष).

अश्वत्थक a. To be given or to be done when the Asvattha tree bears fruit.-कः [अश्वत्थस्तत्फलम् तदुक्तः कालोऽश्वत्थस्तत्र देयमृणम् वुन् P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.] 1 A debt to be given when the Asvattha tree bears fruits. -2 [स्वार्थे कन्] The Asvattha tree.

अश्वत्थामन् m. [अश्वस्येव स्याम बलमस्य, एषो० समासः; cf. Mb. अश्वस्येवास्य यत्स्थाम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् || अश्वत्थामैव बालोयं तस्मान्नाम्ना भविष्यति ||] N. of a celebrated Brâhmaṇa warrior and general on the side of the Kauravas, son of Drona and Kripî. [After the last great battle in which Duryodhana was mortally wounded, Asvatthaman, with two other surviving Kauravas, entered the Pandava camp at night, where he stamped Dhrishtadyumna, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the Pandavas, killing even Parikshit while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by Krishna. The next morning Draupadi clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. Bhîma, Arjuna, and Krishna overtook Asvatthaman and compelled him to yield the jewel which Yudhishthira afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brahmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karna about the nomination of a general to succeed Drona clearly brings out the chief fea-

tures of his character; see Ve. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 Chirajîvins 'ever living persons'].

अश्वत्थिक a. [अश्वत्थेन चरति, इन् P. IV. 4. 10] Feeding on Asvattha fruits.

अश्वत्थिल a. see P. IV. 2. 80.

अश्वयति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वया A desire to get horses.

अश्वयु a. [अश्वोऽस्त्यस्य युच्] 1 Having horses. -2 Desiring horses.

अश्वलः [अश्वं लाति ला-क.] N. of a sage, the Hotri-priest of Janaka; अश्व ह जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताऽश्वलो बभूव Bri. Up.

अश्वस्यति Den. P. To wish for a stallion.

अश्वायति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्विक a. [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन् a. [अश्व-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; Rv. 4. 2. 5. -m. A cavalier, a horse-tamer.

-नौ (du.) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare; cf. त्वाष्ट्री तु सवितुर्भार्या वडवारूपधारिणी || असूयत महाभागा सांतरीक्षेऽश्विनावुभौ ||. [According to Vedic conception they are the harbingers of Ushas or the dawn; they are young, beautiful, bright, swift &c.; and, according to Yaska, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the Nirukta they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature. Mythically they were the parents of Nakula and Sahadeva and the physicians of the gods and are called Gadâgadâu, Svarvaidyau, Dasrau, Nâsatyau, Vâdaveyau, Abdhijau &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage Chyavana, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life.]-2 Two horses. -3 (In astr.) The twins of the zodiac.

अश्विनी [अश्वस्तदुत्तमाङ्गाकारोऽस्त्यस्य इनि डीप्] 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars).-2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare.-Comp.-कु-

मारौ, -पुत्रौ, -सुतौ the twin sons of Asvinî, the sun's wife.

अश्विमत् a. Containing the word Asvin (such as a Mantra).

अश्विय a. Referring to horses.-या Ved. (pl.) A troop of horses.

अश्वीन a. [अश्व-ख] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

अश्वीय a. [अश्व-उ] 1 Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses.-यं [अश्वानां समूहः P. IV. 2. 48] A number of horses, cavalry; Si. 18. 5; K. 222.

अश्वय a. [अश्व-यत्] 1 Belonging to a horse. -2 Consisting of horses.-श्वयं 1 A number of horses. -2 Possession of horses.

अश्वंत a. 1 Unlucky, inauspicious. -2 Unbounded, unlimited.-तः 1 Death.-2 A field. -3 A fire-place. -4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तन, -स्तनिक a. 1 Not of to-morrow, of to-day. -2 One who makes no provision for the morrow Ms. 4. 7.

अश्व 1 U. [अश्वति-ते, अश्वितुं] 1 To shine.-2 To go, move. -3 To receive, take (trans.).

अषडक्षीण a. Not seen by six eyes, known or determined by two persons only, (to the exclusion of a third); °णो मंत्रः द्वाभ्यामेव कृत इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk.-णं A secret.

अषतर a. Ved. More accessible or acceptable.

अषाढ a. Ved. 1 Not to be overcome, invincible; Rv. 2. 21. 2. -2 Born under the constellation Ashâdha (P. IV. 3. 34). -दः 1 The month Ashâdha commencing with the sun's entrance into Gemini (usually written आषाढ). -2 A staff made of the wood of Palâsa, carried by a religious student or ascetic. -3 N. of the Malaya mountain. -दा 1 N. of a constellation, the twentieth (पूर्वाषाढा) and twenty-first (उत्तराषाढा) lunar mansions.

अषाढकः The month of Ashâdha.

अष्टन् num. a. [अश्व-व्याप्तौ कनिन् तुच् Un. 1. 154.] (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टौ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्ट with numerals and some other nouns, as अष्टादशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टापद &c. [cf. L. octo; Gr. okto; Zend.



*astan*; Pers. *hasht*.]. —**Comp.** —**अक्षर** *a.* consisting of eight letters or parts. (—रः) *N.* of a metre. —**अंग** *a.* consisting of eight parts or members. (—गं) 1. the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; °पातः, प्रणामः, साष्टांगनमस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; साष्टांगपातं प्रणामं fell prostrate on the ground in reverence; (जानुभ्यां च तथा पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्यामुरसा धिया शिरसा वक्षसा दृष्ट्या प्रणामोऽष्टांग इतिः). —2. the 8 parts of yoga or concentration; यमो नियमश्वासनं च प्राणायामस्ततः परं । प्रत्याहारो धारणा च ध्यानं सार्धं समाधिना । अष्टांगान्याहुरेतानि योगिनां योगसिद्धये ॥. —3. materials of worship taken collectively. —4. the eight parts of every medical science; (they are:— शल्यं, शालाक्यं, कायचिकित्सा, भूतविद्या, कौमारभृत्यं, अगदतंत्रं, रसायनतंत्रं, and वाजीकरणतंत्रं). —5. the eight parts of a court; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 assessors, 4 scribe, 5 astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. —6. any whole consisting of eight parts. —7. a die, dice. °अर्घ्यं an offering of eight articles. °धूपः a sort of medical incense removing fever. °मैथुनं 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds'; the eight stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कीर्तनं केलिः प्रेक्षणं गुह्यभाषणं । संकल्पोऽध्यवसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिरेव च ॥. °हृदयं *N.* of a medical work. —**अध्यायी** *N.* of Pāṇini's grammatical work consisting of 8 Adhyāyas or chapters. —**अर** *a.* having a wheel with 8 spokes. —**असं** an octagon. —**अस्त्रिय** *a.* octangular. —**अह** (न्) *a.* lasting for 8 days. —**आदिशाब्दिकाः** the first eight expounders of the science of words (grammar); इंद्रश्चंद्रः काशकृत्स्नापिशली शाकटायनः । पाणिन्यमरजैनेन्द्रा जयन्त्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥. —**कपाल** *a.* (°ष्टा°) prepared or offered in 'eight' pans. (—लः) a sacrifice in which ghee is offered in eight pans. —**कर्ण** *a.* one who has the number eight as a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI. 3. 115). (—र्णः) eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmā. —**कर्मन्** *m.*), —**गति** *k*: a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:— आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रेषनिषेधयोः । पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चेक्षणे ॥ दंडशब्दयोः सदा रक्तस्तेनाष्टगतिको नृपः ।. —**कुत्वस्** *ind.* eight times. —**कोणः** 1. an octagon. —2. a kind

of machine. —**खंडः** a title of a collection of several sections of the *Rigveda*. —**गवं** [अष्टानां गवां समाहारः] a flock of 8 cows. —**गाढ** *m.* 1. a fabulous animal supposed to have eight legs. —2. a spider. —**गुण** *a.* eight-fold; अन्नादष्टगुणं चूर्णं; दाय्योष्टगुणमत्ययं Ms. 8. 400. (—णं) the eight qualities which a Brāhmaṇa should possess; दया सर्वभूतेषु, क्षांतिः, अनसूया, शौचं, अनायासः, मंगलं, अकार्पण्यं, अस्पृहा चेति ॥ Gautama. °**आश्रय** *a.* endowed with these eight qualities. —**ष्ट** (ष्टा) **चत्वारिंशत्** *a.* forty-eight. —**तय** *a.* eight-fold. —**तारिणी** the eight forms of the goddess तारिणी; तारा चोद्या महोग्रा च वज्रा काली सरस्वती । कामेश्वरी च चासुंदा इत्यष्टौ तारिण्यो मताः ॥. —**त्रिंशत्** (—ष्टा) *a.* thirty-eight. —**त्रिकं** [अष्टवृत्तं त्रिकं] the number 24. —**दलं** 1. a lotus having eight petals. —2. an octagon. —**दशन्** (°ष्टा°) see below after अष्टतय. —**दिश** *f.* [कर्म° संज्ञात्वाच्च द्विगुः] the eight cardinal points; पूर्वोन्नेयी दक्षिणा च नैर्ऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरैशानी दिशा अष्टाविमाः स्मृताः ॥. °**करिण्यः** the eight female elephants living in the eight points; करिण्योऽभ्रमुकपिलापिगलानुपमाः क्रमात् । ताम्रकर्णी शुभ्रदंती चांगना चांजनावती ॥ Ak. °**पालाः** the eight regents of the cardinal points; इंद्रो वह्निः पितृपतिः (यमः) नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत् (वायुः) । कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वोदीनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥ Ak. °**गजाः** the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters; ऐरावतः पुंडरीको वामनः कुमुदोऽजनः । पुष्पदंतः सार्वभौमः सुप्रतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. —**द्रव्यं** the eight materials of a sacrifice; अश्वत्थाहुं बरह्मक्षत्र्यगोधसमिधास्तिलाः । सिद्धार्थपायसाज्यानि द्रव्याण्यष्टौ विदुर्बुधाः ॥. —**धातुः** the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रंगं यशदमेव च । शीसं लौहं रसश्चेति धातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥. —**पद** —**द्** (°ष्ट or ष्टा°) *a.* 1. eight-footed. —2. a term for a pregnant animal. —**पदः** (°ष्टा°) 1. a spider. —2. a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —3. a worm. —4. a wild sort of jasmin. —5. a pin or bolt. —6. the mountain Kailāsa (the abode of Kubera). (—दः, —दं) [अष्टसु धातुषु पदं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli.] 1. gold; आवर्जिताष्टापदकुंभतोयैः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. —2. a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट); °परिचयचतुराभिः K. 196. °**पत्रं** a sheet of gold. —**प** (पा) **दिका** *N.* of a plant. —**पदी** (°ष्ट-ष्टा°) 1. wild sort of jasmin. —2. a variety of

metre, often used in Jayadeva's *Gītagovinda*. —**पलं** a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee. —**पाद्य** *a.* (°ष्टा°) eight-fold. —**मंगलः** a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (—लं) [अष्टगुणितं मंगलं शा° त°] a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are:— मृगराजो वृषो नागः कलशो व्यंजनं तथा । वैजयंती तथा मेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥; according to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलान्यष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गौहृताशनः । हिरण्यं सर्पिरादित्य आपो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥. —**मानं** one kudava. —**मासिक** *a.* occurring once in 8 months. —**मुष्टिः** a measure called कुंघि; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत् कुंघिः. —**मूर्तिः** the 'eight-formed', an epithet of Siva; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf S. 1. 1—या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहृतं या हविर्यो च होत्री । येद्रे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं । यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवतः । प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरिषः ॥; or, briefly expressed, the names in Sanskrit (in the above order) are:— जलं वह्निस्तथा यथा सूर्योचंद्रमसौ तथा । आकाशं वायुरवनी मूर्तेयोऽष्टौ पिनाकिनः ॥. °**धरः** 'having 8 forms', Siva. —**रत्नं** the eight jewels taken collectively; the title of a collection of 8 Slokas on morality. —**रसाः** the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; शृंगारहास्यकरुणारौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंशौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शांतः; निर्वेदस्थायिभावोस्ति शांतोपि नवमो रसः *ibid*); °**आश्रय** *a.* embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. —**लोहकं** a class of 8 metals; सुवर्णं रजतं ताम्रं सीसकं कांतिकं तथा । वंगं लौहं तीक्ष्णलौहं लौहान्यष्टाविमानि तु ॥. —**वर्गः** 1. a sort of diagram (चक्र) showing the good or bad stars of a person. —2. the 8 classes of letters; (अवर्ग, क°, च°, ट°, त°, प°, य°, श°). —3. a class of three principal medicaments. —**वक्रः** (ष्टा) see below. —**विध** *a.* [अष्ट विधाः प्रकाराः अस्य] eight-fold, of eight kinds. —**विंशतिः** *f.* (°ष्टा°) [अष्टाधिका विंशतिः शा. त.] the number twenty-eight. —**शतं** eight hundred. —**अवणः**, —**अवस** *N.* of Brahmā (having 8 ears or four heads).

**अष्टक** *a.* [अष्ट परिमाणमस्य कम्] Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold; क्रोधजोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः Ms. 7. 48. —**कः** 1



[अष्टकं (पाणिनेः), विदंति अधीयते वा इत्यष्टकाः P. IV. 2. 65 Sk.] One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pāṇini's grammar. -2 N. of a son of Viśvāmitra. -का [अश्नन्ति पितरोऽस्यां तिथौ अश्नन्तकन् Un. 3. 148] 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, and 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. -2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. -3 A Śrāddha to be performed on the above days; worship of the Manes on certain days. -4 The 8th day of a month; Ms. 4. 113-4. -कं 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts. -2 The 8 chapters of Pāṇini's sūtras; अष्टावध्यायाः परिमाणस्य इत्यष्टकं; पाणिनेः सूत्रं Sk.). -3 The study of the Sūtras. -4 A division of the Rīgveda (it being divided into 8 Ashtakas or 10 Maṇḍalas). -5 Any group of eight; as वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. -6 The number eight. -Comp. -अंगः, -गं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

**अष्टकिक, अष्टकिन्** *a.* [अष्टकाऽस्त्यस्य ठन् इति वा] Having eight parts. -की One who performs an Ashtaka.

**अष्टक्य** *a.* [अष्टकेन क्रीतः यत् P. V. 1. 2] Bought for eight.

**अष्टतय** *a.* [अष्टावयवा अस्य अष्टन्-तयप्] Having eight parts or limbs. -यं An aggregate of eight.

**अष्टधा** *ind.* [अष्टन्-प्रकारे धाच्] 1 Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8 parts or sections; भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टधा Bg. 7. 4; भिन्नोष्टधा विप्रससार वंशः R. 16. 3.

**अष्टम** *a.* (मी *f.*) Eighth; गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -मः The eighth part. -मी 1 The eighth day in a lunar half month; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावास्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वाण्येतानि राजेंद्र रविसंक्रातिरेव च ॥ -2 N. of a medical plant (कोटालता). [cf. L. *octavus*; Zend. *astemo*]. -Comp. -अंशः an 8th part. -कालिक *a.* [अष्टमः कालः भोजनेऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] one who omits seven meal times (*i. e.* full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19. -भावः the eighth condition or position (in astr.).

**अष्टमक** *a.* The eighth; यौशमष्टमकं हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

**अष्टमिका** A weight of four Tolas.

**अष्टातय** *a.* Consisting of eight parts. -यः A collection of eight things.

**अष्टादशन्** *a.* [अष्ट च दश च] Eighteen; अगाहताष्टादशतां जिगीषया नवद्वयद्वीपपृथग्जयत्रियां N. 1. 5. -Comp. -अंगः -गं the eighteen parts of medical science. -उपचारः [कर्म० संज्ञात्वात् द्विगुः] the eighteen modes of showing respect or worshipping; आसनं स्वागतं पादमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकं स्नानं वस्त्रोपवीतं च भूषणानि च सर्वशः । गंधपुष्पे तथा धूपदीपावन्नं च तर्पणं । माल्यानुलेपनं चैव नमस्कारविसर्जने । अष्टादशोपचारैस्तु मंत्री पूजां समाचरेत् Tantra. -उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purāṇa; अष्टान्युपपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सनत्कुमारोक्तं नारासींहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं प्रोक्तं कुमारैः तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवधर्माख्यं साक्षान्दीशभाषितं । दुर्वासोक्तमाश्वर्यं नारदोक्तमतः परं । कापीलं मानवं चैव तथैवोशनसेरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाथ कालिकाद्वयमेव च । महेश्वरं तथा शावं सौरं सर्वार्थसंचयं । पराशरोक्तं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं कौर्मसंज्ञितं । चतुर्धा संस्थितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रभेदतः ॥ Hemādri. -धान्यं the 18 kinds of corn; यवगोधूमधान्यानि तिलाः कङ्गुकुलत्थकाः । माषा मुद्गा मसूराश्च निष्पावाः श्यामसर्षपाः ॥ गवेधुकाश्च नीवारा ओढक्योऽथ सतीनकाः । चणकाश्चीनकाश्चैव धान्यान्यष्टादशैव तु ॥ -पुराणं the eighteen Purāṇas: ब्राह्मणं पाद्मं वैष्णवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यत्रारदीयं च मार्कण्डेयं च सप्तमं ॥ आग्नेयमष्टकं प्रोक्तं भविष्यन्नवमं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्ते लिंगमेकादशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कान्दं चात्र त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्म पंचदशं तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च गारुडं चैव ब्रह्मांडाष्टादशं तथा ॥ -भुजा an epithet of the goddess महालक्ष्मी. -विद्या the eighteen kinds of learning or lores; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या द्वेताश्चतुर्दश ॥ आयुर्वेदो धनुर्वेदो गांधर्वश्चेति ते त्रयः । अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या ह्यष्टादशैव तु ॥ -विवादपदं the eighteen subjects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7. -स्मृतिकारिन् *m. pl.* the eighteen Smṛitikāras or law-givers of the Aryas; विष्णुः पराशरो दक्षः संवर्तव्यासहरिताः । शातातपो वसिष्ठश्च यमापस्तंबगौतमाः । देवलः शंखलिखितौ भरद्वाजोशनोत्रयः । शौनको याज्ञवल्क्यश्च दशाष्टौ स्मृतिकारिणः ॥

**अष्टावक्रः** [अष्टकृत्वः अष्टसु भागेषु वा वक्रः] N. of a celebrated Brāhmaṇa, son of the great sage Kahodā. [Kahodā married a daughter of his pre-

ceptor Uddalaka, but he was so devoted to study that he generally neglected her. When once she was far advanced in pregnancy, the unborn son was provoked at his father's neglect of her and rebuked him for his absorption in study to the neglect even of his wife. The sage was very angry at this impertinence and condemned him to be born crooked; so he came forth with his eight (ashṭa) limbs crooked (vakra); whence his name; यस्मात्कुक्षौ वर्तमानो ब्रवीषि तस्माद्भक्तो भवितास्यष्टकृत्वः Mb. When Kahodā was drowned into a river as the result of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, young Ashtavakra defeated the sage and delivered his father, who, being pleased, directed his son to bathe into the Samangā river, on doing which the lad became perfectly straight].

**अष्टिः** *f.* [अस्यते भूमौ क्षिप्यते अस्-क्तिन् प्र-षो० षत्वं] 1 A die for playing. -2 A metre consisting of sixty-four syllables. -3 [अक्ष-व्याप्तौ-क्तिन्] Pervasion, reaching (Ved.). -4 The body (the instrument of enjoyment). -5 The number sixteen. -6 Seed. -7 Kernel.

**अष्टिन्** *a.* Consisting of eight members or parts.

**अष्टा** [अक्षयते चाल्यतेऽनया अक्ष-करणे ढन्] 1 A prick or goad for driving cattle, whip; Rv. 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. -2 A part of the wheel of a chariot.

**अष्टिः** *f.* 1 A stone or kernel. -2 Seed.

**अष्टीला** [अष्टिस्तत्तुल्यकाठिनादमानं राति; रा-क, रस्य लः दीर्घः Tv.] 1 A round swelling below the navel produced by wind. -2 A kind of disease of urine. -3 A globular or round body (in general). -4 A round pebble or stone. -5 Kernel. -6 Seed-corn.

**अष्टीलिका** 1 A kind of abscess. -2 A pebble.

**अष्टीवत्** *m. n.* [निपातोयं P. VIII. 2. 12;] The knee, the kneebone.

**अस्** I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root भू]. 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नासदासीन्नो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1; श्रुतिद्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् Ms. 2. 14; शपथे नास्ति पातकं 8. 112; न त्वेवाहं जातु नासं Bg. 2. 12; आसीद्राजा नलो नाम Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 5. 79; न अस् not to be, to be lost, disappear, perish, नायमस्ती-



ति दुःखार्ता Nala. 7. 16; अस्ति भोक्तुं Sk. it has to be eaten; (for other uses of अस्ति see अस्ति s. v.). -2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); भक्तोऽसि मे सखा च Bg. 4. 3; धार्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचार्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80; so एवमेव स्यात्, तूष्णीमासीत् &c. -3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor; यन्ममास्ति हरस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा 5. 70; न हि तस्यास्ति किञ्चित्स्वं Ms. 8. 417; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य Bg. 2. 66. -4 To fall to the share of, to happen to or befall any one (with gen.); यदिच्छामि ते तदस्तु S. 4; तस्य प्रेत्य फलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139 he cannot enjoy or get. -5 To arise, spring out, occur; आसीच्च मम मनसि K. 142 (this) occurred to my mind. -6 To become; तां दृष्ट्वा दशविस्तारामासं विंशतियोजनः Rām.; also चुक्रीस्यात्, राजसात् स्यात् &c. Sk. -7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेस्तु सदा सतां 5. 24; oft. with dat. alone without अस्; यतस्तौ स्वल्पदुःखाय Pt. 1. -8 To suffice (with dat.); सा तेषां पादनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अन्यैर्नृपालैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याल्लवणाय वा स्यात् Jagannātha. -9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; हा पितः कास्ति हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 11. -10 To take place, happen. -11 To be in a particular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किन्तु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियमप्यस्मात् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well, let it be; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form आस joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; तं पातयां प्रथममास पपात् पश्चात् R. 9.61, 16.86. [Cf. L. *est* and Gr. *esti* with अस्ति; *esse*; Zend. *āsti*; Pers. *hast*, *ast*]. -WITH अति to be over, excel, surpass. -अनु to be at hand, reach. -अपि (with loc. or an adv. of place) 1. to be in anything. -2. to belong to, be closely connected with. -अभि 1. to belong to, to fall to one's share; यन्ममाभिष्यात् Sk. -2. to be over, -3. to excel, surpass. -4. to

domineer or to tyrannize over, rule over. -आविस् to arise, spring up, be visible; आचार्यकं विजयि नान्मथमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26. -उप to be near to or in. -परि 1. to be in the way. -2. to surpass. -3. to pass or spend (time). -4. to pervade. -प्र 1. to be in front of. -2. to be in an extraordinary degree, to preponderate, excel, surpass. -प्रति 1. to be equal to, be a match for. -2. to rival, emulate, vie with. -3. to be a representative of, stand in place of. -प्रादुस् to appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत् मोनुदः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. -व्यति (Atm. व्यतिहे, व्यतिसे; व्यतिस्ते) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, out-weigh; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. -II 4 P. (अस्याति, आस, आस्यत्, असितुं, अस्त) 1 To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्थदिषीकास्त्रं R. 12. 23; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77; sometimes with dat. or gen.; दस्यवे हेतिमस्य Rv. 1. 103. 3. -2 To drive away, remove. -3 To frighten or scare away. -4 To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्तशोक, अस्तकोप; see अस्त. -WITH अति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp.; P. II. 1. 24. -अभिप्र to throw over or upon, hurl at. -परिनि to stretch. -III. 1 U. (असति-ते, असित). 1 To go. -2 To take or receive, seize. -3 To shine (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्प्रभश्च प्रभुरास भूभृतां R. 11.81; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा 14. 23; लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिदीपे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vāmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to बभूव, either taking it, as Śākaṭāyana does, as an indeclinable तिङन्तप्रतिरूपकमव्ययं, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, प्रमादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

अस्त p. p. 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; असमये यत्त्वयास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. -2 Finished. -3 Despatched. -स्ता Ved. A missile, an arrow. -Comp. -करुण a. merciless; Māl. 5. 24. -कोप-रुष a. whose

anger is pacified; Si. 6. 65. -धी a. foolish. -व्यस्त a. scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Ratn. 4. 6. -संख्य a. innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्तु a. Ved. Throwing, a shooter. अस्तः [अस्यंते सूर्यकिरणा यत्र अस्-आधारे क्त] 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरोदुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् Si. 9. 1; विडंबयत्यस्तनिमग्नसूर्ये R. 16. 11; यात्येकतोस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीनां S. 4. 1. -2 Sunset. -3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -4 Conjunction of a planet with the sun: शुक्रास्त, बुधास्त &c. -स्तं 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. -2 Death, end. -3 The seventh house (in astr.); (लग्नात्सप्तमं स्थानं). -स्तं ind. At home, home; अस्तं गम्, -या, -इ, -प्राप् (a) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig.) it is time to do the duties to be performed at sunset; e. g. for a cowherd to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c.; कथमिहैव युवयोरस्तमितः सूर्यः V. 3 and Sar. S. 1. (b) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्तमिता R. 8. 66; हंडेनास्तमितत्विषा Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमितैषा कथा K. 156 at an end, over; 198, 204. (c) To die; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -Comp. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. -अवलंबनं the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. -उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदयावदिशदप्रविभिन्नकालं Mu. 3. 17. -ग a. set, become invisible (as a planet or star). -गमनं 1. setting, disappearance. -2. death, sunset of life; Māl. 9. अस्तकः Final beatitude, absolution (मोक्ष). -कं Ved. Home. अस्ततातिः Ved. Home. अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun). अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun); करोत्यकालास्तमयं विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). -2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भाग्यास्तमयमिवाक्ष्णोः M. 2. 12. -3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च



रघुहात् R. 9. 9. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभाप्ररोहास्तनयं रजांसि R. 6. 33. -5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्तनिके, अस्ता ind. Ved. At hand, near.

अस्ति ind. [अस्-शतिप्] 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिक्षीर, °काय. -2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is', 'there', or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 4; अस्त्यत्र नगरे...त्रयः पुरुषा देवस्य श्रियं न संहते Mu. 1, 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं व्योमचारी विद्याधरोऽभवत् Ks. 22. 56, 1. 27; अस्ति तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजयिष्यति P. III. 3. 146 is it that &c. -स्तिः f. N. of a sister of Prâpti, daughter of Jarâsandha and wife of Kamsa. -Comp. -कायः [अस्ति कायः स्वरूपं यस्य] a category or predicament (with the Jainas); these categories are 5:—जीव°, पुद्गल°, धर्म°, अधर्म°, and आकाश°. -क्षीर a. [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vârt.] having milk. -नास्ति ind. doubtful, partly true and partly not; °त्वं, ता doubtful or partial existence.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तिमत् a. [अस्ति विद्यमानं धनमस्य] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अस्तु ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अस्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; it is also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुंकार a. [P. VI. 3. 70 Vârt.] 1 Efficacious, working (as a medicine). -2 Producing that which the physician promises shall be.

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. -2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी; °आत्मन् having the soul unrestrained. -तः N. of Vishnu.

असंयमः Absence of control or restraint, especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Separated. -2 Not conjunct (as a consonant). -क्त 1 Non-combination. -2 (In gram.) Hiatus.

असंयुत a. Unblended, ununited. -तः An epithet of Vishnu.

असंविदान a. Ignorant, foolish;

असंविदनेव जामात्रे कुप्यसि U. 7; Ki. 18. 42.

असंवृत a. Uncovered, exposed. -तं N. of a hell.

असंव्यवहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. -यं ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; असंश्रवे चैव गुरोर्न किञ्चिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट a. Not joined or united. -ष्टः An epithet of Siva.

असंसृतिः f. Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

असंसृष्ट a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. -2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत a. 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. -2 Not decorated or adorned. -3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the samskâras) has been performed. -तः An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

असंस्तुत a. 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बांधवो जनः K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. -2 Unusual, strange; असंस्तुतेषु प्रसभं भयेषु Ki. 3. 21. -3 Not in harmony or agreement with; धावति पश्चाद्संस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. -2 Disorder, confusion. -3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित a. 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular; असंस्थितमभूयिष्ठं H. 3. 109. -2 Not collected. -3 Moving.

असंस्थितिः f. Disorder, confusion.

असंहत a. Not joined or united, scattered, loose, straggling. -तः The Purusha or soul (in Sân. phil.). -तं A form of array, open order of troops.

असकृत् ind. Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असकृदेकरथेन तरहिना R. 9. 23; Me. 92, 93. -Comp. -समाधिः repeated meditation. -गर्भवासः repeated birth.

असकौ a. = असौ this or that; Si. 7. 53.

असक्त a. 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to); असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1. 21. -2 Not entangled; S. 2. 12. -3 Not united, detached. -4 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. -क्त ind. 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to; Ki. 1. 11. -2 Without any hindrance, quickly; Dk. 35. -3 Incessantly, ceaselessly; Ki. 4. 3I.

असक्थ a. Thighless (P. V. 4. 121).

असक्र a. Ved. Not ceasing to flow, not drying up; not going elsewhere (असंक्रमणी); Rv. 6. 63. 8.

असखिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र a. Not belonging to the same Gotra or family.

असंकसुक a. Not fickle, steady.

असंकुल a. Not crowded, open, clear, broad, (as a road &c.). -लः A broad road.

असंक्रांत a. Not gone over or transmitted; °मासः an intercalary month.

असंख्य a. Beyond calculation, numberless, countless, innumerable; Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; °ता, -त्वं infinity.

असंख्यात a. Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय a. Innumerable. -यः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 An epithet of Vishnu; V. Sahas. -यं An exceedingly large number. -Comp. -गुण a. innumerable.

असंग a. 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. -2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted; असंगमद्विष्वपि सारवत्तया R. 3. 63; तस्य मूर्ध्नि शितं खड्गमसक्तं पर्वतेष्वपि Mb. -3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. -गः 1 Non-attachment; Ms. 6. 75. -2 Purusha or soul (in Sân. phil.) °वत् a. not attached to.

असंगत a. 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. -2 Improbable, inconsistent. -3 Unequal. -4 Unesteemed. -5 Unbecoming, improper. -6 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः f. 1 Not associating with. -2 Incongruity, improbability. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in



which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect); निम्नदेशतयात्यंतं कार्य-कारणभूतयोः । युगपद्धर्मयोर्यत्र ख्यातिः सा स्यादसंगतिः ॥ K. P. 10; विरुद्धं भिन्नदेश-त्वं कार्यहेत्वोरसंगतिः । विषं जलधरैः पीतं मूर्छिताः पयिकांगनाः ॥ Kuval.

**असंगम** *a.* Not united. —**मः** 1 Separation, disunion. —2 Incongruity.

**असंगिन्** *a.* 1 Not united or associated. —2 Not attached to the world.

**असचद्विप्** *a.* Ved. 1 Persecuting those who are not (his) worshippers. —2 Having no enemies.

**असजात** *a.* Ved. Not related by blood.

**असजात्य** *a.* Without consanguinity or blood-relationship.

**असंज्ञ** *a.* Insensible. —**ज्ञा** Disunion, disagreement, discord.

**असत्** *a.* 1 Not being or existing; तदभावे सदप्यसत् H. 3. 3; अस-ति त्वयि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. —2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्म-णोऽभेदमसंतं कः करिष्यति. —3 Bad (opp. सत्); सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. —4 Wicked, vile, evil; as °विचार. —5 Not manifest. —6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). —7 Not answering its purpose. —*m.* ( न् ) Indra. —*n.* ( त् ) 1 Non-existence, non entity; नासदासीन्नो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1; असद्वा इदमथ आसीत् ततो वै सदजायत Ait.Br., Ms. 12. 118, 1. 11, 14, 74. —2 An evil, a harm. —3 Untruth, falsehood. —ती An unchaste woman; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418. —Comp. —अध्येत् *m.* a Brâhmana who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own Sâkhâ and studies another; also called शाखारंडः; स्वशाखां यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुरुते श्रमं । शाखारंडः स विज्ञेयो वर्जयेत्तं क्रियासु च ॥ —आगमः 1. a heterodox Sâstra or doctrine. —2. acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. —3. a foul means itself. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. ( -रः ) an evil practice. —आचारिन् *a.* one who follows evil practices, wicked, vile. —कर्मेन्, -क्रिया &c. see below. —कल्पना 1. an untrue action, one which never took place. —2. fabric-

ation of falsehood. —ख्यातिः *f.* wrong or improper perception or knowledge. —त्र ( त्रा ) हः 1. a bad trick. —2. a bad opinion, prejudice. —3. childish desire. —चेष्टितं harm, injury; प्राणिष्वसच्चेष्टितं S. 5. 9. —जनः a bad, wicked, or contemptible man. —दृश *a.* evil-eyed. —पथः 1. a bad road (lit.). —2. evil practices or doctrines; नाशो हंत सतामजत्वय्युपप्राप्तयः समानां शतं Bv. 4. 36. —परिग्रहः acceptance of a bad road. —पुत्रः 1. a childless man. —2. a bad son or disreputable son. —प्रतिग्रहः 1. present of bad things. —2. receiving unfit presents (such as तिल) or from improper persons. —भावः 1. non-existence, absence. —2. a bad or wicked opinion. —3. an evil disposition. —वृत्ति, -व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. ( -तिः *f.* ) 1. a low or degrading occupation. —2. wickedness. —व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices. ( -रः ) evil practice. —शास्त्रं 1. a wrong doctrine. —2. a heterodox doctrine (such as that of the Bud-dhas). —संसर्गः bad company. —हेतुः 1. a statement having exceptions (in न्याय). —2. a bad or fallacious *hetu*; see हेत्वभास.

**असतार्यी** Wickedness.

**असत्कृ** 8 U. To disrespect, dishonour, not to receive hospitably.

**असत्कर्मन्** *a.* Of bad conduct, wicked. —*n.* ( -र्म ) 1 A bad action (prohibited by the Vedas). —2 Wickedness.

**असत्कारः, असत्क्रिया** Disrespect, dishonour, bad or inhospitable reception.

**असत्कृत** *a.* 1 Not honoured, disrespected. —2 Done from improper motives. —तं A bad or wicked deed.

**असत्ता** 1 Non-existence. —2 Untruth. —3 Wickedness, badness.

**असत्त्व** *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. —2 Having no animal. —3 Having no goodness. —त्वं 1 Non-existence. —2 Unreality, untruth. —3 Wickedness, badness. —4 Duet. —5 Darkness.

**असत्य** *a.* 1 Untrue, false. —2 Imaginary, unreal; असत्यकंठार्पितबाहु-बंधना Ku. 5. 57. —त्यः A liar. —त्यं Falsehood, untruth. —Comp. —वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely, liar. —संध *a.* not true to one's promise, false, per-

fidious, treacherous; °धे जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4. —सन्निभ *a.* improbable, unlikely.

**असदृश** *a.* ( शी *f.* ) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. —2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; °व्यवहारिन् behaving improperly H. 2; °संयोगकारिन् K. 12 unworthy; मातः क्रिम्यसदृशं विकृतं वचस्ते Ve. 5. 3.

**असद्यस्** *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

**असन्** *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असृज् after acc. pl.).

**असनं** Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इष्वसनं a bow. —नः N. of a tree (पीतसाल); निरसनैरसनैरवृथार्थता Si. 6. 47. —ना Ved. A missile, an arrow. —Comp. —पर्णी N. of a tree (सातल).

**असनिः** One who throws &c.

**असंतति** *a.* ) Having no issue,  
असंतान ) childless. —तिः, -नः Childlessness, failure of issue.

**असंदिग्ध** *a.* 1 Not doubtful, distinct, certain, clear. —2 Not vanished. —3 Confident, unsuspected. —ग्धं *ind.* Certainly, undoubtedly.

**असंदिश-न** *a.* Ved. Not restrained, free.

**असन्न** *a.* Ved. Without rest or repose, untiring, restless.

**असंधि** *a.* 1 Not joined together (as words). —2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty. —धिः Absence of *Sandhi* or euphony.

**असंनद्ध** *a.* 1 Unarmed. —2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (पंडितमन्य). —3 Proud, arrogant. —4 Born or produced.

**असंनिकर्षः** 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. —2 Remoteness.

**असंनिकृष्ट** *a.* 1 Unperceived. —2 Not near, remote.

**असंनेधिः, -निधानं** 1 Absence, distance. —2 Confidence.

**असंनिहित** *a.* 1 Not near, distant. —2 Placed in a wrong manner.

**असंनिवृत्तिः** *f.* Non-return; असंनिवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return; R. 8. 49.

**असपत्न** *a.* 1 Without a rival wife. —2 Not an enemy, friendly.



- 3 Without enemies, not attacked.  
-स्त्वं Undisturbed condition, peace.  
-त्नी A sort of brick ( इष्टकाभेदः ).

**असर्पिड** *a.* Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or, not connected by blood-relationship.

**असभ्य** *a.* Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent ( words &c. ).

**असम** *a.* 1 Uneven, odd ( as a number ); असमशीलाः खलु मृगाः Bv. 1. 2 mean, contemptible. -2 Unequal ( in space, number or dignity ); असमैः समीयमानः Pt. 1. 74. -3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed; समवतारसमैरसमैस्तदैः Ki. 5. 7; वाद्यविशेषाणामसमः श्रोता K. 12; Ms. 10. 73. -4 Uneven, not level ( as ground ). -मः N. of Buddha. -Comp. -इषुः, -बाणः, -सायकः 'having an odd number of arrows,' epithets of Cupid who has five arrows. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* 'having an odd number of eyes,' epithets of Siva, who has three eyes. -वृत्तं a metre in which the *ganās* are not the same in all lines.

**असमग्र** *a.* Incomplete; partial.

**असमंजस** *a.* 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; स्खलद् असमंजसमुग्धजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4; Māl. 10. 2 faltering, inarticulate and pretty prattle. -2 Unbecoming, improper; यद्यपि न कापि ह निर्द्रक्षाम्यस्य रासभे चरति। असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तरलायते चेनः || Udb. -3 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish. -सं Non-conformity, disparity, difference. -*ind.* 1 Unbecomingly, improperly. -2 In a fluctuating or confused manner.

**असमद्** *f.* Ved. Non-conflict, harmony, concord.

**असमद्** *a.* [सह मदेन गर्वेण समदः कलहः स नास्ति यत्र] Without a quarrel or opposition.

**असमन** *a.* 1 Of different colours or minds. -2 Going in different directions. -3 Uneven, unequal.

**असमयः** 1 Unseasonableness. -2 Unfit or unfavourable time; असमये मतिरुन्मिषति ध्रुवं N. 4. 57.

**असमर्थ** *a.* 1 Not able or competent. -2 Weak, feeble. -3 ( In Rhet. ) Powerless to convey the intended meaning, a defect of a word;

यत्तदर्थं पठ्यते न च तत्रास्य शक्तिः तदसमर्थत्वं K. P. 7; *e. g.* in कुंजं हंति कृशोदरी, हन्, though read in root-books in the sense of 'going', is here powerless to convey that meaning. -Comp. -समासः a compound in which the conjunction of words is not as it should be; *e. g.* in अश्वद्वभोजिन्, असूर्यपश्य, अ goes not with आश्व or सूर्य but with भोजिन् or पश्य.

**असमवायिन्** *a.* Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable. -Comp. -कारणं ( In logic ) an accidental cause, not inherent and intimate relation; गुणकर्ममात्रवृत्तिज्ञेयमथा-प्रसमवायिहेतुत्वं Bāhshā. P.; यथा तंतुयोगः पटस्य.

**असमवेत** *a.* Not classed together, incoherent; °रूपं incoherently.

**असमस्त** *a.* 1 Incomplete, imperfect, partial, not whole. -2 ( In gram. ) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. -3 Uncollected. -4 Separate, detached, unconnected ( opp. व्यस्त ). -स्त्वं An uncompound word ( the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound ).

**असमाति** *a.* Having nothing equal, unparalleled.

**असमान** *a.* Unequalled, matchless; °लावण्यं Dk. 13.

**असमाप्त** *a.* 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; R. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19. -2 Not fully acquired.

असमावृत्तः त्तकः } A religious student who has  
असमावर्तकः }  
असमावृत्तिकः } not completed the period of his residence with his preceptor; Ms. 11. 157.

**असमाहार** *a.* Not joined. -रः 1 Non-recovery of anything. -2 Disunion.

**असमीक्ष्य** *ind.* Not having ( properly ) considered. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

**असंपत्ति** *a.* Unlucky, poor, miserable. -त्तिः *f.* 1 Ill-luck, want of success or wealth. -2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

**असंपूर्ण** *a.* 1 Not complete, unfinished. -2 Not whole or entire. -3 Not full, partial, as the moon; चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलविदानीं Mu. 1. 6.

**असंप्रज्ञात** *a.* Not well discerned

or distinguished, a kind of समाधि (= निर्विकल्पसमाधि q. v. )

**असंबद्ध** *a.* 1 Unconnected, incoherent. -2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning; °प्रलापिणी talking nonsense; असंबद्धः खल्वसि Mk. 9 absurd fellow; °मनोरथा Māl. 2; °खं प्रलपितुं प्रवृत्तः Ratn. 2. -3 Improper, wrong; Ms. 12. 6. -खं An absurd sentence, unmeaning or nonsensical speech; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी when uttered by some one; see अबद्ध also.

**असंबन्ध** *a.* Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. -धः Non-connection, absence of any relation or connection; यद्वा साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्नसंबन्ध उदाहृतः Bhāshā. P. 68.

**असंवाध** *a.* 1 Not narrow, spacious, wide. -2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. -3 Open, accessible; Ki. 3. 53. -4 Separated by an interval; द्विपरसंवाधमयांबभूव Si. 3. 67. -5 Without pain. -धा N. of a metre consisting of 56 syllables. -धं Ved. Open space.

**असंभव** *a.* Improbable, unlikely; inconsistent; असंभवं हेममृगस्य जन्म H. 1. 28. -वः 1 Non-existence; रामेणापि कथं न हेमहरिणस्यासंभवो लक्षितः Pt. 2. 4; Si. 16. 34. -2 Improbability, impossibility. -वा, -वं An extraordinary event.

**असंभव्य**, **असंभाविन्** *a.* 1 Impossible; असंभव्यं न वक्तव्यं. -2 Incomprehensible. -व्यं *ind.* In an incomprehensible or extraordinary manner.

**असंभावना** 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. -2 Improbability.

**असंभावनीय**, **असंभाव्य** *a.* 1 Impossible. -2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible. -व्यं=असंभव्यं q. v.

**असंभूतिः** *f.* 1 Non-existence. -2 Not being born again. -3 Undeveloped cause ( प्रकृति ).

**असंभृत** *a.* 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभृतं मंडनमंगयष्टेः Ku. 1. 31. -2 Not properly nourished.

**असंभ्रम** *a.* Free from agitation, composed, cool. -मः Calmness, steadiness; R. 4. 72.

**असंमत** *a.* 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to; असंमतः कस्तव मुक्तिमार्गं Ku.



3. 5. -2 Disliked, averse. -3 Dissentient, differing from. -तः An enemy; यत्तु दोषैरसंमतान् K. P. 7. -Comp. -आशयिन् a. taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंमतिः f. 1 Dissent, difference of opinion, disagreement. -2 Disapproval; dislike, aversion.

असंमानः Disrespect, disgrace.

असंमित a. Not limited, immense.

असंमूढ a. 1 Not infatuated, undeluded. -2 Steady, composed.

असंमोहः 1 Absence of infatuation. -2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. -3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असंमृष्ट a. Ved. 1 Not blended or united together. -2 Without any hurt, uninjured, safe. -3 Not cleansed.

असम्यञ्च a. (-मीची f.) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -Comp. -कारिन् a. 1. inexpert, incompetent. -2. ill-conducted, profligate.

असरुः [सरति मृ-उन् न०त०] N. of a medicinal plant; Blumea Lacera.

असर्व a. Not all; °वीर a. Ved. not having all one's men collected.

असलं [अस्यते क्षिप्यतेऽनेन; अस्+कल-च्] 1 Iron. -2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. -3 Arms.

असवर्ण a. Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1.

असञ्चत् a. Ved. 1 Not disposed to go, not going; Rv. 8. 31. 4. -2 Unceasing, inexhaustible, not drying up. -3 Not closed up, not defeated or overcome, untouched (as by any one attempting to enter a door).

अससत् a. Ved. Not sleeping, watchful, wakeful; Rv. 1. 143. 3.

असह a. 1 Not enduring, intolerant, impatient of; कालक्षेपासहः Ks. 9. 37. -2 Unable to bear, support, or endure; oft. with gen. of object; कुसुमपातस्याप्यसहं शरीरं K. 250; सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य Mu. 4. 13; असहतरा कुचकुम्भयोर्भरस्य Si. 7. 48; 10. 81; Ki. 7. 7. -हं The middle of the breast.

असहन a. Not enduring, intolerant, impatient, envious, jealous; दूरारूढः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4; 4. 27;

Me. 54; Ratn. 3. 15; Si. 15. 39. -नः An enemy. -नं Intolerance, impatience; परगुणसहनं =असह.

असहनीय } Unbearable, insufferable, intolerable; असहनीयं भगवद्गुणमन्त्यमवेहि मे R. 1. 71; 18. 25; Ku. 4. 1.

असहमान a. Impatient.

असाहिष्णु a. 1 Impatient, unenduring, envious or jealous of; as in परसुखासहिष्णुः. -2 Quarrelsome; °ता impatience, envy.

असहाय a. 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary; एकमसहायमगारं P. V. 1. 113 Com. -2 Without companions or assistants; Ms. 7. 30, 55; °ता, -त्वं loneliness, solitude; Ms. 6. 44; °वत् without companions, friendless.

असहित a. Unassociated, unaccompanied.

असाक्षात् ind. 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly. -2 Not present (used adjectively). -3 Indirectly. -Comp. -करः absence; non-perception.

असाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु त्वर्थेषु निथो विवदमानयोः Ms. 8. 109. -2 Without a ruler.

असाक्षिन् a. 1 Not an eye-witness. -2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). -3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाक्ष्यं Want of evidence.

असाद् a. Ved. Not sitting; having no seat.

असाधन a. Without means, destitute of resources, materials, or instruments; Pt. 2. 1. -नं 1 Non-accomplishment. -2 Not proving or establishing.

असाधनीय, असाध्य a. 1 Not to be accomplished or completed, not proper, easy, or capable of being accomplished; नास्ति असाध्यं नाम मनोभुवः K. 157. -2 Not capable of being proved. -3 Incurable, irremediable (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते क्वापं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; असाध्य इति वैद्येनातुर इव V. 3; Mv. 4. 23; भिषज्जामसाध्यं R. 8. 93.

असाधारण a. 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. -2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or

विवक्ष as a hetu; यस्तुभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मतः. -3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.); पिता पुत्रांतरेष्वपि साधारणो माता त्वसाधारणी Mit. -णः A fallacy or हेत्वाभास in Logic; one of the three kinds of अनैकान्तिक q. v. -णं Speciality, special property.

असाधु a. 1 Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोहंसि क्षंतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -2 Wicked. -3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुर्नातरि Sk. -4 Corrupt, not properly formed or Sanskrit (as a word). -ध्वी An unchaste woman. °ता, -त्वं Wickedness. -Comp. -वृत्ता an unchaste woman.

असामयिक a. (की f.) Inopportune, unseasonable; Ki. 2. 40.

असामान्य a. 1 Not common, peculiar, exclusive, sole; R. 15. 39. -2 Extraordinary. -व्यं A peculiar or special property.

असामि a. Ved. Not half, whole, complete. -मि ind. Completely, fully.

असांप्रत a. Unfit, unbecoming, improper; अनाचक्षणयाऽसांप्रतं कृतं M. 5. -तं ind. Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force=असांप्रत; विष्वक्षोऽपि संबध्यं स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; संप्रत्यसांप्रतं वक्तुमुक्ते मुसलपाणिना Si. 2. 70. R. 8. 61; Pt. 1. 245.

असाम्यं 1 Difference, dissimilarity. -2 Unsuitableness (in medicine or diet).

असार a. [न. व.] 1 Sapless, insipid. -2 (a) Without essence, useless; असारः खलु संसारः Udb.; (b) worthless, unsubstantial, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संसारं परिमुञ्चितरत्नं त्रिभुवनं Māl. 5. 30; U. 1; असारं खलु संसारं सारमेतच्चतुष्टयं Dharm. 12, 13; Bh. 3. 146. -3 Vain, unprofitable; Pt. 1. 28. -4 Weak, feeble, infirm, fragile; श्रुतिपथमसारं Mu. 6. 14; बहूनामप्यसाराणां संहतिः कार्यसाधिका (समवायो हि दुर्जयः) Pt. 1. 331; Si. 2. 50. -5 Poor; Dk. 40. -रः, -रं 1 Unessential or unimportant portion; कुर्यादसारभंगो हि सारभंगमपि स्फुटं H. 3. 89. -2 N. of a tree (एरंड). -3 Aloe wood.



असारता 1 Saplessness. -2 Worthlessness; Y. 2. 60. -3 Unsubstantial nature; transitory or frail state; धिगिनां देहभूतानसारतां R. 8. 51.

**असाहस** Absence of violence, gentleness.

**असिः** [अस्यते क्षिप्यते; अस्-इन् Un. 4. 139] 1 A sword. -2 A knife used for killing animals. -3 [अस्यति सेवनेन पापानि] N. of a river to the south of Benares. -4 Breath (अस). -सि ind. The 2nd pers. sing. of the Present of अस् to be, used as an indeclinable in the sense of 'त्वम्' thou; as in कृतवानसि विप्रियं ग मे Ku. 4. 7 (where however असि may be taken as a verb). -Comp. -असि ind. sword against sword. -गडः a small pillow for the cheeks; (असिः क्षितो गंडो यत्र Tv.). -जीविन् a. one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages. -दंष्ट्रः, -दंष्ट्रकः the marine monster *makara* or crocodile (painted on the banner of Kāmadeva). -दंतः a crocodile. -धारा the edge of a sword; सुरगज इव दंतैर्भ्रमदैव्यासिधारैः R. 10. 86, 41. -धाराव्रतं [असिधारायां स्थितिरेव दुष्करं व्रतं] 1. (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैकशयनस्थापि प्रमदा नोपभुज्यते । असिधाराव्रतं नाम वदेति मुनिपुंगवाः ॥ or शयने मध्ये खड्गं विधाय स्त्रीपुंसौ यत्र ब्रह्मचर्येण स्वयनस्तत् ; or युवा युवत्या सार्धं यन्मुग्धभर्तृवशाच्चेत् । अंतर्निवृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधाराव्रतं हि तत् Yādava. -2. (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28, 64; अतिधाराव्रतनिर्दिष्टं यदरियासह संवासः Pt. 3. -धावः, -धावकः an armourer, furbisher. -धेनुः, -धेनुका [अतिर्धेनुरेव यस्याः वा कप्] a knife; Vikr. 4. 69. -पत्र a. having sword-shaped leaves; जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48. (-त्रः) 1. the sugar-cane. -2. a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. -3. a hell paved with swords. (-त्रं) 1. the blade of a sword. -2. a sheath, a scabbard. °वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. -पत्रकः a sugar-cane. -पथः, -थं the course of the breath. -पुच्छः, -पुच्छकः

the Gangetic porpoise. -पुत्रिका, -पुत्री a knife (असेः पुत्रीव). -मेदः [असिरिव तीक्ष्णो मेदो निर्वातो यस्य] the fetid *Khadira* (विट्खदिर). -हत्य a. to be killed with a sword. (-त्यं) fighting with knives or swords. -हेतिः [असिर्हेतिः साधनमस्य] a swordsman.

**असिकं** The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

**असिकनी** [सिता केशादौ शुभ्रा जरती; तद्विना अवृद्धा; सित-क्रादेशः डीप् च P. IV. 1. 39 Vārt.] 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. -2 Night (Nir.). -3 N. of a river in the Punjab, mentioned along with others in the line इमं मे गंगे यमुने &c.

**असिक्रिका** A young woman-servant; गतो गणस्तूर्णमसिक्रिकानां Kāsi. on P. IV. 1. 39.

**असित** a. 1 Unbound (Ved). -2 [न सितः शुभ्रः] Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी Sānti. 3. 4; Y. 3. 166; °लोचना, °नयना &c. -तः 1 The dark or blue colour. -2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. -3 N. of the planet Saturn. -4 A black snake. -5 N. of the sage देवल. -6 N. of a being presiding over darkness and magic. -ता 1 The Indigo plant. -2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair is not whitened by age); see असिक्री. -3 The river Yamunā. -4 N. of a daughter of Vīraṇa and wife of Daksha. -5 N. of the river Akesines in the Punjab. -Comp. -अंबुजं, -उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अर्चिस् m. fire. -अश्मन्, m. -उपलः a dark-blue stone; lapis lazuli. -केशा a woman having black hair. -केशांत a. having black locks of hair. -गिरिः, -नगः 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. -चीव a. having a black neck. (-वः) fire. -जु a. (for °जानु) having black knees. -नयनं a. black-eyed; Me. 112. -पक्षः the dark fortnight; Pt. 1. 173. -फलं the sweet cocoanut. -भ्रू a. having black eye-lids. -मृगः the black antelope. -यवन=कालयवन q. v.; Si. 15. 56.

**असिद्ध** a. 1 Not accomplished. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -3 Unproved. -4 Unripe, raw, uncooked. -5 Not derivable by inference. -दुः A fallacious *hetu*; one of the five principal divisions of हेत्वाभास or fallacies. It is of three

kinds:-(1) आश्रयासिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; as 'गगनारविंदं सुरभि अरविंदत्वात्'; (2) स्वरूपासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष); as शब्दो गुणः चक्षुषत्वात्; and (3) व्याप्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real (the साध्यत्व not residing in साध्य); as पर्वतो बद्धिमान् कांचनमयधूमात्.

**असिद्धिः** f. 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. -2 Want of ripeness. -3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). -4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises. -5 Want of resolution.

**असिन्व** a. Ved. Insatiable.

**असिरः** [अस् क्षेपे किरच्] 1 A beam, a ray. -2 An arrow, a bolt.

**असी** N. of a river; see असे.

**असुः** [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-उन् Un. 1. 10; cf. Nir.; स हि अस्तः शरीरे भवति तस्य तत्र नित्यमवस्थानं] 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. -2 Life of departed spirits. -3 Water. -4 Heat. -5 (pl.) (a) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; असुभिः स्थास्तु यशश्चिषितः Ki. 2. 19; परीक्षितं दुर्लभानसून् प्रापितवान् K. 175; Bh. 2. 110; (b) wisdom (प्रज्ञा Nir.). -6 The time taken in pronouncing 10 long syllables. -7 A sixth part of a *pala* q. v. -n. (-सु) 1 Reflection, thought. -2 Heart, mind. -3 Grief. -Comp. -धारणं-णा sustenance of life, life, existence. -नीतः the lord of spirits. (-तं) the world of spirits. -नीतिः f. the life or the world of the spirits (personified as a female deity invoked for the preservation of life). -भंगः 1. destruction or loss of life; मलिनमसुभंगेयसुकरं Bh. 2. 28. -2. danger or fear about life. -भृत् m. a living being, a creature. -सम a. as dear as life, dearly loved. (-मः) a husband, lover; मुहुरसुसममाव्रती नितान्तं Si. 7. 17.

**असुमन्** a. Living, breathing. -m. 1 A living being; सततमसुमतामगम्यरूपाः Si. 4. 29. -2 Life, the principle of vitality.

**असुख** a. 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. -2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult Ki. 5. 49. -खं Sorrow, pain, affliction; असुखं वृक्षितं विकारेण M. 4.



—**Comp.**—आवह *a.* pained with grief.  
—आविष्ट *a.* afflicted with grief or pain, causing great pain. —उदय *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 4. 70. —उदक *a.* productive of or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10.  
—जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful.

असुत *a.* 1 Childless. —2 Ved. Not pressed out, not cleared or purified (as the Soma juice).

असुन्व [ सु अभिषवे बा० श, न. त. ]  
Not pressing out the Soma juice.

असुतृप् *a.* Insatiable. —पः A servant of Yama, messenger of death.

असुत *a.* Not asleep; °दृश not closing the eyes in sleep.

असुप्त *a.* Ved. Contrary, adverse.

असुर *a.* [ असु-र Un. 1. 42 ] 1 Living, alive, spiritual. —2 An epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Varuna. —3 Incorporeal, superhuman, divine. —रः [ According to Nir. असुरताः स्थानेषु न सृष्ट रताः स्थानेषु चपला इत्यर्थः ; or अस्ताः प्रच्याविता देवैः स्थानेभ्यः ; or from असुः असुः प्राणः तेन तद्वन्तो भवन्ति रो मत्वर्थः ; or सोर्देवानसृजत तत्सुराणां सरत्वं, असोः असुरानसृजत तदसुराणामसरत्वं; सोः=प्रशस्तदात्मनः प्रदेशात् ] 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Râm. thus accounts for the name:—सुराप्रतिग्रहादेवाः सुरा इत्यभिधिभ्रुताः । अप्रतिग्रहणाच्चस्या दैतेयाश्चासुरास्तथा [ In the oldest parts of the Rigveda the term *asura* is used for the Supreme spirit and in the sense of 'god', 'divine'; it was applied to several of the chief deities such as Indra, Agni, and Varuna. It afterwards acquired an entirely opposite meaning, and came to signify a demon or an enemy of the gods. The Brahmanas state that Prajapati created *asuras* with the breath (*asu*); particularly from the lower breath. The Vayu P. says that Asuras were first produced as sons from Prajapati's groin; cf. also Nir. above ]. —2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Dânavas, distinguished from Râkshasas descended from Pulastya. —3 A ghost or spectre. —4 The sun (said to be from असु to shine). —5 An elephant. —6 An epithet of Râhu. —7 A cloud. —8 N. of a warrior tribe. —स 1 Night. —2 A zodiacal sign. —3 A prostitute. —री 1 A female demon, wife of an Asura. —2 N. of the plant *Sinapis Racemosa* Roxb.

—**Comp.**—अधिपः, —राज, —जः 1. the lord of the Asuras. —2. an epithet of Bali, grandson of Pralhâda. —आचार्यः, —गुरुः 1. N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukrâcharya. —2. the planet Venus. —आहं bell-metal. —क्षयण, —क्षिति *a.* destroying the Asuras. —द्विष् *m.* an enemy of the Asuras, *i. e.* a god. —माया demoniacal magic. —रक्षस् *n.* (pl.) the Asuras and Râkshasas. (—सं) a demoniacal being partaking of the qualities of both the classes. —रिपुः, —सूदनः 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishnu. —हन् *m.* 1. one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. —2. N. of Vishnu.

असुर्य *a.* [ असुराय हिता गवा० यत् ] 1 Incorporeal, spiritual, divine. —2 Demoniacal, belonging to the Asuras or sprung from them (असुरस्य स्वं P. IV. 4. 123). —र्थ 1 The water of the clouds. —2 Spirituality, divine nature. —3 The collective body of spiritual beings.

असुरत्वं Spirituality, supernatural or divine nature.

असुरसा [ न सृष्ट रसो यत्याः ] N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; असुलभा सकलैर्दुमुखी च सा V. 2. 9.

असुष्वि *a.* [ सु-बा० कि द्वित्वम् न. त. Tv. ] Not pressing out the Soma juice, irreligious, wicked.

असुसूः [ असून् प्राणान् सुवति सू-क्लिप् ] An arrow; स सासिः सासुसूः सासो येयायेयाययाययः Ki. 15. 5.

असुस्थ *a.* Unwell, indisposed; °ता indisposition, sickness.

असुहृद् *m.* An enemy; Si. 2. 117.

असू *a.* Not bringing forth, barren (as a cow).

असूत, असूतिक *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असूतिः *f.* 1 Non-production, barrenness. —2 Obstruction, removal.

असूक्ष्णं [ सूक्ष्- आदरे ल्युट् अभावे न. त. ] Disrespect; also in the same sense, असूक्ष्णं, असूक्ष्णं, असूक्ष्णं, अस्तूक्ष्णं.

असूयति Den. P. (P. III. 1. 27) 1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं चित्रगतो भर्ता स्यात्सूयितः M. 4. —2 To detract from; murmur, grumble at, be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with

dat. of person or thing); असूयति सचिवोपदेशाय K. 108; असूयति मह्यं प्रकृतयः V. 4; न्यसनाय ससौरभस्य कस्तूरसूनस्य शिरस्यसूयति Si. 16. 20; Bg. 3. 31; sometimes with acc.; असूयति हि राजानो जनाननुतवादिनः Mb. —*Caus.* To cause to murmur at.

असूयक *a.* [ असूय-ण्युल् P. III. 2. 146 ] 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. —2 Discontented, displeased. —कः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Sânti. 3. 7, Y. 1. 28.

असूयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. —2 Envy, jealousy.

असूया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy (of the happiness of others); क्रुधद्गृहेष्यासूयार्थानां यं प्रति क्रोपः P. I. 4. 37; III. 4. 28; VIII. 1. 8; सासूयं enviously. —2 Calumny, detraction (of the merits of others); असूया परगुणेषु दोषाविष्करणं Sk. (=दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak.); Ms. 7. 48; R. 4. 23. —3 Anger, indignation; बधूरसूयाकुटिलं ददर्श R. 6. 82; सासूयमुक्ता सखी S. 2. 2.

असूयितृ *a.* Envious, detracting.  
असूयुः 1 Envious, jealous. —2 Displeased.

असूर *a.* Ved. Devoid of praise or worship; Rv. 8. 10. 4 (स्तोत्ररहित). —रं Ved. Absence of a person to extract the Soma juice; a place devoid of praise.

असूर्त *a.* Not moving (अप्रेरित).

असूर्य *a.* Sunless. —**Comp.** —ग *a.* not entering into the sun, *i. e.* not set; R. 3. 13; (रविणास्तमयो योगो वियोगस्तूदयो भवेत् ।).

असूर्यपश्य *a.* [ सूर्यमपि न पश्यति दृश-खश् मुञ्च P. III. 2. 36 ] Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असूर्यपश्यो राजद्वाराः Sk. —इया A chaste and loyal wife.

असृज् *n.* [ न सृज्यते इतररागवत् संसृज्यते सहजत्वात् न-सृज्-क्लिन् Tv. ] 1 Blood. —2 The planet Mars. —3 Saffron. —*m.* N. of the 16th of the 27 Yogas; धनी कुरूपः कुमती दुरात्मा विदेशगामी रुधिरप्रकोपः । महाप्रलोभी पुरुषो बलीयानसृक्प्रसूतौ किल यस्य जंतोः ॥. Sabdak. —**Comp.** —करः [ असृक् शोणितं करोति कृ-ट ] the essence of the body; lymph, serum; (the process of रस turning into blood &c., is thus described by Susr.:—रसाद्रक्तं ततो मांसं मांसान्मेदः प्रजायते । मेदसो



स्थि ततो मज्जा मज्जनः शुक्रस्य संभवः). —**द्रः** an irregular or excessive menstruation, mēnorrhagia. —**द्विहः** shedding blood. —**धरा** the skin. —**धारा** 1. a stream of blood. —2. the skin. —**पः**, —**पाः** 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa. —**पातः** the falling of blood. (pl.) drops of blood. —**पावन्** *a.* Ved. drinking blood. —**वहा** a blood-vessel; pulse. —**विमोक्षणं** blood-letting, bleeding. —**श्रा (सा) वः** bleeding.

**असृपादः**—टी [ असृजः पाटी परिपाटी इ० ]  
A stream of blood.

**असृणि** *a.* Unrestrained (as by a goad ).

**असृष्ट** *a.* 1 Uncreated. —2 Continued. —3 Unpresented or undistributed. —**Comp.** —**अन्न** *a.* one who does not distribute food.

**असेचन, नक** *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely; नयनयुगसेचनकं मानसवृत्त्यापि दुष्प्रापम् S. D.

**असेन्य** *a.* Ved. 1 Not befitting an army. —2 Not striking.

**असेवन** *a.* 1 Not serving, disregarding. —2 Not following or practising, shunning. —**नं** Disregard, disobedience, inattention.

**असेवित** *a.* Neglected, ; disused, abstained from. —**Comp.** —**ईश्वर** or **द्वार** *a.* not waiting at the doors of the rich or great.

**असौनामन्** *a.* Ved. Having such and such a name.

**असौम्य** *a.* Not lovely, ugly, disagreeable; **स्वर** *a.* having a bad or croaking voice.

**असौष्ठव** *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty or loveliness, not in good trim ; शरीरमसौष्ठवं Māl. 1. 17. —2 Ugly, deformed. —**वं** Worthlessness, absence of merit. —2 Deformity, ugliness.

**अस्कन्न** *a.* 1 Not split. —2 Not poured out or effused. —3 Not sprinkled, not covered. —4 Permanent, durable.

**अस्कंदित** *a.* Not split; not gone ; not attacked ; **व्रत** true to one's vow.

**अस्कृद्यु** *a.* Not short or deficient, abundant, uninterrupted (अविच्छिन्न Sāy. ); Rv. 7. 53. 3 ; 6. 67. 11.

**अस्खलित** *a.* 1 Unshaken, unyielding, firm, permanent. —2 Un-

hurt, sound and safe ; **भ्रातृशतः** Ve. 5. —3 Not stumbling or slipping, undeviating, careful ; **समे चिरायास्खलितोपचारां** R. 5. 20 ; **प्रयाण** *a.* with unfaltering steps, not stumbling in gait.

**अस्त, अस्तु** &c. see under अस्.

**अस्तव्य** *a.* Not firm or self-possessed, confused ; **त्वं** want of self-possession, confusion.

**अस्तर्क्षणं** = असूक्षणं q. v.

**अस्ताघ** *a.* Very deep.

**अस्तिकः** N. of a sage whose intercession saved the serpents from being burnt down in the sacrificial fire of Janamejaya.

**अस्तृत** *a.* Ved. Not overcome, invincible ; **यज्वन्** *a.* Ved. sacrificing untiringly.

**अस्तेयं** Not stealing.

**अस्त्यानं** Reproach, blame.

**अस्त्रं** [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस् इन् Un. 4. 158] 1 A missile ; a weapon in general ; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34 ; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् 2. 41, 3. 58 ; अशिक्षतास्त्रं पितुरेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. —2 An arrow ; sword. —3 A bow. —**Comp.** —**अ (आ) गारं** an arsenal, armoury. —**आघातः** a wound, a cut (made by a weapon). —**आहत** *a.* struck, wounded, killed. —**कंटकः** [अस्त्रं कंटक इव] an arrow. —**कारः**, —**कारकः**, —**कारिन्** a maker of weapons. —**क्षेपक** *a.* shooting arrows. —**चिकित्सकः** a surgeon. —**चिकित्सा** surgery. —**जित्** *m.* N. of a plant —**जीवः**, —**जीविन्** *m.* —**धारिन्** *m.* a soldier, professional warrior. —**धारणं** the bearing of arms. —**निवारणं** the warding of a weapon. —**मंत्रः** a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile ; R. 5. 57, 59. —**मार्जः** —**र्जकः** a furbisher. —**युद्धं** fighting with weapons. —**लाघवं** dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. —**विद्** *a.* skilled in the science of arms. —**विद्या**, —**शास्त्रं**, —**वेदः** the art or science of throwing missiles, military science, science of arms ; Ki. 13. 62, U. 6. 9. —**वृष्टिः** *f.* a shower of missiles. —**शस्त्रं** all sorts of weapons. —**शिक्षा** military exercise. —**सायकः** 1. an iron arrow. —2. the नाराच missile. —**हीन** *a.* unarmed.

**अस्त्रिन्** *a.* Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer ; **अस्त्री जनः पुनरनेन कृतः किल स्त्री** Udb. (a pun on the word).

**अस्त्री** 1 Not a woman. —2 (In gram.) The masculine and neuter genders ; **वल्कं वल्कलनस्त्रियां** Ak.

**अस्त्रीक** *a.* Having no wife ; without a woman.

**अस्त्रैग** *a.* Ved. Without a wife.

**अस्थन्** *n.* (the base used in some of the cases of अस्थि after acc.) A bone.

**अस्था** Ved. A thunderbolt.

**अस्थाग** *a.* Very deep.

**अस्थान** *a.* Very deep. —**नं** 1 A bad or wrong place ; अस्थाने पततामतीव महतामेतादृशी स्यादिति : S. D. —2 An improper place or object or occasion ; **वर्षा** Dk. 81 (=अपानदायिन्) ; अस्थानं परिभूते : K. 45.

**अस्थाने** *ind.* Unseasonably, out of place, inopportune, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object ; उभयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2 ; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्सर्गः क्रियते Mu. 3 ; अस्थाने क्रान्तः M. 4.

**अस्थायिन्** *a.* Not permanent, transitory, perishable ; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85.

**अस्थावर** *a.* 1 Moveable, moving, not fixed. —2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. as opposed to land (=जंगम).

**अस्थि** *n.* [अस्यते अस्-कयिन् Un. 3. 154] 1 A bone (changed to अस्य at the end of certain compounds ; cf. अनस्थ, पुरुषस्थ). —2 The kernel or stone of a fruit ; न कार्पासास्थि न तुषान् Ms. 4. 78. [cf. L. os ; Gr. osteon ; Zend. asta ; Pers. astah] —**Comp.** —**कृत्**, —**तेजस्**, —**संभवः**, —**सारः**, —**स्नेहः** marrow ; Māl. 5. 18. —**छलित** a particular fracture of the bone ; (पार्श्वयोरस्थिहीनोद्धतं). —**जः** 1. marrow. —2. thunderbolt. —**तुंडः** [अस्थिव कठिनं तुंडमस्य] 1. a kind of bird whose mouth or beak is as hard as a bone. —2. a bird. —**तोदः** pain in the bones. —**त्वच्** *f.* periosteum. —**धन्वन्** *m.* N. of Siva. —**पंजरः** 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. —**प्रक्षेपः** throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. —**भक्षः**, —**भुक्** 'an eater of bones', a dog. —**भंगः** fracture of the bones. —**भूयस्**



*a.* consisting chiefly of bones, dried up. —**भेदः** 1. fracturing or breaking a bone. —2. a sort of bone. —**भेदकः** a bone-breaker. —**माला** 1. a string or wreath of bones. —2. a row of bones. —**मालिन** *m.* N. of Siva. —**युज्** *m.* [ अस्थि युनक्ति ] a kind of tree (हस्तिशृङ्गावृक्ष). —**योगः** the joining of a broken limb. —**विग्रह** *a.* reduced to a skeleton. (—हः) N. of भृगुनि, Siva's attendant. —**शृङ्खला**, —**संहारः**, —**संहारिका** N. of the plant Heliotropium Indicum (ग्रंथिमतीवृक्ष). —**शेष** *a.* [ अस्थिमात्रं शेषोऽस्य ] very lean, reduced to a skeleton. —**शोषः** dryness and decay of the bones. —**संहारकः** 1. bone-seizer. —2. the adjutant bird. —**संचयः** 1. collecting the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. —2. a heap of bones. —**संधिः** 1. a joint, an articulation. —2. uniting a broken bone. —**समर्पणं** throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. —**स्थूणः** 'having the bones for its pillars', the body. —**संस** *a.* Ved. causing the bones to fall asunder.

**अस्थन्वत्**, **अस्थिमत्**, **अस्थिमय** *a.* Bony, consisting of bones.

**अस्थित** *a.* Not firm or fixed.

**अस्थिति** *a.* 1 Not firm. —2 Having no settled boundary or limit. —**तिः** *f.* 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). —2 Want of good manners or decorum.

**अस्थिर** *a.* 1 Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle. —2 Uncertain. —3 Unworthy of confidence.

**अस्थैर्य** *a.* Unsteady. —**र्यै** Instability, unsteadiness.

**अस्थूरिः** A cart furnished with more than one horse (एकाश्वयुक्तशकटं स्थूरि तद्विपरीतं).

**अस्नाविर** *a.* 1 Without sinews or bands. —2 Without the gross body.

**अस्निग्ध** *a.* 1 Not smooth, hard, dry. —2 Unkind. —**Comp.** —**दारु** *n.* a kind of pine tree.

**अस्नेह** *a.* Unkind, cruel. —**हः** Unkindness, want of affection.

**अस्पन्द** *a.* Not trembling or moving, motionless; U. 5. 13.

**अस्पर्श** *a.* Not touching, not in contact. —**र्शः** Absence of contact.

**अस्पर्शनं** Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything); प्रक्षालनाद्धि

पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

**अस्पृश्य** *a.* 1 Not to be touched. —2 Impure, unholy.

**अस्पृष्ट** *a.* Untouched. —**Comp.** —**रजस्**, —**तमस्क** *a.* perfectly pure. —**वह्नि** *a.* unsheathed by fire.

**अस्पृष्टिः** *f.* Not touching, avoiding contact.

**अस्पष्ट** *a.* 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. —2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful; **अस्पष्टब्रह्म** लिङ्गानि वेदांतवाक्यानि S. B.

**अस्पृत** *a.* Irresistible, invincible.

**अस्पृष्ट** *a.* Indistinct, obscure.

—**टं** An indistinct speech. —**Comp.** —**फलं** indistinct fruit or result. —**वाच्** *a.* lisping, speaking indistinctly.

**अस्मद्** *pron.* [ अस्-मदिक् Up. 1. 136 ] A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived; it is also abl. pl. of the word. —*m.* The individual soul, the embodied soul; यूयं वयं वयं यूयमित्यासीन्मतिरावयोः । किं जातमधुना येन यूयं यूयं वयं वयं ॥ Bh. 3. 65 (quite estranged from each other). —**Comp.** —**द्रुह** *a.* Ved. forming a plot against us or me, inimical. —**विध**, —**अस्मादृश** *a.* similar or like us.

**अस्मत्ता** *ind.* To us, with or among us.

**अस्मदीय** *a.* [ अस्मद्-छ ] Our, ours; यदस्मदीयं न हि तत्परेषां Pt. 2. 105; सहास्मदीयैरपि योधमुख्यैः Bg. 12. 26.

**अस्मद्वाच** *a.* [ अस्मानंचति P. VIII. 2. 80-81 ] Turned towards us. —**क्** *ind.* Towards us.

**अस्मयु** *a.* Endeavouring to secure us, desiring us.

**अस्माक** *a.* Ved. for आस्माक (our, ours).

**अस्मंतं** = अश्मंतं q. v.

**अस्मरणं** Forgetfulness.

**अस्मर्त** *a.* 1 Not within memory, immemorial. —2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. —3 Not belonging to the *Smārta* sect.

**अस्मृतिः** *f.* 1 Want of memory, forgetfulness. —2 Not forming part of the institutes of law. —**ति** *ind.* Ved. Inattentively.

**अस्मि** *ind.* (Strictly 1st. pers.

sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I, अहं; आसंसुरेस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; दासे कृतागसि भवत्युचितः प्रभुणां पादप्रहर इति सुंदरि नास्मि दूये ॥ quoted by Malli.; त्वामस्मि दक्षि विद्वांसमवायोऽत्र तिष्ठति S. D.; अन्यत्र यूयं कुसुमावचायं कुह्वमत्रास्मि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3.

**अस्मिता** Egotism; दृग्दर्शनशक्त्यो-रैकात्म्येवास्मिता Pat. Sūtra.

**अस्मेर** *a.* Ved. Not sullen, confiding.

**अस्यवामीयं** [ अस्यवामिति शब्दोऽस्त्य-श् सूक्ते मन्त्रार्थे छ ] The hymn beginning with the words अस्य वाम् (Rv. 1. 164.).

**अस्युद्यत** *a.* = उद्यतासि with the sword raised.

**अस्त्रः** [ अस्-रन् ] 1 A corner, an angle. —2 Hair of the head. —**स्रं** 1 Tear; अस्त्रेत्तरमीक्षितामिमां Ku. 5. 61. —2 Blood. —**Comp.** —**अर्जक** *a.* producing blood. (—कः) 1. the white Tulsi plant. —2. the humour producing blood. —**कंडः** [ अस्त्रः कोणः इव कंडोऽस्य ] an arrow. —**खदिरः** the red Mimosa. —**जं** flesh. —**जित्**=अश्रजित् q. v. —**पः** 1. 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa or goblin; वध्यंतेऽस्रपुंगवाः Mv. 6. 24. —2. the Nakshatra मूला. —**पा** 1. a leech. —2. a Dākinī or female imp. —**पत्रकः** N. of a plant (मिडावृक्ष). —**पित्तं** hemorrhage, involuntary discharge of blood from the mouth, nostrils &c. —**फला**, —**ली** N. of a plant (सल्लकी). —**मातृका** chyle, chyme. —**रोधिनी** the plant लज्जाल Mimosa Pudica. —**बिंदुच्छदा** N. of a tuberous plant (लक्षणावृक्ष).

**अस्त्रायते** Den. A. To shed tears.

**अस्त्रिः** 1 An angle. —2 Ten millions; see आश्रि.

**अस्त्रिध्**, **अस्त्रेधत्** *a.* Ved. Devout, faithful.

**अस्तु** =अश्नु q. v.

**अस्त्रमन्** *a.* 1 Praiseworthy. —2 Undecaying, immortal.

**अस्व** *a.* 1 Indigent, poor (नास्ति स्वं धनं यस्य). —2 Not one's own.

**अस्वक**, **अस्वकीय**, **अस्विक** *a.* Not one's own, belonging to another. —**Comp.** —**ग** *a.* Ved. not going to one's home, homeless; °ता Ved. homelessness. —**जातिः** *a.* of a different caste or kind.



अस्वत्वंता Absence of ownership.

अस्वच्छंद *a.* 1 Not self-willed, dependent. -2 Docile, tractable.

अस्वतंत्र *a.* 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्वतंत्रा स्त्रीं पुरुषप्रधाना Vasishṭha. -2 Docile, humble, tractable.

अस्वत *a.* Ending, ill. -तः Death. -तं Fire-place (अश्मंत q. v.).

अस्वप्न *a.* Sleepless, wakeful. -मः 1 A god, deity. -2 Sleeplessness.

अस्वप्नञ् *a.* Sleepless.

अस्वभाव *a.* Of a different nature. -वः Different or unnatural character.

अस्वर *a.* 1 Having a bad voice. -2 Indistinct, not loud, in a low tone (as a speech). -रः 1 A low tone. -2 A consonant. -3 Absence of any accent. -रं *ind.* Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्वरूप *a.* Essentially different, unlike.

अस्वर्ग्य *a.* Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्वर्ग्यं लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममप्याचरेत्तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्ववेश *a.* Expelled from home.

अस्वाध्यायः [ न स्वाध्यायो वेदाध्ययनमस्य ] 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. -2 Interruption of studies (as on अष्टमी, eclipses &c.)

अस्वस्थ *a.* 1 Not well, unwell, indisposed, sick; बलवत् अस्वस्था S. 3 seriously indisposed; °शरीरा *ibid.*, K. 159, 211; °ता want of firmness, weakness, ill-ness.

अस्वास्थ्यं 1 Indisposition, sickness. -2 Absence of ease or comfort, trouble, anxiety; य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः Si. 1. 51.

अस्वामिक *a.* Unowned, unclaimed. -कं (Unclaimed) Treasure &c.

अस्वामिन् *a.* 1 Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -2 Unowned, unclaimed. -Comp. -विक्रयः a sale without ownership; निक्षिप्तं वा परद्रव्यं नष्टं लब्ध्वाऽपहृत्य वा । विक्रीयतेऽ समक्षं यत् स ज्ञेयोऽस्वामिविक्रयः ॥

अस्वाम्य *a.* 1 Unowned. -2 Not

one's own. -म्यं Absence of right to property.

अह् I. 1 A. or 10 U. 1 =अहं q. v. -II. 1 P. To sing together, compose, celebrate, prepare. -III. 5 P. (अहोति, आहीत्, आह) To pervade. -IV. (a defective verb preserved only in five forms: आत्थ, आहथुः, आह, आहतुः, आहुः) 1 To say, speak, mention. -2 To acknowledge, accept, state. -3 To declare, express, signify. -4 To hold, consider, regard. -5 To call.

अह *ind.* A particle implying (a) praise (पूजा); (b) separation; (c) resolution, ascertainment, certainty; and translated by 'surely,' 'certainly,' 'yes,' 'well'; (d) rejecting; (e) sending; (f) deviation from custom, impropriety; स्वमह ग्रामं गच्छ, त्वमह रथेनारण्यं गच्छ Sk.; स्वयमह रथेन याति ३ उपाध्यायं पदाति गमयति Sk.

अहत *a.* 1 Not hurt or struck, uninjured. -2 Unbeaten (as cloth in washing). -3 Unwashed, new. -4 Unblemished, unsoiled. -5 Not frustrated or disappointed (as hopes &c.). -तं An unwashed or new cloth; cf. अप्रहत.

अहतिः, अहंतिः *f.* Ved. Safety, security from danger.

अहत्य, अहंत्र, अहन्य *a.* Ved. Indestructible, invincible.

अहन् *n.* [ न जहाति न त्यजति सर्वथा परिवर्तनं, न, हा-कनिन् Un. 1. 55 ] (Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अहनी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहो-भ्यां &c.; अहरिति हंति पाप्मानं जहाति च Sat. Br.) 1 A day (including day and night); अवाहानि Ms. 5. 84. -2 Day-time; सव्यापारमहनि न तथा पीडयेन्माद्वि-योगः Me. 88; यदह्ना कुरुते पापं by day. -3 The sky (as traversed by the sun); समारूढे च मध्यमहः सवितरि K. 99; M. 2. -4 A sacrificial or festival day. -5 A day's work. -6 Vishnu. -7 Night. -8 A portion of a book appointed for a day. -9 A day personified as one of the eight Vasus. -नी (du.) Day and night. (At the end of comp. अहन् is changed to अहः, -हं or to अह; see P. V. 4. 88-91; VI. 3. 110, VIII. 4. 7 Note. At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहस् or अहर; e.g. सताहः, एकाहः, पूर्वाह्नः, अपराह्नः, पुण्याहं, सुदिनाहं, अहः-पतिः or अहर्पतिः &c. &c.). -Comp. -आगमः (अहरा°) the approach of day. -आदिः dawn; Si. 11. 62.

-करः (°हः or °स्करः) 1. the sun; अलचकारास्य वधूरहस्करः Si. 1. 58; (P. III. 2. 21.). -2. a kind of tree.

-गणः, (°हर्ग°) 1. a series of sacrificial days. -2. a month. -3. any calculated term (Wilson). -जरः

[अहोभिः परिवर्तमानो लोकान् जरयति जु-णिच्-अच्, अहानि वा अस्मिन् जीर्यति आधारे अप्-वा Tv.] Ved. the year as making days old. -जात *a.* Ved. born in the day or from day, not belonging to night. -दिव *a.* (°हर्दि°) existing every day. (-वं) *ind.* [अहश्च दिवा च समाद्वं] daily, every day, day by day; य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः Si. 1. 51. -दिवि *ind.* day by day, every day, constantly. -दृश् *a.* Ved. belonging to the day; living. -नाथः

1. the sun, the lord of the day. -2. a kind of tree. -निशं [अहश्च निशा च समाद्वं] a day and night, a whole day; Ms. 1. 74, 4. 97. (-शं) *ind.* day and night, during the whole day, continually. -पतिः [अहःपतिः, अहर्पतिः, अहस्पतिः P. VIII. 2. 70 Vārt.] 1. the sun; ननु राह्नाह्नमहर्पति तमः Si. 16. 57; R. 10. 54. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a kind of tree. -4. swallow wort. -बांधवः the sun.

-भाज्, -लोक *a.* Ved. partaking of the day. -मणिः the sun. -मुखं commencement of the day, morning, dawn. -रथंतरं (P. VIII. 2. 68 Vārt.) a portion of Sāma to be chanted at day. -रात्रः (-त्रं also) 1. a day and night (P. II. 4. 29); त्रीनहोरात्रान् Nala. 12. 44; त्रिशत्कलामुहूर्तः स्यादहो-रात्रं तु तावत् Ms. 1. 64, 65; Ms. 11. 84; Y. 1. 147. -2. a day of the Pitris, a month of the gods and a year of Brahmā. -विद् *a.* Ved. 1. existing many days. -2. known long ago. -3. one who knows the fit time or season of a sacrifice. -शेषः, -षं (°हः-शेषं) 1. evening. -2. the last day of defilement.

अहना Dawn, morning (उषा Sāy.).

अहम् *pron.* (Nom. Sing. of अस्मद्). I [cf. Zend *azem*; L. *ego*; Germ. *ich*.] -Comp. -अग्रिका a contest for superiority, rivalry. -अहमिका [अहमहं शब्दोऽस्त्यत्र वीप्सायां द्वित्वं ठन् न टिलोपः P. II. 1. 72] 1. emulation, competition, assertion of superiority; अहमहमिका तु सा स्यात्परस्परं यो भवत्यहंकारः Ak.; अहमहमिकया प्रणाम-लालसानां K. 14, 81; अहमहमिकया म-



धुकरकुलैरनुबध्यमानं 139, Mv. 6. 54. -2. egotism. -3. military vaunting. -कर्तव्य *a.* to be referred to self. (-व्यं) the object of अहंकार. -कारः 1. egotism, sense of self, self-love considered as an अव्यय or spiritual ignorance in Vedānta phil.; Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4; Ms. 1. 14; Y. 3. 177. -2. pride, self-consciousness, self-conceit, haughtiness. -3. (in Sān. phil.) the third of the eight producers or elements of creation, *i. e.* the conceit or conception of individuality, one of the 25 elements; Sān. K. 22, 24, 25; °वत् *a.* selfish, proud. -कारिन् *a.* proud, self-conceited. -कार्यं that which is to be done by oneself, personal business or object. -कृत *a.* 1. egotistic; Bg. 18. 17. -2. proud, haughty, Y. 3. 151. -कृतिः *f.* egotism, high opinion of oneself, pride. -पूर्व *a.* desirous of being first. -पूर्विका, -प्रथमिका [अहं पूर्वोऽहं पूर्व इत्यभिधानं यत्र] 1. the running forward of soldiers with emulation; (hence) emulation, competition; जवाहंपूर्विकाया यियासुभिः Ki. 14. 32. -2. bragging, vaunting. -प्रत्ययः [अहमित्याकारकः प्रत्ययः] self-conceit. -भद्रं [अहमेव भद्र इति निर्णयो यत्र] self-conceit, high opinion of one's own superiority. -भावः 1. pride, egotism; अहंभावावृत्तो निस्त्रयः Bv. 4. 10. -2. °मति q. v. -मतिः *f.* 1. self-love or self-illusion regarded as spiritual ignorance (in Vedānta phil.). -2. conceit, pride, egotism. -वादिन् *a.* speaking only of oneself, proud, haughty; Bg. 18. 26. -श्रेयस् or °सं *n.* claiming superiority for oneself; अहंश्रेयसे विवदमानाः Sat. Br. -सन *a.* Ved. gaining for oneself.

अहंयु *a.* [अहं अहंकारोऽस्त्यस्य, अहं युस् P. V. 2. 140] Selfish, proud, haughty; Bk. 1. 20. -युः A warrior.

अहर *a.* Not taking away; so अहरिन्. -रः A pure quantity.

अहरणीय, अहार्य *a.* 1 Not to be stolen, removed, or taken away; अहार्यं ब्राह्मणद्रव्यं राज्ञां नित्यमिति स्थितिः Ms. 9. 189. -2 Not to be won over (by fraud), devoted, loyal; Ms. 7. 217. -3 Firm, unflinching, inexorable; °निश्चया Dk. 41, Ku. 5. 8. -र्यः A mountain; °ता, -त्वं not being liable to be taken away, security; H. Pr. 4.

अहल-लि *a.* Unploughed, unfurrowed.

अहल्य *a.* 1 Unploughed. -2 Not arable. -ल्यः *N.* of a country. -ल्या *N.* of the wife of Gautama. [According to the Ramayana she was the first woman created by Brahma, who gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra who assumed the form of her husband and so deceived her, or, according to another version, she knew the god and was flattered by the great God's condescension. There is another story which states that Indra secured the assistance of the moon who, assuming the form of a cock, crowed at mid-night. This roused Gautama to his morning devotions, and Indra went in and took his place. Gautama, when he knew of her seduction, expelled her from his hermitage and cursed her to be a stone and become invisible till she should be touched by the feet of Dasarathi Rama which would restore her to her former shape. Rama afterwards delivered her from her wretched state and she was reconciled to her husband. Ahalya is one of the five very chaste and pure women whose names every one is recommended to repeat in the morning; अहल्या द्रौपदी सीता तारा मंदोदरी तथा । पंचकन्याः स्मरन्नेत्यं महापातकनाशिनीः ॥ Kumarila Bhatta explains the seduction of Ahalya as Indra's (the sun's) carrying away the shades of night, Ahalya signifying night]. For a very succinct account, see also Mv. 1. -2 *N.* of a sea. -Comp. -जरः Indra. -नन्दनः the sage Satānanda, son of Ahalyā. -हृद् *N.* of a Tīrtha near the hermitage of Gautama.

अहल्लिकः [अहनिलीयते, ली-ड, निपातः संज्ञायां कन् Tv.] 1 A dead body. -2 Ved. A talker.

अहवि *a.* Without oblations or sacrifices.

अहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. -2 One whose hand is cut.

अहह-हा [अहं जहाति, हा-क-पृषो०] A particle or interjection implying (a) sorrow or regret ('alas,' 'ah'); अहह कष्टमपंडितता विधेः Bh. 2. 92, 3. 21; अहह ज्ञानराशिर्विनष्टः Mu. 2. (b) Wonder or surprise; अहह महतां निस्सीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35, 36. (c) Pity; ध्रुवं ते जीवंतोप्यहह मृतका मंदमतयः Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling; अहहारे त्वा शूद्र Ch. Up. (e) Fatigue.

अहि *a.* Killing; pervaded, pervading. -हिः [आहंति, आ-हन्-इण स च डित् आडो ङस्वश्च Up. 4. 137] 1 A serpent, snake; अहयः सविषाः सर्वे

निर्विषा दुंदुमाः स्मृताः Ks. 14. 84. -2 The sun. -3 The planet Rāhu. -4 A traveller. -5 The demon Vṛitra. -6 A wicked man. -7 A cheat, rogue. -8 The Asleshā Nakshatra. -9 Water. -10 Earth. -11 A milch cow. -12 Lead. -13 The navel. -14 A cloud. -ही (du.) Heaven and earth. [cf., *L. anguis*, *Gr. ehis*]. -Comp. -अर्षु *a.* gliding away like a snake, not facing the enemy. -कांतः air, wind. -कोषः the slough of a snake. -क्षत्रः, -क्षेत्रः *N.* of a country in the east. -गोप *a.* Ved. guarded by a serpent. -घ्नं the slaying of the serpent or demon Vṛitra. -घ्नी *m.* killing snakes. -छत्रः 1. *N.* of a country, conquered by Arjuna and given to Droṇa. -2. a kind of vegetable poison. (-त्रा) 1. sugar. -2. the plant मेघशृंगी. -3. *N.* of the city अहिच्छत्र. -छत्रकं a mushroom. -जित् *m.* 1. *N.* of Kṛishṇa (the slayer of the serpent Kāliyā). -2. *N.* of Indra. -जिह्वा *N.* of a plant (नागजिह्वालता). -तुंडिकः [अहेस्तुंडं मुखं तेन दीप्यति ठन्, ठञ् वा] a snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. -द्विष्, -दुह, -मार, -रिपु, -विद्विष् *m.* 1. *N.* of Garuḍa. -2. an ichneumon. -3. a peacock. -4. Indra. -5. Kṛishṇa; Ki. 4. 27; Si. 1. 41. -नकुलं snakes and ichneumons. -नकुलिका [अहिनकुलयैर्वैरम् बुन् P. II. 4. 9] the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. -नामभृत् *m.* *N.* of Baladeva. -निर्मोक्तः, -निवलयनी the slough of a snake. -पताकः a kind of snake (not venomous). -पतिः 1. 'the lord of snakes', Vāsuki. -2. any large serpent. -पुत्रकः a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -पूतनं, -ना a kind of disease. -फेनः -नं 'the saliva or venom of a snake', opium. -बु (बु) ध्नः, -व्रध्नः, अहिर्बुध्नः -ध्न्यः 1. one of the Rudras. -2. Siva. -3. Uttarābhādrapadā Nakshatra. -4. a name of a Muhūrta. °देवता the twenty-sixth lunar mansion. -भयं 1. the fear of a lurking snake. -2. apprehension of treachery, danger arising from one's own allies; °वा [अहिं भयं यति खंडयति दो क] *N.* of the plant भूम्यामलकी. -भानु *a.* Ved. 1. shining like serpents. -2. causing the motion of the sun (सूर्यगतिहेतु) as the wind; an epithet of the Maruts. -भुज् *m.* 1. *N.* of Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -3.



ichneumon. -4. N. of a plant. -भृत् *m.* Siva. -मन्यु *a.* 1. having destructive anger or with unimpaired knowledge. -2. enraged like serpents; epithet of the Maruts. (-न्युः) the anger of a serpent. -मर्दिनी *N.* of a plant (गंधनाकुली). -माय *a.* having multiform or versatile forms like a snake, showing a variety of colour and shape, such as Vritra. -मारकः, -मेदकः 1. *N.* of a plant (अरिमेद). -2. = ° द्विष् *q. v.* -लता 1. the betel-nut plant. -2. *N.* of a plant (गंधनाकुली). -शुष्म *a.* having all-pervading strength; ° सत्वन् *Ved.* one whose men hiss like serpents. -सक्थ *a.* having a long thigh like a serpent. (-क्थः) *N.* of a country. -हृत्यं *Ved.* the slaying of the serpent or demon Vritra. -हन् *a.* killing serpents or Vritra, Garuda, Indra.

अहिकः 1 The polar star ध्रुव. -2 A blind snake. -3 (At the end of comp.) Lasting for a certain number of days; दशाहिक. -का The silk-cotton tree (शात्मली).

अहिंसक *a.* Not hurting or injuring, harmless.

अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed; as अहिंसा परमो धर्मः; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44, 6. 75. -2 Security.

अहिंसान *a.* *Ved.* Not hurting, harmless.

अहिंस *a.* Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246. -सः, -सा *N.* of a plant (कुलिक). -सं Harmless behaviour, innocence; Ms. 1. 29.

अहिंडुका A kind of small poisonous animal.

अहित *a.* 1 Not placed, put, or fixed. -2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. -3 Hurtful, detrimental, harmful, injurious, prejudicial. -4 Disadvantageous, evil. -5 Inimical, hostile. -तः An enemy; अहितानिलोद्धूतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68; तदहितयुवतेरभीक्ष्णमक्ष्णोः Si. 7. 57 a rival; Bg. 2. 36; K. 5. 77. -तं 1 Damage. -2 Food. -Comp. -इच्छु *a.* not wishing well, malevolent. -कारिन् *a.* inimical, acting unkindly. -नामन् *a.* having as yet no name assigned. -मनस् *a.* not friendly minded, hating, inimical. -हितं good and evil; ° विचारशून्यबुद्धि H. 2. 45.

अहिम *a.* Not cold, hot. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -तेजस्, -द्युतिः, -रुचिः the sun.

अहीन *a.* 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire, all; भृतभूतिरहीनभोगभाक् Si. 16. 71. -2 Not inferior, great; अहीनबाहुद्रविणः शशास R. 18. 14; 9. 5. -3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms. 2. 183. -4 Not outcast or vile. -5 (अहोभिः साध्यते, अहन्-ख P. IV. 2. 43) Lasting for several days; द्रव्यहीन, व्यहीन &c. -नः 1 A sacrifice lasting for several days (-नं also); Ms. 11. 198. -2 A large snake. -3 The lord of serpents, Vāsuki (अहि-इनः). -Comp. -गुः *N.* of a king of the solar race; R. 18. 14. -वादिन् *m.* a witness unfit or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहीरणिः [ अहीन् ईरयति दूरीकरोति ईर-अनि ] A snake having two heads.

अहीश्रुवः [ अहिरिव श्रूयते, श्रु-क-बा ° दीर्घः ] An enemy.

अहु *a.* [ अह्-व्याप्तौ-उन् ] 1 Narrow. -2 Pervading.

अहुत *a.* 1 Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -2 One who has not yet received any oblation. -तः Religious meditation, prayer, and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); अहुतं च हुतं चैव तथा प्रहुतमेव च । ब्राह्मं हुतं प्राशितं च पंचयज्ञान् प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 3. 73, 74. -Comp. -अद *a.* 1. not eating of a sacrifice. -2. not allowed to partake of a sacrifice.

अहृणान *a.* Not being angry, friendly (अक्रोधन); Rv. 7. 86. 2.

अहृणीयमान *a.* *Ved.* 1 Not angry or jealous. -2 Willing.

अहृदय *a.* 1 Heartless. -2 Absent-minded; K. 84; हृदयमहृदया न नाम पूर्वं Ki. 10. 47.

अहृद्य *a.* Not desired or agreeable, unpleasant; ° कृत् *a.* causing disgust.

अहे *ind.* [ अह्-ए ] A particle implying (a) Reproach. (b) Regret. (c) Separation.

अहेतु *a.* Causeless, spontaneous, involuntary; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5. 17. -तुः Absence of cause and reason.

अहे (है)तुक *a.* Groundless, cause-

less, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहेळ (ड) त्, -हेडमान *a.* *Ved.* Not unwilling.

अहेरुः *N.* of the plant शतमूली Asparagus Racemosus.

अहो *ind.* 1 A particle showing (a) Surprise or wonder; often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कामी स्वतां पश्यति S. 2. 2; अहो मधुरमासां दर्शनं S. 1; अहो बकुलावलिका M. 1 Oh, it is B. (meaning 'I did not expect to see you here'); अहो रागबद्धचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सत्त्वमहो द्युतिः Rām. (how wonderful his form &c.). (b) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतचेतनत्वं K. 146. -2 Sorrow or regret in general; ('alas,' 'ah'); अहो दुष्यंतस्य संशयमारूढाः पिंडभाजः S. 6; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. -3 Praise ('bravo,' 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति शोभनं P. VIII. 1. 40 Sk. -4 Reproach ('fie,' 'shame'); अहो वो धिग्वलं क्षात्रं Mb. -5 Calling out or addressing; अहो हिरण्यक श्लाघ्योसि H. 1. -6 Envy or jealousy; कदमहो करिष्यसि P. VIII. 1. 41 Com. -7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. -8 Fatigue. -9 Doubt (probably for आहो *q. v.*). -10 Sometimes merely as an expletive. Prov. अहो रूपमहो ध्वनिः (used to convey the idea of mutual adulation, the ass complimenting the camel upon its fine form, and the camel the ass upon its melodious voice); अहो नु खलु ( भोः ) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो नु खल्वीदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5; अहो नु खलु भोस्तदेतत्काकतालीयं नाम Mā. 5. अहो बत shows (a) compassion, pity, regret; अहो बत महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (b) satisfaction or admiration (संतोष); अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20 (Oh, how enviable is your prowess; Malli. here takes अहो बत in the sense of संबोधन); (c) addressing, calling; (d) fatigue. (अहो धिगर्थे शोके च करुणार्थविषादयोः । संबोधने प्रशंसायां विस्मये पादपूरणे ॥ असूयायां वितर्के च प्रायशोहो प्रयुज्यते । अहो बतानुकंपायां खेदामंत्रणयोस्तथा ॥). -Comp. -पुरुषिका = आहोपुरुषिका *q. v.*

अहः (The last member of a comp.) see under अहन्.

अहवाय्य *a.* *Ved.* 1 Not conceal-



ing. -2 Not to be denied or set aside.

**अहाय** *ind.* Instantly, speedily, at once; **अहाय** सा नियमजं क्लममुत्सर्ज Ku. 5. 86; **अहाय** तावदरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 71; Ki. 16. 16.

**अहय, अह्याण** *a.* Shameless, proud, presumptuously bold.

**अहि** *a.* [ ह-क्रि ] 1 Luxurious, fat. -2 Wise, learned ( कवि ).

**अहीक** *a.* Shameless, impudent. -कः A Buddhist mendicant.

**अहुत** *a.* Ved. 1 Not fluctuating or stumbling. -2 Not crooked ( अक्र-टिल ); °प्सु *a.* Ved. of straight or upright appearance.

**अहल** *a.* Not fluctuating, firm, steady. -ला N. of a tree ( भङ्गातक ).

## आ.

**आ** The second letter of the Alphabet.

**आ** 1 Used as a particle or interjection showing (a) assent; 'yes', 'verily'. (b) Compassion ( अनुकंपा ) 'Ah'. (c) Pain or regret ( usually written आस् or आः q. v. ), 'alas'. (d) Recollection ( स्मरण ) 'Ah', 'Oh'; **आ एवं किलासीत्** U. 6. (e) But ( used as a disjunctive conjunction ). f) And ( used as a cumulative conjunction ). (g) Sometimes used as an expletive; **आ एवं मन्यसे**. In all these senses आ is treated as a Pragrihya vowel ( does not form any Sandhi with a following vowel ) P. I. 1. 14. -2 ( As a prefix to verbs and nouns ) (a) it expresses the senses of near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around ( see the several verbs ). (b) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action; as **गम्** to go, **आगम्** to come; **दा** to give, **आदा** to take; **नी** to carry, **आनी** to bring. -3 ( As a separable preposition with abl. ) it shows either (a) the limit inceptive ( अभिविधि ), from, ever since, away from, out of, off, from among; **आमूलात् ओतुमिच्छामि** S. 1; **बहुभ्य आ** from out of many; **आ जन्मनः** S. 5. 25 ever since ( her ) birth; **आ मनोः** U. 6. 18. (b) Or, it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive ( मर्यादा ), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; **आइ मर्यादाभिविध्योः** P. II. 1. 13; see अभिविधि; **आ परितोषाद्दिदुषां** S. 1. 2 till the learned are satisfied; **आ कैलासात्** Me. 11 upto or as far as Kailāsa; **ओदकांतात्** S. 4; U. 1. 37; V. 2. 2. In this sense आ sometimes governs the acc.; **शतमा जातीः** upto a hundred births. (c) In both these senses आ frequently enters

into compound, forming either Avya-yibhāva comp. or compound adjectives; **आबालं** ( or **आ बालेभ्यः** ) हरिभक्तिः commencing with or including children; **आमुक्ति** ( or **आमुक्तेः** ) संसारः Sk. till final emancipation; **आमेखलं** Ku. 1. 5 as far as; **आमरणं** Pt. 1 till death; **आगोपालं ननृतुः** K. 70 down to the cowherd; **आगोपाला द्विजातयः** including the cowherds. Sometimes the compound so formed stands as the first member of other compounds; **सोऽहमाजन्मद्युद्धानामाफलोदय-कर्मणां** आसमुद्रक्षितीशानामानाकरथवर्त्मनां R. 1. 5; **आगंडविलंबि** S. 6. 17; **आकर्णलंबि** M. 5. 10. (d) Used with loc. it has the sense of 'in', 'at' ( mostly Ved. ); **गावो न यवसेष्वा** Rv. 1. 91. 13. -4 With adjectives ( or sometimes with nouns ) आ has a diminutive force; **आपांडुर** a little white, whitish; **आलक्ष्य** S. 7. 17 slightly visible; **आकंपः** gentle shaking; so **आनील, आरक्त**. -5 ( As a separable adverb ) आ chiefly occurs in the Vedas and means near, near to, or towards, there to, further; and also, even; in many cases it emphasizes the word which precedes it, and when placed after prepositions it strengthens their sense.

**आं** = आम् q. v.

**आः** 1 = आस् q. v. -2 N. of Lakshmi ( आ ).

**आकथनं** Boasting, swaggering.

**आकंप** 1 A. To shake, tremble; to tremble with fear; S. 4. -Caus. To shake, put in motion ( fig. also. ) **अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी** R. 2. 13 ( some take **आकंपित** = ईषत्कंपनं ); Rs. 6. 22.

**आकंपः** 1 Shaking a little. -2 Shaking, trembling; **अनाकंपधैर्यं** V. 5. 22 v.l.

**आकंपन** *a.* Slightly shaking. -नं Trembling motion, shaking.

**आकंपित, आकंप** *a.* Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

**आकृत्यं** [ अ-कृत-व्यञ्ज P. V. 1. 121 ] Making any thing impure.

**आकर्ण** 10 P. ( properly a Den. form ) To hear, give ear to, listen; **सर्वे सविस्मयमाकर्णयन्ति** S. 1.

**आकर्णनं** Hearing, listening.

**आकल्** 10 P. 1 To take hold of, seize, take; Si. 7. 21; **कुतूहलाकलित-हृदया** K. 49 seized. -2 To consider, regard; **स्पर्शमापि पावनमाकलयन्ति** K. 108, 235; **खिन्नमसूयया हृदयं तवाकलया-मि** Git. 3. -3 To observe, notice, take into consideration; **भयहेतुमाकल्य** H. 1. -4 (a) To bind, fasten, tie; **स्वच्छदुकूलपल्लवाकलितमौलेः** K. 99, 84; (b) To confine; to restrain, tie up; **सुवर्णसूत्राकलिताधरांबरं** Si. 1. 6, 9. 45; Ks. 20. 52. -5 To shake, agitate; **मारुताकलितास्तत्र दुमाः** Mb.; Bh. 1. 42. -6 To cast, throw; Si. 3. 73, 9. 72. -7 To surrender, transfer. -8 To measure; **आकलयन्तमिव त्रिभुवनं** K. 78 to count, reckon.

**आकलनं** 1 Laying hold of, seizing; **मेखलाकलनं** K. 183; binding; Si. 5. 42 confinement. -2 Counting, reckoning. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Inquiry. -5 Comprehending, understanding.

**आकल्पः** 1 An ornament, decoration; **आकल्पसारो रूपाजीवाजनः** Dk. 63, K. 313, 365; R. 17. 22, 18. 52. -2 Dress ( in general ), accoutrement. -3 Sickness, disease. -4 Adding to, increasing.

**आकल्पकः** 1 Remembering with regret, missing. -2 Fainting, loss of sense or perception. -3 Joy or delight. -4 Darkness. -5 A knot or joint.



**आकल्य** *a.* Sickness, disease.

**आकषः** A touch-stone.

**आकषक** *a.* Cutting, rubbing, or testing with a touch-stone; (आकषे कुशलः, तत्र नियुक्तो वा); testing.

**आकषिक** *a.* [आकषेण चरति छल्] Testing, touching.

**आकस्मिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [विनयादिगणः; अकस्मात्-ठक् टिलोपः] 1 Accidental, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden; चासस्त्वाकस्मिकं भयं Hem. -2 Causeless, groundless; नन्वदृष्टानिष्टौ जगद्वैचित्र्यमाकस्मिकं स्यात् S. B.

**आकांक्ष** 1 U. 1 To desire, long or wish for, expect; प्रत्याश्वसंतं रिपुराचक्रांक्ष R. 7. 47, 5. 38; Ms. 2. 162, 10. 121; Y. 1. 153; Me. 91. -2 To try to reach a place, turn to; Ms. 3. 258. -3 To require, need. -4 (In gram.) To require some word or words to be supplied for the completion of the sense; see आकांक्षा below.

**आकांक्ष** *a.* 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 (In gram.) Requiring some words to complete the sense; अंगयुक्तं तिङाकांक्ष P. VIII. 2. 96, 104. -क्षा 1 Desire, wish; भक्त० Susr., Amaru. 41. -2 (In gram. &c.) The presence of a word necessary to complete the sense, one of the three elements necessary to convey a complete sense or thought (the other two being योग्यता and आसक्ति); आकांक्षा प्रतीतिपर्यवसानविरहः S. D. 2 the absence of the completion of a sense; see Bhâshâ P. 82, 84 and T. S. 49; in the ex. गौरश्चः पुरुषो हस्ती there is आकांक्षा. -3 Looking at or towards. -4 Purpose, intention. -5 Inquiry. -6 The significancy of a word.

**आकांक्षित** *p. p.* Desired, wished, inquired; looked at, wanted, necessary.

**आकांक्षिन्** *a.* 1 Wishing, desiring, expecting; Bg. 17. 11; R. 19. 57. -2 Asking, inquiring.

**आकांक्ष्य** *a.* Desirable. -क्ष्यं Need of supplying a word or words for the completion of the sense; P. III. 4. 23.

**आकायः** [ आ -चि -कर्मणि घञ् चितौ कुत्वम् ] 1 The fire on the funeral pile; आकायमग्निं चिन्वीत P. III. 3. 41. Sk. -2 A funeral pile. -3 Abode, residence.

**आकाय्य** *a.* Ved. 1 Desirable. -2 Commendable in every way.

**आकालः** 1 The right time. -2 Wrong time.

**आकालिक** *a.* [अकाले भवः ठञ्] ( की *f.* ) 1 Momentary, transitory; Ms. 4. 103, 105; आकालिकः स्तनायितुः; आकालिकी विद्युत्, उत्पत्त्यनंतरं विनाशिनीत्यर्थः P. V. 1. 114. -2 Unseasonable, premature, untimely; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्तिम् Ku. 3. 34; Mk. 5. 1. -की Lightning.

**आकाश** 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To view, recognize.

**आकाशः** -शं [ समंतादाकाशं ते सूर्यादयो-ऽत्र Tv. ] 1 The sky; आकाशभवा सरस्वती Ku. 4. 39; °ग, °चारिन् &c. -2 Ether (considered as the fifth element). -3 The subtle and ethereal fluid pervading the whole universe; one of the 9 *dravyas* or substances recognized by the Vaisesikas. It is the substratum of the quality 'sound'; शब्दगुणमाकाशं cf.; also श्रुतिविषयगुणं या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1; अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं (scil. आकाशं) विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -4 Free space or vacuity; यश्चायमंतरात्मनाकाशः Bri. Up. -5 Space, place in general; सपर्वतवनाकाशां पृथिवीं Mb.; श्वनाकाशमजायतांबुराशिः Bv. 2. 165. -6 Brahma (as identical with ether); आकाशस्तल्लिगात् Br. Sût.; यावानयमाकाशस्तावानयमंतर्हृदयाकाशः Ch. Up. -7 Light, clearness. -8 A hole. -9 A dot, zero (in Math.). आकाशे in the air; आकाशे लक्ष्यं बद्ध्वा fixing the look on some object out of sight. आकाशे in the sense of 'in the air' is used in dramas as a stage-direction when a character on the stage asks questions to some one not on the stage, and listens to an imaginary speech supposed to be a reply, which is usually introduced by the words किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c.; दूरस्थाभाषणं यत्स्यादशरीरनिवेदनं। परोक्षांतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे निगद्यते ॥ Bharata; cf. आकाशभाषितं below; (आकाशे) प्रियंवदे, कस्येदमुशीरानुलेपनं मृणालवन्ति च नलिनीपत्राणि नीयन्ते। (श्रुतिमभिनीय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. This is a contrivance used by poets to avoid the introduction of a fresh character, and it is largely used in the species of dramatic composition called भाण where only one character conducts

the whole play by a copious use of आकाशभाषित. -Comp. -अनंत्यायतनं the abode of infinity or of infinite space; N. of a world with the Buddhists. -अस्तिकायः N. of a category with the Jainas. -ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. (in law.) any helpless person (such as a child, a woman, a pauper) who has no other possession than the air. -कक्षा 'the girdle of the sky,' horizon. -कल्पः Brahma. -गः *a.* moving through the atmosphere. (-गः) a bird. (-गा) the heavenly Ganges. -गंगा [आकाशपथवाहिनी गंगा] the celestial Ganges; नद्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्गमदिग्गजे R. 1. 78. -चमसः the moon. -ज *a.* produced in the sky. -जननिन् *m.* a casement, loophole, an embrasure (left in castle-walls). -दीपः, -प्रदीपः 1. a lamp lighted in honour of Lakshmi or Vishnu and raised on a pole in the air at the Divâli festival in the month of Kârtika. -2. a beacon-light, a lantern on a pole. -भाषितं 1. speaking off the stage, a supposed speech to which a reply is made as if it had been actually spoken and heard; किं ब्रवीषीति यन्नाट्येविना पात्रं प्रयुज्यते। श्रुत्वेवानुक्तमप्यर्थं तत्स्यादाकाशभाषितं; S. D. 425. -2. a sound or voice in the air. -मंडलं the celestial sphere. -मांसी [आकाशभवा मांसी] N. of a plant (क्षुद्रजटामांसी). -मूली the aquatic plant (कुम्भिका) Pistia Stratiotes. -यानं 1. a heavenly car, a balloon. -2. moving or travelling through the sky; आकाशयानेन प्रविशति enter passing through the sky (frequently occurring in dramas). -3. one who moves through the air. -रक्षिन् *m.* a watchman on the outer battlements of a castle (आकाश इव अत्युच्चप्राचीरोपरि स्थित्वा रक्षति). -वचनं = °भाषितं q. v. -वर्त्मन् *m.* 1. the firmament. -2. the atmosphere, air. -वल्ली a sort of creeper, a parasitical plant (अमरवेल). -वाणी a voice from heaven, an incorporeal speech (अशरीरिणी वाणी). -सलिलं rain; dew. -स्थ *a.* abiding in the sky, aerial. -स्फटिकः a kind of crystal supposed to be formed in the atmosphere, hail (करका).

**आकाशवत्** *a.* 1 Filling a certain vacuum or space. -2 Going through the air.



आकाशीय, आकाश a. [आकाशस्येदं; छ-यत् ] Atmospheric, aerial.

आकिंचनं, आकिंचन्यं Poverty, want of any possession.

आकीम् ind. Ved. From (with abl.); leaving, excluding.

आकुञ्च 1 A., 6 P. To bend. —Caus. 1 To draw together, contract, bend inward, curve, compress; आकुञ्चितसव्यपादं Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. —2 To shorten.

आकुञ्चनं 1 Bending, contraction, compression; K. 78. —2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmanas* q. v. —3 Collecting, heaping. —4 Curving. —5 Contortion.

आकुल a. 1 Full of, burdened or filled with (in general); प्रचलदूर्मिमालाकुलं (समृद्धं) Bh. 2. 4; मृगपक्षिगणाकुलं Ram.; बाष्पाकुलं वाचं Nala. 4. 18; आलापकुतूहलाकुलतरे श्रोत्रे Amaru. 81. —2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्ष°, शोक°, विस्मय°, स्नेह° &c. —3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in; S. 4. 18. —4 Confounded, agitated, flurried, distracted; अभिचैद्यं प्रतिष्ठासुरासीत्कार्यद्वयाकुलः Si. 2. 1; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; Ki. 2. 54. °आकुल very much agitated; K. 10, 28; Ki. 14. 32. —5 Dishevelled, disordered (as hair); असंयताकुलालकान् K. 60, 243; Ratn. 1. 17; Ki. 8. 18. —6 Wild, dreary; S. 2. —7 Taken out of one's natural condition. —8 Incoherent, contradictory. —लं An inhabited place; रहितेष्वकुलेषु च Ram. —adv. In bewilderment; Si. 1. 2.

आकुलता, -त्वं 1 A multitude. —2 Perplexity, bewilderment, confusion; Amaru. 72; Bh. 1. 18.

आकुलयति Den. P. To confound, make disordered, agitate.

आकुलित a. 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; मार्गाचलव्यतिकराकुलितेव सिंधुः Ku. 5. 85. —2 Entangled; K. 83. —3 Obscured, blinded; धूम° दृष्टेः S. 4. —4 Overcome or affected; शोक°, पिपासा° &c. —5 Disordered, deranged; R. 16. 67; Rs. 6. 17. —6 Tilled.

आकुलीकु 8 U. 1 To fill with. —2 To confound, perplex, bewilder. —3 To overcome; कुतूहलेनाकुलीक्रियमाणो लघिमा K. 134. —4 To trouble, pain; S. 2.

आकुलीभू 1 P. To be perplexed or agitated; इति प्रतिपादितमाकुलीभवेत् S. B. this conclusion would be shaken.

आकूणित a. [आ-कूण-क्त] Contracted, a little; मदनशरशल्यवेदनाकूणितत्रिभागेन K. 166, 81.

आकूतं [आ-कू-भावे-क्त] 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीरिताकूतमनीलवाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. —2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; चूडा-मंडलबंधनं तरलयत्याकूतजो वेपथुः U. 5. 36; भावाकूतं Amaru. 4; Sān. K. 31; Māl. 9. 11; स्नेहाकूत U. 6. 35; साकूतं feelingly, meaningly (oft. occurring in plays as a stage-direction). —3 Wonder or curiosity; सर्वे°करं U. 4. —4 Wish, desire.

आकूतिः f. [आ-कू-भावे-क्तिन्] Intention, wish, desire; Rv. 10. 128. 4; आकूतीनां च चिच्छीनां प्रवर्तकः Mb. °पर a. accomplishing one's own intentions.

आकु 8 U, 5 P. 1 To bring near or towards; to drive near or together. —2 To bring down; form wholly. (Ved.). —Caus. 1 To invite, call, summon; रदनिकामाकारय Mk. 3; Dk. 174; Pt. 1; मध्यस्थस्य दृष्टिमाकारयति Mk. 4 calls or arrests; Si. 16. 52. —2 To prompt, incite, propel; ममापि कौतूहलेनाकारित एषः S. 6. —3 To call out boldly, challenge; Mk. 2. —4 To cause to appear, produce. —5 To ask anything of one.

आकारः [आ-कृ-घञ्] 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विधा° of two forms or sorts; Pt. 3. 37. —2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; आकारसदृशप्रज्ञः R. 1. 15, 16. 7; S. 1. —3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य गूढाकारैर्गितस्य च R. 1. 20; Pt. 1; भवानपि संवृताकारमास्तां V. 2; S. 7; Ki. 1. 14; साकारो निस्पृहः Pt. 3. 88 giving no clue to his inward thoughts, reserved; K. 233; Mv. 6; Ms. 7. 63, 8. 25-6. —4 Hint, sign, token. —5 Identity, oneness. —6 Recognition of identity (in Sān. phil.). —7 The letter आ. —Comp. —गुप्तिः, गोपनं, गूहनं dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका (क)रणं, -णा 1 Invitation, calling; भवदाकारणाय Dk. 175. —2 A challenge.

आकारवत् a. 1 Embodied. —2 Symmetrical, well-formed.

आकारित a. 1 Called. —2 Agreed upon. —3 Demanded, exacted.

आकृत p. p. Ved. Brought near to, being near.

आकृतिः f. 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिरन्वकारि Si. 3. 4. —2 Bodily form, body; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; विकृताकृति Ms. 11. 53; घोर°, सौम्य° &c. —3 Appearance; oft. a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्याकृतिः सुसदृशं विजहाति वृत्तं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसन्ति Subhāsh.; आकृतिमनुगृह्णन्ति गुणाः Vb. 2. —4 Specimen, character. —5 Tribe, species. —Comp. —गणः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Ganapāṭha); e. g. अर्श आदिगण, स्वरादिगण, चादिगण &c. —छत्रा the plant Achyranthes Aspera.

आकृतिमत् a. 1 Embodied. —2 Self-formed.

आकुष 1 P., 6 U. To draw towards, draw, drag, pull, attract (fig. also); केशेष्वकुष्य चुंबति H. 1. 109; दूग्धमुखा सारंगेण वयमाकृष्टाः S. 1; (मनः) शंभोर्यतः प्रमाकृष्टमुयस्कांतेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; अनाकृष्टस्य विषयैः R. 1. 23 not attracted or seduced; लोभाकृष्टः H. 1; Sānti. 3. 5, 4. 16; पादाकृष्टव्रतति S. 1. 33, Amaru. 2, 72. —2 To draw or bend (as a bow); Si. 9. 40; S. 3. 5. —3 To draw or take out; हस्तात्कटकमाकुष्य Mk. 2; U. 1. —4 To extract, borrow (from another source) H. Pr. 9. —5 To draw or carry along; to waft or be charged with; U. 3. 2. —6 To deprive, take away by force, snatch; Bk. 16. 30. —7 To supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. —Caus. To draw near to oneself, pull together; वस्त्रमाकर्षयन्ती Rs. 5. 11.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. —2 Drawing away from, withdrawing; U. 3. 46. —3 Drawing (a bow). —4 Attraction, fascination. —5 Spasm. —6 Playing with dice; आकर्षस्तेऽवाक्फलः Mb. —7 A die or dice. —8 A board for a



game with dice. -9 An organ of sense. -10 A magnet, a loadstone. -11 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक *a.* Attracting, attractive.

-कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण *a.* Attracting, carrying to another place. -ण 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. -2 Seduction. -णी 1 A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (standing on elevated places); any instrument for pulling. -2 A variety of Mudrâ (or mark on the body).

आकर्षिक *a.* (क्री *f.*) Magnetic, attractive (आकर्षण चरति).

आकर्षिन् *a.* Attractive (as a smell at a distance). -णी A rod with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs in order to gather fruits &c.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general). -2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिशक्तिश्च मही तथा यत् खस्थं गुरु स्वाभिमुखं स्वशक्त्या । आकृष्यते तत्पततीव भाति समे समतात् क पतत्वियं खे ॥ Golârdh. 1. -3 Drawing or bending of a bow; ज्या° Amaru. 1. -Comp. -मंत्रः an incantation by which another person is attracted; आकृष्टि-मंत्रोपमं H. 1. 97.

आकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter or spread over, fill, fill up, cover, heap up (used chiefly in *p.p.* q. v.). -2 To dig up.

आकरः [ by P. III. 3. 118 आकुर्वन्-स्मिन्; कृ-अप् ] 1 A mine; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काच-मणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ms. 7. 62; Y. 3. 242; (fig.) a mine or rich source of anything (उत्पत्तिस्थानं); मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9; अशेषगुणाकरं Bh. 2. 92; Mk. 8. 38; Mu. 7. 7. -2 A collection, group; पद्माकरं दिनकरो विकचीकरोति Bh. 2. 73; Ku. 2. 29; Mâl. 9. 47. -3 Best, excellent. -4 N. of a country. -5 N. of the Mahâbhâshya.

आकरिकः [ आकरे नियुक्तः ठञ् ] A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिन् *a.* [ आकर-इनि ] 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. -2 Of good breed; दधतमाकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतैः Ki. 5. 7.

आकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or spread over. -2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हतवहपरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; आकीर्णमृषिपत्नीनामुदजद्वाररोधिभिः R. 1.

50; Pt. 1. 375; Ms. 6. 51. -र्ण A crowd; V. 2.

आके *ind.* Ved. 1 Near, in the neighbourhood. -2 Distant.

आकेकर *a.* Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलदाकेकरलोलचक्षुषा Ki. 8. 53; Mâl. 5; K. 81; Mu. 3. 21; दृष्टिराकेकरा किञ्चित्स्फुटापांगे प्रसारिता । मीलितार्धपुटालोके ताराव्यावर्तनोचरा ॥

आकेनिप *a.* Ved. Advancing near (as rays of light); wise (?).

आकोकेरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आक्रंद 1 U. 1 To lament, weep, cry, cry out, creak, scream; तृणाग्रलभैस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिराक्रंदतीवोषसि शीतकालः Rs. 4. 7; Bk. 15. 50. -2 To shout, roar. -3 To invoke, call out to; आक्रंदीद्भीमसेनं वै Mb. -Caus. 1 To cause to weep or cry. -2 To call out to; एह्येहीति शिखंडिनां पटुतरैः केकाभिराक्रंदितः Mk. 5. 23. -3 To inspire courage by the sound of a drum. -4 To shout or roar at; to cry incessantly.

आक्रंदः 1 Weeping, crying out; किं क्रंदसि दुराक्रंद Pt. 4. 29. -2 Calling, invoking, calling out to; Ms. 8. 292. -3 Sound, war-cry, a cry (in general); आक्रंद उद्भूतत्र Ks. 10. 94. -4 A friend, defender. -5 A brother. -6 A fierce or violent combat, war, battle. -7 A place of crying. -8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; प्रार्णित्राहं च संप्रेक्ष्य तथाक्रंदं च मंडले Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आक्रंदनं 1 Lamentation, weeping, cry of lamentation. -2 Calling out.

आक्रंदिक *a.* [ आक्रंदं धावति ठञ् P. IV. 4. 38 ] One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आक्रंदित *p. p.* 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. -2 Invoked, called. -तं 1 A cry, roar; R. 2. 28. -2 Lamentation, weeping, V. 1.

आक्रंदिन् *a.* Calling out in a weeping tone, weeping, shouting at; Ku. 5. 26.

आक्रम 1 U. 1 To go towards or near, approach; अंतरिक्षं, आश्रमं &c. -2 To step or tread upon, enter, fill, take possession of, cover; भुजगपतिरयं मे मार्गमाक्रम्य सुप्तः Mk. 9. 12 covering; खं केशवोऽपर

इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः 5. 2; छायाप्याक्रमितुं Ve. 3; Si. 8. 28 to enter or cross; Ms. 4. 130; Y. 1. 152; पद्म-स्तकमाक्रम्य Ms. 11. 43; जंबुद्वीपमाक्रम्य H. 3; आक्रामति धूमो हर्म्यतलं Mbh. -3 To occupy, extend over; योजनानां सहस्राणि बहूनाक्रम्य तिष्ठति Ks. 1. 15. -4 To attack, invade, seize, fall upon, conquer, overcome, vanquish; पक्षिशावकानाक्रम्य H. 1; 2. 97; पौरस्त्यानेवमाक्रामंस्तांस्तान्नपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34; H. 4; तं न... शेकुराक्रमितुमन्यपार्थिवाः R. 19. 48; Bh. 1. 70; Si. 1. 70. -5 To surpass, excel, eclipse. -6 To undertake, begin, commence -7 (A.) To rise, come up (as the sun); यावत्प्रतापनिधिराक्रमते न भानुः R. 5. 71, आक्रमते सूर्यः Mbh. -8 To ascend, mount, occupy (as sky, throne &c); दिवमाक्रममाणेव Bk. 8. 23; Si. 18. 14, 51; सिंहासनं, स्वर्गलोकं, ध्वजं &c. -9 To lie heavily upon, to press (as a load). (For further illustrations of these several senses see आक्रांत below). -Caus. (क्र-क्रा-मयति) To cause to enter, introduce, show into; स तैराक्रमयामास शुद्धतं Ku. 6. 52.

आक्रमः, -मणं 1 Coming near, approaching. -2 Falling upon, attacking; an attack; Si. 16. 34. -3 Seizing, taking, covering, occupying. -4 Overcoming; obtaining. -5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. -6 Overloading. -7 Might, valour. -8 Possession of learning &c. -9 Food.

आक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Seized, taken possession of, overpowered, defeated, vanquished, overcome; आक्रांतविमानमार्गं R. 13. 37 reaching upto; रुजा° Pt. 5. 52; दिदृक्षा° हृदयः Dk. 141 seized with; आतपाक्रांतोयमुद्देशः M. 3 exposed to heat; आक्रांतपूर्वमिव भुजंगं R. 9. 79 trodden or trampled under foot; filled with, full of, occupied, covered, over-spread; शुशुभे तेन आक्रांतं मंगलायतनं महत् R. 17. 29; Bh. 2. 108; बलिभिर्मुखमाक्रांतं Bh. 3. 14, 62; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40; Si. 1. 70; H. 1. 24; Dk. 141; K. 55; Ve. 2. 26; °मति having the mind engrossed or occupied; U. 5. 19; Mâl. 9. 48; so मदन, °भय, °शोक° &c. -2 Loaded (as with a burden); भाराक्रांता वसुंधरा Mk. 8. 6; K. 118; Amaru. 30. -3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; R. 10. 38, Ve. 5, M. 3. 5. -4 Obtained, possessed of; वर्णा-



तराक्रांतपयोधराणां R. 14. 27; Ki. 11. 7. -5 Accompanied, attended. -6 Pained, distressed.

**आक्रांतिः** *f.* 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; **आक्रांतिसंभावितपादपीडं** Ku. 3. 11. -2 Overcoming, pressing upon, loading; Mu. 3. 10. -3 Ascending, rising. -4 Might, valour, force; Si. 5. 41.

**आक्रामकः** An invader.

**आक्री** 9 U. To purchase, buy.

**आक्रयः** A dealer, petty trader, a pedlar.

**आक्रीड** 1 U. To play, sport, amuse oneself.

**आक्रीड** *a.* Playing, sporting. -डः, -डं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. -2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden; **आक्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः स्वेषु वेदमसु** Ku. 2. 43; **कमप्याक्रीडमासाद्य तत्र विश्रमिषुः** Dk. 12.

**आक्रीडनं** Sporting, playing.

**आक्रीडिन्** *a.* Playing.

**आक्रुश** 1 P. 1 To cry, cry out loudly; **अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो त्रिनयन प्रसीदेत्याक्रोशनं** Bh. 3. 123; call out loudly to; **पतिमाचुक्रुशुः** Rām. -2 To revile, abuse, scold, assail with angry words; **परस्य हेतोर्माक्रोशसि** Dk. 58, 97; **शतं ब्राह्मणमाक्रुदय क्षत्रियो हंडमर्हति** Ms. 8. 267; 6. 48; Bk. 5. 39. -3 To curse. -4 To censure, express displeasure.

**आक्रुष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Scolded, reviled, censured, abused, calumniated &c. Si. 12. 27. -2 Sounded, vociferated. -3 Cursed. -ष्टं 1 Calling out. -2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech (परुषभाषणं); **मार्जारमृषिकास्पर्शे आक्रुष्टे क्रोधसंभवे** Kāty.

**आक्रोशः**, -शनं 1 Calling or crying out, vociferation, loud cry or sound. -2 Censure, blame, reviling; **आक्रोशमपि परिहासमाकलयन्ति** K. 235, 291; abuse Y. 2. 302. -3 A curse, imprecation; °**गर्भमेवमुक्तं** K. 291, 346. -4 An oath.

**आक्रोशकः**, -क्रोष्टु *a.* 1 Vociferous, one who calls out or vociferates. -2 A reviler, abusive.

**आक्री** *ind.* An indeclinable joined to the roots, कृ, भू and अस्; see Gāṇa on P. I. 4. 61.

**आक्लेदः** Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

**आक्षयूतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अक्षयूतेन निर्वृत्तम् ठक्] Effected or completed by gambling.

**आक्षपणं** 1 Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

**आक्षपाटिकः** [अक्षपट-ठक्] 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. -2 A judge, arranger of law-suits; see अक्षपाटक.

**आक्षपाद** *a.* (दी *f.*) [अक्षपाद-अण्] Taught by Akshapāda or Gautama. -दः A follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy, a logician. -दं The Nyāya system of philosophy.

**आक्षर्** 10 P. 1 To abuse, revile, accuse falsely, calumniate; **यस्त्वनाक्षारितः पूर्वं** Ms. 8. 355, 354, 275. -2 To punish.

**आक्षारः** A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

**आक्षारणं**, -णा Calumnious accusation (especially of adultery); **तत्र स्वाक्षारणा यः स्यादाक्रोशो मैथुनं प्रति** Ak.

**आक्षारित** *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. -2 Accused of adultery or fornication. -3 Guilty, criminal.

**आक्षि** 2. 6. P. Ved. 1 To abide, dwell in, stay (with). -2 To be or exist. -3 To possess.

**आक्षित्** *a.* Abiding, dwelling.

**आक्षिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अक्षेण दीव्यति जयति जितं वा; अक्ष-ठक् P. IV. 4. 2] 1 One who plays at dice. -2 One who uses loaded dice (भारभूतानक्षानाहरति वहति). -3 One who gains by gambling. -4 Won by gambling. -5 Relating to dice or gambling; **आक्षिकं ऋणं** Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. -कः N. of a tree (= अक्षिक q. v.). -कं 1 Money gained by gambling. -2 Gambling debt, money lost at play. -Comp. -पणः a stake, a wager.

**आक्षिप्** 6 U. 1 To throw or cast down, dash down; **फलं तरंगाक्षिप्तं** Pt. 4; **शिलायामाक्षिप्य** Pt. 1. -2 To attract, entice, allure, win over; **यथा नाक्षिप्यसे विषयैः** K. 109; Si. 10. 79. -3 To strike with a dart, missile &c. -4 To draw near or together, contract, convulse (used in medicine). -5 To interrupt, cut short; **एवंवादिनो वचनमाक्षिप्य** K. 18, 207; Ve. 6. -6 To draw back or withdraw; take or throw off, snatch or draw

away, pull off; **अमपादमाक्षिप्य** R. 7. 7; Ku. 7. 58; **वासो बलादाक्षिपन्** Bh. 1. 43; Me. 68. -7 To chase, drive out of a place, remove; **स एतानाक्षिपद्राष्टात्** Mb.; **आक्षिप्ताधिकारयोः** Mu. 1. -8 To hang out, expose to view (as a banner). -9 To point to, refer to, hint at, indicate; **वस्तुतस्तु नेह पूर्वपदमाक्षिप्यते** P. VI. 3. 34 Sk.; **अश्वादय आक्षिप्यन्ते** S. D. 2. -10 To reject, neglect, disregard, spurn; Amaru. 79. -11 To object to (as argument). -12 To insult; **अरे राधागर्भभारभूत किमेवमाक्षिपसि** Ve. 3; to blame; Sānti. 1. 18. -13 To eclipse, obscure; **आक्षिपंतीमिव प्रभां शशिनः स्वेन तेजसा** Mb. -14 To infer (from circumstances); **जात्या व्यक्तीराक्षिप्यते** K. P. 2. -15 To say or state ironically. -16 To pass (as time); Si. 14. 45.

**आक्षिप्त** *p. p.* 1 Cast, thrown down. -2 Overthrown, repulsed; Ratn. 4. 12. -3 Seized, grasped, snatched away; V. 5. 5. -4 Drawn, attracted, overpowered; **कौतुकं, कुतूहलं** U. 4; seduced, enticed; K. 281. -5 Perplexed, distracted, bewildered; °**मिव मे चेतः** Ve. 2. -6 Insulted, reviled, abused. -7 Equal or equivalent to.

**आक्षिप्तिका** A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; V. 4.

**आक्षेपः** 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; **अंशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां** Ku. 1. 14; withdrawing; Ku. 7. 95; movement, shaking; K. 13. -2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, reproach, defiant censure; °**प्रचंडतया** U. 5. 29; **विरुद्धमाक्षेपवचस्तिथिश्चितं** Ki. 14. 25; Bh. 2. 69. -3 Drawing together, attraction, diverting; **कथारसस्याक्षेपसामर्थ्ये** K. 346, 348 power to interest. -4 Distraction, allurements; **विषयाक्षेपपर्यस्तबुद्धेः** Bh. 3. 47, 23. -5 Throwing away, giving up. -6 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); **गोरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगौरैः** Ku. 7. 17. -7 Hinting at, reference to, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); **स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः** K. P. 2. -8 An inference. -9 A deposit. -10 An objection or doubt. -11 Convulsion, palpitation. -12 Sustaining, as a sound. -13 (In Rhet.) A fi-



gure of speech (cf. Greek paralipsis) in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; आक्षेपः स्वयमुक्तस्य प्रतिषेधो विचारणात् । चंद्र सदर्शयात्मानमथवास्ति प्रियामुखम् ॥ Kuval. For fuller definitions and explanations see K. P. 10, S. D. 714 and *Akshepaprakara* in R. G.

**आक्षेपक** *a.* 1 Drawing; drawing or snatching off. -2 Censuring, reviling. -**कः** 1 A thrower. -2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. -3 A hunter. -4 (In medic.) Convulsion, spasm.

**आक्षेपण** Throwing, tossing.

**आक्षेपिन** *a.* 1 Drawing or snatching up; Māl. 9. 51. -2 Drawing in with a minute eye; बाह्याभ्यंतरविषयाक्षेपी चतुर्थः Pat. Sūt. -3 Applying to, regarding.

**आक्षीव** *a.* 1 Somewhat drunk. -2 Intoxicated. -**वः**=अक्षीव q.v.

**आक्षेत्रज्ञ** [अक्षेत्रज्ञ -घञ्] Spiritual ignorance.

**आक्षोटः** -डः A walnut; see अक्षोट.

**आक्षोदनं** Hunting (for आच्छोदनं).

**आक्षयत्** *a.* (fr. अश् or अक्ष्) Leading to completion (as days), epithet of certain days on which the ceremony Ayana performed for the Adityas and Angirasas is finished.

**आखण** *a.* Hard (to dig up) (as a stone).

**आखंडलः** [आखंडयति भेदयति पर्वतान्, खंड-डलच् डस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] Indra; **आखंडलः** काममिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11; तमीशः कामरूपाणामत्याखंडलविक्रमम् R. 4. 83; Me. 15.

**आखः, आखनः** [खन् -ड P. III. 3. 125] A spade, hoe.

**आखनिकः** [आ -खन् -इकन् Un. 2. 45] 1 A digger, ditcher, miner. -2 A mouse or rat. -3 A hog. -4 A thief. -5 A spade.

**आखनिकवकः** [आ -खन् -करणे कर्त्तरि वा इकवक् P. III. 3. 125 Vart.] 1 A stork in relation to a mouse; (fig.) a man who behaves like a hero towards a weak person. -2=आखनिक q. v. above (=खनित्रं Sk.).

**आखरः** 1 A spade. -2 A digger, miner. -3 A cover of any animal; a stable.

**आखातः** -तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

**आखानः** [आ -खन् -घञ्] 1 Digging all around. -2 A spade, a digger.

**आखुः** [आखनतीत्याखुः, आखन् -डु Un. 1. 33] 1 A mouse, rat, mole; **अखुं** बांछति शंभवो गणपतेराखुं क्षुधार्तः कणी Pt. 1. 159. -2 A thief. -3 A hog. -4 A spade. -5 A miser; **विभवे सति नैवात्ति न ददाति जुहोति न तमाहुराखुं**. -6 The grass *Lipeocercis Serrata* (देवताड). -**Comp.** -**उत्करः** a mole-hill. -**उत्थ** *a.* produced from a mouse. (-त्यः) [आखुनामुत्थानं P. III. 2. 4 Vart.] the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. -**करीषं** a mole-hill. -**कर्णपर्णिका, -पर्णिका, -कर्णी, -पर्णी** the plant *Salvinia Cucullata* Roxb. -**गः, -पत्रः, -रथः, -वाहनः** epithets of Ganesa (whose vehicle is a rat); **तमाखुपत्रं राजेंद्र भज माज्ञानदायकं** Subhâsh. -**घातः** a Sûdra or a man of low caste and profession; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. -**पाषाणः** 1. a kind of mineral. -2. a loadstone. -**भुज्, -भुजः** a cat. -**विषहा** a kind of grass (देवताडवृक्ष, देवतालीलता) considered as a remedy for a rat's bite.

**आखेटः** [आखिटयन्ते वास्यन्ते प्राणिनोऽत्र, आखिट-घञ् Tv.] Hunting, chase. -**Comp.** -**शीर्षकं** 1. a smooth floor or ground (कुडिमभेद). -2. a mine, cavern.

**आखेटक** *a.* Hunting, frightening (as beasts of prey &c.). -**कः** A hunter; Pt. 1. 129, 388. -**कं** Hunting.

**आखेटिक** *a.* [आखेटे कुशलः ठक्] 1 Skilful in chase. -2 Terrible, frightful. -**कः** 1 A hunter. -2 A hound.

**आखोटः** The walnut tree.

**आख्या** 2 P. 1 (a) To tell, say, inform, communicate, narrate (usually with dat. of person); ते रामाय वधोपायमाचख्युर्विबुधादिषः R. 15. 5, 41, 71, 93; 12. 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31, 18. 63; Me. 100; Ms. 8. 224, 9. 73, Y. 1. 66, 2. 65; sometimes with gen. of person; **आख्याहि भद्रे प्रियदर्शनस्य** Pt. 4. 15; **केनाहं तवाख्यातः** Mb. (b) To declare, announce, signify; R. 2. 11. -2 To call, denominate, name; **सुवर्ण-विदुरित्याख्यायते** Māl. 9; R. 10. 21, Ms. 4. 6. -3 To look at, count; to recite (Ved.). -**Caus.** (ख्यापयति) 1 To cause to tell or narrate. -2 To declare.

**आख्या** [आ-ख्यायते अनेन; आख्या

-अङ्] 1 A name, appellation; किं वा शकुंतलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7, 7. 33; पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; तदाख्यया भुवि पप्रथे R. 15. 101 became known by that name; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ क्रिमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी S. 7; रघुवंशाख्यकाव्यं &c.

**आख्यात** *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared. -2 Counted, recited. -3 Made known. -4 Inflected or conjugated. -**तं** A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्यातं Nir.; धात्वर्थेन विशिष्टस्य विधेयत्वेन बोधने । समर्थः स्वार्थयत्नस्य शब्दो वाख्यातमुच्यते ॥

**आख्यातिः** *f.* 1 Telling, informing, communication, publication (of a report &c.). -2 Fame. -3 A name.

**आख्यातृ** *m.* 1 One who tells, communicates &c. -2 A teacher, instructor; P. I. 4. 29.

**आख्यानं** 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, relation, communication; इत्थंभूताख्याने P. I. 4. 90; रामसंदेशः Rām. -2 Allusion to some old tale; **आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तोक्तिः** S. D.; (e. g. देशः सोऽयमरातिशोणितजलैर्यस्मिन्हृदाः पूरिताः Ve. 3. 31). -3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; **अप्सराः पुरुरवसं चक्रम इत्याख्यानविद्-आचक्षते** Māl. 2; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A legendary work such as the Mahābhārata. -5 A reply; **प्रश्नाख्यानयोः** P. VIII. 2. 105, III. 3. 110. -6 A differentiating property (भेदकधर्म). -7 A canto of an epic poem.

**आख्यानकं** A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; **आख्यानकाख्यायिकेतिहासपुराणाकर्णनेन** K. 7; P. IV. 2. 60 Vart. -**की** N. of a metre which is a combination of Indravajrā and Upendravajrā.

**आख्यायक** *a.* Telling, informing. -**कः** 1 A messenger, courier; **आख्यायकेभ्यः श्रुतसूनुवृत्तिः** Bk. 2. 44. -2 A herald; U. 5.

**आख्यायिका** 1 A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथावत् स्यात् कवेर्वशादिकीर्तनं । अस्यामन्यकवीनां च वृत्तं गद्यं कश्चित् कश्चित् । कथांशानां व्यवच्छेद आश्वास इति बध्यते । आर्यावक्त्रापवक्त्राणां छंदसा येन केनचित् । अन्यापदेशेनाश्वासमुखे भाव्यर्थसूचनं । S. D. 568. Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका and make a distinction between them thus they regard Bāṇa's हर्षचरित as



an आख्यायिका and कादंबरी as a कथा; according to Dandin, however, (Kāv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two: तत्कथाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयाकिता । -2 Narration (of what is known).

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, informs, or communicates; रहस्याख्यायीव स्वनसि मृदु कर्णोत्तिकचरः S. 1. 24; Ms. 7. 223.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्द ° fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

आगम् 1 P. 1 To come, come near, approach. -2 To arrive at, attain, reach, fall into (a particular state or condition); आनृण्यमागम् to become free from debt; so विश्वासं, ध्यानं &c. -3 To have recourse to. -*Caus.* (-गमयति) 1 To cause to come or draw near. -2 To lead towards, take, convey; आगमितापि विदूरं Gīt. 12. -3 To announce the arrival of; राजानमागमयति = राजागमनमाचष्टे Sk. -4 To ascertain, inform oneself about; प्रज्ञामेवागमयति यः प्राज्ञेभ्यः स पंडितः Vop. -5 To learn, acquire, study; सम्यगागमिता विद्या प्रबोधविनयाविव R. 10. 71; तदप्यागमितं मया Mb.; आगमय दंडनीति कुलविद्यां Dk. 155; Mv. 5; Si. 9. 79. -6 (Atm.) To wait for, have patience; आगमयस्व तावत् = क्षमस्व Sk.; आगमयते कालं Vop.

आग *a.* Accidental, sudden; ° त्वं accident, chance.

आगत *p. p.* 1 Come, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Obtained, got; न्यायागतधनं Y. 3. 205; ° साध्वस afraid; ° क्षोभ perplexed; अन्वय ° hereditary; ° मन्थु angry; ° विस्मय surprised. -4 Reduced to, fallen into (a particular state); दासत्वं, पंचत्वं, संदेहं, विस्मयं &c. -5 Living or residing in. -तं 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Occurrence, event.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोकस्यास्य गतागति Rām.; इति निश्चितप्रियतमागतयः Si. 9. 43. -2 Obtaining, acquisition; Y. 3. 170. -3 Return. -4 Origin. -5 Accident, chance.

आगतव्य *pot. p.* Likely to come, to be arrived; coming necessarily.

आगंतु *a.* [आ-गम्-तुन्] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Stray. -3 Coming from the outside; external (as a

cause &c.). -4 Adventitious, accidental, casual; नियमस्तु स यत्कर्तुं नित्यमागंतुसाधनं Ak. -तुः A new-comer, stranger, guest; R. 5. 62; H. 1. -*Comp.* -ज *a.* arising accidentally or casually; आगंतुजे रोगे Susr.

आगंतुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगंतुका वयं Dhātās. -2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. -3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागंतुका विकाराः Asval. -4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading), having crept in without authority; अत्र गंधवद्वधमादनामित्यागंतुकः पाठः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -कः 1 An intruder, interloper. -2 A stranger, guest, new-comer; S. 4, 6. -3 Interpolated reading.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, approach, appearance; लतायां पूर्वलूनायां प्रसूनस्यागमः कतः U. 5. 20; Si. 1. 30; अव्यक्ताद् व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवन्त्यहरागने । रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयन्ते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80; Pt. 3. 48; Ms. 8. 401; so व्यसन °, अंधकार ° &c. -2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या मुद्राया आगमः Mu. 1; S. 6 this is how I came by this ring; Dk. 139; वेदानामागमः K. 18; विद्यागमनिमित्तं V. 5. -3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापायिनोऽनित्यास्तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14 coming and going, of short birth or duration, transient; आगमः काव्यामृतरसानां K. 5. -4 Addition, accumulation, acquisition (of wealth); अर्थ °, धन ° &c. -5 Flow, course, current (of water); Ms. 8. 252, 9. 281; रक्त °, फेण °. -6 A voucher or written testimony; see अनागम. -7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेयागमाः Bh. 2. 15; प्रज्ञया सदृशागमः आगमैः सदृशारंभः R. 1. 15; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 212, 92. -8 Supply of money, income, revenue. -9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेपि बलं नैव भुक्तिः स्तोकापि यत्र नो Y. 2. 27, 28. -10 Increase of property. -11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Sāstra; अनुमानेन न चागमः क्षतः Ki. 2. 28, 5. 18; परिशुद्ध आगमः 2. 33; K. 55, 337. -12 The study of Sāstras, sacred knowledge or learning. -13 Science, a system of philosophy; सांख्यागमेनेव प्रधानपुरुषोपेतेन K. 51; बहुधाप्यागमैर्भिन्नाः पंथानः सिद्धिहेतवः R. 10. 26. -14 The

Vedas, the sacred scripture; न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वान्निरपेक्षमिवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyāyiks (also called शब्द or आत्मवाक्य, the Vedas being so regarded). -16 An affix or suffix. -17 The addition or insertion of a letter; भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः Sk. -18 An augment; इडागमः. -19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग); चतुःषष्टिकलागमप्रयोगचतुरः Dk. 120. -20 (-मः, -मं) A work inculcating the mystical worship of शिव and शक्ति, a Tantra; आगतं पंचवक्त्रात्तु गतं च गिरिजानने । मतं च वासुदेवस्य तस्मादागमुच्यते ॥ Sabdak. -21 The mouth of a river. -*Comp.* -आवर्ता N. of the plant Targia Involucrata Lin. (वृश्चिकाली). -निरपेक्ष *a.* independent of a voucher. -नीत *a.* studied, read, examined. -रहित *a.* 1. without a voucher. -2, devoid of Sāstras. -वृद्ध *a.* advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रतीप इत्यागमवृद्धसेवी R. 6. 41. -वेदिन् *a.* 1 knowing the Vedas. -2. learned in Sāstras. (-m.) an epithet of Sankarāchārya's preceptor Gaudapāda. -साक्षेप *a.* supposed by a voucher. आगमवत् *a.* 1 Having an augment or addition. -2 Having approached for sexual intercourse.

आगमनं 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. -2 Return, returning. -3 Acquisition, getting into; एतत्ते सर्वमाख्यातं वैरस्यागमनं महत् Rām. -4 Arising, birth. -5 Approaching a woman for sexual intercourse.

आगमिन्, आगामिन् *a.* [आ-गम् गिनि वा ऋस्वः] 1 Coming, future; कथयत्यागामिनमर्थं K. 46. -2 Impending, arriving. -3 Learned, versed in theory; द्वावप्यागामिनौ M. 3. -4 An intruder. -5 Having an augment.

आगमिष्ठ *a.* Coming very quickly, or gladly.

आगामिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the future time; मतिरागामिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिस्तत्कालदर्शिनी Haima. -2 Impending, arriving.

आगामुक *a.* [आ-गम्-उकञ् P. III. 2. 154] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Future.

आगरः [आगृ-अप्] The day of new moon (अमावास्या).

आगलित *a.* Drooping, languid, dejected, sad.



**आगवीन** *a.* [ गोः प्रत्यर्पणपर्यंतं यः कर्म करोति स आगवीनः P. V. 2. 14 Sk. आगो-ख ] One who is engaged in business till the return of the cows.

**आगस्** *n.* [ इ-असुन्-आगदेशः Un. 4. 211 ] 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहिष्ये शतमागांसि सु-नोस्त इति यत्त्वया Si. 2. 108, 1. 61; द्वौ रिपू मम मतौ समागसौ R. 11. 74; कृतागाः Mu. 3. 11; N. 3. 52; Amaru. 41, 43. -2 Sin. -3 Punishment. -**Comp.** -कृत् *a.* committing an offence, offender, criminal; अभ्यर्णमाग-स्कृतमस्पृशद्भिः R. 2. 32.

**आगस्ती** [अगस्त्यस्य इयं, अण्, यलोपः] The south.

**आगस्तीय** *a.* [ अगस्तये हितः यलोपः ] Relating to or for the advantage of अगस्ति.

**आगस्त्य** *a.* [अगस्त्यस्येदम् यञ् यलोपः] 1 Southern (दिग्भाग). -2 Pertaining to Agastya; °आख्यानं सरः Mb. -3 Originating from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum. -स्त्यः, स्त्यू 1 The descendants of Agasti. -2 Persons of their race (गोत्र).

**आगस्त्यायन** *a.* Connected with Agasti; U. 2.

**आगाध** *a.* [अगाध एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also). -2 Difficult to obtain.

**आगारं** [आगमृच्छति ऋ-अण्] A house, dwelling; room, covered place. -**Comp.** -गोधिका a small lizard. -राहः setting a house on fire. -राहि-न् *a.* an incendiary. -धूमः 1. smoke coming out from a house. -2. N. of a plant.

**आगुर** 6 A. To approve, agree or assent to, promise to pronounce the आगुर, see below.

**आगुर** *f.* [आ-गुर-क्लिप्] 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 N. of a class of plauditory exclamations or formularies used by the priests in sacrificial rites; ये३ यजामह इत्यागूः Asval.

**आगु (गु) रणं** 1 Recitation of the Agur. -2 A secret suggestion.

**आगूर्ण-र्ते** *p. p.* Repeated (as an exclamation &c.). -र्ते -र्ते Exertion, resolution.

**आगूर्तिन्** *a.* [आगूर्त-इनि] 1 Performing or pronouncing the Agur; आगूर्ती वा एष भवति यो दर्शपूर्णमासाभ्यां यजते Sat. Br. -2 Resolute, industrious.

**आगुरव** *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to

agallochum (अगुरु); Si. 4. 52.

**आगूः** (*f.*) An agreement, promise.

**आगौ** 1 P. 1 To sing to. -2 To obtain by singing.

**आगात्** *a.* Obtaining by singing.

**आगानं** Obtaining by singing.

**आग्नापौष्ण** *a.* [अग्नापूष्णौ देवते अस्य-अण्] Belonging or referring to Agni and Pūshan (as an oblation).

**आग्नावैष्णव** *a.* 1 Referring to Agni and Vishnu. -2 Containing the word अग्नाविष्णू (as a chapter अध्याय, or अनुवाक section).

**आग्नि** *a.* (की *f.*) [अग्नेरिदं वा० ठक्] Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

**आग्निपद** *a.* [अग्निपदे दीयते कार्यं वा व्युष्टा० अण्] To be done at or given to the fire-place.

**आग्निमारुत** *a.* [अग्निमारुतौ देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging to Agni and Marut (offerings &c.); so आग्निवारुण belonging to Agni and Varuṇa.

**आग्निष्टोमिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अग्निष्टोम-ठक्] 1 Belonging to the अग्निष्टोम; °कं भक्तं, °की दक्षिणा. -2 One who recites or is conversant with अग्निष्टोम (अग्निष्टोममधीते वेद वा).

**आग्नीध्र** *a.* Belonging to the अग्नीध्र (the priest who kindles the fire). -ध्रं [आग्निमिधे अग्निं तस्य शरणं, रण् भत्वात् जश् Tv.] 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled. -2 The duty of the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -ध्रा Care of the sacred fire. -ध्रः The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

**आग्नीध्रीय** *a.* Being within the आग्नीध्र. -यः 1 The fire within the आग्नीध्र. -2 The fire-place within the आग्नीध्र.

**आग्नीध्र्य** *a.* Belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire. -ध्र्या The place for the fire.

**आग्नेन्द्र** *a.* [अग्निश्च इंद्रश्च-अण् P. VI. 3. 28, VII. 3. 22] Belonging to Agni and Indra.

**आग्नेय** *a.* (यी *f.*) [अग्नेरिदं अग्निर्देवता वास्यठक्] 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. -2 Offered or consecrated to Agni; Y. 3. 287. -3 Similar to fire (as an insect). -4 Increasing the fire in the stomach; stimulating digestion. -5 Kindling the fire (as ghee &c.).

-6 Belonging to Agnâyi. -यः 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kârtikeya. -2 N. of Agastya. -3 N. of a country. -4 A worshipper of Agni. -5 An offering or oblation to Svâhâ. -यी 1 N. of the wife of Agni. -2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni). -3 The first day of a month (प्रतिपत्तिथि which is presided over by Agni). -यं 1 The lunar mansion called Kṛittikâ. -2 Gold. -3 Blood. -4 Lac, the red animal dye. -5 Ghee. -6 A missile presided over by Agni. -7 A Mantra used in the worship of Agni. -8 A descendant of Agni. -9 Bathing by applying sacred ashes to the body (भस्ममर्दनपूर्वकस्नानं). -10 A kind of worm. -**Comp.** -कीटः a kind of insect which flies into the fire. -पुराणं = अग्निपुराण q. v.

**आग्न्याधानिकी** [अग्न्याधानस्य यज्ञस्य दक्षिणा ठक्] The Dakṣhiṇâ or a gift of money given to Brâhmanas.

**आग्रभोजनिकः** [अग्रभोजनं नियतं दीयते अस्मै ठक् P. IV. 4. 66] A Brâhmana always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

**आग्रयणः** [अग्रे अयनं भोजनं शस्यो-देयेन कर्मणा ष० इस्वदीर्घः व्यत्ययः] 1 The first Soma libation at the Agni-śtoma sacrifice. -2 A form of Agni. -3 The time of the sacrifice. -णी 1 An oblation consisting of first-fruits; see आग्रयणं. -णं An oblation consisting of first-fruits at the end of the rainy season (आधिनीपूर्णमा); आग्रयणं त्रिविधं श्यामाकं, व्रीहिं, यवं, यथा-पूर्वं वर्षासु शरदि वसन्ते च तत्करणोपदेशात् Arya. S.; आग्रयणेनेष्टु नवाचं प्रादनीयात् Ait. Br.; आग्रयणं व्रीहिश्यामाकयवानां Asval.

**आग्रह** 9 U. 1 To seize, take hold of, catch. -2 To draw tight (as the reins) S. 1 v. l. -3 To persist in.

**आग्रहः** 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Attack. -3 Determination, strong attachment, persistence, insisting (स्नेह, अभिनिवेश); चलेपि काकस्य पदारप-णाग्रहः Naishadha; Dk. 176; also Malli. on Ku. 5. 7. -4 Favour, patronage. -5 Surpassing, surmounting. -6 Moral power, courage.

**आग्रहिका** Favour, patronage, help.

**आग्रहायणः** [=अग्रहायण-अण्] N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. -णी 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष; कार्तिक्या



आग्रहायणी मासे Sk. -2 A particular kind of Paka-yajna. -3 N. of a constellation called मृगशिरस्.

आग्रहायण (णि) क a. [ आग्रहायण्यां देयमृणं वुञ् ठञ् वा P. IV. 3. 50 ] To be paid on the full moon day in मार्गशीर्षे (as debt.). -कः ( -णिकः ) [ आग्रहायणी पौर्णिमास्यस्मिन् मासे ठक् P. IV. 2. 22 ] The month of मार्गशीर्षे.

आग्रहारिक a. (की f.) [ अग्रहार-ठञ्; see आग्रभोजनिक ] One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brāhmanas).

आघट् 10 P. 1 To strike against, touch; आघट्यामास गतागताभ्यां Ki. 17. 38. -2 To move.

आघट्क a. Moving. -कः The red Apāmārga.

आघटना 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रणद्विराघटनया नभस्वतः Si. 1. 10. -2 Friction, contact.

आघर्षः, -र्षणं Rubbing, friction, striking against; गंडस्थलाघर्षगलन्म-होदकद्रवद्रुमस्कंधनिलायिनोऽलयः Si. 12. 64. -णी A brush, rubber.

आघाटः [ आ-हन् घञ् निपातः ] 1 Killing, striking (sometimes used as an adj.). -2 A musical instrument. -3 A cymbal or rattle. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग).

आघाटिः m. f. Musical instruments.

आघातः See under आहन्.

आघुष् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, cry aloud, declare. -2 To praise. -3 To listen. -4 To make oneself audible. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To make a noise, to cause to sound. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly. -3 To complain continually, weep bitterly.

आघोषः Calling out, invocation.

आघोषण-णा A proclamation, public announcement; एवमाघोषणायां कृतायां Pt. 5.

आघूर्ण 1 A., 6 P. 1 To roll, stagger, whirl, toss about; आघूर्णतीवानिलैः ( अंबरं ) Mk. 5. 27; पवनाघूर्णितपादप Hariv., Bk. 14. 77. -2 To swim, roll (as eyes); Ku. 3. 38.

आघूर्णनं Rolling, tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

आघृ 10 P. or Caus. To pour down upon, sprinkle.

आघारः 1 Sprinkling (in general). -2 Especially, sprinkling clarified

butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. -3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघृणि a. [ आगतो घृणिर्दीप्तिरस्य ] Glowing with heat or endowed with splendour, having splendid wealth. -णिः The sun.

आघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell, smell at; गंधमाघ्राय Me. 21. -2 To kiss, touch (with the nose) as the head; Bk. 14. 12. -3 (Fig.) To attack, devour, seize upon; मामाघ्रातुमागतवान् Dk. 6; कामाघ्रातया अनया 116 smitten, affected; Māl. 5. 29; Bh. 3. 104.

आघ्राण a. 1 Smelt (as flowers). -2 Satisfied. -णं 1 Smelling. -2 Satisfaction, satiety.

आघ्रात p. p. 1 Smelt, scented, touched. -2 Satisfied. -3 Surmounted, surpassed.

आंक्षी A musical instrument, a tabor.

आंकुशिकः [ अंकुश-ठक् ] One who strikes with the goad.

आंग a. ( गी f. ) [ अंग-स्वार्थे-अण् ] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the base (अंग). -3 Having limbs or parts. -4 Relating to the minor personages in a drama. -5 Belonging to a portion of the Vedas. -6 Produced or born in the country of the Angas. -गः A prince of the Anga-country. -गं A delicate body.

आंगक a. ( की f. ) [ अंगेषु जनपदेषु भवः वुञ् ] Produced in the अंग country; ruler of that country. -कः 1 An inhabitant of the Anga country. -2 A ruler of that country.

आंगविद्य a. [ अंगविद्यां वेद अण् ] Occurring in, or being familiar with, अंगविद्या (chiromancy or the knowledge of lucky and unlucky marks on the body). -द्या A work on अंगविद्या.

आंगिक a. ( की f. ) [ अंगनिर्वृत्तार्थे-ठक् ] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions; आंगिकोऽभिनयः, see अभिनय. -कः A player on a tabor or drum.

आंगारं [ अंगाराणां समूहः अण् ] A multitude of fire-brands, charcoal.

आंगिरस a. ( सी f. ) Descended from or referring to Angiras. -सः 1 N. of Brihaspati, son of Angiras; Ms. 2. 151. -2 Descendants of Angiras (pl.). -3 A particular Sūkta

or hymn in the Atharvaveda. -4 The soul. -5 A Kshatriya by will of Brahmā and by profession.

आंगूषः [ अंगूष-स्वार्थे-अण् ] Praise, hymn.

आचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To speak, announce, declare, teach, tell, relate, communicate, say, narrate (usually with dat. of person); गुरवे...प्रस्तुतमाचक्षते R. 5. 19, 12. 55, 14. 36; Ms. 4. 59, 81; M. 5; इत्याख्यानविद् आचक्षते Māl. 2; sometimes with acc.; तत्त्वां किमाचक्षमहे Bv. 1. 63 say to or address. -2 To name, call, say; शर्व इति प्राच्या आचक्षते Sat. Br. -3 To divine, bespeak; यथा मे हृदयमाचष्टे M. 4. -4 To make known, acquaint, introduce to. -5 To look at, inspect (Ved.).

आचक्षुस् m. [ Up. 2. 120 ] A learned man.

आचतुरं ind. [ चतुः पर्यंतं अच् समा० ] Till the fourth generation; आचतुरं हीमे पशवो द्वंद्वं मिथुनायंते P. VIII. 1. 15 Sk.

आचम् 1 P. 1 To sip, lick, lap drink (a small quantity); नाचमे हिममपि वारि वारणेन Ki. 7. 34; पर्याप्तमाचामति U. 4. 1; Bv. 4. 38; Ms. 2. 60, 5. 139. -2 To rinse the mouth (with instr. of the thing); Ms. 2. 61. -3 To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20. -Caus. To cause to sip water; Ms. 3. 251, 5. 142.

आचमः Rinsing the mouth, sipping.

आचमनं 1 Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; दद्यादाचमनं ततः Y. 1. 242, 195 (part of the water sipped being usually allowed to drop down). -2 The water used for rinsing the mouth. -3 Gargling the throat.

आचमनकं [ स्वार्थे आधारे वा कन् ] 1 The water used for sipping. -2 A spitting pot (Mar. पिकदाणी).

आचमनीय pot. p. Used for rinsing the mouth. -यं Water used for rinsing the mouth; a gargle.

आचांत p. p. 1 Sipped and ejected as water. -2 (Actively used) One who has rinsed his mouth or sipped water. -3 Fit for sipping.

आचामः [ चम् भावे-घञ् ] 1 Sipping



water, rinsing the mouth. -2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. पेज); Y. 3. 322.

आचामक *a.* Rinsing the mouth.

आचामनकं *A* spitting pot.

आचाम्य *pot. p.* To be rinsed.

-म्यं *Water* used for rinsing.

आचयः *1* Collecting, gathering.

-2 *A* collection, heap, plenty.

आचयक *a.* Skilful in collecting or gathering (आचये कुशलः).

आचर् *1 P.* *1* To act, practise, do, perform, undertake, exercise; तपस्विकन्यास्वविनयभाचरति *S.* 1. 25 practises rudeness; स्थिति *R.* 1. 89, 12. 22; त्वं च तस्येष्टमाचरे: *V.* 5. 20, 1. 17; नाचरेत्किंचिदप्रियं *Ms.* 5. 156; Y. 3. 65; न चाप्याचरितः पूर्वैरयं धर्मः *Mb.*; so सेवां, विधि, स्नानं, वृत्ति. -2 To act or behave towards (with loc.); तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः *R.* 1. 76; विष्णाविवाचरति शिवे *Vop.* -3 To act, proceed, manage (without loc.); जडवल्लोक आचरेत् *Ms.* 2. 110. -4 To treat; पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् *Chân.* 11; पुत्रमिवाचरति शिष्यं *Sk.*; *Ms.* 8. 102. -5 To observe the usual formality; *S.* 7. -6 To come near, approach (*Ved.*); आ वां चरंतु वृष्टयः *Rv.* 8. 25. 6. -7 To step upon, pass through, wander over or about; frequent, resort to, follow; तस्कराचरितो मार्गः *Râm.*; श्वापदाचरिते वने *Mb.*; अगस्त्याचरितामाशां *R.* 4. 44; परेताचरितां दिशं *Râm.*; अविद्वज्जनाचरित एष मार्गः *K.* 173. -8 To have intercourse with; *Ms.* 11. 181, 190. -9 To devour, eat into, corrode. -10 To help forward, put into; हस्तेनाचरति *Kâty.* (हस्तेन प्रेरयति प्रक्षिपति).

आचरणं *1* Practising, doing, performing, following, observing; धर्म°, मंगल° &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour; अधीतिबोधाचरणप्रचारणैः *N.* 1. 4 example (opp. precept); अधर्म°, दुर° &c. -3 Usage, practice. -4 An institute; rite or rule of conduct. -5 Approaching, arrival. -6 A chariot, carriage, cart.

आचरणीय, आचरितव्य, आचर्य *pot. p.* To be done, performed, followed, observed &c.; fit, right.

आचरित *p. p.* *1* Done, observed, practised, as a rite or usage &c. -2 Usual, customary. -3 Enjoined, fixed by rule. -तं *1* Conduct, behaviour. -2 One of the five means of recovering or paying back debt; *Ms.*

8. 49; see also Brihaspati quoted by Kull.

आचारः [आचर-भावे घञ्] *1* Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or of conducting oneself; सदाचारः good conduct; नीच° &c.; लोकाचारविवर्जिताः *Pt.* 5. 40 ignorant of the ways of the world. -2 Good conduct or behaviour; *Bg.* 16. 7; *Ms.* 1. 109, 5. 4, 3. 165. -3 A custom, usage, practice; तस्मिन्देहे य आचारः पारंपर्यक्रमागतः *Ms.* 2. 18; Y. 1. 342. -4 An established usage, fixed rule of conduct in life, customary law, institute or precept (opp. व्यवहार in law); आचार्य आचाराणां *K.* 56; *Ms.* 1. 109; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary', 'usual', 'as is the custom', 'according to form', 'as a formality'; °पुष्पग्रहणार्थं *M.* 4; see °धूम, °लाज below; °परिकर्मन् *S.* 2. -5 (*a*) Any customary observance or duty; °प्रयतः *V.* 3. 2; गृहाचारव्यपदेशेन *U.* 3. (*b*) A form, formality; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता *S.* 5. 3; *Mv.* 3. 26. (*c*) The customary salutation or bow, usual formality; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व *S.* 4; *V.* 2; अविषयस्तावदाचारस्य *Mv.* 2. -6 Diet. -7 A rule (of conduct).

-Comp. -अंगं title of the first twelve sacred books of the Jainas. -तंत्रं one of the four classes of the Tantras (with Buddhists). -दीपः [आचारार्थः नीराजनार्थो दीपः] *1.* 'a lamp of religious customs', title of a work. -2. a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. -धूमग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony); *R.* 7. 27; *Ku.* 7. 82.

-पूत *a.* purified by customary observances, of pure conduct; *R.* 2. 13. -भेदः difference in the customary law. -भ्रष्ट, -पतित *a.* apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. -लाज (*m. pl.*) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect (as when he passes through the streets of his capital); *R.* 2. 10. -वर्जित, -हीन *a.* 1. irregular, out of rule. -2. outcast, who has renounced all customary observances. -वेदी [आचारस्य वेदीव] 'altar of religious customs', *N.* of Aryāvarta, the sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारवत् *a.* Well-conducted, virtuous; *Ms.* 12. 126.

आचारिक *a.* [आचार-ठक्] Conformable to rule or practice, authorized, prescriptive. -कं Rules for the preservation of health; hygiene, regimen, diet.

आचारिन् *a.* [आचर-णिनि, आचार-इनि वा] Following established customs.

आचारी *N.* of a plant (हिलमोचिका).

आचार्यः [आ-चर-ण्यत् *P.* VI. 2. 36] *1* A teacher or preceptor (in general). -2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.); उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वे-

दमध्यापयेत् द्विजः | सकल्पं सरहस्यं च तमाचार्यं प्रचक्षते *Ms.* 2. 140, see अध्यापक also. -3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. -4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -5 An adviser or preceptor at a sacrifice &c. -6 An epithet of Droṇa.

-र्या *A* female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. -Comp. -उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. -करणं acting as a teacher; *P.* I. 3. 36. -देवः one whose preceptor is his god. -भोगीन *a.* [आचार्यभोगाय हितं ख] to be enjoyed by, fit for the use of, a preceptor; delighting the preceptor. -मिश्र *a.* venerable, honourable.

आचार्यक *a.* Originating from a spiritual preceptor; *P.* IV. 2. 104 Vârt. -कं *1* Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.); लंकास्त्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः *R.* 12. 78; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् *Mál.* 1. 26; *Bv.* 4. 37. -2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher.

आचार्यता, -त्वं The office or proficiency of a holy teacher.

आचार्यानी [आचार्य-स्त्रियां आनुक् *P.* VI. 1. 49 Vârt.] The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor; शत्रुमूलमनुत्वाय न पुनर्द्रष्टुमुत्सहे । त्र्यंबकं देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानी च पार्वतीं *Mv.* 3. 6.

आचीर्ण *p. p.* Devoured or eaten into.

आचरण्यति *Den. P.* To move oneself, to move or extend towards.

आचि *5 U.* *1* To accumulate, heap up, collect. -2 To load with, fill or cover with, cover over



spread; शैलैरिवाचिनोद्भि Bk. 17. 69, 14. 46, 47.

**आचित** *p. p.* 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with; कचाचितौ विष्व-गिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36; कुसुमाचिता वनराजी, आचितनक्षत्रा द्यौः &c.-2 Tied, strung, woven; अर्धाचिता सत्वरमुत्थिता-याः R. 7. 10 (v. 1. for अर्धाचिता); Ku. 7. 61; inlaid, set (as with gems). -3 Collected, accumulated, heaped. -4 Spread, diffused. -तः 1 A cart-load. -2 ( *n.* also ) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas); आचितं दश भाराः स्यात् शाकटो भार आचितः. -3 A measure equal to 2000 *palas*.

**आचितिक** ( *की f.* ), **आचितीन** *a.* [ आचित-ठञ् ख वा P. V. 1. 53-4 ] Holding, or being equal to, or cooking, a quantity equal to an *Achita*; *e. g.* व्याचितक.

**आचूषण** 1 Suction, sucking up. -2 Sucking out. -3 (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin.

**आच्छद्** 10 P. 1 To cover (in general); नाच्छादयति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97. -2 To hide; भानोराच्छादयत्प्रभां Mb. -3 To clothe, dress, put on clothes; Ms. 3. 27; अनेन वाससाच्छन्नः Mb.; वस्त्रं, प्रावारान् &c. आच्छादयति &c.

**आच्छद्** *f. Ved.* 1 A cover, covering. -2 A sheath; °विधानं an arrangement made for defence, a means for covering.

**आच्छादः** [ छद्-घञ् ] Cloth, clothes. **आच्छादक** *a.* Covering, concealing. **आच्छादनं** 1 Covering, concealing, hiding. -2 A covering, sheath. -3 Cloth, clothes; भूषणाच्छादनाशनैः Y. 1. 82. -4 A mantle, cloak &c. -5 Disappearance. -6 The wooden frame of a roof.

**आच्छादिन्** *a.* Covering, concealing; S. 1. 19.

**आच्छा(च्छु)कः** *N.* of a tree (= आक्षिक).

**आच्छिद्** 7 U. 1 To cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces, break; आच्छिद्य धमनीमपि Mb.; धनुः, ज्यां &c. -2 To snatch away, tear from, take away; जातवेदो मुखान्माथी मिषतामाच्छि-नत्ति नः Ku. 2. 46; Mâl. 5. 28, 8. 9; Dk. 99. -3 To disregard, take no notice of (as words); मम वच आच्छिद्य in spite of, notwithstanding, my words. -4 To cut off, exclude; भर्तारमाच्छेत्स्यासि कामिनीभ्यः Mb. -5 To remove. -6 To

take out, extract, draw or pull off.

**आच्छेदः**, -दनं 1 Cutting off, exclu- sion. -2 Cutting a little. -3 Taking away by force, snatching away.

**आच्छुरित** *a.* 1 Mixed, blended with. -2 Scratched. -3 Irritated. -तं 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखवाद्यं). -2 A horse- laugh.

**आच्छुरितकं** 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. -2 A horse-laugh.

**आच्छोटनं** Cracking the fingers.

**आच्छोदनं** Hunting, chase.

**आजनिः** *f. Ved.* A stick for driving.

**आज** *a.* ( *जी f.* ) [ अजस्येदं-अण् ] Coming from, belonging to, or pro- duced by, goats. -जः A vulture. -जं 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Throwing.

**आजकं** [ अजानां समूहः वुञ् ] A flock of goats.

**आजकारः** Siva's bull.

**आजगर** *a.* ( *री f.* ) [ अजगर-अण् ] Relating to *ajagara* or the boa; a chapter in the Mahā-bhārata.

**आजगवं** 1 The bow of Siva. -2 A strong bow like that of Siva.

**आजन्** 4 A. 1 To be born or come into existence, to be produced or born from. -2 To beget, cause to be born, render prolific.

**आजननं** High birth or origin, fa- mous or well-known origin. -*ind.* From birth.

**आजन्म-न्मं** *ind.* From or ever since birth. -**Comp.** -सुरभिपत्रः *N.* of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance).

**आजातिः** *f.* Birth, origin.

**आजानः** [ अ-जन्-घञ् ] 1 Birth, ori- gin. -2 Generating cause (said to be *n.* also in these two senses). -नं 1 Birth-place. -2 Birth, descent, species (*Ved.*). -*ind.* From the time of the creation. -**Comp.** -ज *a.* born since the creation (as gods &c). -देवः a god from the very creation.

**आजानिः** *f.* 1 One giving birth, par- ent, especially a mother ( *Sáy* ). -2 Birth, descent.

**आजानेय** *a.* ( *यी f.* ) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). -2 Of noble birth, fearless, undaunted. -यः A well-bred horse; शक्तिभिर्भिन्नहृदयाः

स्खलंतोपि पदे पदे । आजानंति यतः संज्ञा- माजानेयास्ततः स्मृताः ॥ Sabdak.

**आजानेय्य** *a.* Ved. Of good breed.

**आजमीढ** *a.* Belonging to or produced in the country of अजमीढ (or अजमीर). -ढः ( *pl.* ) The kings of that country.

**आजवनं** Rushing upon, fighting, attacking.

**आजानु** *ind.* Up to the knees °विलंबिवाहुं R. 18. 26, 16. 84

**आजिः** *m. f.* [ अजत्यस्यां, अज्-इण् P. III. 3. 108 Vārt. ] 1 A battle, fight, combat; ते तु यावन्त एवाजौ तावांश्च दृष्टे स तैः R. 12. 45. -2 A fighting or running match; आजि-धाव् or इ-अज् or सृ to run with or against any one for prize. -3 Battle-field, place for running; race-course, level, ground; शस्त्राण्याजौ नयनसलिलं चा- पि तुल्यं मुमोच Ve. 3. 9. -4 Limit, boundary. -5 A road, way ( *m.* ). -6 An instant ( *m.* ). -7 Abuse, invective. -**Comp.** -अंतः the goal in a race-course. -कृत् *a.* Ved. 1. run- ning for a prize. -2. making a war. -क्रिया fighting. -तुर् *a.* Ved. victorious in battles.

**आजि** 1 P. To conquer, win, acquire.

**आजयनं** 1 Conquering. -2 A battle. **आजिगीषु** *a.* Ambitious, wishing to excel or surpass.

**आजिग्रह** *a.* One who takes or seizes.

**आजिज्ञासेन्य** *a.* Liable to be in- vestigated. -*न्याः* ( *pl.* ) *N.* of a short section of the Kuntāpa hymns in the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

**आजिरि** *a.* [ अजिर-इञ् ] Situated near the court-yard.

**आजिरेय** *a.* Belonging to or pro- duced in a court-yard.

**आजीव** 1 P. To live by or main- tain oneself with; to have the use or enjoyment of; to subsist.

**आजीवः**, -वनं 1 Livelihood, subsist- ence, maintenance; भवत्याजीवनं त- स्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like रूपा- जीव, अजाजीव, शस्त्राजीव, स्थाजीव &c; आजीवनार्थः Ms. 10. 79 means of livelihood. -2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself; वि- शुद्ध इदानीमाजीवः S. 6. -वः A Jaina beggar.



**आजीवकः** A beggar, one who earns his livelihood everywhere.

**आजीविका** Profession, means of subsistence.

**आजीविन्** *a.* 1 Having a livelihood. -2 A particular kind of beggar (एकदंडिन्).

**आजीव्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be practised (as a profession). -2 Fit for or affording a livelihood. -3 Habitable, fertile; Y. 1. 320; Ms. 7. 69. -**व्यं** A means of subsistence.

**आजुर्** *f.*, **आजू** *f.* 1 Working without wages. -2 A servant working without wages. -3 Doomed residence in a hell.

**आज्ञा** 9 P. To know, understand, learn, obtain information, ascertain, notice, perceive. -**Caus.** (ज्ञापयति) 1 To order, command, direct. -2 To assure.

**आज्ञप्तिः** *f.* An order, injunction, command; °हर *a.* bearing a message, messenger; S. 2.

**आज्ञा** [आ-ज्ञा-अङ्] 1 An order, command; तथेति शेषानिव भर्तुराज्ञां Ku. 3. 22. -2 Permission, allowance. -**Comp.** -**अनुग**, -**अनुगामिन्**, -**अनुयायिन्**, -**अनुवर्तिन्**, -**अनुसारिन्**, -**संपादक**, -**नह** *a.* obedient, submissive. -**कर**, -**कारिन्** *a.* obeying or executing orders, obedient. (-रः) a servant; °करत्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 being the obedient servant; कार्याणां गतयो विधेरपि नयं त्याज्ञाकरत्वं चिरात् Mu. 7. 16 subjection. -**करणं**, -**पालनं** obedience, execution of commands. -**चक्रं** a mystical circle or diagram; one of the six described in Tantras. -**पत्रं** an edict, written order. -**प्रतिघातः**, -**भंगः** 1. disobedience, insubordination; नाज्ञाभंगं सहते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2. rebellion, disloyalty. -**विधेय** *a.* obedient to commands.

**आज्ञातृ** *a.* Ved. One who orders or directs.

**आज्ञानं** 1 The act of observing, perceiving (आज्ञानं = आज्ञातिः ईश्वरभावः Sankara.).

**आज्ञापक** *a.* Giving orders, a commander.

**आज्ञापनं** 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Making known.

**आज्ञायिन्** *a.* Perceiving, knowing.

**आज्यं** [आज्यते, आ-अज्-क्यप्] 1 Clarified butter, ghee; आज्यधूमोहमेन S.

1.15; (it is often distinguished from घृत; सर्पिर्वलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत्).

-2 (In a wider sense) Oil, milk &c. used instead of clarified butter; घृतं वा यदि वा तैलं पयो वा दधि यावकं आज्यस्थाने नियुक्तानामाज्यशब्दो विधीयते ||. -3 N. of a sort of chant or religious service (सामस्तोमभेदः); आजिमीयुस्तस्मादाज्यानामाज्यत्वं Nir. -4 Turpentine. -**Comp.** -**दोहं** a hymn to be recited by a Sāmavedin. -**प** *a.* drinking ghee. (-पाः pl.) a class of Manes who are the sons of Pulastya and the ancestors of the Vaisya order; पुलस्त्यस्याज्यपाः पुत्राः Mb.; Ms. 3. 197-8. -**पात्रं**, -**स्थाली** a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. -**भज्** *m.* 1. an epithet of Agni (the consumer of clarified butter). -2. a god, deity. -**वारिः** 'sea of clarified butter', one of the seven seas.

**आंचनं** Partial extraction of thorns, arrows and the like from the body.

**आंछ** 1 P. (आंछति, आनच्छ, आंछित) 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To make straight. -3 To regulate, bring or draw into the right position; set (as a bone or leg.); चक्रयोगेनांछेदूर्ध्वस्थि निर्गतं Susr.

**आंछनं** Setting (a bone or leg); bringing into the right position by stretching, bending, or drawing.

**आंजन** *a.* (नी *f.*) [अंजनस्येदं-अण्] Anointing or belonging to ointment. -**नं** 1 Ointment, especially for the eyes. -2 Fat. -**नः** N. of Māruti or Hanūmat; दाशरथिबलैरिवांजननीलनलपरिगतप्रातैः K. 58.

**आंजनी** Ointment, especially for the eyes. -**Comp.** -**कारी** a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

**आंजनिक्यं** [पुरोहितादिगण P. V. 1. 128] That which is used to prepare ointments.

**आंजनेयः** [अंजनायाः अपत्यं ढक्] N. of Māruti.

**आंजलिक्यं** [cf. आंजनिक्यं] Folding the hands in supplication.

**आंजिनेयः** [अंजिन्यां भवः ढक्] A kind of insect, a kind of lizard.

**आटरूषः** [अटरूष एव, स्वार्थे अण्] N. of a tree, see अटरूष.

**आटविकः** [अटव्यां चरति भवो वा ढक्] 1 A forester, a woodman, inhabitant of a forest. -2 A pioneer.

-3 One of the six kinds of armies.

**आटवी** [अटव्याः सन्निकृष्टा पूः अण्] N. of a city of the Yavanas in the south.

**आटिः** [आ-अट्-इण्] 1 A kind of bird (शरारि) (also written आटि). -2 A sort of fish. -**Comp.** -**मुखः**, -**खं** a surgical instrument used in blood-letting (so called from its being like the beak of the bird आटि).

**आटिक, आटिक्य** *a.* [आटाय गमनाय प्रवृत्तः ठण्, व्यञ् वा] Able to wander, being on a voyage or journey. -**की** A woman fit to go out (अनुपजातपयोधरादिस्त्रीव्यंजना Sankara).

**आटीकनं** [आटीक् -ल्युट्] The leaping motion of a calf; so आटीलकं.

**आटीकरः** A bull.

**आटोपः** [आ-तुप्-घञ् षष्ठी० टत्वं Tv.] 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; साटोपं proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage-direction. -2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. फटाटोपो भयंकर; said also of clouds, अद्यापि साटोपा मेघा दृश्यन्ते Pt. 1; Si. 3. 74. -3 Flatulence (in the belly).

**आडंबरः** [आ-डम्-क्षेपे, अरन्] 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Show; means, external appendage; विरचितनारसिंहरूपाडंबरं K. 5, 309; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाडंबरोपि ना Bv. 1. 115. -3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. -4 Commencement. -5 Fury, anger, passion; इतिनामाडंबररवेण K. 114. -6 Happiness, pleasure. -7 The roaring of clouds and of elephants; Bv. 1. 4. -8 The eyelid. -9 A drum used in a battle. -10 (Hence) A charge sounded by musical instruments; the din or uproar of the battle. -**रं** Rubbing and kneading the body. -**Comp.** -**आघातः** one who beats a drum.

**आडंबरिन्** *a.* Arrogant, proud.

**आडिः** = आटि q. v.

**आडू** [अल्-ऊ, लस्य डः नि० वृद्धिः Tv.] A raft, a float.

**आढकः**, -**कं** A measure of grain, the 4th of a Droṇa = 64 Pras-thas = 16 Kuḍavas = (nearly 7 lbs. 11 ozs. avoird.); अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत् कुचिः कुचयोऽष्टौ तु पुष्कलं। पुष्कलानि च चत्वारि आढकः परिकीर्तितः ||. -**की** 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A kind of fragrant earth.

**आढकिक, आढकीन** *a.* [cf. आचितिक]



Holding an Adhaka, sown with an Adhaka of seed; cooking an Adhaka (of rice &c.).

**आढ्य** *a.* [ आ-ढ्ये-क-इषो ° Tv. ]  
1 Rich, wealthy; आढ्योऽभिजनवान-  
स्मि कोन्योस्ति सदृशो मया Bg. 16. 15;  
Pt. 5. 8; Ms. 8. 169. -2 ( *a* ) Rich  
in, abounding in, possessing abund-  
antly, with instr. or as the  
last member of comp.; सत्य ° Pt. 3.  
9 very truthful; वंशसंप्लावण्याढ्याय  
Dk. 18; एवमादिगुणैराढ्यः Vet.; समुद्र-  
मिव रत्नाढ्यं Rām. ( *b* ) Mixed with,  
watered with; गंधाढ्य; स्रज उत्तमगं-  
धाढ्याः Mb.; मूत्राढ्यैः करंजफलसर्षपैः  
Susr.-3 Abundant, copious.-**Comp.**  
-आडु *a.* striving to get wealth.  
-कुलीन *a.* [ आढ्यकुले भवः ख ] De-  
scended from a rich family. -चर  
*a.* ( *री f.* ) [ भूतपूर्व आढ्यः चरद् ] once  
opulent. -वातः [ आढ्यो वातो यत्र ] a  
convulsive or rheumatic palsy of  
the loins.

**आढ्यकरण** *a.* ( *णी f.* ) [ P. III.  
2. 56 ] Enriching. -णं The means  
of enriching, wealth, prosperity.

**आढ्यभविष्णु**, -भावुक *a.* [ P. III. 2.  
57 ] Becoming rich or eminent.

**आढ्यता** Opulence, wealth.

**आणक** *a.* [ अणक एव स्वार्थे अण् ]  
Low, inferior, vile. -कं Sexual en-  
joyment in a particular position;  
आणकं सुरतं नाम दंपत्योः पार्श्वसंस्थयोः ।

**आणव** *a.* ( *वी f.* ) Exceedingly  
small. -वं Exceeding smallness  
or minuteness.

**आणवीन** *a.* [ अणुधान्यानां भवनं क्षेत्रं  
वा खञ् ] Bearing or fit to bear Anu  
( Panicum Miliaceum ).

**आणिः** *m. f.* [ अण्-इण् स्त्रियां वा डीप् ]  
1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the  
linch-pin. -2 The part of the leg  
just above the knee ( जानुन ऊर्ध्वमुभय-  
तल्यंगुलमणिर्नाम Susr. ). -3 The corner  
of a house. -4 A boundary, limit.  
-5 The edge of a sword.

**आंड** *a.* [ अंडे भवः अण् ] Born from  
an egg ( as a bird ). -डः An epithet  
of Hiranyagarbha or Brahmâ. -डं 1  
A multitude of eggs, brood. -2  
Scrotum. -डौ ( Ved. ) The testicles.  
-**Comp.** -ज *a.* born from eggs.  
( -जः ) a bird or a serpent. ( -जं )  
the body of a bird.

**आंडी** Ved. A testicle.

**आंडीक** *a.* Bearing eggs.

**आंडीर** *a.* [ आंडमस्त्यस्य ईरच् ] 1  
Having many eggs. -2 Grown up,  
full-grown ( as a bull ).

**आत्** The letter आ. -*ind.* Ved. 1  
Afterwards, then; generally used  
antithetically to यद्, यदा, यदि and  
then sometimes strengthened by  
the particles अह, उ, इद् &c. -2 Then,  
further, also, and ( अपिच ). -3 Some-  
times it only strengthens the mean-  
ing of another word or gives em-  
phasis to an interrogative pronoun  
like उ, अंग, नु added to किं ( possibly,  
at all ).

**आत** *a.* [ आ-अत्-अच् ] Spread a-  
round. -तः Ved. 1 A quarter of  
the sky. -2 A scaffold. -3 The  
frame of a door.

**आतंच्** 7 P. To coagulate, to  
cause to shrink or contract.

**आतंकः** [ आ-तंच्-घञ्, -कुत्वं ] 1 Dis-  
ease, sickness of the body; दीर्घतीव्रा-  
मयग्रस्तं ब्राह्मणं गामथापि वा । दृष्ट्वा पथि नि-  
रातंकं कुत्वा वा ब्रह्महा शुचिः ॥ Y. 3. 245.  
-2 Fever. -3 Pain, affliction ( of  
the mind ), disquietude; anguish,  
agony; किञ्चिन्मिच्छोयमातंकः; आतंकस्फु-  
रितकटोरगर्भशुर्वी U. 1. 49; S. 3; V. 3.  
-4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Fear,  
apprehension; पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरा-  
तंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63; fright, terror;  
Ratn. 2. 2. -6 The sound of a drum  
or tabor.

**आतंचनं** 1 Causing to coagulate  
or curdle, casting butter-milk into  
heated milk to turn it. -2 Caus-  
ing to contract in general. -3 Curd-  
led milk. -4 That which causes  
coagulation, a runnet. -5 A sort of  
whey. -6 Conveying. -7 Gratifying,  
satisfying. -8 Casting away, destroy-  
ing. -9 Danger, calamity. -10  
Speed, velocity. -11 Calcining, add-  
ing flux to metals in fusion. -12  
The flux so used. -13 Making fat.

**आतन्** 8 U. 1 To extend, stretch  
over, overspread, cover; निषादिवक्षः-  
स्थलमातनोति Ki. 16. 15 pervade,  
penetrate; Ki. 7. 25. -2 To spread,  
diffuse. -3 To cause, produce; आ-  
नंदनेन जडतां पुनरातनोति U. 3. 12;  
Ki. 6. 18, 7. 39; K. 176; Māl. 5. 9;  
Mv. 4. 31. -4 To bring to pass,  
effect, accomplish, do, perform;  
सुरतमाततान K. 57; सपर्यो 64. -5 To  
illuminate. -6 To take hold of;  
seek to attain. -7 To assume a

hostile attitude. -8 To stretch ( as  
a bow ).

**आतत** *p. p.* 1 Spread, extended.  
-2 Stretched ( as a bow-string ); R.  
1. 19; ° उद्य stretched out on the bow;  
11. 45, 16. 77.

**आततायिन्** *a. or s.* [ आततेन विस्तीर्णेन श-  
स्त्रादिना अयितुं शीलमस्य Tv. ] 1 'One whose  
bow is stretched to take another's  
life', endeavouring to kill someone;  
a desperado; गुरुं वा बालवध्वौ वा ब्राह्मणं,  
वा बहुश्रुतं । आततायिनमायातं हन्यादेवा-  
विचारयन् ॥ Ms. 8. 350-1; Bg. 1. 36. -2  
Any one who commits a heinous  
crime, such as a thief, ravisher,  
murderer, incendiary, a felon &c;  
अग्निदो गरदश्चैव शस्त्रोन्मत्तो धनापहः । क्षेत्रदार-  
हरश्चैतान् षड् विद्यादाततायिनः ॥ Sukra N.  
° ता, -त्वं murdering, stealing, destroy-  
ing &c.

**आतताविन्** *a.* Ved. One whose bow  
is stretched.

**आतनं** 1 Spreading, penetrating,  
expanding. -2 Sight, view.

**आतनि** *a.* Ved. [ तन्-इन् ] Spread-  
ing; pervading.

**आतानः** [ तन्-घञ् ] 1 An extended  
cord or string ( Ved. ). -2 Long ex-  
tension.

**आतप** 1 P. To radiate, heat.  
blaze; inflame, to cause to glow.  
-*pass.* To suffer pain, be afflicted;  
to inflict ( austerities ) upon one-  
self.

**आतप** *a.* Ved. Heating ( आतापिन् )  
-*f.* Heat.

**आतप** *a.* Ved. Causing pain or  
affliction. -पः Heat ( of the sun,  
fire &c. ), sunshine; आतपायोज्झितं  
धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; तमात-  
पक्कांतं R. 2. 13; शितातपाभिघातान् Ms.  
12. 77; प्रचंड ° Rs. 1. 11, 10; सूर्य °  
Me. 108; बालातपः Ms. 4. 69 the  
morning sun; ° आक्रांत exposed  
to heat. -2 Light; छायातपौ ब्रह्मविदो  
वदन्ति Kath. -**Comp.** -अत्ययः pass-  
ing of the sun's heat, sunset;  
आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तनीवारासु R. 1. 52.  
-अभावः non-existence of the sun's  
heat, shadow. -उदकं mirage. -त्रं,  
-त्रकं [ आतपात् प्रायते, त्रै-क ] an um-  
brella ( of silk or leaves used as a  
parasol ); तमातपक्कांतमनातपत्रं R. 2. 13,  
47; पद्म ° 4. 5; राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमि-  
वातपत्रं S. 5. 6. -लघनं being expos-  
ed to heat, catching the sun-stroke;  
आतपलघनाद्बलवदस्वस्थशरीरा शकुंतला S.



3. -वर्ष्य *a.* (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine. -वारणं [आतपं वारयति] an umbrella, parasol; नृपति-ककुदं दत्वा यूने सितातपवारणं R. 3. 70, 9. 15. -सुष्क *a.* dried in the sunshine.

आतपनः N. of Siva.

आतपवत् *a.* Exposed to sunshine, sunny; Ku. 1. 5.

आतपीय *a.* Sunny.

आतप्य *a.* Ved. Being in the sunshine.

आतमाम् *ind.* Very near.

आतापिः [आतप-इण्] N. of a demon; आतापिर्भक्षितो येन वातापिश्च महासुरः। समुद्रः शोषितो येन स मेऽगस्त्यः प्रसीदतु ॥

आतापि (यि) न् N. of a bird, a kite, falcon (Falco Cheela).

आताली *ind.* Compounded with अस्, भू and कृ; P. I. 4. 61.

आतिः A kind of bird.

आतिः= आटि q. v. (cf. P. III. 3. 108 and Up. 4. 130).

आतिथेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अतिथिषु साधुः ढञ्; अतिथये इदं ढक्] 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); प्रत्युज्जगामातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25 तमातिथेयी बहुमानपूर्वया Ku. 5. 31. -2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest, intended for a guest; आतिथेयः सत्कारः S. 1. -यं Hospitality; आतिथेयमनिवारितातिथिः Si. 14. 38; Ms. 3. 18; सज्जातिथेया वयं Mv. 2. 50. -यी Hospitality; Bv. 1. 85.

आतिथ्य *a.* [अतिथेरिदं व्यञ्] Hospitable, proper for a guest &c. (=आतिथेय); हविरातिथ्यं, आतिथ्या इष्टिः &c. -थ्यः A guest. -थ्यं 1 Hospitable reception, hospitality; तमातिथ्यक्रिया-शांतरथक्षोभपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58. -2 A particular rite, the reception of Soma when it is brought to the sacrificial place (also called आतिथ्येष्टिः). -Comp. -रूप *a.* being in the place of the आतिथ्य sacrifice. -सत्कारः, -सत्क्रिया the rites of hospitality.

आतिदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) Connected with आतिदेश q. v.

आतिरे (रै) वयं [अतिरेक-व्यञ्] Superfluity, excess, abundance.

आतिवाहक *a.* [अतिवाहं नियुक्तः ढक्] Employed to convey to the other world; आतिवाहिकारतल्लिंगात् Br. Sūt. -कं An epithet of the Sūkshma

Sarīra (in Sān. phil.) from its surpassing the wind in swiftness.

आतिशय्यं [अतिशय-स्वार्थे-व्यञ्] Excess, abundance, large quantity.

आतिष्ठं [अतिष्ठस्य भावः अण्] Being a universal ruler (अतिष्ठ).

आतुः [अत्-उण्] A raft, float.

आतुच् *f.* Evening, growing dusk.

आतुज् *m.* Destroyer of enemies or giver of wealth.

आतुजि *a.* Ved. [तुज्-इण्] 1 Rushing on, hastening towards. -2 Carrying off (आदात्). -3 Injuring, destructive (हिंसक).

आतुद् 6 U. To strike, push, spur on, stir up.

आतोदिन् *a.* Ved. Striking, pushing, pricking.

आतोद्यं -द्यकं A musical instrument; आतोद्यविन्यासादिकाविधयः Ve. 1; सज्जमातोद्यशिरोनिवेशितां R. 8. 34, 15. 88; U. 7.

आतुर *a.* [ईषदर्थे आ, अत्-उरच्] 1 Hurt, injured. -2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, tormented, afflicted; रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मदनातुरा R. 12. 32; Ku. 4. 25; so काम°, भय°, व्याधि° &c. -3 Sick (in body or mind), disabled, diseased; आकाशेशास्तु विज्ञेया बालवृद्धकुशानुराः Ms. 4. 184, 6. 77; Pt. 1. 155. -4 Eager, over-anxious; M. 2. -5 Weak, feeble, incapable of doing anything. -रः 1 A patient, one suffering from a disease; V. 3; Pt. 5. 41. -2 Illness, disease. -Comp. -शाला an hospital. -संन्यासः a kind of संन्यास (taken by a person when sick and grown hopeless of life).

आतुर्यं [आतुरस्य भावः व्यञ्] 1 A kind of fever. -2 Sickness.

आतृद् 7 P. 1 To split, sever, pierce. -2 To push open, open.

आतृदं Pushing open, opening.

आतृण्ण *p. p.* [आ-तृद-क्] Pierced, cut. -णं 1 An opening, hole. -2 An open wound.

आतृप् 4. 5. 6 P. To be satisfied. -Caus. To satisfy.

आतृपणं 1 Satisfaction, gratification. -2 Pleasing, satisfying. -3 White-washing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions) (मंगल-लेपनं). -4 The pigment used for the above purpose.

आतृप्यः A kind of tree, the custard apple tree. -प्यं The fruit of the tree.

आतृ 1 P. 1 To pass through or over. -2 To cross over. -3 To overcome. -4 To enlarge, increase.

आतरः, -आतारः [आतरति अनेन आतृ अप-घञ् वा] Fare for being ferried over a river, passage-money, freight.

आतार्य *a.* 1 To be crossed. -2 Landing, coming to shore (Ved.).

आत् See under आदा.

आत्मन् *m.* [अत्-मनिण् Up. 4. 152 said to be from अन् to breathe also] 1 The soul, the individual soul, the breath, the principle of life and sensation; किमात्मना यो न जितेन्द्रियो भवेत् H. 1; आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु Kath. (In H. 4. 87 आत्मन् is compared to a river). -2 Self, oneself; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singular number, masculine gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers; अनया चितयात्मापि मे न प्रतिभाति Ratn. 1; आश्रमदर्शनेन आत्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1; गुप्तं ददृशुरात्मानं सर्वाः स्वप्नेषु वामनैः R. 10. 60, 4. 35, 14. 57; Ku. 6. 20; देवी ... प्राप्तप्रसवमात्मानं गंगादेव्यां विमुञ्चति U. 7. 2; गोपायन्ति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मानमात्मना Mb.; K. 107; sometimes used in pl. also; Si. 17. 19; Mál. 8. -3 Supreme deity and soul of the universe, Supreme Soul, Brahma; तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मन आकाशः संभूतः Upan.; U. 1. 1; Ms. 1. 15, 12. 24. -4 Essence, nature; काव्यस्यात्मा ध्वनिः S. D., see आत्मक below. -5 Character, peculiarity. -6 The natural temperament or disposition. -7 The person or whole body (considered as one and opposed to the separate members of it); स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वी क्रांत्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14; योस्यात्मनः कारयिता Ms. 12. 12; Ki. 9. 66. -8 Mind, intellect; मंदात्मन्, नष्टात्मन्, महात्मन् &c. -9 The understanding; cf. आत्मसंपन्न, आत्मवत् &c. -10 Thinking faculty, the faculty of thought and reason. -11 Spirit, vitality, courage. -12 Form, image; आत्मानमाधाय Ku. 3. 24 assuming his own form; 2. 61; संरोपितेप्यात्मनि S. 6. 23 myself being implanted in her. -13 A son; आत्मा वै पुत्रनामासि. -14 Care, efforts, pain. -15 The sun. -16 Fire. -17 Wind, air. आत्मन् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of';



see आत्मक. The form त्मन् is also found to be used; कृतार्थं मन्यते त्मानं Mb. [cf. Gr. *atmos*, *aitmen*].  
**-Comp.**—अधीन *a.* 1. dependent on oneself, independent. —2. sentient, existing. (—नः) 1. a son. —2. a wife's brother. —3. the jester or विदूषक (in dramatic literature). —अनुरूप *a.* worthy of oneself; Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 33. —अनुगमनं personal attendance; R. 1. 88. —अपहारः concealing oneself; कथं वा आत्मापहारं करोमि S. 1. —अपहारकः one who pretends to belong to a higher class than his own, an impostor, a pretender. —आदिष्ट *a.* self-counselled. (—ष्टः) a treaty dictated by the party wishing it himself; H. 4. 121. —आराम *a.* 1. striving to get knowledge (as an ascetic or योगिन्), seeking spiritual knowledge; आत्मारामा विहितरतयो निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Ve. 1. 23. —2. self-pleased, delighted in self; Bh. 3. 93; cf. Bg. 5. 24. —आशिन् *m.* a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species; cf. मत्स्या इव जना नित्यं भक्षयन्ति परस्परं | Rām. —आश्रय *a.* dependent on oneself or on his own mind. (—यः) 1. self-dependence. —2. innate idea, abstract knowledge independent of the thing to be known. —ईश्वर *a.* self-possessed, master of self; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जानु विघ्नाः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवन्ति Ku. 3. 40. —उदयः self-exaltation or elevation; Si. 2. 30. —उद्भव *a.* born or produced from oneself. (—वः) 1. a son; R. 18. 12. —2. Cupid. —3. sorrow, pain. (—वा) 1. a daughter. —2. intellect. —3. N. of a plant (माषपर्णी). —उपजीविन् *m.* 1. one who lives by his own labour; Ms. 7. 138. —2. a day-labourer. —3. one who lives by his wife (Kull. on Ms. 8. 362). —4. an actor, public performer. —उपनिषद् *f.* N. of an उपनिषद् which treats of the supreme spirit. —उपम *a.* like oneself. (—मः) a son. —काम *a.* 1. loving oneself, possessed of self-conceit, proud. —2. loving Brahma or the Supreme spirit only. —कार्यं one's own business, private affair. —कृत *a.* 1. self-executed, done by oneself. —2. done against one's own self. —गत *a.* produced in one's mind; °तो मनोरथः S. 1. (—तं) *ind.* aside (to oneself) being considered to be

spoken privately (opp. प्रकाशं aloud); frequently used as a stage-direction in dramas; it is the same as स्वगतं which is thus defined; अत्राद्यं खलु यद्वस्तु तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. 6. —गतिः *f.* 1. course of the soul's existence. —2. one's own course. °गत्या by one's own act. —गुप्तिः *f.* a cave, the hiding place of an animal, lair. —ग्राहिन् *a.* selfish, greedy. —घातः 1. suicide. —2. heresy. —घातकः, —घातिन् 1. a suicide, a self-destroyer; K. 174; व्यापादयेत् वृथात्मानं स्वयं योऽन्युदकादिभिः। अवैधेनैव मार्गेण आत्मवाती स उच्यते ||. —2. a heretic. —घोषः 1. a cock (calling out to himself). —2. a crow. —जः, —जन्मन् *m.* —जातः, —प्रभवः, —संभवः 1. a son; तमात्मजन्मानमजं चकार R. 5. 36; तस्यामात्मानुरूपायामात्मजन्मसमुत्सुकः R. 1. 33; Māl. 1; Ku. 6. 28. —2. Cupid. —3. a descendant. —जा 1. a daughter; वंद्यं युगं चरणयोजनकात्मजायाः R. 13. 78; cf. नगात्मजा &c. —2. the reasoning faculty, understanding. —जयः 1. one's own victory. —2. victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation. —ज्ञः, विद् *m.* a sage, one who knows himself. —ज्ञानं 1. self-knowledge. —2. spiritual knowledge, knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit; Ms. 12. 85, 92. —3. true wisdom. —तत्त्वं 1. the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit. —2. the highest thing. °ज्ञः a sage versed in the Vedānta doctrines. —तुष्टिः *a.* self-satisfied. (—ष्टिः *f.*) self-satisfaction. —त्यागः 1. self-sacrifice. —2. suicide. —त्यागिन् *m.* 1. a suicide; आत्मत्यागिन्यो नाशौचोदकभाजनाः Y. 3. 6. —2. a heretic, an unbeliever. —चायं 1. self-preservation. —2. a body-guard. —दर्शः a mirror; प्रसादनात्मीयमिवात्मदर्शः R. 7. 68. —दर्शनं 1. seeing oneself. —2. spiritual knowledge, true wisdom; Y. 3. 157; cf. Ms. 12. 91. —दा *a.* Ved. granting one's existence or life. —दानं self-sacrifice, resigning oneself. —दूषि *a.* Ved. corrupting the soul; self-destroying. —देवता a tutelary deity. —द्रोहिन् *a.* 1. self-tormenting, fretful. —2. a suicide. —नित्य *a.* being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself. —निंदा self-reproach. —निवेदनं offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity). —निष्ठ *a.*

one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge. —पराजित *a.* one who has lost himself (Ved.). —पुराणं N. of a work elucidating the Upanishads (consisting of 18 chapters). —प्रबोधः 1. cognition of the soul; self-consciousness. —2. title of an उपनिषद्. —प्रभ *a.* self-illuminated. —प्रवादः conversation about the supreme spirit. —प्रशंसा self-praise. —बंधुः, —बंधवः 1. one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वसुः पुत्रा आत्मापितुः स्वसुः सुताः। आत्ममातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया ह्यात्म-बंधवाः Sabdak., *i. e.* mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son. —2. the soul, the self. —बोधः 1. spiritual knowledge. —2. knowledge of self. —भावः 1. existence of the soul. —2. the self proper, peculiar nature. —3. the body. —भू *a.* self-born, self-existent. (—भूः) —योनिः 1. N. of Brahmā; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53, 3. 16, 5. 81. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. of Siva; S. 7. 35. —4. Cupid, god of love; Ku. 3. 70. —5. a son. (—भूः *f.*) 1. a daughter. —2. talent, understanding. —भूत *a.* 1. self-produced; peculiar, belonging to. —2. attached, devoted, faithful; Ms. 7. 217 (Kull.=आत्मतुल्य). (—तः) 1. a son. —2. Cupid. (—ता) 1. a daughter. —2. talent. —भूयं 1. peculiarity, own nature. —2. Brahma. —मात्रा a portion of the Supreme spirit. —मानिन् *a.* self-respecting, respectable. —2. arrogant, proud. —मूर्तिः 1. a brother; भ्राता स्वमूर्तिरात्मनः —2. soul, supreme spirit. —मूली N. of a plant (दुरालभा). —मूलि *n.* the universe. —याजिन् 1. sacrificing for oneself or himself. (—*m.*) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मानि। समं पश्यन्नात्मयाजी स्वाराज्यमधिगच्छति; Ms. 12. 91. —योनिः=°भू (*m.*) q. v. Ku. 3. 70. —रक्षा 1. N. of a plant (इंद्रवारुणीवृक्ष). —2. self-protection. —लभः birth, production, origin; यैरात्मलाभस्त्वया लब्धः Mu. 3. 1, 5. 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19, 18. 34; K. 239. —लोमन् 1. the hair of the body. —2. the beard. —वंचक *a.* self-deceiver. —वंचना self-delusion; self-deception. —वधः, —वध्या, —हत्या suicide. —वश *a.* depending on one's own will; Ms. 4. 159, 160.



(-शः) 1. self-control, self-government. -2. one's control, subjection; °शं नी, °वशीकृ to reduce to subjection, win over. -वश्य *a.* having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained. - विक्रयः sale of oneself or one's own liberty; Ms. 11. 60. -विद् *m.* 1. a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमात्मवित्. -2. knowing one's own self (family &c.); Si. 2. 116. -3. N. of Siva. -विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge; Ms. 7. 43. -विवृद्धिः, -वृद्धिः *f.* self-exaltation. -वीर *a.* 1. mighty, powerful, strong. -2. appropriate, suitable, good for oneself (as diet &c.). -3. existent, sentient. (-रः) 1. a son. -2. wife's brother. -3. a jester (in dramas). -वृत्तं, -वृत्तांतः account of one's own self, autobiography. -वृत्ति *a.* dwelling in *Atman* or soul. (-त्तिः *f.*) 1. state of the heart; Ku. 5. 76. -2. action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstance; विस्माययन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33. -3. practising one's own duties or occupation. -शक्तिः *f.* one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; द्वैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power. -2. illusion. -शल्या N. of a plant (शतावरी). -श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः *f.* self-praise, boasting, bragging. -संयमः self-restraint. -सद् *a.* Ved. dwelling in oneself. -संतुष्ट *a.* self-sufficient. -सनि *a.* Ved. granting the breath of life. -सम *a.* worthy of oneself, equal to oneself; Ku. 3. 13. -संदेहः 1. internal or personal doubt. -2. risk of life, personal risk. -संभवः, -समुद्भवः 1. a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभवं R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. -2. Cupid, god of love. -3. epithet of Brahmā, Vishnu, or Siva. -4. the Supreme being (परमात्मन्). (-वा) 1. a daughter. -2. understanding, intellect. -संपन्न *a.* 1. self-possessed. -2. talented, intelligent; R. 18. 18. -सिद्धिः *f.* self-aggrandizement. -सुख *a.* self-delighted. (-खं) the highest bliss. -हन् *a.* 1. one who kills his own soul (neglects its welfare &c.). -2. a suicide, self-destroyer. -3. a heretic, unbeliever. -4. a priest in a temple,

a servant or attendant upon an idol. -हननं, -हत्या suicide. -हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (-तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पंच° five-fold, made up of five; संशय° of a doubtful nature; so दुःख° sorry, grieved; दहन° hot; विष° poisonous &c. &c.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय *a.* Belonging to oneself, one's own; सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2; स्वामिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि H. 2 win over; अहमात्मीयो न भविष्यामि Mk. 8 I shall lose my life; आत्मीयं कुर्वति subject K. 135, 167; अयमात्मीयः क्रियतां 12 let him be taken under your protection; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मदर्शः R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin; Bh. 2. 57.

आत्मता, -त्वं Identity with self, spirituality.

आत्मना *ind.* (instr. of आत्मन्) Used reflexively; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51 thou thyself; आत्मना शुक्रनासमादाय K. 293. It is oft. compounded with ordinal numerals; *e. g.* °द्वितीयः second including himself, *i. e.* himself and one more; so °तृतीयः himself with two others &c.

आत्मनीन *a.* [ आत्मने हितः ख ] 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्यैष आत्मनीनः M. 4 on whose side is he? -2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपतिष्ठते Ki. 13. 69, 3. 16; Bh. 3. 77; good, fit, suitable, appropriate (as diet &c.). -3 Existent, sentient. -नः 1 A son. -2 A wife's brother. -3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपदं [ आत्मने आत्मार्थफलबोधनाय पदं अलुक् स० ] 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. -2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मंभरि *a.* [ आत्मानं विभर्ति, भृ खि मुम् च P. III. 2. 26 ] Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मंभरिस्त्वं पिशितैर्नराणां Bk. 2. 33; H. 3. 128.

आत्मन्वत्, आत्मन्विन् Ved. Having a soul, animated, alive.

आत्मवत् *a.* [ अस्त्यर्थे मत्तुप् मस्य वः ] 1 Self-possessed, possessed of self-restraint; Mu. 3. -2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसादकरमा-

त्मवतां Ki. 6. 19; Bg. 2. 45, 4. 41; Ms. 1. 108, 5. 43, 7. 52. -*ind.* Like oneself; आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, prudence, wisdom; प्रकृति-ष्वात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10, 84; Ms. 11. 87.

आत्मसात् *ind.* In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or भू; °कृ to appropriate to oneself, take for oneself; दुरितैरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2 to bring under subjection or power; so °भू come under one's subjection.

आत्मीकृ 8 U. To conquer, subdue; K. 117, 119.

आत्मीभावः Identification with the Supreme spirit.

आत्म्य *a.* 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own, personal. -2 (At the end of comp.) Having the nature of.

आत्यंतिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ अत्यंत भवार्थे ठक् ] 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, infinite, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mu. 4; विष्णुगुप्तहतकस्यात्यंतिकश्रेयसे 2. 15; Ms. 2. 242; Bg. 6. 21. -2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. -3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वत्वनिवृत्तिः Mit. -Comp. -दुःखनिवृत्तिः *f.* absolution. -प्रलयः the grand or universal destruction of the world.

आत्ययिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ अत्ययः नाशः प्रयोजनमस्य ठक् ] 1 Destructive, disastrous. -2 Painful, unpropitious, ill-omened, distressing. -3 Pressing, urgent, emergent, ending quickly, not suffering delay; Ms. 7. 165; H. 3; K. 294; extraordinary, special.

आत्यूहः A gallinule.

आत्रेय *a.* ( यी *f.* ) [ अत्रेरपत्यं ठक् ] Belonging to, descended or sprung from, Atri. -यः 1 A descendant of Atri. -2 The head of the descendants of Atri. -3 A priest closely related to the Sadasya. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 An essential humor or juice of the body, lymph. -यी 1 A female descendant of Atri. -2 The wife of Atri. -3 A woman in her courses ( रजस्वला ); Ms. 11. 87; Y. 3. 251. -4 Any woman of the Brāhmanical order. -5 N. of a river in the north of Bengal, also called Tistā.

आत्रेयिका [ आत्रेयी स्वार्थे कन् ] A



woman in her courses.

**आथर्वण** *a.* ( *नी. f.* ) [ अथर्वणा मुनिना दृष्टः वेदः अण् आथर्वणः तमधीते वेत्ति वा अण् P. IV. 3. 133 ] Originating from, relating or belonging to, the Atharvaveda or the Atharvans. — **णः** 1 A Brāhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. — 2 A descendant of Atharvan. — 3 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. — 4 The Atharvaveda itself (अथर्वणं समूहः). — 5 A house-priest. — **णं** A private room in which the sacrificer is informed of the happy event of the sacrifice by the officiating Brāhmaṇa.

**आथर्वणिकः** A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

**आदंश्** 1 P. To bite, peck at, nibble.

**आदंशः** 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. — 2 A tooth.

**आदघ्न** *a.* Ved. Reaching up to the mouth ( आस्+दघ्न ).

**आददि** *a.* Ved. Taking.

**आदर, आदर्श** &c. See under आदृ, आदृश.

**आदहनं** 1 Burning. — 2 Injuring, killing. — 3 Reviling, despising. — 4 A cemetery, a place where anything is burnt ( आदहतेस्मिन्निति ).

**आदा** 3 A. ( आदत्ते ) 1 To receive, accept, take (to oneself), resort to; व्यवहारासनमाददे युवा R. 8. 18, 10. 40; मलीमसामाददते न पद्धतिं R. 3. 46 follow or resort to; प्रदक्षिणां चिह्नं विरमिराददे 3. 14, 1. 45; Ms. 2. 238, 117. — 2 (With words expressing speech) To begin to speak, utter; वाचं आदा to speak, utter; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3, 14. 2; Si. 2. 13; R. 1. 59; शिव शिव शिवेत्यात्तवचसः Bh. 3. 42. v. 1. — 3 To seize, take hold of; क्षितिधरपतिकन्यामाददानः करेण Ku. 7. 94; R. 2. 28, 3. 60; Ms. 8. 315; इदमेव निमित्तमादाय M. 1; स हि सर्वस्य लोकस्य मन आददे R. 4. 8 attracted, had a hold on, the mind. — 4 To put on (as clothes &c.); यद्यच्छरीरमादत्ते Svet. Up. — 5 To take up, absorb, drink up; R. 1. 18; प्रदीपः स्नेहमादत्ते दशयाभ्यंतरस्थया Si. 2. 85. — 6 To exact, take in (as taxes); take away, carry off; अगृन्मुराददे सौर्थे R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341, 222; so बलिं, शुल्कं, दंडं &c. — 7 To pluck, lop off, separate; S.

4. 8. — 8 To carry, take, bear; जालमादाय Pt. 2 carrying or along with the net; कुशानादाय S. 3; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20, 46, 62; see आदाय below; कादयपसंदेशमादाय bearing K.'s message. — 9 To perceive, comprehend; त्राणेन रूपमादत्स्व रसानादत्स्व चक्षुषा श्रोत्रेण गंधानादत्स्व &c. Mb. — 10 To agree to, undertake, begin. — 11 To imprison, make captive. — **Caus.** To cause to take. — **Desid.** ( दिव्स्ते ) To wish to take, carry off &c.

**आद** *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking, receiving; as in दायद.

**आदत्त, आत्त** *p. p.* [ आ-दा-क्त ] 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; आत्तसारश्चक्षुषा स्वविषयः M. 2; एवमात्तरतिः R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1; °हासः Ratn. 1 smiling; 1. 2. — 2 Agreed to, undertaken, begun. — 3 Attracted. — 4 Drawn out, extracted; गामात्तसारं रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य R. 5. 26; °बलं 11. 76 taken away. — **Comp.** — **गंध** *a.* 1. having one's pride humbled, attacked, insulted, defeated; पक्षच्छिदा गोत्रभिदात्तगंधाः R. 13. 7; केनात्तगंधो माणवकः S. 6. — 2. already smelt (as a flower); आत्तगंधमवधूय शत्रुभिः Si. 14. 84 (where आ° has sense 1 also). — **गर्व** *a.* humiliated, insulted, degraded. — **इंड** *a.* assuming the royal sceptre; S. 5. 8. — **मनस्क** *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c.). — **लक्ष्मी** *a.* stripped of wealth. — **वचस्** *a.* Ved. 1. destitute of speech. — 2. having commenced speaking.

**आदातृ** *a.* One who takes or receives.

**आदानं** 1 Taking, receiving, accepting, seizing; कुशांकुरादानपरिक्षतांगुलिः Ku. 5. 11; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव R. 4. 86. — 2 Earning, getting. — 3 A symptom (of a disease). — 4 Binding, fettering (from आदा 2 P.). — 5 A horse's trappings. — **नी** N. of a plant हस्तिचोषा.

**आदापनं** Inviting or causing another to receive something.

**आदाय** *ind.* Having taken; oft. with a prepositional force 'with'; जालमादाय H. 1.

**आदायः** Receiving, taking &c. — **Comp.** — **चर** *a.* one who goes away after taking anything.

**आदायिन्** *a.* Taking, receiving, inclined to receive (gifts); अदत्त°, परस्व° &c.

**आदित्सु** *a.* (fr. desid. of आदा) Wishing to take; Ku. 1. 34.

**आदेय** *a.* To be taken or received, receivable, acceptable.

**आदादिक** *a.* Belonging to the class of roots of which the first is अदृ, *i. e.* to the second class.

**आदि** *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निदावं त्वादिकारणं Ak. — 2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. — 3 First in time, existing before. — **दिः** 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत); अप एव ससर्जदौ तासु बीजमवास्तुजत् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; अनादि &c.; जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft. at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with,' 'et cætera' 'and others,' 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इंद्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others ( इंद्रः आदिर्येषां ते ); एवमादि this and the like; भ्वादयो धातवः भू and others, or words beginning with भू, are called roots; oft. used by Pāṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. — 2 First part or portion. — 3 A firstling, first-fruits. — 4 Prime cause. — 5 Nearness. — **Comp.** — **अंत** *a.* 1. having beginning and end. — 2. first and last. (—तं) beginning and end. °वत् having beginning and end, finite. °अंतर्वर्तिन् *a.* having a beginning, end and middle; being all-in-all. — **उदात्त** *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable. — **उपांतं** *ind.* from first to last. — **करः, -कर्तृ, -कृत्** *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brahmā; Bg. 11. 37. — **कर्मन्** *n.* the beginning of an action. — **कविः** 'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmā and of Vālmiki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse ( श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः ); he was subsequently told by Brahmā to compose the life of Rāma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rāmāyaṇa; cf. U. 2



Vishkambhaka. —कांडं the first book of the Rāmāyana. —कारणं the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedāntins, is Brahma; while, according to the Naiyāyikas and particularly the Vaiśeṣikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. —2. analysis. —3. algebra. —काव्यं the first poem; *i. e.* the Rāmāyana; see आदिकवि. —तालः a sort of musical time or ताल; एक एव लघुयत्र आदितालः स कथ्यते. —देवः 1. the first or Supreme God; पुरुषं शाश्वतं दिव्यं आदिदेवमजं विभुं Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. —2. Nārāyaṇa or Viṣṇu. —3. Siva. —4. the sun. —दैत्यः an epithet of Hiraṇyakaśipu. —पर्वन् *n.* 'the first section or chapter,' N. of the first book of the Mahābhārata. —पुराणं the first Purāṇa, N. of the Brahma Purāṇa. —पु(पु)रुषः 1. the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. —2. Viṣṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nārāyaṇa; ते च प्रापुरुषं तं ब्रह्म वे चादिपुरुषः R. 10. 6; तमर्च्यमर्च्यादिकयादिपुरुषः Si. 1. 14. —बलं generative power; first vigour. —बुद्ध *a.* perceived in the beginning. (—द्धः) the primitive Buddha. —भव, —भूत *a.* produced at first. (—वः, —तः) 1. 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmā. —2. also N. of Viṣṇu; रसातलादिभवेन पुंसा R. 13. 8. —3. an elder brother. —मूलं first foundation, primeval cause. —योगाचार्यः 'the first teacher of devotion', an epithet of Siva. —रसः the first of the 8 Rasas, *i. e.* शृंगार or love. —राजः the first king; an epithet of Manu. —वंशः primeval race, primitive family. —वराहः 'the first boar,' an epithet of Viṣṇu, alluding to his third or boar-incarnation. —विद्वस् *m.* the first learned man; कपिल. —शक्तिः *f.* 1. the power of māyā or illusion. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —शरीरं 1. the primitive body. —2. ignorance. —3. the subtle body. —सर्गः the first creation.

आदिक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on.

आदितः, आदौ *ind.* From the first or beginning, at first; तदैवेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदिम *a.* [आदौ भवः आदि-डिमच्] First, primitive, original.

आदिता, —त्वं Priority, precedence.

आदिमत् *a.* Having a beginning.

आद्य *a.* [आदौ भवः यत्] 1 First, primitive, being at the beginning. —2 Being at the head, excellent, unparalleled, pre-eminent, foremost; आसीन्महीक्षितामाद्यः प्रणवइडंसाविव R. 1. 11. —3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. —4 Immediately preceding; एकादशाद्यं Śrut. 27 immediately before the 11th, *i. e.* 10th; so संयुक्ताद्यं 2. —5 Eatable (अद्-यत्). —द्याः (*m.* pl.) A class of deities. —द्या 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. —द्यं 1 The beginning. —2 Grain, food. —3 A kind of funeral obsequial ceremony (वितृ-श्राद्धभेद). —Comp. —कविः 'the first poet,' an epithet of Brahmā or Vālmīki; see आदिकवि. —बीजं the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sāṅkhyas, is प्रधान or the inanimate principle. —माषकः a measure of five gunjas (about 17½ grains Troy).

आदितेय [अदितेरपत्यं ठक्] 1 A son of Aditi. —2 A god, divinity in general. —3 The sun.

आदित्य *a.* [अदितेरपत्यं ण्य] 1 Solar, belonging to, or born in, the solar line; U. 6. 18. —2 Devoted to, or originating from, Aditi. —3 Belonging to, or sprung from, the Adityas. —त्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. (The number of Adityas appears to have been originally seven, of whom Varuṇa is the head, and the name Aditya was restricted to them. In the time of the Brāhmanas, however, the number of Adityas rose to 12, representing the sun in the 12 months of the year; धाता मित्रोऽर्यमा रुद्रो वरुणः सूर्य एव चाभगो विवस्वान् पूषा च सविता दशमः स्मृतः ॥ एकादशस्तथा त्वष्टा विष्णुर्द्वादश उच्यते ।); आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दग्धं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः). —2 The sun. —3 A name of Viṣṇu in his fifth or dwarf-incarnation; स्वयंभूः शंभुरादित्यः V. Sah. —4 N. of the Arka plant. —त्यौ (dual) N. of a constellation, the seventh lunar mansion. —Comp. —केतुः 1. N. of a son of Dhṛitarāsh-

tra. —2. the charioteer of the sun.

—चंद्रौ (dual) the sun and the moon. —पत्रः N. of a plant. (—त्रं) the leaf of the Arka tree. —पर्णिनी a creeping plant with gold-coloured flowers, growing near the bank of water. —पुष्पिका red swallow wort. —भक्ता [आदित्ये भक्ता] N. of a plant see अर्कभक्ता. —मंडलं the disc or orb of the sun. —व्रतं worship of the sun. —सूनुः 'the son of the sun', N. of Sugrīva, Yama, Saturn and Karna.

आदिन् *a.* [अत्तीति अद् णिनि] Eating (in comp.); परस्परादिनः Ms. 12. 59.

आदि (दी) नवः, —वं 1 Misfortune, distress. —2 Hinderance; want of luck (in dice). —3 Fault; see अनादीनव. —Comp. —दर्श *a.* having evil designs towards a fellow-player at dice (Ved.).

आदिश 6 U. 1 To point out, indicate, show; मार्गं आदिश (oft. in dramas) lead the way; S. 5. —2 To order, direct, command; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुत्थितः Ku. 4. 16; तेषामप्येतदादिशेत् Ms. 11. 193; आदिश इत्याभिगमं वनाय Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; to appoint; वसुमित्रं गोप्तामादिश्य M. 5. —3 To aim at; assign; आदिशस्तिहासनं तस्य Bk. 3. 3; हरिवीराणामादिशदक्षिणां दिशं Rām. —4 To report, announce; teach, lay down, prescribe, instruct, advise; न चास्य व्रतमादिशेत् Ms. 4. 80; बुद्धिमादिश्य R. 12. 68. —5 To specify, determine; Y. 2. 260. —6 To foretell, predict; सा सिद्धेनादिष्टा Ratn. 4, Bri. S. 5. 96; आदिष्टः सुरासुरसंगरो भावी V. 5. —7 To undertake, try; ब्रह्मास्त्रमादिश Mb. —8 To provoke, challenge. —9 To profess as one's own duty. —Caus. To indicate, show, point out, announce &c. (same as आदिश).

आदिश *f.* Ved. 1 Aim, design, intention. —2 A project, proposition. —3 A proposal, declaration. —4 A region, quarter. —5 A sacrifice offered to a particular deity.

आदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Directed, commanded, advised, enjoined &c. —2 Said, foretold. —3 Substituted. —ष्टं 1 Command, order. —2 Advice. —3 Leavings of a meal (उच्छिष्ट).

आदिष्टिन् *a.* One who gives orders.



—*m.* (अस्त्यर्थे इति). 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the first order of his life; a pupil, student (ब्रह्मचारिन्). -2 A penitent, one engaged in any expiatory rite; Ms. 5. 88.

आदेशः 1 An order, command; भ्रातुरादेशमादाय Rām.; आदेशं देशकालः प्रतिजग्राह R. 1. 92; राजद्विष्टादेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. -2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule; आदित्यो ब्रह्मेत्यादेशः Ch. Up. -3 Account, information, relation, pointing out, indication. -4 A prediction, prophecy; विप्रश्निकादेशवचनानि K. 64; see सिद्धादेश also. -5 (Gram.) A substitute; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -6 (In astrology) Event, result, consequence of the conjunction of stars. -**Comp.** -**कारिन्** *a.* obedient.

आदेशनं The act of instructing or commanding.

आदेशिन् *a.* 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Causing, producing. -3 Exciting, instigating; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. -*m.* 1 A commander, director. -2 An astrologer, fortune-teller.

आदेष्टु *a.* One who orders. -*m.* 1 An adviser, commander, director. -2 An employer of priests (यजमान).

आदीनवः 1 Distress, pain, uneasiness. -2 Fault, transgression; Si. 2. 22. -3 An inflictor of distress.

आदीप् *Caus.* To kindle, set on fire; to illuminate.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating; embellishing. -3 Whitening the walls, floors &c. on festive occasions.

आदीपित, आदीप्त *p. p.* Set on fire, blazing up.

आदृ 6 A. (द्रियते) 1 To respect, honour, reverence; सीतां रघूत्तम भवत्स्थितिमाद्रियस्व Mv. 7. 3 receive respectfully; take or receive respectfully; द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7; सर्वे तस्यादृता धर्मा यस्यैते त्रय आदृताः Ms. 2. 234; Bk. 6. 55. -2 To heed or care for, mind, take notice of; usually with न; न त्यागमाद्रियते K. 104, 167; वाक्यं नाद्रियते च बांधवजनः Bh. 3. 111; अनादृत्य disregarding; मम वचनमनादृत्य in spite of or notwithstanding my words. -3 To feel timid from a feeling of

respect, be awed. -4 To apply or devote oneself closely to, have regard for; भूरि श्रुतं शाश्वतमाद्रियते Māl. 1. 5. -5 To desire, be eager for; Mv. 6. 3. -6 To enjoy honour, be honoured.

आदरः [आ-द-कप्] 1 Respect, reverence, honour; निर्माणमेव हि तदादरलालनीयं Māl. 9. 49; न जातहादेन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 20. -2 Attention, care, notice, close application; आदरप्रयत्न Māl. 7 careful efforts; तां प्रणामादरस्तज्जांबूनद्वतंसकां Ku. 6. 91. -3 (a) Eagerness, desire, regard; भूयान्दरार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13; आदरादुपसर्पिततुरंगः K. 119 eagerly; यत्किंचनकारितायामादरः 120; अन्वेष्टुमादरमकरवं 152 made up my mind; Ki. 8. 41, 26; 13. 58. (b) Earnest desire, request; S. 6. -4 Effort, endeavour; गृहयंत्रपताकाश्रीरपौरादरनिर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. -5 Commencement, beginning. -6 Love, attachment.

आदरणं Notice, respect.

आदरणीय, आदर्य *pot. p.* Venerable, respectful.

आदारः Ved. 1 Allurement, attraction, an instigator (Sáy.). -2 N. of a plant used instead of Soma (when it is not available).

आदारिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Attracting. -2 Destroying.

आदुरि *a.* Ved. Careful, attentive.

आदृत *p. p.* 1 Honoured, respected. -2 (Used actively) (a) Zealous, diligent, earnest; आदृततरमवोचत् K. 211, 170; Ku. 7. 30. (b) Attentive, careful; इंदनीत्यां नात्यादृतोऽभूत् Dk. 154. (c) Respectful (सादर); इत्यादृतेन कथितौ R. 13. 72; इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमादृतः 3. 5 respectfully or earnestly; Ms. 11. 226, 7. 150.

आदृश् 1 P. To look at, see, behold. -*Caus.* To show, indicate, exhibit; उत्कलादर्शितपथः R. 4. 38.

आदर्शः [आदृयतेऽत्र, दृश् आधारे घञ्] 1 A mirror, a looking-glass; आत्मानमालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शबिंबे स्तिमितायताक्षी Ku. 7. 22. -2 The original manuscript from which a copy is taken; (fig.) a pattern, model, type; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 48; आदर्शः सर्वशास्त्राणां K. 5; so गुणानां &c. -3 A copy of a work. -4 A commentary, gloss. -5 A particular boundary of a country.

-6 N. of a country. -**Comp.** -**मंडलः** 1. a globular mirror. -2. the surface of a mirror (-लं). -3. a kind of snake (with globular spots).

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं 1 Showing, making apparent, displaying. -2 A mirror.

आदृष्टिः *f.* Looking at, power of looking.

आदृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To crush, split open. -2 To make accessible, bring to light, manifest.

आदरि *a.* Ved. Crushing, splitting open.

आदारिन्, आदुरि *a.* Crushing, destroying.

आदेवक *a.* [दिक्-ण्वल्] One who sports or plays.

आदेवनं 1 Gambling. -2 A die used in gambling. -3 A board for gambling; place for playing.

आद्य see under आदि.

आद्यून *a.* [आ-दिक्-क्त, ऊद् नत्वं च P. V. 2. 67; perhaps derived from अद् to eat] Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योतः Light, brilliance.

आद्रिसार *a.* Made of iron.

आधमनं A deposit, pledge; एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र शानाधमनविक्रये; Kāty.; योगाधमनविक्रीतं योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ms. 8. 165. -2 Fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale.

आधमर्ण्य [अधमर्णस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] The state of being indebted.

आधर्मिक *a.* [अधर्मं चरति ठञ् P. IV. 4. 41 Vārt.] Unjust, unrighteous.

आधा 3 U. 1 To put, place, deposit, implant, lodge; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 10; दुष्यंतेनाहितं तेजः S. 4. 3; आहितो जयविपर्ययोपि मे R. 11. 86 inflicted on me; 19. 26; संभृते शिखिनि गूढमादधुः 19. 54 consigned to the flames, burnt; धैर्यं चाधिषताधिकं Bk. 7. 102 plucked up greater courage. -2 To apply, propose, fix upon, direct towards; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; मय्येव मन आधत्स्व Bg. 12. 8; गमने मतिमाधत्त Rām.; S. 2. 3; आधीयतां धैर्यं धर्मे च धीः K. 63 direct; सर्वकार्येष्वहितमतिः K. 56. -3 To appropriate to oneself, hold, possess, take, carry, have, bear; भूयो बभौ दर्पणमादधानां Ku. 7.



26; आधत्ते कनकमयातपत्रलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5. 39 takes or assumes; गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75, 5. 57; आहितक्रोधा Amaru. 18. -4 To bear up, uphold, support; शेषः सदैवाहितभूमिभारः S. 5. 4. -5 To cause, produce, create, rouse, excite (fear, wonder &c.); छायाश्चरन्ति बहुधा भयमादधानाः S. 3. 27; Ki. 4. 12, 6. 19, 8. 46, 57; Ku. 6. 20; Bk. 2. 8; विस्मयं M. 5. 17; K. 246; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमाधत्ती भारती K. P. 1; to put in, infuse; Si. 2. 76. -6 To supply, give, impart (with dat., gen. or loc.); शुद्धिमादधाना R. 1. 85; इंद्रे त्रैलोक्यमाधाय Mb. -7 To appoint; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. -8 To consecrate (as fire); तत्राग्निमाधाय समित्समिद्धं Ku. 1. 57. -9 To perform, practise (as a vow &c.).

**आधात्** *a.* One that puts in, deposits, imparts &c.; M. 1. 6.

**आधानं** 1 Placing, putting upon; समिदाधानं, तुलाधानं &c. -2 (*a*) Taking, having. (*b*) Receiving, recovering. (*c*) Containing or being in possession of anything or consecrating. -3 Keeping the sacred fire (अग्न्याधानं), a ceremony performed with the sacred fire; पुनर्दाराक्रियां कुर्यात् पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. -4 Doing, executing, performing. -5 Infusing, putting in, inspiring, imparting; गुणो विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तुधर्मः S. D. 2; निश्चयाधानं K. 262; प्रज्ञानां विनयाधानाद्रक्षणाद्भरणादपि R. 1. 24 imparting or providing moral instruction. -6 (*a*) Engendering, producing, कौतुकाधानहेतोः Me. 3; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9. (*b*) Assigning, attributing, employing. -7 Effort, exertion, application; Mv. 3. 13. -8 A pledge, deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247. -9 A place where anything is deposited, a receptacle, as in पक्काधानं, पुरुषाधानं. -10 A surety. -11 Enclosure, circuit. -12 A ceremony performed previous to conception; see गर्भाधान.

**आधानिकः** [आधान-ठञ्] A ceremony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception.

**आधायः** One who has placed anything.

**आधायक** *a.* Putting, placing, assigning.

**आधिः** [आधीयते स्थाप्यते प्रतीकाराय मनोऽनेन, आ-धाकि P. III. 3. 92; connected with आध् in some senses] 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony,

anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापदः संति नाधयो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Bv. 4. 11; Māl. 4; Ki. 1. 37. -2 A bane, curse, misery; याद्वेवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. -3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23; Ms. 8. 143. -4 A place, residence. -5 Location, site. -6 Definition, epithet. -7 Misfortune, calamity (व्यसन). -8 Reflection on religion or duty (धर्मचिन्ता). -9 Hope, expectation. -10 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family (कुटुम्बव्याप्त). -**Comp.** -**ज्ञ** *a.* 1. suffering pain, distressed. -2. crooked. -**भोगः** the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged). -**मन्युः** (pl.) feverish heat or burning. -**स्तेनः** one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

**आधित्वं**, -**ता** The nature or circumstance of a pledge; उपाधि the object or purpose for which a pledge is given.

**आधीकृ** 8 P. To pledge, mortgage, pawn, deposit.

**आधीकरणं** Pledging, a pledge.

**आधेय** *pot. p.* 1 To be placed, pledged, appointed &c. -2 To be assigned, attributed, or given. -3 To be received, held, or supported; to be contained. -**यं** = आधानं.

**आहित** *p. p.* 1 Placed, set, deposited; मनस्याहितकर्तव्याः Ku. 2. 62 bearing in mind what they had to do; भारतीमाहितभरां Si. 2. 69 full of deep meaning. -2 Given, imparted. -3 Entertained, felt. -4 Comprising, containing. -5 Performed, done. -**Comp.** -**अग्नि** *a.* 1. one who keeps or places the fire on the altar, sacrificer; cf. अग्न्याहित. -2. a Brāhmaṇa who maintains and consecrates sacred fire in his house perpetually. -**अंक** *a.* marked, spotted. -**औत्सुक्य** *a.* one who creates anxiety; R. 2. 73. -**कृम** *a.* exhausted, tired. -**लक्षण** *a.* bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽभूत् R. 6. 71; (according to Malli. = प्रख्यातगुण noted or well-known for good qualities). -**व्यथ** *a.* pained, grieved. -**स्वन** *a.* making a sound, noisy.

**आहितः** *f.* Ved. Placing on, anything placed on.

**आधिकरणिकः** [अधिकरणे नियुक्तः ठक्] A judge; Mk. 9.

**आधिकारण्यं** Possession, location.

**आधिकारिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Supreme, superior, relating to a person or thing in authority. -2 Official, belonging to any office or duty.

**आधिक्यं** [अधिकस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] Excess, abundance, preponderance, high degree; ऋद्धेराधिक्यं समृद्धिः Sk. -2 Superiority, supremacy; आधिक्यं साधितं H. 3.

**आधिदैविक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अधिदेव-ठञ्] 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); अधियज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेदाधिदैविकमेव च Ms. 6. 83. -2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds; आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदैविक.

**आधिपत्यं** [अधिपतेर्भावः कर्म वा यक्] 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty, lordship; राज्यं सुराणामपि चाधिपत्यं (अवाप्य) Bg. 2. 8. -2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुत्रं प्रकुरुष्वधाधिपत्ये Mb.

**आधिभौतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अधिभूत-ठञ्] 1 Caused by animals (as pain). -2 Relating to beings. -3 Elementary, material, derived from the primitive elements.

**आधिराज्यं** [अधिराजस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; बभौ भूयः कुमारत्वादाधिराज्यमवाप्य सः R. 17. 30; Mu. 2.

**आधिवेदनिकं** [अधिवेदनाय हितं ठक् तत्र काले दत्तं ठञ् वा] Property, gifts &c. made to a first wife upon marrying a second; यच्च द्वितीयविवाहार्थिना पूर्वस्त्रियै पारितोषिकं धनं दत्तं तदाधिवेदनिकं Vishnu.; cf. Y. 2. 143, 148 also.

**आधु** 5 U. To shake, stir, agitate.

**आधवः** Ved. 1 One who stirs up or agitates. -2 That which is agitated, mixture. -3 Throwing.

**आधवनं** Shaking, agitating.

**आधवनीयः** A vessel in which the Soma plant is shaken and cleansed.

**आधावः** That which is shaken.

**आधुनिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अधुना भवः ठञ्] New, modern, of recent origin.

**आधृ** 1. 10. P. 1 (*a*) To hold, keep, contain; सर्वं चाधारयेत् हृदि Ks. 2. 37. (*b*) To support, bear. -2 To bring, supply.



**आधारः** [आ-धृ घञ्; आध्रियन्तेऽस्मिन्क्रिया इति Kâsi.] 1 Support, prop, stay; Mu. 1. 2. -2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; त्वमेव चातकाधारः Bh. 2. 50. -3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठन्त्याप इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षिराधारतां यतः Ku. 6. 67; अपामिवाधारमनुत्तरां Ku. 3. 48; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिष्यंदरेखां-किताः S. 1. 14; आधारः क्षमांभसां K. 44; Y. 3. 144, 165. -4 That which holds or contains, a vessel, recipient. -5 A part, character (in dramas); Mv. 1. 3. -6 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबंधप्रमुखैः प्रयत्नैः R. 5. 6. -7 A dike, dam, embankment. -8 A canal. -9 The sense of the locative case, location, comprehension; आधारोऽधिकरणं; (आधार is of 3 kinds:-औपश्लेषिक, वैषयिक, and अभिव्यापक see Sk. on P. I. 4. 45). -10 Relation. -**Comp.** -**आधेयभावः** the influence, relation, or action of the support or recipient upon the thing received or supported; H. 3. 12. -**शक्तिः** f. 1. Mâyâ or illusion. -2. the Supreme goddess.

**आधारकः** A foundation.

**आधारणं** Holding, supporting, sustaining.

**आधार्य** *pot. p.* To be located. -**Comp** -**आधारसंबंधः** the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received or located.

**आधृत** *a.* Ved. Contained, supported.

**आधृष्** 5 P. 1 To assail, defy. -2 To overcome, injure, hurt. -10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To defy, challenge; assail, attack; Y. 2. 5; injure, hurt, overcome. -2 To convict, refute.

**आधर्षः** 1 Contempt. -2 Injuring forcibly.

**आधर्षणं** 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. -2 Refutation. -3 Injuring, annoying.

**आधर्षित** *p. p.* 1 Injured, annoyed forcibly. -2 Aggrieved, censured, injured. -3 Refuted in argument, disproved. -4 Sentenced, convicted.

**आधृष्ट** *p. p.* Checked, overcome.

**आधृष्टिः** *f.* Assailing, attacking.

**आधेनवं** [अधेनु-स्यञ्] Want of cows.

**आधोरणः** [आधोर् गतिचातुर्ये ल्युट्] The rider or driver of an elephant; आधोरणानां गजसन्निपाते R. 7. 46, 5. 48, 18. 39.

**आध्मा** 1 P. 1 To inflate, puff up, swell. -2 To blow or fill with wind, sound (as a conch &c). -*pass.* To be elated or inflated, be filled; Ve. 3. 38; Mv. 5. 2.

**आध्मात** *p. p.* 1 Puffed up, inflated, elated, filled with (lit. and fig.). charged with; पापेनेवाध्मातमूर्त्यः K. 107; Dk. 110; मिथ्याध्मात Mv. 3. 28; 6. 30; Mk. 9. 12; अमृत° U. 6. 21, Mk. 5. 22; भर° हृदयः U. 1. 29; दर्प° filled with pride. -2 Excessively affected, increased, magnified; U. 5. 6; Mk. 5. 18. -3 Sounded, sounding. -4 Burnt. -5 Sick by the swelling of the belly. -**तः** 1 Flatulence, swelling of the abdomen with noise. -2 War, battle.

**आध्मानं** [आ-ध्मा-लुट्] 1 Blowing inflation; (fig.) growth, increase; Mv. 7. 14. -2 Boasting, vaunting. -3 A bellows. -4 Intumescence, swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

**आध्मापनं** A means of inflating or causing a sound.

**आध्यक्षं** [अध्यक्ष-स्यञ्] Ved. 1 Superintendence. -2 Presence.

**आध्यात्मिक** *a.* (की f.) [आत्मानं अधि-कृत्य भवः ठञ्] 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -2 Spiritual, holy. -3 Relating to self; Y. 1. 101; Ms. 2. 117. -4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see अधिदैविक.

**आध्यापकः** [अध्यापक एव स्वार्थे अण्] A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

**आध्यायिक** *a.* (की f.) [अध्याय ठञ्] Occupied or employed in reading or studying (the Vedas) (अधीतवेद).

**आध्यासिक** *a.* (की f.) [अध्यासेन कल्पितः ठञ्] Caused by *adhyāsa* i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedānta phil.).

**आध्य** 1 P. To think on, meditate, remember.

**आधि** See under अधा.

**आधी** *f.* Ved. Thinking, longing, care, anxiety.

**आधीत** *p. p.* Ved. Reflected or meditated upon. -**तं** The object or subject of one's thought; that which is intended or hoped for.

**आध्या** Remembering, especially with regret, sorrowful recollection.

**आध्दानं** 1 Anxiety. -2 Remembering with regret, pensive or sorrow-

ful recollection. -3 Meditating or reflecting upon.

**आध्र** *a.* Ved. [आ-धृ-क] Poor, indigent, weak. -**ध्रः** Support.

**आध्वनिक** *a.* (की f.) [अध्वनि व्यावृत्त-कुशलो वा ठञ्] Being on a journey, wayfaring; कांतरेष्वपि विश्रामो जनस्याध्वनिकस्य वै Mb.

**आध्वरिक** *a.* (की f.) [अध्वर-ठञ्] One who knows or has studied works relating to the (Soma) sacrifice. -**कः** [अध्वरस्य व्याख्यानो ग्रंथः] A work which treats of (Soma) sacrifice.

**आध्वर्यव** *a.* (वी f.) [अध्वर्योः इदं अञ्] 1 Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q. v.) or to the Yajur-veda. -2 One conversant with the Yajurveda; (P. IV. 3. 123). -**वं** 1 Service at a sacrifice. -2 Particularly, the office of an Adhvaryu priest.

**आनः** 1 Inhalation, breath inspired. -2 Mouth or nose (Sây.). -3 Breathing, blowing.

**आनकः** 1 [आनयति उत्साहवतः करोति अन्-णिच्-ण्वल् Tv.] A large military drum (beaten at one end), a double drum, a drum or tabor in general; पण-वानकगोमुखाः सहस्रैवाभ्यहन्यन्त Bg. 1. 13. -2 The thunder-cloud. -**Comp.** -**दुंदुभिः** epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishna; cf. Hariv. वसुदेवो महाबाहुः पूर्वमानकदुंदुभिः जज्ञे यस्य प्रसूतस्य दुंदुभ्यः प्राणदन्दिभिः || आनकानां च संह्रादः सुमहानभवद्विवि. | (-भिः, -भी f.) a large drum or *dhol*, kettle-drum (beaten at one end). -**स्थली** N. of a country.

**आनहुह** *a.* (ही f.) [अनहुह इदं अण्] Belonging to or originating from a bull; Y. 1. 280.

**आननं** [आनित्यनेन, आ-अन् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; नृपस्य कांतं पिबतः सुताननं 17. -2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *ānānas* of Rasagangādhara).

**आनंतर्यं** [अनंतर-स्यञ्] 1 Immediate succession. -2 Immediate proximity, absence of interval (of time or space).

**आनंत्यं** [अनंत-स्यञ्] 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); आनंत्याद् व्यभिचाराच्च K. P. 2. -2 Boundlessness. -3 Im-



mortality, eternity; Ms. 3. 266; 6. 84, 9. 107; लोकान्त्य दिवः प्राप्तिः पुत्रपौत्रपौत्रके Y. 1. 78, 260. -4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु नित्यं कृतमतिर्धर्ममेवाभिपद्यते। अशंकमानः कल्याणि सोऽमुत्रानन्त्यमश्नुते Mb.

**आनन्द** 1 P. To rejoice, be glad or delighted; आनन्दितारस्त्वां दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14; Gīt. 11. —Caus. 1 To gladden, delight; Y. 1. 356; Bk. 21. 12. -2 To amuse oneself.

**आनन्दः** [आनन्द-घञ्] 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आनन्दं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् विभेति कदाचन supreme bliss or felicity; आनन्द एवास्य विज्ञानमात्मानदात्मानो ह वै सर्वे देवाः Sat. Br. -2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to be n. also in this sense). -3 N. of the forty-eighth year of the cycle of Jupiter. -4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 N. of Balarama (according to Jaina doctrines). -7 N. of a cousin and follower and favourite disciple of Buddha Sākyamuni, compiler of the Sūtras. -8 A variety of the Daṇḍaka metre. -दा, -दी N. of two plants. -दं 1 Wine, liquor. -2 A kind of house. -Comp. -अर्णवः the delight of Brahma. -काननं, -वनं N. of Kāśī. -गिरिः, -ज्ञानः, -ज्ञानगिरिः N. of a celebrated annotator on Sankarāchārya. -ज a. caused by joy (as tears). -द, -कर a. exhilarating, delighting. -दत्तः [आनन्दो दत्तो येन] the membrum virile. -पटः [आनन्दजनको पटः] a bridal garment. -पूर्ण a. delighted supremely, full of bliss. (-र्णः) the Supreme spirit. -प्रभवः semen. -भैरव a. causing both joy and fear. (-वः) N. of Siva. -लहरिः, -री f. 'wave of enjoyment,' title of a small hymn by Sankarāchārya addressed to Pārvatī.

**आनन्दक** a. Delighting, gladdening, blessing.

**आनन्दता** Joyfulness, joy.

**आनन्दयु** a. [आ-नन्द-अयुच्] Happy, joyful. -युः Happiness, joy, pleasure.

**आनन्दन** a. Pleasing, delighting; न चेतसः H. 1. 210. -नं 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Paying respects to. -3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility. -4 What gives or produces delight.

**आनन्दमय** a. Blissful, full of joy, made up or consisting of happiness; सुषुप्तिस्थान एकीभूतः प्रज्ञाघन एवानन्दमयो ह्यानन्दमुक् Mand. Up. -यः The Supreme spirit. -या A form of Durgā. °कोषः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body, causal frame enshrining the soul; see कोश.

**आनन्दयितव्यं** The object of enjoyment or sensual pleasure.

**आनन्दयितृ** a. One who gives joy or delight.

**आनन्दिः** [आ-नन्द-इन्] 1 Joy, happiness; कौसल्यानन्दिवर्धनः Rām. -2 Curiosity.

**आनन्दिन्** a. [आ-नन्द-णिनि] 1 Happy, joyful, delighted. -2 Pleasing, giving delight.

**आनपत्यं** Childlessness.

**आनम्** 1 P. 1 To bend, bend down, bow, incline, stoop; Si. 1. 13. -2 To salute (respectfully), bow down to; तमपि राजकमाननाम K. 59. -3 To humble. -Caus. (-नमयति) To cause to bend down; कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27; विदर्भपतिमानमितं बलैश्च M. 5. 3 humbled.

**आनत** p.p. 1 Respectfully saluted or bowed to. -2 (Actively used) Bent down, bending, stooping, inclined; कुसुमानताः (तरवः) Ki. 5. 25; Rs. 6. 3; पादानतः Ku. 3. 8; so प्रश्रय°, फलभार°. -3 Making a low bow, saluting respectfully; R. 1. 92, 4. 69. -4 Humble, obedient, submissive, pacified, conciliated.

**आनतिः** f. 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); गुणवन्मित्रमिवानतिं प्रपेदे Ki. 13. 15; चरणानतिव्यतिकरे Amar. 44; किं वक्षश्चरणानतिव्यतिकरव्याजेन गोपाय्यते 22. -2 A bow or salutation, obeisance; आत्मजातिसदृशी किलानतिं Ki. 13. 36; Si. 1. 11. -3 Homage, reverence. -4 Delight.

**आनमः** Bending, stretching (as a bow); cf. दुरानम.

**आनम्र** a. A little bent, bowing, stooping.

**आनर्तः** [आनृत्यत्यत्र आधारे घञ्] 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. -2 War, battle. -3 N. of a king of the solar race. -4 N. of a country or its inhabitants, or its king. (It was also called Saurāshṭra and may be identified with the modern Kattywar. Dwārakā was its capital, which is called Anartanagarī. There

was also an important town called Valabhī, which afterwards became its capital. The celebrated Tīrtha called Prabhāsa also stood in the same peninsula.) -र्त 1 Water. -2 Dancing (m. also). -Comp. -पुरं, -नगरी the capital of the Anarta country.

**आनर्तक** a. 1 Belonging to Anarta. -2 Dancing about.

**आनर्तीय** a. [आनर्त-घञ्] Belonging to or coming from Anarta.

**आनर्थक्यं** [अनर्थस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; श्रुत्यानर्थक्यमिति चेत् Kāty.; आम्नायस्य क्रियार्थत्वादानर्थक्यमतदर्शानां Jaimini S. -2 Unfitness, impropriety.

**आनव** a. [आनुः प्राणी तस्येदं अण्] 1 Human (as strength &c.). -2 Kind to men, benevolent. -वः 1 Men, people. -2 Foreign men or people.

**आनस** a. (सी f.) [अनसः शकटस्य पितुर्वा इदं अण्] Ved. 1 Belonging to a waggon or cart. -2 Belonging to a father.

**आनह** 4 U. 1 To bind to, fasten. -2 (A) To be stopped.

**आनद्ध** p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Costive (as stomach). -द्धः 1 A drum in general. -2 Dressing, putting on clothes, ornaments &c., accoutring. -Comp. -बस्तिता retention of urine or constipation.

**आनाहः** 1 Binding. -2 Suppression of urine, constipation, epistaxis. -3 Length (especially of cloth).

**आनाहिक** a. [आनाह-ठक्] To be used in cases of constipation.

**आनाथ्यं** [अनाथस्य भावः घञ्] The state of being helpless or forlorn, orphanism, helplessness.

**आनिर्हत** a. Ved. Of indestructible nature; wholly gone out of the world (Mahādhara). -तः A class of principal deities.

**आनिल** a. (ली f.) [अनिलस्येदं अण्] 1 Proceeding from or produced by wind, windy. -2 Presided over by or sacred to Vāyu (as an oblation &c.). -लः, -आनिलिः N. of Hanūmat or Bhīma.

**आनी** 1 P. 1 To bring, fetch; भुवनं मत्पार्श्वमानीयते S. 7. 8; तेषामुदकमानीय Ms. 3. 210. -2 To bring on, produce, cause; आनिनाय भुवः कपं R. 15. 24. -3 To lead towards or



near, convey. -4 To mix in. -5 To reduce or lead to any condition; वशं आनी to reduce to subjection. -6 To lead off, divert. -Caus. To cause to bring (with instr. of person who brings); R. 12. 12, 15. 74.

**आनयः, आनयनं** 1 Bringing. -2 Investiture with the sacred thread (cf. उपनय).

**आनायः** [आनीयते मत्स्योऽनेन नी-कर-णे-घञ्] A net; जालमानायः P. III. 3. 124.

**आनायिन्** m. [आनाय-इनि] A fisherman, fisher; आनायिभिस्तामपकृष्टनक्रां R. 16. 55, 75.

**आनाय्य** a. To be brought near. -य्यः [आनी-य्यत् आयादेशः P. III. 1. 127] Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य or household fire and placed on the south side (also called दक्षिणाम्नि); दक्षिणाम्निविशेष एवेदं स हि गार्हपत्यादानीयते अनित्यश्च सततमप्रज्वलनात् Sk.

**आनीतिः** f. [आ-नी-क्तिन्] Leading near; चक्रमित्वा प्रियानीति रामो रक्षो-वधे स्थितः | Mugdha.

**आनेतव्य** a. To be brought.

**आनेय** a. To be fetched.

**आनेतृ** a. Bringer, bringing.

**आनील** a. Darkish, slightly blue.

**-लः** A black horse.

**आनुकल्पिक** a. [अनुकल्पं वेत्ति अधीते वा उक्था० ठक्] 1 One who knows or studies the *anukalpa* q. v. -2 To be obtained by अनुकल्प.

**आनुकूलिक** a. (की f.) [अनुकूल-ठक्] Favourable, conformable.

**आनुकूल्यं** [अनुकूलस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] 1 Favourableness, conformity, suitability; यत्रानुकूल्यं हंपत्योस्त्रिवर्गस्तत्र वर्धते Y. 1. 74. -2 Kindness, favour.

**आनुगत्यं** [अनुगत-व्यञ्ज] Acquaintance, familiarity.

**आनुगतिक** a. (की f.) Relating to a follower.

**आनुगुण्यं** [अनुगुणस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] Favourableness, suitability, congruity.

**आनुग्रामिक** a. (की f.) [अनुग्रामं भावः ठक्] Rural, rustic.

**आनुजावर** a. Ved. Posthumous.

**आनुनासिक्यं** [अनुनासिकस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] Nasality.

**आनुपदिक** a. (की f.) [अनुपदं धावति ठक् वेद अधीते वा] Following, pursuing, tracking, studying.

**आनुपूर्वे, -व्ये-र्वी** [अनुपूर्वस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ततो वा ङीष् यलोपः] 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. -2 (In law) The regular order of the castes; षडानुपूर्व्या विप्रस्य क्षत्रस्य चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 (In logic) Conclusion regularly or syllogistically drawn.

**आनुपूर्वे-व्ये-ण, आनुपूर्व्या** ind. One after another, in due order; आनुपूर्वेणोत्थितराजलोकः K. 95.

**आनुमानिक** a. (की f.) [अनुमान-दागतः ठक्] 1 Relating to a conclusion. -2 Derived from an inference, subject to inference, inferential. -3 Inferred. -कं The Pradhāna of the Sāṅkhyas; आनुमानिकमप्येकेषामिति चेन्न Br. Sūt.; °त्वं the state of being inferable.

**आनुयात्रिकः** A follower, attendant; Māl. 6; U. 4.

**आनुरक्तिः** f. Passion, affection.

**आनुलेपिक** a. [अनुलेपिकायाः स्त्रिया ध-र्म्यम्] Forming the duty of an अनुलेपिका.

**आनुलोमिक** a. (की f.) [अनुलोमं वर्तते अनुलोम ठक्] 1 Regular, orderly, in due course. -2 Favourable, suitable.

**आनुलोम्य** a. 'In the direction of the hair,' produced in natural or direct order. -म्यं [अनुलोमस्य भावः कर्म वा ब्राह्म० व्यञ्ज] 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आनुलोम्येन संभूता जात्या ज्ञेयास्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. -2 Regular series or succession. -3 Favourableness, fit disposition. -4 Bringing to one's right place.

**आनुविधित्सा** Ingratitude.

**आनुवेश्यः** [अनुवेशं वसति] A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour; प्रातिवेश्यानुवेश्यौ च कल्याणे विंशतिद्विजे Ms. 8. 392; (on which Kull. says; निरंतर-गृहवासी प्रातिवेश्यः, तदनंतरगृहवास्यानुवेश्यः). The word is also found to be written as अनुवेश्य.

**आनुशासनिक** a. (की f.) [अनुशासनाय हितं ठक्] Relating to or treating of instruction.

**आनुशूक** a. (की f.) Being with or within the awns (as rice).

**आनुश्र (श्रा) विक** a. (की f.) [गुरुपाठादनुश्रूयते अनुश्रवो वेदस्तत्र विहितः ठक्]

According to hearing, resting on tradition. -कः Means of obtaining Heaven, absolution &c. Sk.

**आनुषक्** ind. Ved. In continuous order, uninterruptedly, one after the other.

**आनुषंगिक** a. (की f.) [अनुषंगात् आगतः ठक् स्त्रियां ङीष्] 1 Connected with, concomitant. -2 Implied, inherent. -3 Necessarily following, inevitable, necessary. -4 Of secondary importance, secondary; असुभिः स्थास्तु यशश्चिचीषतः ननु लक्ष्मीः फलमा-नुषंगिकं Ki. 2. 19; अन्यतरस्यानुषंगिक-त्वेऽन्वाचयः Sk.; see अन्वाचय. -5 Attached to, fond of, frequenting; तत्र° Pt. 1. -6 Like, analogous. -7 Relative, proportionate. -8 (In gram.) Elliptical, including words not included in the sentence.

**आनुषज्** ind. In order, successively.

**आनुषूक** a. Promoting, urging, driving forward.

**आनुष्टुभ** a. (मी f.) [अनुष्टुप् छंदोऽस्य उत्सा० अञ्] 1 Consisting of Anushtubhs. -2 Relating to Anushtubh, formed like the metre. -मं The Anushtub metre.

**आनुस्य** a. (यी f.) [अनुस्यया अत्रि-पत्या दत्तं अण्] Coming from or given by Anusūyā; R. 14. 14.

**आनूकं** ind. Ved. In abundance, greatly.

**आनूप** a. (पी f.) [अनूपदेशे भव, अण्] 1 Watery, marshy, wet. -2 Produced in a marshy place. -पः Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo); °मांसं the flesh of such animals.

**आनूपक** a. Living in marshy places.

**आनृण्यं** [अनृणस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] Acquittance of debt or obligation; see अनृणता.

**आनृत** a. (ती f.) [अनृतं शीलमस्य अण्] Always telling lies, untruthful.

**आनृशंस-स्य** a. Mild, kind; merciful. -सं, -स्य 1 Mildness. -2 Kindness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. -3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

**आनैपुणं, -ण्यं** [अनिपुणस्य भावः अण्, व्यञ्ज वा] Clumsiness, stupidity.

**आनैश्वर्यं** [अनीश्वरस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] Absence of power or supremacy.



**आंत** *a.* (ती *f.*) [अंत-अण्] Final, terminal. —तं *ind.* Completely, to the end.

**आंत्यः** Ved. One who finishes.

**आंतर** *a.* [अंतर मध्ये भवः अण्] 1 Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24. —2 Inmost, inward; U. 2. —र Inmost nature. —Comp. —ज्ञ Knowing the hidden secret (of things &c.); Māl. 1. 8.

**आंतरतम्यं, आंतर्यं** Nearest or closest relationship (as of letters).

**आंतरागारिक** *a.* Belonging to the duties of a store-keeper or chamberlain.

**आंतराल** *a.* [अंतरालं वेत्ति अण्] One conversant with the inner nature.

**आंतरि (री) क्ष** *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [अंतरिक्षे भवः अण्] 1 Atmospheric, heavenly, celestial. —2 Produced in the atmosphere. —क्षं The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

**आतर्गणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अतर्गणं भवः ठञ्] Included, comprised (as in a class, troop &c.).

**आतर्गेहिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अतर्गेहं वेदमनि भवः ठञ्] Being or produced inside a house.

**आंतिका** [अंतिकेव अण् टाप्] An elder sister.

**आंत्र** *a.* (त्री *f.*) [अंत्र-अण्] Relating to the bowels. —त्रं Ved. Bowels, entrails.

**आंत्रिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Visceral, being within or relating to the bowels.

**आंदोल** 10 P. [-दोलयति, दोलित] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro. —2 To shake, tremble (fig. also); Māl. 4; मंदमारुतांदोलिता लतेव Dk. 17, 21.

**आंदोलः** 1 Swinging, a swing. —2 Trembling.

**आंदोलनं** [आंदोल भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swinging, a swing. —2 Moving to and fro, shaking, rocking; किंत्वासागरविंदसुंदर-दृशां द्राक्चामरांदोलनात् Udb. —3 Trembling, oscillation.

**आंधसः** The scum of boiled rice.

**आंधसिकः** [अंधो भक्तं शिल्पमस्य ठक्] A cook.

**आंध्यं** [अंधस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Blindness.

**आंध्र** *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as language). —भ्रः (pl.) The Telugu country, modern Telangana; see अंध्र.

**आन्न** *a.* (त्री *f.*) [अन्नं लब्ध्वा अन्न-ण P. IV. 4. 85] 1 Fed, having food. —2 Relating to, derived from food.

**आन्यभावं** Another form.

**आन्वयिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अन्वये प्रशस्तकुले भवः ठञ्] 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth. —2 Orderly.

**आन्वाहिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अन्वह-ठञ्] Daily occurring or to be performed every day; पक्षि चान्वाहिकी Ms. 3. 67.

**आन्वीक्षिकी** [अन्वीक्षा प्रयोजनमस्याः ठञ्] 1 Logic, logical philosophy. —2 Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या q. v.); आन्वीक्षिक्यात्मविद्या स्यादीक्षणात्सुखदुःखयोः । ईक्षमाणस्तथा तत्त्वं हर्षशोकौ व्युदस्यति ॥ Kām. 2. 11; आन्वीक्षिकीश्रवणाय Māl. 1; Ms. 7. 43; (न्याय आन्वीक्षिकी पंचाध्यायी गौतमेन प्रणीता Madhusūdana).

**आन्वीपिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अन्वपि वर्तते ठक्] Favourable.

**आप्** 5 P., rarely 1 P. (आप्नोति or आपति, आप, आपत्, आप्यति, आपुं, आप) 1 To obtain, attain, get; पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12; अनुद्योगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्नुमर्हति H. Pr. 30; शतं क्रतुनामपविष्णमाप सः R. 3. 38; so फलं, कीर्ति, सुखं &c. —2 To reach, go to; overtake, meet, fall in with; शबरीमापनुर्वने Bk. 6. 59. —3 To pervade, occupy, enter into. —4 To undergo, suffer, meet with; दिष्टान्तामप्यति भवान् R. 9. 79; Ms. 8. 188. —5 To equal. —pass. (आप्यते) 1 To be reached, found, met with, obtained &c. —2 To arrive at one's end or aim. —3 To become filled. —Caus. (आपयति) 1 To cause to reach or obtain. —2 To cause any one to feel or perceive. —3 To hit.

**आपः** [आप्-घञ्] 1 N. of one of the 8 demigods called Vasus. —2 (At the end of comp.) दुराप difficult to be obtained. —पं [अपां समूहः] A flood or stream of water, water. —2 Sky (Nir.).

**आपक** *a.* [आप्-ण्वल्] Getting, obtaining.

**आपनं** [आप्-ल्युट्] 1 Getting, obtaining, reaching &c. —2 Pepper.

**आपयितु** *a.* [आप्-णिच्-तृच्] One who gets or procures, procuring.

**आपिः** [आप्-णिच्-इन्] 1 Obtaining wealth &c. —2 A friend, acquaintance, ally (बंधु); °त्वं friendship, alliance.

**आप्त** *p. p.* [आप्-क्त] 1 Got, obtained, gained; °कामः, °शापः &c. —2 Reached, overtaken, equalled. —3 Reaching to, extending as far as. —4 Trustworthy, reliable, credible (as news &c.). —5 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39; Ms. 8. 63. —6 (a) Clever, skilful; प्राजकश्चेद्भवेदाप्तः Ms. 8. 294. (b) Apt, fit. —7 Full, complete, abundant; यजेत राजा क्रतुभिर्विविधैराप्तदक्षिणैः Ms. 7. 79. —8 True, exact. —9 Intimate, closely related, acquainted; कन्यायाः किल पूजयन्ति पितरो जामातुराप्तं जनं U. 4. 17 relatives; Ms. 5. 101. —10 Appointed. —11 Generally received, commonly used; authentic. —12 Accused, prosecuted. —13 Reasonable, sensible. —प्तः 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person; credible person or source, guarantee; आप्तः यथार्थवक्ता T.S. —2 A relative, friend; निमहात्स्वसुराप्तानां वधाच्च धनदानुजः R. 12. 52; कथमाप्तवर्गोयं भवत्याः M. 5; Y. 1. 28, 2. 71; Ms. 2. 109, 8. 64. —3 An Arhat. —प्ता A twisted lock of hair. —प्तं 1 A quotient. —2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree. —Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. an augment. —2. an affix. —3. a word of received acceptation and established by usage only; see आप्तवाच् also. —काम *a.* 1. one who has obtained his desire. —2. one who has renounced all worldly desires and attachments. (—मः) the supreme soul. —कारिन् *a.* doing things in a fit or confidential manner; Ms. 9. 12. (—m.) a trusty agent or confidential servant. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —दक्षिण *a.* having proper or abundant gifts. —वचनं 1. received text or authority, revelation. —2. the words of a credible or trustworthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48. —वाक्यं a true or correct sentence; =वचनं above. —वाच् *a.* worthy of belief, regarded as authority, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिसंधानमधीयते यैर्विद्योति ते संतु किलाप्तवाचः S. 5. 25. (—f.) 1. the advice of a friend or credible person. —2. the Vedas or Sruti a word of authority (said to apply to



Smritis, Itihāsas and Purāṇas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence); आप्तवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. —श्रुतिः f. 1. the Vedas. —2. Smritis &c.

**आप्तिः** f. [ आप्-क्तिन् ] 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition; मित्र°, काम° &c. —2 Reaching, overtaking, meeting with. —3 Binding, connection, relation. —4 Union; especially with a woman (Med.). —5 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. —6 Completion, fulfilment; कामस्याप्तिं जगतः प्रतिष्ठां Kath. —7 Future time. —pl. N. of 12 sacrificial verses beginning with आपये.

**आप्य** a. [ अपां इदं अण् स्वार्थे ष्यञ् ] 1 Watery. —2 Obtainable, attainable आप्-प्यत्. —प्यः A class of gods. —प्यं Ved. Confederation, alliance.

**आपकर** a. (री f.) [ अपकरे भवः अण् च ] Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

**आपक** a. Crude, raw, half-baked. —कं A cake, bread.

**आपगा** [ अपां समूहः आपे; तेन गच्छति गम्-ड ] A river, stream; केनायमानं पतिमापगानां Si. 3. 72.

**आपगेयः** [ आपगायां गंगायां भवः ढक् ] A son of the river, an epithet of Bhīshma or Kṛishna.

**आपणः** [ आपण-घञ् ] A market, shop.

**आपणिक** a. [ आपणादागतः ठक् ] 1 Relating to traffic, market &c., mercantile. —2 Got from the market (as duties). —कः 1 A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer. —2 A tax on market shops. —3 Assize, market-rate.

**आपत्** 1 P. 1 To fall upon, attack, assail; उदायुधानापततः R. 12. 44, 5. 50; Bk. 3. 48. —2 To approach, come towards; K. 202; एतत्प्रायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. 136 has reached the ears; 268. —3 To fly towards, come in flying, come or drive in haste, rush upon. —4 (a) To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; कथमिदमापतितं U. 2; K. 262, 158; अहो न शोभनमापतितं Pt. 2. (b) To fall to one's lot or share, befall; अहोऽस्माकं महद्भोजनमापतितं Pt. 1; आपतन्ति हि संसारपथमवतीर्णानामेते वृत्ताः K. 175, 132; सर्वस्यैव स्वलितमापतति 291; H. 1. 30, 173. —5 (a) To occur to, cross (the mind);

इति हृदये नापतितं K. 288. (b) To be felt or regarded; मधुरतराण्यापतन्ति मनसः K. 103 are felt or regarded; 202, 236, 329. —Caus. (पातयति) To go towards, approach (Ved.).

**आपतनं** 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. —2 Happening, occurrence. —3 Descending, alighting. —4 Obtaining. —5 Knowledge; कचिन् प्राकरणिकादर्थोद्प्राकरणिकस्यार्थस्यापतनं S. D. 10. —6 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

**आपति** a. Ved. Coming in haste, rushing on. —तिः The wind (always blowing) (सततगतिर्वयुः).

**आपतिक** a. (की f.) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. —कः A hawk, falcon.

**आपतित** a. 1 Fallen to the lot of. —2 Happened, befallen, occurred, come to pass. —3 Alighted, descended.

**आपात** a. Rushing upon, attacking. —तः 1 Rushing or falling upon, attack, descending, alighting; तदापातभयात्पथि Ku. 2. 45; गरुडापातविशिष्टमेघनादास्त्रबंधनः R. 12. 76. —2 Throwing down. —3 Causing to descend or fall, falling down; धारापातैः Me. 48. —4 (a) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातरम्या विषयाः पर्यंतपरितापिनः Ki. 11. 12; आपातसुरसे भोगे निमग्नाः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; H. 4. 75; Bv. 1. 115; Māl. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. —5 Happening, becoming apparent, appearance. —Comp. —दुःसह a. unbearable at the first attack; U. 7. —दुष्प्रसह a. unbearable in its onset, making a furious charge; M. 5. 10.

**आपाततः** ind. At the first sight or attack, instantly, immediately; S. D. 632.

**आपातिन्** a. Falling on, attacking, descending, happening.

**आपत्य** a. (त्यी f.) [ अपत्य-अण् ] 1 Relating to offspring. —2 (In gram.) Relating to the formation of patronymic words.

**आपथि** a. Ved. Being on the way or journey. —थिः, —थीः, —थ्यः Ved. A wanderer, traveller.

**आपद्** 4 A. 1 To go near, walk towards, approach; एष रावणिरापादि वानराणां भयंकरः Bk. 15. 89. —2 To enter into, go to, attain to (a place,

state &c.); वक्त्रमापद्य मारुतः Sik. 9; निर्वेदमापद्यते becomes disgusted Mk. 1. 14; आपेदिरेऽबरपथं Bv. 1. 17; क्षीरं दधिभावमापद्यते S. B. milk turns into curds; पांडुरतामापद्यमानस्य K. 69 becoming pale; 160; विस्मयमापेदे 179; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70 assumed the form of a verse; चिंतामापेदे Dk. 130 fell a-thinking; so विश्वासं, निर्वृतिं, संशयं, वशं, पंचत्वं &c. —3 To get into trouble, fall into misfortune; अर्थधर्मौ परित्यज्य यः काममनुवर्तते । एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दशरथो यथा || Rām.; see आपन्न below. —4 To happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31; एवमापद्यते M. 1 so it is. —Caus. 1 To bring about, bring to pass, accomplish, effect; कूजझिरापादितवंशकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Sānti. 3. 19. —2 To lead or reduce to, cause to suffer; R. 5. 5. —3 To cause, to produce, bring on; लघिमानमापाद्यति K. 105, 109; दोषमपि गुणत्वमापाद्यति makes the best of a bad matter. —4 To reach or attain to. —5 To spread, circulate (as news). —6 To turn or change into; एकामपि काकिणीं कार्षापणलक्षमापाद्येम Dk. 156.

**आपत्तिः** f. [ आ-पद्-क्तिन् ] 1 Turning or changing into, entering into any state or condition. —2 Obtaining, procuring, getting; स्थानापत्तेर्द्रव्येषु धर्मलाभः Kāty. —3 Misfortune, calamity, adversity; Y. 3. 42. —4 A fault, transgression. —5 Remonstrance, expostulation. —6 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टप्रसंग).

**आपद्** f. [ आ-पद्-क्लिप् ] A calamity, misfortune, danger, distress, adversity; दैवीनां मानुषीणां च प्रतिहर्ता त्वमापदां R. 1. 60; अविवेकः परमापदां पदम् Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यात्यापद्ः Bh. 2. 90; आपदि स्था, आपदं प्राप् to fall into difficulty. —Comp. —कल्पः an alternative to be used in times of difficulty; Ms. 11. 28. —कालः days of adversity, time of distress, hour of danger; अन्नाह्मणादध्ययनमापत्काले विधीयते Ms. 2. 241. —कालिक a. (का-की f.) occurring in time of difficulty. —गत, —ग्रस्त-प्राप्त a. 1. fallen into misfortune, involved in difficulties. —2. unfortunate, unhappy, distressed. —धर्मः [ आपदि कर्तव्यो धर्मः ] a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a



caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity; Ms. 1. 116, 10. 130. (-र्मे) N. of a पर्व in Bhārata.

**आपदा** *f.* Misfortune, calamity.

**आपन्न** *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained, acquired; जीविकापन्नः for आपन्नजीविकः Sk. -2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टां दशमापन्नोपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःख°. -3 Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नाभयसन्नेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; Me. 53; H. 4. 106, V. 2. -4 Befallen; परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः H. 1. 148. -Comp.

-सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापन्न-सत्त्वास्ता रेजुरापांडुरत्विषः R. 10. 59.

**आपादः** [आ-पद्-घञ्] 1 Attainment, obtaining. -2 Reward, remuneration.

**आपादनं** 1 Causing to arrive at, leading or contributing to, bringing about; tending to; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने Sk.

**आपानिकः** [आ-पन्-इकन् Un. 2. 46] 1 An emerald, sapphire. -2 A Kirāta or barbarian.

**आपमित्यक** *a.* [अपमित्य परिवर्त्य निर्वृत्तम् कक्] Received by barter or exchange. -कं Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

**आपया** [आपेन जलपूरेण याति या-क] N. of a river near the Sarasvatī.

**आपराह्निक** *a.* (की *f.*) Being in the afternoon.

**आपर्तुक** *a.* (की *f.*) Not restricted to particular times or seasons.

**आपवः** An epithet of Vasishṭha.

**आपवर्ग्य** *a.* Conferring final beatitude.

**आपस्** *n.* [आप्-असन्] Water; आपोभिर्माज्जनं कृत्वा. -2 Sin. -3 A religious ceremony.

**आपस्कारं** The root or extremity of the trunk or body.

**आपा** 1 P. 1 To drink up (lit. and fig.); षडाननापीतपयोधरासु R. 14. 22; आपीतसूर्ये नभः Mk. 5. 20 quite concealed or obscured; दिवाकरापीतरसा महौषधीः Mb. -2 To drink with the ears or eyes, hear or see intently; ता राघवं दृष्टिभिरापिबन्त्यः R. 7. 12; K. 86; भगवत्कथासुधामापीयकर्णजलिभिः Bhāg. -3 To eclipse, surpass.

**आपानं**, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पानकलिता दैवेनाभिप्रणोदिताः Mb. -2 A tavern, liquor-shop, a place for drinking in company (°भूमि); तांबूलीनां दलैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकमुत्सवः K. 32.

**आपायिन्** *a.* Drinking, fond of drinking.

**आपाकः** [समंतात् परिवेष्ट्य पच्यतेऽत्र] A baking oven, a potter's kiln.

**आपांग्यं** [अपांगे देयं ज्य] To be used for anointing the corners of the eyes (as अंजन).

**आपालिः** A louse.

**आपिंजर** *a.* Somewhat red, reddish; R. 16. 51. -रं Gold.

**आपिशलिः** N. of an old grammarian.

**आपिशल** *a.* Originating from आपिशलि. -लः A pupil of आपिशलि.

**आपी, आपीन** See आप्यै.

**आपीड्** 10 P. 1 To press, weigh down; पयोधरभारेणापीडितः Gīt. 12; भुजाभ्यां तमापीड्य clasping him to the bosom. -2 To press hard, afflict, perplex, worry. -3 To compress.

**आपीड** *a.* 1 Giving pain, hurting. -2 Squeezing, compressing. -3 A chaplet (tied on the crown of the head), garland in general; चूडापीडकपालसंकुलगलन्मंदाकिनीवारयः Māl. 1. 2. -4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्कुलापीडनिभे विपीडं R. 18. 29; Māl. 1, 6, 7.

**आपीडनं** 1 Compressing, squeezing; tying tightly. -2 Embracing, clasping. -3 Giving pain, hurting.

**आपीडित** *p. p.* 1 Compressed, bound tightly; embraced &c. -2 Decorated with chaplets.

**आपीत** *a.* 1 Yellowish. -2 Drunk or sipped a little (as water). -तः Yellowish colour. -तं A pyritic mineral (माक्षिकधातु).

**आपूपिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अपूप-ठक्] 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). -2 Accustomed to eat cakes. -3 Fond of cakes, eating cakes (with benefit). -4 Selling cakes. -5 Baking cakes. -6 Forming an ingredient of cakes, good for cakes (as गुड). -कः A baker; confectioner. -कं A multitude of cakes (अपूपानां समूहः).

**आपूयः** [अपूपाय साधुः वा० य] Flour.

**आपूषं** A kind of metal (perhaps tin).

**आपृच्** 7 U. 1 To fill, pervade, occupy completely. -2 To mix or blend with. -3 (A.) To satiate oneself.

**आपृच्** *a.* [पृच्-क्लिप्] Connected, blended. -*ind.* In a mixed manner, confusedly.

**आपृ** 9 U. or *Caus.* 1 To fill; R. 16. 65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118; (fig.) to make full, complete, to fulfil (wishes); भृत्यैरापूर्यते नृपः H. 2. 74. -*pass.* To be filled, to be filled with wind, be blown (as a conch); आपूर्यमाणानां स्नानशंखानां K. 16.

**आपूर** *a.* Becoming full. -रः 1 Flow, current, large flood, quantity; स्वेदापूरो युवतिसरितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; हर्षभरापूरपीडनोत्फुल्लया दृशा Ks. 23. 71. -2 Filling, making full.

**आपूरण** *a.* Becoming full. -णं Filling, making full; गर्ते कृतं Pt. 1.

**आपूर्ण** *p. p.* filled &c.; आपूर्णञ्च कलाभिरिदुरमलः Māl. 9. 39.

**आपूर्तिः** *f.* 1 Filling. -2 Fulness, satisfaction, satiety.

**आपूर्यमाण** *a.* Becoming full, being filled; °पक्षः the crescent or waxing moon.

**आपेक्षिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अपेक्षा-ठक्] Raising expectations.

**आपोक्लिमं** N. of the 3rd, 6th, 9th, or 12th position; तृतीयं षष्ठनवममन्त्यं चापोक्लिमं विदुः [cf. Gr. *apoklima*].

**आपोमय** *a.* (यी *f.*) [आप्-विका-रे प्राचुर्ये वा मयद्] Consisting of water. **आपोमात्रा** The subtle elementary principle of water.

**आपोशानः** N. of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respectively अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतापिधानमसि स्वाहा); आपोशानक्रियापूर्वं सत्कृतान्नमुत्सयन् Y. 1. 31, 106. -नं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

**आप्त, आप्य** See आप्.

**आप्त्यः** Ved. N. of a class of deities, especially of the deity Trita as belonging to that class.

**आप्यै** 1 A. 1 To grow fat, stout, or full, become full, increase; आहुत्याप्यायते सूर्यः Y. 3. 71. -2



To make full, strengthen, enlarge. —*Caus.* (—प्याययति) 1 To make fat, full, or comfortable, increase, enlarge; तेजसा तव तेजश्च विष्णुराप्याययिष्यति Mb.; सैव कान्तिर्मन्मथाप्यायिता द्युतिः S.D.; वायुभिराप्यायित-शरीरः Pt. 1; Me. 44; Ms. 9. 314. —2 To gratify, regale, satisfy, please; आप्यायितो वचनामृतेन H. 1; K. 124, Mv. 1, 2.

आपी *a.* Fat, stout. —पी: *f.* The 20th Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

आपीन *p. p.* [प्यै-क्त] Stout, fat, strong. —नः A well; आपीनोऽधुः Sk. —नं An udder, teat; आपीनभारोद्धहनप्रयत्नात् R. 2. 18.

आप्यान *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong; Bk. 5. 56, 9. 2. —2 Pleased, satisfied. —नं 1 Love. —2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायः Becoming full or fat.

आप्यायन *a.* Causing fulness or stoutness, promoting welfare. —नं, —ना [प्याय-ल्युट्] 1 The act of making full or fat. —2 Satisfying, refreshing, pleasing. —3 Satisfaction, satiety; देवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1. —4 Advancing, promoting. —5 Corpulency, growing fat or stout. —6 Anything which causes corpulency or good condition. —7 A strengthening medicine. —8 Pouring water on Soma and thus causing it to swell. —*Comp.* —शील *a.* satisfying.

आप्यायित *a.* 1 Satisfied, pleased. —2 Improved; grown, increased. —3 Stout, fat, robust.

आप्र *a.* Ved. [आ-पृ-मूल० क] 1 Filling. —2 Able to reach (Sáy.). —3 Busy, zealous.

आप्रच्छ 6 A. 1 To bid adieu, bid farewell; आपृच्छस्व प्रियसखमुं तुंगमालिङ्ग्य शैलं Me. 12; R. 8.49, 12. 103; Mál. 7.; Bk. 14. 63. —2 To salute on receiving, but particularly parting with a visitor (साधो यामि इति वचनं). —3 To ask. —4 To extol.

आपृच्छा [प्रच्छ-अङ्] 1 Conversation. —2 Bidding farewell. —3 Curiosity.

आपृच्छय *pot. p.* 1 To be saluted, welcomed or honoured. —2 Praiseworthy, commendable. —3 Beautiful.

आप्रच्छनं 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. —2 Welcoming, hailing.

आप्रच्छन्न *a.* Secret, hidden.

आप्रदिवं *ind.* For ever.

आप्रपदं [प्रपदं पदग्रं तत्पर्यंतं अव्ययी०] A dress reaching to the feet. —*ind.* To the end of the foot, reaching to the feet.

आप्रपदीन *a.* [आप्रपदं व्याप्नोति ख] Reaching to the feet (as dress); K. 130; (आप्रपदीनकं also).

आप्री *f.* [आप्रीणात्यनया आ-प्री-ङ-गौरा० डीष्] Ved. 1 Conciliation, propitiation, gaining one's favour. —2 (pl.) 'Propitiatory verses', a name given to certain invocations addressed to several deified objects in consecutive order, and said to be introductory to the animal sacrifice; some take the *Apris* to represent the objects themselves, the verses being consequently called *Apris* verses. The objects invoked are 12:— Susamiddha, Tanûnapât, Narâsamsa, the divine being bearing invocations to the gods, Barhis, the doors of the sacrificial chamber, night and dawn, the two divine beings protecting the sacrifice, the three goddesses Ilâ, Sarasvatî, and Mahî, Tvashtîri, Vanaspati and Svâhâ, (all these being regarded by Sâyana to be different forms of Agni); स एता आप्रीरपश्यन्ताभिर्वै स मुखत आत्मानमाप्रीणीत; cf. also Max Müller's Hist. Anc. Lit. pp. 463-466.

आप्रीतपः, —पाः N. of Vishnu (protecting those who have appeased his anger).

आपु 1 A. 1 To jump up, dance, spring; आपुत्य पदान्यष्टौ Mb.; (रथं) आपुषुवे सिंह इवाचलाग्रं. —2 To bathe, wash, immerse oneself (fig. also); प्रयागे आपुत्य गात्राणि Mb.; आपुत्याकाशगंगायां *ibid*; Ms. 7. 216, 11. 203. —*Caus.* (झावयति) 1 To cause to be washed or bathed; आप्लावयत गात्राणि Mb. —2 To wash, wet, sprinkle; अन्नमाप्लाव्य वारिणा Ms. 3. 244, 11. 98. —3 To overflow, overwhelm, inundate, flood over. —4 To set in commotion. —5 (Atm.) To bathe.

आप्लवः, —प्लवनं 1 Bathing, immersing. —2 Sprinkling with water (on all sides). —*Comp.* —व्रतिन् or आप्लुत-व्रतिन् *m.* a house-holder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्मचर्यं) and is admitted into the

second (गार्हस्थ्य), an initiated householder; cf. स्नातक.

आप्लावः 1 Bathing, immersing. —2 Sprinkling, wetting. —3 Submerging. —4 A flood, an inundation.

आप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Bathed; अवभृथाप्लुतो मुनिः R. 11. 31; Ku. 6. 5. —2 Wetted, sprinkled; R. 17. 37. —3 Overflowing with, filled or overcome with; बाष्प, व्यसन, रुधिर &c. —तः, °व्रती An initiated house-holder, see आप्लवव्रतिन्. —तं Bathing.

आप्लवन् *m.* [आप्ल-वन् Un. 1. 152] Wind, air (आप्लवः according to Ujjval.)

आप्ला The neck.

आफूकं Opium.

आबंध 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten, tie on, place, fix; क समाधानमाबध्नातु अवष्टंभः K. 290; न कचिन्निर्भरमाबध्नाति पदं 104 places; तेऽपि पोषिताः पोषितरि स्नेहमाबध्नाति 289. —2 To make, form; आबद्धांजलिः, see आबद्ध below. —3 To hold fast, cling to.

आबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. —2 Fixed; स्यंदनाबद्धदृष्टिषु R. 1. 40. —3 Formed, made; आबद्धमंडला तापसपरिषद् K. 49 sitting in a circle; आबद्धरेखमभितो रविमंजरीभिः Gît. 11; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5. 33. —4 Obtained. —5 Hindered. —द्धं (द्धः also) 1 Binding, joining. —2 A yoke. —3 Ornament. —4 Affection. —*Comp.* —माल *a.* forming a wreath, arranged in a row; Me. 9.

आबधः Ved. Binding.

आबंधः, —धनं 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); प्रेमाबंधविवर्धित Ratn. 3.18; Amaru. 38. —2 The tie of a yoke, or that which fastens the ox to the yoke, or the yoke to the plough. —3 Ornament, decoration. —4 Affection.

आबर्ह *a.* Having the power of tearing or pulling out. —र्हः, —र्हणं [—आ-बर्ह- हिंसायां घञ् ल्युट् वा] 1 Tearing or pulling out. —2 Killing.

आबर्हिन् *a.* [आबर्ह-इनि] Fit for tearing out; मूलमस्याबर्हि P. IV. 4. 88.

आबल्यं [अबलस्य भावः] Weakness.

आबाध 1 A. 1 To check, rein in, restrain. —2 To interrupt, obstruct. —3 To annoy, harass, attack, molest, injure. —4 To set forth or declare wrongly.

आबाधः 1 Affliction, injury,



trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणाबाधमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. -2 Interruption, hinderance. -3 Attack (Ved.). -धा 1 Pain, distress. -2 Mental agony or anguish. -3 Segment of the base of a triangle.

**आवालयं** Age ending with childhood.

**आविल** a. 1 Turbid, dirty (=मा-विल q. v.). -2 Clearing, breaking.

**आवुत्त** = आवुत्त q. v.

**आवुध्** 1 P. To perceive, notice, understand (Ved.).

**आबोधनं** 1 Knowledge, understanding. -2 Instructing, informing.

**आब्द** a. (ब्दी f.) [अब्द-अण्] Belonging to, or produced from, a cloud.

**आब्दिक** a. (की f.) [अब्द-ठक्] Annual, yearly; आब्दिकः करः Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

**आभगः** Ved. A partner (of any thing); to be shared in (Sáy.).

**आभरणं** See under अभृ.

**आभा** 2 P. 1 To shine, blaze; सुतरां रत्नमाभाति चामीकरनियोजितं Subhâsh.; R. 3. 33. -2 To appear, look like; आभासि तीर्थप्रतिपादितार्द्धिः R. 5. 15, 70, 13. 14; Bk. 7. 8, 66. -3 To outshine.

**आभा** [भा-अङ्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre; वीपाभां शलभा यथा Pt. 4. -2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रशांतमिव द्युद्धामं Ms. 12. 27. -3 Likeness, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in these two senses; रुक्माभं appearnig or shining like gold; यमदूताभं Pt. 1. 58; मरुत्सखाभं R. 2. 10. -4 A reflected image, shadow, reflection.

**आभातिः** f. [आ-भा-क्तिच्] 1 Reflection. -2 Splendour, light.

**आभाणकः** A popular saying, proverb; तथा च लौकिकानामाभाणकः as the proverb goes.

**आभाष्** 1 A. 1 To address, speak to, converse with; वैशंपायनश्चन्द्रापीडमाबभाषे K. 117; कुरुते नालापमाभाषिता Nâg. 4. -2 To say or speak (something) (with two acc.); आभाषि रामेण वचः कनीयान् Bk. 3. 51. -3 To say or speak; सखीं वेचभृदाबभाषे R. 6. 82, 14. 44. -4 To name. -5 To talk aloud, shout.

**आभाषः** [भाष्-घञ्] 1 Addressing. -2 An introduction, preface.

**आभाषणं** 1 Addressing, speaking to (संबोधन). -2 Conversation; संबोधनाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58.

**आभाष्य** pot. p. To be addressed, worthy of being spoken to; ज-नमाभाष्यनिर्म न मन्यसे R. 8. 48. -ज्यं What is to be said by way of address; Me. 101.

**आभास्** 1 A. 1 To shine, blaze. -2 To be bright. -3 To appear, seem, look like; स्थानांतरं स्वर्ग इवाबभासे Ku. 7. 3; R. 7. 43, 63; 14. 12. -4 To appear untruly, have an appearance; युक्तिः रजतवदाभासते; Ki. 17. 21. -Caus. To illuminate.

**आभास्** f. Splendour, lustre, light.

**आभासः** [भास्-अच्] 1 Splendour, light, lustre. -2 A reflection; तत्राज्ञानं धिया नश्येदाभासात्तु घटः स्फुरेत् Vedânta. -3 (a) Resemblance, likeness; oft. at the end of comp.; नभश्च रुधिराभासं Râm. &c.; चिदाभास, (b) Semblance, phantom; युक्तिवाक्यतदाभाससमाश्रयाः S.B.; तत्साहसाभासं Mâl. 2 looks like wantonness. -4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance (as in हेत्वाभास); पुनरुक्तवदाभासः S.D. -5 A fallacy, fallacious reasoning, semblance of a reason, an erroneous but plausible argument; see हेत्वाभास; S. D. 270. -6 An intention, purpose.

**आभासनं** Making apparent or clear; illuminating.

**आभासु (स्व) र** a. Splendid, bright, shining. -रः 1 A collective name of 64 demigods. -2 N. of an attendant Gana.

**आभिचरणिक, आभिचारिक** a. (की f.) [अभिचरण-चार-ठञ्] 1 Magical. -2 Imprecatory, maledictory. -कं A spell or incantation, magic.

**आभिजन** a. (नी f.) [अभिजन-अण्] Relating to birth (अभिजन), patronymic (as a name); तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. -नं Nobility or loftiness of birth.

**आभिजात्यं** [अभिजातस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Nobility of birth; शंसिनी च नम्रता Dk. 137; Ratn. 3. 18; Mv. 2. 18. -2 Rank. -3 Learning. -4 Beauty.

**आभिजित** a. [अभिजिति नक्षत्रे जातः अण्] Born under the constellation Abhijit.

**आभिधा** [अभिधैव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A

sound, word. -2 A name; mentioning; see अभिधा.

**आभिधानिक** a. (की f.) Contained in a dictionary. -कः A lexicographer.

**आभिधानीयक** a. Relating to a word or name. -कं The property of a name.

**आभिप्लविक** a. (की f.) [अभिप्लव-ठक्] Relating to the religious ceremony called अभिप्लव q. v.

**आभिमुख्यं** [अभिमुखस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Direction towards; °ख्यं याति goes to meet or encounter. -2 Being in front of or face to face; नीताभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. -3 Favourableness.

**आभिरामिक** a. (की f.) Good, agreeable; Mu. 4.

**आभिरूपकं, आभिरूप्यं** [अभिरूप-वृज् घञ् च] Beauty.

**आभिषेचनिक** a. (की f.) [अभिषेचन-ठञ्] Relating to the inauguration of a king; आभिषेचनिकं यत्ते रामार्थमुपकल्पितं Râm.; Mv. 4.

**आभिहारिक** a. (की f.) [अभिहार-ठञ्] 1 To be offered as a present. -2 Taken by force, or fraud. -कं 1 A present. -2 A room.

**आभीकं** [आभीकेन दृष्टं साम अण्] N. of a Sâma melody.

**आभीक्षण्यं** [अभीक्षणस्य भावः घञ्] Continued repetition; बहुलमाभीक्ष्ण्ये P. III. 2. 81, 4. 22.

**आभीय** a. Contained in a chapter of Pāṇini which ends with bha (भ).

**आभीरः** [आ समंतात् भियं राति, रा-क Tv.] 1 A cowherd; आभीरवामनयनाहृतमानसाय दत्तं मनो यदुपते तदिदं गृहाण Udb.; according to Ms. 10. 15 आभीर is the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa and a female of the Ambashṭha tribe. -2 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants; श्रीकौकणादयोभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे । आभीरदेशो देवेशि विन्ध्यशैले व्यवस्थितः॥ -री 1 A cowherd's wife. -2 A woman of the Abhîra tribe. -3 The language of the Abhîras; आभीरेषु तथाभीरी (प्रयोक्तव्या) S. D. 432. -Comp. -पल्लिः, -ल्ली f., -पल्लिका a station or abode of herdsmen, a village inhabited by cowherds.

**आभील** a. [आभियं लाति ददाति ल-क्] 1 Fearful, terrible; Si. 18. 78.



-2 Suffering from. -ले Injury, physical pain.

**आभु** *a.* [ आ-भू-डु ] Pervading, reaching (Sây.); empty; stingy, empty-handed.

**आभूक** *a.* Ved. Empty, powerless.

**आभुग्न** *a.* A little curved or bent.

**आभू** 1 P. Ved. To be present, continue one's existence.

**आभू** *a.* Ved. 1 Approaching (as a praiser.). -2 Strong, sufficient, efficacious. -3 Applied according to rule (as a hymn). -4 Very prosperous. -*m.* A prison, a place of confinement.

**आभूतिः** *f.* 1 Pervasion. -2 Overpowering strength. -3 Capability, efficiency.

**आभूषण्य** *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

**आभू** 1 P. 1 To bring; आ नो अन्ने रथि भर Rv. 1. 79. 8; कल्पत्याभूतं दुःखं Bhâg. -2 To carry. -3 To fill, fill with. -4 To bear, support.

**आभरणं** 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. also); किमित्यपास्याभरणा नि यौवने धृतं त्वया वारुदकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; प्रशमाभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. (आभरण occurs in the names of works; e. g. सरस्वतीकंठाभरण). -2 The act of nourishing.

**आभरित** *p.p.* 1 Filled. -2 Decorated.

**आभेरी** One of the modes of music (रागिणी) personified as a female.

**आभोगः** [ आ-भुज्-घञ् ] 1 Curving, winding. -2 A curve; आभोगकुटिला (गंगा) Mb.; crumpling. -3 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts, environs; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; गगनाभोगः the expanse of heaven, wide firmament of the sky; Bh. 3. 57; Mv. 6. 30; Mâl. 9. 16. -4 Magnitude, fulness, extent, expansive form; गंडाभोगात् Me. 92 from the broad cheek; प्रतिरवाभोग Mâl. 3, 8, 4, 10, 5, 11; प्रतिभयाभोगैः प्लवंगाधिपैः Mv. 6. 24 bodily form or stature; U. 2, 2. 14; भवाभोगोद्दिग्नाः Bh. 3. 42, 86; Mv. 2; K. 305, 333. -5 Effort. -6 The expanded hood of a cobra (used by Varuna as his umbrella). -7 Enjoyment, satiety,

completion; विषयाभोगेषु नैवाद्दरः Sântilakshana. -8 A serpent.

**आभोग्य** *a.* [ आभोगं याति या-क ] To be enjoyed (as Soma juice). -यं Livelihood (Ved.).

**आभोगे** Ved. 1 Enjoyment. -2 Living, supporting life.

**आभ्यंतर** *a.* (री *f.*) [अभ्यंतरे भवः अण्] 1 Interior, inner, inward; as आभ्यंतरो भृत्यवर्गः. -2 One of the two kinds of प्रयत्न or effort giving rise to the vocal sounds.

**आभ्यवकाशिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Living in the open air.

**आभ्यवहारिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यवहाराय हितं ठक्] Eatable (as food &c.).

**आभ्यादायिकं** [अभ्यादान-ठक्] A kind of स्त्रीधन or woman's property.

**आभ्यासिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यास-ठक्] 1 Resulting from practice. -2 Practising, repeating. -3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्यासिक).

**आभ्युदयिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्युदय-ठक्] 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity; अनाभ्युदयिकं श्रमणकदर्शनं Mk. 8. -2 Relating to the rise or beginning of anything; सुख° Ms. 12. 88. -3 High, exalted, important. -कं A Srâddha or offering to ancestors; an occasion of rejoicing.

**आभ्रिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्रच्चा खनति ठक्] One who digs with a spade.

**आम्** *ind.* An interjection of (a) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; आं कुर्मः M. 1; (b) recollection; आं तस्मिन्नुर्वश्या वचनं स्खलितमासीत् V. 3; आं ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; M. 3; (c) determination, 'surely', 'verily', आं चिरस्य खलु प्रतिबुद्धोऽस्मि; (d) reply.

**आम** *a.* [आम्यते ईषत् पच्यते; आ-अम् कर्मणि घञ् Tv.] 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व) (oft. applied to the cow in the Veda); आमानं Ms. 4. 223; Y. 1. 287. -2 Unripe, immature. -3 Unbaked, unannealed (as a jar). -4 Undigested. -मं 1 State of being raw. -2 Constipation, passing hard excretion. -3 Grain freed from chaff. -मः 1 Disease; sickness. -2 Indigestion; आहारस्य रसः सारः यो न पक्वोऽग्निलाघवात् । आमसंज्ञां स लभते महाव्याधिसमाश्रयः ॥ Susr. -Comp. -अतिसारः dysentery or diarrhoea caused by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being in this case

mixed with hard and fetid matter).

-अद् *a.* eating raw flesh or food.

-अन्नं undressed rice. -आशयः [आमस्यापक्वात्रस्याशयः] 'receptacle of undigested food', the upper part of the belly to the navel, stomach.

-कुम्भः a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. -गंधि *n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse. -गंधिकं the smell of raw meat. -ज्वरः a kind of fever; cf. स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौऽभसा परिषिचति Si. 2. 54.

-त्वच् *a.* of tender skin. -पाकः a preliminary stage of the disease called dropsy. -पात्रं an unannealed vessel; विनाशं ब्रजति क्षिप्रमामपात्रमिवांभ-सि Ms. 3. 179. -पीनसं running at the nose, defluxion. -मांसाशिन् *m.* a cannibal, an eater of raw flesh.

-रक्तं dysentery. -रसः imperfect chyme. -वातः constipation, torpor of the bowels attended with flatulence and intumescence. -शूलः pain of indigestion, colic. -श्राद्धं a Srâddha performed with uncooked food; आपयनमौ तीर्थे च चंद्रसूर्यग्रहे तथा । आमश्राद्धं द्विजैः कार्यं शूद्रेण च सदैव हि ॥ Prâchetasa.

**आमक** *a.* Raw.

**आमता**, -त्वं Rawness, unreadiness.

**आमंजु** *a.* Lovely, charming; U. 2. 23.

**आमंडः** The castor-oil plant.

**आमनं** Ved. Friendly disposition or inclination, affection.

**आम (मा) नस्यं** [ अमनस्-घ्यञ् ] Pain, sorrow.

**आमन्त्र** 10 A. 1 To bid farewell, bid adieu; आमन्त्रयस्व सहचरं S. 3; लताभगिनी S. 4; Ku. 6. 94; K. 223. -2 To speak to, call out to, address, converse with; तमा-मन्त्रयांबभूव K. 81, 197, Ve. 1; A. R. 3. -3 To say, speak; परिजनोप्येवमामन्त्रयते K. 195. -4 To call, invite, ask (to come); आमन्त्रयध्वं राष्ट्रेषु ब्राह्मणान् Mb. -5 To invoke.

**आमन्त्रणं** 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to; अबेति वै योषाया आमन्त्रणं Sat. Br. -2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. -3 Greeting, welcome, courtesy. -4 Invitation; अनिद्यामन्त्र-णादृते Y. 1. 112. -5 Permission. -6 Conversation; अन्योन्यामन्त्रणं यत्स्याज्ज-नांते तज्जनान्तिकं S. D. 6. -7 The vocative case. -8 Deliberation; asking; interrogation.



**आमंत्रयितु** *a.* Asking, inviting, calling &c. —*m.* (—ता) An inviter, entertainer, especially of Brāhmanas.

**आमंत्रित** *p. p.* 1 Invited, called. —2 Appointed to do unnecessary things. —*तं* 1 Addressing. —2 Talk, conversation; V. 2. —3 The vocative case; संबोधने या प्रथमा सामंत्रितसंज्ञा स्यात् Sk.

**आमंत्र्य** *pot. p.* To be addressed or called to, to be invited &c. —*त्र्यं* A word in the vocative case.

**आमंत्रः** Castor-oil plant.

**आमन्द्र** *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, uttering a low, muttering sound, rumbling; आमन्द्राणां फलमविकलं लप्स्यसे गर्जितानां Me. 34. —*द्रः* A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

**आमयः** [आ-भी करणे अच्; Tv.; said to be fr. अम् also ] 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; दर्पामयः Mv. 4. 22; आनयस्तु रतिरागसंभवः R. 19. 48; समौ हि सिद्धिरात्मना वैर्यतावामयः स च। Si. 2. 10. —2 Damage, hurt. —3 Indigestion. —*यं* N. of the medical plant Costus Speciosus.

**आमयाविन्** *a.* [आमय-विन्-निपातः P.V. 2. 122 Vāit.] Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion; निर्व्वं indigestion, dyspepsia.

**आमरणांत, -तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life; आमरणाताः प्रगयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणमंगुराः H. 1. 118; अल्योऽन्यस्याव्यभीचारो भवेदामरणांतिकः Ms. 9. 101.

**आमरितु** *m.* Ved. A destroyer.

**आमर्षः** —*र्षणं* Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

**आमलकः, -की** 1 The tree, Emblic Myrobalan, Emblica Officinalis Gaertn (Mar. आमळा). —2 N. of another tree (वासक). —*कं* Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; बह्रामलका-मृदाडिनानां Bv. 2. 8.

**आमहीया** *f.* N. of a particular Rik or verse of the Rig-veda; (Rv. 8. 48. 3).

**आमात्यः** [अमात्य एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A minister, counsellor. —2 A general; see अमात्य.

**आमानस्यं** [अमानस-अण्] Pain, sorrow.

**आमावास्य** *a.* (स्यी *f.*) [अना-

वास्य अण्] 1 Belonging to the new moon or its festival. —2 Happening or born at the time of new moon or conjunction. —*स्यं* The new moon oblation.

**आमिक्षा** [आमिष्यते सिच्यते, निष सक् Tv.] Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk; तस्मै पयसि दधानयति सा वैश्वदेव्यामिक्षा भवति.

**आमिक्षयं, आमिक्षीयं** [आमिक्षा यत् छ] Curd suitable for the preparation of Amikshâ; so आमिक्षीणं in the same sense.

**आमित्र** *a.* [अमित्र-अण्] Inimical; odious.

**आमित्रिः** *m. f.* The child of an enemy.

**आमिश्र-श्ल** *a.* Readily mixing.

**आमिष** *n.* [आ-मिष-क्लिप्] Flesh.

**आमिष** [अम् टिचच् दीर्घश्च Un. 1. 46] 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडमिवामिषस्य R. 2. 59; ययामिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापदैर्भुवि। आकाशे पक्षिमिषैव तथा सर्वत्र वित्तवान् —2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (राज्ये) रंभास्वे-षगदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां यद्यौ R. 12. 11 fella prey &c.; Dk. 164. —3 Food, bait. —4 A bribe. —5 Desire, lust; as in निरपेक्षो निरामिषः Ms. 6. 49. —6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object. —7 Form. —8 A leaf. —9 The fruit of the Jambira tree. —*Comp.* —**आशिन्** *a.* carnivorous, eating flesh. —**प्रियः, -भुञ्ज** 'fond of flesh,' a kind of bird, heron.

**आमिष** *m.* Ved. 1 Raw flesh or meat. —2 A dead body.

**आमिषी** N. of a plant (जटामांसी).

**आमोक्षा** = आमिक्षा q. v.

**आमील** 1 P. To close (the eyes); नेत्रे चामीलयन्नेष Kāv. 2. 11; to shut; चैतन्यं Mv. 2. 22 benumbing; धारा-करवरजोवृष्टिषु चामीलयन् K. 303 being absorbed in.

**आमीलनं** Shutting or closing of the eyes; K. 256.

**आमोवत्** *a.* Ved. Attacking.

**आमुखं** 1 Commencement. —2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख. It is thus defined in S. D. नटो दिदृक्को वापि पारि-पार्थक्य एव वा। सत्रधारेण सहिताः संलापं यत्र कुर्वते ॥ चित्रैर्वाक्यैः स्वकार्योच्यैः प्रस्तुताक्षेपि-

निर्नित्यः। आमुखं तत्तु विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावना-वे सा ॥ 287. —*खं ind.* To the face.

**आमुच** 6 U. 1 To loosen, let go. —2 To wear, tie round or fasten; put on (as a garment &c.); accoutre with; करोऽयमामुक्ताविवाहकौतुकः Ku. 5. 66, 7. 21; आमुं वतीवामरणं द्वितीयं R. 13. 21, 12. 86, 16. 74, 17. 25; Ki. 11. 15; आमुं वद्वर्भ रत्नाब्जं Bk. 17. 6. —3 To throw, cast, discharge; आ-रोक्ष्यते त्वयि कटाक्षान् Me. 35. —4 To throw or cast off, take off, put aside (as garments &c.).

**आमुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Loosened, let go, liberated. —2 Put on, worn &c., see above. —3 Discharged, cast, shot off.

**आमुक्तिः** *f.* 1 Liberation, being let loose. —2 Final beatitude. —3 Putting on, wearing (clothes, ornaments &c.). —*क्ति ind.* Till final beatitude is obtained.

**आमोचनं** 1 Loosing, liberating. —2 Emitting, shedding, letting forth, discharging. —3 Putting or tying on.

**आमुर, -रि** *a.* Ved. Destroying, hurting.

**आमुष्मिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [अमुष्मिन् परलोके भवः ठक्] Belonging to the next or other world; आमुष्मिकं श्रेयः Susr.; नैवालोच्य गरीयसीरपि चिरादामु-ष्मिकीर्थातनाः S. D.

**आमुज्यायण** *a.* or —*णः* (णी *f.*) [अमु-ज्य ख्यातस्यापत्यं नडा° फक् अलक्] Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one; i. e. of an illustrious person or family; आमुज्यायणो वै त्वमासि Sat. Br.; तदामुज्यायणस्य तत्रभवतः सु-गृहीतनाम्नो भद्रोपासकस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1; Mv. 1.

**आमृण** *a.* Vulnerable.

**आमृद्** 9 P. 1 To crush by rubbing. —2 To crumple. —2 To press, squeeze.

**आमर्दः** 1 Crushing. —2 Roughly handling; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दक-ष्टकेशरं S. 7. 14. —3 Pressing, squeezing. —4 N. of a town.

**आमर्दिन्** *a.* Crushing, pressing.

**आमृश** 6 P. 1 To touch; handle (roughly), lay hands upon; नवातपा-मृष्टसरोजचारुभिः Ki. 4. 14; (तां) मुहुरामृशामृगधरोऽन्नकरैः Si. 9. 34; शरासनज्यां मुहुराममर्श Ku. 3. 64; K. 163; Dk. 71; S. 7. 2. —2



(a) To seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9.  
(b) To attack, assail; आमृष्टं नः परैः  
पदं Ku. 2. 31. -3 To rub, injure.

आमर्शः, -र्शनं 1 Touching, close  
contact. -2 Rubbing, wiping. -3  
Counsel, advice.

आमृष्ट p. p. 1 Touched, attacked,  
seized &c. -2 Sweetened, made deli-  
cious; Pt. 4. -3 Rubbed, struck  
against; S. 7. 2. -4 Wiped, rubbed.

आमेन्य a. To be measured from  
all sides; to be reached with an ar-  
row or bolt (?).

आमोदनं Crushing; Māl. 3.

आमोद a. Gladdening, cheering  
up, delighting. -दः 1 Joy, pleasure,  
delight; आमोदं परमं जग्मुः Rām. -2  
Fragrance (diffusive), perfume;  
आमोदमुपजिघ्रंतौ स्वनिःश्वासानुकारिणं R.  
1. 43; आमोदं कुसुमभवं मृदेव धत्ते मृदं  
न हि कुसुमानि धारयन्ति Subhāsh.; Si. 2.  
20; Me. 31. -3 Strong smell.

आमोदन a. Delighting, pleasing.  
-नं 1 Delighting, rejoicing. -2  
Making fragrant.

आमोदित p. p. 1 Pleased, delight-  
ed. -2 Made fragrant, scented.

आमोदिन् a. 1 Happy, delighted.  
-2 Fragrant; fragrant or perfumed  
with; oft. at the end of comp.;  
नवकुटजकंद्वामोदिनो गंधवाहाः Bh. 1.  
35. -m. (-दी) A perfume for the  
mouth (made in the form of a pill  
of camphor &c.).

आमोष a. Robbing, stealing. -षः  
Theft, robbing.

आमोषिन् m. A thief.

आमोहनिका A kind of fragrant  
odour.

आम्ना 1 P. 1 (a) To hand down  
traditionally or in sacred texts;  
भवत्प्रणीतमाचारमामनन्ति हि साधवः Ku.  
6. 31; एवं किल सूत्रकारा आमनन्ति Māl.  
7. (b) Hence, to regard, consider,  
mention, lay down; त्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं  
पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनीं Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81; M.  
1. 4; Bk. 18. 5; Kām. 8. 24; U. 5;  
Mv. 4. 30. -2 To keep in mind,  
commit to memory, learn, study, re-  
peat; आमनन्मंत्रमुत्तमं Bk. 17. 30; यद्  
ब्रह्म सम्यगाभातं Ku. 6. 16 learnt. -3  
To celebrate, hail.

आम्नात p. p. 1 Considered, regard-  
ed, said to be; समौ हि शिष्टैराभातौ व-  
त्स्यतावामयः स (शत्रुः) च Si. 2. 10. -2  
Studied, repeated. -3 Remembered,

kept in mind. -4 Handed down in  
sacred texts or traditionally. -तं  
Study.

आम्नातिन् a. [ आम्नात-इनि ] One who  
has studied the Vedas.

आम्नानं [ आ-न्ना-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Recita-  
tion or study of the sacred texts or  
Vedas. -2 Mention; repetition in  
general.

आम्नायः [ आ-न्ना-घञ् ] 1 (a) Sacred  
tradition, sacred texts handed down  
by tradition or repetition. (b) Hence,  
the Veda, Vedas taken collectively  
(including Brāhmanas, Upanishads  
and Aranyakas also); अधीती चतुर्वो-  
द्भायेषु Dk. 120; आम्नायवचनं सत्यमि-  
त्ययं लोकसंग्रहः । आम्नायेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्र-  
सृताः सर्वतोमुखाः ॥ Mb. -3 A sacred  
text or precept in general; U. 4. -4  
Traditional usage, family or nation-  
al customs. -5 Received doctrine.  
-6 Advice or instruction (in past  
and present usage). -7 A Tantra. -8  
A series of families. -Comp. -सारिन्  
a. 1. pious, observing the traditional  
usages. -2. containing the essence  
of the Veda.

आम्नायवत् a. Attended with, or  
learnt by, traditional instruction;  
U. 6.

आंबरीषपुत्रकः A country in-  
habited by the Ambarīshaputras.

आंबष्टः An inhabitant of Am-  
bashtha.

आंबिकेयः [ अंबिकाया अपत्यं ढक् ]  
An epithet of (a) Dhṛitarāshṭra;  
(b) Kārtikeya.

आंभस a. ( सी f. ) [ अंभस्-अण् ]  
Watery, fluid.

आंभसिक a. ( की f. ) [ अंभसा वर्तते  
ठक् ] Aquatic. -कः A fish.

आज्रः [ अम् गत्यादिषु रन् दीर्घश्च Un.  
2. 16 ] The mango-tree. -मं The  
fruit of the mango-tree. -Comp.

-आवर्तः 1. N. of a tree (आम्नातक). -2.  
insipissated mango juice. (- तै ) the  
fruit of आम्नातक. -कूटः the name  
of a mountain; सानुमानाकूटः Me. 17.

-गंधकः N. of a plant ( समष्टिलवृक्ष ).

-पेशी [ आमस्य पेशीव ] a portion of  
dried mango-fruit. -वणं [ आमस्य वनं  
cf. P. VIII. 4. 5 ] a grove of mango  
trees; सोहमाश्रवणं छित्त्वा Rām.

आम्नातः [ आमं आमरसं अतति अत्-  
अच् Tv. ] The hog-plum, Spondias  
Mangifera ( its juice resembling

that of the mango ). -तं The fruit  
of this tree.

आम्नातकः 1 The hog plum. -2  
Insipissated mango juice ( Mar. साट );  
आमस्य सहकारस्य कटे विस्तारितो रसः ।  
घर्मशुष्को मुहुर्दत्त आम्नातक इति स्मृतः ॥  
Bhāv. P. -3 N. of a mountain.

आम्निमन् m. Acid taste; see Gana  
to P. V. 1. 123.

आम्नेड् Caus. To repeat; एतदेव  
यदा वाक्यमाप्नेडयति देवराट् Mb.

आम्नेडनं Tautology; repetition of  
words or sounds.

आम्नेडित p. p. Reiterated, repeat-  
ed ( as words ). -तं 1 Repetition  
of sound or word. -2 ( In gram. )  
Reduplication, the second word in  
reduplication; द्वितीयाम्नेडितांतेषु Sk.

आम्लः, -म्ला The tamarind tree.  
-म्लं Sourness, acidity.

आम्लि ( म्ली ) का 1 The tamarind  
tree. -2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः [ आ इ-अच्, अय-घञ् वा ] 1  
Arrival, approach. -2 Gaining or  
acquisition of money, acquiring  
( opp. व्यय ); आये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं Pt.  
1. 163. -3 Income, revenue, receipt;  
ग्रामेषु स्वामिग्राह्यो भाग आयः Sk. ; Y.  
1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; आयद्वाराणि  
Dk. 162 sources of income; आय-  
व्ययौ च नियतावाकरान् कोषमेव च  
Ms. 8. 419; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति  
he lives beyond his means. -4  
Gain, profit. -5 The eleventh house  
( in astrology ). -6 The guard of  
the women's apartments. -Comp.  
-व्ययौ ( dual ) receipt and dis-  
bursement, income and expenditure.  
-स्थानं a place where revenues are  
collected.

आयत् a. Ved. Coming, approach-  
ing; °वसु one to whom good or  
wealth comes.

आयतीगवम् ind. At the time  
when cows return home; प्रक्रांतमा-  
यतीगवं Bk. 4. 14.

आयनं Ved. Coming.

आयिन् a. Ved. Coming or driving  
near.

आयःशूलिक a. ( की f. ) [ अयःशूल-  
ठक् P. V. 2. 76 ] Active, diligent,  
indefatigable. -कः A man who, in  
order to gain an object, uses forcible  
instead of gentle means ( ती-  
क्ष्णोपायेन योऽन्विच्छेत्स आयःशूलिको जनः )



cf. K. P. 10 ; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छति ( scil. अर्थान् ) इत्यायः शूलिकः.

**आयज्** 1 A. 1 To honour, worship (the gods). -2 To give, present, furnish, supply. -3 To consecrate, ordain, dedicate.

**आयजि** *a.* Ved. Performing sacrifices from all sides; procuring, granting.

**आयजिष्ठ** *a.* Sacrificing or procuring best.

**आयज्यु** *a.* Inclined to sacrifice.

**आयागः** A gift given at a sacrifice; °भूत *a.* obtained by sacrifice.

**आयत्** 1 A. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To rest or depend on, rest with (with loc.); वयं त्वय्यायतामहे Mv. 1. 49, 3. 34 ; Dk. 42. -3 To arrive, come to, reach, dwell (Ved.).

**आयतनं** [ आयतंतेऽत्र, यत् आधारे ल्युट् ] 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; ( fig. also ); शूलायतनाः Mu. 7 hangmen ; स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36, सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं K. 103; °मृगेण 130 domestic deer; Châp. 32; ( hence ) a receptacle, home, support, seat. -2 The place of the sacred fire, altar, shed for sacrifices. -3 A sanctuary, sacred place ; as in देवायतनं, मठायतनं &c. -4 The site of a house, ground-plot. -5 A barn. -6 An inner seat (with Buddhists who consider the five senses with *manas* as the six *Ayatanas*). -7 The cause of disease.

**आयतनत्वं** State of being an altar or seat.

**आयतनवत्** *a.* Having a certain seat or home. -*m.* N. of the fourth foot of Brahmâ.

**आयत्त** *p. p.* [ आ-यत्-क्त ] 1 Dependent on, resting with ( with loc. or in comp. ); देवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33 ; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4.16. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Attempted, tried ; ° ता, त्वं dependence, humility, docility.

**आयत्तिः** *f.* [ आ-यत्-क्तिन् ] 1 Dependence, subjection. -2 Affection. -3 Strength, power, might. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 An expedient, remedy. -6 Majesty, dignity. -7 A day. -8 Steadiness of conduct, continuance in the right path. -9 Length.

-10 Future time ( These two senses should perhaps be referred to आयति q. v. ).

**आयथातथ्यं** Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety ; Si. 2. 56.

**आयम्** 1 U. 1 To extend, lengthen out, stretch out ; वस्त्रं-पार्णि-**आयच्छते** Sk. ; स्वांगमायच्छमानः S. 4.v. 1. ; आयच्छति कूपाद्रज्जुं Sk. draws up; बाणमुद्यतमायसीत् Bk. 6.119 stretched out. -2 To restrain, draw in (as breath &c. ) ; Ms. 3. 217, 11. 100 ; Y.1. 24. -3 To stretch oneself, to grow long ( Atm. ); P. I. 3. 28. -4 To grasp, possess ; Bk. 8. 46. -5 To bring or lead towards. -*Caus.* 1 To lengthen, stretch, spread or draw out. -2 To remove, transplant.

**आयत** *p. p.* 1 Long ; दशांगुलमायता यष्टिः a stick ten fingers long ; शतमध्यर्धं ( योजनं ) आयता Mb. ; °स्वभावानि च दुःखानि K. 175 lasting. -2 Diffuse, prolix. -3 Big, large, great ; Pt. 1. -4 Drawn, attracted. -5 Long-drawn, distant. -6 Curbed, restrained. -*तः* An oblong ( in geometry ). -*तं ind.* Deeply, long ; as in आयतं निश्चस्य. -*Comp.* -*अक्ष* *a.* ( क्षी *f.* ), -*ईक्षण*, -*नेत्र*, -*लोचन* *a.* ( a woman ) with large eyes. -*अपांग* *a.* having long-cornered eyes. -*अर्धः* half an oblong. -*आयतिः* *f.* long continuance, remote futurity ; Si. 14.5. -*छदा* a plantain tree. -*लेख* *a.* long-curved ; Ku. 1. 47. -*स्तुः* *m.* [ आयतं स्तौति, नि० दीर्घः ] a panegyrist, bard.

**आयतिः** *f.* 1 Length, extension. -2 Future time, the future ; °भंग K. 55 ( length also ), 58, Dk. 29 ; भूयसी तव यदायतायतिः Si. 14. 5 ; रह्यत्यापदुपेतमायतिः Ki. 2. 14 ; Ms. 7. 169 ; अनायति क्षमं वचः Pt. 3. 112 imprudent, not good for the future ; °ग्लानिभूतः Mu. 4. 12 ; स्थिर° Ki. 1. 23 permanent. -3 Future consequence or result ; आयति सर्वकार्याणां तदात्वं च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178 ; Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43, 3. 43 ; Ki. 4. 21 fruit-yielding season. -4 Majesty, dignity. -5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. -6 Work ( कर्मन् ) ; यथा मित्रं ध्रुवं लब्ध्वा कृशमप्यायतिक्षमं Ms. 7. 208 ( कर्मक्षमं Kull. ). -7 Connection, junction. -8 Meeting, union. -9 Source, descent ; तदायतिः Dk. 154 descended from him. -10 Restraint ( of mind ).

**आयतिमत्** *a.* 1 Long, extended. -2 Dignified, majestic, stately. -3 Self-restrained.

**आयन्तु** *m.* Ved. One who approaches, one who fastens or raises.

**आयमनं** 1 Length, extension. -2 Restraint, curbing. -3 Stretching ( as a bow ).

**आयामः** [ आ-यम् घञ् ] 1 Length ; तिर्यगायामाशोभी Me. 57. -2 Expansion, extension ; Ki. 7. 6. -3 Stretching, extending. -4 Restraint, control, stopping ; प्राणायामपरायणाः Bg. 4.29 ; प्राणायामः परं तपः Ms. 2. 83.

**आयामवत्** *a.* Extended, long ; V. 1. 4 ; Si. 12. 65.

**आयामित** *a.* Stretched out, extended.

**आयामिन्** *a.* 1 One who restrains. -2 Long ( in space or time ) ; K. 25, 55 ; °यामासु Ki. 11. 48.

**आयल्लुकः** Impatience, longing.

**आयवनं** Ved. A spoon for stirring or any similar implement.

**आयवसः, -सं** Pasture-ground, place for feeding.

**आयस्** 4 P. 1 To exert oneself ; पिंडार्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. -2 To weary oneself, become exhausted or fatigued ; नायस्यसि तपस्यंती Bk. 6.69, 14. 104, 15. 54. -*Caus.* 1 To trouble, afflict ; आयासयति मां जलानिलाषः K. 35 ; Mu. 7. 8 ; V. 2. -2 To weary, tire out, worry. -3 To injure, affect ; lessen, diminish ; Bk. 8. 61. -4 To string ( as a bow ) ; अनायासितकार्मुकः Pt. 1. 385.

**आयस्त** *p. p.* [ यस्-क्त ] 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Hurt, injured, killed. -3 Vexed, angry. -4 Effected with difficulty. -5 Thrown, cast, sent forth. -6 Sharpened, whetted. -7 ( Actively used ) Toiling, labouring, exerting oneself.

**आयासः** [ आ-यस्-घञ् ] 1 Effort, exertion, trouble, difficulty, pain, labour ; बहुलायास Bg. 18. 24 ; cf. अनायास also. -2 Fatigue, weariness ; स्नेहमूलानि दुःखानि देहजानि भयानि च । शोकहर्षौ तथायासः सर्वे स्नेहात् प्रवर्तते ॥ Mb. -3 Mental pain, anguish.

**आयासक** *a.* [ आ-यस्-घञ् ] Causing fatigue, wearisome ; troublesome ; Bh. 3. 58.

**आयासिन्** *a.* [ आ-यस्-णिनि ] 1 Exhausted, fatigued. -2 Making exer-



tions, striving; मनस्तु तद्भावदर्शना-  
याति S. 2. 1. v. 1.

**आयस** *a.* (सी *f.*) [अयसो विकारः  
अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron, metallic;  
आयसं इदमेव वा Ms. 8. 315; सखि मा  
जल्प तवायसी रसज्ञा Bv. 2. 59. -2  
Armed with an iron weapon. -सी  
A coat of mail, an armour for  
the body. -सं 1 Iron; मुडं बुद्धिनिवा-  
त्मानं हैमीभूतमिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स  
चक्रं परस्तात्तदयस्कांत इवायसं R. 17.  
63. -2 Anything made of iron.  
-3 A weapon. -4 A wind instru-  
ment.

**आयस्कारः** The upper part of the  
thigh of an elephant.

**आया** 2 P. 1 To come, arrive,  
approach. -2 To reach, attain, go to  
(any particular state); क्षयं, वशं, बंधनं,  
तुलां &c. -3 To follow, result. -4 To  
be possible or practicable (with  
inf.).

**आयात** *a.* Come, approached.  
-तं Excess, superabundance (उद्रेक);  
Ki. 5. 23.

**आयातिः** *f.* [आ-या-क्तिच्] Com-  
ing near, arrival.

**आयानं** 1 Coming, arrival. -2  
Natural temperament, disposition,  
nature.

**आयापनं** Causing to come, invit-  
ing.

**आयाचित** *a.* Urgently request-  
ed or asked for.

**आयु** *a.* [इ-उण् Un. 1. 2] Ved.  
Living, going, moveable. -युः 1 A  
living being, man. -2 Mankind,  
human race. -3 Living beings  
taken collectively. -4 The first  
man. -5 Life, duration of life. -6  
Wind. -7 A son, descendant, off-  
spring. -8 The son of Purūravas  
and Urvashi. -Comp. -यक् *a.* at-  
tached to; joined with men.

**आयुज्** 7 U. or *Caus.* 1 To join,  
fasten or tie, yoke (to anything).  
-2 To appoint. -3 To fix or direct  
(the mind) towards; आयोजितस्तपस्या-  
त्ना K. 173. -*Caus.* 1 To fix, or  
place; Rs. 2. 21. -2 To make or  
form; कुसुमायोजितकामुको मधुः Ku.  
4. 24.

**आयुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Appointed, charged  
with (with *gen.* or *loc.*); कुशलोऽ-  
न्वेषणस्याहमायुक्तो दूतकर्मणि Bk. 8.  
115. -2 United, joined, obtained.

-क्तः A minister, an agent or  
deputy.

**आयोगः** 1 Appointment, en-  
trusting one with something. -2  
Action, performance of an act. -3  
Offering flowers, perfumes &c. -4 A  
shore or bank; a quay to which boats  
are attached. -5 Connection, union;  
स देशो धनरायोगः प्रदीप इव लक्ष्यते Rām.  
-6 Obstruction (रोध).

**आयोजनं** 1 Joining. -2 Taking.  
seizing. -3 Collecting. -4 Effort.

**आयुत** *a.* 1 Mixed, mingled. -2  
Melted. -तं Half-melted butter.

**आयुध** 4 A. To fight with, attack,  
oppose. -*Caus.* To oppose, attack,  
fight with; रथिनः पादचारमायोधयन्ति  
U. 5.

**आयुधः**, -धं [आयुध घञर्थे क] 1 A wea-  
pon, shield &c.; it is of 3 kinds (1)  
प्रहरण, *e. g.* a sword; (2) हस्तमुक्त, *e. g.*  
a disc; (3) यंत्रमुक्त, *e. g.* an arrow;  
न मे त्वद्व्येन विसोदमायुधं R. 3. 63. -2  
A vessel (Ved.). -धं 1 Gold used  
for ornaments. -2 (pl.) Water (Ved.).  
-Comp. (-अ) आगारं an armoury,  
arsenal; अहमप्यायुधगारं प्रविश्यायुध-  
सहायो भवामि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280  
-जीविन् *a.* living by one's weapon.  
(-m.) a warrior, soldier. -धर्मिणी the  
tree called जयंती (रोगनाशने तस्या आयुध-  
धर्मत्वात्). -पिशाचिका 'devil of arms,'  
devilish warlike spirit; Mv. 3; A. R.  
4; B. R. 4.

**आयुधिक** *a.* Relating to arms.  
-क्तः [आयुधेन जीवति टञ्] A soldier,  
warrior.

**आयुधिन्**, **आयुधीय** *a.* [आयुध-इनि ङ्] *a.*  
Bearing or using weapons. -धी,  
-धीयः A warrior; Si. 18. 11.

**आयोधनं** 1 A battle, fight, war;  
आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहयं R. 6. 42; आ-  
योधनाग्रसरतां त्वाय धीर याते 5. 71. -2  
Battle-field; अथयौ नूर्णनायोधनं प्रति  
Mb. -3 Slaughter, killing.

**आयुस्** *n.* [इ-अति निच् Un. 2.  
117] 1 Life, duration of life;  
दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62, 12. 48; तप्तकेना-  
पि दृष्टस्य आयुर्मर्णाणि रक्षति H. 2. 16;  
आयुर्वर्षशतं नृणां परिमितं Bb. 3. 107;  
शतायुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br.; प्राणो हि  
भूतानामायुः । तस्मात्सर्वायुषमुच्यते । सर्व-  
मेव त आयुर्याति Tait. Up. -2 Vital pow-  
er. -3 Food. -4 N. of a ceremony  
called आयुष्टोम performed to secure  
long life. (In comp. the final स् of  
this word is changed to ष before

hard consonants, and to र before  
soft ones). -Comp. -कर *a.* (री *f.*)  
promoting long life; K. 351. -काम  
*a.* wishing for long life or health.  
-कृन् *a.* giving or producing life.  
-द्रव्यं 1. a medicament. -2. ghee.  
-योगः N. of a योग in astronomy.  
-वृद्धिः *f.* long life, longevity.  
-वेदः [आयुस्मिन् विद्यतेऽनेन वा आयुर्वि-  
दतीत्यायुर्वेदः Susr.] the science of  
health or medicine, counted as a  
sacred science, and regarded as  
a supplement to the Atharva-  
veda; (it comprises 8 differ-  
ent departments; (1) शल्यं surgery;  
(2) शालाक्यं diagnosis of diseases be-  
longing to the head and its organs;  
(3) कायचिकित्सा treatment of diseases  
of the whole body; (4) भूतविद्या  
treatment of diseases of the mind  
supposed to be caused by the in-  
fluence of evil spirits; (5) कौमारभू-  
त्यं treatment of children; (6)  
अगस्त्यं doctrine of antidotes; (7)  
रसायनतंत्रं doctrine of elixirs; and  
(8) वाजीकरणतंत्रं treatment of re-  
medies to increase generative power).  
-वेददृश, -वेदमय, -वेदिक, -वेदिन् *a.* 1.  
belonging to medicine. -2. acquaint-  
ed with medical science, medical.  
(-m.) a physician. -शेषः 1. re-  
mainder of life; °शेषतया Pt. 1;  
°जीवित Pt. 4 being destined to live  
longer. -2. end or decline of life.  
-स्तोत्रः (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice per-  
formed to obtain long life.

**आयुष्मन्** *a.* [आयुस् मत्तुप्] 1 Alive,  
living. -2 Long-lived; आयुष्मन्तं मुनं सूते  
Ms. 3. 263. (Generally used in  
dramas by elderly persons in ad-  
dressing a nobly-born person; *e. g.*  
a charioteer addresses a prince as  
आयुष्मन्. A Brahmana is also so ad-  
dressed in saluting; cf. Ms. 2. 125;  
आयुष्मान् भव तैम्येते वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने).  
-3 Lasting. -4 Old. -m. 1 The third  
of the 27 Yogas or divisions of the  
ecliptic. -2 The Yoga star कृत्तिका;  
the third lunar mansion.

**आयुषं** (At the end of a few  
comps.) Life; *e. g.* पुत्रायुषजीवेत्यः  
R. 1. 63.

**आयुष्कः** [आयुः कायते, कै-क Tv.]  
1 That which proclaims age or  
duration of life. -2 (With Jains)  
Connection with the body or  
person.



**आयुष्य** *a.* [ आयुः प्रयोजनस्य, यत् ] Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; इहं यत्तस्यमायुष्य-निद निःश्रेयसं परं Ms. 1. 106, 3. 106, 4. 13; M. 4. 4 v. 1.; Dk. 158. —**व्यं** 1 Vital power, abundance of life or vigour. —2 N. of a ceremony performed after the birth of a child.

**आये** *ind.* An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

**आयोगवः** [ अयोगव एव, स्वार्थे अण् ] The son of a Sūdra by a Vaisya wife ( his business being carpentry; cf Ms. 10. 48 ); शुद्रादायोगवः क्षत्ता चंडाल-आधमो नृणाम् । वैश्यराजन्यविप्रास्तु जायंते वर्ण-संकराः॥ —**वी** A woman of this tribe.

**आरः, -रं** [ आ-र-घञ् ] 1 Brass. —2 Oxide of iron. —3 An angle, corner. —4 N. of a tree ( मधुराम्फल ). —**रः** 1 The planet Mars. —2 The planet Saturn. —3 Going. —4 Distance. —5 Nearness, as in आरात् q. v. —6 Ex-  
tremity ( प्रांतभाग ). —**रा** ( आ-र-अच् ) 1 A shoemaker's awl. —2 A knife, probe, instrument of iron. —3 A spoke; cf. अर. —4 A goad, or whip; उद्यम्यारामयक्रायोत्थितस्य Si. 18. 7. —**Comp.** —**अत्र** 1. the point of an awl. —2. the iron thong at the end of a whip. —**आवलिः** N. of a chain of mountains, a part of the Vindhya. —**कूटः, -टं** brass; U. 5. 14.

**आरकात्** *ind.* Ved. Far from.

**आरक्ष** *a.* Preserved, defended, fit to be protected. —**क्षः, -क्षा** 1 Protection, preservation, guard; आरक्षे मध्यमे स्थितन् Rām; Sānti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. —2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant ( कंभलेत्रे ). —3 The part of the forehead below this junction. —4 An army.

**आरक्ष (क्षि) कः** 1 A watchman, patrol, sentinel. —2 A village or police magistrate.

**आरग्वयः** The tree Cassia Fistula ( Mar. बाहवा ) largely used in medicinal recipes. —**धं** Its fruit.

**आरचित** *a.* Arranged, prepared, formed &c; see रचित.

**आरटः** [ आ-रट्-अच् ] An actor.

**आरट्टः** 1 N. of a country to the north-east of Panjab, famous for its breed of horses; ( the people of Guzarath in Rāvalpindī still call their country Hairat or Airat-

desa ); the inhabitants of this coun-  
try ( pl. ). —2 A horse from this country.

**आरणं** Ved. 1 Depth, abyss. —2 A precipice.

**आरणिः** [ आ-र-अनि ] An eddy, whirlpool.

**आरण्य** *a.* ( यी *f.* ) [ अरणि-ठक् ] Relating to or sprung from Arani q. v. —**यः** N. of Suka. —**यं** or **पर्वन्** Title of the last section of the third book of the Mahābhārata.

**आरण्य** *a.* ( ज्या, -ज्यी *f.* ) [ अरण्ये भवः ण् ] Wild, forest-born, relating to a forest ( opp. ग्राम्य ); °पशुः Ms. 10. 48; ( आरण्यपशु is of 7 kinds: सरीसृपो रुरुश्चैव महिषो वानरस्तथा । वृषतर्क्षो मृगश्चैव पशुर्वै सप्तधा मतः । ) —**ज्यः, -ज्यं** 1 A forest. —2 A kind of corn growing without sowing seed. —3 N. of certain signs of the zodiac ( see °राशि below ). —4 Cow-dung ( -ज्यः only ). —5 N. of a Parvan in the Mahābhārata. —6 N. of a Kāṇḍa in the Rāmāyaṇa. —**Comp.** —**कुक्कुटः** a wild cock. —**गानं** one of the four Gāṇas or psalm-books of the Sāma-veda —**पर्वन्** n. N. of the third book of the Mahābhārata, usually called Vana-Parvan. —**पशुः** a wild beast. —**मुद्गा** a kind of bean. —**राशिः** ( in the zodiac ) 1. the signs Leo, Aries, and Taurus. —2. the former half of Capricorn.

**आरण्यक** *a.* [ अरण्ये भवः वृज् ] Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born ( usually with the words अथय, मनुष्य, न्याय, पथिन्, विहार, and हस्तिन् P. IV. 2. 129 Vārt ). —**कः** A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; तपःषड्भागक्षय्यं दृष्ट्यारण्य-का हि नः S. 2. 13; R. 5. 15. —**कं** An Aranyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophical writings ( connected with the Brāhmaṇas ) which are either composed in forests, or must be studied there; e. g. ऐतरेयारण्यकं, बृहदारण्यकं and तैत्तिरीयारण्यकं; अरण्येऽनूच्यमान-त्वात् आरण्यकं Bri. Ar. Up.; ( अरण्येऽध्य-यनादेव आरण्यकमुदाहृतं ). —**Comp.** —**कांडं** the title of the third book of the Rāmāyaṇa.

**आरथः** [ ईषत्स्वलो रथः ] A carriage drawn by one horse or ox.

**आरनालं** Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

**आरम्भ** 1 A. 1 To begin, com-  
mence, undertake; आरभंतेऽल्पमेवाज्ञाः Subhāsh.; आरब्धा बलिविग्रहं Bk. 5. 38. —2 To be active or energetic, be busy; अप्यनारभमाणस्य Si. 2. 91. —3 To rely on. —4 To reach or attain to, obtain. —5 To seize, grasp. —6 To form, make; भूतैः पंचभि-  
रारब्धे देहे Bhāg.

**आरब्ध** *p. p.* Begun, commenced. —**ब्धं** Beginning.

**आरब्धिः** *f.* Beginning, commence-  
ment.

**आरभटः** [ आरम्भ-अटि ] An enter-  
prising or courageous man. —**टः, -टी** Boldness, confidence. —**टी** 1 A branch of the dramatic art, machin-  
ery of the drama, representation of supernatural, horrible events on the stage; मार्त्येद्रजालसंग्रामक्रेधोद्भ्रांतादिचेष्टितैः संयुक्ता वधबंधयैरुद्धतारभटी मता ॥ ( said to be of four kinds, see S. D. 420 et. seq. ). —2 A kind of literary style ( वृत्ति ). —3 A particular style of dancing.

**आरभ्य** *ind.* Having begun, begin-  
ning with, ever since, since, with a prepositional force ( with abl. ); माल-  
त्याः प्रथमावलोकदिवसादारभ्य Māl. 6. 3; S. 3; K. 102, 134, 196; sometimes with acc. also; प्रतिपदिनमारभ्य Bhāg.

**आरंभः** [ आ-रम्भ-मुम् ] 1 Begin-  
ning, commencement; °उपायः plan of commencement; नृत्यारंभे हर पशुप-  
तेराद्वंतागाजिनेच्छां Me. 99. —2 An introduction. —3 ( *a* ) An act, un-  
dertaking, deed, work; आगमैः सद्-  
शारभः R. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 71; V. 3; Bh. 2. 69; R. 7. 31; Bg. 12. 16. ( *b* ) Preparation; U. 4. ( *c* ) A thing begun; U. 4. —4 Haste, speed, velocity; चंडारंभः समीरः Ve. 2. 18. —5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. —6 Scene, action; चित्रार्पितारंभ इवाव-  
तार्ये R. 2. 31. —7 Pride. —8 Killing, slaughter.

**आरंभक** *a.* [ आ-रम्भ-कुल् मुम् ] Under-  
taking, beginning.

**आरंभणं** [ आ-रम्भ-ल्युट् मुम् ] 1 Taking hold of, seizing. —2 The place of seizing, a handle.

**आरंभिन्** *a.* Enterprising; one who forms new projects.

**आरम्** 1 P. 1 To delight in, take pleasure in, sport; आरमंतं परं स्मरे Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. —2 To cease, stop ( to speak ); leave off



विरामोऽस्त्विति चारमेत् Ms. 2. 73. -3 To rest, take rest.

आरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; Ki. 5. 6; see अनारत also. -2 Quiet, gentle.

आरति: *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping. -2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती).

आरमणं 1 Taking delight. -2 Cessation, pause. -3 A resting place.

आराम *a.* [रम्-घञ्] Pleasing, delightful; रामभद्र गुणाराम Mv. 7. 40. -मः 1 Delight, pleasure; इन्द्रियाराम: Bg. 3. 16; आत्मारामा: Ve. 1. 31; एकाराम Y. 3. 58. -2 A garden, grove; प्रियारामा हि वैदेह्यासीत् U. 2; आरामाधिपतिर्विवेकविकल: Bv. 1. 31. [cf. Pers. *ārām*]. -Comp. -शीतला N. of a fragrant plant (आनंदी).

आरामिक: A gardener.

आरंभणं (Vedic for आलंबनं) Support.

आरव &c. See under आर.

आरस्यं [अरसस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *ind.* [आ-रा-बा० आति Tv.; abl. of आर q. v.] 1 Near, in the vicinity of; (with abl. or by itself); तमर्च्यमारादभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; 5. 3. -2 Far from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31, 8. 29, 12. 28; to a distant place, distant. -3 Far, from a distance; U. 2. 24. -4 Directly, immediately.

आरातीय *a.* [आरात्-ङ; P. IV 2. 104 Vart.] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Remote, distant.

आरात्तात् *ind.* Ved. From a distant place.

आराति: [आ-राक्तिच्] An enemy.

आरात्रिकं [आरात्रावपि निर्वृत्तं ठञ्] Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती औवाळणें); सर्वेषु चांगेषु च सप्तवारान् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्. -2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहितभारं पात्रमारात्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि भूयस्ते कृपाद्रि: कटाक्षः Sankara.

आराध्य 5. 10. P. 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please, try to win the favour of; परेषां चेतांसि प्रतिद्विस्माराध्य बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4-5; R. 1. 77, 81, 10. 86, 18. 23; Me. 45. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To deserve, merit.

आराधक *a.* A worshipper.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment, gratification; येषामाराधनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमपि आराधनाय लोकानां मुंचतो नास्ति मे व्यथा 1. 12, 41. -2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1. 58; Bg. 7. 22; कृतमाराधनं रवे: Mb. -3 A means of pleasing; इदं तु ते भक्तिनम्रं सत्तमाराधनं वपु: Ku. 6. 73. -4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. -5 Cooking. -6 Accomplishment, undertaking. -7 Acquirement, attainment; Bh. 3. 4. -ना Service. -नी Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity).

आराधनीय, आराध्य *pot. p.* Fit to be worshipped or propitiated; R. 16. 82.

आराधयितु *a.* An adorer, humble servant, worshipper; तन्वयमाराधयिता जनस्तव समीपे वर्तते S. 3; पितरमाराधयिता भव V. 5.

आराध्ययिष्णु *a.* Endeavouring to please, desirous of worshipping.

आरालिक: [अरालं कुटिलं चरति ठक्] 'One who deals crookedly', a cook; (धनलोभेन परप्रोत्साहितः पाचको विषादिसंसृष्टं पचतीति तस्य तथात्वं).

आरिच् 7 U. To empty.

आरिक्: [आ-रिच् घञ्] 1 Emptying. -2 Contraction. -3 Doubt. -4 Excess.

आरेचित *a.* [अ-रिच्-णिच् क्त] 1 Emptied. -2 Mixed. -3 Contracted; आरेचितभूचतुरै: कटाक्षै: Ku. 3. 5.

आरित्रिक *a.* [P. IV. 2. 116] Pertaining to an oar &c.

आरु 2 P. 1 To cry out, shout; Ki. 17. 24, to low (as cows). -2 To praise.

आर (रा) व: [आ-रु-अप् पक्षे घञ्] 1 A cry, howling; वानराश्चक्रुरारवं Rām. -2 Sound; Si. 11. 8, 12. 18, 8. 45. -3 N. of a people.

आराविन् *a.* Sounding, noisy; नूपुराराविणा M. 3. 16.

आरु: [ऋ-उङ्] 1 A hog. -2 A crab. -3 N. of a tree. -रु: *f.* A pitcher.

आरुक: A medicinal plant having cooling properties (growing on the Himalayas).

आरुच् *Caus.* To regard as pleasant, choose, like; वासं नारोचयेऽरण्ये Rām.

आरोक: 1 Shining through. -2 Small points of light between the threads of a web.

आरोचन *a.* Shining.

आरुज्, -ज *a.* [आ-रुज्-क] 1 Distressing, giving pain. -2 Killing, destroying, breaking.

आरुजत्तु *a.* Ved. Breaking.

आरुणि *a.* [अरुणस्य अपत्यं इण्] Belonging to, or sprung from, Aruna, q. v. -णि: 1 N. of Uddālaka. -2 Descendants of the sage अरुण. -3 The son of the sun, as Yama. -4 The son of Vinatā (वैनतेय).

आरुणी *f.* Ved. 'The red one', a name given to the horses of the Maruts which are females.

आरुधू 7 U. 1 To keep or ward off, keep away, restrain; बंधुता शुचमारुणत् Bk. 17. 49. -2 To shut up, confine. -3 To besiege. -4 To hold fast, grasp. -Caus. To obstruct, impede, block, besiege.

आरोधनं Ved. Obstruction, means of obstruction.

आरुषी N. of a daughter of Manu and the mother of और्व.

आरुक्करं The fruit of the tree called भङ्गातक q. v.

आरुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount, bestride, get upon (with acc., sometimes loc.); सिंहासनमारुहोह K. 111; आरुहू रथादिषु Bk. 14. 8; आरुहकुलालचक्रमिव Mu. 5. 5 mounted on a potter's wheel; 7. 12. -2 To ride upon, get ascendancy over, domineer over (fig.); वृषल भृत्यमिव मामारोढुमिच्छसि Mu. 3; Pt. 1. 36. -3 To venture upon, undertake, enter upon, make; प्रतिज्ञामारोढुं पुनरपि चलत्येष चरणः Mu. 3. 30, 27; so यौवनारुह, योगारुह. -4 To attain, gain, get to, reach; सौंदर्यस्य पारमारुढा न वा Dk. 88; Ki. 2. 13; तुलां यदारोहति-दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34; आरुहोह कुमुदाकरोपमां R. 19. 34. The senses of this root are modified according to the noun with which it is joined; आरुहुरुषा Ku. 7. 67 excited to anger; तदागमारुहगुरुप्रहर्षः R. 5. 61; मंत्रिपद्मारुहः Mu. 6; तर्कारुढा 6. 19 engaged in guessing; S. 5. 9; शीघ्रं बुद्धिमारोहति S. B. strikes the mind; यौवनपदवीमारुहः attained his majority; अवस्थांतरमारुढा M. 3; संशयं पुनरारुह्य H. 1. 7 running a



risk; संशयमारोह शैलः Ki. 13. 16. —*Caus.* (रोह -प-यति) 1 To cause to go up or ascend, raise up, elevate; अमात्योऽस्मान्पुरातनीमवस्थामारोपयिष्यति Mu. 2 will raise or elevate; शूलानारोपयेत् Y. 2. 273; आरोपिता मनोविषयमात्मनः Ku. 6. 17. —2 To cause to mount or sit (on oneself) (Atm.); करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5. —3 To cause to grow, plant (lit.). —4 To establish, instal, seat (fig.); राज्ये चारोपिता वयं Mu. 7. 18; इत्यारोपितपुत्रास्ते R. 15. 91. —5 To cause, produce, bring out; उष्माणं K. 105; प्रणयं 134, 142; आरोपितप्रीतिरभूत् 173, 212; प्रतापमारोपयितुं 110, 119 show or exhibit. —6 To place, fix, direct; अंकमारोप्य placing in the lap; R. 3. 26, 14. 27; Ku. 1. 37; चक्षुः° cast a look at; Pt. 1. 243; आशीर्वादमारोपयंतः Ki. 18. 46 conferring or pronouncing; आभरणभारमंगेषु नारोपयन्ति K. 203 put or wear; पत्रे आरोपितं कुरु S. 6 commit to paper; आरोप्यते शिला शैले H. 2. 47. —7 To entrust to, appoint to, charge with; मंत्रिणि राज्यभारमारोप्य K. 57; अमात्यपदे आरोपितः Pt. 1. —8 To cause to go to or attain a particular state; करतलं कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60; आरोपय गरीयस्त्वं 207 raise to greatness; 315; Dk. 118. —9 To ascribe, attribute, impute; आत्मन्यारोपिताभिमानाः K. 108, 185; छाया हि भूमेः शशिनो मलत्वेनारोपिता शुद्धिमतः प्रजाभिः R. 14. 40. —10 To string (as a bow); धनुरारोपयन् U. 4; तं देशमारोपितपुष्पचापे Ku. 3. 35; Bk. 14. 8.

**आरुक्षु** *a.* Wishing to ascend, mount or reach; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुक्षोः R. 2. 35; योगं Bg. 6. 3.

**आरुह** *a.* Ved. Ascending. —*f.* 1 Excrescence. —2 A shoot (of a plant).

**आरुह** *a.* [आ-रुह-क] Ascending, mounting &c. —*हः* Ascent.

**आरूढ** *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended, seated on; आरूढो वृक्षो भवता Sk.; oft. used actively; आरूढमग्नीन् R. 6. 77; Me. 8, 18; S. 4; so वृक्षं, नावं, हयं, रथं &c.; चक्र°, शैला°. —2 Raised up, elevated on high. —3 Arisen, produced. —*ढं* Ascending, mounting; see अत्यारूढ.

**आरूढिः** *f.* Ascent, mounting; rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4. v. 1.

**आरोपः** 1 Attributing the nature or

properties of one thing to another; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽध्यारोपः Vedānta S.; attributing or assigning to, imputation; दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak. —2 Considering as equal; identification (as in सारोपा लक्षणा). —3 Superimposition. —4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with. —5 Placing in or upon. —6 Relating to. —7 Superior position.

**आरोपक** *a.* Placing, fixing, planting.

**आरोपणं** 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आर्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्वभूतां R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) establishing, installing; अधिकारारोपणं Mu. 3. —2 Causing to mount or ascend, raising (to heaven). —3 Planting. —4 The stringing of a bow. —5 Trusting, delivering.

**आरोपित** *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated. —2 Fixed, placed, made. —3 Strung (as a bow). —4 Deposited, entrusted. —5 Consecrated, hallowed. —6 Accidental, adventitious, ascribed.

**आरोहः** [आ-रुह-घञ्] 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अश्वारोह, स्यंङ-नारोह; सारोहाणां च वाजिनां Rām.; one who is seated in a carriage. —2 Ascent, rising, mounting, ascending, riding. —3 An elevated place, elevation, altitude, height; नगाद्यारोह उच्छ्रायः Ak. —4 Haughtiness, pride. —5 A mountain, a heap. —6 A woman's waist; the buttocks; सा रामा न वरारोहा Udb.; आरोहैर्निबिडबृहन्नितंबविद्वैः Si. 8. 8. —7 Length. —8 A kind of measure. —9 A mine. —10 Descending.

**आरोहक** *a.* 1 Ascending, mounting, riding. —2 Raising up, elevating. —3 Rising. —*कः* A rider, driver; हस्त्यारोहकः Pt. 2. —2 A tree.

**आरोहणं** 1 The act of rising, ascending, mounting; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. —2 Riding (on a horse &c.). —3 A stair-case, ladder. —4 The rising or growing of new shoots, growing (of plants). —5 A raised stage for dancing. —6 A carriage (Ved.).

**आरोहणिक** *a.* Relating to mounting or ascending.

**आरोहिन्** *a.* Ascending, mounting.

**आरू** *a.* Of a tawny colour. —*रू* *m.* 1 The tawny colour. —2 A hog; a crab; see आरु. —3 N. of a medicinal plant on the Himālaya.

**आरे** *ind.* Ved. 1 Far, far from, (with abl.). —2 Near. —*Comp.* —**अव** *a.* Ved. having evil far removed. —**अवद्य** *a.* one from whom blame is far removed. —**शत्रु** *a.* one whose enemies are driven far away.

**आरेवतः** N. of a tree (आरग्वध q. v.). —**तं** The fruit of this tree.

**आरेहणं** Ved. Licking, kissing.

**आरोग्यं** (अरोगस्य भावः घञ्) Freedom from disease, good health —*Comp.* —**शाला** an hospital.

**आर्किः** [अर्कस्य अपत्यं इञ्] A son of अर्क, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the planet Saturn, (3) Karna, (4) Sugrīva, (5) वैवस्वतमनु.

**आर्क्ष** (र्क्षी *f.*) [ऋक्षस्येदं अण्] Stellar, regulated by stars or pertaining to them. —**र्क्षः** A son or descendant of Riksha. —*Comp.* —**वर्षः** a stellar year or revolution of a constellation.

**आर्क्षोद** [ऋक्षोद-अण्] Inhabiting the mountain Rikshoda.

**आर्गलः** —*ली* [अर्गलमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A bolt or bar; see अर्गल.

**आर्ग्वध** = आरग्वध q. v.

**आर्घा** [आ-अर्ध-अच्] A kind of yellow bee.

**आर्घ्य** *a.* Relating to this bee. —**वर्ध** Wild honey.

**आर्च** *a.* (र्ची *f.*) [अर्चा अस्त्यस्य ण P. V. 2. 101] 1 Devout, worshipping, pious. —2 Relating to, the Rik or Rigveda.

**आर्चिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ऋचि भवः ऋचो व्याख्यानो ग्रंथो वा ठञ्] Relating to the Rigveda, or explaining it. —**कं** An epithet of the Sāma-Veda.

**आर्चीक** *a.* [ऋचीके पर्वते भवः अण्] Belonging to the ऋचीक mountain. —**कः** The mountain ऋचीक.

**आर्जवं** [ऋजोर्भावः अण्] 1 Straightness; दूरं यात्युदरं च रोमलतिका नेत्रार्जवं धावति S. D. —2 Straightforwardness, rectitude of conduct, uprightness, honesty, sincerity, open-heartedness; अहिंसा क्षांतियार्जवं Bg. 13. 7; क्षेत्रमार्जवस्य K. 45; Bh. 2. 22. —3 Simplicity, humility; Ki. 4. 13; Mv. 5. 46.

**आर्जीक** *a.* [ऋजीकस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the ऋजीक country, or a vessel called ऋजीक. —**कः** A lake



in the ऋज्ज् country; (according to others) perhaps a milk-vessel or celestial-vessel in which the heavenly Soma is purified.

**आर्जकीय** = आर्ज्ज् *a.* —य 1 A terrestrial river. —3 N. of a river (विपश्चात्).

**आर्जुनिः** [ अर्जुनस्य अपत्यं इज् ] The son of Arjuna, अभिमन्यु.

**आर्त** *a.* [ आ-कृ-क्त ] 1 Afflicted with, struck by, suffering from, pained by; usually in comp., कामार्त, क्षुभार्त, तृषार्त &c. —2 Sick, diseased; आर्तस्य ययौषधं R. 1. 28; Ms. 4. 236. —3 Distressed, afflicted, struck by calamity, oppressed, unhappy; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि S. 1. 11, R. 2. 28, 8. 31, 12. 10, 32. —4 Perishable (विनाशिन्). —**Comp.** —नादः, ध्वनिः, स्वरः a cry of distress, —बन्धुः, साधुः a friend of the distressed.

**आर्तिः** *f.* [ आ-कृ-क्तिन् ] 1 Distress, affliction, suffering, pain, injury (bodily or mental); आर्ति न पश्यसि पुरुषसस्तदर्थं V. 2. 16; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. —2 Mental agony, anguish; उत्क्रांति Amaru. 39. —3 Evil, mischief. —4 Sickness, disease. —6 The end of a bow. —6 Ruin, destruction.

**आर्तिमत्** *a.* Suffering from pain, afflicted.

**आर्तगलः** N. of a tree नीलसिंदी.

**आर्तना** Ved. 1 A mortal combat. —2 An uncultivated ground.

**आर्तव** *a.* (वा वी *f.*) [ ऋतुरस्य प्रातः, अण् ] 1 Conforming or relating to the season; seasonal; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तवीं R. 8. 36, स्वयमंगेषु ममेदमार्तवं Ku. 4. 68; V. 1. 13; vernal; R. 9. 28, 48. —2 Menstrual, relating to or produced by this discharge. —वः A section of the year, a combination of several seasons (Ved.). —वी A mare. —वं The menstrual discharge (of women); नोपगच्छेत्प्रनत्तोऽपि स्त्रियमातवदर्शने Ms. 4. 40, 3. 48. —2 Certain days after menstrual discharge, favourable to conception. —3 A flower.

**आर्तवेयी** A woman during her courses.

**आर्तिनः** The end of a bow.

**आर्तिवर्जिन** *a.* (नी *f.*) [ ऋत्विजं तत्कमर्हन्ति खज् ] Fit for the office of a sacrificial priest (ऋत्विज्).

**आर्तिवर्ज्यं** [ ऋत्विजो भवः कर्म वा द्यज् ] The office of a priest, his rank.

**आर्थ** *a.* (थी *f.*) [ अर्थोदागतः अण् ] 1 Relating to a thing or object. —2 Relating to, dependent on, sense (opp. शब्द); आर्थो उपना &c. —3 Material, significant.

**आर्थपत्यं** Power over a thing, possession of a thing.

**आर्थिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ अर्थं गृह्णाति ठक् ] 1 Significant. —2 Wise. —3 Rich. —4 Substantial, real, material.

**आर्द्र** *a.* [ आ-अर्द्-रक् दीर्घश्च Un. 2. 18 ] 1 Wet, moist, damp, तंत्रीमार्द्रं नयनसलिलैः Me. 86, 43; आर्द्रक्षितारोपणमन्वभृतां R. 7. 28. —2 Succulent, living, not dry, green, juicy; आर्द्रं द्रव्यं द्विधा प्रोक्तं सरसं नीरसं तथा. —3 Fresh, new; कामीवार्द्रापरधः Amaru. 2; कांतमार्द्रापरधं M. 3. 12; R. 14. 4. —4 Soft, tender; oft. used with words like स्नेह, दया, करुण in the sense of 'flowing with,' moved, 'melted'; स्नेहार्द्रं हृदयं a heart wet or melted with pity; करुणा°, दया°, प्रेमा-र्द्राः चेष्टाः Mā. 5. 7. —5 Full of feeling, warm. —6 Loose, flaccid. —र्द्रा N. of a constellation or the sixth lunar mansion so called (consisting of one star). [ cf. Gr. *ardo* ]. —**Comp.** —काष्ठं green wood. —ज्ञानु *a.* Ved. giving moisture. —नयन *a.* weeping. —पद्मी a woman with wet feet. —पवित्र *a.* Ved. having a wet strainer, epithet of the Soma. —पृष्ठ *a.* watered, refreshed; आर्द्रपृष्ठः क्रियतां वाजिनः S. 1. —माषा *a.* leguminous shrub (माषपर्णी). —शाकं fresh ginger. —लुब्धकः (र्द्रा°) the dragon's tail or descending node, N. of Ketu.

**आर्द्रता** Wetness, moisture, freshness, tenderness, softness.

**आर्द्रक** *a.* (की *f.*) Born under the constellation Ardrâ; cf. P. IV. 3. 28. —कं Ginger in its undried state, wet ginger (Mar. आलें).

**आर्द्रयति** Den. P. To wet, moisten; Bh. 2. 51.

**आर्थ** *a.* (Only used at the beginning of comp.) Half. —**Comp.** —धातुक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (—कं) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or gene-

ral tenses (opp. सर्वधातुक); cf. P. III. 4. 114, I. 1. 4; II. 4, 35; VII. 2. 35 &c. —**प्रास्थिक**, —**कलिक** *a.* (—की *f.*) bought with half a Prastha or Kamsa. —**मालिक** *a.* (की *f.*) lasting for half a month, observing or practising (penance &c.) for a fortnight. —**रात्रिक**: (pl.) N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

**आर्धिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ अर्धमर्हति ठक् ] Sharing half, relating to a half. —**क**: One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Brâhmana; see the quotation under आर्थिक.

**आर्धुक** *a.* (की *f.*) Ved. Conducive to success, beneficial, profitable.

**आर्पयितु** *m.* Ved. One who injures or hurts.

**आर्भव** *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging or sacred to the Ribhus.

**आर्य** *a.* [ ऋ-ग्यत् ] 1 Aryan. —2 Worthy of an Arya. —3 Worthy, venerable, respectable, honourable, noble, high; यदार्यनस्यामनिलाभि मे मनः S. 1. 22; so आर्यवचः respectable dress; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्यचागवः, आर्यो अरुंधती &c.; आर्यं revered or honoured Sir; आर्ये revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons:—(1) वच्यौ नटीसूत्रधारवार्यनाम्ना परस्परं । (2) वयस्तेत्युत्तमैर्वाच्यो मध्यैरार्येति चाग्रजः । (3) (वक्तव्यो) अमात्य आर्येति चेतरेः । (4) स्वेच्छया नामभिर्वैभैर्विप्र आर्येति चेतरेः । S. D. 431. —4 Noble, fine, excellent. —यः 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, दायु and दास; विजानीह्यार्याये च दायवः Rv. 1. 51. 8. —2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्यमाचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमनाचरन् । तिष्ठति प्रकृताचारे स वा आर्य इति स्मृतः II. —3 N. of the first three castes (as opp. to शूद्र). —4 A respectable or honourable man, esteemed person; वृत्तेन हि भवत्यार्यो न धनेन न विद्यया Mb. —5 A man of noble birth. —6 A man of noble character. —7 A master, owner. —8 A preceptor. —9 A friend. —10



A Vaisya. -11 A father-in-law (as in आर्यपुत्र). -12 A Buddha. -13 (With the Buddhists) A man who has thought on the four chief principles of Buddhism and lives according to them. -14 A son of Manu Sāvarna. -र्या 1 N. of Pârvatî. -2 A mother-in-law. -3 A respectable woman. -4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. -Comp. -अष्टशतं title of a work of Arya Bhaṭṭa consisting of eight hundred verses. -आवर्तः [आर्यो आवर्तते अत्र] 'abode of the noble or excellent (Aryas); particularly N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himâlaya and Vindhya respectively; cf. Ms. 2. 22: आसमुद्रात्तु वै पूर्वादासमुद्राच्च पश्चिमात्। तयोरेवांतरं गिर्योः (हिमवद्भिर्ध्ययोः) आर्यावर्तं विदुर्बुधाः; also 10.34. -गृह्य *a.* [आर्यस्य गृह्यः पक्षः] 1. to be respected by the noble -2. a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men; तमार्यगृह्यं निगृहीतधेनुः R. 2. 33. -3. respectable, right, decorous. -देशः a country inhabited by the Aryas. -पुत्रः 1. son of an honourable man. -2. the son of a spiritual preceptor. -3. honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a prince by his general &c. -4. the son of the father-in-law, *i. e.* a husband (occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses). -प्राय *a.* 1. inhabited by the Aryas. -2. abounding with respectable people. -भट्टः N. of a renowned astronomer, the inventor of Algebra among the Hindus; he flourished before the 5th century of the Christian era. -भावः honourable character or behaviour. -मार्गः the path or course of the respectable, a respectable way. -मिश्र *a.* respectable, worthy, distinguished. (-श्रः) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl.) 1. worthy or respectable men, an assembly of honourable men; आर्यमिश्रान् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. -2. your reverence or honour (a respectful address); नन्वार्यमिश्रैः प्रथममेव आज्ञप्तं S. 1; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1. -युवन् *m.* an Aryan youth. -रूप *a.* having only the form of an Aryan, a hypocrite,

impostor. -लिगिन् *m.* an impostor; Ms. 9. 260. -वृत्त *a.* virtuous, good, pious; Ms. 9. 253; R. 14. 55. (-त्तं) the conduct of an Aryan or nobleman; Ms. 4. 175. -वेश *a.* well-clothed, having a respectable dress, fine. -व्रत *a.* observing the laws and ordinances of the Aryans or noblemen. (-त्तं) the duty of an Aryan. -श्वेतः a noble or honourable man. -संघः the whole body of the Aryans. -सत्यं a noble or sublime truth; (there are four such truths forming the chief principles of Buddhism). -हलं *ind.* [cf. P. I. 1. 47] forcibly. -हृद्य *a.* liked by the noble.

आर्यकः [आर्य-स्वार्थे-कन्] 1 An honourable or respectable man. -2 A grand-father. -3 N. of a cow-herd who became a king; cf. Mk. 7. -कं A ceremony performed to the manes or the vessel used in sacrifices to the manes.

आर्यका, आर्यिका 1 A respectable woman. -2 N. of a Nakshatra.

आर्वाक् *ind.* After, afterwards; behind.

आर्श *a.* Belonging to the antelope.

आर्ष *a.* ( र्षी f. ) [ ऋषेरिदं अण् ] 1 Used by a Rishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लौकिक or classical); आर्षः प्रयोगः; संबुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतावनार्षे Sk.; आर्षो धर्मः Ms. 3. 29; Y. 1. 59; आर्षः प्रत्ययः P. II. 4. 58. -2 Sacred, holy, divine, superhuman; U. 6. -र्षः A form of marriage derived from the Rishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bride-groom; आदायार्षस्तु गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59; Ms. 3. 53, 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्वाह; आर्षोढा a wife married according to this form. -र्षा A class of Vedic metres. -र्ष 1 The holy text, the Vedas. -2 Sacred descent. -3 Derivation (of a poem) from a Rishi author.

आर्षेय *a.* ( र्षी f. ) [ ऋषि-ढक् ] 1 Relating to a Rishi. -2 Worthy, venerable, respectable. -यं 1 Sacred descent. -2 A collection of Rishis ( ऋषिसमूहः ).

आर्षभ *a.* ( भी f. ) [ ऋषभ-अण् ] Derived from or produced by a bull; Ms. 9. 50.

आर्षभ्यः [ ऋषभ-भ्य ] A steer sufficiently full-grown to be used or let loose, one fit to be castrated.

आर्हत *a.* ( ती f. ) [ अर्हत्-अण् ] Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. -तः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -तं The doctrines of the Jainas.

आर्हत्यं The quality or practice of an Arhat.

आर्हती -त्यं [P.V.1. 124 Vârt.] Fitness.

आल *a.* [आ-अल्-पर्याप्तौ अच्] Large, extensive. -लः, -लं 1 Spawn, any discharge of venomous matter from poisonous animals; °अक्त anointed with poison as an arrow. -2 Trick, fraud; येषां श्रुतमालजालाय K. 288; °जालानि चितयन्ती 310. -3 Yellow arsenic, orpiment.

आलक्ष 10 U. To descry, behold.

आलक्षि *a.* [ लक्ष-इन् ] Knowing, seeing.

आलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Visible, apparent; R. 13. 30. -2 Slightly visible; °दंतमुकुलान् S. 7. 17.

आलक्षण्यं [अलक्षणस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] Misfortune, crime.

आलगर्दः [ अलगर्द एव स्वार्थे अण् ] A water cobra.

आलप 1 P. To address, speak to, converse; कमालपामि K. 164; तस्या नामधेयेन भर्त्रा देव्यालापिता V. 2 addressed. -Caus. To talk with, engage in conversation with, to question; यदा कश्चित्त्वामालापयिष्यति Pt. 5, 1. 387; K. 188.

आलापः 1 Talking, speaking to, speech, conversation; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; प्रवसनालाप Amaru. 97; ललितालापे Srut. 36. -2 Narration, mention. -3 The seven notes in music (Mar. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नि). -4 Statement of a question in an arithmetical or algebraical sum. -5 A question.

आलापन *a.* Causing to speak or converse with. -नं 1 Speaking to, conversation. -2 Congratulation (स्वस्तिवाचनं).

आलाप्य, -लापनीय *pot. p.* To be spoken to, conversed with or narrated.



आलापिन् *a.* Speaking to, conversing with. —नी A lute made of a gourd.

आलम् 1 A. 1 To touch; गामालभ्यार्कमीक्ष्य वा Ms. 5. 87, 4. 117; Bk. 14. 91; सत्येनायुधमालभे; सत्येन (सत्यं) आत्मानमालभे Mb. —2 To get, attain to; अतितरां कांतिमालप्स्यते ते (वपुः) Me. 15 v. 1; Kām. 9. 63. —3 To kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifices); प्रातर्वै पशूनालभन्ते Sat. Br.; गर्दभं पशुमालभ्य Y. 3. 280. —4 To take hold of, seize, grasp, handle. —5 To gain or win over. —Caus. 1 To touch. —2 To commence.

आलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Touched; united or in contact with. —2 Killed.

आलब्धिः *f.* 1 Touching. —2 Killing; immolation.

आलभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. —2 Touching. —3 Killing.

आलभ्य, आल (लं) भनीय *pot. p.* To be killed or sacrificed; to be touched or rubbed.

आलभः, —भनं [आ-लभ् घञ् ल्युट् मुम्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching; Y. 3. 157; Ms. 2. 179. —2 Tearing off, uprooting (of plants); Ms. 11. 145. —3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice); अश्वालभं गवालभं Adipurāṇa.

आलभिन् *a.* Touching, seizing.

आलम्ब 1 A. 1 To rest or lean upon, support oneself on; शाखामालम्ब्य Rām. —2 To lay hold of, seize, take; अथालम्ब्य धनू रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. —3 To support, hold or take up; आधोरणालम्बितं R. 18. 39. —4 To win, conquer, overcome; तस्य कविता मच्चित्तमालम्बते Dhūrtas. —5 To resort to, have recourse to, take, assume; अमुमेवार्थमालम्ब्य Mu. 2. 20; स्वातन्त्र्यमालम्ब्य K. 181; Ki. 13. 14; यशःशरीरं नवमालम्बे Mv. 7. 18 obtained; Ki. 17. 34; so ध्यानं, धैर्यं, क्रोधं, औदास्यं, दक्षिणां दिशं &c. —6 To hang from, be suspended; मुखालम्बितहेमसूत्रं V. 5. 2. —7 To depend upon; तमालम्ब्य रसोद्गमात् S. D. 63. —8 To stretch forth; V. 4. 34. —9 To strike up (a tune or note).

आलम्ब *a.* Hanging down. —बः 1 Depending on or from. —2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालम्बो न चापि निवर्तनं Sānti. 3. 2. —3 Support, protection; तवालम्बादं स्फुरदलघुगर्वेण सहसा Jag.;

सीतां शून्ये यथासुखं निरालम्बां हरिष्यामि Rām. —4 Receptacle. —5 A perpendicular. —बा N. of a plant with poisonous leaves.

आलम्बनं 1 Depending on or from, hanging from. —2 Support, prop, stay; Ki. 2. 13; Pt. 1. 32; sustaining, supporting; Me. 4. —3 Receptacle, abode; U. 6. 10. —4 Reason, cause. —5 Base. —6 (In Rhet.) That on which a *rasa* or sentiment, as it were hangs, person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two:—आलम्बन and उद्दीपन; *e. g.* in the Bibhatsa sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलम्बन of the *Rasa*, and the attendant circumstances which enhance the feeling of loathing (the worms &c. in the flesh) are its उद्दीपनानि (exciters); for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210-238. —8 The mental exercise practised by the Yogin in endeavouring to bring before his thoughts the gross form of the Eternal. —9 Silent repetition of a prayer. —10 (With Buddhists) The five attributes of things corresponding to the five senses, *i. e.* रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. —11 *Dharma* or law corresponding to *manas*.

आलम्बित *p. p.* 1 Pendent, suspended. —2 Supported, sustained, held; R. 7. 7; V. 5. 2.

आलम्बिन् *a.* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon; इशालम्बी शाटकः Pt. 1. 144; depending on; R. 12. 85. —2 Laying hold of, supporting, maintaining, upholding; कुलालम्बी पुत्रः H. Pr. 20. —3 Wearing; गजाजिनालम्बि Ku. 5. 78.

आलर्क *a.* [अलर्कस्येदं अण्] Relating to or caused by a mad dog; आलर्कं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृतं U. 1. 40.

आलवण्यं [अलवणस्य भावः व्यञ्ज्] 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. —2 Ugliness.

आलवालं [आसमंतात् लवं जललवं आलति, आ-ला-क् Tv.] A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree); पूरणे नियुक्ता S. 1; विश्वासाय विहंगानामालवालांबुपायिनां R. 1. 51.

आलस *a.* (सी *f.*) [आलसति ईषत् व्याप्रियते अच्] Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic. —स्यं [अलसस्य भावः, व्यञ्ज्] 1 Idleness, sloth, want of energy; शक्तस्य चाप्यनुत्साहः कर्मस्वालस्यमुच्यते Susr.; आलस्य 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभाव); for example:—न तथा भूषयत्यंगं न तथा भाषते सखीं। जन्तुते मुहुरासीना बाला गर्भभरालसा S. D. 183.

आलातं [अलातमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A fire-brand.

आलानं [आलीयतेऽत्र, आ-ली-ल्युट्] 1 The post to which an elephant is tied; tying post, also the rope that ties him; अरुन्तुश्चिवालानननिर्वाणस्य दंतिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81; आलाने गुह्यते हस्ती Mk. 1. 50. —2 A fetter, tie. —3 A chain, rope, string. —4 Tying, binding

आलानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आलान-ठक्] Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied; आलानिकं स्थाणुनिव द्विपेन्द्रः R. 14. 38.

आलाबुः (बूः) *f.* A pumpkin gourd; see अलाबु.

आलावर्त A fan made of cloth.

आलास्यः [आलं पर्याप्तमास्यं अस्य] A crocodile.

आलि *a.* 1 Useless, idle, unmeaning. —2 Honest, sincere (विशदाशय). —लिः 1 A scorpion. —2 A bee. —ली *f.* 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman); निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं बटुः Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68; Amaru. 23. —2 A row, range, continuous line; (cf. आवलि); तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; रथ्यालि Amaru. 89; खद्योतालि Me. 81. —3 A line, streak. —4 A bridge. —5 A dike. —6 A line, race, family.

आलिख 6 P. 1 To write, delineate, draw lines; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमाति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 31; Mk. 2. —2 To paint, draw in a picture; आलिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; V. 2; त्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां Me. 105; R. 19. 19; M. 2. 2. —3 To portray, write, sketch. —4 To scratch, scrape, touch; as in विध्यमालिखंतभिवांबरं.

आलेखः 1 Writing. —2 A letter, document.

आलेखनं *a.* Scratching, painting. —नी A brush, pencil. —नं 1 Writing. —2 Painting. —3 Scratching.

आलेख्य *pot. p.* To be written,



painted &c. — **ख्यं** A painting, picture; इति संरंभिणो वाणीर्बलस्यालेख्यदेवता: Si. 2. 67; R. 3. 15; V. 2. 10. —2 A writing. — **Comp.** — **लेखा** a painting. — **शेष** *a.* having nothing left but a painting, *i. e.* deceased, dead; आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः R. 14. 15.

**आलिङ्ग** 1 U. or 10 P. To embrace, clasp, encircle.

**आलिङ्गः** 1 Embracing. —2 A kind of drum.

**आलिङ्गनं** Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स प्रायः) आलिङ्गनानिर्बृति R. 12. 65; (said to be of seven kinds; आमोद°, मुदित°, प्रेमन्°, मानस°, रुचि°, मदन° and विनोद°).

**आलिङ्गित** *p. p.* Embraced, clasped. — **तः** A kind of Mantra of 20 letters. — **तं** An embrace.

**आलिङ्गिन्** *a.* Embracing &c. — *m.* (—गी), **आलिङ्ग्यः** A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (यव); चतुरङ्गुल-हीनोऽस्यान्मुखे चैकाङ्गुलेन यः । यवाकृतिः स आलिङ्ग्य आलिङ्ग्य स हि वाद्यते ॥ Sa-  
bdārṇava.

**आलिङ्जरः** [ अलिङ्जर एव स्वार्थे अण् ] A large earthen water-jar.

**आलिङ्गः, -दकः** [ अलिङ्ग एव स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 A terrace before a house. —2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिङ्ग.

**आलिङ्ग** *m.* A scorpion.

**आलिप्** 6 P. 1 To anoint, be-smear; आलिपन्नमृतमथैरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39; plaster, bedaub. —2 To rub (on the body); आलिप्यते चन्दनमङ्गनाभिः Rs. 6. 12.

**आलिप** *a.* Anointing.

**आलिपनं** [ लिप्-ल्युट्-मुम् ] Whiten-  
ing the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.

**आलेप** *a.* To be anointed. — **पः**, — **पनं** 1 Anointing, smearing. —2 Liniment.

**आली** = आलि q.v.

**आली** 4 A. 1 To settle down upon; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारकुसुमान्या-  
लीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23. —2 To faint; मुहुरालीयते भीता Mb. —3 To melt.

**आलयः**, — **यं** [ आलीयते अस्मिन्, आली-अच् ] 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; आलयं देवशत्रूणां सुघोरं खाड्यं वनं Mb.; न हि दुष्टात्मनार्या निवसन्त्यालये चिरं Rām.; सर्वाञ्जनस्थानकृतालयान् Rām. who lived or dwelt in Janasthāna. —2 A receptacle, seat, place; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so

देवालयं, विद्यालयं &c; fig. also; दुःख° Bg. 8. 15; गुण°. —3 Contact. — **यं** *ind.* Till destruction.

**आलीन** *p. p.* 1 Embraced. —2 Sticking or clinging to; आलीनचन्द-  
नौ R. 4. 51; so °धमरे पद्मे. —3 Melted, fused. — **न-नकं** 1 Tin. —2 Lead. —3 Contact.

**आलीढ** *p. p.* [ आ-लिह् क ] 1 Licked, eaten, lapped, scraped. —2 Wounded, hurt; सेनाय्यमालीढमिवासुरा-  
क्षैः R. 2. 37. —3 Closed (as in sleep) Dk. 117. — **ढं** A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being advanced and the left leg retracted; अतिष्ठहलीढविशेषशोभिना R. 3. 52; see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

**आलीढकं** The frolic of a calf.

**आलुः** 1 An owl. —2 An esculent root (not applied to potato &c.). —3 Ebony; black ebony. — **लुः** *f.* A pitcher, water-jar. — **लु** ( *n* ) A raft, float.

**आलुकः** 1 A kind of ebony (कामालु). —2 An epithet of Sessa. — **कं** An esculent root.

**आलुचनं** Rending, tearing to pieces; श्येनो ग्रहालुचने Mk. 3. 20.

**आलुङ्** 1 P. or *Caus.* To stir up, agitate, shake, disturb; कौरववनमा-  
लोडयंतौ Ve. 3, 4; विषमालोड्य पा-  
स्यामि Mb.; ( fig. ) to dive into; Pt. 1; to examine scrutinizingly; भरता-  
दिमतं सर्वमालोड्यातिप्रयत्नतः ।

**आलोडनं** 1 Stirring, shaking, agi-  
tating. —2 Mixing, blending.

**आलोडित** *p. p.* 1 Shaken, agitated. —2 Mixed, blended. —3 Powdered.

**आलुटनं** Plundering, taking a-  
way by force.

**आलुल** *a.* Shaking, unsteady.

**आलू** See आलु.

**आलून** *p. p.* Cut, cut off; Ku. 2. 41.

**आलोक** 1 A., 10 P. 1 To see, perceive, behold; त्वन्मार्गमालोक्ते S. D.; अथालोके तपोवनं Bk. 2. 24; used in an astrological sense also. —2 To consider, regard, contemplate; तृणमिव जगज्जालमालोकयामः Bk. 3. 66. —3 To express congratulations, greet; इति वीरलोक आलोकयितुं प्रवृत्तः Ve. 4.

**आलोकः**, — **कनं** 1 Seeing, beholding. —2 Sight, aspect, appearance; यदालोके सूक्ष्मं S. 1. 9; Ku. 7. 22, 46;

सुख° V. 4. 24; S. 1. 33; R. 1. 84; Me. 3, 37. —3 Range of sight; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुल-  
वा Me. 85; R. 7. 5; Ku. 2. 45. —4 Light, lustre, splendour; आलोकमार्गे सहसा ब्रजंत्या R. 7. 6 air-hole, or window; निरालोकं लोकं Māl. 5. 30; 9. 37; 10. 4, 11; Ve. 2; K. 160, 290, 348, 68, 98. —5 Panegyric, praise, complimentary language; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as जय, आलोक्य); ययावुदीरितालोकः R. 17. 27, 2. 9; K. 14. —6 Section, chapter.

**आलोकित** *p. p.* Seen, beheld &c. — **तं** A look, glance; Māl. 1. 27.

**आलोकिन्** *a.* Seeing, beholding.

**आलोच** 1 A., 10 U. 1 To see, per-  
ceive. —2 To consider, reflect, think, ponder over, study; K. 7; आ-  
लोचयंतो विस्तारमभसां दक्षिणोदधेः Bk. 7. 40; इति-एवं-आलोच्य so thinking.

**आलोचक** *a.* 1 Seeing, beholding. —2 Causing to see. — **कं** The faculty of vision, the cause of sight.

**आलोचनं**, — **ना** 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. —2 Considering, re-  
flecting.

**आलोल** *a.* Slightly trembling, rolling (as eyes); आलोलायतलोचनाः Bh. 3. 48. —2 Shaken, agitated; आ-  
लोलामलकावलीं Amaru. 3; क्रीडालोलाः Me. 61. — **लः** Trembling, agitation.

**आलोलित** *a.* Shaken, agitated.

**आवक** *a.* [ अव-ण्वल् ] Protecting.

**आवत्** *f.* Ved. Proximity.

**आवनेयः** [ अवन्या अपत्यं ढक् ] ' Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

**आवंतः** [ अवन्तेरयं राजा अण् ] A king of Avantī.

**आवंतिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Coming from or belonging to Avantī.

**आवंत्य** *a.* [ अवन्तिषु भवः व्य ] Coming from or belonging to Avantī. — **त्यः** 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avantī. —2 The offspring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa; see Ms. 10. 21.

**आवप्** 1 U. 1 To scatter, throw about; वयोभ्यश्चावपेद्भुवि Mb.; so अक्षान् throws. —2 To sow (as seed). —3 To fit in, insert. —4 To pour out or forth. —5 To offer (as in a sacrifice), per-  
form (as a Srāddha). — **Caus.** 1 To



shave, cut off. -2 To trim. -3 To mix with.

**आवपनं** 1 The act of sowing, throwing, scattering. -2 Sowing seed. -3 Wearing. -4 Shaving. -5 A vessel, jar, ewer. -6 Instilling, inserting. -नी Ved. A vessel, jar. **आवपंतिक** a. Ved. Scattering.

**आवाप** a. [ आवप्-घञ् ] Throwing, scattering; (as in अक्षावाप q. v.). -पः 1 Sowing seed. -2 Scattering, throwing in general; casting, directing. -3 Mixing, inserting. -4 Especially, throwing additional ingredients into a compound in course of preparation. -5 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). -6 A vessel, jar for corn. -7 Setting out or arranging vessels. -8 Hostile purpose, intention of fighting (with another); foreign affairs; Si. 2. 88. -9 A principal sacrifice or oblation to fire. -10 A kind of drink. -11 A bracelet (आवापक). -12 Uneven ground.

**आवापकः** A bracelet.

**आवापनं** 1 A loom. -2 A reel or frame for winding thread. -3 Shaving.

**आवापिक** a. [ आवापाय साधु ठक् ] 1 Good for sowing, shaving &c. -2 Additional, supplementary.

**आवयः** 1 Coming. -2 One who comes. -3 N. of a country. -यः, -या Water (Ved.). -यं Ved. Non-conception, barrenness.

**आवयाज्** m. One who makes a sacrifice to reach the gods (Sáy.); or one who averts by means of sacrifices.

**आवरक, आवरण** &c. see आवृ.

**आवरसमक** a. ( की f. ) [ अवर-समे देयमृणं वुज् ] ( A debt ) To be paid in the following year.

**आव(व)र्हित** a. Eradicated, uprooted.

**आवलिः**, -ली f. [ आ-वल्-इन् वा डीप् ] 1 A line, row, range; अरावली V. 1. 4; so अलक°, धूम°, इत°, हार°, रत्न° &c. -2 A series, continuous line. -3 A dynasty, lineage.

**आवलित** a. [ वल्-क्त ] Slightly turned; K. 46.

**आवालगत** a. Shaking gently; Ki. 4. 17.

**आवल्गुज** a. Produced from the plant अवल्गुज.

**आवश्यं** [ अवश्य-अण् ] Necessity, inevitable act or conclusion.

**आवश्यक** a. ( की f. ) [ अवश्य-वुज् ] Inevitable, necessary; एतेष्वावश्यक-स्त्वसौ Bháshá. P. 22, 20. -कं 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. °कृ to do what nature compels one to do; Ms. 4. 93. -2 An inevitable conclusion.

**आवश्यकता**, -त्वं Necessity, inevitability.

**आवस्** 1 P. ( With acc. ) 1 To inhabit, dwell in; रविमावसते सतां क्रियायै V. 3. 7; पुरीमिमावसत् Rám.; sometimes with loc.; Ms. 7. 69; Y. 1. 320. -2 To be occupied or engaged, enter upon; गृहस्थाश्रमे Ms. 3. 2. -3 To take part carnally; cohabit. -4 To pass, spend ( as night ). -Caus. 1 To allow one to dwell, receive hospitably. -2 To inhabit, settle in a place. -3 To halt or encamp ( for the night ).

**आवसतिः** f. Night ( the time during which one rests ); mid-night.

**आवसथः** [ आवस्-अथच् Un. 3. 116 ] 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, residence, house, habitation; निवसन्नावसथे पुराद्वहिः R. 8. 14. -2 A resting place, asylum. -3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -4 A village. -5 A particular religious observance. -6 A fire-sanctuary, a place where sacrificial fire is preserved.

**आवसथिक** a. ( की f. ) [ आवसथे गृहे वसति ठक् Tv. ] 1 Inhabiting a house. -2 Household, domestic. -3 Keeping a sacred fire in a house.

**आवसथ्य** a. [ आवसथ-ज्य ] Being in a house. -थ्यः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see पंचाग्नि. -थ्यः-थ्यं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -थ्यं 1 Placing a sacred fire within a house. -2 A house.

**आवासः** 1 ( a ) A house, habitation, abode; आवासवृक्षोन्मुखवर्हिणानि R. 2. 17. ( b ) Apartment, room. ( c ) A place of refuge.

**आवसान** a. [ अवसानमभिजनोऽस्य अज् ] Living at the extremity of a town ( as a चांडाल ).

**आवसित** a. [ आ-अव-सो-क्त ] 1 Finished or completed. -2 Decided, determined, settled. -3 Stored

( as grain ); winnowed. -4 Ripe, full-grown. -तं Ripe corn ( when thrashed ).

**आवस्थिक** a. ( की f. ) [ अवस्थायां भवः ठक् ] Suited or adapted to circumstances.

**आवह्** 1 P. 1 To bring; अग्ने पत्नीरिहावह Rv. 1. 22. 9. -2 To bring home ( as a bride ). -3 To conduce, lead or tend to, produce, bring on; ब्रीडमावहति मे ससंप्रति R. 11. 73 shames me; मनोरुजमावहन् S. 3. 4 tending to mental anguish; न मे सौख्यमावहति does not tend to my happiness Pt. 1; संगमं K. 174; Ms. 3. 82. -4 To pay; Y. 2. 193. -5 To lead forth, conduct away. -6 To flow ( as blood &c. ). -7 To bear, support, wear; मंडनमावहन्ती Ch. P. 18. -8 To apply, use, employ; मा रोदीर्घ्यमावह Mârk. P. -Caus. 1 To send for, cause to be brought. -2 To invoke a deity ( by means of Mantras ); गणपतिमावाहयामि &c.

**आवह** a. ( As last member of comp. ) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on, क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलक्षणाऽहं R. 14. 5; so दुःख°, भय°, क्षय° &c. -हः 1 N. of one of the seven winds or bands of air, usually assigned to the भुवर्लोक or atmospheric region between the भूर्लोक and स्वर्लोक. -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

**आवहनं** Bringing near, producing.

**आवहमान** a. 1 Bringing near. -2 Followed or succeeded by.

**आवाहः** Marrying.

**आवाहनं** 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. -2 Invoking a deity ( to be present ) ( opp. विसर्जन ); आवाहने त्रिनियोगः, आवाहनं न जानामि न जानामि तवार्चनं Pûjâ Mantra. -3 Offering oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251. -नी A particular position of the hands at the time of invoking a deity; हस्ताभ्यामंजलिं बद्ध्वाऽनामिका मूलपर्वणोः अंगुष्ठौ निक्षिपेत्सेयं मुद्रा त्वावाहनी स्मृता || Sa-bdak.

**आवालं** [ आ-वल्-णिच् अच् Tv. ] A basin for water round the root of a tree; cf. आलवाल.

**आविक** a. ( की f. ) [ अविना तद्धो-न्ना निर्मितं ठक् ] 1 Relating to a sheep; आविकं क्षीरं Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. -2 Woollen. -कं A woollen cloth,



blanket; Ms. 5. 120. -**Comp.**-सौ-  
त्रिक *a.* made of woollen thread;  
Ms. 2. 44.

**आविश्र** *a.* Distressed, troubled.  
-**म:** N. of a fruit-tree ( *अविश्र* ).

**आविद्** *Caus.* 1 To make known,  
report, declare, announce, tell,  
communicate, inform; **किमिति ना-**  
**वेदयसि-अथवा किमावेदितेन** *Ve.* 1; **राज्ञ**  
**आवेदयध्वं मां संप्राप्तं** *Rām*; **आयुषः प्रमा-**  
**णमावेदयति** *K.* 46, 47; **आवेदयति प्रत्या-**  
**सन्नमानंदं ... निमित्तानि** 65, 67 foresha-  
dow; 81, 168; *Bk.* 3. 49; *Ku.* 6.  
21; *R.* 5. 23; **आत्मनः सुमहत्कर्म त्रणै-**  
**रावेद्य** *R.* 12. 55; *K.* 158. -3 To  
bring to, offer, give.

**आविद्** *a.* *Ved.* 1 Knowledge. -2 A  
technical name of the Vedic form-  
ulas beginning with *आविस्* and  
*आवित्*.

**आविद्वस्** *a.* *Ved.* Knowing ful-  
ly, skilled in.

**आवेदक** *a.* Making known, report-  
ing, communicating. -**कः** 1 One  
who makes known, an informer. -2  
A suitor, plaintiff.

**आवेदनं** 1 Communicating, report-  
ing, or addressing respectfully. -2  
Representation. -3 Stating a com-  
plaint (in law); **राज्ञे कुर्यात् पूर्वमावेदनं**  
*y*: *Nārada*. -4 A plaint.

**आवेदनीय**, -**वेद्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be de-  
clared or reported. -2 To be made  
the subject of a plaint.

**आवेदित** *p. p.* Made known, com-  
municated &c. -**तः** The person to  
whom something is made known.  
-**तं** That which is communicated.

**आवेदिन्** *a.* 1 Declaring, announc-  
ing. -2 Giving orders.

**आविदूर्य** [ *अविदूरस्य भावः व्यञ्ज* ]  
*Proximity*.

**आविद्ध**, **आविध** See under *आव्यध*.

**आविर्भाव** &c. See *आविस्*.

**आविल** *a.* [ *आविलति दृष्टिं स्तृणाति विल्*  
*स्तृत्तौ-क Tv.* ] 1 Turbid, foul, dirty,  
muddy; **पंकच्छिदः फलस्येव निकषे-**  
**णाविलं पयः** *M.* 2. 8; **तस्याविलांभः-**  
**परिशुद्धिहेतोः** *R.* 13. 36. -2 Im-  
pure, spoiled; *Ki.* 8. 37; *fig.* also;  
**त्वदीयैश्चरितैरनाविलैः** *Ku.* 5. 37. -3  
Dark-coloured, dark-blue, darkish; *V.*  
5. 8. -4 Dim, obscure; **आविलां मृगलेखां**  
*R.* 8. 42.

**आविलयति** *Den. P.* To sully, make  
turbid, stain, blot; *S.* 5. 21.

**आविश्र** 6 *U.* 1 To enter; **गौरी-**  
**गुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश** *R.* 2. 26, 3. 28. -2  
To take possession of, possess, af-  
fect; **मूढमाविशंति न पंडितं** *H.* 1. 3;  
so **भयं**, **मोहः**, **क्रोधः** &c. -3 To go to-  
wards, approach. -4 To go or attain  
to a particular state; **सुखं**, **मन्युं** &c.  
-5 To arise. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to  
enter. -2 To possess; *K.* 107.

**आविष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Entered. -2 Posses-  
sed (by an evil spirit); *K.* 120, 167,  
318. -3 Possessed of, seized or fill-  
ed with, full of, overpowered or  
overcome; **भयं**, **क्रोधं**, **निद्रां**; **कृपया-**  
**विष्टं** *Bg.* 2. 1; **भोगिनः कंचुकाविष्टाः**  
*Pt.* 1. 65 covered with, clad in.  
-4 Engrossed or occupied in, in-  
tent on (*तत्पर*, *उद्युक्त*). -**Comp.**-**लिंग**  
*a.* (a noun) which in every rela-  
tionship preserves its own gender  
(*नियतलिंग*); *e. g.* प्रधानं, अर्धः, उपसर्जनं.

**आवेशः** 1 Entering into, entrance;  
**आवेशं कृ** *Pt.* 1 to enter or infuse  
oneself into. -2 Taking possession of,  
influence, exercise; **स्मयं** influence of  
pride *R.* 5. 19; so **मदनं**, **क्रोधं**, **भयं**  
&c. -3 Intentness, devotedness to an  
object, complete absorption in one  
wish or idea. -4 Pride, arrogance.  
-5 Flurry, agitation, anger, passion;  
*K.* 291. -6 Demoniactal possession. -7  
Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

**आवेशनं** 1 Entering, entrance. -2  
Demoniactal possession. -3 Passion,  
anger, fury. -4 A manufactory,  
work-shop; *Ms.* 9. 265. -5 The disc  
of the sun or the moon. -6 A house,  
dwelling.

**आवेशिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ *आवेश-ठञ्* ]  
1 Peculiar, one's own (*असाधारण*).  
-2 Inherent. -**कः** A guest, visitor.  
-**कं** 1 Entering into. -2 Hospitality.

**आविस्** *ind.* A particle meaning  
'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evi-  
dently' (usually prefixed to the  
roots *अस्*, *भू* and *कृ*); **आचार्यकं विज-**  
**यि मान्मथमाविरासीत्** *Māl.* 1. 26.

**आविर्भू** 1 *P.* To become manifest,  
appear, become visible, show one-  
self to; **तमस्तपति घर्मांशौ कथमाविर्भवि-**  
**ष्यति** *S.* 5. 14; **तेषामाविर्भूद् ब्रह्मा प-**  
**रिम्लानमुखश्रियां** *Ku.* 2. 2; **आविर्भू-**  
**व कुशगर्भमुखं मृगाणां यूथं** *R.* 9. 55.

**आविर्भावः** 1 Manifestation, pre-  
sence, appearance. -2 An incarnation.  
-3 Nature or property of things.

**आविष्कृ** 8 *U.* To make apparent,  
lay bare, reveal, show, manifest,  
put forth; ( *याति* ) **आविष्कृतारुणपु-**  
**रस्सर एकतोरकः** *S.* 5. 1; *Si.* 20. 76.

**आविष्करणं**, -**ष्कारः** 1 Manifestation,  
making visible, showing; **असूया गु-**  
**णेषु दोषाविष्करणं** *Sk.* -2 The means  
of making visible.

**आविष्य** *a.* *Ved.* Manifest.

**आविस्तराम्** *ind.* In a more mani-  
fest way.

**आवी** *f.* [ *अवीरेव स्वार्थे अण्* ] 1 A  
woman in her courses. -2 A preg-  
nant woman. -3 The pangs of child-  
birth.

**आवीत** *a.* [ *आ-व्ये-क* ] 1 Worn,  
put on, held after throwing round.  
-2 Entered, passed, gone. -**तं** The  
sacrificial cord worn in any parti-  
cular position.

**आवीतिन्** *m.* [ *आवीत-इति* ] A Brā-  
hmaṇa who makes the sacrificial cord  
hang over the right shoulder.

**आवीरचूर्णः** The opposite-leaved  
fig-tree.

**आवुकः** A father (in theatrical  
language).

**आवुत्तः** A sister's husband;  
brother-in-law; *U.* 1; *S.* 6.

**आवृ** 5. 9. 10. *U.* 1 To cover, hide,  
conceal; **आवृणोदात्मनो रंभं** *R.* 17. 61;  
*K.* 199; **आवृणोदुमिवाकाशं** *Bk.* 9. 24;  
**धूमेनाव्रियते वह्निः** *Bg.* 3. 38. -2 To fill,  
pervade; **सर्वमावृत्य तिष्ठति** *Bg.* 13. 13;  
*Ms.* 2. 144. -3 To choose, desire.  
-4 To enclose, obstruct, shut, hem  
in, block; **आवृत्य पथानमजस्य तस्थौ**  
*R.* 7. 31; 12. 28. -5 To keep off;  
*Bk.* 14. 109. -*Caus.* 1 To cover or  
conceal. -2 To ward or keep off.

**आवरक** *a.* Covering, concealing.  
-**कं** A cover, veil.

**आवरण** *a.* Covering, hiding, ob-  
scuring, obstructing; **नेत्रावरणमश्रु** *R.*  
14. 71. -**णं** 1 Covering, conceal-  
ing, hiding, obscuring; **सूर्ये तप-**  
**त्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं त-**  
**मिस्त्रा** *R.* 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16.  
-2 Shutting, enclosing, fencing.  
-3 A covering, anything that  
covers or protects &c.; **हस्तौ स्वौ नयति**  
**स्तनावरणतां** *M.* 4. 14; *S.* 3. 22; (*fig.*)  
protection, defence; **शीलमावरणं स्त्रि-**  
**याः** *Rām.*; **चरित्रावरणाः स्त्रियः** *Chāṇ.*  
76. -4 Obstruction, interruption,  
restraint (of bashfulness &c.);  
**कालेनावरणात्ययात्** *U.* 1. 39. -5 An



enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; लब्धांतरा सावरणेपि गेहे R. 16.7; Ki. 5. 25. -6 A bolt, latch. -7 A shield. -Comp. -शक्तिः mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things).

आवरि(री) त् *a.* One that covers or envelops; Ki. 18. 40.

आवारः Enclosing, keeping off, as in दुरावार q. v.

आवारिः [ आवृ बाहु० इण् ] A shop, a stall (*n* according to some).

आवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, screened, concealed. -2 Invested, blocked. -3 Enclosed, surrounded (by a ditch, wall &c.). -4 Spread, over-spread, overcast; आवृते नभस्तले H. 3. -5 Filled or abounding with. -तः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Brâhmaṇa by a woman of the Ugra caste; Ms. 10. 15.

आवृतिः *f.* Covering, hiding; see आवरण.

आवृज् 1 A. 1 To bestow, give (Ved.). -2 To turn to or towards. -3 To choose. -Caus. 1 To bend, bend down; incline; गौरवेणावर्जितः Pt. 4.; आवर्ज्य शाखाः सदयं च यासां R. 16. 19; 13. 17, 24; Mv. 5. 63; K. 14, 58; Ku. 2. 26, 3. 54; 7. 54; Me. 46. -2 To subdue, win or gain over, attract, please; आवर्जितानि मनांसि Nâg. 1; मरीचिमावर्जितवतीव श्लाघसे Dk. 45, 58, 133, 155; Mv. 2; K. 368. -3 To bring, collect; R. 6. 76. -4 To pour out, offer, give; अपि त्वदावर्जितवारिसंभृतं Ku. 5. 34; R. 15. 80; तनयावर्जितपिंडकाक्षिणः 8. 26; 1. 62, 67; Mu. 4; K. 241. -5 To draw or force out; Nâg. 4. -6 To empty, pour out the contents of (as a jar &c.); कलशमावर्जयति S. 1; V. 5; Ku. 7. 10; K. 82, 310.

आवर्जनं 1 Bending down &c. -2 Giving. -3 Winning over, Dk. 139, 172.

आवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve. -2 To return, come or turn back; धेनुरावृत्ते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 19; Bg. 8. 26. -3 To go to or towards. -4 To be restless or uneasy; Mâl. 1.41. -Caus. 1 To cause to turn or revolve; अक्षवलयमावर्तयंतं K. 42 telling the beads. -2 To roll, turn about or over. -3 To cause to roll down, shed (as tears &c.). -4 To attract, win over (see आवृज्) -5 To repeat, recite.

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, winding, revolving; प्रदक्षिणावर्तशिखः Râm. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy, whirl; नृपं तमावर्तमनोज्ञनाभिः R. 6. 52; दर्शितावर्तनाभेः Me. 28; Dk. 2; आवर्तः संशयानां Pt. 1. 191. -3 Deliberation, revolving (in the mind), anxiety. -4 A lock of hair curling backwards, especially on a horse. -5 The two depressions of the forehead above the eye-brows. -6 A crowded place (where many men live closely together). -7 A kind of jewel. -8 N. of a form of cloud personified; आवर्ते निर्जलो मेघः -9 Melting (of metals). -10 Doubt. -11 Worldly existence (संसार). -तैः A mineral substance, pyrites (माक्षिकधातु).

आवर्तक *a.* [ आवर्त एव स्वार्थे कन् ] Revolving again and again. -कः 1 N. of a form of cloud personified; जातं वंशे भुवनविहिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. -2 Depression above the eye-brows. -3 A whirlpool. -4 Revolution. -5 Revolution of the mind from the influence of the senses. -6 A curl of hair. -7 A sort of poisonous insect. -की N. of a creeping plant.

आवर्तन *a.* 1 Turning round or towards. -2 Revolving. -नं 1 Turning round, returning, revolution. -2 Circular motion, gyration. -3 Churning or stirring up anything in fusion. -4 Melting together, fusion, alligation (said of metals). -5 Mid-day, the time when shadows are cast in an opposite direction. -6 Repeating, doing over and over again. -7 Study, practising. -नः Vishṇu. -नी 1 A crucible. -2 A spoon, ladle.

आवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Whirling or turning upon itself, returning; आब्रह्म-भुवनालोकाः पुनरावर्तिनोऽर्जुन Bg. 8. 16; कालांतरावर्ति H. 1. 207. -2 Melting, mixing &c. -m. (-र्त्ति) A horse having curls of hair on various parts of the body (considered as a sign of auspiciousness). -नी 1 A whirlpool. -2 N. of a plant (अजशृंगी).

आवृत् *f.* 1 Causing to turn towards. -2 Turning towards or round; entering. -3 Order, succession, method, mode, manner; अनयैवावृता कार्ये पिंडनिर्वपणं सुतैः Ms. 3. 248; Y. 3. 2. -4 Progress of an

action; occurrence. -5 Turn of a path, course, direction. -6 A purificatory rite; Ms. 2. 66.

आवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round, whirled, returned; Mâl. 1. 29. -2 Repeated; द्विरावृत्ता दश द्विदशाः Sk. -3 Learnt (by heart), studied; U. 6. -4 Reverted, returned. -5 Averted. -6 Retreated, fled.

आवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning towards; return, coming back; तपोवनावृत्तिपथं R. 2. 18; Bg. 8. 23. -2 Reversion, retreat, flight. -3 Revolving, whirling, going round; Mâl. 5. 4. -4 Recurrence to the same point or place (of the sun); उद्गावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. -5 Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence; अनावृत्तिभयं Ku. 6. 77. -6 Repetition in general; an edition (modern use); सप्तमीय-मंकनावृत्तिः seventh edition. -7 Repeated reading, study; आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणां बोधादपि गरीयसी Udb. -8 Use, employment, application. -9 Turn of a way, course or direction. -10 Occurrence. -Comp. -दीपकं a rhetorical figure; त्रिविधं दीपकावृत्तौ भवेदावृत्तिदीपकम् । (पदस्यार्थस्योभयोर्वा आवृत्तिः). क्रमेणोदाहरणं:-वर्षत्यंबुदमालेयं वर्षत्येषा च शर्वरी ॥ उन्मीलंति कंदवानि स्फुटंति कुटजोदमाः । मायंति चातकास्तृता मायंति च शिखाबलाः ॥ Kuval.

आवृष्टिः *f.* Raining, a shower of rain.

आवेगः 1 Uneasiness, anxiety, excitement, agitation, flurry; अलमावेगेन S. 3, 7; Amaru. 83; शोक°, दुःख°, साध्वस° &c. -2 Hurry, haste; S. 4. -3 Agitation, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings. -गी N. of a tree (वृद्धदारकवृक्ष).

आवेष्ट 10 P. To surround; नृपैरावेष्टयते रज्जुः is made or formed of straw; Pt. 1. 331.

आवेष्टकः A wall, fence, an enclosure.

आवेष्टनं 1 Wrapping round, tying, binding. -2 A wrapper, an envelope. -3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आव्य *a.* ( वी *f.* ) [ अवेर्मेघस्य विकारः व्यज् ] 1 Belonging to a sheep. -2 Woollen.

आव्यध् 4 P. 1 To hit, pierce; see अनाविद्ध. -2 To wound. -3 To break or pierce through. -4 To put on; Bk.



20. 11. -5 To shoot at, throw or cast towards. -6 To throw away, cast off. -7 To wave, brandish. -8 To pin on. -9 To rouse, agitate, stir up. -10 To drive away, expel; निर्बन्धमाविध्यति Mv. 5. 39.

आविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored, rent, splintered, broken down; उत्पाताविद्ध-मूर्तिः Mv. 5. 44 rent or contracted; R. 12. 73. -2 Curved, crooked, uneven; V. 4. 28; हर्षाविद्धमभ्युत्थितः Dk. 37. -3 Cast with force; दूरनिक्षेप° Mâl. 8 cast forth in taking long strides; Mv. 2; Ms. 9. 40; thrown, put in motion. -4 Disappointed. -5 Fallacious, false. -6 Stupid, foolish. -Comp. -कर्णी, -कर्णिका N. of a plant (पट्टा).

आविधः ] आ-व्यध्-घञर्थे-क ] An awl; drill.

आव्याधिन् *a.* [आ-व्यध्-णिनि] Giving pain, wounding, attacking. -नी A gang of robbers (Ved.).

आवश्च 6 P. To tear off, cut off, tear in pieces, interrupt.

आवश्चनं 1 Cutting or tearing off. -2 The stump of a tree (Ved.).

आवस्कः Being torn off or tearing itself off (Ved.).

आव्रीडकः [अव्रीडानां विषयो देशः] A country of the shameless.

आश *a.* One who eats, eater (mostly as the last member of comp.); e. g. हुताश, आश्रयाश &c. &c. -शः [अश्-घञ्] Eating (as in प्रातराश).

आशकं Eating.

आशयित् *a.* 1 Feeding, a feeder. -2 Protecting.

आशिः *f.* The act of eating food.

आशित *a.* 1 Eaten, given to eat. -2 Satisfied by eating. -3 Voracious, gluttonous. -तं Eating.

आशितंगवीन *a.* [आशिता अशनेन तृता गावो यत्र, खञ्जि० मुम्] Formerly grazed by cattle.

आशितंभव *a.* [आशितोऽशनेन तृतो भवत्यनेन P. III. 2. 45] Satiating, satisfying (as food). -वं 1 Food, victuals. -2 Satisfaction, satiety (*m.* also); फलैर्येष्वशितंभवं Bk. 4. 11.

आशित् *a.* Voracious, gluttonous.

आशिन् *a.* Eating (in comp.); फलाशी &c.

आशंस् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To

hope for, expect, desire, wish or long for; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशंसे Ku. 3. 57; Bk. 14. 70, 90; S. 2. 15; M. 1; मनोरथाय नाशंसे S. 7. 13. -2 To bless, wish well to; एवं ते देवा आशंसन्तु Mk. 1; इत्याशंसे करणैरबाह्यैः R. 14. 50. -3 To speak, say. -4 To tell; Ku. 3. 14. -5 To ask for, beg. -6 To praise. -7 To repeat, recite. -8 To fear, be afraid of. -Caus. To render famous or celebrated.

आशंसनं 1 Expecting, wishing; इष्टाशंसनमाशीः Sk.-2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, expectation, hope; निश्चे विजयाशंसां चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44; Bk. 19. 5. -2 Speech, declaration. -3 Indication, reference; शरत्समयवर्णनाशंसया Ve. 1. -4 Imagination; आशंसारिकल्पितास्वपि भवत्यानन्दसांद्रो लयः Mâl. 5. 7.

आशंसित *a.* 1 Wished, hoped, expected. -2 Said, declared. -3 Considered, said to be.

आशंसित्, आशंसिन् *a.* 1 Wishing, desiring, expecting; V. 2. -2 Announcing, declaring.

आशंसु *a.* [आ-शंस-उ] Desirous, hopeful.

आशस् *a.* Ved. [आ-शंस-क्विप्] Hoping. -f. 1 Praise. -2 Desire.

आशक् 5 P. Ved. To make one capable or a master or possessor (of a thing).

आशक्त *a.* Able, powerful.

आशक्तिः *f.* Power, ability.

आशंक 1 A. 1 To suspect, distrust; दयितां साध्वीं त्वमाशंकिष्वथाः कथं Bk. 21. 1. -2 To suspect or believe to be; आशंकसे यदग्निं S. 1. 28; Si. 3. 72; Bk. 6. 6. -3 To be in doubt or suspense; M. 4. 5. -4 To fear, be afraid, apprehend; भरतागमनमाशंक्य R. 12. 24; Pt. 392; दत्तपूर्वेत्याशंक्यते Mâl. 4. -4 To start a doubt or objection.

आशंकनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be doubted or suspected. -2 To be apprehended. -3 Doubtful, questionable.

आशंका 1 Fear, apprehension; नष्टाशंका हरिणशिशवो मंदमंदं चरन्ति S. 1. 16; आशंकया भुक्तं Bh. 3. 5. -2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशंकायामाह Gadā-

dhara. -3 Distrust, suspicion; °अन्वित *a.* apprehensive, afraid.

आशंकित *p. p.* 1 Feared, dreaded; इदं तदाशंकितं गुरुजनेनापि U. 3; doubted, suspected. -तं 1 Fear, apprehension. -2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशंकिन् *a.* 1 Doubting, fearing; R. 4. 21; attended with fears; Pt. 1. 284.

आशन *a.* [अशन-अण्] One who feeds. -नः 1 N. of a tree; see अशन. -2 The thunderbolt.

आशय &c. See under आशी.

आशरः [आ-शृ-अच्] 1 Fire. -2 A demon, goblin (रक्षस्). -3 Wind.

आशारिकः Violent and acute pain in the limbs (Ved.).

आशलः A tree; see जीवक.

आशवं [आशोर्भवः अण्] 1 Speed, quickness. -2 Distilled spirit, more, usually written आसव q. v.

आशसनं Ved. Cutting up an animal (when killed).

आशा [आसमंतात् अश्नुते आ-अश्-अच्] 1 (a) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुरद्विषां R. 12. 96; आशा हि परमं दुःखं नैराशं परमं सुखं Subhâsh., त्वमाशे मोघाशे Bh. 3. 6; so भद्र, °हत, °निराश &c. (b) Wish, desire (in Bh. 3. 25 आशा is compared to a river). -2 False hope or expectation. -3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याचरितामाशामनाशास्यजयो ययौ R. 4. 44; Ki. 7. 9. -Comp. -अन्वित, -जनन *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope; V. 3. 9. -कृत *a.* attended with the hope of success. -गजः a guardian elephant of a quarter or point of the compass; see अष्टदिग्गज. -तंतुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Mâl. 4. 3, 9. 26. -पालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अष्टदिक्पाल. -पिशाचिका deceptive or illusive hope, phantom of hope. -पुरगुग्गुलुः or -संभवः a kind of Bdelium. -प्राप्त *a.* successful (=प्राप्ताश). -बंधः 1. the tie or bond of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः साहयति S. 4. 15; Ve. 6. 25; V. 3; U. 3; Me. 10. -2. consolation. -3. a spider's web. -भंगः disappointment. -वह *a.* inspiring hope. (-हः) N. of a son of heaven. -विभिन्न *a.* disap-



pointed in expectation.—हीन *a.* despairing, despondent.

आशावत् *a.* Having hopes, trusting.

आशादः See अ (आ) षाद.

आशारः Shelter; °एषिन् seeking shelter.

आशास् 2 A. 1 To bless, pronounce or give a blessing; ऋक्छं-दसा आशास्ते S. 4; किमन्यदाशास्महे केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1. -2 To desire, wish, hope, expect; यस्य भवान् मंगलमाशास्ते Ve. 6; Ms. 3. 80; सर्वमस्मिन्वयमाशास्महे S. 7; शांति Bk. 17. 1. -3 To order, command, relate (P. also in this sense). -4 To praise.

आशास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. -2 To be blessed; Mv. 4. 13. -3 To be wished for, desirable; अनाशास्यजयो ययौ R. 4. 44 (who had not to wish for victory, to whom victory came unsought). -स्य 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; संपन्नास्ते सर्वाशिषः Mu. 7; M. 5. 20. -2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्याचिंता-स्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; आशास्यमन्यत् पुनरुक्तभूतं R. 5. 34.

आशिस् *f.* (°शीः, °शीर्ष्यौ &c.) [आशास्-क्विप्, अत इत्वम्] A blessing, benediction. (It is thus defined:—वात्सल्यायत्र मान्येन कनिष्ठस्याभिधीयते । इष्टा-वधारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता॥). आशिस् is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf. वरः खल्वेष नाशीः S. 4; आशिषो गुरुजनवितीर्णा वरतामापद्यते K. 291; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णतावर्ष्यानुपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44, 11. 6; Ku. 5. 76, 7. 47. -2 Act of bestowing a blessing upon others. -3 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76, Bg. 4. 21, 6. 10. -4 A serpent's fang (cf. आशी). -5 One of the eight chief medicaments (वृद्धि). -Comp. -वादः, -वचनं (आशी-वादः &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्तां नित्यं यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6; Ms. 2. 33. -विषः (आशीर्विषः) 'having poison in its fangs,' a snake.

आशिशित *a.* Tinkling (as of

the ornaments worn on the hands and feet); Ku. 3. 26.

आशित, आशिन् &c. See under आश.

आशिन *a.* Ved. Aged.

आशिर् *f.* [आशीयते पच्यते आ-शी-क्विप् Tv.] Milk &c. that is being boiled; (क्षीरादिकं अपणद्रव्यं Sây.); the milk mixed with the Soma juice to purify it.

आशिर *a.* Voracious. -रः 1 Fire. -2 The sun. -3 A demon.

आशी [आशीर्यते ऽनया, आ-शी-क्विप् पृ०] 1 A serpent's fang. -2 A kind of venom. -3 A blessing, benediction. -Comp. -विषः [आश्यां विषमस्य] 1. a snake; गरुत्मदाशीविषभीमदर्शनैः R. 3. 57. -2. a particular kind of snake; कर्पाशीविषभोगिनिप्रशमिते Ve. 6. 1.

आशी 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep on; कुसुमान्याशेरते षट्पदाः V. 2. 23 v. 1. -2 To pass (the night) in sleep. -3 To wish, pray for. -4 To dwell, live, inhabit.

आशयः [आ-शी-अच्] 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. -2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat; वायुर्गंधानिवाशयान् Bg. 15. 8; अपृथक् U. 1. 45. -3 Sleeping, lying down. -4 Receptacle, reservoir; विषमोपि विगाह्यते नय कृततीर्थः पयसा-मिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, आमाशय, रक्ताशय &c. -5 Any recipient vessel or viscus of the body; the Asayas are 7:—वात°, पित्त°, श्लेष्मन्°, रक्त°, आम°, पक्क° (and गर्भ° in the case of women). -6 The stomach; आशयान्निदीप्तिः Dk. 160. -7 Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; एवं कवेराशयः (oft. used by commentators; see अभिप्राय). -8 The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अहमात्मा गुडाकेश सर्व-भूताशयस्थितः Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37. -9 Disposition of mind. -10 Prosperity. -11 A barn. -12 Will or pleasure. -13 Virtue or vice (as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain). -14 Fate, fortune. -15 Property, possession. -16 A miser. -17 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आस्ते परमसंतप्तो नूनं सिंह इवा-शये Mb. -18 N. of a tree (पनस). -Comp. -आशः fire.

आशु *a.* [अश्-व्याप्तौ उण्] Fast,

quick. -शुः Ved. 1 'The quick one', a horse. -2 Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). -शु *ind.* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वर्त्म भानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39, 22. [cf. L. *acu*; Gr. *okus*.]. -Comp. -आपस् *a.* obtaining quickly. -कारिन्, -कृत् *a.* 1. doing anything quickly, smart, active. -2. operating quickly (as a medicine). -कोपिन् *a.* irascible, irritable. -क्रिया quick operation of a medicine. -ग *a.* swift, quick. (-गः) 1. the wind. -2. the sun. -3. an arrow; पपावनास्वादितपूर्वमा-शुगः R. 3. 54, 11. 83, 12. 91. -गामिन् *a.* going quickly. (-म). the sun. -तोष *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (-षः) an epithet of Siva. -पत्री a tree which yields frank incense (शङ्खकीलन). -पत्वन् *a.* flying quickly. -बोध *a.* teaching quickly, N. of a grammar. -या *a.* going quickly. (-*ind.*) quickly. -त्रीहिः rice ripening in the rainy season. -वेण *a.* Ved. having swift arrows. -हेमन् *a.* running on quickly, urging the horses. -हेषस् *a.* Ved. quickly neighing; having quick horses, quickly praised; (शीघ्रशब्दायमान).

आशुत्वं, -ता Quickness, speed.

आशिमन् *m.* [आशोर्भावः इमानिच्] Quickness.

आशुशुक्षणि *a.* [आ शुष् सन् अनि Un. 2. 102] 1 Being worshipped on account of shining very quickly, or causing sorrow to one's enemies (Sây). -2 Shining forth. -णिः 1 Wind, air. -2 Fire; मंत्रपूतानि हवींषि प्रतिगृह्णात्येतत्प्रीत्याशुशुक्षणिः K. 44.

आशू *a.* Quick, fast (Ved.).

आशोकुटिन् *m.* A mountain.

आशोकेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अशोक-ढञ्]

(A place &c.) Near an Asoka tree.

आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशौचं [अशुचेर्भावः अण्; P. VII. 3. 30] Impurity, see अशौचं; दशाहं शावमाशौचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62, 74, 80; Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य *a.* [आ-चर-ण्यत् सुट् P. VI. 1. 147] Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange, curious; आश्चर्यो गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk.; तदनु ववृषुः पुष्पमाश्चर्यमेघाः R. 16. 87;



°दर्शनो मनुष्यलोकः S. 7. —र्थ 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; किमाश्चर्यं सारवेशे प्राणदा यमवृत्तिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; K. 65; Mv. 1; Bg. 11. 6 2. 29. —2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment; °मय Bg. 11. 11. —3 A strange appearance, prodigy. —4 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, how strange or curious; आश्चर्ये परिपीडितो भिरमते यच्चातकस्तृणया Chât. 2. 4; usually with यच्च, यत्र or यदि with a following potential or future. —Comp. —भूत a. wonderful, being an object of wonder; K. 8.

आश्चर्यता, त्वं Wonderfulness, astonishment.

आश्रो-श्रयो-तन a. Sprinkling. —न 1 Aspersion, sprinkling. —3 Applying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आश्म a. ( इमी f. ) [ अश्मन्-अण् ] Made of stone, stony. —श्मः Anything made of stone. —Comp. —भारिक a. having a mass of stones. —रथ्यः N. of a teacher of ritual.

आश्मन a. ( नी f. ) [ अश्मनो विकारः अण् ] Stony, made of stones. —नः 1 Anything made of stone. —2 N. of Arupa, the charioteer of the sun.

आश्मारिक a. ( की f. ) [ अश्मर्येव स्वार्थे बा० ठञ् ] Suffering from stone in the bladder. —कः N. of a disease ( अश्मरी q. v. ).

आश्मिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Made of stone. —2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आश्रयै 1 A. To become congealed or coagulated, to become dry; यावन्नाश्रयते वेदिः R. 17. 37.

आश्रयान p. p. 1 Congealed, consolidated; पक्कैरिवाश्रयानघनैस्तदानी Ki. 16. 10. —2 Partially dried; पथश्राश्रयानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation ( as hair ); R. 17. 22.

आश्रं [ अश्रमेव, स्वार्थे ऽण् ] Tear.

आश्रपणं [ आ-श्रा-णिच् ल्युट् ] The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः, -म [ आ-श्रम् आधारे घञ् वृद्धच-भावः ] 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. —2 A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brâhmana. (These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्य the life of a student, गार्हस्थ्य the life of a house-holder, वानप्रस्थ the life of an anchorite or hermit, and संन्यास the life of a

Bhikshu or beggar. Kshatriyas (and Vaisyas also) can enter upon the first three Asramas; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 5; (according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; cf. सकिलाश्रममन्त्यमाश्रितः R. 8. 14); पूर्वाश्रमः Ku. 5. 50. —3 A college, school. —4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). —5 N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —गुरुः the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. —धर्मः 1. the special duties of each order or life. —2. the duties of one leading a hermit's life; य इमामाश्रमधर्मे नियुक्ते S. 1. —पदं, -मंडलं, -स्थानं 1. a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest (तपोवनं); शांतिमिदमाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16. —2. a period in the religious life of a Brâhmana. —भ्रष्ट a. fallen from any religious order, apostate. —वासः residence in a hermitage. —वासिक a. relating to residence in a hermitage; °कं पर्व the 15th book of the Mb. —वासिन्, —आलयः, —सद् m. an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक a., आश्रमिन् a. [ आश्रम-ठन् इनि ] 1 Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life; Ms. 6. 90-91, 12. 111, 3. 78. —2 Belonging to a hermitage.

आश्रवः 1 Stream, river. —2 Fault, transgression; see आस्रव and under आश्रु also.

आश्रि 1 U. 1 (a) To resort or betake oneself to; to have recourse to (a place, way, course of action &c.); विचरितमृगयूथान्याश्रयिष्ये वनानि V. 5. 17; Rs. 1. 27 v. 1.; दक्षिणां मूर्तिमाश्रित्य K. 128, 132; न वयं कुमारमाश्रयामहे Mu. 4; आशिआश्रय च भूतलं Bk. 14. 111 fell on the ground; 17. 92; वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीं R. 4. 35 resorting to or following; so धैर्यं, शोकं, बलं, मित्रभावं, संस्कृतमाश्रित्य &c.; आश्रित्य having recourse or reference; तामाश्रित्य M. 4. 1; कृतमत्यकरणमाश्रित्य गीयतां S. 1. (b) To seek refuge with, dwell with or in, inhabit (as a place &c.); शरण्यमेनमाश्रयते R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51; तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वर्तते सर्व आश्रमाः Ms. 3. 77; सर्वे गुणाः कांचनमाश्रयते. —2 To go through, experience; एको रसः...पृथक् पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47. —3 To rest or depend upon. —4 To adhere or stick to, fall to the lot of, happen, occur; पापमेवाश्रयेदस्मान् Bg. 1. 36 we shall incur

sin. —5 To choose, prefer. —6 To assist, help.

आश्रयः [ आश्रि-अच् ] 1 A resting-place, seat, substratum; सौदरादपृथगाश्रयामिमां U. 1. 45 v. 1.; so आश्रयासिद्ध q. v. below. —2 That on which anything depends or rests, or with which it is closely connected. —3 Recipient, receptacle, a person or thing in which any quality is present or retained &c.; तमाश्रयं दुष्प्रसहस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. —4 (a) A place of refuge, asylum; shelter; भर्ता वै ह्याश्रयः स्त्रीणां Vet.; तदहमाश्रयोन्मूलनेनैव स्वामकामां करोमि Mu. 2. (b) A dwelling, house. —5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft. in comp. साभूद्रामाश्रया भूयः R. 12. 35; नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः &c. —6 Following, practising; Ms. 2. 11. —7 Choosing, taking, attaching oneself to. —8 Dependence on; oft. in comp.; मम सर्वे विषयास्त्वदाश्रयाः R. 8. 69. —9 Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठति पंडिता वनिता लताः Udb. —10 A prop, support; R. 9. 60. —11 Help, assistance, protection. —12 A quiver; बाणमाश्रयमुखात् समुद्धरन् R. 11. 26. —13 Authority, sanction, warrant. —14 Connection, relation, association. —15 Union, attachment. —16 A plea, an excuse. —17 Contiguity, vicinity. —18 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= संश्रय), one of the six gunas, q. v. —19 An appropriate act, or one consistent with character. —20 Source, origin. —21 (In gram.) The subject, or that to which the predicate is attached. —22 (With Buddhists) The five organs of sense with Manas or mind. —Comp. —असिद्धः, -द्धिः f. a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध; (that whose substratum is false or fictitious); e. g. गगनारविंदं सुरभि अरविदत्वात्सरोजारविदवत्. —आशः, -भुज् a. consuming every thing with which it comes in contact. (—शः, -क् ) 1. fire; दुर्वृत्तः क्रियते धूर्तैः श्रीमानात्मविवृद्धये । किं नाम खलसंसर्गः कुरुते नाश्रयाश्रवत् ॥ Udb. —2. a forfeiter of asylum. —3. the constellation कृत्तिका. —भूत a. one who is the refuge or support (of another person). —लिङ्गं an adjective (a word which must agree in gender



with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

**आश्रयण** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Resorting to, seeking refuge with; Ku. 4. 20. -2 Referring to. -**ण** 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. -2 Accepting, choosing. -3 Joining. -4 Refuge, asylum.

**आश्रयणीय** *pot. p.* 1 To be had recourse to; R. 17. 60. -2 To be practised or followed &c.

**आश्रयिन्** *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. -2 Related to, concerning; तदाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10; K. 213. -3 Resorting to; R. 6. 4; Ratn. 2.

**आश्रित** *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, having recourse to; स किला प्रमत्त्यमाश्रितः R. 8. 14; कृष्णाश्रितः=कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk.; मानुषीं तनुं Bg. 9. 11; R. 1. 13. -2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, seated or resting on, stationing oneself at or on; इहं स्फुटिकतलमाश्रितो भवामि M. 4; so वातायनमाश्रितः पश्यति; द्रव्याश्रितो गुणः Ak.; R. 12. 21, 1. 75; हार°, दुर्ग° &c. -3 Using, employing. -4 Following, practising, observing; माध्यस्थ्यं, धर्म, प्रव्रज्यां; Ku. 6. 6; Bk. 7. 42. -5 Receiving anything as an inherent or integral part. -6 Dependent on; राष्ट्रं बाहुबलाश्रितं Ms. 9. 255. -7 Referring to, regarding; भस्माश्रिताः कथाः Mb. -8 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c.; चटकाश्रिता शाखा Pt. 1; R. 3. 11. -**त** : A dependent, servant, follower; अस्मदाश्रितानां H. 1; प्रभूणां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1. -**तं** (pl.) The objects perceived by the senses and mind.

**आश्रिः** *f.* The edge of a sword.

**आश्रु** 5 P. 1 To hear, listen to. -2 To promise (with dat. of person; cf. P. I. 4. 40; Y. 2. 196). -3 To accept, undertake. -**Caus.** 1 To cause to hear. -2 To call, particularly in ritualistic formulas; ओमित्याश्रावयति Ch. Up. -3 To draw towards, win over, attract; Bk. 12. 30. -4 To say, repeat (as a Mantra).

**आश्रव** *a.* [ आ-श्रु-अच् ] Obedient, compliant; भिषजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49; N. 3. 84. -**व** : 1 A promise, engagement. -2 Fault, transgression. -3 One of the categories according to the Jainas; see आश्रव.

**आश्रावण** 1 Calling out so as to make one listen. -2 N. of certain short words uttered at ceremonies; ओं स्वधेत्याश्रावणमस्तु स्वधेति प्रत्याश्रावणं Asval.

**आश्रुत** *p. p.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed, accepted. -**तं** Calling so as to make one listen.

**आश्रुतिः** *f.* 1 Hearing. -2 Accepting.

**आश्रुकर्ण** *a.* One whose ears hear all around (Ved.).

**आश्रिष्** 4 P. 1 To embrace, clasp; Bh. 3. 92. -2 To cleave or stick to.

**आश्रिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Embraced, clasped; used actively also; आश्रिष्टो लक्ष्मीं Sk. -2 Connected, interwoven, blended; परस्परश्रिष्टशाल्वैः पादपैः Mb. -3 Joined to, touching, in contact with; अवनि-तलाश्रिष्टललादरेखया K. 67; अंगद° भुज R. 6. 53; Si. 3. 72; मेघमाश्रिष्टसानुं Me. 2. -4 Joining what adheres or attaches to. -5 Invested; spread. -6 Deduced, concluded.

**आश्लेषः** 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace; आश्लेषलोलुपधूस्तनकार्क-श्यसाक्षिणी Si. 2. 17; Amaru. 15, 72, 94; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने Me. 3, 106. -2 Contact, intimate connection; relation; सामीप्याश्लेषविषयैर्व्याप्त्याधारश्चतुर्विधः Mugdha. -3 The site of an act. -**षा** *f.* (pl.) N. of the ninth Nakshatra.

**आश्व** *a.* (श्वी *f.*) [ अश्वस्येदं अण् ] 1 Belonging to or coming from a horse, equestrian; आश्वं कुरुहरं मूत्रं कृमिद्वेषु शस्यते Susr. -2 Drawn by horses (as a chariot). -**श्व** 1 A number of horses. -2 A chariot drawn by horses. -3 The state or action of a horse (अश्वस्य भावः कर्म वा Sk.).

**आश्वत्थ** *a.* (थी *f.*), **आश्वथिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ अश्वत्थस्येदं अण् ठक् वा ] 1 Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. -2 Relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, as a मुहूर्त. -**त्था** The night having the अश्वत्थ Nakshatra. -**त्थं** The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

**आश्वभारिक** *a.* (की *f.*)=अश्वभारं हरति, वहति आवहति वा.

**आश्वमेधिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ अश्वमेधाय हितं ठण् ] Belonging to the horse-sacrifice. -**कं** N. of the 14th Parvan of Mahābhārata.

**आश्वयुज** *a.* (जी *f.*) [ अश्वयुज-अण् ] 1 Belonging to the month Asvina. -2 Born under the constellation अश्वयुज. -**ज** : The month आश्विन; भाद्रपदाश्वयुजौ वर्षा : Susr.; Ms. 6. 15; Y. 3. 47. -**जी** The day of the full moon in Asvina.

**आश्वयुजक** *a.* (की *f.*) Sown at the day of full moon in Asvina.

**आश्वरथ** *a.* (थी *f.*) [ अश्वरथ-अञ् ] Belonging to a chariot drawn by horses.

**आश्वलक्षणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ अश्वलक्षण-ठक् ] Knowing the marks of horses. -**क** : A farrier, groom.

**आश्विक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ अश्व-ठञ् ] Relating to a horse, drawn by horses, equestrian, cavalier. -**क** : 1 A cavalier. -2 A combination of stars or omens presaging acquisition of horses.

**आश्विन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Belonging or sacred to the Asvins (अश्विनौ देवते अस्य). -2 Pervading. -**न** : 1 N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation Asvinī). -2 A sacrifice or a weapon presided over by the Asvins. -3 (du.) The Asvins. -**नी** 1 N. of certain bricks. -2 A pile, stack (चित्तिभेदः). -**नं** A day's journey for a horse or rider (Ved.).

**आश्विनेय** *m.* [ अश्विन्याः अपत्यं ठक् ] The two Asvins (physicians of gods). -**न** : 1 N. of Nakula and Sahadeva, the last two of the five Pāṇḍava princes. -2 A day's journey for a horse.

**आश्वीन** *a.* (नी *f.*) [ अश्व-खञ् ] Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); °नोऽश्वी Sk. -**न** : -**नं** The distance travelled by a horse in a day; सहस्राश्वीने वा इतः स्वर्गो लोकः Ait. Br.

**आश्वीयं** A number of horses.

**आश्वलायनः** N. of the author of a celebrated ritual work, called the Asvalāyana Sūtras.

**आश्वस्** 2 P. 1 To breathe; सु-खमाश्वसन्ति गिरयः Mv. 5. 51 are lying at ease. -2 To breathe freely, recover breath, take courage, take heart, rest secure, be at ease; प्रत्ययादाश्वसत्यः Me. 8; Pt. 1. 307; Bk. 4. 38, 5. 23. -3 To revive. -4 To have confidence in. -**Caus.** 1 To encourage, comfort, console,



cheer up; तदा संकीर्तनेनाश्वासयाम्या-  
त्मानं V. 3; R. 12. 5. 14. 58. 15.  
45; Me. 113; V. 5. 16. -2 To re-  
fresh, gratify; छायाश्वासितपथिकजन-  
सार्यः Pt. 2. -3 To conciliate.

**आश्वासः** 1 Taking or recovering  
breath, breathing freely, recovery,  
revival. -2 Consolation, cheering  
up, inspiring confidence; U. 6. 10.  
-3 An assurance of safety or protec-  
tion. -4 Cessation, completion, stop.  
-5 A chapter or section of a book. -6  
A probable story.

**आश्वासक** *a.* Consolatory, comfort-  
ing. -**कः** Clothing.

**आश्वासनं** Consoling, encourag-  
ing, cheering up, consolation; तद्विदं  
द्वितीयं हृदयाश्वासनं S. 7; देवस्याश्वासनं  
भवति Pt. 1 cheering up of spirits,  
recovery.

**आश्वासिन्** *a.* [ आ-श्-णिनि ] 1  
Breathing freely, reviving, be-  
coming cheerful; S. 2. 1. -2 Con-  
soling.

**आषाढः** [ आषाढीपूर्णिमा अस्मिन्मासे  
अण् ] 1 N. of a Hindu month ( cor-  
responding to June and July );  
आषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे Me. 2; शैते विष्णुः  
सदाषाढे कार्तिके प्रतिबोध्यते V. P. -2  
A staff of the Palāsa wood carried  
by an ascetic; अयाजिनाषाढवरः प्रग-  
ल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30. -3 The Malaya  
mountain. -**दा** The 20th and the  
21st lunar mansions, usually called  
पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा. -**दी** The day  
of full moon in the month of  
Ashāḍha. -**Comp.** -**भव**, -**भू** *a.* pro-  
duced in the month of Ashāḍha.  
(-वः, -भूः) the planet Mars.

**आषाढकः** The month आषाढ.

**आषाढिन्** *a.* Bearing a Palāsa  
staff; K. 21.

**आषाढीय** *a.* [ आषाढा-ङ् ] Born under  
the constellation Ashāḍhā.

**आष्टमः** [ अष्टमो भागः, अष्टम-ज ] The  
8th part; P. V. 3. 50-1.

**आष्ट्र** [ अश्-व्यातौ ष्ट्र् Un. 4. 159 ]  
Sky, ether, atmosphere.

**आश्री** 1 An extensive forest. -2  
A kitchen, fire-place.

**आस्र, आः** *ind.* An interjection,  
implying (a) Recollection; आः उपन-  
यतु भवान् भूर्जपत्रं V. 2. (b) Anger;  
आः कथमद्यापि राक्षसत्रासः U. 1; आः  
पापे तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Māl. 8. (c) Pain; आः  
शीतिं K. P. 10. (d) Angry contradic-

tion ( अपाकरण ); आः क एष मयि स्थि-  
ते Mu. 1; आः वृथानंगलपाठक Ve. 1.  
( e ) Sorrow, regret; विद्यामातरमाः  
प्रदश्यं नृपशून् भिक्षामहे निस्त्रपाः Udb.;  
( आः स्मरणेऽपाकरणे कोपसंतापयोस्तथा  
Med.).

**आस्र** I. 2 A. (आस्ते, आसांचक्रे, आसिष्ट;  
आसितुं, आसित ) 1 To sit, lie, rest;  
एतदासनमास्यतां V. 5; आस्यतामिति  
चोक्तः सत्रासीताभिमुखं गुरोः Ms. 2. 193.  
-2 To live, dwell; तावद्वर्षाण्यासते देवलो-  
के Mb.; यत्रास्मै रोचते तत्रायमास्तां  
K. 196; कुरुनास्ते Sk.; यत्रासृ-  
तास आसते Rv. 9. 15. 2; Bk. 4. 6,  
8. 79. -3 To sit quietly, take no  
hostile measures, remain idle; आसानं  
त्वामुत्थापयति ह्ययम् Si. 2. 57. -4 To be,  
exist. -5 To be contained in; जगति  
यस्यां सविकाशमासत Si. 1. 23. -6 To  
abide, remain, continue or be in any  
state, be doing anything, last; oft.  
used with present participles to de-  
note a continuous or uninterrupted  
action; विदारयन्प्रगर्जेन्नास्ते Pt. 1 kept  
on, continued, tearing up and bel-  
lowing; used in this sense also  
with an adj., subst., indeclinable,  
past part., an adverb (तूष्णीं &c.),  
or with the instr. of a noun; सुखे-  
नास्ते &c. -7 To lead to, result in  
(with dat.); आस्तां मानसदुष्टये सुकृ-  
तिनां नीतिर्नवोदेव वः H. 1. 212. -8  
To cease, have an end. -9 To solem-  
nize, celebrate. -10 To let go,  
lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत् let  
it aside, let it go, to say noth-  
ing of, not to mention; K. 18.  
-**Caus.** To cause to sit, seat, fix;  
आसयस्सलिले पृथ्वीं Sk. -**Desid.** आ-  
सिषिते To wish to sit &c. -II. 4 P.  
[ आस्यति, आसितुं ] 1 To enclose, bor-  
der. -2 To admit (as water) into.

**आसः** [ आस्-घञ् ] 1 A seat. -2 A  
bow ( -सं also ); स सासिः सासुसूः  
सासः Ki. 15. 5. -3 Ashes. -सं 1 Seat  
or lower part of the body. -2  
Proximity.

**आसनं** [ आस्-ल्युट् ] 1 Sitting down.  
-2 A seat, place, stool; स वासवेनास-  
नसन्निकृष्टं Ku. 3. 2; आसनं मुञ्च to  
leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. -3  
A particular posture or mode of sit-  
ting; cf. पद्म°, वीर°, भद्र°, वज्र° &c.  
-4 Sitting down or halting, stop-  
ping, encamping. -5 Abiding, dwell-  
ing; Ms. 2. 245, 6. 59. -6 Any  
peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment

( 84 such *asanas* are usually men-  
tioned ). -7 Maintaining a post  
against an enemy ( opp. यानं ), one  
of the six modes of foreign policy;  
which are:-संधिर्नो विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वैध-  
माश्रयः Ak.; प्रतिबद्धशक्त्योः कालप्रतीक्षया  
तूष्णीमवस्थानमासनं; परस्परस्य सामर्थ्यवि-  
घातादासनं स्मृतं Agni P.; Ms. 7. 160,  
162, 166; Y. 1. 346; Pt. 3. -8 The  
front part of an elephant's body,  
withers. -9 Throwing ( fr. अस् to  
throw ). -10 N. of two trees ( असन and  
जीवक ). -**ना** A seat, stool, stay. -**नी**  
1 Stay, abiding, sitting. -2 A small  
seat or stool. -3 A shop, stall.  
-**Comp.** -**बंधधीर** *a.* resolute to sit  
down, firm in one's seat; निषेदुषीमास-  
नबंधधीरः R. 2. 6.

**आसित** *p. p.* [ आस्-क्त ] Seated, at  
rest; आसितः सः; आसितं तेन Sk. -**तं** 1  
Sitting down. -2 A seat; इदमेषामा-  
सितं Sk. -3 Abode, a place where  
one has lived; a city.

**आसीन** *pres. p.* Sitting, seated;  
°प्रचलायितं nodding when seated,  
falling asleep.

**आस्या** Sitting, abode, state of rest.

**आसा, आसः** ( Instr. and abl.  
of आस् ) Before one's eyes, by word of  
mouth, personally; in close vicinity.

**आसंसार, -संहति** *a.* Liable to  
progress or alteration. -**रं, -ति** *ind.*  
1 Till the end of the world or  
worldly existence; Pt. 1. -2 Within  
the limits or range of worldly  
existence, throughout the sphere  
of worldly life; Bh. 3. 46; Ki. 3.  
6 ( Malli. यावत्संसारं ).

**आसंगत्यं** Detachment, disunion.

**आसंज** 1 P. 1 To fasten, fix on, at-  
tach to, join or add to, place or put  
on ( dress, armour &c. ); चापमासज्य  
कंडे Ku. 2. 64; अनुबंध आसज्यते  
Sk.; आसज्यमानेक्षणः S. 3. 26 with  
the eyes intently fixed; ( fig. also );  
भुजे...स भूमेर्धुरमाससंज R. 2. 74; so पुत्रे  
राज्यं; जने दोषं &c.; आससंज भयं तेषां  
Bk. 14. 104 fear overtook them.  
-2 To confer upon, conduce to; Ki.  
13. 44. -3 To stick or adhere to,  
depend upon. -4 To take up.  
-**Caus.** 1 To cause to attach, have  
anything fastened or put on. -2  
To place, put, throw round; आसं-  
जयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंडे गुणं R. 6. 83.  
-3 To entrust or appoint. -**pass.**  
( सज्यते ) To adhere, stick, be at-



tached; यदि नेष्टात्मनः पीडा मासंजि भ-  
वता जने Ki. 11. 29; cf. "Do unto  
others as you would be done by."

**आसक्त** *p. p.* 1 Strongly attached  
to, intent on, devoted or addicted  
to, (usually with loc. or in comp.);  
द्युत°, मृगया°. -2 Absorbed or en-  
gaged in, zealously following or  
pursuing. -3 Fixed on, directed  
towards, joined or attach-  
ed to, placed or resting on;  
मन्सुखासक्तवृष्टिः K. 158; यदासक्तं सख्यं  
जने Mv. 5. 58 formed; शिखरास-  
क्तमेघाः Ku. 6. 40 resting on; ° बाहुल-  
तया 8. -4 Surrounded, encircled.  
-5 Continuous, perpetual, eternal.  
-6 Trusting to, confiding in. -**क्त**  
*ind.* Eternally, perpetually. -**Comp.**  
-चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* having  
the mind fixed on any object.

**आसक्तिः** *f.* 1 Attachment, devo-  
tion, fondness; बालिशचरितेष्वासक्तिः  
K. 120; intentness, application.  
-2 Waylaying (Ved.). -**क्ति** *ind.*  
Ved. Purposely.

**आसंग** *a.* Uninterrupted, perpe-  
tual. -**गः** 1 Attachment, devotion  
(to any object) (to enjoy or pro-  
tect it); सुख° लुब्धः K. 173; U.  
3; Bh. 3. 60. -2 Intentness,  
close application. -3 Contact, adher-  
ence, clinging; (पंकजं) सशैवलासं-  
गमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3.46; व्रतति-  
वल्यासंगसंज्ञातपाशः S. 1.33; Mu.  
1. 14; अनासंगः absence of conso-  
lation; Māl. 2. -4 Association,  
connection, union; त्यक्त्वा कर्मफलासं-  
गं Bg. 4. 20; so कांतासंग &c.  
-5 Fixing, fastening to. -6 Pride  
about the authorship of a thing  
(कर्तृत्वाभिमान). -7 That which is  
fastened; cf. उत्तरासंग. -8 Waylay-  
ing (?). -**गं** *a.* kind of fragrant  
earth; (सौराष्ट्रमृत्तिका). -**गं** *ind.*  
Without interruption, eternally.

**आसंगिनी** A whirlwind.

**आसंगिमः** [आसंगे भवः हिमच्] (In  
surgery) A kind of bandage.

**आसंजनं** 1 Fastening to, fixing,  
putting on the body (as dress, arm-  
our &c.). -2 Getting entangled, cling-  
ing; व्रततिवल्यासंजनात् S. 1.33 v.1. -3  
Attachment, devotion. -4 Contact,  
proximity. -5 A handle, hook.

**आसद्** 1 P. 1 To sit down or  
near (with acc. or loc.). -2 To  
watch or lie in wait for. -3 To ap-

proach, reach, to go to or towards  
(a place &c.); हिमालयस्यालयमास-  
साद् Ku. 7. 69; Bk. 7. 31; Si. 2. 2;  
आसनं R. 6. 4, 53; 11. 23. -4 To  
meet with, find, form; सख्यं R. 5.60;  
14. 25; अपायं Bk. 3. 26 suffering;  
4. 43. -5 To encounter, attack. -6  
To commence, undertake. -7 To  
place. -10 P. or *Caus.* 1 (a) To  
meet with, find; मृत्युभयमासादितः  
Bhâg. (b) To get, obtain; अमरग-  
णनालेख्यमासाद्य R. 8. 95; Ms. 4.  
227; धनं, सुखं &c. -2 To approach,  
go to, reach; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजै-  
द्रमपि कर्षति; ते पुण्यमासाद्य सुरैर्द्रलोकं  
Bg. 9. 20; Me. 34; Bk. 8. 37. -3 To  
overtake, come up with; अनेन रथ-  
वेगेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं वैनतेयमप्यासादयेयं V.  
1, Ve. 3. 7. -4 To encounter, at-  
tack; आसादितौ कथं ब्रूतं न गजैः कूलमु-  
द्रुजैः Bk. 6. 95. -5 To effect, occasion,  
accomplish. -6 To make one sit  
down (Ved.).

**आसत्तिः** *f.* [आ-सद्-क्तिन्] 1 Meeting,  
junction. -2 Intimate union, near-  
ness, close contact; किमपि किमपि मंदं  
मंदमासत्तियोगात् U. 1. 27. -3 Gain,  
profit, acquirement. -4 (In Logic)  
Proximity, the absence of interrup-  
tion in the apprehension of what is  
said; relation between two or more  
proximate terms and the sense con-  
veyed by them; कारणं सन्निधानं तु पद-  
स्यासत्तिरुच्यते Bhâshâ P. 83; वाक्यं स्याद्  
योग्यताकांक्षासत्तियुक्तः पदोचयः S. D. 2.

**आसदनं** 1 Gain, profit. -2 Con-  
tact, union. -3 Nearness, prox-  
imity. -4 The act of sitting down.  
-5 A seat.

**आसन्न** *p. p.* 1 Drawn near, ap-  
proached, near (in time, place or  
number); आसन्नविशाः nearly or  
about 20; at hand, close by, im-  
pending, imminent; आसन्नपतने कूले  
S. B.; °मरण, °काल q.v. -2 Adjacent,  
adjoining. -3 Well-placed. -4  
About to die. -**न्नः** The setting sun.  
-**Comp.** -कालः 1. the hour of  
death. -2. one whose death is near.  
-परिचारकः, -चारिका personal at-  
tendant, body-guard; U. 1; S. 6.  
-प्रसव *a.* about to be confined or  
delivered; about to bring forth or  
lay eggs (as a hen &c.). -मृत्यु-  
शरीरपात *a.* one whose death has  
drawn near; Ku. 3. 44.

**आसाद्** Ved. Cushion.

**आसादनं** 1 Putting or laying  
down. -2 Attacking. -3 Overtak-  
ing, meeting with, going towards.  
-4 Obtaining, attaining, accomplish-  
ing.

**आसादयितव्य, आसाद्य** *pot. p.* Attain-  
able, to be attained &c.

**आसादित** *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got.  
-2 Reached, gone to. -3 Spread,  
extended. -4 Effected, completed.  
-5 Met with, attacked, overtaken.

**आसन** *n.* Mouth; (a word op-  
tionally substituted for आस्य in all  
cases after acc. dual).

**आसन्वत्** *a.* Ved. Having a mouth.

**आसन्य** *a.* Ved. Being in the  
mouth.

**आसंदः** [आसीदत्यस्मिन् प्रलयकाले निपा-  
तः] Vishnu or Vâsudeva. -**सी**  
[आसयतेऽस्याम्] 1 A small couch or  
oblong chair; an arm-chair; K.  
94; इयं वा आसंदी अस्यां हीदं सर्वमास-  
न्नं Sat. Br. -2 A raised seat in a  
hall or assembly.

**आसंदिका** [स्वल्पार्थे कन्] A small  
chair; K. 219.

**आसंबाध** *a.* Blocked up, obstruct-  
ed, confined (on all sides); आ-  
संबाधा भविष्यन्ति पंथानः शरवृष्टिभिः Râm.

**आसव** see under आसु.

**आसा** Ved. Proximity, nearness;  
आसया near, in the presence of.

**आसाधनं** Accomplishment, at-  
tainment.

**आसारः** [आ-सृ-घञ्] 1 A hard or  
sharp-driving shower (of anything);  
आसारसिक्तक्षितिबाष्पयोगात् R. 13. 29;  
Me. 17; पुष्पासारैः 43; so तुहिन°, रु-  
धिर° &c.; बाष्पासारा M. 3. 20 flood-  
ed or suffused with tears; धारासारै-  
र्वृष्टिर्बभूव H. 3 it rained in torrents. -2  
Surrounding an enemy. -3 Attack,  
incursion. -4 The army of an ally  
or king (whose dominions are  
separated by other intervening  
states). -5 Provision, food; Pt 3. 41,  
51.

**आसिकः** [आसिः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] A  
swordsmen,

**आसिका** [पर्यायेण आसनं, आसन्बुल]  
Turn or order of sitting, sitting.

**आसिधारं** [असिधारा इव अस्त्यत्र  
अण्] N. of a particular row; अभ्य-  
स्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; for ex-  
planation see असिधारा.



**आसिच्** 6 P. 1 To pour in or on, wet, water, sprinkle. -2 To fill with. —*Caus.* To have anything poured in.

**आसिच्** *f.* An oblation which is poured out; a dish, vessel (?).

**आसेकः** Wetting, watering, pouring in.

**आसेक्यः** A kind of eunuch or neuter man; पित्रोस्तु तुल्यवीर्यत्वादासेक्यः पुरुषो भवेत्।

**आसेचन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Charming, beloved; so आसेचनक. —नं 1 Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling. -2 A vessel for fluids (Ved.); °वत् hollow, concave. —नी A small vessel.

**आसिध्** 1 P. To arrest, keep in custody (only in *p. p.*).

**आसेद्ध** *m.* One who arrests another.

**आसेधः** Arrest, custody, legal restraint; it is of four kinds:—स्थानासेधः कालकृतः प्रवासात् कर्मणस्तथा Nârada; *i. e.* confinement to a place, limitation of time, prohibition against departure, and restriction from doing anything.

**आसेधक** *a.* Restraining, confining.

**आसु** 5 U. 1 To press out Soma juice, distil (mostly Ved.). -2 (P.) To excite, enliven (Ved.).

**आसवः** [ आ सु-अण् ] 1 Distillation. -2 Decoction. -3 Any spirituous liquor (distilled from sugar, molasses &c.); अनासवाख्यं करणं मदस्य Ku. 1. 31; कुमारी°, द्राक्षा° &c; यच्च पक्वौषधानुभ्यां सिद्धं मयं स आसवः Bhâva P. -5 A vessel for liquor. -6 Exciting. —**Comp.** —द्रुः [आसवस्य कारणं द्रुः शाक° त°] N. of the Palmyra tree (the juice of which, on fermenting, forms a spirituous liquor).

**आसावः** A praiser, or one who extracts Soma juice.

**आसुतिः** *f.* 1 Distilling, distillation. -2 Decoction. -3 A drought so prepared. -4 Birth, production (प्रसव). -5 Exciting, enlivening (Ved.).

**आसुतीबलः** [ आसुतिरस्त्यस्य बलच् दीर्घः P. V. 2. 112 ] 1 A sacrificing priest (who extracts Soma juice). -2 A sacrificer at the full and change of the moon. -3 A distiller. -4 A guardian of girls (कन्यापालक).

**आसुर** *a.* (री *f.*) [ असुरस्येदं अण् opp. दैव ] 1 Belonging to *Asuras*. -2 Belonging to evil spirits; आसुरी

माया, आसुरी रात्रिः &c. -3 Infernal, demoniacal; आसुरं भावमाश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct, see Bg. 16. 7-24). -4 Not performing sacrifices. -5 Divine, spiritual. —रः 1 A demon [ स्वार्थे अण् ]. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen; (see उद्गाह); आसुरो द्रविणादानात् Y. 1. 61; Ms. 3. 31. -3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior-tribe Asura. —री 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoness; संभ्रमादासुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb. (Mar. मोहरी; रुई). —रं 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

**आसुरिः** A pupil of Kapila.

**आसुरीय** *a.* Belonging to or coming from Asuri.

**आसूत्रित** *a.* 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

**आसेव्** 1 A. To carry out, practise, perform zealously; धर्मे, व्रतं &c. -2 To indulge in, enjoy; अन्नवातमासेवमाना M. 1; V. 4; Ku. 1. 15. -3 To accomplish; attend to.

**आसेवा, -वनं** 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेवनं पौनःपुन्यं Sk. -3 Intercourse.

**आसेवित** *p. p.* 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated. —तं Performance.

**आसेविन्** *a.* Performing assiduously, indulging in.

**आस्कंद** 1 P. 1 To invade, attack; कथमिदानीमुन्मादोपरागो माधवेदुमास्कंदति Mâl. 9; आस्कंदलक्ष्मणं बाणैः Bk. 17. 82. -2 To step over, tread; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or hang on (as the Vedângas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

**आस्कंदः, -दनं** 1 An attack, assault; assailing, outraging; परवनिता °प्रगल्भस्य Ve. 2. -2 Ascending, mounting; treading, stepping over; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant. -6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

**आस्कंदितं, -तकं** The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

**आस्कंदिन्** *a.* 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

**आस्क** *a.* 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

**आस्तावः** [ आ-स्तु-घञ् ] 1 The place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

**आस्तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ अस्ति परलोकः इति मतिर्यस्य, ठक् ] 1 One who believes in God and another world; यन्नास्त्येव तदस्ति वस्त्विति मृषा जल्पद्भिरेवास्तिकैः Prab. 2. -2 A believer in sacred tradition. -3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः श्रद्धधानश्च Y. 1. 268. —कः or आस्तीकः N. of a Muni.

**आस्तिकता, -त्वं, आस्तिक्यं** 1 Belief in God and another world; आस्तिक्यशुद्धमवतः प्रियधर्म धर्मे Ki. 18. 43. -2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं श्रद्धधानता परमार्थेष्वगमार्थेषु Sankara.

**आस्तीक** *a.* Relating to, or treating of, the sage आस्तीक. —कः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkâru; (at whose intercession King Janamejaya spared the Nâga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name; नाम चास्याभवत्ख्यातं लोके-ष्वास्तीक इत्युत। अस्तीत्युक्त्वा गतो यस्मान्पिता गर्भस्थमेव तम् ॥ —कं A section (पर्व) of the first book of the Mahâbhârata.

**आस्तृ-स्तृ** 5. 9. U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck; दर्भानास्तीर्य, वसनमास्तीर्य &c.

**आस्तरः** [ आ-स्तृ-अप् ] 1 A covering, coverlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat; वासो वल्कलमास्तरः किसलयानि Sânti. 2. 20. -3 Spreading (clothes &c.).

**आस्तरण** *a.* 1 Spreading, covering. —णं 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A bed, layer; कुसुम° a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; सकुसुम° strewn with flowers S. 3; तमालपत्रास्तरणासु रंतु R. 6. 64. -3 A cushion, quilt, bed-clothes; गत° without the bed-clothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back). -6 A layer



of Kusa grass spread out at a sacrifice.

**आस्तरणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ आस्तरणं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक् ] 1 For spreading (as clothes &c.). -2 Resting on a carpet.

**आस्तारः** [ आ-स्तृ-घञ् ] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -**Comp.** -**पंक्तिः** N. of a metre, see App.

**आस्त्र** *a.* [ अस्त्रस्येदं अण् ] Belonging to a missile.

**आस्था** 1 U. 1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount; रथं, स्यंदनं &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practise, take, assume, follow; यथा यथा हि सद्बृत्तमातिष्ठत्यनसूयकाः Ms. 10. 128, 2. 133, 10. 101; समाधिमास्थाय Ku. 5. 2 practising concentration of mind; स्वरूपं Ku. 5. 84 assuming his own form; तनुं Mu. 7. 19; R. 6. 72; कूर्मसंकोचं Pt. 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise; पद्मातस्थुषा Ku. 6. 72 taking a place among; व्रतं Ve. 3. 19; so स्त्रीरूपं Pt. 3. 31; आस्थितविषादधियः Ki. 6. 29 gloomy; Bg. 7. 20; K. 165; आस्थितविष्टरः R. 15. 79; सुहृदास्थितायां सभायां Ku. 7. 29; विषमग्निं जलं रज्जुमास्थस्ये तव कारणान् Mb. use; चिन्तामौनमिवास्थिता V. 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform, carry out. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own. -6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree. -8 To behave. -**Caus.** 1 To cause to stand. -2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix. -5 To show, represent, introduce; प्रविश्य स्थापकस्तद्वत्काव्यमास्थापयेत्ततः S. D. 283; Mv. 1. 13. -6 To step.

**आस्था** [ आस्था-अङ् ] 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc.); मर्त्येष्वस्थापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43; मर्त्यप्यास्था न ते चेत् Bh. 3. 30; 2. 98; see अनास्था also. -2 Assent, promise. -3 Prop, support, stay. -4 Hope, confidence; जयलक्ष्म्यां बंधास्थां Rāj. T. 5. 245. -5 An effort. -6 State, condition. -7 An assembly. -8 A place or means of abiding.

**आस्थान्** *a.* Standing, mounting.

**आस्थानं** 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, regard; see आस्था. -5 A hall of audience; K. 8, 14. -6 Recreation-ground

(विश्रामस्थानं). -नी An assembly-room. -**Comp.** -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -मंडपः an assembly-room; तदीयमास्थाननिकेतनाजिरं Ki. 1. 16.

**आस्थापनं** 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An enema of oil or ghee.

**आस्थायिका** An audience.

**आस्थित** *p.p.* (Used actively) 1 Dwelt, abiding; यत्नं Pt. 1. 220 using efforts carefully; उपायमास्थितस्यापि Si. 2. 80, 9. 84; so नियमं, ध्यानं, धर्मं &c. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to; सलिलाशयं Pt. 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to; ऐश्वर्यं, कामवशं &c. -4 Occupied; enclosed (as a hunting ground); R. 9. 53; दानवास्थितः शैलः Rām. -5 Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered (व्याप्त); Ki. 9. 9; spread, over-spread. -7 Got, obtained.

**आस्थितिः** *f.* Condition.

**आस्तानं** 1 Purity. -2 Water for washing, bath.

**आस्नेय** *a.* Bloody (fr. असन्); being in the mouth (fr. आसन्).

**आस्पदं** [ आ-पद्-घ सुट्च ] 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं श्रीयुवराजसंज्ञितं R. 3. 36; ध्यानास्पदं भूतपतेर्विवेश Ku. 3. 43, 5. 10, 48, 69; कथं तादृशानां गिरि वैतथ्यमास्पदं कुर्यात् K. 174; राजन्यास्पदमलभत Dk. 160 obtained a hold on the king. -2 (Fig.) An abode, subject, receptacle; निधनता सर्वापदमास्पदं Mk. 1. 14; करिष्यः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2; आस्पदं त्वमासि सर्वसंपदां Ki. 13. 39; so दोष°, उपहास° &c. -3 Rank, position, station; काव्यार्थभावेनायमपि सभ्यपदास्पदं S. D. -4 Dignity, authority, office; लब्धास्पदोस्मीति विवादभीरोः M. 1. 17. -5 Business, affair. -6 Prop, support. -7 The tenth place from the लग्न q. v.

**आस्पर्धा** Emulation, rivalry.

**आस्पर्धिन्** *a.* Emulous, striving after.

**आस्फल्, -स्फुल्** 10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cause to flap, rock or shake; to strike or press against; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाकराद्यैः R. 16. 13; पयोराशोरोघः प्रलयपवनास्फालित इव U. 5. 9 lashed, stirred; Nāg. 1; शिलायामास्फालितः Pt. 1. -2 To twang; धनुरास्फालयन्

U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a lute), strike; वीणामास्फालयन्ती K. 131; Si. 1. 9. -4 To rend assunder, tear in pieces.

**आस्फालः** 1 Striking, rubbing, causing to move gently. -2 Flapping. -3 Particularly, the flapping motion of an elephant's ears.

**आस्फालनं** 1 Rubbing, striking or pressing against, stirring (as water &c.); flapping; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनकूरपूर्वं S. 2. 4; आसां जलास्फालनतत्पराणां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73; Amaru. 54; कुचतट° K. 6, 14, 57; ऐरावत° कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22 striking against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

**आस्फुजित्** *m.* N. of the planet Venus.

**आस्फोटः** 1 The Arka plant. -2 The sound made by striking on the arms (Mar. छड् टोकणें); कर° मिश्रेण K. 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4 Striking or rubbing against, blow; पुच्छ° Mv. 5. 63; लांगूलास्फोटशब्दाच्च चलितः स महागिरिः Mb. -टा The नवमल्लिका plant, wild variety of jasmine.

**आस्फोटक** *a.* Making a sound by striking on the arms. -क = पर्वतजपी-लुभेदः

**आस्फोटनं** 1 Flapping, moving to and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3 Blowing, expanding. -4 Contracting, closing. -5 Slapping or clapping the arms, or the sound produced by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting. -7 Winnowing, thrashing. -नी A gimlet.

**आस्फोटः, -तकः** [ आ-स्फुट् अच् पृषो° टस्य तत्त्वं ] N. of several trees; अर्क, कोविदार, भूपलाश. -ता, -तका N. of several plants; मल्लिका, अपराजिता, सारिवा.

**आस्माक** *a.* (की *f.*), आस्माकीन *a.* [ अस्मद्-अण्-खञ् अस्माकादेशः ] Our, ours; आस्माकवृत्तिसान्निध्यात् Si. 2. 63, 8. 50.

**आस्य** *a.* Belonging to the mouth or face. -स्य [ अस्यते प्रासोऽत्र, अस्-प्यत् ] 1 The mouth, jaws; आस्यकुहरे, विवृतास्यः. -2 Face; आस्यकमलं. -3 A part of the mouth used in pronouncing letters; तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नं सर्वर्णं P. I. 1. 9; आस्ये भवमास्यं तात्वादिस्थानं Sk.; षडास्यानि Pt. 5. 55; (the six parts being the throat, head or brain



palate, tooth, lip, and nose. -4 Mouth, opening; त्रणास्यं, अंकास्यं &c. -Comp. -आसवः spittle, saliva. -पत्रं a lotus. -लांगलः 1. a dog. -2. a boar. -लोमन् n. beard.

आस्यंघय a. [ आस्यं घयति धे-ख मुम् ] Kissing.

आस्यंदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्या See under आस्.

आस्रं [ अस्त्रमेव स्वार्थेऽण् ] Blood. -Comp. -पः 1. 'blood-drinker', demon. -2. the 19th lunar mansion.

आस्रवः [ आस्र-अप् ] 1 Pain, affliction, distress. -2 Flowing, running. -3 Discharge, emission. -4 Fault, transgression. -5 The foam on boiling rice. -6 (With Jainas) The impulse called योग or attention which the soul participates in the movement of its various bodies; it is defined as the 'action of the senses which impels the soul towards external objects'; it is good or evil according as it is directed towards good or evil objects.

आस्राव a. Flowing, running. -वः 1 A wound. -2 Flow, issue, discharge. -3 Spittle, saliva. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A disease of the body. -Comp. -भेषजं medicament, medicine.

आस्राविन् a. Flowing, emitting fluid or humour; an epithet of the elephant when ichor is issuing from its temples.

आस्वद् 1 A. To taste. -Caus. To taste, enjoy; संभोगं Me. 87; R. 3. 54; (fig.) to plunder, defraud; नास्वाद्यसे भुजंगैः K. 109.

आस्वाद a. Tasting, eating. -दः 1 Tasting, eating; चूनांकुरास्वादकषायकंठः Ku. 3.32; काव्यामृतरसास्वादः H. 1. 152; मूलास्वादः Y. 3. 229 kissing. -2 Relish, flavour, taste; ज्ञातास्वादी विवृतजघनां को विहातुं समर्थः Me. 41; सुखास्वादपरः H. 4. 76; चित्रास्वादकयैर्भृत्यैः Pt. 1. -3 Enjoying, experiencing; °वत् a. delicious in flavour, palatable; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलैस्तृणानां R. 2. 5.

आस्वादक a. Tasting, enjoying.

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आस्वाद्य pot. p. To be tasted, delicious, sweet, palatable.

आस्वनित or आस्वांत [ आ-स्वन्-क्त ] Sounded.

आह ind. 1 An interjection showing (a) reproof; (b) severity; (c) command; (d) casting, sending. -2 An irregular verbal form of the 3rd. pers. sing. Pres. of a defective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to speak' (supposed by Indian grammarians to be derived from ब्रू and by European scholars from अह्; the only forms of the root existing in the language are:— आत्य, आह्युः, आह, आहतुः, and आहः).

आहकः [ आ-हन्-ड-कन् ] A peculiar disease of the nose; तनुना रक्तशोथेन युक्तो नासापुटान्तरे। गात्रशूलज्वरकरः श्लेष्मणा ह्याहको ज्वरः॥

आहंकार्यं Conceitedness.

आहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, hit, beat; कुडिममाजघान K. 10; परस्य शिर आहंति Sk.; Si. 7. 17; दुर्जयान् करिणः ... आहन्यात् Kām. 19. 60; said to be Atm. when the object is some limb of one's own body; आहते शिरः; but cf. आजघ्ने विषमविलोचनस्य वक्षः Ki. 17. 63; so आहध्वं मा रघूत्तमं; Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102 (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also). -2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum &c.), Bk. 1.27, 17. 7, Me. 66; R. 17. 11. -3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत p. p. 1 Struck, beaten (as a drum &c.); Ku. 4. 25, 30; R. 4. 23, 12. 77. -2 Trodden; पादाहतं यदुत्थाय मूर्धानमधिरोहति Si. 2. 46; गजदंताहता वृक्षाः Rām. -3 Injured, killed. -4 Dispelled, destroyed, removed. -5 Multiplied (in Math.); सूर्याब्धिसंख्यया द्वित्रिसागरैरयुताहतैः Sūrya S.; एकैकमब्देषु नवाहतेषु Bri. S. 8. 22. -5 Known, understood. -6 Rolled (as dice). -7 Uttered falsely. -तः A drum. -तं 1 A new cloth or garment. -2 An old garment. -3 A nonsensical or meaningless speech, an assertion of impossibility; e.g. एष वंध्यासुतो याति Subhāsh. -Comp. -लक्षण a. =आहितलक्षण q. v. under आधा.

आहतिः f. 1 Killing. -2 A blow, hit, striking. -3 Coming (आगति). -4 Multiplication; अंशाहतिच्छेदवधेन भक्ता Lilā.

आहननं 1 Striking at, beating. -2 A stick.

आहननीय a. Making oneself

known by beating a drum.

आहनस् a. [ आ-हन्-असुन् ] To be beaten or pressed out (as Soma).

आघातः [ आ-हन्-घञ् ] 1 Striking, striking against; अभ्यस्यति तदाघातं Ku. 2. 50; U. 5. 9. -2 A blow, stroke; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कंधलनैकदंतः S. 1. 33; कठिनकुचतट° Amaru. 55; पवन°; पाद° &c. -3 A wound. -4 Killing; प्राणाघातान्निवृत्तिः Bh. 2. 26; Y. 3. 275. -5 One who beats or strikes. -6 A misfortune, distress. -7 Retention of urine (मूत्राघात). -8 A slaughter-house; आघातं नीयमानस्य वध्यस्येव पदे पदे H. 4. 67.

आघातनं 1 Striking, killing. -2 A slaughter-house.

आहव, आहाव, आहवन &c., See under आहु and आह्वे.

आहिकः [ अहिरिव, कन् स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 The descending node (केतु). -2 An epithet of Pāṇini.

आहिंड 1 A. To roam about, wander; आहिंडयते अटव्या अटवीं S. 2.

आहिंडिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Vaidehī mother; आहिंडिको निषादेन वैदेह्यामेव जायते Ms. 10.37; (according to Kull., he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिंडिक).

आहितुंडिकः [ अहितुंडेन दीव्यति ठक् ] A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं खल्वाहितुंडिको जीर्णविषो नाम Mu. 2.

आहीरणिन् m. A two-headed snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship (as fire).

आहवः A sacrifice; तत्र नाभवदसौ महाहवे Si. 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आह्वे).

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रष्टुमाहवनमग्रजन्मनाम् Si. 14. 38. -2 An oblation.

आहवनीय pot. p. To be offered as an oblation. -यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice; गार्हपत्यादाहवनीयं ज्वलंतमुद्धरेत्। पिता वा एषोऽग्नीनां यदक्षिणः पुत्रो गार्हपत्यः पौत्र आहवनीयः Asval.; see also अग्निवेत्ता under अग्नि.

आहवनीयक a. Fit for a burnt offering. -कः A consecrated fire.



**आहावः** [आ-हु आधारे घञ् ] Fire; see under आह्वे also.

**आहुत** *p. p.* Offered to the gods, sacrificed. —**तं** 1 An offering made to men, hospitality. —**2** The nourishment of all created beings (भूतयज्ञ or मनुष्ययज्ञ), regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus; cf. पंचयज्ञ.

**आहुतिः** *f.* 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; होतुराहुतिसाधनं R. 1. 82. —**2** An oblation offered to a deity.

**आहुकः** N. of a prince, grandfather of Krishna. —**काः** N. of a people.

**आहुल्यं** N. of a leguminous shrub; (तगर, तरवट &c.).

**आह** 1 P. 1 To bring, fetch; यदेव वव्रे तदपश्यदाहृतं R. 3.6; पुष्पं फलं चार्तवमाहरत्यः 14. 77, 18. 8; प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer; वार्ता bring news. —**2** To bring near, give; चंद्रगुप्तय मेदिनी Kām. 1. 5; अयाचिताहृत Y. 1. 215. —**3** To recover, bring back. —**4** To obtain, get, receive; Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12; Y. 1. 97. —**5** To have, assume; आजहनुस्तचरणौ ... अयं Ku. 3. 33. —**6** To cause, produce, lead to; बलोपचयं K. 105; प्रीति, क्रोध &c; जनकानां कुले कीर्तिमाहरिष्यति मे सुता Rām. —**7** To bring near (as wife), marry; Ku. 6. 28. —**8** To wear, put on (as armour &c.); Ki. 1. 35. —**9** To offer in a sacrifice, to perform (as a sacrifice); स विश्वजितमाजहे R. 4. 86, 14. 87. —**10** To take away, attract (as mind). —**11** To separate, remove, draw off from. —**12** To scare or frighten away, drive forth. —**13** To use as food or drink, eat. —**14** To speak, say, name, call. —**Caus.** 1 To make one fetch or bring, cause to give or pay; Ms. 10. 119. —**2** To eat. —**3** To bring together, collect; Pt. 3. 151. —**4** To cause, produce. —**5** To exact. —**6** To show, exhibit.

**आहर** *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing; समित्कुशफलाहरैः R. 1. 49. —**रः** 1 Taking, seizing. —**2** Accomplishing, performing. —**3** Offering a sacrifice. —**4** Drawing in breath, inhaling. —**5** The air so inhaled. —**6** Inspiration, breath inspired. —**Comp.** —**करटा**,

—**चैला**, —**निवपा**, —**निष्किरा**, —**वसना**, —**विना**, —**सेना** compounds of the class called मयूरव्यंसकादि.

**आहरण** *a.* Taking away, robbing; as in अमृताहरणः. —**णं** 1 Fetching, bringing (near); समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयं S. 1. —**2** Seizing, taking; R. 6. 75. —**3** Removing, extracting. —**4** Performing, accomplishing (as sacrifice); अश्वमेधस्य कौरव्य चकाराहरणे मति Mb. —**5** A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage); सत्त्वानुरूपाहरणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32. —**6** Causing, inducing.

**आहर्तृ** *a.* 1 One who takes or seizes. —**2** Bringing, fetching. —**3** Performing; आहर्ता ऋतूनां K. 5. —**4** Causing, bringing on; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता कासौ विहगतस्करः V. 5. 1. —**m.** (—**र्ता**) A copy-holder (in law).

**आहार** *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1 Bringing near, procuring, getting; भाराहारः कार्यवशात् Sk. —**2** Going to fetch; अयं गच्छति भर्ता मे फलाहारो महावनं Sāv. 4. 23. —**रः** 1 Taking, fetching, or bringing near. —**2** Employing, using. —**3** Taking food. —**4** Food; (आहरन्ति रसमस्मादित्याहारः Sk.); °वृत्तिमकरोत् Pt. 1 took his dinner; फलाहार, °वृत्तिः means of livelihood; भैक्षाहारः living on alms; यवाहार, निराहार &c. —**Comp.** —**अर्थिन्** *a.* begging or seeking for food. —**निःसरणमार्गः** the posterior part, passage of voiding excrements. —**पाकः** 1. cooking. —**2**. digestion (of food). —**विरहः** want of food, privation, starvation. —**संभवः** the juice of the body, chyle, lymph.

**आहारक** *a.* Going to fetch or bring; एधानाहारको व्रजति Sk.

**आहारिकं** (With the Jainas) One of the five bodies belonging to the soul; according to Colebrooke, it is 'a minute form issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information.'

**आहार्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be taken or seized. —**2** To be fetched or brought near. —**3** To be extracted or removed. —**4** To be pervaded (व्याप्य). —**5** Artificial, adventitious, incidental, external, accessory; आहार्यशोभारहितैरमायैः Bk. 2. 14; न रम्यमाहार्यमपेक्षते गुणं Ki. 4. 23; निसर्गसुभगस्य किमाहार्यकाडंबरेण Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. —**6**

Purposed, intended (as for instance, the identification or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant); अयं चंद्रो मुखमित्यादौ चंद्रभिन्ने मुखे चंद्राभेदज्ञानं तच्चाहार्यमेव Tv. —**7** Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q.v. —**8** To be eaten. —**9** To be worshipped (as Agni). —**र्यः** A kind of bandage (बंध). —**र्यं** 1 Any disease to be treated by means of extracting. —**2** Extraction. —**3** A vessel. —**4** The ornamentative part of the drama, such as dress, decorations &c.

**आहेय** *a.* [अहेरिदं ढक्] Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

**आहो** *ind.* An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; किं वैखानसं व्रतं निषेवितव्यं...आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः S. 1. 27; दारव्यागी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांसुलः S. 5. 29. (b) Interrogation. —**Comp.** —**पुरुषिका** [अहोपुरुषबुज् P. II. 1. 72] 1. great self-conceit or pride; आहोपुरुषिका र्पाद्या स्यात्संभावनात्मनि Ak.; आहोपुरुषिकां पश्य मम सद्रत्नकांतिभिः Bk. 5. 27. —**2**. military vaunting, boasting. —**3**. vaunting of one's own prowess; निजभुजबलाहोपुरुषिकां Bv. 1. 84. —**स्वित्** *ind.* a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or may it be &c.' (corr. of किं); आहोस्वित्सवो ममापचरितैर्विदंभितो वीरुधाम् S. 5. 9; किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्विद् गच्छति P. VIII. 1. 44 Sk.

**आह** *a.* (ही *f.*) Daily, performed in a day. —**हं** [अहां समूहः अञ्] A series of days, many days,

**आह्निक** *a.* (की *f.*) [आह्न भवः, अह्ना निर्वृत्तः साध्यः ढञ्] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study; °आचारः daily observances. —**2** Employed or occurring every day (as a teacher, servant, or fever). —**कं** 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; अत्राह्निकं सुरभ्रेष्ठो जपते Mb. —**2** Anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals, bathing &c.; कृताह्निकः संवृत्तः V. 4; समुद्रे कृताह्निकः Mv. 5. —**3** Daily food. —**4** Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day.



-5 A division of a work (such as that of the Mahābhāṣya).

**आह्लादः** Delight, joy; साह्लादं वचनं Pt. 4; °दुघ a. conferring delight.

**आह्लादन** a. Giving delight. -नं Gladdening, delighting.

**आह्लादिन्** a. 1 Delighted, glad. -2 Giving delight, gladdening.

**आह्व** 1 P. Ved. To make crooked, injure.

**आह्वय** a. 1 To be invoked. -2 To be bent down or brought near. -3 To be made favourable.

**आहुत** p. p. Injured; °भेषज a. curing what is injured or bent.

**आह्वारकः** A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the manes, takes the sacrificial food for himself); अन्नमपहर्तारि आह्वारका भवन्ति भाद्रे सिद्धे P.III.2. 135 Com.

**आह्वारकः** A recension of the black Yajur-veda.

**आह्वति** a. Making crooked.

**आह्वे** 1 P. 1 To call, summon. -2 To invite, invoke (in a liturgical sense). -3 (A.) To provoke, challenge; कृष्णश्चाणूरमाह्वयते Sk.; आह्वत

चेदिराण्मुरारि Si. 20. 1; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 18, 15. 28, 42, 89. -Caus. 1 To send for, call; कविमाह्वययामास प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75; Bk. 6. 121. -2 To cause to invite or summon.

**आहवः** [आह्वयतेऽरयोऽत्र, अ-ह्वे-अप्] 1 Battle, war, fight; एवंविधेनाहवचोदितेन R. 7. 67; हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे Bg. 1. 31. -2 Challenge, provoking, calling; °काम्या desire of fighting.

**आहावः** 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. -2 War, battle. -3 Invoking, calling.

**आहुतिः** f. Calling, invoking, challenging.

**आह्वः** Ved. Calling, invoking.

**आह्वत** p. p. 1 Called, invoked, invited; यियक्षमाणेनाह्वतः पार्थेनाथ द्विषन्मुरम् Si. 2. 1. -2 Named, called. -तं Calling. -Comp. -प्रपलायिन् m. a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. -संभवः the time of universal destruction.

**आह्वतिः** f. [आ-ह्वे-क्तिन्] Calling, invoking.

**आह्व** a. [आ-ह्वे-ड] 1 Who or what calls, a crier. -2 Named, called. -ह्व [आ-ह्वे-अङ्] 1 Calling, calling out. -2 A name, appellation,

oft. at the end of comp.; अमृताह्वः, शताह्व &c.

**आह्वयः** 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काव्यं रामायणाह्वयं Rām.; चक्रसाह्वयं, चरणाह्वयाः; वृद्धेरप्याह्वया इमे Ak. -2 A lawsuit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पणपूर्वकपक्षिमेषादियोधनं आह्वयः Rāghavānanda on Ms. 8. 7.

**आह्वयन** a. Taking one's name. -नं Name, appellation.

**आह्वानं** 1 Calling, inviting. -2 A call, invitation, summons (in general); सुहृदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. -3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal); Mk. 9. -4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. -5 A challenge. -6 A name, appellation. -7 N. of a liturgical formula. -Comp. -दर्शनं day of trial.

**आह्वानयति** Den. P. (In law) To summon.

**आह्वायः** 1. A summons. -2 A name.

**आह्वायक** a. Calling, inviting. -कः A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरयोध्यां Bk. 2. 43.

## इ.

**इ** The third letter of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

**इः** [अ-इङ्] N. of Kāmadeva. -ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder; (6) sorrow; (7) distress.

**इ** I. 2 P. (In Dhātup. written as इण्) (एति, इयाय, अगात्, एतुं, इत) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56; ईयुर्भरद्वाजमुनेर्निकेतं Bk. 3. 40. -2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into; निर्बुद्धिः क्षयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to (ruin, is ruined; so वशं, शत्रुत्वं, शूद्रतां &c. -3 To return. -4 To go away, retire;

elapse, pass. -5 To spring from, come or arise from. -6 To undertake anything (with acc.); सत्रमायन् Vāj. -7 To ask, beg. -8 To be; to appear. -9 To be employed in, go on with, be in a particular condition or relation, with a part. or instr.; कृषंतो ह स्म वै वपंतो यन्ति Sat. Br.; गवामयनेनेयुः Kāty. -10 To thrive, prosper. -II. 1 U. =अय् q. v.-III. 4 A. 1 To come, appear. -2 To run, wander. -3 To go quickly or repeatedly. -4 To ask, request. -Caus. To cause to go or come. [cf. L. eo; Gr. eimi with एमि].

**इत्** a. [इ-क्तिप्] Going (at the end of a few comp.; as अयेत्).

**इत** p. p. [इ-क्त] 1 Gone to; रुचिरं कमनीयत रागमिता Si. 6. 71. -2 Returned. -3 Obtained. -4 Remembered.

-5 Attended by; स खलु तुरगैः सप्तभिरितः K. P. 10. -तं 1 Course, mode of going. -2 A way. -3 Knowledge.

**इतिः** f. Going, moving.

**इत्य** a. To be gone towards or approached; इत्यः शिष्येण गुरुवत्. -त्या 1 Going; way. -2 A litter, palanquin.

**इत्वं** a. [इ-कानिन्] Going.

**इत्वर** a. (री f.) [इ-करप्] 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. -2 Cruel, harsh. -3 Low, vile. -4 Despised, contemned. -5 Poor. -रः A eunuch. -री 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. -2 An abhisārikā q. v.

**एष्यत्** a. Future, to come; Ki. 1. 23; Si. 1. 26.

**इकटः** A sprout or stem of a reed.



**इकटः** A kind of reed or grass for mats.

**इकवालः** (In astr.) Good fortune, prosperity [ cf. Pers. *iqbal* ].

**इक्षुः** [ इक्षुतेऽसौ माधुर्यात्, इष्-क्सु Un. 3. 157 ] 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree कोफिला. -3 Wish, desire. -**Comp.** -कांडः, -डं N. of two different species of sugar-cane (काश and मुंजतृग). -कुडकः a gatherer of sugar-cane. -गन्धः Saccharum Spontaneum. -ज a. produced from sugar-cane. -इंडः, -यष्टिः f. the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale. -दर्भा a kind of grass. -दा N. of a river. -नेत्रं 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2. the eye of sugar-cane. -पत्रः a kind of grain. -पाकः molasses. -प्रः N. of a tree ( शरवृक्ष ). -बालिका a kind of grass ( काश ). -भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. -भक्षिती a woman who eats a sugar-cane. -मती, -मालिनी, -मालवी N. of a river. -मूलं the root of sugar-cane; a kind of sugar cane. -मेहः diabetes or *diabetes mellitus* (cf. मधुमेह). -मोहिन् a. diabetic. -यंत्रं a sugar-mill. -योनिः [ इक्षोरिव योनिः यस्य ] Saccharum Officinatum ( पुंड्रकइक्षु ). -रसः 1. the juice of sugar-cane. -2. molasses, unrefined sugar. -3. a kind of कश grass; °कायः raw or unrefined sugar, molasses. -वणं a sugar-cane wood. -वल्ली, -वल्ली the common yellow cane. -वारि n., -समुद्रः the sea of syrup, one of the seven seas. -वालिका [ इक्षुरिव वलति वल्-ग्वल् ] 1. N. of a tree. (Mar. तालिमखाना.) -2. the काश grass. -वाटिका, -वाटी 1. a kind of sugar-cane ( पुंड्रक ). -2. a garden of sugar-canes. -विकारः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetmeat. -शाक-टं, -शाकिनं a field fit for planting the sugar-cane. -सारः molasses, raw or unrefined sugar.

**इक्षुकः** Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

**इक्षुकीया** A place abounding in sugar-cane.

**इक्षुरः** 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of a kind of grass (काश).

**इक्ष्वाकुः** 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhyâ; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata; (cf. Bhâg. क्षवतस्तु मनो-र्जज्ञ इक्ष्वाकुर्माणतः सुतः); इक्ष्वाकुवंशोऽभि-

मतः प्रजानां U. 1. 44. -2 A descendant of Ikshvâku; गणितवयसामिक्ष्वा-कूगानिहं हि कु उत्रतं R. 3. 70. -कुः f. A kind of bitter gourd.

**इख्**, **इख्** 1 P. ( एखति, इखति ) To go, move; usually with प्र, q. v.

**इंग्** 1 U. ( इंगति-ते, इंगि, इंगित ) 1 To move, shake, be agitated; यथा शीपो निवातस्थो नैंगते Bg. 6. 19, 14.23; स्वया सुटमिहं विश्वं यच्चैंगं यव नैंगति Mb. -2 To go, move. -**Caus.** 1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (In gram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इंग्य below.

**इंग a.** 1 Moveable; स्वया सुटमिहं विश्वं यच्चैंगं यव नैंगति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. -गः 1 A hint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge. -गा A kind of counting.

**इंगनं** [ इंग्-ल्युट् ] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one member of a compound from another, as by an *Avagraha*.

**इंगित p. p.** Moved, shaken. -तं [ भावे-क्त ] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought; or secret aim, intention, purpose; °आकारवेदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अगृहसद्भावनिर्तीगितज्ञया Ku. 5. 62; तस्य संवृतं तस्य गूढं कर्तुं गितस्य च R. 1. 20. Si. 9. 69. -3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकारैरिगितैर्गत्या ... गूढतैर्गतं मनः Ms. 8.26. -**Comp.** -कोविद, -ज्ञ a. skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

**इंग्य pot. p.** 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the Prâtisâkhyas) A term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word which in the Pada-Pâṭha is divided by the *Avagraha*.

**इंगुः** A disease.

**इंगुदः**, -दी, **इंगुलः** N. of a medicinal tree, Terminalia Catappa; (Mar. हिमगवेट); इंगुदीपादपः सोऽयं U. 1. 2; प्रास्निग्धाः कचिदिंगुदीफलभिदः सुच्यंत ए.

**वोपलाः** S. 1. 14. -इ The nut of the tree.

**इचिकिलः** A pond; mud.

**इच्छक, इच्छा** See under इष्.

**इच्छकः** N. of a tree, the citron.

**इज्जलः** A small tree growing near water (हिज्जल).

**इज्य pot. p.** (of यज्) To be worshipped. -ज्यः 1 A teacher. -2 An epithet of बृहस्पति, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4 The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Vishnu. -ज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्प्रकाशं तत्त्वेषामिज्यया R. 3. 48, 1.68, 15. 2; Bg. 11. 53, 9.25. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A bawd or procuress. -7 A cow. -**Comp.** -शीलः a constant sacrificer.

**इंचाकः** A shrimp (जलवृश्चिक).

**इट्** 1 P. [ एटति, इटति ] 1 To go, go to or towards. -2 To err. -3 To make haste ( Ved. ).

**इटः** Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 A mat, a web made of cane or grass. -**Comp.** -सूनं a mat ( Ved. ).

**इट्तरः** [ इषा कामेन चरति ] A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

**इड् f.** (also written इल् in Veda). [ इल्-किप्, वा लस्य डः ] 1 An offering or oblation, libation offered to the gods. -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The earth. -4 Food. -5 The rainy season. -6 The third of the five *prayâgas* (इडो यजाति). -7 People or subjects. -(pl.) The object of devotion. -**Comp.** -देवता a deity of libation.

**इड (ल) स्पतिः** N. of Vishnu or of Pûshan.

**इडः** An epithet of Agni.

**इडा-ला** [ इल्-अच्, वा लस्य डत्वं ] 1 The earth; प्रबुध्यते नूनामिडातलस्थः Mb. -2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनयाग). -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 ( Fig. ) Steam or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech. -7 Libation and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. ( She is the wife of Budha and mother of Purûravas;



she is also called मैत्रावरुणी as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण). -10 N. of Durgâ. -11 Heaven. -12 A tubular vessel (नाडीभिद्), (being in the right side of the body).

इडावत् *a.* 1 Possessed of sacrificial food. -2 Refreshing.

इडाचिका A wasp.

इडिका The earth.

इडिकः A wild goat.

इडुरः see इट्चर.

इङ्, -इं ( इङ् ) ( Dual ) Two round small plates used as coverings for the hands in taking the fire-pans from the fire; अथैननिङ्माभ्यां परिगृह्णाति Sat. Br. ( उखा याभ्यां गृह्णाते तौ इङ् Karka ).

इत *pron. a.* ( रा *f.*, -रत् *n.* ) 1 Another, the other ( of two ), the remaining one of the two; इतरो वह्ने स्वर्कर्मणां R. 8. 20 v.l. -2 The rest or others ( pl. ). -3 Other than, different from ( with abl. ); इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितरतानि सहं चतुरानन Udb.; इतरो रावणादेष राववानुचरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. -4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp.; जंगमानीतराणि च Rām.; विजयायेतराय वा Mb.; सुलभेतरसंप्रयोगां M. 5. 3 opposite of, other than easy, difficult; so वक्षिण° left; वाम° right &c. -5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary; इतर इव परिभूय ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडीकृतः K. 154, 160, 203, 273. इतर-इतर the one-the other, this-that. -Comp. -इतर *pron. a.* respective, reciprocal, one with another ( chiefly in oblique cases or in comp. ); विद्युक्तावितरेतरं Ms. 9. 102; °काम्यया 3. 35; R. 7. 54. °आश्रयः mutual dependence, inter-connection. °योगः 1. mutual connection or union; Si. 10. 24. -2. a variety of the Dvandva compound ( opp. समाहारद्वंद्व ) where each member of the compound is viewed separately; as पृथग्यग्रोद्यौ छिनत्ति. -जनाः ( pl. ) 1. other men. -2. euphemistically said of certain beings considered as spirits of darkness of which Kubera is one.

इतरतः, इतरत्र *ind.* Otherwise than, different from, elsewhere; see अन्यतः, अन्यत्र.

इतरथा *ind.* 1 In another manner, in a contrary manner. -2 Perversely. -3 On the other hand,

इतरद्युः *ind.* On another day, the other day.

इतस् *ind.* [ इदम्-तस्मिन् इशादेशः Tv. ] 1 Hence, from here or hence. -2 From this person, from me; इतः स देव्यः प्राप्तश्चीर्नेत एवार्हति क्षयं Ku. 2. 55. -3 In this direction, towards me, here; इतो निर्षादिति विसृष्टभूमिः Ku. 3. 2; प्रयुक्तनप्यल्लमिती वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34; इतः स्वपिति केशवः &c. Bh. 2. 76; इतो गतमनुरागं V. 2; °गतवृत्तांतं न स्मरति S. 4 news of this place; इत इतो देवः this way, this way, my lord ( in dramas ). -4 Hence, for this reason, on this ground; इतश्च परमात्मैवेहात्ता भावितुमर्हति S. B. -5 From this world. -6 From this time. इतः-इतः ( *a* ) on the one hand-on the other hand; इतस्तपस्विकार्यमितो गुरुजनाज्ञा S. 2; ( *b* ) in one place-in another place, here-there; K. 27; इतश्चेतश्च hither and thither; hence and thence, here and there, to and fro; इतश्चेतश्च धावतां; now, therefore; इतस्ततः here and there, hither and thither, to and fro; लांगूलविक्षेपविसर्पिणोभैरितस्ततश्चद्रमरीचिगौरैः Ku. 1. 13.

इति *ind.* 1 This particle is most generally used to report the very words spoken or supposed to be spoken by some one, as represented by the quotation marks in English. The speech reported may be ( 1 ) a single word used merely to express what the form of the word is, when it is used as it is ( शब्दस्वरूपयोक्तक ); राम रामेति रामेति कूजंतं मधुराक्षरं Rām.; अत एव गवित्याह Bhartri.; ( 2 ) or a substantive, which must be put in the nominative case when its meaning is to be indicated ( प्रातिपदिकार्थयोक्तक ); चयस्त्वेषामित्यवधारितं पुरा... क्रमादमुं नारद इत्यबोधिसः Si. 1. 3; अवैमि चैनामनघेति R. 14. 40; दिलीप इति राजेंद्रः R. 1. 12; sometimes with acc. कैवर्तमिति यं प्राहुः Ms. 10. 34; Bg. 6. 2; ( 3 ) or a whole sentence when इति is merely used at the end of that sentence; ( वाक्यार्थयोक्तक ); ज्ञास्यसि क्रियद्भुजो मे रक्षति भौर्वीक्रिणांक इति S. 1. 13; तयोर्मुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः कथयति अक्षमालामुपवाचितुमागतोऽसीति K. 151. -2 Besides this general sense इति has the following senses:—( *a* ) Cause,

as expressed by 'because', 'since', 'on the ground that', in English; वैदेशिकोऽस्मीति पृच्छामि U.; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2, oft. with किं q. v. ( *b* ) Purpose or motive, as expressed by 'that' 'in order that' शरीरस्य विनाशो मा भूदिति मयेदमुत्क्षिप्य समानीतं K. 320; R. 1. 37. ( *c* ) Thus, to mark the conclusion ( opp. अथ ); इति प्रथमोऽङ्कः thus or here ends the first Act. ( *d* ) It is often used to include under one head a number of separate objects grouped together; पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशं कालो दिगात्मा मन इति द्रव्याणि T. S. ( *e* ) So, thus, in this manner; इत्युक्तवन्तं परिरभ्य दोर्भ्यां Ki. 11. 80. ( *f* ) Of this nature or description; गौरश्चः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः. ( *g* ) As follows, to the following effect; रामानिधानो हरिरित्युवाच R. 13. 1. ( *h* ) As for, in the capacity of, as regards, showing capacity or relation; पितेति स पूज्यः, अध्यपक इति निन्द्यः, शीघ्रमिति सुकरं, निभृतमिति चितनीयं भवेत् S. 3. ( *i* ) It is often used with the name of an author to form an *Avyayībhāva* comp; इतिपाणिनि thus according to Pāṇini. ( *j* ) Illustration ( usually with आदि ); इदुरिदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः Chandr.; गौः शुक्रश्चलो डित्य इत्यादौ K. P. 2. ( *k* ) A quotation or an opinion accepted; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यापिशालिः, इत्यमरः, विश्वः &c. ( *l* ) It is often used by commentators after quoting a rule in the sense of 'according to such a rule'; शक्ति लिङ् च ( P. III. 3. 172 ) इति शक्यार्थे लिङ् Malli. Other senses mentioned are:—( *m* ) Manifestation. ( *n* ) Order. ( *o* ) Arrangement. ( *p* ) Identity. ( *q* ) Proximity. ( *r* ) Visibility. ( *s* ) Excess or superiority. ( *t* ) Requiring. ( इति स्वरूपे सान्निध्ये विवक्षानियमे मते । हेतौ प्रकारप्रत्यक्षप्रकाशेऽप्यवधारणे, एवमर्थे समेतौ च ॥ Hem. ). -Comp. -अर्थः sum and substance, meaning in short ( often used by commentators ). -अर्थे *ind.* for this purpose, hence. -आदि *a.* having such a thing or things at the beginning, so forth, et cætera ( &c. ). -उक्त information, report. -कथ *a.* 1. not fit to be believed, untrustworthy. -2. wicked, lost. ( -था ) a meaningless or nonsensical talk. -कर्तव्य, -करणीय



a. proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. (-व्यं, -यं) duty, obligation; एवं स-र्वं विधायेदमितिकर्तव्यमात्मनः Ms. 7.142, Ki. 7.17; ता, कार्यता, कृत्यता any proper or necessary duty, obligation; इतिकर्तव्यतामुदः wholly at a loss what to do, embarrassed, perplexed. —मात्र a. of such extent or quality. —वृत्तं 1. occurrence, event —2. a tale, story.

इतिथ a. Ved. Such a one, such.

इतिवत् ind. In the same manner.

इतिह ind. Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

**इतिहासः** [fr. इति-ह-आस (3rd. pers. sing. Perf. of अस् to be); so it has been] 1 History (legendary or traditional); धर्मार्थक्राममोक्षाणामुपदेशसमन्वितं। पूर्ववृत्तं कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रचक्षते॥ —2 Heroic history (such as the Mahābhārata). —3 Historical evidence, tradition (which is recognized as a proof by the Paurāṇikas). —Comp. —निबन्धनं legendary composition or narrative; S. 3. —पुराणं history and legendary stories. —वादः historical story, legend; Mā. 3. 3.

**इतिकला** N. of a perfume.

**इत्थं** ind. Thus, so, in this manner; इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं Ku. 4.45; इत्थंगते under these circumstances, such being the case; इत्थंगते किमस्माभिः करणीयं S. 4; R. 9. 81. —Comp. —कारं ind. in this manner. —भूत a. 1. so circumstanced, being in this state, being thus; °आख्याने P. I. 4. 90; Me. 94; Ku. 6. 26; S. 3, 5; कथमित्यभूता M. 5, K. 146. —2. true or faithful (as a story). —भावः being thus endowed, having these qualities. —विध a. 1. of such kind. —2. endowed with such qualities.

**इत्थशालः** N. of the third Yoga.

**इत्था** ind. Ved. 1 In this manner, thus. —2 A particle of affirmation used to lay stress on a following word, indeed. —3 Truly, really. °धी a. performing such or true works.

**इत्थात्** ind. Thus, in this way.

**इद्** ind. 1 A particle of affirmation, even, just, only; especially in strengthening a statement; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. —2 It is often

added to words expressing excess or exclusion; विश्व इत्, एक इत् &c. —3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions &c. (Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskrit).

**इदं** pron. a. [अयं m.; इयं f., इदं n.] 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker; इदमस्तु संनिकृष्टं रूपं; इदं तत्...इति यदुच्यते S. 5 here is the truth of the saying. —2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here'; इयमस्मि here am I; so इमे स्मः; अयमागच्छामि here I come. —3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes; अनुकल्पस्त्वयं ज्ञेयः सदा सङ्गिरनुष्ठितः। Ms. 3. 147 (अयं = वक्ष्यमाणः Kull.); अतुल्यैतदिदमुचुः. —4 It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्, अदत्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically; कोयमाचरत्यविनयं S. 1.25; सेयं, सोयं, this here; so इमास्ताः; अयमहं भोः S. 4 ho, here am I. —ind. Ved. 1 Here, to this place. —2 Now. —3 There. —4 With these words, herewith. —Comp. —प्रथम a. doing anything for the first time. —प्रकारं ind. in this manner. —युगं the present Yuga. —रूप a. of this shape. —वसु a. Ved. rich in this and that.

**इदंतन** a. (नी f.) Of this time, present; momentary.

**इदंता** [इदमो भावः] Identity, sameness.

**इदंमय** a. Made or consisting of this.

**इदंयु** a. Wishing this.

**इदा** ind. Now, at this (present) moment; oft. with अहन्; इदाचिदहः; इदा ह्यः only yesterday. —Comp. —वत्सरः, so इदुवत्सरः or इद्वत्सरः one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great rewards. —वत्सरीय or इद्वत्सरीय a. belonging to such a year.

**इदानीं** ind. [इदं-दानीं इत् च] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now; वत्से प्रतिष्ठस्वेदानीं S. 4; आर्यपुत्र इदानीमासि U. 3; इदानीमहः now a days; इदानीमेव just now; इदानीमपि now also, in this

case also; तत इदानीं thereupon, then, from that time. —2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fifteenth part of an एतर्हि; cf. यावन्त्ये-तर्हिणि तावन्ति पंचदशकृत्व इदानीनि Sat. Br. इदानींतन a. (नी f.) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

**इधम, इद्ध** See under इध्.

**इन्** 6.8. P. Ved. 1 To go. —2 To advance or rush upon, press upon; drive. —3 To invigorate. —4 To force, compel. —5 To drive away, remove. —6 To take possession of, pervade, fill. —7 To dispose. —8 To be lord or master (of anything).

**इन** a. 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. —2 Bold, determined. —3 Glorious. —नः 1 A lord, master. —2 The sun; Si. 2. 65. —3 A king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. —4 The lunar mansion Hasta. —Comp. —कांतः sunstone (सूर्यकांत); Bh. 2. 37. —सभं a royal court or assembly.

**इनक्षति** (Desid. of नक्ष्) Ved. To try to reach, strive to get.

**इंधिहा** An astronomical term taken from the Arabic (= मयहा).

**इन्द्र** 1 P. [इंदति, इंदितुं] To be powerful (occurring in the etymology of इन्द्र q. v.).

**इंदंबर** = इंदीवर q. v.

**इंदिदिरः** A large bee; लोभादिदिदिरेषु निपतस्य Bv. 2. 183.

**इंदिरा** [इंद-किरच्] N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishnu. —Comp. —आलयं 'abode of Indirā,' the blue lotus. —मंदिरः an epithet of Vishnu. (—रं) the blue lotus.

**इंदि(दी)वरं** [इंदीलक्ष्मिस्तस्या वरं वरणीयं Tv.] The blue lotus; बाले तव मुखांभोजे कथमिंदीवरद्वयं S. Til. 17.

**इंदीवरिणी** A group of blue lotuses.

**इंदीवारः** A blue lotus.

**इंदुः** [उनन्ति ह्रैदयति चंद्रिकया भुवनं उद्-उ आदेरिच Un. 1. 12] 1 The moon; विलीप इति राजेंदुरिंदुः क्षीरनिधाविव R. 1. 12(इंदु is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark; सुतास इंदवः Rv. 1. 16. 6). —2 The मृगशिरस् Nakshatra. —3 (In Math.) The number 'one'. —4 Camphor. —(pl.) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. —2 The time of moon-



light, night. -**Comp.** -कमल the white lotus. -कला 1. a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -2. N. of several plants; अमृता, गुडूची, सोमलता. -कलिका 1. N. of a plant (केतकी). -2. a digit of the moon. -कांत: the moon-stone. (-ता) 1. night. -2. N. of a plant (केतकी). -क्षय: 1. waning or disappearance of the moon. -2. the new moon day. -ज:, -पुत्र: the planet Mercury. (-जा) N. of the river Revâ or Narmadâ. -जनक: 1. the ocean (the moon being produced amongst other jewels at the churning of the ocean). -2. the sage अत्रि. -दल: a digit, crescent. -पुष्पिका N. of a plant (कलिकारी or जांगली). -मं 1. the sign called Cancer. -2. the Nakshatra called मृगशीरस्. -भा a kind of water-lily. -भृत्, -शेखर:, -मौलि: 'the moon crested god,' epithets of Siva. -मणि: 1. the moon-stone. -2. a pearl. -मंडलं the orb or disc of the moon. -रत्नं a pearl. -ले (रे) खा 1. a digit of the moon. -2. N. of several plants, see इंदुकला. -लोक: the world of the moon. -लोहकं, -लौहं silver. -वदना N. of a metre; see Appendix. -वार: a kind of yoga. -वासर: Monday. -व्रतं a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month; cf. चांद्रायण.

इंदुमत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

इंदुमती 1 A day of full moon. -2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इंदूर: A rat, mouse.

इंद्र: [ इंदूरन्; इंदतीति इंद्र:; इदि ऐश्वर्ये Malli. ] 1 The lord of gods. -2 The god of rain, rain; cloud. -3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.); first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp.; नरेन्द्र: a lord of men *i. e.* a king; so मृगेंद्र: a lion; गजेंद्र: the lord or chief of elephants; so योगीन्द्र:, कपीन्द्र:. -4 A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the right eye. -6 N. of the plant कुटज. -7 Night. -8 One of the divisions of भारतवर्ष. -9

N. of the 26th Yoga. -10 The human or animal soul. -11 A vegetable poison. -12 The Yoga star in the 26th Nakshatra. -13 Greatness. -इन्द्रा The wife of Indra, Indrâni. [ Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekashtaka, and in Rv. 10. 90. 13 he is said to have sprung from the mouth of Purusha. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with deadly effect in his warfare with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called Ahi, Vritra, Sambara, Namuchi &c. He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruts or storm-gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he uses arrows, a large hook, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favourite food, and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. Rv. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence; his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is Indrani, who is invoked among the goddesses.

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakshayani or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesa (though in some places Vishnu is regarded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends

the lightning, uses the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, the wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In the Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit.' It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of Ahalya. He is also represented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see Apsaras). In the Puranas he is said to have destroyed the offspring of Diti in her womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once worsted by Raja, grandson of Pururavas, owing to the curse of Durvasas, and other accounts show that he and Krishna were at war with each other for the Parijata tree which the latter wanted to remove from Svarga, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is Indrani, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be father of Arjuna. His epithets are numerous; mostly descriptive of his achievements, *e. g.* वृत्रहन्, बलिभिद्, पाकशासन, गौत्रभिद्, पुरंदर, शतक्रतु, जिष्णु, नमुचिसूदन &c. (see Ak. I. 1. 44-47). The Heaven of Indra is Svarga; its capital, Amaravati; his garden, Nandana; his elephant, Airavata; his horse, Uchchaisravas; his bow, the rain-bow, and his sword, Paranja.]

-**Comp.** -आग्नि: the fire produced from the contact of clouds; °धूम: frost, snow; °देवता the 16th lunar mansion. -अनुज:, -अवरज: an epithet of Vishnu and of Narayana. -अरि: an Asura or demon. -अवसान: a desert. -अशन: 1. hemp (dried and chewed). -2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jeweller's weight, (गुंजावृक्ष) -आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; इंद्रायुधयोतिततोरणांकं R. 7. 4, 12. 79; K. 127. (-ध:) 1. N. of



horse in Kâdambarî (i. e. Kapinjala changed into a horse). -2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (-घा) a kind of leech. -आसनं 1. the throne of Indra. -2. a throne in general. -3. a foot of five short syllables. -इज्यः N of बृहस्पति the preceptor of gods. -ईश्वरः one of the forms of Siva-linga. -उत्सवः a festival honouring Indra. -ऋषभ a. having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. -कर्मन् m. an epithet of Vishnu (performing Indra's deeds). -कीलः 1. N. of the mountain मंदर. -2. a rock. (-लं) the banner of Indra. -कुंजरः Indra's elephant, Airāvata. -कूटः N. of a mountain. -कुष्ट a. 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state. (-ष्टः) a kind of corn produced by rain-water. -केतुः Indra's banner. -कोशः-षः, -षकः 1. a couch, sofa. -2. a plat-form. -3. a projection of the roof of a house. -4. a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नागदंत). -गिरिः the महेन्द्र mountain. -गुरुः, आचार्यः the teacher of Indra; i. e. बृहस्पति. -गोपः, -गोपकः [ इंद्रो गोपो रक्षकोऽस्य, वर्षाभवत्वात्तस्य ] a kind of insect of red or white colour; K. 100. -चंदनं the white sandal wood. -चापं, -धनुस् n 1. a rainbow; विद्युत्वंतं ललितवनिताः सैद्रचापं सचित्राः Me. 64; Si. 7. 4. -2. the bow of India. -छंदस् n. [ इंद्र इव सहस्रनेत्रेण सहस्रगुच्छेन छाद्यते ] a necklace consisting of 1000 strings. -जननं Indra's birth. -जननीय a. treating of Indra's birth (as a work). -जा a. Ved. born or arising from Indra. -जालं [ इंद्रस्य परमेश्वरस्य जालं मायेव ] 1. the net of Indra. -2. a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. -3. deception, cheating. -4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks; स्वमेन्द्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sânti. 2. 2; K. 105. -जालिक a. [ इंद्रजाल-ठन् ] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (-कः) a juggler, conjurer. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Indra', N. of a son of Râvana who was killed by Lakshmana. [ Indrajit is another name of Meghanada, a son Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of

the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Siva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice ]. ° हन्तु or विजयिन् m. N. of Lakshmana. -उषेष्ट a. Ved. led by Indra. -तापनः the thundering of clouds. -तूल, तूलकं a flock of cotton. -दमनः the son of Bânâsura. -दारुः the tree Pinus Devadâru. -द्रुः, द्रुमः 1 the plant Terminalia Arjuna ( अर्जुन ). -2. the plant कटज. -द्वीपः-पं one of the 9 Dvîpas or divisions of the continent (of India). -ध्वजः a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhâdra. -नक्षत्रं Indra's lunar mansion फल्गुनी. -नेत्रं 1. the eye of Indra. -2. the number one thousand. -नीलः [ इंद्र इव नीलः द्रव्यमः ] a sapphire; R. 13. 54; 16. 69; Me. 46, 77. -नीलकः an emerald. -पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. -पर्णी, -पुष्पा N. of a medicinal plant. -पर्वतः 1. the महेन्द्र mountain. -2. a blue mountain. -पुत्रा N. of अदिति. -पु. रोगन, -पुरःसर, -श्रेष्ठ a. led or preceded by Indra, having Indra at the head. -पुरोहितः N. of बृहस्पति. (-ता) the asterism Pushya. -प्रस्थं N. of a city on the Yamunâ, the residence of the Pândavas (identified with the modern Delhi); इंद्रप्रस्थगमस्तावत्कारि पा संतु चेदयः Si. 2. 63. -प्रहरणं Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. -भेषजं dried ginger. -मखः a sacrifice in honour of Indra. -महः 1. a festival in honour of Indra. -2. the rainy season; ° कामुकः a dog. -मादन a. animating or delighting Indra. -मेदिन् a. Ved. whose friend or ally is Indra. -यवः, -वं seed of the Kutaja tree. -लुप्तः, -लुप्तकं 1. excessive baldness of the head. -2. loss of beard. -लोकः Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise. -लोकेशः 1. lord of the Indra's world, i. e. Indra. -2. a guest (who, if hospitably received, confers paradise on his host). -वंशा, -वज्रा N.

of two metres, see Appendix. -वल्लरी, -वल्ली N. of a plant (पारिजात) or of इंद्रवारुणी. -वस्तिः [ इंद्रस्य आत्मनः वस्तिरिव ] the calf (of the leg). -वाततम a. Ved. desired by Indra. -वायू (du) Indra and Vâyu. -वारुणी, -वारुणिका Colocynth, a wild bitter gourd (Mar. मोठे कंवडळ). -वाह a. carrying Indra. -वृक्षः the Devadâru tree. -वृद्धा a kind of abscess. -वैडूर्यं a kind of precious stone. -व्रतं Indra's rule of conduct; one of the duties of a king (who is said to follow इंद्रव्रत when he distributes benefits as Indra pours down rain); वार्षिकान्श्चतुरो मासान् यथैन्द्रोऽभिवर्धति तथाभिवर्धेत्स्वं राष्ट्रं कामैरिन्द्रव्रतं चरन् ॥ -शक्तिः f. Indrâñi, the wife of Indra, or his energy personified. -शत्रुः 1. an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of प्रह्लाद; R. 7. 35. -2. [ इंद्रः शत्रुः यस्य ] one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vritra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इंद्रशत्रुर्वैधस्व &c., but who, through mistake, accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52:-मंत्रो हीनः स्वरतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह । स वाग्वज्रो यजमानं हिनास्ति यथैन्द्रशत्रुः स्वरतोपराधात् ॥ -शलभः a kind of insect. -संधा connection or alliance with Indra. -साराथिः 1. N. of Mâtali. -2. an epithet of Vâyu, driving in the same carriage with Indra. -सुतः, -सूनुः 1. N. of (a) Jayanta; (b) Arjuna; (c) Vâli, the king of monkeys. -2. N. of the अर्जुन tree. -सुरसः, -सुरा a shrub the leaves of which are used in discutient applications (निर्गुंडी). -सेना Indra's missile or host. -सेनानीः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kârtikeya. -स्तुत् m., -स्तोमः 1. praise of Indra, N. of a particular hymn addressed to Indra in certain ceremonies. -2. a sacrifice in honour of Indra. -हवः invocation of Indra. -हस्तः a kind of medicament.

इंद्रकं [ इंद्रस्य राज्ञः कं सुखं यत्र Tv. ] An assembly room, a hall.



इयत् *a.* 1 So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्तबायुः Dk. 93; इयन्ति वर्षाणि तया सहोन्नं R. 13. 67 so many years; द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30 this much; इयतो दिवसानुत्सव आसीत् U. 1  
इयत्ता, इयत्त्वं 1 (*a*) So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईदृक्तया रूपमियत्तया वा R. 13. 5; न...यज्ञः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तयालं 6. 77; K. 129, 182.  
(*b*) Limited number, limitation



न गुणानामियत्तया R.10. 32. -2 Limit, standard.

इयत्तक *a.* So small, very small. -का A bad limit.

इयस् *a.* Ved. Going.

इयसा Ved. Low spirits, dejection.

इर् 6 P (इरति) To go.

इरज्य Ved. (इरज्यति-ते) 1 To grow. -2 To be jealous. -3 To order, prepare; arrange, dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

इरज्यु *a.* Ved. Engaged in preparations for the sacrificial rite.

इरणं 1 A desert. -2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इरिण.

इरमद *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 37] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. -इः 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt; इरमदमिव मेघमालाऽसूत K. 70. -2 The submarine fire.

इरस्यति Ved. 1 To behave insolently, be angry. -2 (With dat.) To be ill-affected towards.

इरस्या 1 Ill will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

इरा [ इ-रन् Un. 2. 28 ; इ कामं राति रा-क वा Tv.] 1 The earth. -2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. -4 Water. -5 Food. -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk). -8 Refreshment, comfort (Ved. in the last three senses). -Comp. -ईशः 1. N. of Varuṇa, of Viṣṇu and of Gaṇeśa. -2. a king, sovereign. -क्षीर *a.* Ved. whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. (-रः) the milk ocean. -चर *a.* earth-born, terrestrial. -2. aquatic. (-रं) hail; so इरावरं. -जः N. of Kāma or Cupid. -वेल्लिका pimples on the head.

इरावत् *a.* 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. -*m.* (-वान्) 1 Ocean. -2 A cloud. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. -ती 1 N. of a river in the Panjab (रावी). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durgā, Rudra's wife.

इरिका N. of a plant or tree. °वनं a grove of such trees.

इरिणं [क-इनच्-किदिच्च Un. 2. 51]

1 A salt ground, saline soil : यथे-रिणे बीजमुप्त्वा न वसा लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare or barren soil, desert, dreary region. -3 Non-support. -4 A rivulet, well (Ved.). -5 A hollow, hole.

इरिण्य *a.* Belonging or relating to a desert.

इरिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overbearing fellow.

इरिमेदः = अरिमेद q. v.

इरिविल्ला or इरिविल्लिका Pimples on the head.

इर्गलं, -ला = अर्गल q. v.

इर्य *a.* Ved. 1 Instigating (प्रेरक). -2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pūshan and of the Asvins.

इर्वारु-लु *a.* Destructive, carnivorous (हिंसक). -रुः *m. f.* A cucumber. -Comp. -(लु) शुक्तिका a kind of melon.

इर्वारुकः An animal living in caves.

इल् 6 P. (इलति, इयेल, ऐलीत्, एलितुं. इलित) or 10 U. (इलयति or एलयति, ऐलीत् or ऐलितुं). 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To keep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [cf. Germ. *Eile*, Gr. *elao*].

इलय *a.* Motionless.

इलव *a.* Ved. Loud, noisy.

इलविला N. of the wife of Viśravas and mother of Kubera; (hence the name ऐलविल for Kubera).

इल *a.* [इल्-क] Sleepy. -ला 1 The earth. -2 A cow. -3 Speech; &c, see इडा. -Comp. -गोलः, -लं the earth, the globe. -तलं 1. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. -2. the surface of the earth. -धरः a mountain; Si. 20. 54. -वृत्तं one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world; पञ्चान्माल्यवतः प्राच्यां गंधमादनशैलतः । इलावृत्तं नीलगिरिर्याम्यतो निषधादुदक् ॥

इलिका The earth.

इली [इल्-क डीष्] A cudgel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword (करवाल).

इलीविषः N. of a demon conquered by Indra.

इलीषः, इलिषः A sort of fish, commonly hilsa or sable.

इल्वकाः, -लाः (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (मृग-शिरस्).

इव *ind.* 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वागर्थ्याविव संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1; वैनतेय इव विनतानन्दनः K. 5. -2 As if, as it were (denoting उत्प्रेक्षा); पश्यामीव पिनाकिनं S. 1. 6. लिपतीव तमोगानि वर्षतीवाञ्जनं नभः Mk. 1. 34. -3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कडार इवायं G. M. -4 (Added to interrogative words), 'Possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30; क इव of what sort, what-like; क इव कालः Mā. 2 what a long time has elapsed. -5 इव is frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction, by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just so, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very; मुहूर्तमिव but for a moment; किञ्चिदिव just a little bit; so ईषदिव, नाचिरादिव &c.; (इव is considered by grammarians as forming compounds with the word after which it stands; इवेन नित्यसमासो विभक्त्यलोपश्च).

इष् I. 6 P. (इच्छति, इयेष, ऐषीत्, एषितुं-एष्टुं, इष्ट) 1 To wish, desire, long for; इच्छामि संवर्धितमाज्ञया ते Ku. 3. 3; oft. with pot. or imperat. mood; इच्छामि भुञ्जीत or भुञ्क्तां भवान्; भुञ्जीयेतीच्छति Sk. -2 To choose; मूत्रेण मौड्यमिच्छेत् तु क्षत्रियं दंडमेव वा Ms. 8. 384. -3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for; भूतिमिच्छता, स्वर्ग &c. -4 To be willing, be about to do anything, mean or intend (with. inf.). -5 To ask or expect anything (acc.) from any one (loc. or abl.); देवेषु यज्ञे भागमीषिरे Sat. Br. -6 To acknowledge, regard. -7 To request, ask. -8 To be favourable. -9 To try to make favourable. -10 To assent or consent. -*pass.* 1 To be wished or liked. -2 To be asked, or requested. -3 To be prescribed or laid down; हस्तच्छेदनमिष्यते Ms. 8. 322; त्रिरात्रं दशरात्रं वा शावमाशौचमिष्यते Y. 3. 18. -4 To be approved, accepted, or regarded as; जम्भो दंतपि चेष्ट्यते Trik.-II. 4 P. (इष्यति, इयेष, एषिष्यति, एषितुं) 1 To move;



to cause to move. -2 To let fly, cast, throw. -3 To raise (as one's voice). -4 To sprinkle. -III. 9 P. (इष्णाति) 1 To cause to move quickly, let fly, cast. -2 To fly off, escape. -3 To strike, smite. -4 To impel, urge, incite, animate, promote. -IV. 1 U. (एषति-ते, ऐषीत्-ऐषिष्ट) To go, move.

**इच्छक** *a.* Wishing, desiring &c. -**कः** 1 (In Arith.) The sum sought. -2 N. of a tree.

**इच्छत्** *pres. p.* Wishing, desirous, willing; **अनिच्छतोपि तस्य** against his will.

**इच्छा** [ इष् भावे श ] 1 Wish, desire, inclination of mind, will; **इच्छया** according to one's desire, at will. -2 Willingness. -3 (In Math.) A question or problem. -4 (In gram.) The form of the Desiderative. -**Comp.** -**दानं** fulfilment of a wish. -**निवृत्तिः** *f.* suppression of desire, indifference to worldly desires. -**फलं** the solution of a question or problem. -**रतं** desired sports, favourite pastimes; Me. 89. -**वसु** *a.* 'possessing wealth according to wish', epithet of Kubera. -**संपदः** *f.* fulfilment of one's wishes.

**इच्छु** *a.* Wishing, desirous; usually in comp.

**इच्छुक** *a.* Wishing &c.

**इष्** *a.* 1 Speedy, going quickly. -2 Wishing, desirous. -*f.* Ved. 1 A draught, refreshment, food. -2 Libation. -3 Strength, power, sap, freshness. -4 Comfort; increase. -5 Affluence. -6 Refreshing waters of the sky. -7 Wish.

**इषः** 1 One possessed of sap or strength. -2 The month आश्विन; ध्वनि-मिषे निनिषेक्षणमग्रतः Si. 6. 49.

**इषणयते** Den. A. To move, excite.

**इषाणिः** *f.* 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Wish, desire, impulse.

**इषयति** Den. P. To excite, drive, urge on.

**इषण्या** Impulse, desire.

**इषयति** Den. P. 1 To be juicy. -2 To swell, increase. -3 To be fresh or active. -4 To animate, strengthen.

**इषव्य** *a.* 1 (The object) of aim. -2 Skilled in archery.

**इषि** *a.* [ इष्-कि ] Wishing, desiring.

**इषित** *p. p.* (fr. इष् 4 cl.). 1

Moved, driven, sent, despatched. -2 Excited, animated. -3 Quick, speedy.

**इषिर** *a.* Ved. [ इष्-गतौ-किरच् ] 1 Juicy, succulent, refreshing, fresh. -2 Powerful, strong, quick, active. -3 Moving. -**रः** Fire. -**रं** *ind.* Quickly.

**इष्ट** *p. p.* [ इष् इच्छायां कर्मणि क्त ] 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for; **उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टः** Nala. 1. 1. -2 Beloved, agreeable, liked, favourite, dear; °**आत्मजः** Mu. 2. 8 fond of sons. -3 Worshipped, revered, -4 Respected. -5 Approved, regarded as good. -6 Desirable; see **इष्टापूर्तः**. -6 Valid. -7 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -8 Supposed (कल्पित); oft. used in Līlāvati. -**ष्टः** 1 A lover, husband, beloved person; **इष्टप्रवासजनितानि** S. 4. 2. -2 A friend; Pt. 1. 57; 2. 167. -3 N. of a tree (एरंड). -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A sacrifice. -**ष्टा** N. of a tree (शमी).

-**ष्टं** 1 Wish, desire. -2 A holy ceremony or संस्कार. -3 A sacrifice; see **इष्टापूर्तः**. -*ind.* Voluntarily. -**Comp.** -**अर्थः** desired object. °**उद्युक्त** *a.* zealously engaged in gaining one's desired object. -**आपत्तिः** *f.* occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater which is favourable to his opponent also; **इष्टापत्तौ दोषांतरमाह** Jag. -**कर्मन्** *n.* (In arith.) rule of supposition, operation with an assumed number. -**कापथः** the root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूल). -**कामदुह** *a.* granting the desired objects, an epithet of the cow of plenty. -**गंध** *a.* fragrant. (-**धः**) any fragrant substance. (-**धं**) sand. -**जनः** a beloved person (whether man or woman); U. 3. -**देवः**, -**देवता** a favourite god, one's tutelary deity. -**यामन्** *a.* going according to one's desire. -**व्रत** *a.* 1. performing desired vows. -2. obeying one's wish. -3. (food &c.) for the fulfilment of a vow. -4. that by which good works succeed.

**इष्टापूर्तं** [ इष्टं च पूर्तं च तयोः समाहारः पूर्वपददीर्घत्वं ] Performance of pious or charitable deeds; performing sacrifices, and digging wells and doing other acts of charity; **इष्टापूर्तविधेः सपत्नशमनात्** Mv. 3. 1; **वापीकूपतडागादिदेवतायतनानि च । अन्नप्र-**

दानमारामाः पूर्तमर्थ्याः प्रचक्षते ॥ एका-  
ग्निकर्महवनं त्रेतायां यच्च हूयते । अंतर्वेद्यां च  
यदानमिष्टं तदभिधीयते ॥ .

**इष्टिः** *f.* [ इष्-क्तिन् ] 1 Wish, request, desire. -2 Seeking, striving to get. -3 Any desired object. -4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kātyāyana's Vārtikas; **इष्टयो भाष्यकारस्य, इति भाष्यकरेष्ट्या** &c., cf. उपसंख्यान). -5 Impulse, hurry. -6 Invitation, order. -7 (यज्-क्तिन्) A sacrifice. -8 An oblation consisting of butter, food &c. -**Comp.** -**अयनं** a sacrifice lasting for a long time. -**पचः** 1. a miser. -2. a demon; an Asura; so °**मुष्**. -**पशु** an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

**इष्टुः** *f.* A wish, desire.

**इष्म** *a.* [ इष्-इच्छायां कर्मणि मक् ] Wishing. -**ष्मः** 1 Cupid, god of love. -2 The spring. -3 Course, going.

**इष्मिन्** *a.* Speedy, impetuous, an epithet of the winds.

**इष्यः**, -**ष्यं** [ इष्-क्यप् ] The spring.

**इषि (षी) का** [ इष् गत्यादौ कुन् अत इत्वं ] 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass; **कुशकाशशरेषिकाः** Rām.; °**अस्त्रं** R. 12. 23. -2 An arrow. -3 A sort of sugar-cane; Saccharum Spontaneum. -4 A small stick of wood or iron used to see whether gold in a crucible is melted or not. -5 A brush. -6 The eye-ball of an elephant. -**Comp.** -**तूलं** the point or upper part of a reed.

**इषुः** [ इष्-उ; cf. also Un. 1. 13 ] 1 An arrow. -2 The number five. -3 (In Math.) A versed sine. -4 N. of a Soma ceremony. -**Comp.** -**अग्रं**, -**अनीकं** the point of an arrow. -**असनं**, -**अस्त्रं** the bow; **राममिष्वसनदर्शनो-**  
**त्सुकं** R. 11. 37; °**यंत्रमुक्तो बाणः** Dk. 9. -**आस** *a.* throwing arrows. (-**सः**) 1. a bow. -2. an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. -**कारः**, -**कृत्** *m.* an arrow-maker. -**धरः**, -**भृत्** *m.* an archer. -**पथः**, -**विक्षेपः** an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. -**प्रयोगः** discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42. -**मात्र** *a.* having the length of an arrow (about 5 short spans or three feet). (-**त्रं**) 1. the length of an arrow. -2. an altar (कुंड). -**हस्त** *a.* carrying arrows in the hand.



**इषुचिकांडा** 'The three-fold arrow', N. of a constellation.

**इषुक** *a.* Arrow-like. —**का** Ved. An arrow.

**इषुधिः** [ इषवो धीयंतेऽत्र धा-कि ] A quiver.

**इषुध्यति** Den. P. 1 To contain arrows. —2 To implore, request, ask. —3 To desire oblations.

**इषुध्या** Imploring, request.

**इषुध्यु** *a.* 1 Going. —2 Requesting.

**इषूयति** Den. P. 1 To long for food. —2 To request.

**इष्वः** A spiritual teacher.

**इष्कृ** 8 U. 1 To arrange, set in order. —2 To prepare.

**इष्कर्तृ** *a.* Arranging &c.

**इष्कृत** *a.* Arranged &c. °**आहव** *a.* whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready.

**इष्कृतिः** *f.* A mother.

**इष्टका** [ इष्-तकन् टाप् Un. 3. 148 ] 1 A brick; Mk. 3. —2 A brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar &c. —**Comp.** —**गृहं** a brick house. —**चयनं** collecting fire by means of a brick. —**चित्त** *a.* made of bricks; Dk. 84; also इष्टकचित्त. —**न्यासः** laying the foundation of a house. —**पथः** a road made of bricks. —**राशिः** a pile of bricks.

**इष्टिका** A brick &c.; see **इष्टका**. **इस्** *ind.* An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

**इह** *ind.* [ इदं-ह इहादेशः P. V. 3. 11 Sk. ] 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. —2 In this world (opp. परत्र or अमुत्र); oft. with जगति; K. 35. —3 In this case; in this book

or system. —4 Now, at this time. [cf. Zend *idha*]. —**Comp.** —**अमुत्र** *ind.* in this world and the next world, here and there. —**आगत** *a.* come here. —**इह** *ind.* here and there, now and then, repeatedly. °**मातृ** *a.* 1. whose mother is here and there; that is, everywhere. —2. of whose mothers one is here and one there. —**कालः** this life. —**क्रतु-चित्त** *a.* whose intentions or thoughts are centred in this world or place. —**भव** or —**तन** *a.* belonging to this world. —**लोकः** this world or life; °**के** in this world. —**समये** *ind.* here, now, at such a time as this. —**स्थ** *a.* standing here. —**स्थान** *a.* one whose residence is on the earth.

**इहत्य** *a.* [ इह-त्यप् ] Being here, of this place or world.

**इहलः** N. of a country (चेदि).

## इ.

**ई** : (*m.*) N. of Kāmadeva, Cupid. —*f.* N. of Lakshmī. —*ind.* An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

**ई** I. 4 A. (ईयते) To go. —II. 2 P. 1 To go. —2 To shine. —3 To pervade. —4 To desire, wish. —5 To throw. —6 To eat. —7 To beg (A.). —8 To become pregnant.

**ईक्ष्** 1 A. (ईक्षते, ईक्षां चक्रे, ऐक्षिट्, ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित्वा, ईक्षित ) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. —2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं ...ईक्षते योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29. —3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. —4 To think, reflect; तत्तेज ऐक्षत बहु स्यां प्रजायेय Ch. Up. —5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. —6 To look to, or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति); Bk. 8. 76 —With अधि to suspect; सत्येव्यपायमीक्षते H. 4. 102 v.l. —अन्वव 1. to see, behold. —2. to consider. —3. to care for, take into account.

**ईक्षकः** [ ईक्ष्-ण्वल् ] A spectator, beholder.

**ईक्षणं** [ ईक्ष्-ल्युट् ] 1 Seeing, beholding &c. —2 A look, sight, aspect, view. —3 An eye; इत्यद्विशोभा-प्रहितेक्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलसेक्षणा. —4 Regarding, looking after, caring for.

**ईक्षणिकः** [ ईक्षण-ठन् ] A fortune-teller; Ms. 9. 258.

**ईक्षतिः** [ ईक्ष्-शतिप् ] Looking, sight; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं Br. Sūt.

**ईक्षा** [ ईक्ष्-अ टाप् ] 1 Sight. —2 Viewing, considering.

**ईक्षिका** 1 An eye. —2 A glance, look; Pt. 5.

**ईक्षित** *p. p.* Seen, beheld, regarded &c. —**तं** 1 A look, sight. —2 An eye; अभिमुखे मयि संहतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

**ईक्षितृ** *a.* [ ईक्ष्-तृच् ] Seeing, beholding, a beholder.

**ईक्षेण्य** *a.* Ved. Deserving to be seen; curious.

**ईख्, ईख्** 1 P. (ईखति, ईखां चक्रे, ईखितुं, ईखितं) To go, move, vacillate. —**Caus.** 1 To move backwards and forwards, swing, oscillate. —2 To shake, cause to tremble.

**ईज्-ईज्** 1 A. 1 To go. —2 To censure, blame.

**ईजाज** *a.* [ यज्-ताच्छील्ये कानच् ] Performing sacrifices.

**ईड्** 2 A. ( ईडे, ईडां चक्रे, ऐडिष्ट, ईडितुं, ईडित ) 1 To praise; अभिमीडे पुरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीनतामव्रजदीड्यमानः R. 18. 17; नेडिषे यदि काकुत्स्थं Bk. 9. 57, 18. 15. —2 To implore, request, ask for (with two acc.); उपस्थाय मातरमन्नमैह Rv. 3. 48. 3. —**Caus.** 1 To ask. —2 To praise.

**ईड्** *f.* Refreshment, libation.

**ईडनं** [ ईड्-ल्युट् ] Praising.

**ईडा** [ ईड्-अ टाप् ] Praise, commendation.

**ईडे** (ले) न्य Ved. = ईडय.

**ईड्य** *pot. p.* To be praised or glorified, praiseworthy, laudable; भवंतमीड्यं भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34; Bg. 11. 44.

**ईणमत्** *a.* [ ईट्-अस्त्यस्य मतुप् ] Having a lord or master.

**ईति** *a.* [ ई-क्तिच् ] 1 Produced, effected. —**तिः** *f.* Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The *itis* are usually said to be six :— 1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats; 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिवृष्टिरनावृष्टिः शलभा मूषकाः शुकाः। प्रत्यासन्नाश्च राजानः षडेता ईतयः स्मृताः॥



(some read for the second line स्वचक्रं परचक्रं च सतैता इतयः स्मृताः || making the total number seven); M. 5. 20; Mv. 7. 42; निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -2 An infectious disease. -3 Traveling (in a foreign country), sojourning (प्रवास). -4 An affray.

**ईदक्ष-श** *a.* (क्षी-शी *f.*), also ईदक्ष. Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities. -*क* *n.* Such a condition; such occasion.

**ईदक्षा** Quality (opp. इयक्षा); विष्णोर्वास्यानवधारणीयं ईदक्षतया रूपमियत्तया वा R. 13. 5; मामीदक्षतया जानाति knows me to be so.

**ईत्** 1 P. To bind; cf. अत्.

**ईप्सा** [आतुमिच्छा आप्-सन्-अ] 1 Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire.

**ईप्सित** *a.* Desired, wished for, dear to; अपीप्सितं क्षत्रकुलांगनानां R. 14. 4; S. 3. 14. -तं Desire, wish.

**ईप्सु** *a.* Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.); सौरभ्यमीप्सुरिव ते मुखमारुतस्य R. 5. 69; काम°, घन° &c. -**Comp.** -यज्ञः a particular Soma sacrifice.

**ईम्** *ind.* [ई-वा°मुच्] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after यत्, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like उत्, अथ &c. -2 Now. -3 This, here (एनं).

**ईय** [ई-वा° क्यप्] Pervading; °चक्षस् of pervading sight.

**ईर्** 2 A. (ईर्ते, ईरांचक्रे, ऐरिष्ट, ईरितुं, ईर्ण); also 1 P. (*p p.* ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate; raise one's voice. -10 U. or *Caus.* (ईरयति, ईरित) 1 To agitate, throw, cast; Si. 8. 39; discharge, dart, hurl; ऐरिश्च महाद्रुमं Bk. 15. 52; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge; Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim, say, repeat; Māl. 1. 25; इतीरयंतीव तथा निरैक्षि N. 14. 21; Si. 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9. 8; निबोध चेमां गिरमीरितां मया Sāv. 5. 23. -5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake; वातेरितपल्लवांगुलिभिः S. 1; अपरागसमीरणेरितः Ki. 2. 50; Si. 8. 20. -6 To draw towards, attract; Si. 10. 32. -7

To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself (A.).

**ईरण** *a.* [ईर्-ल्युट्] Agitating, driving. -णः The wind. -ण 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going. -3 =इरण q. v.

**ईरित** *p. p.* 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c.; °आकूतं declared purpose or intention.

**ईरिन्** *a.* [ईर्-णिनि] 1 Moving, agitating. -2 Going.

**ईर्य** *a.* To be excited. -र्यो Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -**Comp.** -पथः 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, *i. e.* going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down.

**ईरिण** *a.* [ईर्-इनन्] Desert, barren. -णं A desert, barren soil; मुहूर्तमिव निःशब्दमासीदीरिणसंनिभं Rām.

**ईर्य** See ईर्य.

**ईर्म** *a.* [ईर्-मक्] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything (Sāy.) -*ind.* Here, in or to this place. -र्मः The arm; the fore-quarter of an animal. -र्म A wound, sore (*m.* also).

**ईर्मात** *a.* Ved. Full-haunched, or thin-haunched.

**ईर्वारुः** *m. f.* A cucumber.

**ईर्षा** = ईर्ष्या q. v.

**ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्य** 1 P. (ईर्ष्यति, ईर्ष्याचकार, ईर्ष्यतुं, ईर्ष्यत) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person); हरये ईर्ष्यति Sk.; Si. 8. 36.

**ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्यु, ईर्ष्यक** *a.* Envious, jealous.

**ईर्ष्या -र्षा** [ईर्ष्य-अप्] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite, malice.

**ईर्ष्या(र्षा)लु, ईर्ष्यु(र्षु)** *a.* Envious, impatient.

**इलिः** (ली *f.*) 1 A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword (करवालिका).

**इवत्** *a.* 1 Going. -2 So large, so stately or magnificent.

**ईश** 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईशांचक्रे, ऐशिष्ट, ईशिता, ईशितुं, ईशित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with

gen.); नायं गात्राणामीष्टे K. 312 v. 1.; अर्था-नामीशिषे त्वं वयमपि च गिरामीष्टमे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30; sometimes with acc.; इमांल्लोकानीशत ईशनीभिः Svet. Up. (also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun). -2 To be able, have power; expressed by 'can'; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13, 14. 38; कर्मिवेशते रमयितुं न गुणाः Ki. 6. 24; U. 7. 4; Si. 1. 38; Māl. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to. **ईश** *m.* A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.

**ईश** *a.* [ईश्-क] 1 Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of (with gen.). -4 Powerful, supreme. -शः 1 A lord, master; with gen. or in comp.; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled (were masters of) their minds; so वागीश, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 (derived from the eleven Rudras). -5 N. of Siva (as regent of the north-east quarter). -शा 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 A woman having supremacy; a rich lady. -**Comp.** -कोणः the north-east quarter. -पुरी, -नगरी N. of Benares. -बलं the missile पाशुपत. -सखः an epithet of Kubera.

**ईशान** [ईश्-ल्युट्] Commanding, reigning &c.

**ईशान** *a.* [ईश् ताच्छील्ये चानश्] 1 Owning, possessing, master or lord. -2 Reigning, ruling. -3 Wealthy, rich. -नः 1 A ruler, master, lord. -2 N. of Siva; ईशानसंदर्शनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56; K. 10. -3 The Ardrā Nakshatra. -4 One of the Rudras. -5 The number 'eleven'. -6 The sun as a form of Siva. -7 A Sādhyā. -8 N. of Vishnu. -नी N. of Durgā. -नी, -नः The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली). -नं Light, splendour. -**Comp.** -आदिपंचमूर्तिः *f.* one of the five forms of Siva. -कृत् *a.* 1. making one a master or able. -2. acting like a competent person.

**ईशितृ** *a.* [ईश्-तृच्] An owner, a master, proprietor. -*m.* The



lord of the Universe; *Sl.* 18. 3.

ईशितव्यं Power, superiority.

ईशिता, -त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight *Siddhis* or attributes of Siva. See अणिमन्.

ईशिन *a.* [ ईश-णिनि ] Commanding, reigning &c. — *m.* 1 A god. —2 A husband. —3 A lord, master. —नी Supremacy.

ईश्वर *a.* ( रा-री *f.* ) [ ईश-वरच् P. III. 2. 175 ] 1 Powerful, able, capable of ( with inf. ); *Ku.* 4. 11; *R.* 15. 7. —2 Rich, wealthy; *Pt.* 2. 67. —रः 1 A lord, master; ईश्वरं लोकोर्थतः सेवते *Mu.* 1. 14; so कपीश्वरः, कोशलेश्वरः, हृदयेश्वरः &c. —2 A king, prince, ruler; राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं *R.* 12. 11; *Ms.* 4. 153, 9. 278. —3 A rich or great man; तृणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां *Pt.* 1. 71; *R.* 3. 46; *Bh.* 3. 59; मा प्रबद्धेश्वरे धनं *H.* 1. 15; cf. "To carry coals to Newcastle." —4 A husband; नेश्वरे परुषता सखि साध्वी *Ki.* 9. 39. —5 The Supreme God (परमेश्वर); ईश एवाहमत्यर्थं न च मामीशते परे। इदामि च सदैश्वर्यमीश्वरस्तेन कीर्तितः ॥ —6 N. of Siva; *V.* 1. 1. —7 The God of love, Cupid. —8 The Supreme soul; the soul. —9 The eleventh year (संवत्सर) of the *Sāli-vāhana* era. —रा, -री N. of Durgā; of Lakshmi; or of any other of the *saktis*; ईश्वरीं सर्वभूतानां त्वामिहोपह्वये श्रियं. —री N. of several plants and trees; लिंगिनीलता, वंध्याकर्कटी, क्षुद्रजटा and नाकुलीवृक्ष. —**Comp.** —अधीन *a.* subject to a lord or king, dependent on a lord or god. —निषेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —निष्ठ *a.* trusting in god. —पूजक *a.* pious, devout. —पूजा worship of god. —प्रसादः divine favour. —भावः royal or imperial state. —विभूतिः *f.* the several forms of the Supreme god; for a full enumera-

tion, see *Bg.* 10. 19-42. —सन्न *n.* a temple. —सभं a royal court or assembly. —सेवा worship of god.

ईश्वरता, -त्वं Superiority, supremacy.

ईष् 1 *U.* (ईषति-ते, ऐषीत्, ईषितुं, ईषित) 1 To fly away, escape. —2 To creep along. —3 To glean, collect a few grains. —4 To look, see. —5 To give. —6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईषः [ ईष्-क ] 1 The month *Āsvina*; cf. *इष*. —2 A servant of Siva.

ईषण, ईषाणन् *a.* Hastening. —ण Haste, speed.

ईषत् *ind.* [ ईष्-अति ] Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईषत् चुंबितानि *S.* 1. 3; ईषच्च कुरुते सेवां *Pt.* 1. 141. —**Comp.** —उष्ण *a.* tepid, slightly warm. —ऊन *a.* not quite complete, a little less than; ईषदूनार्थे कलम्ब. —कर *a.* 1. doing little. —2. easy to be accomplished; *Mv.* 4. ( -रं ) very little. —गुण *a.* of little merit. —जलं shallow water, a little water. —दर्शनं a glance, sight, view, glimpse. —नाद *a.* slightly sounding (a term applied to unaspirated soft consonants). —निमय *a.* exchanged for a little. —पांडु *a.* a little white or pale, whitish. ( -डुः ) a pale or light-brown colour. —पान *a.* that of which a little is drunk. ( -नं ) a small draught. —परुषः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त *a.* pale red. ( -क्तः ) 1. pale-red colour. —2. undistinguishable colour. —लभ, -प्रलभ *a.* to be got for little. —विवृत *a.* slightly open. —श्वास *a.* slightly resounding. —स्पृष्ट *a.* slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels). —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईषा [ ईष्-क ] 1 The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough. —2 A part of a chariot. —**Comp.** —इंडः the handle of a plough; *Si.* 18. 43. —इंत *a.* with projecting teeth. ( -तः ) 1. an.

elephant with a large tusk or tooth. —2. the handle of a plough; *Si.* 18. 38. —9. the tusk of an elephant.

ईषिका 1 An elephant's eye-ball. —2 A painter's brush. —3 A weapon, arrow, dart. —4 A kind of missile.

ईषिरः [ ईष्-किरच् ] Fire.

ईषीका 1 A painter's brush. —2 An ingot-mould. —3 = इषीका *q. v.*

ईष्म, -वः See इष्मः, इष्वः

ईह 1 *A.* (ईहते, ईहांचक्रे, ऐहिष्ट, ईहिष्यते, ईहितुं, ईहित) 1 To wish, desire, long for; have in mind, think of with acc or inf. ); ईहते . . . अर्थसंचयान् *Bg.* 16. 12, 7. 22; *Ms.* 4. 15, 3. 126; ऐहिष्ट तं कारयितुं कृतात्मा *Bk.* 1. 11. —2 To endeavour to obtain. —3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive; माधुर्यं मधुविदुना रचयितुं क्षारांबुधेरीहते *Bh.* 2. 6; *Y.* 2. 116. —4 To take care of. —*Caus.* To impel, urge.

ईहः Attempt; as in ऊर्ध्वहः

ईहा [ ईह-अ ] 1 Wish, desire; जलनिधिमकरोत्तरीतुमीहां *Rām.*; see अनीह also. —2 An undertaking, act. —3 Effort, exertion, activity; ईहातश्चेद्धनं भवेत् *Ms.* 9. 205. —**Comp.** —अर्थिन् *a.* aiming at any object, seeking wealth; *Ms.* 2. 37. —मृगः [ ईहाप्रधानो मृगः ] 1. a wolf. —2. an artificial deer. —3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see *S. D.* 518 —वृकः a wolf.

ईहित *p. p.* [ ईह-क्त ] 1 Wished desired; शिरसीहितः *Ratn.* 1. 1. —2 Attempted, sought, striven for; *Ve.* 1. 24. —तं 1 A wish, desire; —2 Effort, exertion. —3 An undertaking, deed, act; प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं फलैः *Ki.* 1. 20, 8. 46, 11. 43, 18. 31; *Si.* 9. 62.

## उ.

उ I. 1 *A.* (अवते, उवे, औष्ट, ओतुं, उत) 1 To sound, make a noise. —2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.). —II. 5 *P.* (उनोति) *Ved.* To ask, demand.

उः 1 N. of Siva, the second of

the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. —2 N. of Brahmā. —3 The orb of the moon. —*ind.* 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेशः *Sk.* —2 An interjection of:—(a) calling; उ मेति मात्रा त-

पसो निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम *Ku.* 1. 26; (b) anger; (c) compassion; (d) command; (e) acceptance; (f) interrogation; or (g) used merely as an expletive. In the *Veda* used as an enclitic copula implying restriction



and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.); in classical literature used chiefly with अथ (अथो), न (नो) and किम् (किमु); see these words. उ-उ or उत on the one hand-on the other hand, partly-partly.

**उकारः** 1 The vowel उ. -2 The god Siva.

**उकानहः** A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chesnut horse.

**उकुणः** A bug.

**उक्त, उक्ति** see under वच्.

**उकथं** [वच्-थक्] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोत्रं). -2 Eulogy, praise. -3 N. of the Sāmaveda (Trik.); a variety of Sāma; (सामभेदः सामविशेषः). -4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. सामन् chanted, and यजुस् muttered verses). -5 The उकथ sacrifice. -कथा N. of a metre, see Appendix -Comp. -पत्रः 1. a sacrifice (having verses as its vehicle or leaves). -2. a sacrificer (यजमान). -पात्रं 1. a sacrificer. -2. vessels or libations offered during the recitation of an उकथ. -भृत् m. a sage who offers or divides Ukthas. -वर्द्धन a. to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. -वाहस् a. offering verses; or one to whom verses are offered. -शसिन् a. praising, uttering the Ukthas. (-m.) a kind of priest. -शस्-शास्, शस a. Ved. uttering a verse, praising. -शुष्म a. whose strength is praise. -2. loudly resonant with verses. (-कथा)-वी a. fond of or reciting verses.

**उक्थिन्** a. [उकथ-इनि] 1 Uttering verses, praising. -2 Accompanied by praise or Ukthas. -m. Indra and others.

**उकथ्य** a. [उकथमर्हति यत्] 1 Accompanied by praise. -2 Deserving praise or verses. -कथ्यः 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. -2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the ज्योतिष्योम sacrifice. -3 A Soma sacrifice.

**उक्ष्** 1. 6. U. (उक्षति, उक्षांचकार, वक्श-क्षे Ved., औक्षति, उक्षितुं, उक्षित) 1 To sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down upon; औक्षन् शोणितमंभोदाः Bk. 17. 9, 3, 5; Si. 5. 30; R. 11. 5,

20; Ku. 1. 54. -2 To emit, send forth. -3 To scatter, throw out (as sparks). -4 To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, become strong (Ved.).

**उक्ष a.** [उक्ष-अच्] 1 Sprinkling. -2 Sprinkled. -3 Large.

**उक्षणं** [उक्ष-ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling. -2 Consecrating as by sprinkling; वसिष्ठमंत्रोक्षणजात् प्रभावान् R. 5. 27.

**उक्षयति** Den. P. To desire one who sends down riches.

**उक्षय्यु a.** Desirous of one who sends down riches.

**उक्षन् a.** 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling. -m. (-क्षा) [उक्ष-कनिन् Un. 1. 156] 1 An ox or bull; Ku. 7.70; (changed to उक्ष in some comp. महोक्षः, वृद्धोक्षः, &c.). -2 An epithet of Soma; the Maruts; the sun and Agni. -3 One of the eight chief medicaments (ऋषभौषधि). -Comp. -अन्न a. one whose food is oxen (Ved.). -तरः a small bull or ox; Si. 12. 10; cf. वत्सतर. -वश a. dependent on a bull (यदि वशां न विदेदयुक्षवश एव स्यात्); male calf (?).

**उक्षाल a.** Swift, terrible, high; large, excellent. -लः A monkey.

**उक्षित p. p.** [उक्ष-क्त] 1 Sprinkled, moistened. -2 Cleansed, perfumed. -3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

**उख्, उंख्** 1 P. (ओखाति, उंखाति, उंखोख or उंखांचकार, ओखित, उंखित) To go, move.

**उखः** A boiler, pot, vessel. -खा 1 A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A fire-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of the body.

**उख्य a.** [उखायां संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Dressed or boiled in a pot (as flesh &c.); शूल्यमुख्यं च होमवान् Bk. 4.9. -2 Being in a boiler (Ved.).

**उखर्वलः, उखलः** A kind of grass (भूरिपत्रः तृणभेदः).

**उगण a.** Ved. Consisting of troops with uplifted or ready weapons (उदायुधगणोपेत).

**उग्र a.** [उच्-रन् गश्वांतादेशः Un. 2. 28] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, savage (as a look &c.); °दर्शनः having a fierce or cruel look. -2 Formidable, terrific, frightful, fearful; सिंहनिपातमुग्रं R. 2. 60; Bg. 11. 30; Ms. 6.75, 12. 75; °दंतः, °नासिकः &c. -3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent, intense; उग्रतपां वेलां S. 3 intensely hot; उग्रशीकां Me. 113 v.l. -4

Sharp, pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -6 Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7 Ready to do any work, industrious. -ग्रः 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, descendant of a Kshatriya father and Sūdra mother (his business being to catch or kill animals dwelling in holes, such as snakes; cf. Ms. 10. 9, 13, 15.). -3 N. of a tree शोभांजनवृक्ष. -4 A group of five asterisms; their names are:—पूर्वाफाल्गुनी, पूर्वाषाढा, पूर्वाभाद्रपदा, मघा and भरणी). -5 N. of a country called Kerala (Modern Malabar). -6 The sentiment called रौद्र. -7 Wind. -ग्रा 1 N. of different plants; वचा, यवानी, धन्याक. -2 A cruel woman. -ग्री A kind of being belonging to the class of demons. -ग्रं 1 A certain deadly poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox (वत्सनाभविषं). -2 Wrath, anger. -Comp. -ईशः the mighty or terrible lord, N. of Siva. -कर्मन् a. fierce in action, cruel. -कांडः a sort of gourd (कारवेल). -गंध a. strong-smelling. (-धः) 1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of other trees also; कटुकल, अर्जकवृक्ष. -3. garlic. (-धा) 1. Orris root. -2. a medicinal plant. -3. N. of various plants; यवानी, वचा, अजमोदा. (-धं) Asa foetida. -गंधिन् a. strong-smelling. -चयः a strong desire. -चारिणी, -चंडा N. of Durgā. -जाति a. base-born. -तारा N. of a goddess. -तेजस् a. endowed with powerful or terrible energy. -दंष्ट्र a. having terrific teeth. -दंड a. ruling with a rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless; Pt. 3. -दर्शन, -रूप a. frightful in appearance, fierce-looking, grim, terrible. -दुहितृ f. the daughter of a powerful man. -धन्वन् a. having a powerful bow. (-m.) N. of Siva and Indra. -नासिक a. large-nosed. -पुत्र a. born in a mighty family. (-त्रः) N. of Kārttikeya. -पूति a. horribly stinking; Māl. 5. 16. -रेतस् m. a form of Rudra. -वीर a. having powerful men. -शासन a. strict in orders, severe in commands. -शेखरा 'crest of Siva', N. of the Ganges. -शोक a. sorely-grieving, deeply afflicted. -श्रवणदर्शन a. terrible to hear and see. -सेनः 1. N. of a son of Dhritarāshṭra. -2. N. of a king of Mathurā and father



of Kamsa. He was deposed by his son; but Krishna after having slain Kamsa restored him to the throne. (-ना) N. of the wife of Akrūra; °जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and enemy of Krishna.

**उग्रक** *a.* Brave, powerful &c.

**उग्रता**, -त्वं Violence, fearfulness, passion, anger, pungency, acrimony.

**उग्रपश्य** *a.* [ उग्रपश्याति, उग्र-दृश्, खश्-मुम् ] 1 Fierce-looking, frightful, hideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

**उंकुणः** A bug.

**उच्** 4 P. (उच्यति, उचोच, औचीत्, उचिष्यति, उचितुं, उचित or उग्र mostly used in *p. p.*) 1 To collect, to gather together. -2 To take pleasure in, delight in, be fond of. -3 To be accustomed or used to. -4 To be suitable, suit, fit.

**उचित** *p. p.* 1 Fit, proper, right, suitable; उचितस्तदुपालम्भः U. 3; usually with inf.; उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रोदितुं S. 4. -2 Usual, customary; उचितेषु करणीयेषु S. 4, 7. 12; K. 64; M. 3. 3. -3 Accustomed or used to, in comp.; नीवारभागधेयोचितैः R. 1. 50, 2. 25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; चन्द्र-नोचितः Ki. 1. 34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful, agreeable, pleasurable. -6 Known, understood. -7 Entrusted, deposited. -8 Measured, accurate, adjusted (मित). -9 Acceptable (ग्राह्य).

**उचथं** [ उच्येत स्तूयतेऽनेन वच्-कथन् ] Praise, verse (स्तोत्रं).

**उचथ्य** *a.* [ उचथ-यत् ] Deserving praise.

**उच्च** *a.* 1 High (in all senses); tall; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68; elevated, superior, exalted (family &c.). -2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चाः पक्षि-गणाः Si. 4. 18. -3 Intense, violent, strong. -4 (In astr.) Ascendant; see उच्चसंश्रय below. -च्चः The apex of the orbit of a planet. -Comp. -तरुः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. a lofty tree in general. -तालः (heightened) music, dancing &c. at a tavern. -देवता time personified, chronos. -नीच *a.* 1. high and low. -2. various, multiform. (-चं) 1. the upper or lower stations of planets. -2. change of accent. -भाषणं speaking aloud, vociferous. -भाषिन् *a.* shouting, bawling. -ललाटा, -टिका a woman

with a high or projecting forehead. -संश्रय *a.* occupying a high station (said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see Malli. thereon.

**उच्चता**, -त्वं Height, superiority.

**उच्चकैः** *ind.* 1 High, above, lofty (fig. also); अत्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः Si. 1. 16, 16. 46; Ki. 2. 57. -2 Pre-eminently; Si. 1. 70. -3 Loud.

**उच्चा** *ind.* High, above, upwards, aloft; °चक्र, °बुध्न.

**उच्चैः** *ind.* [ cf. Up. 5. 12 ] 1 Aloft, high, on high, above, upwards (opp. नीचं चैः); पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः S. 4 v. 1.; विपद्युच्चैः स्थेयं Bh. 2. 28; उच्चैरुदात्तः P. I. 2. 29. -2 Loudly, with a loud noise; उच्चैर्विहस्य; R. 2. 12, 51; Bg. 1. 12. -3 Powerfully, intensely, very much, greatly; विदधति भयमच्चैर्वीक्ष्यमाणा वनांताः Rs. 1. 22; आश्लेषमर्पय मदर्पितपूर्वमुच्चैः Amaru. 94. -4 (Used as an adj. in comp. or by itself)

(*a*) high, noble; जनोयमुच्चैः पदलघनो-त्सुकः Ku. 5. 64, 6. 75; °कुलं चात्मनः S. 4. 16; किंपुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः Me. 17; Ratn. 4. 16. (*b*) distinguished, pre-eminent, famous; उच्चैरुच्चैः श्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17. -Comp. -कर *a.* making acutely accented. -घुष्टं 1. clamour, great uproar. -2. loud proclamation. -घोष *a.* boisterous, crying, roaring. (-षः) 1. loud noise. -2. a form of Rudra. -द्विष *a.* having strong or powerful enemies; Ku. 3. 14. -भु-जतरु *a.* having trees like outstretched arms; Me. 36. -वाद् high praise; जामदग्न्यस्य दमन इति कोऽयमुच्चैर्वा-दः U. 5. -शिरस् *a.* high-minded, one of high rank, magnanimous; क्षुद्रेपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने ममत्वमुच्चैः शिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. -श्रवस्, -स *a.* 1. long-eared. -2. deaf. (-म.) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean); उच्चैरुच्चैः श्रवास्तेन हयरत्नमहारि च Ku. 2. 47. -स्वर *a.* high-sounding. (-रः) a loud sound or voice.

**उच्चैस्तम** *a.* Highest, tallest, loudest.

**उच्चैस्तमां** *ind.* 1 Exceedingly high. -2 Very loudly.

**उच्चैस्तर** *a.* Higher, taller, louder.

**उच्चैस्तरं-रां** *ind.* 1 Very loud. -2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7. 68.

**उच्चक्षुस्** *a.* 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; सर्वा उच्चक्षुषः पश्यन्ति V. 1. -2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

**उच्चयनं** A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance.

**उच्चद्** 1 P. To go away, disappear. - *Caus.* 1 To scare or drive away, expel. -2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7.

**उच्चादनं** 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. -2 Separation. -3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). -4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. -5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it.

**उच्चटा** 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Habit, usage. -3 A kind of garlic. -4 N. of different plants; गुंजा, चूडाला भूम्यामलकी, नागरमुस्ता.

**उच्चंड** *a.* 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable; U. 6. -2 Quick, expeditious. -3 Loud. -4 Angry, irascible, violent. -5 Hanging down.

**उच्चंद्रः** [ उच्छिष्टः चंद्रो यत्र ] The last watch of the night.

**उच्चर्** 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; वाष्पमुच्चरति Mbh.; K. 14. -2 To ascend (as the sun), issue or go forth, go up; Si. 17. 52; Māl. 5. 21. -3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice), to be heard; उच्चचार निनदोभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कोलाहलध्वनिरुच्चरत् K. 27; U. 2; Ratn. 1. -4 To empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोष्टपत्र-तृणादिना Ms. 4. 49. -5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरित एव मामगात् R. 11. 73. -6 (Used in the Atm.) (*a*) To quit, leave. (*b*) To sin against, be unfaithful (to a husband or wife), transgress against; धर्ममुच्चरते Sk. (*c*) To violate or transgress in general, stray or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (*d*) To rise up to, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48; Si. 17. 52. - *Caus.* 1 To cause to issue. -2 To utter, pronounce, declare. -3 To void one's excrement. -4 To emit.

**उच्चरणं** 1 Going up or out. -2 Utterance, pronunciation.

**उच्चरित** *p. p.* 1 Gone up or out, risen. -2 Uttered, pronounced &c. -तं Excrement, faeces.

**उच्चारः** 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration; वर्ण°, काम°. -2 Excre-



ment, dung, faeces; मातुरुच्चार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. -3 Discharge (in general). -4 Passage (of heavenly bodies) to another zodiacal sign or asterism.

**उच्चारणं** 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः Sik. 2; वेद°. -2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. -**Comp.** -**अर्थ** *a.* 1. useful for pronunciation. -2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. -**ज्ञः** *a* linguist. -**स्थानं** the part of the throat from which certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) issue.

**उच्चारित** *p. p.* 1 Pronounced, uttered. -2 Having excrement.

**उच्चारक** *a.* Pronouncing, uttering.

**उच्चल** 1 P. 1 To start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चाल बलमित्सखो वशी 11.51; sometimes with dat. of place; नगरायोदचलं Dk. -2 To go or remove away or fly away (from one's place), fly away from; स्थानादनुच्चलन्नपि S. 1. 29; पुष्पोच्चलितषट्पदं R. 12. 27. -3 To free or extricate oneself from.

**उच्चल** *a.* Moving. -**लं** Mind, understanding.

**उच्चलनं** Moving away, setting out.

**उच्चलित** *p. p.* 1 On the point of going, setting out. -2 Gone up or out; winnowed (as grain).

**उच्चावच** *a.* [ मयूरव्यंसकादिगण ] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. -2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. -3 Various, multiform, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चावचाश्च पदार्था भवन्तीति गार्ग्यः Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46; Dk. 48, 104, 156.

**उच्चि** 5 U. To collect, gather, accumulate.

**उच्चयः** 1 A collection, heap, multitude; रूपोच्चयेन S. 2. 9; पद्मोच्चयः S. D. 2; cf. शिलोच्चय also. -2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.); पुष्पोच्चयं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. -3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment (नीविबंध); Ki. 8. 15, 51. -4 Nivâra rice (collected by winnowing). -5 Prosperity,

rise; उच्चयापचयौ H. 3. 133. -6. The opposite side of a triangle.

**उच्चिगटः** 1 A passionate or angry man. -2 A kind of crab. -3 A kind of cricket.

**उच्चिष्टं (टिं) गः** A crab.

**उच्चित्र** *a.* With the pictures prominently appearing; Mâl. 6. 5.

**उच्चूडः-लः** 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. -2 An ornament fastened on the top of a banner.

**उच्छन्न** *a.* [ उद्-छद्-क ] 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उच्छिन्न. -2 Extinct (as a work).

**उच्छल** 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave.

**उच्छलत्** *pres. a.* 1 Shining, moving about; Si. 3. 37; Mâl. 3; स्वच्छंदोच्छलदच्छ &c. K. P. -2 Appearing, bursting forth; Mâl. 7. -3 Moving, going on; *ibid.* -4 Flying up or away, going up high.

**उच्छलनं** Going or moving upwards.

**उच्छलित** *p. p.* 1 Moved, waved above. -2 Shaken. -3 Gone.

**उच्छादनं** 1 Covering. -2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

**उच्छासन** *a.* [ उत्क्रांतः शासनं ] Not amenable to rule or command, ungovernable, unruly.

**उच्छास्त्र**, °वर्तिन् *a.* 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). -2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87.

**उच्छिख** *a.* [ उद्गता शिखा यस्य ] 1 Crested, with erected crest; U. 3. 18. -2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Ki. 1. 32; K. 127; R. 16. 87. -3 Radiant, bright.

**उच्छिद्यनं** Breathing through the nostrils, snoring.

**उच्छिद्** 7 U. 1 (a) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy; नोच्छिद्यादात्मनो मूलं परेषां चातितृष्ण्या Mb.; किं वा रिपूंस्तव गुरुः स्वयमुच्छिनत्ति R. 5. 71, 2. 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (b) To dispel, chase away; उच्छेत्तुं प्रभवति यन्न सप्तसप्तिः S. 6. 29. (c) To snap (thread); Mâl. 9. 26. -2 To interfere with, interrupt, stop; न्या-

यानुच्छिद्य Mb.; तैस्तैर्भावैरनुच्छिन्नाः S. D. -*pass.* 1 To be cut or snapped. -2 To be stopped or interrupted, cease; उच्छिद्यते क्रियाः सर्वाः श्रीष्मे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. -3 To waste away, fail, be wanting or deficient; एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101.

**उच्छित्तिः** *f.* Extirpation, destruction; कौसल ° Ratn. 4.

**उच्छिन्न** *p. p.* 1 Extirpated, destroyed, cut down or off; उच्छिन्नाश्रयकातरेव कुलटा गोत्रांतरं श्रीगर्ता Mu. 6. 5. -2 Abject, vile. -**न्नः** Peace obtained by ceding valuable lands.

**उच्छेत्तु** *a.* An extirpator, destroyer.

**उच्छेदः**, -**दनं** 1 Cutting off. -2 Extirpation, eradication, destruction, putting an end to; सतां भवोच्छेदकरः पिता ते R. 14. 74. -3 Excision.

**उच्छेदिन्** *a.* Destroying.

**उच्छिरस्** *a.* [ उन्नतं शिरोऽस्य ] 1 With the neck raised (lit.). -2 High, lofty. -3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted; शैलात्मजापि पितुरुच्छिरसोऽभिलाषं Ku. 3. 75, 6. 70.

**उच्छिर्लीघ्र** *a.* Full of mushrooms (shot up); कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छिर्लीघ्रामवंध्याम् Me. 11. -**घ्रं** A mushroom.

**उच्छिष** 7 P. (chiefly in *pass.*) To leave (as a remainder), reject.

**उच्छिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Left as a remainder -2 Rejected, abandoned; अन° R. 12. 15. -3 Stale; °कल्पना stale idea or invention. -4 (Used actively) One who has not washed his mouth and hands after meals, and hence considered impure; न चोच्छिष्टः कचिद् ब्रजेत् Ms. 2. 56. -**ष्ट** 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice); नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिद् दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56; so द्विज°, गृध्र°. -2 Honey. -**Comp.** -**अन्नं** leavings, offal. -**चांडालिनी** a form of the goddess मातंगी. -**भोजन**, -**भोजिन्**, -**भोक्तु** *a.* one who eats the leavings of another or eats the leavings of offerings to gods (as an attendant upon an idol). -**भोजनं** eating the leavings of another.

**उच्छेषः**, -**षणं** 1 Rest, remainder; सरस्वतीमुखग्रहणोच्छेषणीकृतो दशनच्छद एष चुंबितुं Dk. 27. -2 Leavings (of food).



**उच्छीर्षक** *a.* Having the head raised. —क [उत्थापितं शीर्षं यस्मिन्] 1 A pillow. —2 The head; Ms. 3. 89.

**उच्छुष्** *Caus.* To dry up, make dry, wither up.

**उच्छुष्क** *a.* Dried up, withered.

**उच्छोषण** *a.* 1 Making dry, withering up; यच्छोकमुच्छोषणमिन्द्रियाणाम् Bg. 2. 8. —2 Burning, parching. —ण Drying up; parching, withering.

**उच्छोषक** *a.* Making dry, drying up, withering.

**उच्छुष्मं** Confusion.

**उच्छुडा** = उच्छूड q. v.

**उच्छून** *a.* [उद्-श्चि-क्त] 1 Swollen; प्रबलरुदितोच्छूननेत्रं प्रियायाः Me. 84; उत्तानोच्छूनमंडुकपाटितोदरसंनिभे K. P. 7; अनवरतरुदितोच्छूनताम्रदृष्टिं Dk. 95. —2 Fat, bulky. —3 High, lofty.

**उच्छुखल** *a.* 1 Unbridled, unrestrained, uncurbed; °वाचा Pt. 3; अन्यदुच्छुखलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनियंत्रितं Si. 2. 62. —2 Self-willed, perverse. —3 Irregular, desultory, unsystematic.

**उच्छोचनं** Burning ( Ved. ).

**उच्छोफः** Swelling; Māl. 5. 16.

**उच्छ्रावणं** Making one hear loudly.

**उच्छि** [ उद्-श्चि ] U. 1 To rise, be erected (A.). —2 To raise, erect, lift up. —3 To praise, extol. —*Caus.* To increase; Mv. 1. 8.

**उच्छ्र** ( च्छ्रा ) यः [ उद्-श्चि अच् घञ् वा ] 1 Rising ( of a planet &c. ); Y. 1. 147. —2 Raising, erecting. —3 Height, elevation ( physical and moral ); शृंगोच्छ्रायैः कुमुदविशदैर्यो वितत्य स्थितः खं Me. 58; K. 105; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23, 17. 61; Si. 4. 10, 8. 22. —4 Growth, increase, intensity; गुण° Ki. 8. 21, 16. 10; नीतोच्छ्रायं 5. 31, 14. 21. —5 Pride. —6 The upright side of a triangle. —यी ( उच्छ्रायी ) Plank. —**Comp.** —उपेत *a.* possessing height, high, lofty, elevated.

**उच्छ्रय** *a.* Raised, erected. —ण Raising, elevation.

**उच्छ्रायिन्** *a.* High, raised, lofty; Si. 5. 21.

**उच्छ्रित** *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; H. 2. 164; R. 17. 33. —2 Gone up, risen; °सितांशुकर Si. 4. 25; K. 206. —3 High, tall, lofty, exalted; Ki. 5. 1; Bg. 6. 11; R. 9. 19; पंचयोजनमुच्छ्रिता Mb. —4 Produced,

born. —5 Increasing, growing, prosperous; Ms. 7. 170; increased ( in size or bulk ), grown. —6 Proud.

**उच्छ्रितिः** = उच्छ्रय q. v.

**उच्छ्रेय** *a.* High, lofty, tall.

**उच्छ्रुकः** Ved. A part of the human body ( used only in dual ).

**उच्छ्रुकः** Ved. Gaping; cleaving open.

**उच्छ्रुस्** 2 P. 1 To breathe, live;

आत्मेच्छया न शक्यमुच्छ्रुसितुमपि K. 175; Ve. 5. 15; Ms. 3. 72; अनुच्छ्रुस्य without breathing, in one breath. —2 To take heart or courage, cheer up, revive, breathe a sigh of relief; नाद्याप्युच्छ्रुसिति U. 3, 7; त्वत्सन्निधावुच्छ्रुसितीव चेतः Ki. 3. 8 is delighted; Si. 18. 58; Ratn. 4; दिगंतः Ki. 9. 21. —3 To open, bloom ( as a lotus ); नोच्छ्रुसिति तपनकिरणैः ( कुमुदं ) V. 3. 16; M. 2. 11; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. —4 To take a deep breath, pant, sigh deeply; Bk. 6. 120, 14. 55. —5 To throb, heave, palpitate. —6 To be loosened or relaxed. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to breathe. —2 To console, cheer up, delight; Rs. 6. 8; U. 3; Si. 9. 34. —3 To loosen, relax, disjoin; Me. 58.

**उच्छ्रुसनं** 1 Breathing, sighing. —2 Taking a deep breath, heaving. —3 Loosening; Māl. 2. 5.

**उच्छ्रुसित** *p. p.* ( Used actively ). 1 Heaving, breathing; U. 3. —2 Emitting or sending out vapour ( refreshed ); V. 4. —3 Full-blown, opened, expanded; Māl. 4; °मूर्तिः K. 92 raised up, Ch. P. 13. —4 ( a ) Enlivened, gladdened, refreshed; Me. 42. ( b ) Inspired or animated with hope; Ku. 6. 14. —5 Breathing a sigh of relief; M. 3. 6; R. 10. 73; K. 181. —6 Consoled; उच्छ्रुसितहृदया Me. 100. —7 Waving, dishevelled; °अलकं R. 8. 55. —8 Effaced ( सम्° ); Ku. 3. 38. —तं 1 Breath, the ( very ) life; सा कुलपतेरुच्छ्रुसितमिव S. 3; Ku. 7. 4. —2 Blooming, blowing. —3 Exhalation; R. 8. 3. —4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing; R. 6. 68; V. 1. —5 Becoming loose or relaxed. —6 Sighing. —7 The vital airs of the body.

**उच्छ्रासः** 1 Breath, exhalation, breathing out; मुखोच्छ्रासगंधं V. 4.

22; Rs. 1. 3; Me. 102. —2 Support of life, being alive; U. 3. 30; K. 158. —3 A sigh. —4 Consolation, encouragement; Amaru. 11. —5 Expiring, dying. —6 An air-hole. —7 A division or chapter of a book, as of the Harsha-charita; cf. अध्याय.

**उच्छ्रासित** *p. p.* 1 Breathless, out of breath. —2 Much, excessive. —3 Loosened, released. —4 Detached, separated, divided. —5 Consoled.

**उच्छ्रासिन्** *a.* 1 Breathing, inhaling air. —2 Heaving, throbbing; V. 1. 6; Me. 102. —3 Sighing. —4 Expiring, dying. —5 Vanishing, fading away; Ku. 7. 82. —6 Pausing, stopping. —7 Rising, coming forward.

**उच्छ्र** 6 P. ( उच्छ्रति, औच्छ्रीत्, उच्छ्रितुं, उष्ट्र ) 1 To finish. —2 To bind. —3 To abandon, transgress. —4 To cease, stop.

**उज्जस्** *Caus.* To kill, destroy, extirpate ( with gen. ); बिडौजसोज्जासयितुं जगद्गुहां Si. 1. 37.

**उज्जासनं** Killing, slaughter; चोरस्योज्जासनं Sk.

**उज्जय ( यि ) नी** N. of a city, the modern Oujein in Mālva, the capital of Vikramāditya. It is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus ( cf. अवन्ति ), and the first meridian of their geographers from which they calculate longitude; सौधात्संगमणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्जयिन्याः Me. 27.

**उज्जानकः** N. of a province in the North.

**उज्जि** 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by conquest, conquer. —2 To be victorious, triumph. —*Caus.* ( जाययति ) 1 To cause to conquer. —2 To help one in winning.

**उज्जितिः** *f.* Ved. 1 Victory. —2 N. of certain verses in the Vājasaneyi-Samhitā.

**उज्जेष** *a.* Victorious. —षः Obtaining prosperity.

**उज्जिघ्र** *a.* [ उद्-घ्रा-श् ] Smelling.

**उज्जीव्** 1 P. To revive, return to life. —*Caus.* To restore life.

**उज्जीविनं** Revival.

**उज्जीविन्** Reviving, coming to life again.

**उज्जुम्भ** 1 A. 1 To gape, open. —2 To part asunder. —3 To become



visible, come or break forth, expand, rise, go up; वक्त्रेदौ तव सत्ययं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्ज्वलते Ratn. 3. 13; K. 290. -4 To revive, come to senses; Mv. 6. 52. -Caus. 1 To display, show. -2 To produce; U. 5. 6.

**उज्जुम्भ** *a.* 1 Blown, expanded; उज्जुम्भवदनांभोजा भिनत्यंगानि सांगना S. D. -2 Gaping, open. -भः 1 Opening, expansion, blowing. -2 Gaping of the mouth. -3 Breaking asunder, parting.

**उज्जुम्भा**, -भणं 1 The act of gaping, opening the mouth, yawning, -2 Spreading, increase; Mál. 5. 23. -3 Flurry, agitation; U. 3. 36.

**उज्जुम्भित** *a.* Opened, stretched, expanded, blown. -तं 1 The act of gaping. -2 Effort, exertion.

**उज्जय** [उज्जता ज्या यस्य] Having the bow-string loosened. -उज्जयं A bow with the string fastened to it.

**उज्ज्वल** 1 P. To blaze up, shine. -Caus. (ज्वलयति) To light up, illuminate, irradiate; Si. 9. 42; Gt. 12.

**उज्ज्वल** *a.* 1 Bright, shining, luminous, splendid; उज्ज्वलकपोलं मुखं Si. 9. 48, 47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean, clear, white; Si. 6. 5. -4 Lovely, beautiful; सगो निसगो ज्ज्वलः N. 3. 136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned; Mk. 8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Unrestrained, full; Si. 5. 48. -लः Love, passion. -ला 1 Splendour, brightness. -2 Clearness. -3 A form of the Jagatī metre. -लं Gold. -Comp. -इत्तः N. of the author of a commentary on the Uṇādi Sūtras.

**उज्ज्वलनं** 1 Burning, shining. -2 Splendour, brilliance. -3 Fire. -4 Gold.

**उज्ज्वलित** *p. p.* Lighted, shining, brilliant.

**उज्झ** 6 P. (उज्झति, उज्झाचकार, उज्झितुं, उज्झत) 1 To abandon, leave, quit; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्झाचकार R. 5. 75; तत्क्षणोज्झितवृक्षकं R. 1. 40, 51; आतपायोज्झितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun. -2 To avoid, escape from; उदये मदवाच्यमुज्झता R. 8. 84; Si. 1. 63. -3 To emit, give out, drop or pour down; अविरतो ज्झितवारिविपांडुभिः Ki. 5. 6; Si. 4. 63.

**उज्झ** *a.* [उज्झ-अच्] Leaving, quitting.

**उज्झकः** 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee. **उज्झनं** [उज्झ-ल्युट्] Abandoning, removing, leaving.

**उज्झटित** *a.* Perplexed, bewildered, confounded.

**उंछ** 6 P. (उंछति, उंछितुं, उंछित) To glean, gather (bit by bit); शिलानप्युंछतः Ms. 3. 100.

**उंछः** [उंछ-घञ्] Gleaning or gathering grains; तान्युंछषट्ठांकितसैकतानि R. 5. 8; Ms. 10. 112. -छं Gleaning.

-Comp. -वृत्ति, -शील *a.* one who lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

**उंछनं** Gleaning grains of corn in market-places &c.

**उटं** 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. -Comp.

-जः, -जं [उटेभ्यो जायते] a hut, cottage, the residence of hermits, or saints, a hermitage (being mostly made of grass or leaves); उटजद्वाराविरूढं नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; मृगैर्वर्तितरोमंथमुटजांगनभूमिषु R. 1. 52, 50.

**उट्** =उट् 1 P. (ओटति, उवोट, ओटीत्, उटितुं, उटित) 1 To go. -2 To strike or knock down.

**उडुः** *f.*, उडु *n.* [उडु-वाङ्कु] 1 A lunar mansion; a star; इंदुप्रकाशांतरितोडुतुल्याः R. 16. 65. -2 Water (said to be *n.* only). -Comp. -चक्रं zodiacal circle. -पः, -पं [उडुनि जले पाति] a raft, boat; तित्तिर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुडुपेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; केनोडुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. (-पः) the moon; Mk. 4. 23. -पतिः, -राज् 1. the moon; जितमुडुपतिना Ratn. 1. 5; रसात्मकस्योडुपतेश्च रश्मयः Ku. 5. 22. -2. Varuna, regent of waters. -पथः the sky, the firmament.

**उडुंबरः** 1 N. of a tree; Ficus Glomerata (Mar. औदुंबर). -2 The threshold of a house. -3 A eunuch. -4 A part of a sacrifice. -5 A kind of leprosy with copper spots (-रं also). -6 A kind of worm said to be produced in the blood and to produce leprosy. -रं 1 The fruit of the उडुंबर tree. -2 Copper. -3 A Karsha, a measure of two tolas. -Comp. -दला, -पर्णी the plant Croton Polyandra.

**उडूपः** =उडुपः q. v.

**उड्डामर** *a.* 1 Agreeable, excellent, respectable. -2 Formidable, terrific; उड्डामरव्यस्तविस्तारिदोःखं-उपर्यासितश्माधरम् Mál. 5. 23.

**उड्डी** 1. 4. A. To fly up, soar. -Caus. To scare away.

**उड्डयनं** Flying up, soaring; गतो विरुत्योड्डयने निराशतां N. 1. 125.

**उड्डीन** *p. p.* Flown up, flying up. -नं 1 Flying up, soaring. -2 A particular flight of birds.

**उड्डीयनं** Flying up.

**उड्डीशः** 1 N. of a work containing charms and incantation. -2 N. of Siva.

**उडः** N. of a country; the modern Orissa; see ओड्र.

**उणक** *a.* (की *f.*) Removing, driving out.

**उणादिः** A class of terminations beginning with उण्.

**उंडुकः** 1 A species of leprosy. -2 A texture, net. -3 A part of the body.

**उंडेरकः** A ball of flour, roll-loaf; तथैवोडेरकस्रजः Y. 1. 288.

**उत्** *ind.* A particle of (a) doubt; (b) interrogation; (c) deliberation; (d) intensity.

**उत** *ind.* 1 A particle expressing (a) doubt, uncertainty, guess (or); तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि वर्तते S. 3; स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः G. M. (b) alternative; usually a correlative of किं (whether, or); किमिदं गुरुभिरुपदिष्टमुत धर्मशास्त्रेषु पठितमुत मोक्षप्राप्तियुक्तिरियं K. 155; किं येन सृजसि व्यक्तमुत येन विभर्षि तत् Ku. 6. 23; the place of उत is also taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्; sometimes आहो, आहोस्वित् or स्वित् are joined to उत. (c) association, connection, (having a cumulative force, 'and', 'also'); उत बलवानुताबलः; (d) interrogation; उत दंडः पतिष्यति; (e) deliberation; (f) intensity; (g) wishing (especially at the beginning of a sentence followed by a potential 'would that'); (h) sometimes used as an expletive; (i) oft. used for the sake of emphasis especially at the end of a line after इति or a verb; तदा विद्याद्विवृद्धं सत्त्वमित्युत Bg. 14. 11; धर्मे नष्टे कुलं कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत 1. 40. -2 With a preceding प्रति=on the contrary, on the other hand; but; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत शीपकाः Si. 2. 55; न केवलं त्रि-



यते प्रत्युत पर्युपास्यमानस्तिष्ठति Nág. 5.  
-3 With a preceding किं=how much more or how much less; see किम्.  
उत,-उत Either-or; एकमेव वरं पुंसा-  
मुतराज्यमुताश्रमः G. M. उत वा or else,  
and; वा-उतवा, उताहोवा पि-वा either-or.

**उत्थयः** N. of a son of Angiras and elder brother of Brihaspati.  
-**Comp.** -अनुजः,-अनुजन्मन् m. Brihaspati, teacher of the gods; तथ्यमु-  
तथ्यानुजवज्जगाद्रे गदाग्रजं Si. 2. 69.  
-तनयः N. of Gautama.

**उत्क** a. [ उद्-स्वार्थे कन्; उत्कः = उ-  
त्कण्ठितः; P. V. 2. 80 Sk. ] 1 Desirous  
of, longing for, anxiously wishing  
for (in comp.); अद्रिसुतासमागमोत्कः  
Ku. 6.95; मानसोत्काः Me. 11; some-  
times with an inf.; Si. 4. 18. -2  
Regretting, sad, sorrowful. -3 Ab-  
sent-minded. -त्कः 1 Desire. -2  
Opportunity.

**उत्कता** 1 A state of longing or  
regret, anxiety. -2 N. of a plant  
having aromatic seeds (गजपिप्पली).

**उत्कायते** Den. A. To long for.

**उत्कयति** Den. P. To make un-  
easy; Si. 1. 59.

**उत्कच** a. 1 Having the hair  
erect; as in घटोत्कच. -2 Having no  
hair.

**उत्कच्छा** A metre of six lines,  
each line containing eleven syllabic  
instants.

**उत्कंचुक** a. 1 Without bodice, or  
jacket. -2 Without a coat of mail.

**उत्कट्** 1 P. To start or burst out;  
Mv. 5. 33.

**उत्कट** a. 1 Large, spacious; U. 4.  
29. -2 Powerful, mighty, extraordi-  
nary, fierce; Pt. 1. 103; Mv.  
1. 39, 5. 33. -3 Excessive, much;  
अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यारेहव फलमश्नुते H.  
1. 83. -4 Prominently visible, con-  
spicuous; °लांछनस्य U. 5. 36. -5 A-  
bounding in, richly endowed with;  
पादपान् कुसुमोत्कटान् Rám. -6 Drunk,  
mad, furious; मदोत्कटः. -7 Superior,  
high. -8 Proud, haughty. -9 Un-  
even. -10 Difficult. -टः 1 A fluid  
(ichor) dropping from the temples  
of an elephant in rut. -2 An ele-  
phant in rut. -3 The plant Saccha-  
rum Sara. -4 Pride, intoxication.  
-दा The plant Laurus Cassia (सैही-

लता). -ट The fragrant bark of Lau-  
rus Cassia.

**उत्कटुकासनं** Sitting on the  
hams, squatting.

**उत्कणिका** A raised particle.

**उत्कण्ठ** a. [ उन्नतः कण्ठो यस्य ] 1  
Having the neck uplifted, ready, on  
the point of (doing anything), in  
comp.; आज्ञापनोत्कण्ठः S. 2; रथस्वनो-  
त्कण्ठमुने वाल्मीकीये तपोवने R. 15. 11.  
-2 (Hence) Anxious, eager. -टः,  
-डा A mode of sexual enjoyment.

**उत्कण्ठते** Den. A. 1 To be anxious,  
pine or be sorry for; S. 4; Si.  
9. 54. -2 To yearn, be eagerly de-  
sireous of (with gen. or dat.); स्वर्गा-  
य नोत्कण्ठते V. 3, 4; Mv. 6; उत्कण्ठते  
च युष्मत्सन्निकर्षस्य U. 6, 6. 21; Mál.  
4; Bk. 5. 72. -**Caus.** (उत्कण्ठ-  
यति) To create anxiety or longing,  
inspire with tender emotions; Bh.  
1. 35; Ghat. 5.

**उत्कण्ठा** 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in  
general); यस्यत्ययः शकुंतलेति हृदयं  
संस्पृष्टमुत्कण्ठया S. 4. 5; अवाप्त ° Mál. 2.  
12 seized with fright, suddenly  
startled. -2 Longing for a beloved  
person or thing; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कण्ठमु-  
द्दीक्षते Amaru. 24. -3 Regret, sorrow,  
missing anything or person; गाढा-  
त्कण्ठा Mál. 1. 15; Me. 83.

**उत्कण्ठित** p. p. 1 Anxious, uneasy.  
-2 Regretting, grieving for, sor-  
rowful. -3 Longing for a beloved  
person or thing. -ता A mistress  
longing for her absent lover or hus-  
band, one of the eight heroines;  
she is thus defined -आगतुं कृतचि-  
त्तोऽपि दैवान्नायाति यन्त्रियः । तदनागमदुःखार्ता  
विरहोत्कण्ठिता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

**उत्कण्ठर** a. [ उन्नतः कण्ठोऽस्य ]  
Having the neck uplifted; उत्कण्ठरं  
दारुकमित्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -रं Bend-  
ing back the neck.

**उत्कण्प्** 1 A. To tremble, quiver,  
shake. -**Caus.** To cause to tremble,  
shake, agitate.

**उत्कण्प** a. Trembling; श्वास ° कुचं  
Amaru. 90. -पः,-पनं Trembling,  
tremor, agitation; क्रिमधिकत्रासोत्कण्-  
पं दिशः समुदीक्षसे Amaru. 28; Me. 72.

**उत्कण्पिन्** 1 Trembling. -2 Agitat-  
ing.

**उत्करः** See under उत्कृ.

**उत्कर्करः** A kind of musical in-  
strument.

**उत्कर्ण** a. Having the ears erect.  
-र्णः An erect ear.

**उत्कल** a. Excessive, piteous; K  
306. -लः 1 N. of a country, the  
modern Orissa, or the inhabitants  
of that country (pl.); जगन्नाथप्रांत-  
देश उत्कलः परिकीर्तितः; see ओड्; उ-  
त्कलादर्शितपथः R. 4 38. -2 A fowler,  
bird-catcher. -3 A porter (carrying  
a load with him). -4 A sub-divi-  
sion of Brāhmanas.

**उत्कलित** a. 1 Unbound, loosened.  
-2 Regretting, sorry for. -3 Open-  
ed, blossomed (as flowers). -4 Ris-  
ing, prosperous.

**उत्कलाप** a. Having the tail  
erect and expanded; R. 16. 64.

**उत्कलापयति** Den. P. 1 To ask  
(one) permission to go, take leave  
of; Pt. 5. -2 To cause the pea-  
cock to spread its plumage. -3 To  
cause (one) to be proud, produce  
conceit by an acknowledgment of  
merit.

**उत्कलिका** 1 Anxiety in general,  
uneasiness; जाता नोत्कलिका Amaru.  
78; K. 138, 205, 210, 234;  
Dk. 17, 20. -2 Longing for,  
regretting, missing anything or  
person. -3 Wanton sport, dalli-  
ance (हेल). -4 A bud. -5 A wave;  
वनावलीरुत्कलिकासहस्रं Si. 3. 70; शु-  
भितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः ruffled by  
waves Mál. 3. 10 (where उत्क-  
लिका also means anxiety); K. 161.  
-**Comp.** -प्रायं a variety of prose-  
composition abounding in com-  
pound words and hard letters;  
भवेदुत्कलिकाप्रायं समासाब्धं दृढाक्षरं  
Chand. M. 6.

**उत्कषणं** 1 Tearing, pulling up.  
-2 Ploughing, drawing through  
(as a plough); सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुर-  
भि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16.

**उत्काका** A cow calving every  
year.

**उत्काशनं** Ordering, command-  
ing.

**उत्कासः**, -सनं, उत्कासिका Hem-  
ming, clearing the throat of  
mucus.



**उत्कीलित** *a.* Nailed up.

**उत्कुचिता, -का** The plant *Nigella Indica*.

**उत्कुटं** [ उचतः कुटो यत्र ] Lying down or sleeping with the face ( or head ) upwards, stretching out on the back.

**उत्कुटक** *a.* Stretched on the back with the face upwards. -**Comp.** -**आसनं** a posture with the face upwards.

**उत्कुणः** 1 A bug. -2 A louse.

**उत्कुल** *a.* [ उत्क्रांतः कुलात् ] Fallen from the family, disgracing or dishonouring one's family; यदि यथा वदति क्षितिपस्तथा । त्वमसि किं पितुरुत्कुलया त्वया ॥ *S.* 5. 27.

**उत्कुजः** The singing ( of the cuckoo ).

**उत्कूटः** [ उन्नतं कूटमस्य ] A parasol or umbrella.

**उत्कूर्दनं** Jumping up, springing upwards ; ° शक्तिर्नास्ति *Pt.* 2.

**उत्कूल** *a.* [ उत्क्रांतः कूलात् ] 1 Going uphill ( as rivers ), (*Ved.*). -2 Reaching the bank. -3 Overflowing the bank ; *K.* 303.

**उत्कूलित** *a.* Brought to the bank or shore, reaching the bank; प्रति-क्षणोत्कूलितैश्वलाभाः *Si.* 3. 70.

**उत्कृ** 8 A. To inform against.

**उत्कृतिः** *f.* N. of a class of metres having 104 syllables.

**उत्कृत्** 6 P. 1 To cut out or off, tear out or off; तस्मिन्नामशरोत्कृत्ते बले *R.* 12. 49; *Ms.* 11. 105; *Y.* 3. 259. -2 To cut to pieces, cut up, hack, butcher ; उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्ति *Mál.* 5. 16.

**उत्कर्तनं** 1 Cutting off, tearing out, cutting to pieces. -2 Rooting out, eradication.

**उत्कृष्** 1 P. 1 To draw or pull up, raise or lift up; उदकारि *Si.* 13. 60; to draw or take out, extract, extricate; अंगदकोटिलग्नं प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य *R.* 6. 14. -2 To draw, attract; *S.* 17. 42. -3 To pull or put off. -4 To increase, enhance ( opp. अपकृष् ). -5 To bend ( as a bow ). -6 To tear asunder. -**Caus.** To elevate, raise, increase. -**pass.** 1 To be lifted, raised. -2 To rise, be supreme or eminent.

**उत्कर्ष** *a.* 1 Superior, eminent. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Exaggerated, boastful. -4 Attractive. -**र्षः** 1 Pulling off or upwards, drawing or pulling up. -2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निनीषुः कुलमुत्कर्षं *Ms.* 4. 244, 9. 24. -3 Increase, abundance, excess; पंचानामपि भूतानामुत्कर्षं पुपुषुर्गुणाः *R.* 4. 11. -4 Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले *S.* 2. 5. -5 Self conceit, boasting. -6 Joy, pleasure.

**उत्कर्षक** *a.* Drawing upwards, raising, elevating, increasing &c.

**उत्कर्षणं** 1 Drawing upwards. -2 Taking or pulling off.

**उत्कर्षिन्** *a.* Drawing or pulling up.

**उत्कृष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. -2 Extracted. -3 Excellent, eminent, superior, best, highest; *Ms.* 5. 163, 7. 126, 8. 281; बल° *Pt.* 3. 36 superior in strength; so ज्ञान°, गुण° &c. -4 Much, excessive, very great, increased; जिह्वालौ-त्य° *Pt.* 1. -5 Tilled; poughed. -**Comp.** -**उत्क्रांति** state of high illusion. -**भूमः** a good soil. -**वेदनं** 1 marrying a man of a higher caste; *Ms.* 3. 44.

**उत्कृष्टता, -त्वं** Excellence, eminence ; greatness.

**उत्कृ** 6 U. 1 To scatter upwards, throw up, pile up or heap; रजोभि-स्तुरगोत्कीर्णैः *R.* 1. 42. -2 To dig up, excavate. -3 To engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु नि-शानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः *V.* 3. 2; *R.* 4. 59; see उत्कीर्ण also.

**उत्कर** *a.* ( -रा, री *f.* ) [ कृ-अप् ] That which piles or throws up or raises. -**रः** 1 A heap, multitude; नखांशुत्कर *Ki.* 8. 5. -2 A pile, stack. -3 Rubbish, what is thrown up ( मूषिकोत्कर ) *Mk.* 3.

**उत्करिका** A sort of sweetmeat made with milk, treacle, and ghee.

**उत्करीय** *a.* Belonging to a heap.

**उत्कारः** [ कृ-घञ् *P.* III. 3. 30 ] 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Piling up corn. -3 One who sows corn.

**उत्कारिका** [ कृ-ण्वल् ] Poultice.

**उत्किर** *a.* [ कृ-कर्तरि श ] Carrying or bearing away, wafting, scattering upwards ( at the end of comp. );

पुष्परेणुत्किरैः *R.* 1. 38; निनाय सात्यं-तहिमोत्किरानिलाः *Ku.* 5. 26; 6. 5.

**उत्कीर्ण** *p. p.* 1 Thrown or piled up, scattered. -2 Engraven, carved, sculptured; *Mál.* 5. 10; *K.* 17, 36, 79, 106, 129, 133, 141, 186, 206; ° नाम-धेयं engraven with a name. -3 Bored, perforated; घृण° *Pt.* 3. 139

**उत्कृत्** 10 P. To proclaim, celebrate, praise, extol; महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य *R.* 10. 32.

**उत्कीर्तनं** 1 Crying out, proclaiming. -2 Praising, celebrating, extolling; *S. D.* 495.

**उत्कीर्तित** *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, promulgated. -2 Praised, celebrated, renowned.

**उत्कोचः** [ उत्कृ-घञ् ] A bribe ( lit. bending one from the right path ); उत्कोचमिव ददती *K.* 232, *Dk.* 155; *Y.* 1. 338.

**उत्कोचक** *a.* Bribed. -**कः** 1 A bribe. -2 The receiver of a bribe; *Ms.* 9. 258.

**उत्कोटि** *a.* Pointed.

**उत्क्रम** 1 U., 4 P. 1 To go up, step up, ascend. -2 To step beyond; उत्क्रांतौ शैशवौ *R.* 15. 33 past childhood. -3 To step out, go out or away, depart; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रामन्ति *Ms.* 2. 120; *Mv.* 1. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To go or pass over, omit. -6 To disregard, not to notice, neglect; आर्षे प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य, धर्ममुत्क्रम्य *Mb.* -7 To transgress, violate; उत्क्रांतसीमा *Dk.* 101, 97. -**Caus.** ( क्रामयति ) To cause to go up or ascend.

**उत्क्रमः** 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Progressive increase. -3 Going astray, deviation, transgression, violation.

**उत्क्रमणं** 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Ascent, soaring aloft. -3 Surpassing, exceeding. -4 The flight or passage of the soul ( out of the body ), *i. e.* death ( = प्राणोत्क्रमणं ) *Ms.* 6. 63.

**उत्क्रमणीय** *pot. p.* To be transgressed, to be given up or abandoned.

**उत्क्रांत** *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or out, departed; उत्क्रांतमिवासुभिः *K.* 33; *R.* 7. 53. -2 Faded, effaced ( as colour ); *R.* 16. 17. -3 Gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed. -4 Dead. -5 Trespassing, exceeding, surpassing ( actively used ).



**उत्क्रांतिः** *f.* 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

**उत्क्रांतिन्** *a.* Passing away, gone, departed.

**उत्क्रामः** 1 Going out or up, departure. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Violation, transgression. -4 Opposition, contrariety.

**उत्कुश** 1 P. 1 To cry out, exclaim, cry aloud. -2 To call out to; उदक्रोशत् स पांडवान् Mb. -3 To proclaim.

**उत्कुष्ट** *p. p.* Crying out, exclaiming. -ष्टं 1 Crying out, calling, exclaiming. -2 Loud speaking or conversation.

**उत्क्रोशः** 1 Clamour, outcry, loud noise. -2 Proclamation. -3 An osprey (कुररी).

**उत्क्रोदः** Ved. Exultation, joy.

**उत्क्रिश्** 9 P. To feel uneasy or distressed. -*Caus.* 1 To excite, stir up, agitate, torment. -2 To expel, drive away.

**उत्क्रेशः** 1 Excitement, disquietude, agitation. -2 Disorder of the humours (of the body). -3 Sickness, particularly, sea-sickness, nausea.

**उत्क्रेशक** *a.* Causing the disorder of the humours. -कः A kind of poisonous insect.

**उत्क्रेशन-शिन्** *a.* Exciting, stirring up, producing disorder; as in कफ° exciting phlegm.

**उत्क्लेदः** Becoming wet or moist.

**उत्क्लेदिन्** *a.* 1 Wet. -2 Making wet or moist.

**उत्क्षिप** 6 P. To throw or toss up, raise, set up, erect; उत्क्षिप्तगात्रः Si. 12. 5, 8. 14; बलिमाकाश उत्क्षिपेत् Ms. 3. 90; Rs. 1. 22; so बाहुं, भ्रुवं &c.; R. 6. 14. -2 To throw away, reject, get rid of. -3 To emit, vomit up.

**उत्क्षिप्त** *p. p.* 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. -2 Held up, supported; R. 15. 83. -3 Seized or overcome with, distracted by, struck with; विस्मय° Ratn. 1; so लोभ°, अनुराग°. -4 Demolished, destroyed. -5 Thrown out, rejected, dismissed. -सः The thorn apple, the Dhatūra plant.

**उत्क्षिप्तिका** A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

**उत्क्षेप** *a.* Throwing up, tossing. -पः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पक्ष्मो-त्क्षेप Me. 47. -2 That which is thrown or tossed up; विदूत्क्षेपान् पिपासुः M. 2. 13. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Throwing away, rejecting. -5 Vomiting. -6 The region above the temples (dual).

**उत्क्षेपक** *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises; Y. 2. 274. -कः 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; वस्त्राद्युत्क्षिपत्यपहरतीत्यु-त्क्षेपकः Mit. -2 One who sends or orders.

**उत्क्षेपणं** 1 Throwing upwards, lifting or tossing up; अतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहु घटोत्क्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaiseshikas as one of the five *karmans* q. v. -3 Vomiting. -4 Sending away, despatching. -5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn; a kind of stick for threshing corn. -6 A fan. -7 A measure of sixteen *Paṇas*.

**उत्खाचित** *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; कुसुमो-त्खाचितान् वलीभूतः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

**उत्खन्** 1 P. 1 To dig up or out, excavate; उत्खातं निधिशंकया क्षितितलं Bh. 3. 4. -2 To tear up by the roots, eradicate; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा R. 4. 36, 33; 14. 73; 18. 22; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5, 15. 55. -3 To draw or tear out (eye &c.); Bk. 14. 32. -4 To draw or pull out; Si. 5. 59, 18. 37; उत्खातखड्गः Ve. 3 unsheathed.

**उत्खात** *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up. -2 Extracted, drawn out; उत्खातं परित्यागशल्यं U. 3. -3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.); लीला° uprooted in sport U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34. -4 (fig.) (a) Eradicated, totally destroyed, annihilated; किमुत्खातं नंदवंशस्य Mu. 1; °लवणो मधुरेश्वरः प्राप्तः U. 7. (b) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; फलैः संवर्धयामासुरुत्खातप्र-तिरोपिताः R. 4. 37 (where उत्खात means 'uprooted' also). -तं A hole, cavity, hollow, uneven ground; अनुत्खातस्तिमित not stopped by un-

even ground; S. 7. 33. -**Comp.** -कोलिः *f.* digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); उत्खातकोलिः शृंगाद्यैर्वप्रक्रीडा निगद्यते.

**उत्खातिन्** *a.* (उत्खात-इनि) 1 Uneven, having ups and downs, rugged (opp. सम), उत्खातिनी भूमिरिति मया रश्मिसंयमनाद्रथस्य मंदीकृतो वेगः S. 1. -2 Destructive.

**उत्खला** A kind of perfume.

**उत्खिद्** 6 P. To draw out, extract.

**उत्खेदः** Cutting out; drawing out.

**उत्त** See उद्.

**उत्तंसः** [ उद्-तंस-अच् ] 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्तंसानहरत वारि मूर्धजेभ्यः Si. 8. 57; सुधांशुकलि-तोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59, cf. कर्णोत्तंस. -2 An ear-ring; Māl. 5. 18; Bv. 2. 55.

**उत्तंसयति** Den. P. 1 To cause to serve as a crest, to deck, adorn. -2 To tie or bind up (as hair); Ve. 1. 21.

**उत्तंसित** *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. -2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129; अञ्जलिकिसलय° Dk. 99.

**उत्तट** *a.* [ उत्क्रांतः तटं ] Overflowing the bank; उत्तटा इव नदीरयाः स्थली R. 11. 58.

**उत्तन्** 8 U. 1 To stretch upwards or out. -2 To try to rise.

**उत्तान** *a.* 1 Stretched out, spread out, expanded, dilated; उत्तानतारक-स्य लोचनयुगलस्य K. 143; U. 3. 23. -2 (a) Lying on the back, with the face upwards, supine; Māl. 3; उत्तानोच्छूनमंडूकपादितोदरसंनिभे K. P. 7; Y. 1. 248. (b) Upright, erect. -3 Open, turned upwards; उत्तानपाणिद्वयसंनिवेशात् Ku. 3. 45; °रश्मिषु Pt. 3. 150. -4 Open, unreserved, frank, candid; स्वभावोत्तान-हृदयं S. 5 frank-minded. -5 Elevated; Māl. 7. -6 Concave; having the mouth upwards. -7 Shallow. -**Comp.** -कर्मकं a particular posture in sitting. -पत्रकः a species of Ricinus (रक्तैरंड). -पद् *f.* vegetation, the whole creation of upward-germinating plants (Sáy.). -पाद-*a.* with extended legs (children). (-द्) 1. N. of a king, father of Dhruva. -2. the Supreme Spirit. °जः



N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —शय *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; कश उत्तानशयः पुत्रकः जनयिष्यति मे हृदयाद्वाहं K. 62. (—यः, —या) a little child, suckling, infant. —शीवन् *a.* lying extended; stagnant. —हस्त *a.* having the hands stretched out in prayers. (—स्तौ) (du.) the two hands with the fingers stretched out and with the backs turned towards the ground.

उत्तानकः A species of the Cyperus grass (उच्चट).

उत्तानिका N. of a river.

उत्तानित *a.* 1 Raised, up-lifted; K. 38, 209, 298. —2 Dilated, expanded; K. 82, 84.

उत्तप् 1 P. 1 To warm, make hot, heat thoroughly, scorch, burn, sear; उत्तपनाराचलीलां Si. 11. 50; उत्तपाति सुवर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh. melts; so चैत्रो मैत्रस्य पाणिमुत्तपाति. (Used in the Atm. when used intransitively 'to shine', or when it has a limb of the body for its object; उत्तपमानः आतपः Bk. 8. 15 scorching heat; Si. 20. 40; उत्तपते पाणी Mbh.). —2 To pain, torment, torture by heat; कुसुमेषु उत्तपति याद्विशिखैः Si. 9. 67. —3 To excite, urge on, press hard. —Caus. To warm, heat.

उत्तप्त *p. p.* 1 Burnt, heated, seared, made red-hot; °कनक K. 43, 36; U. 5. 14. —2 Bathed, washed. —3 Anxious. —4 Enraged, inflamed, fired; Ve. 2. —सं 1 Dried flesh. —2 Great heat.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation. —2 Affliction, torment, distress. —3 Excitement, passion; प्रत्यूहः सर्वसिद्धीनामुत्तापः प्रथमः किल H. 3. 45. —4 Anxiety, ardour. —5 Energy, effort.

उत्तापित *a.* 1 Heated, made hot. —2 Tormented, distressed. —3 Excited, urged, roused.

उत्तम् 4 P. 1 To be afflicted or distressed, lose heart, faint. —2 To be uneasy or impatient, be anxious; हृदय मा उत्ताम्य S. 1; K. 85, 231, 268, 275; Māl. 3.

उत्तमन् Losing heart, impatience.

उत्तम *a.* [उद्-तमप्] 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजोत्तमः

the best of Brāhmanas; so सुर°, नर° &c.; प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः संसर्गतो जायते Bh. 2. 67. —2 Foremost, uppermost, highest (opp. हीन, जघन्य). —3 Most elevated, chief, principal. —4 Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. —मः 1 N. of Vishnu. —2 The last person (= first person according to English phraseology). —मा 1 An excellent woman. —2 A kind of pustule or pimple. —3 The plant Asclepias Rosea Roxb. —Comp. —अंगं 'the best limb 'of the body', the head; कश्चिद् द्विषत्खड्गहतोत्तमांगः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1. 93, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27. —अधम *a.* high and low; °मध्यम good, middling, and bad; high, low, and middling; (the order is often reversed); cf. Pt. 1. 210. —अंभस् *n.* a sort of satisfaction (acquiescence) in Sān. phil. —अरणी the plant Asparagus Racemosus (इंदीवरी). —अर्धः 1. the best half. —2. the last half or part. —अर्ध्य *a.* pertaining to the best half. —अहः the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. —उपपद् *a.* one to whom the best term is applicable, best, excellent. —ऋणः, —ऋणिकः (उत्तमर्णः) a creditor (opp. अधमर्णः) धारेरुत्तमर्णः P. I. 4. 35; Ms. 8. 47, 50; Y. 2. 42. —ओजस् *a.* of excellent valour. —गंधाढ्य *a.* possessing copiously the most delicious fragrance. —गुण *a.* of the best qualities, best, highest; Mu. 2. 17. —पद् *a.* high office. —पु (पू) रुषः 1. the last person in verbal conjugation; (= first person according to English phraseology; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first). —2. the Supreme Spirit. —3. an excellent man. —लाभः an excellent profit. —वेशः N. of Siva. —शाखः a tree having excellent branches. —श्लोक *a.* of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known, famous. —संग्रहः (°स्त्री) intriguing with another man's wife, *i. e.* speaking with her privately, looking amorously at her &c. —साहसः, —सं 1. the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) paṇas; Ms. 9. 240; Y. 1. 365; पणानां द्वे शते सोर्धे प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः मध्यमः पंचविज्ञेयः सहस्रं त्वेष चोत्तमः || Cap-

ital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punishment.

उत्तमता-त्वं 1 Excellence. —2 Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाढ्य *a.* Ved. Made excellent.

उत्तमीय *a.* Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तम् 5. 9. P. [उद्-स्तम्] To stay, prop, support, hold up; K. 281, Ve. 6; स्कंधोत्तंभिततीर्थवारिकलशाः Ve. 6; Si. 4. 25. —Caus. 1 To increase, heighten, rouse; Ki. 2. 48. —2 To bind up.

उत्तंभः, —भनं 1 Upholding, propping, supporting; भुवनोत्तंभनस्तंभान् K. 260; Si. 18. 46. —2 A prop, stay, support. —3 Stopping, ar, resting.

उत्तर *a.* [उद्-तरप्] 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). —2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर); उत्तरे-अधरे इन्ताः Sat. Br.; अवनतोत्तरकायं R. 9. 60; P. II. 2. 1. —3 (a) Later-latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व); पूर्वमेघः, उत्तरमेघः, °मीमांसा; उत्तरार्धः &c.; °रामचरितं later adventures of Rāma U. 1. 2; पूर्वः-उत्तरः former-latter H. 1. 9; Ms. 2. 136. (b) Future, concluding; °कालः subsequent time; °फलं; °वचनं a reply. —4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). —5 Superior, chief, excellent; dominant, powerful. —6 Exceeding, transgressing, beyond; तर्कोत्तरां Mv. 2. 6. —7 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals); षडुत्तरा विशतिः 26; अष्टोत्तरं शतं 108. —8 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.); राज्ञां तु चरितार्थता दुःखोत्तरैव S. 5; चषकोत्तरां R. 7. 49; अस्रोत्तरमीक्षितां Ku. 5. 61; उत्सवोत्तरो मंगलविधिः Dk. 39, 166; K. 311; H. 1. 150; प्रवाल° पुष्पशय्ये R. 6. 50 over spread with; धर्मोत्तरं 13. 7 rich in; 18. 7; कंप° 13. 28; 17. 12; 19. 23. —9 To be crossed over. —रः 1 Future time, futurity. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 N. of Siva. —रा 1 The north; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा Ku. 1. 1. —2 A lunar mansion. —3 N. of the daughter of



Virâṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —रं 1 An answer, reply; प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं R. 3. 47; उत्तरादुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संप्रजायते Pt. 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. —2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. —3 The last part or following member of a compound. —4 (In Mīm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v.; the answer. —5 The upper surface or cover. —6 Conclusion. —7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next; U. 3. 26. —8 Superiority, excellence. —9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. —10 Excess, over and above; see above (उत्तर a. 8). —11 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —रं ind. 1 Above. —2 Afterwards, after; तत उत्तरं, इत उत्तरं &c. —Comp. —अधर a. higher and lower (fig. also). (—रौ du.) the upper and under lip, the two lips; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5.83 (स्फुरणभूयिष्ठोऽधरो यस्य Malli.). —अधिकारः, रिता, त्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् m. an heir or claimant (subsequent to the death of the original owner). —अपरा north-west. —अयनं (°यणं न being changed to ण) 1. the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator); Bg. 8. 24. —2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —अरणिः, -णी f. the upper अरणि (which by cutting becomes the प्रमथ or churner). —अर्थ a. for the sake of what follows. —अर्ध 1. the upper part of the body. —2. the northern part. —3. the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). —4. the further end. —अर्ध a. being on the northern side. —अहः the following day. —आभासः a false reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. °ता, त्वं the semblance of a reply without reality. —आशा the northern direction. °अधिपतिः, -पतिः the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kubera. —आषाढा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसंगः 1. an upper garment; कृतोत्तरासंगं K. 43; Si. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 16. —2. contact with the north. —इतर a. other than उत्तर i. e. southern. (—रा) the southern direction. —उत्तर a. [ उत्तरस्मादुत्तरः ]

1. more and more, higher and higher, further and further. —2. successive, ever increasing; °स्नेहेन दृष्टः Pt. 1; Y. 2. 136. (—रं) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply; अलमुत्तरोत्तरेण Mu. 3. —2. conversation, a rejoinder. —3. excess, exceeding quantity or degree. —4. succession, gradation, sequence. —5. descending. (—रं) ind. higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षः K. P. 10; उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धते H. 1. —उत्तरिन् a. 1. ever-increasing. —2. one following the other. —ओष्ठः the upper lip (उत्तरो-रौ-ष्ठः). —कांडं the seventh book of the Rāmāyaṇa. —कायः the upper part of the body; R. 9. 60. —कालः 1. future time. —2. time calculated from one full moon to another. —कुरु (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus (said to be a country of eternal beatitude). —कोसलाः (m. pl.) the northern Kosalas; पितुरनंतरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1. —कोशला the city of Ayodhyā; यदुपतेः क गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क गतोत्तरकोशला || Udb. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies. —खंडं the last section or book. —खंडनं refutation. —ग्रंथः supplement to a work. —छदः a bed-covering, covering (in general); R. 5. 65, 17. 21; नागचर्मोत्तरच्छदः Mb. —ज a. born subsequently or afterwards; Y. 1. 59. —ज्या the versed sine of an arc (Wilson); the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R.). —ज्योतिषाः (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —तंत्रं N. of a supplementary section in the medical work of Susruta. —दायक a. replying, disobedient, pert, impertinent; H. 2. 121. —दिश f. the north. °ईशः, -पालः 1. Kubera, the regent of the north. —2. the planet बुध. °बलिन् 1. the planet Venus. —2. the moon. —देशः the country towards the north. —धेय a. to be done subsequently. —पक्षः 1. the northern wing or side. —2. the dark half of a lunar month. —3. the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply, the reason pro. (opp. पूर्वपक्ष); प्रापयन् पवनव्याधेर्गिरमुत्तरपक्षताम् Si. 2.

15. —4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion —5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. —6. (in Mīm.) the fifth member of an Adhikarana q. v. —पटः 1. an upper garment. —2. a bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः). —पथः the northern way, way leading to the north. —पथिक a. travelling in the northern country. —पदं 1. the last member of a compound. —2. a word that can be compounded with another. —पदिक, पदकीय a. relating to, studying, or knowing the last word or term. —पश्चार्धः the north-western half. —पश्चिम a. north-western. (—मः) the north-western country. (—मा) [उत्तरस्याः पश्चिमायाश्च दिशोतरालं] the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence; पूर्वपक्षः स्मृतः पादो द्वितीयश्चोत्तरः स्मृतः | क्रियापादस्तृतीयः स्याच्चतुर्थो निर्णयः स्मृतः || —पुरस्तात् ind. north-eastward (with gen.). —पुरुषः = उत्तमपुरुषः q. v. —पूर्व a. north-eastern. (—र्वा) the north-east. —प्रच्छदः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. —2. the pleadings in a lawsuit. —फ (फा) लग्नी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars (having the figure of a bed). —भाद्रपद-द्वा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch). —मंद्रा a loud but slow manner of singing. —मात्रं a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mīmāṃsā, the Vedānta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brahma or Jñāna Kāṇḍa (distinguished from मीमांसा proper which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —रहित a. without a reply. —रामचरितं-त्रं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti, which describes the later life of Rāma. —लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —लोमन् a. having the hair turned upwards. —वयसं, -स् n. old age, the declining period of life. —वस्तिः a kind of small syringe. —वस्त्रं, वासस् n. an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् m. 1. a defendant, respondent; Y. 2. 17. —2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. —वेदिः 1. the northern altar made for the sacred



fire. -2. N. of a Tirtha near the कुरुक्षेत्र. -सकथं the left thigh. -संज्ञित *a.* denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (-तः) hearsay-witness. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. a witness for the defence. -2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. -साधक *a.* 1. finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. -2. who or what proves a reply. (-कः) an assistant, helper. -हनुः Ved. the upper jaw-bone.

उत्तरंगं [ उत्तरमंगं शकं ध्वा० गण ] A wooden arch surmounting the door-frame.

उत्तरतर *a.* Still further, or higher, remote, distant.

उत्तरतः, -रात् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. -2 To the left ( opp. दक्षिणतः ). -3 At the top, above. -4 Behind. -5 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र *ind.* 1 Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. -2 In the second case ( opp. पूर्वत्र in the first case ). -3 Northward.

उत्तराहि *ind.* [ उत्तर-आहि ] Northerly to the north of (with abl.); Bk. 8. 107.

उत्तरिन् *a.* Superior.

उत्तरीयं, -यकं [ उत्तर-छ वा-कप् ] An upper garment; R. 16. 17, 43.

उत्तरेण *ind.* [ उत्तर एनप् ] ( With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. v. 1., K. 120; निषधस्योत्तरेण तु V. P., Māl. 9. 24.

उत्तरेद्युः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; trembling, tremulous; Mu. 6. 3. -2 With surging waves; R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48. -3 Bouncing; Dk. 1.

उत्तरंगि *a.* Heaving, panting; Māl. 7.

उत्तर्जनं [ उच्चैस्तर्जनं ] Violent threatening.

उत्तलित Thrown or cast upwards.

उत्तान see under उत्तन्.

उत्ताल *a.* 1 Great, strong; अनुत्तालतालवृत्तवात K. 251. -2(a) Violent, loud (as sound); Māl. 1; Si. 12. 31. (b) Roaring, gusty (wind); Māl.

5. 4. -3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गर्भरिपयसः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; °तुमुल U. 6; Si. 20. 68; Māl. 5. 11, 23. -4 Huge, of monstrous shape; °ताडका Mv. 1. 37. -5 Arduous, difficult. -6 Manifest; distinctly visible; Si. 18. 54. -7 Speedy, swift. -8 Best, excellent; Si. 12. 31. -9 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 80. -लः An ape. -लं A particular number.

उत्तिज् *Caus. P.* To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring up. -2 Exciting, stimulating; क्षुध्, °काम° &c.

उत्तेजनं, -ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up; °समथः श्लोकैः Mu. 4; Mv. 2. -2 Urging on, driving. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing (weapons &c.); Si. 3. 6. -5 An exciting speech. -6 An inducement, incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित *p.p.* 1 Instigated, excited. -2 Animated. -3 Sent. -4 Sharpened, polished &c. -तं 1 An inducement. -2 One of the five paces of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace; उत्तेजितं मध्यवेगं योजनं श्रयवल्गया ।

उत्तुंग *a.* 1 Lofty, high, tall; करप्रचेयामुत्तुंगः प्रभुशक्तिं प्रतीयसी Si. 2. 89; °हेमपीठानि 2. 5. -2 Swollen, increased (as a stream).

उत्तुडितं The head of a thorn (which enters the skin).

उत्तुल् 10 P. 1 To raise up (by means of a balance). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To weigh.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising (by means of a balance).

उत्तुषः [ उद्गतः तुषोऽस्मात् ] ' Freed from husks', fried grain.

उत्तृ 1 P. 1 To pass out of (water), disembark, come out of; Si. 8. 63, 64; to get or jump out of, rise from; 12. 31; पल्लवोत्तीर्ण R. 2. 17; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय, स्नानोत्तीर्णः S. 4. -2 To cross, pass or get over (a river &c.); उद्गारिषुर्भोधि Bk. 15. 33, 10; शोकसागरमुत्तीर्य Ve. 3; तेनोत्तीर्य पथा R. 12. 71, 16. 33; Me. 47. -3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of,

escape from (a difficulty); व्यसनमहर्णवाद्दुत्तीर्ण Mk. 10. 49. -4 To descend, alight; तद्गृहे उत्तीर्णो Vet. -5 To give up, leave, quit. -6 To raise, strengthen, increase. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue; Si. 11. 44; Dk. 30, 77. -2 To take down, to take off (as ornaments); let down, place down. -3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. -4 To land, disembark. -5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Crossing over. -2 To be crossed over, as in दुरुत्तर.

उत्तरण *a.* Coming out of, crossing. -णं 1 Coming forth or out of (water &c.). -2 Landing, disembarking. -3 Crossing, passing over; संसारसमुद्र°.

उत्तार *a.* 1 Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. -2 Having the eye-balls turned up (as eyes). -रः 1 Transporting over, conveying. -2 Fording, crossing; सुखोत्तारतां K. 326. -3 Landing, disembarking. -4 Delivering, rescuing. -5 Getting rid of. -6 Vomiting. -7 Instability.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. -2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारण *a.* Transporting or bringing over, conveying; rescuing, delivering. -णः N. of Vishnu. -णं 1 The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. -2 Transportation, conveying across.

उत्तारिन् 1 Transporting over. -2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3 Sick.

उत्तार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be vomited; Ms. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land. -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण *p.p.* 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered. -3 Released from obligation. -4 One who has finished his course of studies; experienced, clever.

उत्तोरतं One of the five paces of a horse.

उत्तोरण *a.* [ उन्नतं तोरणमत्र ] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्त्यक्त *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.



उत्त्यागः 1 Abandonment, leaving.  
-2 Throwing, throwing up, tossing.  
-3 Renunciation of all worldly attachments.

उत्त्रस् 1. 4. P. To be afraid.  
-Caus. To frighten, alarm.

उत्त्रासः Extreme fear, terror, alarm.

उत्त्रिपदं An upright tripod.

उत्था 1 P. [ उद्-स्था ] 1 To get up, stand, rise, raise oneself; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्य Ms. 2. 194; R. 9. 59; Si. 9. 39. -2 To get up from, leave, give up or cease from; अनशनादुत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -3 To rise, come up (as the sun &c.). -4 To rebound (as a ball); कराभिघातोत्थितकंदुकैः R. 16. 83. -5 To come forth, arise, spring or originate from, accrue from; ग्रामाच्छतमुत्तिष्ठति Mbh.; यदुत्तिष्ठति वर्णेभ्यो नृपाणां क्षयितत्फलं S. 2. 13; अन्यदमुत्तादुत्थितम् K. 136; उदतिष्ठन् प्रशंसावाचः Dk. 49 shouts of applause burst forth (were heard); N. 22. 44. -6 To rise, increase in strength or power, grow, (as an enemy, disease &c.); (Atm.) उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यामिच्छता Si. 2. 10 (= Pt. 1. 234.) -7 To become animated, rise (from the dead); मृतेत्थिता Ku. 7. 4. -8 To be active or brave, rise up; हृदयदौर्बल्यं त्यक्त्वोत्तिष्ठ Bg. 2. 3, 37; Mv. 2; Pt. 3. 21. -9 To make efforts; take pains, strive, try; उत्तिष्ठमानं मित्रार्थे कस्त्वां न बहु मन्यते Bk. 8. 12; 20. 18; Mv. 4. 6; मुक्तावुत्तिष्ठते जनः Ki. 11. 13; उदस्थित क्रतौ Si. 14. 17. -10 To excel, surpass. -Caus. (उत्थापयति) 1 To cause to stand up, raise, lift up; उत्थाप्यते ग्रावा H. 3. 42; R. 14. 59; raise or throw up (as dust); R. 7. 39. -2 To instigate, excite, rouse to action; त्वामुत्थापयति द्वयं Si. 2. 57, 102; Kām. 5. 40; H. 3. 92; Dk. 107. -3 To arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive; प्राणो हीदं सर्वमुत्थापयति Sat. Br. -4 To support, feed, aid; अत्र परिकरोत्थापितोऽर्थीतरन्यासालंकारः Malli. on Ki. 8. 4.

उत्थ a. [ उद्-स्था-क ] (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, springing up, or originating from; हरीमुखोत्थेन समीरणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82; आनंदोत्थं नयनसलिलं Me. v. 1.; Pt. 1.

274. -2 Standing up, coming up or forth. -त्यः Arising, coming forth.

उत्थात् a. Ved. 1 One who rises or gets up. -2 Resolving.

उत्थान a. Causing to arise or spring up. -नं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; शनैर्यद्युत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. -2 Rising (as of luminaries); इदं नवोत्थानमिवैदमुत्थै R. 6. 31 newly risen. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Resurrection. -5 (a) Effort, exertion, activity; मेदद्वेदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः S. 2. 5; °शीलः Dk. 153 disposed to work; Mv. 6. 23; यद्युत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. (b) Manly exertion, manhood. -5 Energy. -6 Joy, pleasure. -7 War, battle. -8 An army. -9 Evacuating (by stool &c.). -10 A book. -11 A court-yard. -12 A shed where sacrifices are offered. -13 A term, limit, boundary. -14 Business (cares &c.) of a family or realm. -15 Reflection. -16 Proximate cause of a disease. -17 Awakening. -Comp. -एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kārttika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी).

उत्थापक a. 1 Raising up, causing to get up. -2 Exciting, instigating, animating.

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up, or get up. -2 Raising, elevating. -3 Causing to leave (a house). -4 Exciting, instigating. -5 Awakening, rousing (fig. also). -6 Vomiting. -7 Finishing, completing. -8 Bringing about. -9 Bringing forth. -10 (In Math.) Finding the quantity sought, an answer to the question, substitution of a value (Colebr.). -नी The concluding verse (ऋच्).

उत्थाप्य pot. p. 1 To be raised or lifted. -2 To be excited or animated. -3 To be mixed.

उत्थायिन् a. Rising (fig. also); coming forth, becoming visible; चंद्रगुप्तसहोत्थायिनां Mu. 3; Pt. 3. 153.

उत्थित p. p. 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सन् R. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61; Si. 1. 15. -2 Raised, gone up; पांशुः Si. 5. 11; R. 6. 33; Si. 4. 1, 17. 7. -3 Rescued, saved; Ratn. 4.

-4 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61, 12. 49; broken out (as fire); अग्निः Ratn. 4. 14; हृदयेऽग्निरिवोत्थितः R. 4. 2. burst into a flame. -5 Striving, active, diligent; Kām. 1. 17; 8. 49. -6 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. -7 Bounded up, rebounded; पतिता उत्थिता Mu. 1. -8 Occurring. -9 High, lofty, eminent. -10 Extended, stretched; आप-र्वभाग° S. 4. 4. -11 An epithet of a Pragātha consisting of ten Pādas. -Comp. -अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः f. Elevation, rising up.

उत्पक्ष्मन् a. With up-turned eyelashes; उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिः S. 4. 15; V. 2.

उत्पचिष्णु a. Apt to ripen or cook.

उत्पट् 10 P. 1 To root up, extirpate, eradicate, pull up by the roots; R. 15. 19; Ku. 2. 43. -2 To tear up or out, draw out; इतैर्नोत्पाटयेन्नखान् Ms. 4. 69; कीलमुत्पाटयन् Pt. 1. -3 To remove, dispel; भयं, रुषं, कोपं &c.; राज्यात् to depose.

उत्पटः Sap issuing from the cleft of a tree.

उत्पाटः 1 Uprooting, eradication, destroying root and branch. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पाटकः 1 One who roots out. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पाटनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्पाटिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्पाटिन् a. (oft. at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्पाटीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्पत् 1 P. 1 (a) To fly or jump up; मंक्षूदपाति परितः पटलैरलीनां Si. 5. 37, 3. 77; oft. with acc. or dat. of place; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पत्तं V. 1. 19; उत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30, 6. 89; Ku. 6. 36; K. 46, 132; V. 4; स्वर्गायोत्पतिता भवेत् V. 4. 2. (b) To go or rush towards; R. 9. 63. (c) To start up, emerge into view; मातंगचक्रैः सहसोत्पत्तिः R. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball); पातितोपि कराघातैरुत्पत्तयेव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85. -3 To rise, be pro-



duced or originated ; निष्पेक्षात्पतितानलं R. 4. 77 ; रमात्तस्माद्द्वरस्त्रिय उत्पत्तुः Rām. ; Rs. 1. 26. -4 To be born (as from the womb).

उत्पतः A bird.

उत्पतनं 1 Flying up, a leap, spring. -2 Rising or going up, ascending. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth, production.

उत्पतिष्णु a. Flying, going up, springing up; R. 4. 47; Pt. 3.

उत्पातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; एकोत्पातेन at one jump. -2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); करनिहतक्रंदुकसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. 1. -3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्पातेन ज्ञाति च Vart.; °जलधरः K. 111, 287; Ve. 1. 22; सावि दुकुमारसुभगेत्युत्पातपरंपरा केयं K. P. 10; Mv. 1. 37. -4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); °केतु K. 5; °धूलिखा Ketu; Māl. 9. 48. -Comp. -पवनः, -वातः, -वातलिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind, a hurricane; R. 15. 23; Mv. 1.

उत्पातक a. 1 Causing a calamity. -2 Flying up. -कः = उत्पादकः q. v.

उत्पताक a. [ उत्तोलिता पताका यत्र ] With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; पुरंदरश्रीः पुरमुत्पताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्पथः [ उत्क्रांतः पथानं ] A wrong road (fig. also); गुणैरप्यवलिसरस्य कार्याकार्येन जानतः | उत्पथप्रतिपक्षस्य ज्ञायं भवति शासनं Mb. (परित्यागो विधीयते Pt. 1. 306); Ms. 2. 214; Si. 12. 24; a mistaken path, (wrong guess), error; U. 4. 22. -थं ind. Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्स्यते इति मम कापि मानधर्मा Māl. 1. 6; वायोः उद्योतिरुत्पद्यते Ms. 1. 77. -2 To occur, happen; उत्पादि चास्य मनासि K. 132 it occurred to his mind; दुःखमुत्पत्स्यते महत् Mb.; उत्पन्नावसरमर्थित्वं M. 3 for which an occasion has presented itself; Ms. 5. 48. -Caus. 1 To produce, beget, cause, effect, bring about, prepare; वस्त्राणि सदैवोत्पादयति Pt. 2; Ms. 1. 63, 2. 147, 9. 60; so दुःखं, दोषं, भयं, शंकां &c. -2 To bring forward.

उत्पत्तिः f. 1 Birth; विपदुत्पत्तिमता-मुपस्थिता R. 8. 83. -2 Production; कुबुमे कुबुमोत्पत्तिः श्रूयते न तु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. -3 Source, origin; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. -4 Rising, going up, becoming visible, coming into existence. -5 Profit, productiveness, produce; स्वल्पोत्पत्तिदेशः Rāj. T. 5. 68. -6 Producing as a result or effect. -7 Resurrection. -Comp. -कालीन a. taking place at the time of birth. -क्रमः order of birth. -प्रयोगः 1. production by the combined action of cause and effect. -2. purport, meaning. -व्यंजकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread); a mark of the twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्पन्न p. p. 1 Born, produced, arisen. -2 Risen, gone up. -3 Acquired, gained. -4 Effected, accomplished. -5 Occurred. -6 Known, ascertained. -Comp. -तंतु a. having a line of descendants. -भक्षिन् a. living from hand to mouth, (eating what is earned). -विनाशिन् a. perishing as soon as born.

उत्पाद a. With the feet up-lifted. -दः Birth, production, appearance; दुःखे च शोणितोत्पादे शाखांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 2. 225; °भंगुरं Pt. 2. 177. -Comp. -शयः, -यनः 1. a child. -2. a kind of partridge.

उत्पादक a. (दिका f.) Productive, effective, bringing about; अर्थस्योत्पादकं मन्त्रिणं H. 3. 17 acquiring. -कः 1 A producer, generator, a father; Ms. 2. 146; 9. 32. -2 A fabulous animal with eight feet, called शरभ. -कं Origin, cause.

उत्पादन a. Bringing forth, producing. -नं Giving birth, production, generating; उत्पादनमपत्यस्य जातस्य परिपलनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्पादिन a. Produced, born; सर्वमुत्पादिभंगुरं H. 1. 208. -2 Bringing forth, causing, producing (in comp.).

उत्पादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. -2 A mother.

उत्पल a. [ उत्क्रांतः पलं मांसं ] Fleshless, emaciated, lean. -ली A kind of cake made with unwinnowed corn. -लं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water lily; नवा तारं कमलावोत्पलं R. 3. 36, 12. 86; Me. 26; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18; so रक्त. ° -2 The

plant Costus Speciosus. -3 A plant in general. -Comp. -अक्ष, -चक्षुस् a. lotus-eyed. -आम a. lotus-like. -गंधिकं a variety of sandal of the colour of brass (which is very fragrant). -पत्रं 1. a lotus-leaf. -2. a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print. -3. a Tilaka or mark on the forehead made with sandal. -4. a broad-bladed knife or lancet. -पत्रकं a broad-bladed knife or lancet. -भेद्यकः a kind of bandage. -माला N. of a lexicon.

उत्पलिन् a. Abounding in lotus-flowers. -नी 1 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -2 A lotus plant having lotuses. -3 A species of the Atijagati metre (= चंद्रिका q. v.).

उत्पवनं See under उत्पू.

उत्पश्य a. Looking upwards.

उत्पारण Ved. Conveying over, transportation.

उत्पाली Health.

उत्पिंजर-ल a. 1 Unconfined, uncaged. -2 Out of order, excessively confused, disordered; कुर्वाणमुत्पिंजलजातपत्रैः Si. 4. 6.

उत्पिष् 7 P. 1 To rub together. -2 To crush, grind, reduce to powder.

उत्पिष्ट a. Ground, rubbed. -ष्टं A disease, a grating of the bones or of the joints upon each other.

उत्पीड् 10 P. 1 To press against, strike or rub against; अन्योन्यमुत्पीडयदुत्पलाक्ष्याः Ku. 1. 40; Si. 3. 66. -2 To throw or strike upwards; press out, propel, urge; R. 16. 66, 5. 46. -3 To overwhelm, overpower, trouble; K. 242.

उत्पीडि a. Pressing out. -डः 1 Pressing out. -2 (a) Gush, gushing flow, rushing column or mass; बाष्पोत्पीडिः K. 296; उत्पीडि इव धूमस्य मोहः प्रागावृणोति मां U. 3. 9; नयनसालिलोत्पीडिरुद्धावकाशां Me. 91. (b) Overflow, excess; पुरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Māl. 6, 7. -3 Froth, foam.

उत्पीडनं 1 Pressing out. -2 Pressing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्पुच्छ a. With the tail erect.



**उत्पुच्छयते** Den. A. 1 To raise the tail. -2 (P.) To make one raise the tail.

**उत्पुट** *a.* Blown, expanded.

**उत्पुटकः** A sort of disease in the lobe of the ear.

**उत्पुलक** *a.* 1 Thrilled, bristling. -2 Joyful, delighted.

**उत्पू** 9 U. 1 To cleanse, purify; सवितुर्वः प्रसव उत्पुनाम्यच्छिद्रेण पवित्रेण Vaj. -2 To extract anything that has been purified.

**उत्पवनं** 1 Cleansing, purifying; द्रव्याणां चैव सर्वेषां शुद्धिरुत्पवनं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 115. -2 Straining liquids for domestic or religious purposes. -3 Any instrument for cleansing. -4 Sprinkling ghee (or other fluids) on the sacrificial fire with two blades of Kusa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid; अप्राच्छिन्नाप्रावनंतर्गभौ प्रादेशमात्रौ कुशौ नानां तयोर्गृहीत्वा अंगुष्ठोपकनिष्ठिकाभ्यामुत्तानाभ्यां प्रागुत्पुनाति सकृन्मंत्रेण द्विस्तूष्णीं Asval.

**उत्पवितृ** *a.* Purifying, a purifier.

**उत्पावः** [ पू-घञ् ] Purifying ghee.

**उत्प्रबंध** *a.* Continuous, unceasing; Māl. 2. 5.

**उत्प्रभ** *a.* Flashing forth or diffusing light, bright. -भः Blazing fire.

**उत्प्रसवः** Abortion.

**उत्प्राशनं** Eating by lifting up anything.

**उत्प्रासः, -सनं** 1 Hurling, flinging away. -2 Jest, joke. -3 Violent burst of laughter. -4 (a) Ridicule, derision. (b) Satire, irony; Ratn. 3; Mv. 6; S. D. 478. -5 Excess.

**उत्पुष्** *f.* Ved. A bubble.

**उत्प्रेक्ष** 1 A. [ उत्प-ईक्ष् ] 1 To look up to; Pt. 1. to expect; K. 35, 229; to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्प्रेक्षमाणा जघनाभिघातं Mu. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture; भगवति किमुत्प्रेक्षसे कुतस्त्योयामाति U. 4, 6; K. 67, 121, 198-9. -4 To believe, fancy; K. 108; Ve. 2. 9; उत्प्रेक्षामो वयं तावन्मतिमंतं बिभीषणं Rām. -5 To remember, think of; Amaru. 38; U. 6. 37. -6 To transfer (with loc.). -7 To illustrate by a supposed simile; see उत्प्रेक्षा below.

**उत्प्रेक्षणं** 1 Looking into, perceiving. -2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

**उत्प्रेक्षा** 1 Conjecture, guess. -2 Disregarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, 'Poetical fancy,' which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; it is the imagining of one object under the character of another; संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10; *e. g.* लिपतीव तमोगानि ववै-तीवाजनं नभः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by words like मध्ये, शंके, ध्रुवं, प्रायः, नूनं &c. (see Kāv. 2. 234); cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्प्रेक्षा also. -4 A parable. -5 An ironical comparison.

**उत्पु** 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away; Si. 12. 22, 5. 5; leap out of; Rs. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon; यामुत्पुत्य वृको हन्यात् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating; K. 296.

**उत्प्लवः** A jump, leap, bound. -वा A boat.

**उत्प्लवनं** 1 Jumping or leaping up, springing upon. -2 Skimming off impure oil or ghee or any dirt floating upon a liquid by passing a blade of Kusa grass over it.

**उत्फल्** 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2 To part asunder, expand, open (as a flower). -Caus. To open, cause to expand.

**उत्फालः** 1 A jump, spring, leaping up; rapid motion; Mk. 6. -2 Shuffling of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

**उत्फुल्ल** *p. p.* [ उद्-फल्-क् ] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers); उत्फुल्लनीलनलिनोदरतुल्यभासः Si. 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes); विस्मय °नयनः Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping supinely or on the back; cf. उत्तान. -ह्र 1 The female organ of generation (स्त्रीकरण). -2 A kind of coitus.

**उत्फलं** An excellent fruit.

**उत्सः** [उनत्ति जलेन, उद्-स किच्च न. लोपः Un. 3. 68] 1 A spring, fountain; यथारण्यान्यामुत्साश्रंतः Sat. Br. -2 A watery place. -Comp. -धिः Ved. a well.

**उत्सकथ** *a.* Opening the thighs (Ved.).

**उत्संकलित** Permitted; अनुत् ° K. 260, 275.

**उत्संगः** [ उद्-संज-आधारे घञ् ] 1 The lap; पुत्रपूर्वोत्संगा with a boy seated in the lap U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्संगाश्चिरान्मनोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4; Me. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union; Māl. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity; हरीगृहोत्संगानि-षक्तभासः Ku. 1. 10; कर्ण ° K. 15; शय्योत्संगे Me. 93. -4 Surface, side, slope; दृषद्वा वासितोत्संगाः R. 4. 74; 14. 76. -5 The haunch or part above the hip (नितंब). -6 The upper part, top; सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्जयिन्याः Me. 27; K. 52. -7 (a) The acclivity or edge of a hill; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवारुरोह R. 6. 3; (b) Peak, summit; उत्संगे महाद्रेः Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky); Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of an ulcer. -11 A high number (= 100 Vivāhas). -12 An ascetic (उत्क्रांतः संगं).

**उत्संगित** *a.* 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; उत्संगितांभः-कणिको नभस्वान् Si. 3. 79 wafting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap; एकैक-दारकाभ्यां U. 7.

**उत्संगिन्** *a.* 1 Associating with, an associate, partner. -2 Deep-seated (as an ulcer). -*m.* An ulcer, a deep sore. -नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

**उत्संजनं** Throwing upwards, lifting up; P. I. 3. 36.

**उत्सद्** 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सीदेषुरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. -2 To leave off, quit. -3 To rise up. -Caus. 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin; उत्साद्यंते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 9. 267. -2 To overturn, upset (pots &c.). -3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.); Y. 1. 277.

**उत्सन्न** *p. p.* 1 Decayed. -2 Destroyed, ruined, uprooted, left



off; उत्सन्नोस्मि K. 164 undone; मकरध्वज इवोत्सन्नविग्रहः K. 54; Bg. 1. 44; °निद्रा K. 171; उत्सन्नो युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 2 extirpated. -3 Cursed, wretched; K. 198. -4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book). -5 Finished, completed. -6 Risen, increased (opp. अवसन्न). -7 Accomplished easily (Ved.).

उत्साहः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतमुत्साहकारि मृगाणां K. 32. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal (Ved.).

उत्साहक a. Destroying.

उत्सादनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सादनार्थं लोकानां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. -2 Suspending, interrupting. -3 Cleaning the person with perfumes, chafing the limbs; Ms. 2. 209, 211. -4 Healing a sore. -5 Going up, ascending, rising. -6 Elevating, raising. -7 Ploughing a field twice (or thoroughly).

उत्सादनीय pot. p. To be destroyed, effected or ascended &c. -यं Any application to a sore that produces granulations.

उत्सादित p. p. 1 Destroyed. -2 Cleansed, purified with oil or perfumes &c. -3 Risen, ascended. -4 Raised.

उत्सवः [उद्-सू-अप्] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत्न° S. 6. 19; तांडव° festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. -2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure; स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78, 16. 10; Mv. 3. 41; Ratn. 1. 23; Si. 2. 61; पराभवोप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Wrath. -5 Wish, rising of a wish. -6 A section of a book. -7 Enterprize. -8 An undertaking, beginning. -Comp. -संकेताः (m. pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himalaya; शरैरुत्सवसंकेतान् स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्सह् 1 A. 1 To be able, have power or energy; (expressed by 'can'); dare, venture (with inf.); तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65; S. 5; Mu. 4. 14; Si. 14. 83; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89; sometimes with acc. and dat. also; Pt. 1. -2 To attempt, be prompted or incited; Ki. 1. 36; to cheer up, not to sink or give way; अज्ञवन्नोत्सहेथास्त्वं

Bk. 19. 16. -3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure; क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36. -4 To go forward, march on; K. 249. -Caus. To encourage, excite, instigate, incite; वरुणोत्साहितेन वेधसा K. 22; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साहः [उद्-सह-घञ्] 1 Effort, exertion; धृत्युत्साहसमान्वितः Bg. 18. 26. -2 Energy, inclination, desire; मंदोत्साहः कृतोस्मि मृगयापवादेना माउच्येन S. 2; ममोत्साहभंगं मा कृथाः H. 3 do not damp my energy. -3 Perseverance, strenuous effort, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two being मंत्र and प्रभाव); नीताविवोत्साहगुणेन संपह Ku. 1. 22. -4 Determination, resolution; हसितेन भाविमरणोत्साहस्तया सूचितः Amaru. 10. -5 Power, ability; Ms. 5. 86. -6 Firmness, fortitude, strength. -7 (In Rhet.) Firmness or fortitude regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the वीर or heroic sentiment; कार्यारंभेषु संरंभः स्थेयानुत्साह उच्यते S. D. 3; परपराक्रमदानादिस्मृतिजन्मा औन्नत्याख्य उत्साहः R. G. -8 Happiness. -9 A thread. -Comp. -वर्धनः the heroic sentiment (वीररस). (-नं) increase of energy, heroism. -वृत्तांतः plan or scheme of encouraging or exciting; S. 2. -शक्तिः f. firmness, energy; see (3) above. -संपन्न a. active, energetic, persevering. -हेतुक a. one who encourages or excites to exertion; अपेहिरे उत्साहहेतुक S. 2.

उत्साहक a. Persevering, active.

उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance. -2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्साहिन् a. Active, persevering.

उत्सिञ्च 6 P. To sprinkle, spread, pour down. -2 To make proud. -Pass. 1 To spout or foam up; उत्सिञ्चमाने पयसि Bhâg. -2 To be puffed up or proud, be elated; न तस्योत्सिञ्चते मनः R. 17. 43; स्तूयमाना नोत्सिञ्चते K. 329. -3 To overflow, increase.

उत्सिक्त p. p. 1 Sprinkled. -2 Proud, haughty, puffed up. -3 Flooded, overflowing, excessive. -4 Enlarged, increased. -5 Raised, elevated. -6 Fickle, disturbed (in mind); जानीयादस्थिरां वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसां तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सेकः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2 Spouting out or over, showering. -3 Overflow, increase, excess; रुधिरोत्सेकाः Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood; Me. 55 v. 1.; दर्प°, बल° &c. -4 Pride, haughtiness, insolence; उपदा विविशुः शश्वन्नोत्सेकाः कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70; अनुत्सेको लक्ष्म्यां Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सेकिन् a. 1 Overflowing, excessive; Mu. 1. 26. -2 Proud, haughty, puffed up; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी S. 4. 17.

उत्सेचनं The act of showering or spouting upwards.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous, eagerly expecting, striving for (any object) (with instr. or loc. or in comp.); निद्रया निद्रायां वोत्सुकः Sk.; मनो नियोगक्रिययोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; सोत्सुका सुतजन्मानि Ks. 21. 139; R. 2. 45; Me. 99; संगम° S. 3. 14; so रण°, गमन°, जय° &c. -2 Restless, uneasy, anxious; R. 12. 24. -3 Fond of, attached to; वत्सोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. -4 Regretting, repining, sorrowing for. -कः Longing for, anxious desire; प्रकुर्वते कस्य मनो न सोत्सुकं Rs. 1. 6

उत्सुकता, त्वं 1 Restlessness, uneasiness. -2 Zeal, ardent desire. -3 Attachment, affection. -4 Sorrow, regret.

उत्सुकयति Den. P. To make uneasy; M. 5. 4.

उत्सुकायते Den. A. To become uneasy or anxious.

उत्सूत्र a. [उत्क्रांतः सूत्रं] 1 Unstrung, loose, detached (from the string); °मणिभिः Si. 8. 53. -2 Irregular. -3 Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of Pāṇini; अनुत्सूत्रपदव्यासा सङ्घट्टिः सन्निबन्धना Si. 2. 112.

उत्सूरः [उत्क्रांतः सूरं सूर्यं] Evening, twilight.

उत्सृ Caus. 1 To expel, turn out, drive away; वेत्तदंडैरिवोत्सार्थते गुणाः K. 106; Mv. 4. 39. -2 To remove, keep or put aside; K. 204; to push far; R. 4. 53; परमेश्वरस्य चार्वाकेण दूरोत्सारितत्वात् Sar. S. 1.

उत्सरः A variety of the अतिशक्ती metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सर्या [उद्-सृ-यत्] A cow when she is fit to take the bull (गर्भयोग्यावस्थापन्ना गौः).

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman, (one who drives away men and makes



room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A porter, door-keeper.

**उत्सारणं** 1 Removing, keeping at a distance, driving out of the way; °वेत्रलता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3 Reception of a guest.

**उत्सृज्** 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit, send forth or down; व्यलीकृतिश्चासनि-वोत्ससर्ज Ku. 3.25; सहस्रगुणमुत्सृज्यमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 to give back; Bg. 9. 19; so बाष्पं, वारि. -2 (a) To quit, leave, abandon, give up; मातापितृभ्यामुत्सृष्टं Ms. 9. 171; नियतमात्मानमुत्सृज्यानि K. 177, 191, 194; R. 5. 51, 6. 46, 7. 7; Ku. 2.36, 5. 86; kill; so तनुं, प्राणान्, रणं &c.; परार्थे प्राज्ञ उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44. (b) To put off, lay aside; भयोत्सृष्टविभूषाणां R. 4. 54, 3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam at liberty; तुरंगं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid, escape. -5 To cast forth or away, discharge, throw (as arrows); Bk. 14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow, scatter (as seed &c.); Ms. 10. 71. -7 To present, give; Mál. 10. 23. -8 To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit the scope of a rule. -10 To send one to a place. -11 To permit to go, discharge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13 To hear to the end. -14 To make, form, shape (Ved.).

**उत्सर्गः** 1 Laying or leaving side, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45. -2 Pouring out, dropping down, emission; तोयोत्सर्गद्रुततरगतिः Me. 19, 37; so शुक्र°. -3 A gift, donation, giving away; Ms. 11. 194. -4 Spending; अर्थ° Mu. 3. -5 Loosening, letting loose; as in वृषोत्सर्गः. -6 An oblation, libation. -7 Excretion, voiding by stool &c.; पुरीष°, मलमूत्र°. -8 Completion (as of study or a vow); cf. उत्सृष्टा वै वेदाः (opp. उपाकृता वै वेदाः). -9 A general rule or precept (opp. अपवाद a particular rule or exception); अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गे व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -10 Offering what is promised (to gods, Brāhmanas &c.) with due ceremonies. -11 The anus; मित्र-मुत्सर्गे Ms. 12. 121.

**उत्सर्गतः** ind. Generally, without any exception.

**उत्सर्गिन्** a. 1 Leaving out or off. -2 Omitting, abandoning.

**उत्सर्जनं** 1 Leaving, abandoning, letting loose, quitting &c. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Suspension of a Vedic study. -4 A ceremony connected with this suspension (to be performed half yearly); Ms. 4. 96; वेदोत्सर्जनाख्यं कर्तुं करिष्ये Śrāvaṇī Mantra.

**उत्सृष्ट** p. p. 1 Left, cast, thrown. -2 Used, employed; Pt. 1. 206. -3 Given, offered. -4 Poured forth, cast into or upon. -comp. -पशु a bull set at liberty upon particular occasions.

**उत्सृष्टिः** f. Abandonment, leaving, emission.

**उत्सृष्ट** 1 P. 1 To go upwards, glide or soar upwards. -2 To go up to, approach; सरित्स्ववाह तदमुत्सृष्ट 16. 5. 46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise (as the sun).

**उत्सर्गः**, -र्ग 1 Going or gliding upwards. -2 Swelling, heaving, undulating.

**उत्सर्पिन्** a. 1 Moving or gliding upwards, rising; पयोधरोत्सर्पिन् (शोकरे वृ) R. 16. 62. -2 Soaring, towering; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7. -3 Transcendental. -पि f. A division of time (with the Jainas), a long period said to be ten crores of crores of oceans of year; cf. अवसर्पिणी.

**उत्सेध** a. High, tall. -धः 1 A height, elevation; (fig. also); पयोधरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहति (वल्कलं) Ku. 5. 8, 24 high or projecting breasts; सोत्सेधैः स्कन्धदेशैः Mu. 4. 7 raised high up. -2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Intumescence, swelling. -4 The body. -5 Sublimity, greatness. -धं Killing, slaughter.

**उत्स्मि** 1 A. To smile at, deride. -Caus. To ridicule, make a fool of one.

**उत्स्मयः** Smile.

**उत्स्य** a. Coming from a well or fountain (as water).

**उत्स्वन** a. High-sounding. -नः A loud sound.

**उत्स्वप्नायते** Den. A. To talk in one's sleep, dream through uneasi-

ness; ली तोत्स्वप्नायते U. 1; सांयतं माल-यिक सुत्स्वप्नायते M. 4.

**उद्** ind. A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations:—1 Superiority in place, rank or power; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). -2 Separation, disjunction; out, out off, from, apart &c.; उद्गच्छति. -3 Motion upwards (उत्तिष्ठति). -4 Acquisition, gain; उपार्जति. -5 Publicity; उद्घाति. -6 Wonder; anxiety; उत्सुक. -7 Liberation; उद्भूत. -8 Absence; उत्पथ. -9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उत्कृष्ट. -10 Pre-eminence; उद्दिष्ट. -11 Power; उत्साहः; उत् प्राबल्यवियोगोर्ध्वकर्मणामप्रकाशाश्च मोक्षगमावदलप्राधान्यशक्तिषु. With nouns it forms adj. and adv. compounds; उद्दिवस, उच्छिख, उद्वाह, उन्निद्र, उत्पथं, उद्दानं &c. It is sometimes used in the Veda as an expletive simply to fill out the verse.

**उद्** = उद् q. v.

**उद्क** [उद्-उल् नि०नलोपश्च Un. 2. 39] Water; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुद्कं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. उद्कं दत्तं, अद्वा or कु To offer a libation of water to a dead person; उद्कं उपस्पृष्ट to touch certain parts of the body with water, bathe; [cf. Gr. *hutor*; L. *unda* 'a wave']. -comp. -अंतः margin of water, bank, shore; ओद्कांतास्त्रिगुणो जनाः सुसंतप्य इति श्रुते S. 4. -अर्धिन् a. desirous of water, thirsty. -आत्मन् a. chiefly consisting of water. -आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. -उद्दंजनः a water-jar. -उद्दं dropsy. -उद्दिन् a. dropsical. -ओद्दनः rice boiled with water. -कर्भन्, कार्यं, क्रिया, -दानं presentation of (a libation) of water to dead ancestors or the manes; वृकोद्दरस्योद्दक्रियां कुरु Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. -कुंनः a water-jar. -कुच्छः a kind of vow. -गाहः entering water, bathing. -गिरिः, -वर्धतः a mountain abounding in streams of water. -ग्रहणं drinking water; Pt. 1. -चंद्रः a kind of magic. -द, -दातु, दायिन्, -दानिक a. giver of water. (-दः) 1. a giver of water to the manes. -2. an heir, near kinsman. -दानं = °कर्मन् q. v. -धरः a cloud. -परीक्षा a kind of ordeal. -पूर्वकं ind. preceded by the pouring of



water, by pouring water on the hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of a gift or promise. —प्रतीकार *a.* watery, like water. —भारः, -वीथः a yoke for carrying water. —भूनः water or moist soil. —मंडलुः a water-pitcher (Ved.). —मंथः a kind of peeled grain. —मेहः a sort of diabetes (passing watery urine). —मेहिन् *a.* suffering from this disease. —वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower. —2. thunderbolt in the form of shower; Si. 8. 39. —शाकं any aquatic herb. —शंतिः *f.* sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. शंतिपुराणं. —शुद्ध *a.* bathed, purified by ablutions. —सक्तुः ground rice moistened with water. —स्पर्शः 1. touching different parts of the body with water. —2. touching water preparatory to or in confirmation of an oath, gift, or promise. —हारः a water-carrier.

उडकेवरः An aquatic animal.

उडकेविहीर्ण *a.* Dried in water; figuratively used for anything unheard of or impossible.

उडक (कि)ल *a.* [cf. P. V. 2. 97] Watery, containing water.

उडक्य *a.* [उडकमर्हति दडा० यत्] 1 Requiring water. —2 Being in water. —क्या A woman in her courses (requiring water for purification).

उदग्र *a.* [उदग्रतग्रं यस्य] 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards; as in °दंत. —2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उदग्रदशनांशुभिः Si. 2. 21, 4. 19; उदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दः R. 2. 53; उदग्रहृतत्वात् S. 1. 7 high leaps; Si. 12. 65; °ग्रावन् Dk. 6; विक्रमोदग्रं शिरः R. 15. 27 exalted; गंधोदग्रं पुष्पं 16. 87 rich in odour. —3 Large, broad, vast, big; अग्रंतिनायोयमुदग्रबाहुः R. 6. 32; Mu. 6. 12. —4 Noble, good-looking (उदग्र); Ki. 14. 41. —5 Advanced in age. —6 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स मंगलोदग्रतरप्रभावः R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50. —7 Intense, unbearable (as heat); Si. 4. 12. —8 Fierce, fearful; संदधे दृशमुदग्रतारकां R. 11. 69. —9 Excited, furious, enraptured; मणोदग्राः ककुभंतः R. 4. 22 —10 Mighty, strong; Ki. 18. 1; वेगोदग्रं विषं V. 5. 18 strong or sharp (deadly). —Comp. —इत् *a.* having projecting teeth, large-toothed.

उडग्रयति Den. P. To display prominently; Mu. 6. 13.

उडज् 1 U. [उड-अज्] To drive out, expel, pull off.

उडजः Driving out or forth (of cattle &c.).

उडजः The driving out (of cattle); leading out.

उडंच् 1 U. [उड-अंच्] 1 To raise, elevate, lift or throw up, draw up (as water); एनैकनेव पाडमुडंच्च तिष्ठति अथः Sat. Br.; उडंचित्तः Bk. 2. 31; उडंचयमुखं मनाक् Vb. 3. 27. —2 To utter, send forth, cause to sound; हरिनुगायति काचिदुडंचित्तं चरगं Git. 1. —3 (Intrans.) (a) To go up; (b) to rise, rise forth; उडंचनात्सर्थे G. L. 6; Bv. 2. 76; K. 221; welter up; Mv. 3. 32.

उडक्त *p. p.* 1 Raised or lifted up (as water from a well); उडक्तमुदकं कृपात् Sk. —2 Risen, ascended. —3 Sent forth, uttered.

उडंकः [अंच्-घञ्] 1 A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उडंच्, उडंच् *a.* (m. उडङ्, n. उडक, f. उडंकी) 1 Turned or going upwards. —2 Upper, higher; °कुलः, °तीरः &c. —3 Northern, turned towards the north. —4 Subsequent. —क *ind.* 1 Above. —2 Northward, to the north of (with abl.); Ms. 3. 217. —3 Subsequently. —Comp. —अद्रिः the northern mountain, Himalaya. —अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (= उत्तरायणं q. v.). —आवृत्तिः *f.* return from the north; उडगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. —इश *a.* having its skirts or border turned upwards or towards the north (as a garment). —पथः a northern country. —प्रवण *a.* 1. inclining or sloping towards the north. —2. proceeding well (as a sacrifice). —भूमः, -भूमिः good or fertile soil. —मुख *a.* facing the north; उत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14.

उडक्तात् *ind.* Towards the north, northwards.

उडंचनं [अंच्करणे- ल्युट्] 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well; उडंचनं सरज्जुं पुरः चिक्षेप Dk. 130. —2 Throwing upwards. —3 Rising, ascending. —4 A cover or lid.

उडंच् *a.* [अंच्-उन्] Turned or going upwards.

उडीची The north; तेनोडीची दिश-मनुसरेः Me. 57.

उडीचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. —2 Northern.

उडीच्य *a.* Situated or living in the north. —च्यः 1 The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvatī; northern country. —2 (pl.) The inhabitants of the north; R. 4. 66. —च्यं A kind of perfume. —Comp. —वृत्तं a kind of Vaitāliya metre.

उडंजलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

उडंडपालः 1 A fish. —2 A kind of snake.

उदाधिः See under 2, उदन्.

1. उदन् 2 P. (उड-अन्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction (opp. अपान).

उदानः [अन्-घञ्] 1 Breathing upwards. —2 Breathing, breath in general. —3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पंदयत्यधरं वक्त्रं गात्रनेत्रप्रकोपनः | उद्वेजयति मर्माणि उदानो नाम मारुतः ||. —4 (With Buddhists) An expression of praise or joy. —5 The navel. —6 An eye-lash. —7 A kind of snake.

2. उदन् *n.* [उड-कनिन्] Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उडक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its न्); e. g. उदधि, अच्छेद, क्षरोद &c. —Comp. —ओदनः water-meal. —कीर्णः-र्थः N. of a tree (महाकरंज) (the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes). —कुंभः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. —ग्रामः a cloud (Ved.). —ज *a.* aquatic, watery, produced in or by water. —धानः [उडकं धीयते अत्र] 1. a water-jar. —2. a cloud —धिः [उडकानि धीयते-ऽत्र धा-कि उदोदशः] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean; उदधेरिव निम्नगाशतत्त्वभवनास्य विमानना कचित् R. 8. 8.



-2. a cloud. -3. a lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. a water-jar. -5. a symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. °कन्या, तनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels). °क्रमः, -क्राः *m.* a voyager, mariner. °मलः 1. cuttle-fish-bone. -2. the foam of the ocean. °मेखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt). °राजः the king of waters, *i.e.* the chief ocean. -सुता *N.* of Lakshmi, and of Dvārakā, the capital of Kṛishṇa (said to have been reclaimed from the ocean). -प *a.* crossing the water (as a boat). -पात्रं, -त्री a water-jug, vessel. -पानः, -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself; K. 50. °मडूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कूपमडूक. -पेषं a paste, anything ground with water. (-षं) *ind.* by grinding in water. -पुत *a.* Ved. causing water to flow; swimming or splashing in water(?). -पुत *a.* swimming in water. -विंदुः a drop of water; Ku. 5. 24. -भारः a water-carrier, *i.e.* a cloud. -मथः barley-water. -मानः, -नं a fiftieth part of an आढक q. v. -मेघः 1. a watery cloud. -2. a shower of rain. -लावणिक *a.* salted, prepared with brine, briny. -वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower; water-spout. -2. thunderbolt in the form of water; Si. 8. 39. -वापः one who offers waters to the manes. -वासः standing or residence in water; सहस्यरात्रीरुद्वासतत्परा Ku. 5. 26. (-सं) a house on the borders of a stream or pond. -वासिन् *a.* standing in water; K. 23. -वाह *a.* bringing water. (-हः) a cloud. -वाहनं a water-vessel. -वीवधः a yoke for carrying water. -शरावः a jar filled with water. -शुद्धः a water-jar. -श्वित् *n.* [उदकेन जलेन श्रयति] butter-milk containing fifty per cent water (*i.e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). -स्थानं 1. a place full of water. -2. residence in water. -स्थाली a kettle, vessel for holding water. -हरणः a vessel for drawing water.

-हार *a.* fetching or carrying water. (-रः) a cloud (water-carrier).

उदन्वत् *a.* Wavy, watery, abounding in water (Ved.). -*m.* The ocean; उदन्वच्छन्ना भूः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58, 10. 6; नवैरुदन्वानिव चंद्रपादैः Ku. 7. 73.

उदन्य *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery. -न्या Thirst; निर्वर्त्यतामुदन्याप्रतीकारः Ve. 6; व्यस्यन्नुदन्यां शिशिरैः पयोभिः Bk 3. 40. -Comp. -ज *a.* Ved. born or living in water.

उदन्याति Den. P. 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

उदन्यु *a.* 1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Walking in water.

उदक् See under उदच्.

उदंत *a.* [उदंतोऽतो यस्य] Reaching to the end or border of anything. -तः [उदंतोऽतो निर्णयो यस्मात्] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history; अत्वा रामः प्रियोदंतं R. 12. 66; आत्मोदंतं कथयिष्यति K. 132; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमार्त्तिकचिदूनः Me. 100. -2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु). -3 Supporting oneself by sacrificing for others (वृत्तियाजनं). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. (Wilson).

उदंतकः News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदंत्य *a.* Living beyond a limit or boundary.

उदन्य See under उदन्.

उदंभस् *a.* Full of water; R. 4. 31.

उदयः, उदयन See under उदि.

उदरं [उद्-ऊ-अप्] 1 The belly; दुष्पूरोदरपूरणाय Bh. 2. 119; cf. कृशोदरी, उदरभरणं, उदरभरि &c. -2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तडाग° Pt. 2. 150; R. 5. 70; U. 2. 16, 4. 29; त्वां कारयामि कमलोदरबंधनस्थं S. 6. 19; Sānti. 1. 5; S. 1. 19; Amaru. 88; जलोदरेभ्यः Mk. 5; Rs. 3. 12; घनानां वारिगर्भदिराणां S. 7. 4. -3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य होदरं जज्ञे Ait. Br. -4 Any morbid abdominal affection, such as liver, spleen &c. (said to be of 8 kinds वात°, पित्त°, कफ°, त्रिलिंग° or दूषी°, मीहा°, बद्धगुद°, आगंतुक° and जल°). -5 Slaughter. [cf. L. uterus; Zend. udara]. -Comp.

-आध्मानः flatulence of the belly. -आमयः disease of the belly, dysentery, diarrhoea. -आमयिन् *a.* suffering from dysentery. -आवर्तः the navel. -आवेष्टः the tape-worm. -ग्रंथिः-गुल्मः disease of the spleen. -त्राणं 1. a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. -2. a belly-band. -पिशाच *a.* [उदरे तत्पूतो पिशाच इव] gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (-चः) a glutton. -पूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; उदरपूरं भुंक्ते Sk. eats his fill. -पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. -शय *a.* sleeping on the face or the belly. (-यः) foetus. -सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदरक *a.* Abdominal.

उदरंभरि *a.* [उदरं विभर्ति, मृखि मुम्ब P. III. 2. 26] 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. -2 Gluttonous, voracious.

उदरवत्, उदरिक-ल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिन् *a.* [उदर-इनि] 1 Having a large belly, fat, corpulent. -2 Abdominal. -णी A pregnant woman.

उदर्य *a.* [उदर-यत्] Belonging to the belly. -यै Contents of the belly.

उदरथिः [उद्-ऊ-घथिन् Un. 4. 88] 1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

उदर्कः [Said to be fr. ऊर्क्] 1 (a) End, conclusion; °स्वादुनः कर्मणः Dk. 79; सुखोदर्क K. 328. (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action; उदर्कस्तव कल्याणो भविता Nala. 12. 67; किंतु कल्याणोदर्कं भविष्यति U. 4; प्रयत्नः सफलोदर्क एव Māl. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10, 9. 25, 12. 18; Pt. 5. 73. -3 Remote consequence, reward. -4 Future time, futurity. -5 Elevation of a building (as a tower). -6 Surpassing. -7 N. of a tree Vanguiera Spinosa Roxb.

उदचिस् *a.* [उर्ध्वमर्चिः शिखाऽस्य] Shining or blazing upwards, resplendent, radiant, glowing; स्फुरन्नुदचिः सहसा तृतीयादक्षः कृशानुः किल निष्पपात Ku. 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76. -*m.* 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्योदचि-षं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतं Si. 2. 42, 20. 75. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Siva.



**उदर्दः** [ अर्द-अच् ] (In Medic.) Erysipelas.

**उदर्थः** Scarlet fever.

**उदवग्रहः** A Svarita accent depending on an Udâtta which stands in the Avagraha q. v.

**उदवसानीय** *a.* Ved. Last, final.

**उदवसितं** [ उद् -अव -सो -क्त ] A house, dwelling; जानीषे रेभिलस्योदवसितं Mk. 4; Si. 11. 18.

**उदश्रु** *a.* [ उद्गताम्यश्रूणि यस्य ] Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; तस्य पश्यन् स-सौमित्रेरुदश्रुर्वसतिदुमान् R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

**उदस्** 4 P. [ उद्-अस् ] 1 To cast up, throw up; Si. 15. 81; to raise, lift up, elevate, erect; स्वयमिति मुग्धवधूमुदास सोभ्यो Si. 7. 49; पुच्छमुदस्यति Sk. -2 To throw down; उदस्ताधोरणः Dk. 35. -3 To throw out, expel, drive away, leave, quit; उदस्य धैर्यं दयितेन सादरं Ki. 8. 50. -4 To destroy, dispel; रिपुतिमिरं Ki. 1. 46. -5 To drive, propel; Ki. 8. 55. -6 To turn away. -7 To take pains, make efforts. -*pass.* To be driven off, fall off, deviate from; अतिमूढ उदस्यते नयात् Ki. 2. 49.

**उदसनं** 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. -2 Expelling, turning out.

**उदस्त** *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast up, raised, erected. -2 Turned out, expelled. -3 Removed, scattered. -4 Shamed, humbled, humiliated.

**उदासः** [ उद्-अस्-घञ् ] 1 Throwing upwards, elevation, raising. -2 Expulsion.

**उदात्त** *a.* [ उद्-आदा-क्त ] 1 High, elevated, lofty, exalted, noble; °अन्वयैः K. 92; Ratn. 4; sublime; Ve. 1. -2 Noble, dignified; अत्युदात्तसुजनश्चक्रकेतुः U. 6. -3 Generous, bountiful, donor. -4 Famous, illustrious, great; Si. 20. 82; ललितोदात्तमहिमा Bv. 1. 79. -5 Dear, beloved. -6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara), see below. -*क्तः* 1 The acute accent, a high or sharp tone; उच्चैरुदात्तः P. I. 2. 29; तात्वादिषु सभागेषु स्थानेषु पूर्वभागे निष्पन्नोऽनुदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निहंत्यरीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Si. 2. 95. -2 Gift, donation. -3 A kind of musical in-

strument, a large drum. -4 A variety of the hero; see धीरोदात्त. -*क्तं* (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which describes supermundane prosperity, or an action of one that is great represented collaterally to the subject in hand; लोकातिशयसंपत्तिवर्णनोदात्तमुच्यते । यद्वापि प्रस्तुतस्यांगं महतां चरितं भवेत् ॥ S. D. 752; cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्तं वस्तुनः संपन्नमहतां चोपलक्षणं. -*Comp.* -*श्रुति* *a.* pronounced with the acute accent.

**उदात्ततर** *a.* More elevated, more acute.

**उदान** See under 1. उदन्.

**उदाप्यं** *ind.* Ved. Against the stream.

**उदायुध** *a.* With uplifted weapon, upraising weapons; मनुजपशुभिर्निर्भर्यादैर्भवद्गिरुदायुधैः Ve. 3. 22; उदायुधानापततस्तान्दृष्टान्प्रेक्ष्य राघवः R. 12. 44.

**उदार** *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. -2 (a) Noble, exalted, dignified; स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; वाचः 65; Bg. 7. 18. (b) High, lofty, great, best, illustrious, distinguished; °कीर्तिः Ki. 1. 18; तपसः Bh. 3. 51. -3 Honest, sincere, upright. -4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः S. 5. -5 Proper, right. -6 Eloquent. -7 Kind, soft, agreeable; °वाचः कन्यकाः R. 14. 77. -8 Rich, plentiful; उदारमभ्यवहारविधिं Dk. 49; Mu. 3. 8. -9 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; साकेतोपवनमुदारमधुवास R. 13. 79; उदारनेपथ्यभूतां 6. 6 richly dressed. -10 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21; see उदारदर्शन below; R. 16. 26, 51. -11 Unperplexed. -12 Exciting, driving forth (Ved.). -*इं ind.* 1 Loudly; Si. 4. 33. -2 By means of arguments; Ki. 12. 40. -*रः* Ved. 1 A rising fog or vapour. -2 A sort of grain with long stalks. -3 A figure in Rhetoric which attributes greatness to inanimate objects. -*Comp.* -*आत्मन्*, -*चेतस्*, -*चरित*, -*मनस्*, -*सत्त्व* *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकं H. 1. -*धी* *a.* 1. of sublime genius, highly intelligent; धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30. -2. noble-minded. (-*m.*) N. of Vishnu. (-*f.*) good abilities.

-*दर्शन* *a.* good-looking (having large eyes); तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने Ku. 5. 36. -*रमणीय* *a.* grand and lovely, transcendental; S. 7.

**उदारता** 1 Liberality, generosity. -2 Richness (as of expression); वचसां Mál. 1. 7; S. 6; (as applied to words) उदारता = कठिनवर्णघटनारूपविकटत्वलक्षणा R. G.; (as applied to the sense) = चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये इत्यादिग्राम्यार्थपरिहारः *ibid.*

**उदारथि** *a.* 1 Going upwards. -2 Rising, enlightening the organs of sense. -3 Steaming (as a hot dish). -*थिः* N. of Vishnu.

**उदावत्सरः** A year, one of the five years forming a period.

**उदावर्तः** A disease of the bowels, 'iliac passion' (characterized by the retention of excrements). -*र्ता* A painful menstruation with foamy blood; सफेनिलमुदावर्ता रजः कृच्छ्रेण मुचति Susr.

**उदास्** 2 A. [ उद्-आस् ] To be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic; to be passive or inactive; तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Mál. 1; विधाय वैरं सामर्थे नरोऽसौ य उदासते Si. 2. 42; Bg. 9. 9; Sān. K. 20; not to share in, show no interest in; Mu. 1.

**उदास-सिन्** *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. -*सः*, -*सिन्* *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. -2 One who has no passion for anything, a religious mendicant in general. -3 Indifference, apathy.

**उदासित्** *a.* 1 Indifferent, apathetic.

**उदासीन** *pres. p.* 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic, passive; तद्विधिनमुदासीनं त्वामेव पुरुष विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सांख्य; Pt. 1. -2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. -3 Neutral (as a king or nation). -*नः* 1 A stranger. -2 A neutral, an indifferent person; अरिमित्रोदासीनव्यवस्था Mu. 5; Ms. 7. 158; Y. 1. 345; Bg. 6. 9. -3 A common acquaintance.

**उदास्थित** *a.* Set over, appointed to. -*तः* 1 A superintendent. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A spy, an emissary. -4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.



**उदाहित** *a.* Elevated, raised.

**उदाहृ** 1 P. 1 To relate, narrate, declare, announce. -2 To say, speak, utter; उदाजहार ह्रपदात्मजा गिरः Ki. 1. 27; Mk. 9. 4; Pt. 2.; चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरन्ति M. 2; Māl. 1; त्वां कामिनो मदनदूतिमुदाहरन्ति V. 4. 11; mutter, repeat; धर्माक्षराणि Mk. 8. -3 To cite as an instance or illustration, illustrate; त्वमुदाह्रियस्व कथमन्यथा जनैः Si. 15. 29.

**उदाहरणं** 1 Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. -2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथांगिरसमग्र्यमुदाहरणवस्तु Ku. 6. 65; अद्भुतोदाहरणानि Mv. 5 stories or narrations. -3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration; पत्रे निवेशितमुदाहरणं प्रियायाः V. 2. 14; चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा V. 1; जयोदाहरणं बाह्वोर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; (येन केनापि तालेन गयपद्यसमन्वितं। जयत्यपक्रमं मालिन्नादिप्रासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विभक्त्यष्टांगसंयुतं। Pratâparudra.) -4 An instance, example, illustration; समूलघातमघ्नतः पराजोद्यन्ति मानिनः। प्रध्वंसितांधतमसस्तत्रादाहरणं रविः ॥ Si. 2. 33; किमुदाहरणं Kâsi. -5 (In Nyâya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). -6 Beginning, commencement, introduction. -7 Exhibition, illustration; U. 1. -8 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थांतरन्यास; *e. g.* अमितगुणोपि पदार्थो दोषेणैकेन निन्दितो भवति। निखिलरसायगराजो गन्धेनोम्रेण लज्जुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण).

**उदाहारः** 1 An example or illustration. -2 The beginning of a speech.

**उदाहृत** *p. p.* 1 Said, uttered. -2 Named, called; श्रुतात्त्वितो वशरथ इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. -3 Illustrated.

**उदाहृतिः** *f.* An example, illustration.

**उदि** 2 P. 1 To rise (as a star, cloud &c.) (fig. also); come up; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमोति च Subhâsh.; Māl. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 36; Bk. 6. 110, 8. 35, 18. 20; to be

seen, appear. -2 To be produced, come out or arise from, spring or proceed from; उदितदयः Dk. 13; पुण्यः कुशानोरुदियाय धूमः R. 7. 26; उदितश्रियं 1. 93 v. l.; S. 1. 26. -3 To go out, escape. -4 To start up; R. 17. 77. -5 To rise up against; Ku. 2. 57; य एनमुदीयाद्वर्था Mb.

**उद्य** *a.* (In gram.) Following, coming after or upon (as a letter, accent &c.); उद्यशब्दः परशब्दसमानार्थः प्रातिशाख्येषु प्रसिद्धः. -यः 1 Rise (fig. also); चंद्रोदय इवोदधेः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards, ascending (as of the sun, stars &c.). -2 (a) Rising up, coming forth; द्रविण° acquisition of wealth; Pt. 2.; so भाग्य° dawn of fortune; Amaru. 25; स्वगुणोदयेन Pt. 1. 94. (b) Appearance, becoming visible, production; घनोदयः प्राक् S. 7. 30; मेघ° Ku. 6. 54; हसितमन्यनिमित्तकृतोदयं S. 2. 11 raised from some other cause; Amaru. 88; S. 7. 8; फलोदय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ms. 3. 169; Ku. 3. 18. -3 Creation (opp. प्रलय); यौतौ स्वप्नावबाधौ तौ भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ Ku. 2. 8. -4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise); धैर्यत्र दृश्यते भास्वान्स तेषामुदयः स्मृतः; उदयगुडशशांकमरीचिभिः V. 3. 6. -5 Advancement, prosperity, rise; (opp. व्यसन); तेजोदयस्य युगपदव्यसनोदयाभ्यां S. 4. 1; उदये मदवाच्यमुज्झता R. 8. 84; K. 5; importance, celebrity; उन्मुखे त्वयि R. 11. 73. -6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूद्वहात् R. 9. 9; तमुदयाय न वानवयौवना 7; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिः Si. 2. 30, 11. 60. -7 Result, consequence; असुखोदयं कर्म Ms. 4. 70; Amaru. 42; following; नोदत्तस्वरितोदयं P. VIII. 4. 67. -8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपास्थितोदयं R. 3. 1; प्रारंभसदृशोदयः 1. 15. -9 Profit, advantage. -10 Income, revenue; Ms. 7. 55; Y. 2. 43. -11 Interest, consideration paid for the use of money; Y. 2. 67, 146. -12 Light, splendour. -13 Outlet, exit. -Comp. -अचलः -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun moon &c. are supposed to rise; उदयगिरिवनालीबालमंदारपुष्पं Udb.; श्रितादयोद्विगीभसायमुच्चकैः Si. 1. 16; तत् उदयगिरेरिवैक एव Māl. 2. 10. -क्रमः gra-

dual rise; नाडीनां Māl. 5. 2 by gradually inflating or filling with wind the Nâdîs, (as in the act of restraining the wind). -पुरं N. of the capital of Mârwar. -प्रस्थः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

**उदयनं** 1 Rising, ascending, going up. -2 Result, consequence. -3 End, conclusion. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 N. of the king Vatsa; प्राप्यावन्तीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30. [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsarâja. He reigned at Kausambi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahâsena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also].

**उदयनीय** *a.* Belonging to the end or conclusion, concluding (as a ceremony). -या A concluding sacrifice.

**उदयन्** *a.* 1 Rising or ascending. -2 Streaming or flowing forth; Māl. 5. 17. -3 Prosperous, flourishing.

**उदित** *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उदितभूयिष्ठः Māl. 1 mostly risen; Bv. 2. 85; निर्योदितः Bh. 3. 80 ever-existing. -2 High, tall, lofty. -3 Grown, augmented. -4 Born, produced. -5 Spoken, uttered (fr. वद्). -तं A kind of perfume. -2 A kind of accent. -Comp. -उदित *a.* well grounded in the Sâstras. -होमिन् *a.* sacrificing after sunrise.

**उदितिः** *f.* 1 Ascending, rising (of the sun). -2 Setting. -3 Speech.

**उदेद्यत्** *a.* Increasing, rising; Si. 2. 76.

**उदीक्ष** 1 A. 1 To look up to, look at, view, behold; सप्रणाममुदीक्षिताः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67; Amaru. 71. -2 To expect, look out for, wait for, शत्रुव्यसनं Mu. 4; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षत कुनार्थतुमती सती Ms. 9. 90.

**उदीक्षणं** 1 Looking up to. -2 Seeing, beholding, seeking.

**उदीचीन**, उदीच्य See under उदच्.



**उदीप** *a.* [उद्गता आपो यत्र, अप ईप्] Flooded. —*p.* High water, inundation, flood.

**उदीर्** 2 *A.* [उद्-ईर्] 1 To rise (sound &c.); उदीरत रणितानि Dk. 123 were heard. —2 To start (to go or come). —3 To move upwards, ascend, go up. —4 To arise, originate. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to rise or move. —2 To utter, pronounce, speak; गिरमुदीरयति K. 13; U. 5, 6; उदीरितोर्थः पशुनापि गृह्यते Pt. 1. 43; so आलोकशब्दं R. 2. 9. —3 To call, name; स भीमरूपः शिव इत्युदीर्यते Ku. 5.77. —4 To put forth; यद्दशकोयमुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. —5 To cast, throw, roll down (as dice); उदीरयामास सलीलमक्षान् R. 6. 18; to discharge, drive forward. —6 To raise, throw up; उदीरितं रजः Si. 12. 58; उदीरयच्छिरः Dk. 103 expanded its hood. —7 To display, manifest, make visible, cause; तिसृभिस्त्वमवस्थभिर्महिमानमुदीरयन् Ku. 2. 6; Si. 11. 7. —8 To bring about, effect; Ki. 13. 28. —9 To rouse, excite, stimulate; उदीरितेन्द्रियः Ku. 4. 41; °धी acute-minded. —*pass.* 1 To be cast or thrown upwards, excited, uttered &c. —2 To sound. —3 To issue forth.

**उदीरणं** 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression; उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां न्यायैस्त्रिभिर्द्वीरणं Ku. 2. 12. —2 Speaking, saying. —3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile).

**उदीर्ण** *p. p.* [ईर्-क्त] 1 Grown, ascended, risen, produced, caused; Si. 18. 37. —2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty; भवत्कब्धवरोदीर्णस्तारकाख्यो महासुरः Ku. 2. 32. —3 Excited, stimulated, roused; Si. 1. 32; Dk. 43, 47. —4 Increased, intense. —5 Generous, great; excellent. —6 Uttered, pronounced; Si. 13. 42. —7 Ready, strung; °धन्वा U. 5. 11. —*र्णः* N. of Vishnu. —*Comp.* —दीधिति *a.* intensely bright. —वेग *a.* violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

**उदीषित** *a.* Risen, elevated.

**उदुंबरः** See उदुम्बर. °मशक = रूप-मंडूक q. v.

**उदुम्बल** *a.* Ved. Mighty, of extended power (उरुबल). —लः The fig-tree.

**उदुष्ट** *a.* Ved. Red.

**उदूखल** = उलूखल q. v.

**उदृच्छ** *f.* [उत्कृष्टा ऋक्] 1 An excellent Rik. —2 Future time. —3 Remainder, conclusion, end. —4 Prosperity, rise.

**उदेजय** *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उदेजयान् भूतगणान् न्यषेधीत् Bk. 1. 15.

**उदोजस्** *a.* Very powerful, violent (Ved.).

**उद्गंधि** *a.* 1 Fragrant; विजृम्भणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. —2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

**उद्गम्** 1 *P.* 1 To rise or go up, ascend (as a star &c.); असह्यवातोद्गमरेणुमंडला Rs. 1. 10. v. l. —2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear; अचिरोद्गमपल्लवं V. 4. 23; Rs. 6. 18; so उद्गमशृंगो वत्सः. —3 To rise or spring from, proceed, originate, arise; इत्युद्गताः पौरवधूमस्त्रेभ्यः शृण्वन् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. —4 To go out, break out, depart (as life &c.). —5 To be famous or well-known, spread; उन्नाभ इत्युद्गतनामधेयः R. 18. 20.

**उद्गत** *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. —2 Proceeded forth or from. —3 Gone, departed. —4 Vomited. —ता N. of a metre. —*Comp.* —असु *a.* deceased, dead.

**उद्गतिः** *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. —2 Appearance; कुसुम° K. 59; rise, origin. —3 Vomiting.

**उद्गमः** 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आड्यधूमोद्गमेन S. 1. 15. —2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गमः प्रादुरभूदुमायाः Ku. 7. 77; व्यक्तरोमोद्गमत्वात् M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. —3 Going out, departure, expiry; as in प्राण°. —4 Birth, production, creation; पारिजातस्योद्गमः Māl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्गम इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; V. 4. 38; Bh. 2. 70; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3.20; so मांस°, पक्ष°, ग्रंथि° &c.; Amaru. 81; origin, parentage; Māl. 2. —5 Action, vision (of eyes); Māl. 1. 35. —6 Projection, elevation; पयोधरोद्गमां Māl. 7. —7 A shoot (of a plant); हरिततृणोद्गमशंकया मृगीभिः Ki. 5. 38. —8 Vomiting, casting up.

**उद्गमनं** Rising, becoming visible.

**उद्गमनीय** *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —यं A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तत्स्यादुद्गमनीयं यद्भौतयोर्वस्त्रयोर्युगं); धौतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; गृहीतपत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ° by धौतवस्त्रं, and says युगग्रहणं तु प्रायिकाभिप्रायं &c.; see *ad loc.*).

**उद्गाढ** *a.* Deep, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much; उद्गाढरागोदयाः Māl. 5. 7, 6. 6. —ढं Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

**उद्गातृ, उद्गार** &c. See under उद्गै, उद्गु.

**उद्गुर** 6 *A.* To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

**उद्गूर्ण** *p. p.* [गुर्-क्त] 1 Raised, uplifted, held up; क्रोधोद्गूर्णगदस्य Ve. 6. 12; Si. 5. 25. —2 Erected, excited.

**उद्गु** 6 *P.* 1 To eject, spit out, vomit; उद्गिरतो यद्गुरलं फणिनः पुष्पासि परिमलोद्गारैः Bv. 1. 11; उद्गिरन्निव स्नेहं Si. 14. 1. —2 (a) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out; सहामसैवापदमुद्गिरन्ति Pt. 5. 67; निक्षेपणात् रागमिवोद्गिरन्तौ Ku. 1. 33. (b) To send out of the mouth, speak, utter (as words); महीपतेः शासनमुज्जगार R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; यदुद्गिरति भ्रमरः Mu. 2. 11 (where it also means 'vomits' or 'emits'). —3 To breathe out. —4 To rise from. —*Caus.* To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound).

**उद्गारः** [उद्-गृ-घञ् P. III. 3. 29] 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; खर्जुरीस्कंधनखानां मरोद्गारसुगंधिषु R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; सलिलोद्गारमुच्चैर्विमानाः Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (b) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out; सनिर्झरोद्गार इवाद्विराजः R. 6. 60; रुधिर° दिग्धाखिलांगाः Mv. 6. 33. —2 Repeating, narration, citing repeatedly; Māl. 2. 13; साम° K. 42; H. 3. 106; सौजन्य° Mv. 4 expression of goodness. —3 Quantity, mass (thrown out); Mu. 3. —4 Spittle, saliva. —5 Eructation, belching. —6 Sound, roaring, echo, hissing sound (शब्दः, कंठगर्जनं, नागवायुकर्म); Sânti. 1. 21; गंभीरगद्गार° Māl. 9.

**उद्गारिन्** 1 Going up, rising, being sent forth; Mv. 3. 29; U. 4. 29;



-2 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; धारास्वनोद्गारिदरीमुखोऽसौ R. 13. 47; Mk. 5. 27.

उद्गिरणं 1 Vomiting. -2 Ejecting anything (as saliva) from the mouth, slavering. -3 Eructation, belch. -4 Extermination.

उद्गै 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud; उद्गास्यतामिच्छति किन्नराणां Ku. 1. 8; गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86; to sing (in general); उद्गीयमानं वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12; निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. -2 To begin to sing. -3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of Sāmaveda); साम सामविद-संगमुज्जगौ Si. 14. 21; cf. उद्गातृ. -4 To announce, to celebrate in song. -5 To sing before one (with acc.). -6 To fill or make resonant with song.

उद्गातृ m. One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sāmaveda.

उद्गाथा A variety of the Aryā measure, the same as Gīti q. v.

उद्गीतिः f. 1 Singing aloud. -2 Chanting of the Sāmaveda. -3 A variety of the Aryā metre; see Appendix.

उद्गीथः [ उद्-गै-थक् ] 1 Chanting of the Sāmaveda (the office of an udgātri). -2 The second part of the Sāmaveda; भूयांस उद्गीथविश्वे वसन्ति U. 2. 3. -3 Designation of ओम्, the three syllabled name of God.

उद्ग्रथ् 1. 9. U. 1 To bind up, tie into bundles. -2 To tie up, put or sew together (as garlands &c.); इयमुद्ग्रथते सजो विचित्राः Mu. 1. 4; tie or fasten, intertwine; लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8. -3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c.); Si. 10. 63.

उद्ग्रथ् a. Unbound, loosened. -थः A section, chapter.

उद्ग्रथि a. 1 Untied (fig. also). -2 Free from worldly ties or attachments.

उद्ग्रह् 9 P. 1 To take up, lift up; शक्तिं चोन्नामुद्ग्रहीत् Bk. 15. 52; elevate, erect, raise; उद्ग्रहीतालकांताः Me. 8. -2 To take or draw out, take away. -3 To deposit. -4 To preserve. -5 To cease (to rain). -6 To break off, discontinue (speak-

ing). -Caus. 1 To cause to take up, or out; cause to pay. -2 To state, place before, adduce; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तवोद्ग्राह्यते पुरः Si. 2. 75. -3 To extol, laud up.

उद्ग्रभणं, उद्ग्रामः 1 Ved. Taking up, raising. -2 Giving, donation.

उद्ग्रहः, -हणं 1 Taking up, raising. -2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. -3 Eructation.

उद्ग्रहः 1 Lifting or taking up. -2 (In the Prātisākhya) The rule of Sandhi which causes the change of the terminations अः, ए and ओ to अ before a following vowel. -3 Replying in argument; rejoinder. -4 An objection. -Comp. -पदवृत्तिः f. the Sandhi called Udgrāha; see above.

उद्ग्रहणिका Replying in argument.

उद्ग्रहित p. p. 1 Lifted or taken up. -2 Taken away. -3 Excellent; exalted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5 Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्ग्रोव, उद्ग्रोविन् a. With the neck uplifted; उद्ग्रोवैर्नयूरैः M. 1. 21; Amara. 93.

उद्ग्रः [ उद्-हन् अप्नि० ] 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्ग्रः = an excellent or superior Brāhmaṇa; उद्ग्रद्वयश्च नियतलिङ्गा न तु विशेष्यलिङ्गाः Sk.; cf. मतलिकामचर्चिका प्रकांडमुद्ग्रतल्लजौ प्रशस्तवाचकाव्यमूनि Ak. -2 Happiness. -3 The hollow hand. -4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic air in the body.

उद्ग्रनः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works); लौहोद्ग्रनघनस्कंधां ललितापघनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्घातिन् a. Uneven, rough.

उद्घट् 1 A. To open; Ku. 7. 53. -Caus. (घटयति) 1 To open, unlock; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयन्ती Bh. 1. 63; कपाटमुद्घाटयानि Mk. 3. -2 To peel off, shell. -3 To reveal, expose, make known. -4 To undertake, commence. -5 To rub over, stroke gently, tickle.

उद्घटितं A hint.

उद्घाटः A watch or guard-house.

उद्घाटकः 1 A key; उद्घाटको भवति यन्त्रद्वे कपाटे Mk. 3. 16. -2 The

rope and bucket of a well (-कं also).

उद्घाटन a. (नी f.) Opening, unlocking; धर्मं यो न करोति निदितमतिः स्वर्गार्गलोद्घाटनं H. 1. 153. -नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. -2 Raising, lifting up, hoisting. -3 A key, any means of opening. -4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्घाटित p. p. 1 Opened, manifested. -2 Undertaken; commenced. -3 Raised, lifted up. -Comp. -अंग a. 1. naked. -2. intelligent, wise. -ज्ञ a. wise, intelligent.

उद्घट्टकः A kind of time (in music).

उद्घटनं, ना 1 Friction, striking against; Me. 61. -2 Opening upwards (as a lid).

उद्घटित a. 1 Opened, unlocked. -2 Separated; Si. 11. 42.

उद्घसं Flesh.

उद्घातः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां Ku. 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्ग्रहः R. 4. 20. -2 Allusion, reference; कथोद्घाताः U. 2. -3 Striking, wounding, inflicting an injury. -4 A stroke, blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slipping, jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); ययावनुद्घातसुखेन सोऽध्वना Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28; चक्र° V. 1; U. 5. 1. -6 Rising, elevation. -7 A club, mallet. -8 A weapon (in general). -9 Breathing through the nostrils as a religious exercise (Wilson). -10 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्घुष् 1 P. To sound, cry out or shout. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To proclaim, declare aloud. -2 To fill with cries.

उद्घट्ट p. p. Sounded out, proclaimed. -ट्टं A sound, noise.

उद्घोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. -2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्घृष् 1 P. 1 To rub; lessen by rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike against.

उद्घर्षणं 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्योद्घर्षणलोष्टैरपि सदा पृष्ठेन जातः क्रिणः Mk. 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the skin with hard substances. -3 A cudgel.



उद्भृष्ट A peculiar fault in pronunciation.

उद्देशः 1 A bug. -2 A louse. -3 A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्दंड *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्दंडपद्म गृहदीर्घिकाणां R. 16. 46; °धवलातपत्राः Mál. 6 long; H. 2.29. -2 Formidable, terrific. -Comp. -पालः 1. a punisher (whether king or magistrate). -2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of serpent; cf. (उद्दंडपाल).

उद्दंतुर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. -2 High, tall (उत्तुंग). -3 Terrific, formidable (कराल).

उद्दमः Subduing, overpowering.

उद्दंत *a.* 1 Energetic. -2 Humble.

उद्दानं [दो बंधने ल्यट्] 1 Binding, confinement; उद्दाने क्रियमाणे तु मत्स्यानां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 The middle, the waist. -4 A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire. -6 Entrance of the sun into a zodiacal sign.

उद्दाम *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free, bold; Si. 4. 10. -2 (*a*) Strong, powerful, violent; Pt. 3. 148; Mál. 3, 7; °देहपरिदाह-महाज्वराणि 6. 13. (*b*) Furious, intoxicated; स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; Si. 11. 19; U. 3. 6. -3 Dreadful, formidable; °शरीरसंनिवेशः Mál. 3. -4 Self-willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive; Me. 25; उद्दामोत्कलिकां Ratn. 2. 4, 4. 22; गंधोद्दामा धरा exhaling great smell Mk. 5. 22. -6 Proud, haughty; पौलस्त्यविजयोद्दाम Mv. 3. 45 elated. -7 Unlimited, extraordinary. -मः 1 N. of Yama. -2 N. of Varuna. -मं *ind.* Violently, fiercely, strongly; अद्योद्दामं ज्वलिष्यतः U. 3. 9.

उद्दित *a.* [उद्-दो-क्त] Tied, bound.

उद्दालः 1 N. of a plant, Cordia Myxa or Latifolia (बहुवारक) (Mar. भोंकरी). -2 The sage उद्दालक.

उद्दालकः = 1 उद्दाल *q. v.* -2 N. of a sage. -कं A kind of honey. -Comp. -पुष्पभंजिका [उद्दालकानां पुष्पाणि भज्यन्ते यत्र क्रीडायां प्लु] a sort of game played by the people in the eastern districts (in which Uddālaka flowers are broken or crushed).

उद्दिनं Midday.

उद्दिष्ट 6 U. 1 To point out, signify, declare, denote, mention, tell; प्रथमोद्दिष्टमास्पदं Ku. 6. 35; Ms. 8. 52, 3. 182; Me. 30; यथोद्दिष्टव्यापारा S. 3; अनेडमुक्त उद्दिष्टः शब्दे Med. denotes or signifies. -2 To enunciate, prophesy; त्वं साधुभिरुद्दिष्टः S. 5. -3 To refer or allude to, have reference to; स्मरमुद्दिष्ट Ku. 4. 38; S. 6, see उद्दिष्ट below. -4 To mean, intend, aim at, direct towards, destine for, assign to, dedicate to; K. 40; उद्दिष्टमुपनिहितां भजस्व पूजां Mál. 5. 25; फलमुद्दिष्ट Bg. 17. 21. -5 To explain, teach, advise; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधारात्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28.

उद्दिष्ट *ind.* 1 With reference to, aiming at, in the direction of, towards; वध्याशिलामुद्दिष्ट प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. -2 For, for the sake of, on account of, in the name of; त्वां° S. 3 on thy account; किं° for what purpose, on what account; निमित्तं° Pt. 1. 283 for some cause; त्वामुद्दिष्ट्य सभाजनाक्षराणि M. 5 in your name. -3 Demanding, stipulating for.

उद्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. -2 Desired, wished for. -3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्देशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing; सूर्योद्देशेन तिला दातव्याः Pt. 2 in the name of. -2 Mention, specification; सार्धप्रहरद्वयोद्देशे Pt. 5; स्वरसंस्कारोद्देशः Nir. -3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. -4 Ascertainment, determination, inquiry, investigation, search. -5 A brief statement or account; एष तुद्देशतः प्रोक्तो विभूतेर्विस्तरो मया Bg. 10. 40. -6 Assignment, allotment. -7 Stipulation, bargain. -8 Object, motive. -9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रवातसुभगो यमुद्देशः S. 3; M. 3; दन° a part of the forest. -10 Upper region, high position. -11 (In phil.) The enunciation of a thing by its name (which is to be further discussed and explained), the other two processes being लक्षण and परीक्षा.

उद्देशक *a.* Illustrative. -कः 1 An illustration, example. -2 An illustrator, a guide. -3 (In Math.) A question, problem; अत्रोद्देशकः (frequently occurring in Līlāvati).

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. -2 To be intended or aimed at. -3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. -इयं 1 The object in view, an incentive. -2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विधेय); see the word अनुवाच also.

उद्देष्टु *a.* 1 Pointing out. -2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप् 4 A. To flame, blaze up, be kindled; वाणवदनमुद्दीपि भिये Si. 15. 48; उद्दीप्यस्व जातवेदः Kaus. -Caus. 1 To light up, inflame, illuminate, kindle; उद्दीपितकोपानलाः Ve. 2. -2 To excite, animate, fire; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन Ve. 2; न वैरमुद्दीपयति प्रशांतं Mb.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. -2 An inflamer. -3 That which animates or excites. -पं Bdelium.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting, rendering more intense; गरलस्योद्दीपकतया Dk. 9 virulence. -2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting; क्रोध°, अग्नि°. -2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion; उद्दीपनविभावास्ते रसमुद्दीपयन्ति ये S. D. 160; see आलंबनं also. -3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning; Ve. 5. 25. -4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted, set on fire. -2 Shining, bright. -3 Inflamed, excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप्त *a.* [दीप्-रन्] Shining, blazing. -प्रः, -प्रं Bdelium.

उद्दृश् 1 P. 1 To see above, look upwards (lit.). -2 To look into the future; expect; look up to; Mv. 6; उत्पश्यतः सिंहनिपातमुग्रं R. 2. 60. -3 To doubt. -4 To be aware of. -Caus. To make visible.

उद्दर्शनं Making visible.

उद्देहिका The white ant.

उद्द्युत् 1 A. To blaze up, shine. -Caus. 1 To cause to shine; (hence) adorn, grace; जाते पुनरप्युद्योतयोत्संगं U. 4; अलमुद्योतयामासुर्देवारण्यमिवर्तवः R. 10. 80.

उद्द्योत *a.* Shining, blazing. -तः Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); त्रिभि-



नैत्रैः कृतोद्घोतं Mb. ; कुलोद्घोतकरी तव Rām. adorning or gracing. -2 Revelation. -3 A division of a book, chapter, section.

**उद्वाव** *a.* Running away. -वः Flight, retreat.

**उद्धत्** 2 P. [उद्-हन्] To raise up, elevate (fig. also) ; see उद्धत.

**उद्धत** *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up ; लांगूलमुद्धतं धुन्वन् Bk. 9. 7 ; आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिः S. 1. 8 raised ; खुर ° R. 9. 50 ; heaved ; Ki. 8. 53. -2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. -3 Haughty, vain, puffed up ; अक्षवधोद्धतः R. 12. 63. -4 Harsh ; Si. 16. 27. -5 Excited, inflamed, intensified ; ° मनोभवरागा Ki. 9. 68, 69 ; मरौद्धताः प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Majestic, stately ; ill-mannered. -तः A king's wrestler. -Comp. -मनस्, -मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

**उद्धतिः** *f.* 1 Elevation. -2 Pride, haughtiness ; Si. 3. 28. -3 Rudeness, insolence ; 16. 72. -4 A stroke, shaking.

**उद्धम** See under उद्धमा.

**उद्धर, उद्धार** See under उद्ध.

**उद्धर्ष** *a.* Delighted, glad. -र्षः 1 Great joy or delight. -2 Courage to undertake a thing. -3 A festival (especially a religious one).

**उद्धर्षण** *a.* Animating, encouraging, exciting ; हितमुद्धर्षणं चैव उद्वाच प्रथितं वचः Rām. -णं 1 Animating. -2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

**उद्धर्षिन्** 1 *a.* Encouraging. -2 Ved. One whose hair is erect.

**उद्धवः** 1 A sacrificial fire. -2 A festival, holiday. -3 N. of a Yâdava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akrura to Mathura Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yadavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do ; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्धवदूत and उद्धवसंदेश.

**उद्धस्त** *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

**उद्धा** I. 3P. Ved. 1 To abandon or expose (an infant). -2 To set up, erect, build. II. 3 A. 1 To go or move upwards, rise (as the sun, dust &c.) ; यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64 ; Mu. 4. 21 ; Bk. 18. 27 ; N. 22. 45, 55. -2 To go away from, depart ; उज्जिहानजी-वितां Mâl. 10. -3 To raise ; शिरसा यूषमुज्जिहीते Kâtly. -4 To throw up, knit (as eyebrows) ; Bk. 3. 47.

**उद्धान** *a.* 1 Ejected, vomited. -2 Inflated, corpulent, fat. -3 Gone up, ascended, risen. -नं 1 A fire-place. -2 Ejecting, vomiting.

**उद्धिः** [उद्-धा-कि] Ved. 1 A particular part of a carriage (the part which rests on the axles). -2 An earthen stand on which the Ukhâ rests.

**उद्धित** *p. p.* Set up, erected.

**उद्धांत** *a.* Ejected, vomited. -तः An elephant out of rut (from whose temples ichor ceases to flow).

**उद्धुर** *a.* [उद्धता धूरस्मात्] 1 Freed from a burden or yoke, unrestrained, unchecked, free. -2 Firm, intrepid, bold ; अभियोग ° Mv. 6. -3 Victorious, conquering. -4 High, loud (voice &c.) ; पितरमुद्धुरध्वनिमहाज-नानुयातमानीय Dk. 104. -5 Heavy, full of ; Si. 5. 64. -6 Thick, gross. -7 Lively, cheerful. -8 Able, competent ; Bv. 4. 40.

**उद्धू** 5. 9. U. 1 To shake, move up, raise, throw up, wave (as a chawari) ; कैनोद्धूतानि चामराणि K. 117, 200 ; Ku. 2. 29 ; उद्धूनीयात सत्केतून् Bk. 19 8 ; Ki. 5. 39. -2 To shake or throw off ; Si. 18. 8, dispel, destroy (fig.), उद्धूतपापाः Me. 55. -6 To disturb, excite, rouse up.

**उद्धूत** *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from ; raised or thrown up ; मारुतभ-रोद्धूतोपि धूलित्रजः Dhan. V. -2 Exalted, high, loud.

**उद्धूननं** 1 Throwing upwards, raising. -2 Shaking.

**उद्धूपनं** Fumigating.

**उद्धूलनं** 1 Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder ; भस्मोद्धूलन K. P. 10 ; K. 129. -2 An article used to season food.

**उद्धूलयति** Den. P. To powder, sprinkle with powder or dust.

**उद्धर्षणं** Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

**उद्ध** I. 1. 10 P. 1 To draw out, raise up. -2 To save, deliver ; भगवति तव स्पृष्टानङ्गिधिरादुर्वीधरत् U. 1. 23. -II. [उद्-ह] 1 To draw or take out, extract, extricate ; शरं... उद्धर्तुमैच्छत् R. 2. 30 ; 3. 64 ; to deliver from, relieve of, save, rescue, protect (with abl.) ; मां तावदुद्धर शुचो दयिता-प्रवृत्त्या V. 4. 15 ; Pt. 1. 358 ; Bg. 6. 5. -2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate ; tear or pull out ; नमयामास नृपाननु-द्धरत् R. 8. 9, 4. 66 ; त्रिविवमुद्धृतान-वकंदकं S. 7. 3 ; Mv. 3. 13 ; Mâl. 9. 22 ; उद्धरणीये चक्षुषी Dk. 102. -3 To pluck up (flowers &c.) ; K. 21, 144. -4 To raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands) ; पातायितुमेव शक्ति-र्नान्निपिदमुद्धर्तु Pt. 1. 363 ; Ms. 4. 62 ; V. 4. 34. -5 To take up, absorb (water) ; R. 4. 66 ; Si. 3. 75. -6 To sustain, bear up ; राज्यधुरमुद्धर्तु Pt. 1. -7 To separate, abstract. -8 To remove, put away. -9 To deduct, subtract. -10 To select, pick out ; Ms. 9. 116. -11 To present, offer ; Y. 1. 159. -12 To prove ; Y. 2. 28. -13 To divide (as with partners). -14 To publish, make known. -Caus. To cause to extract or draw out ; R. 9. 78.

**उद्धरणं** 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). -2 Extrac-tion, pulling or tearing out ; कंदक° Ms. 9. 252 ; चक्षुषोरुद्धरणं Mit. ; so शल्य°. -3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger) ; हीनोद्धर-णोचितस्य R. 2. 25 ; स बंधुर्यो विपन्ना-नामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 3. -4 De-struction, eradication, extermina-tion, deposition, dethronement ; चंद्रगुप्तस्योद्धरणात् Mu. 4. -5 Lift-ing, raising. -6 Taking a part or share. -7 Taking from the Gârha-patya fire to supply the other sacred fires. -8 Vomiting. -9 Anything vomited. -10 Final emancipation. -11 Acquittance of debt.

**उद्धर्तु, उद्धारक** *a.* 1 One who raises or lifts up. -2 A sharer, coheir. -3 One who recovers property. -*m.* 1 A destroyer, exterminator ; Y. 2. 271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

**उद्धारः** 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 Deliverance, redemption, sav-



ing, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction, a part to be set aside. -5 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest. -9 Recovering property. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. -रा The plant गुडूची. -र A fire-place.

उद्धारणं 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

उद्धृत p. p. 1 Drawn up or out (water), extracted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or upwards; निक्षेपणाय पदमुद्धृतमुद्धरंती Ku. 5. 85. -3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धृतारि: R. 2. 30. -4 Separated, set apart. -5 Divided, partitioned. -6 Selected. -7 Dispersed, scattered. -8 Holding, containing. -9 Uncovered. -10 Vomited, cast up. -Comp. -उद्धार a. 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. -2. that from which the proper part has been deducted; Ms. 10. 85. -स्नेह a. skimmed (as milk).

उद्धृति: f. 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially, delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; त्रपन्ते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्धमा 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्धम a. [उद्-मा-श] Sounding, blowing. -म: 1 Sounding, blowing. -2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्धमानं A fire-place, stove.

उद्धय: [P. III. 1. 115; cf. उज्ज-त्युदकमिति उद्धय: Malli.] N. of a river; सोयदागम इवोद्धयभिद्ययो: R. 11. 8.

उद्ध्वंस: Hoarseness (of sound).

उद्ध्व 9 P. To hang, tie up; कंदमुद्ध्वनाति Mu. 6; पाद्वे आत्मानमुद्ध्व व्यापाद्यानि Ratn. 3; Pt. 2.

उद्ध्व a. Loosened; R. 16. 67. -ध:,-धनं 1 Tying up, hanging. -2 Hanging oneself.

उद्ध्वक: N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); cf. Usanas:—आयोगवेन विप्रायां जातास्ताम्रप-जीविनः । तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः सूनिक उच्यते ॥ सूनिकस्य नृपायां तु जाता उद्ध्वकाः स्मृताः । निर्णेजयेयुर्वज्राणि अस्पृशाश्च भवन्त्यतः ॥

उद्ध्वुक: One who hangs up (Ved.).

उद्धल a. Strong, powerful.

उद्धाप्य a. Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59; न...मम नयनयोरु-द्वापत्वं सखे न भविष्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

उद्धाहु a. 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले लोभादुद्धा-रिव वामनः R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्धिल a. Out of the hole (an animal).

उद्धु 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind. -2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उद्धु p. p. 1 Awakened, aroused, excited; मनसि उद्धुमात्रो वि-कारो भावः S. D. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; °कनकाब्ज Māl. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before). -Comp. -संस्कार: association of ideas, calling anything to mind.

उद्धोध:,-धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं रामादिरत्याद्युद्धोधकारणैः सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां रत्युद्धोधः S. D. 3; so रस °.

उद्धोधक a. 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exciting, rousing. -3 Discovering, exhibiting, showing. -क: N. of the sun.

उद्धट a. 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे संति भटा रणोद्धटा: N. 1. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. -ट: 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise.

उद्धव, उद्धवना &c. See under उद्ध.

उद्भास् 1 A. To shine. -Caus. 1 To light up, illuminate, render beautiful, decorate; ornament; उद्भा-सितं मंगलसंविधाभिः R. 7. 16; काले घनोद्भासिते Mk. 5. 35. -2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt; उद्भासिताखिलखलस्य Bh. 2. 59.

उद्भास: Radiance, splendour.

उद्भासिन्, उद्भासुर a. Shining, radiant, splendid; विभूषणोद्भासि पिनद्ध-भोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; क्रीडारसोद्भासिनि Mk. 8. 38; Bh. 1. 80; Amaru. 81.

उद्भिद् 7 U. To break up. -pa ss To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347; उद्भिद्यमानपक्षाति: 33, 29, 46; उद्भिन्नपयोधरया K. 100 developed; Ve. 4. 10. -Caus. To bring out, develop, unfold; Mu. 4. 3.

उद्भिद् a. [उद्-भिद्-क्विप्] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth. -2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. -4 Causing to come forth. -m. 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकु-रोऽभिनवोद्भिदि Ak. -2 A plant; उ-द्भिदस्तरुगुल्माद्याः Ak. -3 A spring, fountain. -Comp. -ज a. (उद्भिज्ज) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (-ज्ज:) a plant; उद्भिज्जा: स्थावरा: सर्वे बीजकांडप्रारोहिणः Ms. 1. 46. -विद्या the science of botany.

उद्भिद् a. Sprouting, germinating. -इ Culinary salt.

उद्भिन्न p. p. 1 Produced, generated, developed; formed; स्वयमेव ब्रह्मवं-धुनोद्भिन्नो दुर्गप्रयोगः M. 4; R. 13. 21; Rs. 1. 20. -2 Shot forth, germinated; नीतिपादपस्य पुष्पमुद्भिन्नं M. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 Opened, expanded, budded; as in यौवनोद्भिन्नशैशवा. -4 Breaking out, appearing; °रो-मपुलकैः Ch. P. 34; S. 6. -5 Be- trayed; उद्भिन्नास्मि सहवासिन्या विसंभेग Māl. 7; Kām. 17. 45.

उद्भेद:,-धनं 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible, appearance, display, manifestation, growth, development; किसलयोद्भेदप्रतिद्विभिः S. 4. 4; उमास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24; तं यौवनोद्भेदविशेषकांतं R. 5. 38; Si. 18. 36; Mu. 5. 3. -2 Breaking, plitting; प्रस्तरौद्भेदयोग्यः U. 3. 25. -3 A spring, fountain. -4 Horripi- lation; as in पुलकोद्भेद, रोमोद्भेद. -5 Treason, betrayal.



**उद्भू** 1 P. 1 To arise, spring up, be produced from; उद्भूः मरुजध्वनिः, अंतरीक्षात्सरस्वती &c. see उद्भव below -2 To occur, take place; उद्भवती-त्रा दुर्गिक्षः Ks. 27. 94. -3 To ascend, go up, mount. -4 To suffice. -5 To rise in arms, revolt, rebel. -Caus. 1 To cause to exist, create, produce; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोसि R. 2. 62. -2 To proclaim; माहात्म्यं K. 109. -3 To use, employ. -4 To raise, elevate.

**उद्भवः** 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.); इति हेतुस्तद्भवे K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from,' 'produced from'; ऊरुद्भवा V. 1. 3; मणिराक-रोद्भवः R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin; उद्भवो यशसः K. 54. -3 N. of Vishnu; उद्भवः क्षोभनो देवः V. Sah. -Comp. -कर a. productive. -क्षेत्रं birth-place.

**उद्भावः** 1 Production, generation. -2 Magnanimity.

**उद्भावनं** 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 Production, generation, crea-tion. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inat-tention, neglect, disregard.

**उद्भावयितुं** a. Raising upwards, lifting up, exalting (fig. also); उद्भावयिता बंधून् Dk. 153.

**उद्भूत** p. p. 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a गुण.

**उद्भूतिः** f. 1 Generation, produc-tion. -2 Elevation, exaltation, pros-perity; वरः शंभुरलं ह्येष त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

**उद्भ्रम** 1. 4. P. To wander, roam about; धावत्युद्भ्रमति प्रमीलति पतत्युद्या-ति मूर्च्छत्यपि Gīt. 4.

**उद्भ्रमः** 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

**उद्भ्रमणं** 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising.

**उद्भ्रान्त** p. p. 1 Agitated, bewilder-ed, distracted; °चेतनां R. 12. 74; gone mad; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened; मारीचोद्भ्रान्तहारीताः R. 4. 46; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wander-

ing upwards. -तं 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (°-तकं) Rising (in the air).

**उद्भन** n. Ved. Flooding.

**उद्यम** 1 A. (P. in some cases) 1 To raise, elevate, lift up; बाहू उ-द्यम्य S. 1; परस्य दंडं नोद्यच्छेत् Ms. 4. 164, 8. 280; Bg. 1. 20; R. 15. 23, 11. 17; भारमुद्यच्छते Sk.; Bk. 4. 31, 17. 92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about (with dat., loc. or inf.); उद्यच्छमाना गमनाय पश्चात् R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47; see उद्यत. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for; उद्यच्छति वेदं Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. -Caus. To prompt, stimulate; Ki. 9. 66.

**उद्यत** p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up; उद्यत्स्वपि शस्त्रेषु H. 3. 15; so °आसिः, °पाणिः &c. -2 Persevering, diligent, active. -3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in; with dat., loc., inf., or usually in comp.; अनर्थाद्योद्यता Rām.; उद्यतः स्वेषु कर्मसु R. 17. 61; हंतुं स्वजनमुद्यताः Bg. 1. 45; पक्षच्छेदो-द्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40; जय°, वध° &c. -5 Trained, disciplined. -तः 1 Time (in music). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

**उद्यत्** a. Rising. -m. A star.

**उद्यतिः** f. 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

**उद्यन्तु** a. Raising, elevating.

**उद्यमः** 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exer-tion, diligence, perseverance; नि-शम्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3; श-शाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् 5, firm re-solve; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनो-रथैः Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, prepar-ation; गंतुमुद्यमो विहितः became ready to go Pt. 1. -Comp. -भंगः discour-agement. -भृत् a. undergoing exer-tions, striving hard; Bn. 2. 74.

**उद्यमनं** Raising, elevation.

**उद्यमिन्** a. Diligent, persevering, active.

**उद्यामः** 1 Erecting, stretching out, elevation. -2 A rope, a cord.

**उद्या** 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, as-cend; क्रमशस्ते पुनरतस्य चापात्सममिवो-द्ययुः R. 12. 47; पतत्युद्याति Gīt. 4.

-2 To originate, spring, arise; इति मतिरुद्यासीत् पक्षिणः प्रेक्ष्य नैमी N. 2. 109.

**उद्यानं** (-नः also) 1 Going or walk-ing out. -2 A garden, park, pleas-ure garden; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिर-श्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7, 26, 33; oft. opp. to वन; cf. दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्या-नलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -3 Pur-pose, motive. -4 N. of a country to the North of India. -Comp. -पालः, -पालकः, -रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a gar-den; उद्यानपालसामान्यमृतवस्तमुपासते Ku. 2. 36.

**उद्यानकं** A garden, park.

**उद्यापनं** Bringing to a conclu-sion, completing, finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

**उद्यापित** a. Brought to a conclu-sion, accomplished.

**उद्यावः** [उद्-यु-घञ्] Mixing, join-ing; blending.

**उद्यासः** [उद्-यस्-घञ्] Effort, exer-tion (Ved.).

**उद्युज्** 7 U. (Usually A. only) 1 To excite, make active or quick, stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans.) To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.); भवन्तमभियुक्तमुद्युक्ते Dk. 3. -3 To prepare.

**उद्युक्त** p. p. Zealously active, per-severing, diligent, industrious; engaged, ready.

**उद्योगः** 1 Effort, exertion, in-dustry; तद्देवमिति संचित्य त्यजेन्नोद्योग-मात्मनः Pt. 2. 140; उद्योगः खलु कर्तव्यः फलं मार्जारवत् भवेत् |. -2 Work, duty, office; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतआधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1. -3 Perseverance, diligence. -Comp. -पर्वन् n. title of the 5th book of the Mahābhārata.

**उद्योगिन्** a. Active, diligent, per-severing, industrious; उद्योगिनं पुरुष-सिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीर्देवं हि देवमिति कापुरुषा वदन्ति Pt. 1. 361.

**उद्रः** A kind of aquatic animal.

**उद्रिन्** a. Springing; abounding in water.

**उद्रंकः**, -गः N. of the town of हरिश्चंद्र.

**उद्रथः** [उद्रतो रथो यस्मात्] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A cock.

**उद्रावः** A loud noise, uproar.



**उद्दिच्छ** (chiefly used in *pass.*)  
1 To excel, surpass (with *abl.*);  
ममैवोद्दिच्छते जन्म-तव जन्मनः Mb.  
-2 To increase, exceed, preponderate. -3 To abound in.

**उद्दिक्त** *p. p.* 1 Increased, excessive, abundant. -2 Distinct, evident.

**उद्दिक्कः** 1 Increase, excess, preponderance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्दिक्काद्विधिततमोऽर्थयः सत्त्वानिष्ठाः Ve. 1. 23; गत्वोद्दिक्कं जघनपुलिने Si. 7. 74; so मोह°, धन°, मर°. -2 Commencement, outset. -का The plant (महानिब). -Comp. -भंगः discouraging a thing at the very beginning.

**उद्दिक्त्वा** *a.* Abounding in, increasing.

**उद्दिज** *a.* 1 Destroying, breaking down. -2 Undermining (as a bank); as in क्लमुद्दिज q. v.

**उद्दिधनं** Rising, growth.

**उद्दिह** *a.* 1 Excellent. -2 Raised, elevated. -*f.* An elevation, hill (Ved.).

**उद्दिहसरः** A year.

**उद्दिह** 1 P. 1 To pour out, send forth. -2 To raise, elevate.

**उद्दिपनं** 1 A gift, donation. -2 Pouring or shaking out.

**उद्दिपः** 1 Ejection, throwing out. -2 Shaving. -3 (In logic) Non-existence of a subsequent consequent on the absence of an antecedent (Wilson). -4 Rooting up. -5 Raising, elevating.

**उद्दिम्** 1 P. To throw up, eject, vomit (*fig.* also); उद्दिम वरौ R. 12. 5 spoke out or uttered; shed (tears &c.); Mu. 6. 13.

**उद्दिननं, उद्दिनिः** *f.* Vomiting, ejecting.

**उद्दिप** *p. p.* 1 Vomited. -2 Out of rut (as an elephant). -3 Dropped down; S. 6.

**उद्दिहस** *a.* Throwing down food (as wind) (अत्रागतक).

**उद्दिधनं** 1 Increase. -2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

**उद्दिह** *Caus.* To banish, expel, drive away.

**उद्दिहसः** 1 Banishment. -2 Abandonment. -3 Killing.

**उद्दिहसनं** 1 Expelling, banishing. -2 Abandoning. -3 Taking out of or away (from the fire). -4 Killing, slaughter.

**उद्दिहस्य** *a.* 1 Relating to the killing of a sacrificial animal. -2 To be raised or lifted up. -3 To be taken out or extracted.

**उद्दिहस** *a.* From which honey has been extracted (as a bee-hive); Vb. 1. 11.

**उद्दिह** 1 P. 1 To marry, lead home (as a bride); पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्रघुद्वहः R. 11. 54; नोद्वहेत्कपिलां कन्यां Ms. 3. 8, 10, 15; Y. 1. 52; Bk. 2. 48. -2 To bear up, raise up, elevate. -3 To hold up, sustain, support; पदमुद्वहंती Ku. 5.85; उद्वह धुरं K. 109; Ku. 6. 30; आत्मानमुद्वोदुनशक्रुवत्यः R. 16. 60, 11. 66; Si. 9. 73; Bk. 9. 7; भारं &c. -4 To suffer, experience, feel; Māl. 6. 9; स्वाम्यर्थमुद्वहन् Mu. 2. 21 adhering to his master's cause. -5 To possess, have, assume, be endowed with; पुरुषाभिमानमुद्वहङ्गिः Mu. 4; यौवनमुद्वहंत्या Ku. 1. 19; श्रियमुद्वहति मुखं ते बालात्परक्तकमलस्य V. 4. 42; M. 5. 14; so शब्दं, अंगुलिं, पाणिं, ज्ञानं, गर्व, प्रमोदं &c. -6 To carry off or away, take or lead away; तमुद्वहंतं पथि भोजकन्यां R. 7. 35, 70. -7 To lead to termination, finish; प्रारब्धमुत्तमजनास्त्वमिवोद्वहंति Mu. 2. 17 v. 1. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to marry. -2 To spread above; Si. 12. 73.

**उद्दिह** *p. p.* 1 Married. -2 Coarse, gross. -3 Acquired, obtained; Si. 1. 74. -4 Tall, protuberant, high; Ki. 14. 31. -5 Heavy, fat. -6 Material, substantial. -7 Excessive.

**उद्दिह** *a.* 1 Carrying, leading up, taking up or away. -2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family); कुल° U. 4; so रघु° 4. 22; R. 9. 9; 11. 54. -3 Eminent, head, principal, best, foremost. -हः 1 A son. -2 One (*i. e.* the 4th) of the seven courses of air. -3 The vital air which conveys nourishment upwards. -4 One of the seven tongues of fire. -5 Marriage. -हा A daughter.

**उद्दिहनं** 1 Marrying. -2 Supporting, holding or lifting up, bearing, carrying; भवः प्रयुक्तोद्वहनक्रियायाः R. 13. 8; कैलासनाथोद्वहनाय भूयः 14. 20; Māl. 10; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. -3 Being carried on, riding; खरेणोद्वहनं तथा Ms. 8. 370. -4 Possessing, having; लज्जा°, विनय° &c.

**उद्दिहः** 1 Bearing up, supporting. -2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णस्वयं ज्ञेयो विधिरुद्राहकर्मणि Ms. 3. 43. (The Smritis mention 8 forms of marriage:—ब्राह्मो देवस्तथा चार्षः प्राजापत्यस्तथासुरः। गांधर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पैशाचश्चाष्टमः स्मृतः॥).  
**उद्दिहन** *a.* That which raises or draws up (in comp.); घटीयंत्रं सलिलोद्दिहनं ग्रहेः Ak. —नं 1 Lifting up. -2 Ploughing a field twice. -3 Marriage. -4 Anxiety, anxious regret. -नी 1 A cord, rope. -2 A small shell, cowrie (वरटिका).

**उद्दिहिक** *a.* [उद्दिह-ठक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra); Ms. 9. 65.

**उद्दिहित** *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Married. -3 Eradicated, pulled up.

**उद्दिहिन्** *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up. -2 Marrying. -नी A rope, cord.

**उद्दिह** *m.* A husband.

**उद्दिहनं** Crying aloud.

**उद्दिहान** *a.* Vomited, ejected. -नं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. -2 A stove.

**उद्दिहस**, -सस् *a.* One who has put off one's clothes.

**उद्दिञ्ज** 6 A. (P. epic.) 1 To be grieved or afflicted, be agitated; नोद्विजेत्प्राप्य चाप्रियं Bg. 5. 20; tremble, shake (lit. and fig.). -2 To fear, be afraid of, shrink from, abhor (with *abl.*); तीक्ष्णाद्विजते Mu. 3. 5; Bg. 12. 15; लोकापवादाद्विजते K. 197 नायमुद्विजितुं कालः स्वामिकार्यात् Bk. 7. 92. -3 To be tired or sick of, be disgusted with; जीविताद्विजमानेन Māl. 3; sometimes with *gen.*; या मनोद्विजते नित्यं साद्य मामवगूहते Pt. 4. 76. -4 To grieve, afflict, frighten. -*Caus.* 1 To trouble, harass, afflict, oppress; उद्वेजयत्यंगुलिपार्णिभागान् Ku. 1. 11; उद्वेजिता वृष्टिभिः 5; म्लेच्छैरुद्वेज्यमाना Mu. 7. 19. -2 To terrify, frighten; उद्वेजिताः कुजितैः U. 2. 29. -3 To produce disgust or abhorrence; रमणीयाप्युद्वेजयति K. 12; सीधुमानोद्वेजितस्य M. 3; S. 2.

**उद्दिञ्ज** *p. p.* 1 Grieved, afflicted, sorrowful, anxious (as for any absent lover); °चित्त, -मनस् depressed in mind, sorry, anxious. -2 Alarmed, frightened; U. 4.

**उद्दिग** *a.* [उद्दिगो वेगोऽस्मात्] 1 Going swiftly (as an express messenger),



courier. -2 Steady, calm, tranquil. -3 Ascending, mounting. -4 One whose arms by long practice continue always raised above the head (as an ascetic). -गः 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. -2 Agitation, excitement; Bg. 12. 15. -3 Alarm, fear; शांतोद्देगस्तिमितनयनं दृष्टमन्तिर्भवान्या Me. 36; सहसोद्देगमियं ब्रजेदिति R. 8. 7. -4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow, distress (caused by separation from one's favourite object). -5 Admiration, astonishment. -गं A betelnut (fruit.).

उद्देजि (गि) न्, -जक a. 1 Agitating, distressing, causing pain or distress. -2 Suffering distress, anxious, unhappy.

उद्देजन a. Causing to tremble (with fear); hurting the feelings. -नं 1 Agitation, anxiety. -2 Infliction of pain, torture, affliction; उद्देजनकरैर्वैडैर्भिक्षयित्वा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352 painful. -3 Regret, sorrow for one's absence.

उद्देजयित् a. Terrifying; Si. 3. 19.

उद्दीक्ष 1 A. 1 To look up, view, see, perceive; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कंठमुद्दीक्षते Amaru. 24; प्रियस्य पद्वीमुद्दीक्ष्य 74 looking at (waiting for); R. 13. 68. -2 To examine, consider; आत्मनः शक्तिमुद्दीक्ष्य Pt. 1. 236.

उद्दीक्षणं 1 Looking up or upwards. -2 Sight, an eye; seeing, looking at; सखीजनोद्दीक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1.

उद्दीज् 10. P. 1 To fan. -2 To blow upon or towards.

उद्दीजनं Fanning.

उद्देहणं Increase, growth.

उद्देत् 1 A. 1 To go upwards, ascend. -2 To fly asunder, burst out; उद्देतमानमूलबंधनं U. 4 the strings of which are giving way or being snapped. -3 To tumble over, fall down. -4 To go out, depart. -5 To rise, swell, increase. -6 To be puffed up with pride, be haughty. -Caus. 1 To extirpate, eradicate, destroy; उद्देतितं रसांतरेण लज्जालुत्वं Mv. 2. -2 To throw up, elevate. -3 To turn round, roll (as eyes). -4 To anoint, smear.

उद्देत् a. 1 Superfluous, redundant, plentiful. -2 Left over as a remainder, surplus. -तैः 1 A remainder, surplus. -2 Excess, pre-

ponderance. -3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्देत्क a. 1 Causing to rise. -2 Rubbing and cleaning the body. -कः (In Math.) The quantity assumed for the purpose of the operation (Colebrooke).

उद्देत्तनं 1 Going up, rising. -2 Springing up, growth (of plants, grain &c.). -3 Prosperity, elevation. -4 Turning from side to side; springing up, popping the head; चटुलशफरोद्देत्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40. -5 Grinding, pounding. -6 Drawing out metal, wire-drawing. -7 Anointing, smearing; करोद्देत्तनार्थं चंदनं समर्पयामि. -8 Particularly, rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain; Y. 1. 152; Ms. 4. 132 (अभ्यंगमलापकषणपिष्टकादि Kull.). -9 Bad behaviour or conduct, rudeness.

उद्देत्तित a. 1 Risen, elevated. -2 Sprung up, drawn out. -3 Perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded.

उद्देत्त p. p. 1 Raised, elevated स्तन, दंत, मेघ &c.). -2 Flowing out, not contained in, swollen, overflowing; हृदयभरितोद्देत्तविस्मय Māl. 4; भपामुद्देत्तानां Mu. 3. 8 overflowing; उद्देत्तः क इव सुखावहः परेषां Si. 8. 18. (where उ० means also 'gone astray, ill-behaved'). -3 Grown, increased. -4 Exalted, prosperous. -5 Proud, furious, haughty; °मृगपति K. 90. -6 Vomited up. -7 Left as a remainder. -8 Ill-conducted, ill-mannered, rude. -9 Agitated; उद्देत्तनक्रात् सहसोन्ममज्ज R. 16. 79.

उद्देह् 6 P. raise up, elevate. -2 To draw up, eradicate, uproot.

उद्देहित a. Drawn up; eradicated.

उद्देग See under उद्दिज्.

उद्देदि a. [उद्देता वेदियंत्र] Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नवमुद्देदि R. 17. 9.

उद्देपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्देल् a. [उद्देतांती वेल्] 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); भयमप्रलयोद्देलादाचरयुर्नैर्कतोदधेः R. 10. 34; K. 333. -2 Transgressing the proper limits. -3 Excessive; K. 138.

उद्देल् 1 P. 1 To shake, wave; Māl. 2, 6; उद्देल्दालकदली Ratn. 2. -2 To roll or move about, turn round; उद्देल्ति पुराणचंदनतरुस्कंधेषु कुंभीनसाः U. 2. 29; Mv. 5. 2; Māl. 8. 9.

उद्देहित p. p. Shaken, tossed up. -तं Shaking.

उद्देष्ट a. Investing, surrounding, covering on all sides. -ष्टः 1 Surrounding. -2 Investing or besieging (as a town &c.). -3 Devastating. -4 Overcoming in battle.

उद्देष्टन a. 1 Loosened; कयाचिदुद्देष्टनवांतमाल्यः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. -2 Freed from bonds, unfettered, unbound. -नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. -2 An enclosure, fence. -3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body; हृदय° convulsive pain in the heart.

उद्देष्टयति Den. P. To open, unfasten, untie.

उद्देष्टित a. Surrounded, invested.

उद्देष् An udder; see उद्देष्.

उद्देस् 9. 10. P. (उद्देस्नाति, उद्देसयति) 1 To glean or gather little by little at a time. -2 To throw or cast upwards.

उद्दे 7 P. [उद्देत्ति, उद्देत्तकार, औद्देत्ति, उद्देत्तु, उद्देत्त-उद्देत्त] 1 To wet, moisten, bathe; याः पृथिवीं पयसोद्देत्ति. -2 To flow or issue out, spring (as water). -Caus. (aor. औद्देत्ति) To wet. -desid. (उद्देदिषति) [cf. L. unda]. उद्देनं Moistening, wetting.

उद्दे p. p. 1 Wet, wetted, moist. -2 (fig.) Kind, moved to pity.

उद्देरुः, उद्देरुः, उद्देरुः, उद्देरुः [उद्दे-उद्दे-उद्दे वा] A mouse, rat. -Comp. -कर्णी, -कर्णिका the plant Salvinia Cucullata.

उद्देद् 1 P. To roar or below a loud, sound, roar (in general); असोढसिहध्वनिरुद्देनाद् Ku. 1. 56; कालमेघ इवोद्देद् Mb.

उद्देद्ः Crying out, roar, humming, chirping &c.

उद्देम् 1 P. 1 (a) To rise, appear; उद्देम्योद्देम्य लीयंते दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः Pt. 2. 91. (b) To hang over, arise, impend; उद्देमत्यकालदुर्दिनम् Mk. 4, 5 an untimely storm impends; बहलोद्देमदंबुधराः Māl. 9. 18. (c) To rise, ascend, go up (fig. also); उद्देमति नमाति वर्षति गर्जति मेघः



Mk. 5; नम्रत्वेनोन्नमंतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 To bend up, raise, elevate, erect; Ki. 16. 35. —Caus. ( नमयति ) 1 To bend upwards, raise, erect; मुखमुन्नमय Ku. 7. 23; S. 3. 25; R. 1. 41. -2(fig.) To elevate, raise to eminence; उन्नमय बंधुवर्ग K. 109.

उन्नत p. p. 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); उपासितगुरुप्रज्ञाभिमानोन्नताः Bh. 3. 24; Si. 9. 79; नतोन्नतभूमिभागे S. 4. 14. -2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty; great, eminent; स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वी क्रांत्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15, 14. 23; Pt. 1. 29; °इच्छः R. 6. 71; Si. 7. 27; °चेतस् a. noble-minded; Pt. 1. 122. -3 Projecting, plump, full (as breasts); M. 2. 3; Rs. 1. 7. —तः A boa (अजगर). —तं 1 Elevation. -2 Ascension, altitude. —Comp. —आनत a. elevated and depressed, uneven, high and low; बंधुरं तून्नतानतं Ak. —चरण a. with uplifted paws, rampant. —नाभि a. having a projecting navel, i. e. corpulent, fat. —शिरस् a. carrying the head high, holding up the head, proud.

उन्नतत्वं Height, sublimity, majesty; R. 5. 37.

उन्नतिः f. 1 Elevation, height (fig. also); see उन्नतिमत् below. -2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase; स्तोत्रेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोत्रेनायात्यधोगतिं Pt. 1. 150; ध्वजानामुन्नतिः K. 55; Si. 16. 22, 72; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः H. 3. v. 1.; मान° Bh. 2. 23. -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garuḍa. —Comp. —ईशः N. of Garuḍa (Lord of उन्नति).

उन्नतिमत् a. 1 Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा पीनोन्नतिमत्पयोधरयुगं धत्ते Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उन्नमनं 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 Height, elevation.

उन्नमित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior; °उपदेशः M. 3.

उन्नम्र a. Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उन्नम्रताग्रपटमंडपमंडितं तत् Si. 5. 68; °ता erectness, uprightness (of the body).

उन्नामः Raising, lifting up; शतबुद्धिः कृतोन्नामः Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उन्नय-यनं See under उन्नी.

उन्नस a. [ उन्नता नासिका यस्य ] Having a prominent nose; उन्नसं दधती वक्त्रं Bk. 4. 18.

उन्नह् 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of, rise from.

उन्नद्ध p. p. 1 Tied or bound up, fastened; तेऽस्य मुक्तागुणोन्नद्धं मौलिमर्गतस्रजं R. 17. 23; 18. 50; Ku. 3. 46. -2 Swelled, increased, heaving; आसोन्नद्धपयोधर Gīt. 12. -3 Unbound. -4 Elated, flushed with; वीर्य°, मरु°, बल° &c.

उन्नाहः 1 Projection, protuberance; स्तन° Māl. 9; rise; बलाहक° K. 26. -2 Tying up. —हं Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उन्नाभ a. 1 Having a projecting navel, corpulent. —भः N. of a king of the Solar race.

उन्नाल a. With the stalk prominently appearing; Māl. 9. 13.

उन्निद्र a. [ उन्नता निद्रा यस्य ] 1 Sleepless, awake, without one wink of sleep, तामुन्निद्रामवानिश्यनां सौधवातायनस्थः Me. 88; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2; Māl. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses.); °अरविंदं K. 22; उन्निद्रपुष्पाक्षिसहस्रभाजा Si. 4. 13, 31, 8. 28.

उन्नी 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring up. -2 To raise, erect, lift up (A.); दंडमुन्नयेते Sk.; स्वदंष्ट्रोन्नीतधरो वराहः Bhāg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; रसाया लीलयोन्नीतां उर्वी Bhāg. -4 To draw up (as water). -5 To stroke; straighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away; एकांतमुन्नीय Mb. -7 To press out, extract. -8 To infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; कथमापि स इत्युन्नेतव्यस्तथापि दृशोः प्रियः U. 3. 22, 1. 29, 6. 26; V. 4; प्रकृतिप्रत्ययाद्यर्थैः संकीर्णं लिङ्गमुन्नयेत् Ak. -9 To fill completely. -10 To lead off (in singing).

उन्नयः, उन्नायः 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Analogy, resemblance. -4 Inference.

उन्नयन a. With the eyes raised upwards; R. 4. 3. —नं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. -2 Drawing up water. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Lead-

ing away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing; सीमित°. -6 Deliberation, discussion. -7 Inference; श्रवणादनुपश्चादीक्षा अन्वीक्षा उन्नयनं.

उन्नायक a. 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 What leads to an inference or conclusion.

उन्नेत् a. 1 Raising, leading up. -2 Leading to an inference. —m. One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उन्नेत्रं The office of the उन्नेत्.

उन्मज्ज् (मस्ज्) 6 P. To emerge, rise up; वन्यः सरित्तो गज उन्मज्ज R. 5. 43, 16. 79; उन्मज्ज शनकैस्तुहिनांशुः Ki. 9. 23; S. 7. 8; Si. 9. 30.

उन्मज्जक a. Emerging, rising up. —कः A kind of ascetic; कंठद्वेजे जले स्थित्वा तपः कुर्वन् प्रवर्तते। उन्मज्जकः स विज्ञेयस्तापसो लोकपूजितः ॥

उन्मज्जनं Emerging, coming out of water. —नः An attendant of Siva.

उन्मथ्, उन्मथ् 1. 9. P. 1 To shake up, disturb, excite, stir; pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy; मीमांसाकृतमुन्मथाय सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनि Pt. 2. 33; धैर्यमुन्मथ्य Māl. 1. 18; विकल्पनिद्रामुन्मथ्य Prab. -3 To tear, cut off, peel off; वन्याद्विपेनोन्मायिता त्वगस्य R. 2. 37. -4 To mix.

उन्मथन a. Tearing, disturbing, paining. —नं 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योन्यसूतोन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उन्मथः 1 Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer ear.

उन्मथक a. 1 Shaking off, agitating, stirring. -2 Throbbing, beating. —कः Inflammation of the outer ear.

उन्मथनं 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating (with a stick). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उन्माथ a. Destroying or killing. —थः 1 Torment, pang, deep pain; °वेगाः Māl. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agitation. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A snare or trap; प्रयोजयति चोन्माथं नित्यमस्तं गते रवौ Mb.

उन्माथिन् a. 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tormenting, excruciating; Māl. 9. 10.



**उन्मद्** 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify. — *Caus.* (म-मा-दयाति) To madden, inebriate, render drunk (lit. and fig.); लक्ष्म्योन्मादिता: K. 107; Ki. 4. 16.

**उन्मत्त** *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वावत्रोन्मत्तौ V. 2; अहो उन्मत्तास्मि संवृत्ता U. 3, 5. 30; S. 6; Ms. 9. 79. -3 (a) Puffed, elevated. (b) Furious, wild; महोन्मत्तस्य भूपस्य कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1 161; U. 2; Si. 6. 31. -4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil-spirit; Y. 2. 32; Ms. 3. 161 (वातापित्तश्लेष्मसंनिपातग्रहसंभवेनोपसृष्टः Mit.). -*त्तः* The thorn apple (धत्तूर); N. of another tree (मुचुकुद). -**Comp.** -*कीर्तिः*, -*वेशः* N. of Siva. -*गंगं* N. of a country (where the Gangâ roars furiously along). -*दर्शन*, -*रूप* *a.* maniac-like, mad in appearance. -*प्रलपित* *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness. (-*त्तं*) the words of a madman. -*लिङ्गिन्* *a.* pretending to be mad.

**उन्मत्तक** *a.* 1 Insane, mad. -2 Drunk, intoxicated.

**उन्मद** *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; उदीरयामासुरिवोन्मदानाम् R. 2. 9, 16. 54. -2 Mad, furious, extravagant; Si. 10. 4, 12. 44, 77; 16. 59. -3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुकरांगनया मुहुरुन्मदध्वनिभृता निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. -*दः* 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstasy.

**उन्मदन** *a.* [उद्भूतो मदनोऽस्य] Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रभृत्युन्मदना बभूव Ku. 5. 55.

**उन्मदिष्णु** *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 Intoxicated, drunk. -3 In rut (as an elephant); Si. 12. 28.

**उन्माद** *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 Extravagant. -*दः* 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उन्मादः U. 3; Mál. 9. -2 Intense passion, intoxication or extravagance of love; Mál. 3, 2. 11; वीररभसोन्मादः Mv. 2. 22 rapturous joy. -3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind); मदयंत्युद्धता दोषा यस्मादुन्मार्गमाश्रिताः । मानसोऽयमतो व्याधिरुन्माद इति कीर्तितः ॥ Susr. -4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोह उन्मादः कामशोकभयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलम्भमहापत्तिपरमानंदादिजन्माऽन्यस्मिन्नन्या-वभास उन्मादः. -2 Bloom; उन्मादं वीक्ष्य पद्मानां S. D. 2.

**उन्मादकः** N. of the plant धत्तूर.

**उन्मादन** *a.* Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. -*नः* One of the five arrows of Cupid.

**उन्मादयितृक** *a.* Intoxicating, enrapturing; S. 1.

**उन्मादिन्** *a.* Mad, intoxicated.

**उन्मादुक** *a.* Fond of drinking (Ved.).

**उन्मनस्**, -*नस्क* *a.* [उद्भ्रांतं मनोऽस्य] 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy; उन्मनाः प्रथमजन्मचेष्टितान्यस्मरन्नापि बभूव राघवः R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. -2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. -3 Anxious, eager, impatient; गंतुं पावकमुन्मनस्तदभवत् Bh. 2. 75. -4 Proud (मनस्विन्); Si. 16. 3 (where it also means "anxious").

**उन्मनायते** Den. A., उन्मनीभू 1 P. To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret; अस्मद्विना मा भृशमुन्मनीभूः Ki. 3. 39.

**उन्मनीकृ** 8 U. To make excited, disturb; Ki. 10. 37.

**उन्मयूख** *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

**उन्मर्दनं** 1 Rubbing, kneading. -2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. -3 Act of purifying air.

**उन्मा** Ved. A measure.

**उन्मानं** 1 Weighing, measuring upwards; ऊर्ध्वमानं किलोन्मानं. -2 A measure of size or quantity. -3 Price.

**उन्मित** *a.* Measured.

**उन्मितिः** *f.* Measure; price.

**उन्मेय** *a.* To be weighed; what is weighed. -*यं* Weight.

**उन्मार्ग** *a.* [उत्क्रांतः मार्गात्] Going to a wrong path. -*र्गः* 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road (fig. also); नित्यमुन्मार्गगामिनां Pt. 1. -2 An improper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude; उन्मार्गप्रस्थितानि इन्द्रियाणि K. 155; °प्रवर्तकः 103. -*र्गं* *ind.* Astray, by a wrong way; Pt. 1. 161. -**Comp.** -*गत* *a.* going wrong. -*गमनं* following evil courses. -*गामिन्*, -*वर्तिन्* *a.* going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road.

**उन्मार्गिन्** *a.* Going astray; finding an outlet (as water).

**उन्मिश्र** *a.* Mixed with, variegated.

**उन्मिष** 6 P. 1 To open the eyes; उन्मिषे तदा मुनिः Bhâg, Bg. 5. 9; Dk. 111. -2 To open (as the eyes); प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -3 To open, bloom, be expanded (as lotuses); उन्मिषदुत्पलवन K. 22. -4 To rise, peep up (as stars); उन्मिषत्सु ग्रहग्रामणीषु K. 176. -5 To shine, glitter, flash; as तेजस्. -6 To arise, originate; उन्मिषद्रोमहर्ष उन्मिषत्तोष &c.

**उन्मिष** *a.* Blown, opened. -*षः* Opening the eyes.

**उन्मिषित** *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. -*त्तं* 1 A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25; K. 72. -2 Opening; R. 5. 68.

**उन्मेषः**, -*षणं* 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking, twinkling (of eyes); प्रत्यग्रोन्मेषजिह्वा Mu. 3. 21. -2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उन्मेषं यो मम न सहते जातिवैरी निशायां K. P. 10; दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषः Ku. 2. 33. -3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सतां प्रज्ञोन्मेषः Bh. 2. 114 light or flash; विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टिं Me. 81. -4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; ज्ञान °Sânti. 3. 13.

**उन्मेषिन्** *a.* Flying about, glittering about; Mál. 6. 5.

**उन्मील** 1 P. 1 To open (as the eyes); उद्मीलीच लोचने Bk. 15. 102; 16. 8. -2 To be awakened or roused, be excited; उन्मिमील विशदं विषमेषु Si. 10. 72; Bk. 1. 33. -3 To expand, blow (as lotuses); सरोभिरुन्मीलितपद्मलोचनैः Ki. 4. 3; Mál. 1. 38, 9. 15. -4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round; प्रांतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20; उन्मीलन्मधुगंध Gît. 1. -5 To appear, become manifest; खं वायुर्ज्वलनो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2. -6 To break forth, burst out; U. 4. -*Caus.* 1 To open (eyes, lotuses &c.); तदेतदुन्मीलय चक्षुरायत्तं V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33. -2 To display, show; त्वयाद्य साधुतोन्मीलिता.

**उन्मीलः**, -*लनं* 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking; ज्ञानां जनशलाकाभिर्नेत्रोन्मीलनकारकः Mb. -2 Unfolding, opening (in general); प्रियागुणसहस्राणामेकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -3 Touching up, painting; आलेख्य ° K. 267. -4 Expanding, blowing.



उन्मीलित *p. p.* 1 Opened; अज्ञानति-  
मिरांधस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया । चक्षुरुन्मी-  
लितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58;  
Ki. 16. 12. -2 Blown, expanded;  
ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबा-  
निलाः; K. P. 1; awakened; Mv.  
1.48; K.110.-3 Touched up, painted;  
उन्मीलितं तुलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32.  
-तं (In Rhet.) An open reference  
(to anything).

**उन्मुख** *a.* (खी *f.*) [ उद्-उर्ध्वं मुखं  
यस्य ] 1 Raising the face, looking  
up; °दर्शन looking upwards; अद्रेः  
शृंगं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me.  
14, 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26; आश्रम °  
1. 53. -2 Ready, intent on, on the  
point of, about to, prepared for;  
तमरण्यसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about  
to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3.  
12; उदयोन्मुखचंद्रिका M. 5. 7; भेदो-  
न्मुखं V. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 48. -3 Eager,  
waiting for, expecting, looking up  
to; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयो-  
न्मुखे Ku. 6. 34; लक्ष्मीरिव गुणो-  
न्मुखी R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23.  
-4 Sounding, speaking or mak-  
ing a sound; परभृतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2  
speaking through the cuckoo.

**उन्मुखर** *a.* Loud-sounding, noisy.

**उन्मुच्य** 6 U. 1 To unfasten, pull  
off; उन्मुच्य सूत्रेण विनैव हाराः R. 6.  
28; take off (clothes &c.); आत्मकं-  
ठादुन्मुच्य K. 147, 67; Bk. 3. 22.  
-2 To loosen, liberate, free from  
(as a bond); ऋणमुन्मुच्य देवानां Mb.;  
open (as a letter); लेखमुन्मुच्य  
Rāj. T. 3. 235; K. 221. -3 To raise,  
elevate, send forth (as sound);  
आर्तनादो हि यः पौरैरुन्मुक्तः Rām. -4  
To fling, hurl (as a missile).  
-*Caus.* 1 To extricate, loosen, free;  
Mv. 6. 46. -2 To deliver.

**उन्मुक्त** *p. p.* Pulled off, loosened  
&c.; °कंठं bitterly.

**उन्मोचनं** Unfastening, loosening.

**उन्मुद्र** *a.* [ उद्गता मुद्रा यस्मात् ] 1 Un-  
sealed. -2 Opened, blown, expand-  
ed (as a flower).

**उन्मूल** 10 P. To eradicate,  
pluck up by the roots, exterminate;  
समूलमुन्मूलयतीव मे मनः Ki. 1. 41;  
उन्मूलिता हलधरेण पदावघातैः Udb.

**उन्मूलनं** 1 Plucking up by the  
roots, eradication, destroying, up-  
rooting; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंहः R.  
2. 34.

**उन्मृज्** 2 P. 1 To rub or wipe  
off, clean by washing; Y. 1. 20.  
-2 To efface, blot out, obliterate.  
-3 To receive, accept (Ved.).

**उन्मार्जनं** Rubbing, wiping off, re-  
moving; मनःशल्य° Dk. 161.

**उन्मृजावमृजा** Repeatedly rubbing  
up and down.

**उन्मृष्ट** *p. p.* Blotted out, effaced,  
cleared, removed, wiped off; R. 15.  
32; Y. 2. 91.

**उन्मेदा** *f.* Corpulence, fatness.

**उप** *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs  
and nouns it expresses towards,  
near to, by the side of, with, un-  
der, down (opp. अप). According to  
G. M. the following are its senses:-  
उप साभीष्यसामर्थ्यव्यात्याचार्यकृतिमृतिदोषदान-  
क्रियावीप्सांभाध्ययनपूजनेषु :- (1) near-  
ness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति  
goes near; (2) power, ability; उपकरो-  
ति; (3) pervasion; उपकीर्ण; (4) advice,  
instructing as by a teacher; उपादिशति,  
उपदेश; (5) death, extinction, उपरत;  
(6) defect, fault; उपघात; (7) giving;  
उपनयति, उपहरति; (8) action,  
effort; उप त्वानेष्ये; (9) beginning,  
commencement; उपक्रमते, उपक्रम;  
(10) study; उपाध्यायः; (11) rever-  
ence, worship; उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं  
पुत्रः. It is also said to have the  
senses of disease, ornament, com-  
mand, reproof, killing, wish, re-  
semblance &c. -2 As unconnected  
with verbs and prefixed to nouns,  
it expresses direction towards, near-  
ness, resemblance, relationship,  
contiguity in space, number, time,  
degree &c., but generally involving  
the idea of subordination or in-  
feriority; उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next  
to the little finger; उपपुराण a second-  
ary Purāṇa; उपगुरुः an assistant  
master; उपाध्यक्षः a vice-president.  
It usually, however, forms Avyayī.  
comp. in these senses; उपगंगं=गंगायाः  
समीपे; उपकूलं, °वनं &c.; these are  
again compounded with other  
words; उपकूपजलाशयः, उपकंठनिवासिनी.  
Prefixed to proper nouns it means  
a 'younger brother'; उपेन्द्रः. -3 With  
numerals it forms संख्याबहुव्रीहि and  
means 'nearly,' 'almost'; उपत्रिंशः  
nearly thirty; उपविंशः about twenty  
&c. -4 As a separable preposition  
(*a*) with acc. when it means in-

feriority (P.I. 4. 87); उप हरिं सुराः Sk  
the gods are under *i. e.* are inferior  
to Hari; शक्रादय उपाच्युतं Vop. (b)  
With loc. it expresses (1) over,  
above, superior to; उप निष्के कार्षापणं,  
उप परार्धे हरेर्गुणाः; (2) addition; (3)  
near to, towards, in the direction of,  
under; (4) at, on, upon; (5) up-  
to, in, above; *e.g.* उप सानुषु on or above  
the peaks; वयो न वसतीरुप; or some-  
times (*c*) with the instr.; with, at  
the same time with, according. to -5  
As a separable adverb it is rarely  
used in the senses of further, more-  
over. (उपासने अधिके हीने सादृश्यप्रतियत्नयोः।  
तद्योगव्याप्तिपूजासु शक्तावारंभदानयोः॥ दक्षिणा-  
चार्यकरणदोषाख्यानात्ययेषु च। [ cf. Gr.  
*hupo*; L. *sub*; Goth. *up*; Germ. *ob*].

**उपकक्ष** *a.* Ved. Reaching to the  
shoulder.

**उपकंठ** *a.* Near, proximate. -ठः,  
-ठं 1 Proximity, vicinity, neigh-  
bourhood; प्राप तालीवनश्याममुपकंठं  
महोदधेः R. 4. 34; 13. 48; Ku. 7.  
51; Māl. 9. 2; आकृष्य चापं श्रवणो-  
पकंठे S. 3.5 to the very ear. -2  
Space near a village or its boundary.  
-3 One of a horse's paces. -*ind.*  
1 Upon the neck, near the throat;  
प्रेम्णोपकंठं मुहुरंकभाजः Si. 3. 36. -2  
In the vicinity of, near.

**उपकथा** A short story or tale.

**उपकनिष्ठिका** [ उपगता कनिष्ठिका ]  
The finger next to the little finger,  
the last but one finger (अनामिका);  
Sik. 44.

**उपकन्या** The friend of one's  
daughter; °पुरं near the woman's  
apartments.

**उपकर्ण** 10 U. To hear; Si. 20.5.

**उपकर्ण** *ind.* Close to the ear, into  
the ear.

**उपकर्णनं** Hearing.

**उपकर्णिका** Rumour, report.

**उपकिरण** See under उपकु.

**उपकीचकः** 1 A relation or fol-  
lower of Kīchaka. -2 The army of  
Virāṭa under Kīchaka.

**उपकुचिः, -चिका** 1 The plant  
Nigella Indica (कृष्णजीरक). -2  
Small cardamoms.

**उपकुम्भ** *a.* 1 Near, proximate.  
-2 Solitary, retired, secluded. -भं  
*ind.* Near a jar.



**उपकुल्या** 1 The plant Piper Longum. -2 A canal, trench.

**उपकुशः** Gum-boil; a disease of the mouth.

**उपकूज्** 1 P. To fill with cooing.

**उपकूजित** *p. p.* Made to resound (with cooing). -**तं** Filling with cooing.

**उपकूपं-पे** *ind.* Near a well; ° **जलाशयः** a trough near a well for watering cattle.

**उपकूलं** *ind.* On the shore; R. 15. 28.

**उपकृ** 8 U. (a) उपकरोति-कुरुते. 1 To place or bring near, furnish or provide with, do or render; किं ते भूयः प्रियमुपकरोतु पाकशासनः V. 5; Ms. 2. 149, 245, 5. 32. -2 To assist, serve, befriend, oblige, favour, benefit, help; प्राणैरप्युपकुर्वते Pt. 1. 83; Bk. 8. 18; (oft. with gen. of person); सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 7. 28, 8. 13; आत्मनश्चोपकर्तुं Me. 101; Si. 20. 74; K. 174; न हि दीपौ परस्परस्योपकुरुतः S. B.; sometimes with loc. also; Ms. 8. 394. -3 To foster, take care of. -4 To render homage, serve, wait or attend upon (with acc.); हरिमुपकुरुते Sk. -5 To begin, set about anything (with dat.). -6 To subdue, overcome. (b) उपस्करोति, -स्कुरुते. 1 To add, supply (वाक्याध्याहारे); उपस्कृतं ब्रूते P. VI. 1. 139 Sk. -2 To provide or furnish with; सितातपत्रव्यजनैरुपस्कृतः Bhâg. -3 To attend or wait on, serve. -4 To adorn, decorate, elaborate, refine, polish, prepare, perfect; राजतं चानुपस्कृतं Ms. 5. 112; उपस्कृता कन्या Sk.; Bh. 2. 15. -5 (a) To care for, take care of (with acc. of person); P. I. 3. 32, VI. 1. 139. (b) To make efforts (with gen. of thing); एधोदकस्योपस्कुरुते, मा कस्यचिदुपस्कृथाः Bk. 8. 19, 119. -6 To furnish badly, deform; Ms. 3. 257. -7 To corrupt, defile, censure; 7 98. -8 To bring or call together; उपस्कृता ब्राह्मणाः (= समुदिताः Sk.).

**उपकरणं** 1 Doing service or favour, helping, assisting. -2 Material, implement, instrument, means; स्वेषूपकरणेषु U. 5; ° द्रव्यं Mk. 3; उपकरणीभावमायाति U. 3. 3 serve as helping instruments, or assistants; परोप-

कारोपकरणं शरीरं K. 207; so स्नान °bathing materials; Pt. 1; व्यायाम °athletic materials; आत्मा परोपकरणीकृतः H. 2. 24; K. 80, 102, 198, 204; Y. 2. 276, Ms. 9. 270. -3 An engine, machine, apparatus, paraphernalia (in general). -4 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. -5 A means or expedient; कर्म °, वेद °, यज्ञ ° &c. -6 Fabricating, composing, elaborating. -7 The insignia of royalty. -8 The attendants of a king.

**उपकर्तृ** *a.* One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; आपत्सूपकर्ता Dk. 160; हीनान्यनुपकर्तृणि प्रवृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58; उपकर्त्री रसादीनां S. D. 624; Si. 2. 37.

**उपकारः** 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, kindness, obligation (opp. अपकार); उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37; शाम्येत्प्रत्युपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73; Y. 3. 284; Pt. 1. 22; उपकारे वृत् to be of service or useful (to another). -2 Preparation. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Particularly, flowers, garlands &c. suspended at gate-ways as embellishments on festive occasions. -री A royal tent, palace. -2 Caravansera.

**उपकारक** *a.* Doing service or favour, helping, contributing to, assisting, productive (of good results); उपकारकमायतेर्भृशं Ki. 2. 43.

**उपकारिका** 1 Protectress, a female assistant. -2 A palace. -3 A tent, a caravansera. -4 A kind of cake.

**उपकारिन्** *a.* Helping, serving, beneficial &c.; subservient, benefactor.

**उपकार्य** *a.* 1 Deserving assistance or favour, fit to be assisted. -र्या A royal house, palace; रम्यां रघुप्रतिनिधिः स नवोपकार्या बाल्यात्परा-मिव दशां मदनोध्युवास R. 5. 63; a royal tent; तस्योपकार्यारचितोपचाराः 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55, 73.

**उपकुर्वाण** *a.* Doing service &c. -णः A Brâhmaṇa in a state of pupillage (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who wishes to pass on to the state of a householder (गृहस्थ).

**उपकृत** *p. p.* Assisted, benefited, served &c. -तं Aid, favour, obli-

gation; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसि-धाविव जने Mk. 5. 25.

**उपकृतिः** *f.*, उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

**उपकृ** 6 P. To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon; रत्नोपकीर्णं वसुधां Mb. -2 (उपस्कृ) (a) To cut up, split, lop. (b) To hurt, strike.

**उपकिरणं** 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up; burying. -2 Pervasion. -*ind.* Near the rays.

**उपकृप्** 1 A. 1 To be fit for; तत्रे-दमुपकल्पते Bhâg. -2 To be prepared or ready (at hand); आसनेषूपकृप्तेषु Ms. 3. 208, 8. 333. -3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.); वार्यपि श्रद्धया इत्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ms. 3. 202. -4 To become, take a (particular) form or shape. -*Caus.* 1 To prepare, get ready, equip; रथं Ve. 2. -2 To appoint, assign, allot; उपकल्पितं पशुं Pt. 1; U. 2; Y. 1. 109. -3 To vow, promise; देवतोपकल्पित Pt. 4. -4 To set up, exhibit. -5 To render (homage), communicate. -6 To bring near, fetch. -7 To assume, take.

**उपकल्पनं, -ना** 1 Preparation; एवं विज्ञाय मतिमान् भोजनस्योपकल्पनां Susr. -2 Fabricating, making &c.

**उपकल्पित** *p. p.* 1 Prepared, made &c. -2 Secondary, substituted.

**उपकृप्त** *p. p.* 1 Brought near, at hand. -2 Ready, prepared. -3 Fitted for, adapted to. -4 Formed, produced.

**उपक्रम** 1 A., 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards; राजस्तस्याज्ञया देवी वसिष्ठमुपचक्रमे Mb.; Bk. 8. 25. -2 To do, perform, set about; यथोक्तं निपुणमुपक्रांतवान् Dk. 120; माधवसमक्षमुत्तरमुपक्रमिष्ये Mál. 3. 2. 7; Y. 3. 200. -3 To begin, commence. (with inf. or dat.); (Atm.); प्रसभं वक्तुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28; प्रतिग्रहीतुं....त्रिलोचनस्तामुपचक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66; R. 17. 13. -4 To go against, attack, assail, उपचक्रमाते वाग्भिः Râm. -5 To make advances (of love) to; सर्वोपायैरुपक्रम्य सीतां Râm.; win over; Dk. 65. -6 To step over, stride, traverse. -7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician); cure or heal



(as wounds); यत्नादुपक्रम्यतां S. 3 v. 1.; सर्वथोपक्रांतः Dk. 68; °व्रणा 75.

उपक्रंतु A beginner, one who undertakes.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचख्यौ रक्षःपरिवं नवं R. 12. 42 begun by Rāma; किमुपक्रमो रावणः Mv. 2. -2 Approach, advance; साहस° forcible advance Māl. 7; so योषितः सुकुमारोपक्रमाः *ibid.* -3 An undertaking, work, enterprize. -4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy; सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 107, 159; M. 3; R. 18. 15; Y. 1. 345; Si. 20. 76. -5 Attendance on a patient, treatment, practice of medicine, physicking. -6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c.; see उपधा. -7 A kind of ceremony preparatory to reading the Vedas.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. -2 Undertaking. -3 Commencement. -4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रमणीय a. 1 To be gone to, approached, commenced &c. -2 Relating to the attendance (on a patient). -यं A work on medicine.

उपक्रमितव्य, उपक्रम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be commenced or undertaken. -2 Curable; अनुपक्रम्य आतंकः V. 2.

उपक्रमितृ a. One who begins &c.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपकुश 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

उपक्रोशः, -शनं Censure, reproach, ignominy; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वा R. 2. 53; वाक्संतक्षणैर्लोकोपक्रोशनैः Dk. 41, 60.

उपक्रोष्टृ a. Censuring, blaming -m. An ass (braying aloud).

उपक्र (का) णं [ उप-कण्-शब्दे, अप-घञ् वा ] The sound of a lute.

उपक्रसः Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

उपक्षि 1 P. or *pass.* 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disappear. -2 (2. 6.P.) To dwell near (Ved.).

उपक्षय a. Decayed, wasted. -यः 1 Waste, decay, loss. -2 Expenditure. -यं *ind.* Near the abode.

उपक्षित् a. Ved. 1 Dwelling near. -2 Clinging or attached to.

उपक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, exhausted, consumed, disappeared. -2 Powerless.

उपक्षेत् a. One who draws near; or one who dwells near, attached to.

उपक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast on, hurl against; वपुषि वधाय तत्र तव शस्त्रमुपक्षिपतः Māl. 5. 31; to direct; त्वयि उपक्षिप्त आत्मा M. 2; to entrust, assign; M. 3. -2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with; परस्परं वाग्निरुपक्षिपन्ति Rām. -3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce; छत्रं कार्यमुपक्षिपन्ति Mk. 9.3; इति उपक्षिप्तमनेन Mu. 1; Māl. 1. -4 To throw down. -5 To commence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षिप्तमनेन किमपि Mu. 1; K. 162; Dk. 59; उपक्षिप्तो भित्तिबंधः M. 5.

उपक्षेपः 1 Throwing at, hurling. -2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3; दारुणः खलूपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge; कर्णनासाच्छेदोपभीषिताभ्यां Dk. 61. -4 Commencement; उपाय° M. 3. -5 Poetical or figurative style (Wilson).

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. -2 Accusing, charging; °धर्मः = शूद्रस्वामिकामात्रस्य पाकार्यं ब्राह्मणगृहे समर्पणं Sabdak.

उपगण a. Forming a small or subordinate class. -णः 1 A small or subordinate class. -2 A small number less than a troop.

उपगंधः Perfume, scent.

उपगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, approach; attain, reach (fig. also.), arrive at, visit; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; so दैवादुपगतं तृणं Pt. 4; पदमुपगता Bh. 2. 10; Bk. 1. 1; तदुपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. -2 To enter into, penetrate; Si. 9. 39. -2 To undergo, suffer; तपो वोरमुपागतं Rām. -4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगतं Ku. 1. 8; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ Si. 9. 6; so निद्रावशं, हर्षं, तृप्तिं, शान्तिं, विषादं &c. -5 To approach a woman (for sexual intercourse); सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34, 4. 40. -6 To come upon, attack. -7 To occur, happen, present itself;

कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109 v. 1. -8 To undertake, begin. -9 To suffer, share in. -10 To admit, agree to, consent, allow; वेदांतोपगतं फलं Ms. 2. 160. -Caus. To cause to come near or approach.

उपग a. (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. -2 Receiving; ओषध्यः फलपाकांता बहुपुष्पफलोपगाः Ms. 1. 46; Si. 16. 68.

उपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Near, at hand. -4 Got, obtained. -5 Undergone, experienced. -6 Furnished with. -7 Gone to, become. -8 Promised, agreed. -9 Passed away, dead. -10 Feeling, suffering (actively used). -तं 1 Wealth acquired. -2 Receipt; धनी वोपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 2. 93.

उपगतिः *f.* 1 Approach, going near. -2 Knowledge, acquaintance. -3 Acceptance, receipt. -4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगतु a. 1 Approaching. -2 Getting, acquiring. -3 Knowing. -4 Accepting, receiving.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me. 65 your advent; व्यावर्ततान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. -2 Knowledge, acquaintance. -3 Attainment, acquiring; विश्वासोपगमादाभिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14. -4 Intercourse (as of the sexes). -5 Society, company; न पुनरधमानामुपगमः H. 1. 136. -6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. -7 Acceptance, receipt. -8 An agreement, promise. -9 A particular high number.

उपगामिन् a. Coming near.

उपगिरि-रं *ind.* Near a mountain. -रिः N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपगु *ind.* Near a cow.

उपगुप्त a. Hidden, concealed; °वित्त whose wealth is concealed.

उपगुरुः An assistant teacher.

-रु *ind.* Near a teacher.

उपगुह 1 U. 1 To clasp, embrace; तरंगहस्तैरुपगूहतीव R. 13. 63, 18. 47; Bk. 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. -2 To hide, conceal, cover, encircle, gird round; वनमालोपगूहः K. 24, 38.



**उपगूढ** *p. p.* 1 Hidden, concealed; R. 13. 30. -2 Embraced, clasped. -3 Held, supported; कश्चित्कराभ्यामुपगूढनालं R. 6. 13. -4 Suppressed. -हं An embrace; उपगूढानि सवेऽथूनि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कंठाशेषोपगूढं Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

**उपगूहनं** 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 An embrace. -3 Astonishment, surprise.

**उपगोह्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be embraced. -2 To be taken or seized. -ह्यः 1 An embrace. -2 A kind of fire regarded as impure (and therefore to be hidden).

**उपगै** 1 P. 1 To sing to any one (with dat. or acc.); साम्नेनमुपागात् Ch. Up. -2 To join in singing. -3 To praise in song, celebrate, extol; तपोलक्ष्म्या दीप्तं दिनकृतमिवोच्चैरुपजगुः Ki. 18. 47.

**उपगा** *m.* (गाः) A priest in a sacrifice who sings the hymns. -*f.* Accompaniment of a song.

**उपगात्** *a.* Singing near. -*m.* One who accompanies the song of the Udgâtri priest, a chorister.

**उपगीत** *p. p.* 1 Celebrated, sung by bards. -2 Commencing to sing; Si. 4. 57.

**उपगीतिः** *f.* A variety of the Aryâ metre; see App.

**उपग्रन्थः** A subsidiary writing or a class of such writings.

**उपग्रह** 9 U. 1 To hold under, seize or collect from below; as रसं. -2 To seize, take, take possession of; तवैव पादावुपग्रह्य Râm.; उपग्रह्यास्पदं चैव Ms. 7. 184. -3 To meet with, obtain; स मृत्युमुपग्रह्णाति गर्भमश्वतरी यथा Châp. 19. -4 To subdue, vanquish. -5 To provide. -6 To conciliate, take as one's ally, favour, support; तदुपग्रहीतेन स्लेच्छराजबलेन Mu. 1. -7 To conceive with one's mind, grasp mentally. -8 To decide, determine. -9 To accept, approve.

**उपग्रहः** 1 Confinement, seizure. -2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. -3 A prisoner. -4 Joining, addition. -5 (a) Favour, encouragement, assistance, conciliation; सोपग्रहं K. 156. (b) Favourableness, kindness, complacence; सोपग्रह K. 264. -6 Use. -7 A kind of peace purchased by giving over every thing;

cf. H. 4. 121. -8 The voice or pada of a verb. -9 A pile or heap of kusa grass. -10 The presiding spirit or cause which directs a planet's motion. -11 A minor planet ( राहु, केतु &c. ), a secondary heavenly body, such as a comet, meteor.

**उपग्रहणं** 1 Seizing (from below); taking hold of; as in पादोपग्रहणं. -2 Seizure, capture, taking one prisoner. -3 Supporting, furthering, promoting. -4 Holy study, study of the Vedas (after being initiated into them); वेदोपग्रहणार्थाय तावन्नाहयत प्रभुः Râm.

**उपग्राहः** 1 Making a present. -2 A present; उच्चावचानुपग्राहान् राजभिः मापितान् बहून् Mb.

**उपग्राह्य** *pot. p.* To be favoured or retained in service; Mu. 5. -ह्यः 1 An offering or present. -2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern *Nazarânâ*.

**उपघात** See under उपहन्.

**उपधुष्** 1. 10. P. To fill with noise, make resonant.

**उपधुष्ट** *p. p.* 1, Resounding with, noisy. -2 Resonant. -3 Sounding.

**उपघोषणं** Proclaiming, publication, making known.

**उपघ्नः** [ उपहन्-क ] 1 Contiguous support; पर्वतोपघ्नः Sk.; छेदादिवोपघ्नतरोर्व्रतत्यौ R. 14. 1. -2 Shelter, support, stay, protection. -3 That which rests upon or is supported by.

**उपचक्रः** [ उपगतः चक्रं चक्रवाकं ] A variety of the ruddy goose.

**उपचक्षुस्** *n.* [ उपगतं चक्षुरिव ] An eye-glass, spectacles; cf. उपनेत्रं.

**उपचर्** 1 P. 1 (a) To serve, wait or attend upon; गिरिशमुपचचार Ku. 1. 60; निमित्तज्ञान् K. 64; Ms. 3. 193, 4. 254; सममुपचर भद्रे सुप्रियं चाप्रियं च Mk. 1. 31; K. 326. (b) To honour, worship; प्रतिमाः पूजासत्कारेणोपचर्यते K. 40, 323; V. 3. -2 To treat, deal with, act towards; entertain; मित्रत्वेन उपचरितस्य Dk. 71 treated as a friend; भोजनादिना सामुपाचरत् 77, 117; तां प्रियसखीमिवोपाचरत् 134; उपाचरत् कृत्रिमसंविधाभिः R. 14. 17 honoured or entertained; 5. 62; स्थाने इयं देवीशब्देनोपचर्यते V. 3 honoured with the title of queen. -3 To attend on (as a patient),

treat, tend, nurse; यत्नादुपचर्यतां S. 3; मंत्रवादिभिरुपचर्यमाणः Pt. 1. -4 To approach, go towards. -5 To undertake, begin (mostly Vedic in these senses). -*pass.* To be used figuratively or metaphorically, be applied figuratively to any one (with loc.); तस्माच्चेतनवदुपचर्यते S. B.; पर एवात्मा बालैः शारीर इत्युपचर्यते *ibid*; कालोयं द्विपराधार्थ्यो निमेष उपचर्यते Bhâg.; भुक्ता ब्राह्मणा इत्यत्र अन्नस्य भुक्तत्वं ब्राह्मणेषूपचर्यते Malli. on Ki. 1. 1; Bṛi. S. 5. 15; प्रत्यासत्त्या उपचर्य योज्यते K. P.

**उपचरः** 1 Cure, treatment; त्वग्भेदी व्रणः सूपचरः easily curable. -2 -उपचरणं Approach.

**उपचर्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be served or waited upon; to be honoured or worshipped; Ms. 5. 154; अनुपचर्ये (भृत्ये) Pt. 1. 101 not requiring flattery, unassuming; दुःख ° Mu. 3. 5 difficult to serve. -र्या 1 Service, attendance. -2 Physicking, treating, curing.

**उपचारः** 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; Mk. 4; अस्खलितोपचारां R. 5. 20; K. 344. -2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); °परिश्रष्टः H. 1. 133 devoid of civility, uncourteous; °विधिर्मनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; उपचारैरुपाचरत् Ks. 16. 29; मिथ्योपचारैश्च वशीकृतानां H. 1. 78; नोपचारेण ब्रूयाः Râm.; °पदं न चेद्विदं Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment; °मात्रमधुरं K. 222, 207; M. 4; °क्रिया Ms. 8. 357 showing marks of favour, courting, (sending perfumes &c.). -3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; °यंत्रणया M. 4; °अतिक्रमं 4, 5; °अजलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation; रामभद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा गुरुस्तथोपचारेण 6; V. 5; Si. 9. 78. -5 External show or form, ceremony; प्रावृषेण्यैरेव लिगैर्मम राजोपचारः V. 4 royal service, pomp or state of royalty; भूषणाद्युपचारेण Mu. 3. 23 v. 1. -6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; शिशिर° Dk. 15;



शीत° Pt. 1; Dk. 23; K. 102. -7 Practice, performance, art, conduct, management, procedure; व्रतचर्या° Ms. 1. 111; प्रसाधन° 10. 32, 9. 259; कामोपचारेषु Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs; समंत्रं सोपचारं (अस्त्रं) Mb.; अवेशसदृशप्रणयोपचारां Mk. 8. 23 course of love &c.; वाक्योपचारे कुशला Rām. skilled in the employment of words; use, usage; यत्र लौकिकानामुपचारः v. l. for व्याहारः in U. 6. -8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्णाभिनवोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4 (hanging garlands &c.); 5. 41. -9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, decoration, furniture &c.); presenting flowers, perfumes &c.; सन्मंगलोपचाराणां R. 10. 77; कृषोपचारां चतुरस्रवेदी Ku. 7. 88; कुसुमैः कृतोपचारः V. 2; so °रमणीयतया S. 6; °वत्सु मंचेषु R. 6. 1 the necessary decorations (canopy &c.); (the Upachâras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). -10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour; वैश्यशूद्रोपचारं च Ms. 1. 116; (religious) conduct in life; साधूनामुपचारज्ञः Rām.; परिजन° Mk. 1. -11 Use, employment; K. 183. -12 Any religious performance, a ceremony; प्रयुक्तपाणिग्रहणोपचारौ Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. -13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनोपि चेतनवदुपचारदर्शनात् S. B; कूलं पिपतिषतीत्यचेतनोपि कूले चेतनवदुपचारो दृश्यते Mbh. on P. IV. 3. 86 personification; so छत्रिणो गच्छन्तीत्येकेनापि छत्रिणा बहूनां छत्रित्वोपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; करणे कर्तृत्वोपचारात् *ibid.*; न चास्य करधृतत्वं तत्त्वतोस्तीति मुख्येपि उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उभयरूपा चेत्यं शुद्धा उपचारेणामिश्रितत्वात् K. P. 2. (S. D. explains उपचार by अत्यंतं विशकलितयोः सादृश्यातिशयमाहिम्ना भेदप्रतीतिस्थगनमात्रं). -14 A bribe. -15 A pretext; Si 10. 2. -16 A request, solicitation. -17 Occurrence of स् and ष् in the place of Visarga.

उपचारिन् a. Attending, serving.

उपचार्य *pot. p.* To be served or waited upon; to be worshipped &c. -र्यः Practice of medicine. -र्थ Treatment.

उपचर्म-र्म *ind.* On the skin, near the skin.

उपचि 5 U. 1 To gather together, heap up, accumulate, collect; शश्वत्सिद्धैरुपचितबालि Me. 55. -2 To add, increase, strengthen; उपचिन्वन् प्रभां तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25; चेतःपीडामुपचिनोति Mu. 2; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33; Si. 4. 10; 8. 6; उपचीयमानगर्भा K. 66 being developed; बलेनैव सहोपचीयते मदः K. 290; क्षीणोप्युपचीयते पुनश्चंद्रः Bh. 2. 87 waxes. -3 To cover over with; Si. 9. 35; Ms. 6. 41. -*pass.* 1 To be collected or accumulated; to increase, become strong, to be covered with &c.; see above. -2 To be prosperous, succeed, thrive, be better off; चत्वारस्तूपचीयते विप्र आढ्यो वणिङ् नृपः Ms. 8. 169.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. -2 Increase, growth, excess; बल° K. 105; स्वशक्त्युपचये Si. 2. 57; अभिसामुपचयाय 9. 32; भाग्य° Ratn. 1. 6 dawn of good fortune; so ज्ञान°, मांस°. -3 Quantity, heap. -4 Prosperity, elevation, rise. -5 The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh house or position from the first of a zodiacal sign (or a *lagna* q. v.). -*Comp.* -अपचय (du.) rise and fall, prosperity and decay. -भवनं a species of the Dandaka metre.

उपचायिन् a. 1 Increasing, growing. -2 Thriving, prosperous.

उपचाय्यः [उपचीयतेऽग्निरत्र आधारे ण्यत् P. III. 1. 131] 1 A kind of sacred fire. -2 A place for holding sacrificial fire, altar, hearth.

उपचित *p. p.* 1 Collected, gathered together, accumulated; अस्त्रैरुपचितैः Me. 105. -2 Increased, grown; U. 6. 28; R. 9. 27; °अवयवा मंजरी 9. 44 full-grown. -3 Grown in power, strengthened; Si. 6. 63; R. 17. 54; °महामोहगहनः Māl. 1. 30; °वपुः Me. 32; लोकप्रसिद्धिः उपचिता Mu. 2 the popular idea was strengthened. -4 Full of, abounding in, covered over with; R. 9. 53; वियदुपचितमेघं Bh. 1.

35. -5 Abundantly furnished with, plastered, smeared.

उपचितिः *f.* Accumulation, collection, growth, increase.

उपचित्रा 1 N. of a tree (चित्रा). -2 N. of a lunar mansion स्वाति; also हस्त.

उपचूलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet, cover in general.

उपच्छद् 10 P. 1 To wheedle, flatter, coax, entice, invite; जलेनोपच्छदितः S. 5 coaxed to drink water; परदारानुपच्छदयति Sk. -2 To conciliate. -3 To beseech, request; R. 5. 58. -4 To persuade one to do a thing. -5 To give one something.

उपच्छदनं 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छदनैरेव स्वं ते दापायितुं प्रयतिष्यते Dk. 65. -2 Inviting; उपमंत्रणमुपच्छदनं Sk.

उपच्यवः Passing into the chamber (from the house); Rv. 1. 28. 3; passing close to (in sexual intercourse (?)).

उपजगती A variety of the Trishṭubh metre in which three Pādas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables.

उपजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, originate, arise, grow; उष्मणश्चोपजायते Ms. 1. 45; H. Pr. 44; संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; 14. 11. -2 To happen, take place, become visible, appear; प्राणविपत्तिरुपजायते K. 160. -3 To be or become, be or exist; सतीत्वमुपजायते Pt. 1. 138. -4 To be born again; सर्गेपि नोपजायते Bg. 14. 2; Y. 3. 256. -*Caus.* (जनयति) To produce, cause, rouse; उत्तराप्रलापोपजनितकृपः K. 175.

उपज *a.* Increased, being produced in addition.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. -2 Appendage. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Addition of a letter in the formation of words; वर्ण° Nir. -5 Any letter, syllable or affix so added; अनर्थका उपजनाः Nir. -नं The body. उपजा Ved. Remote posterity.

उपजात *p. p.* 1 Produced, caused; °कोप, °क्रोध excited, moved to anger; °विश्वास confiding, believing, trusting. -2 Happened, taken place; U. 4.



**उपजातिः** *f.* A mixed metre (see App.).

**उपजप्** 1 P. 1 To whisper into the ears of (another), win over to one's party by secretly suggesting anything in the ear; अंगारवर्ष राजवधायोपजप्य Dk. 104; क्षत्तारं कुरुराजस्तु शनैः कर्णमुपाजपत् Mb. -2 (Hence) to instigate to rebellion or treachery, conspire with; उपजप्यानुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197. -3 To commit mischief.

**उपजप्य** *a.* To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear; उपजप्यानुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197.

**उपजापः** 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; परकृत्य° Mu. 2. -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason; instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपवतस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसहान् विलंघयन् स विधाता नृप-तीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42; अपि सहंते अस्मदुपजापं प्रजाः Mu. 2. -3 Disunion, separation.

**उपजापक** *a.* 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

**उपजरस्** *ind.* Towards old age or in old age.

**उपजल्प्** 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. - To advise.

**उपजल्पनं, उपजल्पितं** A talk.

**उपजल्पिन्** *a.* Giving advice.

**उपजिह्वा, -हिका** 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

**उपजीक** *a.* Living upon, subsisting by. -कः Ved. A water-deity.

**उपजीव्** 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by; उपजीव्यमानपाद-च्छायः K. 5; कां वृत्तिमार्य उपजीवति Mk. 2; संवाहकस्य वृत्तिं *ibid.*; शेषास्त-मुपजीवेयुर्यथैव पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve; Si. 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from); तदेतद्भारतं नाम कविभिस्तूपजीव्यते Mb. -4 To practise; Ms. 10. 74.

**उपजीव** *a.* Ved. Living on &c.

**उपजीवक, -विन्** *a.* 1 Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); जातिमात्रोपजीविनां Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; नानापण्योपजीविनां 9. 257; द्यूतोप-जीव्यस्मि Mk. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant (-m.); भीमकां-तैर्नृपगुणैः स बभूवोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16; अस्मद्° K. 61. -कं Means of subsistence, profession.

**उपजीवनं, -जीविका** 1 Living. -2 Subsistence, livelihood; निदितार्थो-पजीवनं Y. 3. 236; क्षत्रियस्यैतदेवाहुर्धर्म-कृष्णोपजीवनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property; किञ्चिद-त्वोपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

**उपजीव्य** *pot. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (as a king &c.). -3 (fig.) Supplying materials for writing, that from which one derives his materials; सर्वेषां कविमुख्यानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. -व्यः 1 A patron. -2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यलमुपजीव्यानां मा-न्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -व्यं A means of subsistence.

**उपजुष्ट** *a.* 1 Approached, received with courtesy; Mv. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, resorted to; Mv. 4.

**उपजोषः, -षणं** 1 Affection. -2 Enjoyment. -3 Frequenting, resorting to. -षं *ind.* 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

**उपज्ञा** 9 A. 1 To ascertain; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon: (उपज्ञातं=विनोपदेशेन ज्ञातं); see उपज्ञा below.

**उपज्ञा** [उपज्ञायते इत्युपज्ञा कर्मण्यङ्] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untaught knowledge; usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun (P. II. 4. 21); पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रन्थः Sk.; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. -2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकेऽभूद्यदुप-ज्ञमेव विदुषां सौजन्यजन्यं यशः Malli. on Raghuvamsa.

**उपज्ञात** *a.* Invented.

**उपज्मन्** *a.* Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

**उपज्वलित** *a.* Lighted, inflamed.

**उपदौक्** *Caus.* 1 To present (as an offering), make a respectful offering; एकैकं पशुमुपदौकयामः H. 2. -2 To carry out, accomplish.

**उपदौकनं** A respectful offering or present, *Nazarānd.*

**उपतटः** The skirt or border; Me. 57. -टं *ind.* Near the skirt.

**उपतप्** 1 P. 1 To make warm, heat; उपतप्तोदका नद्यः Rām.; Si. 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick; आहि-ताग्निश्चेदुपतपेत् Asval. -3 To afflict, befall (as a sickness); sometimes used impersonally. -*pass.* 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with; इत्यपूर्वमुपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः Mv. 2; so दुःखेनोपतप्यते &c. -2 To be emaciated with penance, practise penance; उपतप्यामहे तपः Av. -*Caus.* 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To torment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, oppress. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

**उपतपत्** *m.* Interior heat, disease (Ved.).

**उपतपन** *a.* Paining, afflicting; Ki. 12. 3.

**उपतप्त** *p. p.* 1 Heated, parched; consumed. -2 Distressed, pained, tormented.

**उपतप्त** *a.* Burning, heating. -*m.* 1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

**उपतापः** 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Trouble, distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न कंचन न स्पृशंत्युपतापाः K. 135, 177; शरीरोपतापेन Māl. 3. -3 Calamity, misfortune. -4 Sickness, disease, injury. -5 Haste, hurry.

**उपतापक** *a.* Heating, igniting.

**उपतापनं** 1 Heating. -2 Distressing, tormenting.

**उपतापिन्** *a.* 1 Heating, inflaming; causing pain. -2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick; शुर्वर्थं पि-तृमात्रर्थं स्वाध्यायाध्युपतापिनः Ms. 11. 1.

**उपतारक** *a.* Overflowing (as water).

**उपतिष्यं** 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. -2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.



**उपतृण्य:** Ved. A serpent (lurking in the grass).

**उपत्य** *a.* Situated under or below.

**उपत्यका** [उप-त्यक् P. V. 2. 34; पर्वतस्यासन्नं स्थलं उपत्यका Sk.] A land at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयाद्रेरुपत्यका: R. 4. 46; एते खलु हिमवतो गिरेरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनः संग्रामाः S. 5.

**उपदंश** 1 P. To bite or eat anything (as a relish or condiment).

**उपदंशः** 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c.; द्वित्रानुपदंशानुपपाद्य Dk. 133; अग्रमांसोपदंशं पिब नवशोणितसत्रं Ve. 3 -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (a) A tree the root of which is used for horse-radish (शिग्रु). (b) N. of another plant (समष्टिल).

**उपदंशिन** *a.* Afflicted with chancre.

**उपदश** *a.* (pl.) About or nearly ten.

**उपदस** 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. -*Caus.* To cause to fail or cease, extinguish.

**उपदासुक** *a.* Ved. Wanting.

**उपदा** 3 U. 1 To give in addition. -2 To offer, give, grant (in general). -3 To add. -4 (1 A.) (Ved.) (a) To take upon oneself. (b) To erect, raise, support.

**उपदा** *a.* Ved. Giving a present. -*दा* (cf. P. III. 3. 106) 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man, a *Nazarānd*; उपदा विविशुः शश्वन्नोत्सेकाः कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30; P. V. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

**उपदीकृ** 8 U. To offer as a present; तस्य रत्नमुपदीकृतं नृपाः Si. 14. 39.

**उपदानं, -नकं** 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

**उपदानवी** N. of the daughter of the demon Vrishaparvan and mother of Dushyanta.

**उपदिग्ध** *a.* 1 Smeared, covered, anointed. -2 Spotted over.

**उपदेहः** 1 An ointment, liniment. -2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body (such as that which

grows on diseased parts of the body).

**उपदिश** 6 U. 1 To instruct, teach, explain, advise; यद्यत्रयोगविषये भाविकमुपदिश्यते मया तस्य...तत्तत्पुपदिशतीव मे बाला M. 1. 5; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156 it is easy to advise others; ज्ञानमुपदिश Bg. 4. 34; R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to; गुणशेषामुपदिश्य भाविनी R. 8. 73; सुवर्णपुरमार्गमुपदिश्यति K. 120, 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (a) To mention, specify, tell; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7; पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. (b) To inform, announce. -5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down; न द्वितीयश्च साध्वीनां कचिद्भूतोपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43; पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call; द्रुतविलंबितमित्युपदिश्यते Srut. 28; Ms. 12. 89.

**उपदिश** *f.*, **उपदिशा** An intermediate quarter, such as ऐशानी, आग्नेयी, नैऋती and वायवी.

**उपदिश्य** *a.* Being in an intermediate quarter.

**उपदिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized; पृथूपदिष्टां ब्रुहर्षिरिणी Ku. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. -*ष्टं* Advice.

**उपदेशः** 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; सुशिक्षितोपि सर्व उपदेशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1 (see the act *inter alia*); स्थिरोपदेशामुपदेशकाले प्रपेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30; अचिरप्रवृत्तोपदेशं नाद्वयं M. 1, 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 12. 57; K. 26; M. 3; परोपदेशे पांडित्यं H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; शब्दानामितरेतरोपदेशः Nir. -3 Specification, mentioning, naming. -4 A plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चंद्रसूर्यग्रहे तीर्थे सिद्धक्षेत्रे शिवालये | मंत्रमात्रप्रकथनमुपदेशः स उच्यते ||. -6 (In gram.) A form in a rule, an indicative form (any word or part of a word, such as an affix, augment &c. with its *anubandhas* which show what par-

ticular grammatical rules are to be applied. -*Comp.* -अर्थवाक्यं, -वचनं a parable, moral fable. -सहस्री N. of a philosophical work by Sankarāchārya.

**उपदेशक** *a.* Giving instruction, teaching. -*कः* An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

**उपदेशता** 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

**उपदेशनं** Advising, instructing. -*ना* Information, doctrine.

**उपदेशिन** *a.* Advising, instructing. -*m.* 1 A teacher, adviser. -2 A word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

**उपदेष्टु** *a.* Giving instruction or advice. -*m.* (ष्टा) A teacher, preceptor; especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो वयसृष्ट्विजः स भगवान्कर्मोपदेष्टा हरिः Ve. 1. 23.

**उपदी** N. of a plant (वंदाक).

**उपदीका** A kind of ant.

**उपदीक्षिन्** *a.* 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

**उपदृश** 1 P. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive. -*pass.* To be or become visible. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with); राज्ञः पुरो मामुपदृश्य H. 3; नयविद्भिर्नवे राज्ञि सदसच्चोपदृशितं R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a false appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate; Y. 2. 8.

**उपदर्शक** *a.* Showing. -*कः* 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

**उपदर्शन** A commentary.

**उपदृश्** *a.* Seeing, witnessing (as the sun and the moon). -*f.* Aspect, view (Ved.).

**उपदृष्टिः** *f.* Show, view, appearance.

**उपद्रष्टु** *a.* Seeing, overlooking. -*m.* 1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness; Bg. 13. 22.

**उपदेवः, -देवता** A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsarasas.).

**उपदोहः** 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.



**उपधु** 1 P. 1 To run near to, run towards; Si. 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at; तमुपाद्रवदुधम्ब दक्षिणं दौर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23; प्राग्व्योतिषमुपाद्रवत् Mb.

**उपद्रवः** 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm; पुंसामसमर्थानामुपद्रवायात्मनो भवेत्क्रोपः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). -5 A national disturbance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a supervenient disease (one brought on whilst a person is suffering from another).

**उपद्रविन्** a. 1 Attacking, oppressive, tyrannical, factious. -m. 1 A tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

**उपद्रुत** p. p. 1 Visited by calamities, oppressed, attacked, infested; वेदनाभिरुपद्रुतं H. 4. 88. -2 (In astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, inauspicious. -तं A term used by the Bâshkalas for a kind of Sandhi, also called उद्ग्राहवत् q. v.

**उपद्वीपः** An island.

**उपधर्मः** A bylaw, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. पर); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

**उपधा** 3 U. 1 To place or lay upon, place under or in; अधिजानु बाहुमपधाय Si. 9. 54; उपहितं शिशिरापगमश्रिया मुकुलजालमशोभत किंशुके R. 9. 31; Bk. 15. 47; Ku. 1. 44; इहि चैनामुपधातुमर्हसि R. 8. 77 treasure up-lay to heart; Ms. 4. 54; उपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना S. 1. 19. -2 To place, lay; वामहस्तोपहितवदना S. 4 resting on. -3 (a) To place near; Mv. 4. 56. (b) To put to or yoke (as a horse to a carriage &c.). -4 To cause, bring on or produce; Mk. 1. 53. -5 To impose, entrust with, charge with (as a duty); तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. -6 To lay a command upon, enjoin, instruct in (with acc.); स्त्रीषु नृत्यमुपधाय शिक्षयन् R. 19. 36. -7 To lie down upon, use as a pillow; उपधाय वामभुजमश्रयाणि Dk. 111. -8 To apply, employ, lay or bestow upon, क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, conceal. -10 To add, place in addition. -11 To communicate, impart,

give, bestow; उपहितशोभा Bk. 2. 55. -12 To locate; एतदुपहितं चैतन्यं Vedânta S. -13 (In gram.) To precede without the intervention of another syllable.

**उपधा** 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, pretence; Ms. 8. 193. -2 Trial or test of honesty, (धर्म, धैर्य, तपः, क्षण); (said to be of 4 kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage); (शोधयेत्) धर्मोपधाभिर्विप्रांश्च सर्वाभिः सचिवान् पुनः Kâlikâ P. -3 A means or expedient; अयशोभिदुरा लोके क्रोपधा मरणादृते Si. 19. 58. -4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter (अन्त्याद्वर्णात्पूर्वं उपधा) -Comp. -भृतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. -युचि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

**उपधान** a. Used (as a Mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks; P. IV. 4. 125. -नं 1 Placing or resting upon. -2 A pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं भुजलता Bh. 3. 79. -3 Peculiarity, individuality (विशेष); फलोपाधानाभावात् P. VI. 3. 39 Sk. -4 Affection, kindness. -5 A religious observance. -6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपधानां धियं धीराः स्थेयसीं खट्वयन्ति वे Si. 2. 77. (where उ० also means a pillow). -7 Poison.

**उपधानीय** a. To be placed near. -यं A pillow.

**उपधायिन्** a. Using as a pillow; अश्वेत सा बाहलतोपधायिनी Ku. 5. 12.

**उपधिः** [ उप-धा-कि ] 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीक्षा विद्वधति सोपधि संधिवृषणानि Ki. 1. 45, see अनुपधि also. -2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. -3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपधिविनिवृत्तान् व्यवहारान्निवर्तयेत् Y. 2. 31, 89. -4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself. -5 Foundation (with the Buddhists).

**उपधिकः** A cheat, knave, one who imposes by threats, fraud &c.; see औपधिक, the more correct form.

**उपहित** p. p. 1 Placed in or upon, deposited; S. 1; °मध्यमस्वर M. 1. 21 taken as a basis. -2 Preceded by. -3 Joined, mixed, connected with.

-4 Possessed of; Si. 16. 7. -5 Ready; deputed to act as a spy. -6 Given, bestowed.

**उपधातुः** An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं माक्षिकं तारमाक्षिकं । तत्त्वं कांस्यं च रातिश्च सिंदूरं च शिलाजतु ॥. -2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number); e. g. milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, hair, and lymph; स्तन्यं रजो वसा स्वेदो दंताः केशास्तथैव च । औजस्यं सप्तधातूनां क्रमात्सप्तोपधातवः ॥.

**उपधाव्** 1 U. 1 To run towards, approach hastily. -2 To resort to. -3 To run, glide (A).

**उपधावनः** A follower. -नं 1 Going after, following. -2 Meditating upon.

**उपधिः** See under उपधा.

**उपधूपित** a. 1 Fumigated. -2 Being at the point of death. -3 Suffering extreme pain. -तः Death.

**उपधृ** 1. 10. P. 1 To hold up, support, sustain. -2 To bear, carry. -3 To hold as, consider or regard as; सत्त्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ms. 12. 27; Bg. 7. 6, 9. 6. -4 To comprehend, perceive, hear, experience, observe; पुरुषो रामचरितश्रवणैरुपधारयन् Bhâg. -5 To reflect or meditate upon.

**उपधारण** 1 Consideration, reflection. -2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

**उपधृतिः** f. 1 A ray of light. -2 Holding up.

**उपध्मा** 1 P. To blow or breathe out; excite by blowing, fan; नाभिं मुखेनोपधमेत् Ms. 4. 53.

**उपध्मा** 1 Blowing upon, breathing. -2 The effort of the voice which gives rise to the sound उपध्मानीय q. v. below

**उपध्मानः** A lip. -नं Blowing upon, breathing.

**उपध्मानिन्** a. Blowing upon, fanning.

**उपध्मानीयः** The aspirate Visarga before the letters प् and फ्; उपध्मानीयानामोष्ठौ Sk.

**उपध्वस्त** a. 1 Destroyed. -2 Mixed.

**उपनक्षत्रं** A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number



is said to be 729); सप्तविंशतिः सप्तविंश-  
तिर्होपनखत्राण्येकैकं नखत्रमुपतिष्ठते Sat. Br.

**उपनखं** A disease of the finger  
nails, whitlow.

**उपनगरं** A suburb.

**उपनम्** 1 P. 1 To come to, arrive  
at, approach, bend or tend towards.  
-2 To befall, fall to the lot of,  
occur, happen (used by itself or  
with gen., dat., or acc. of person);  
मत्संभोगः कथमुपनमेत् स्वप्नजोऽपि Me.  
91; तत्तस्योपनमेत् Bh. 2. 121; अंध  
आत्मने नोपनमति Bhāg.; उपैनं सहस्रं नम-  
ति Ait. Br. -3 To share in. —Caus.  
1 To lead towards, introduce (with  
gen.). -2 To offer, give.

**उपनत** p. p. 1 (a) Come near,  
brought, arrived, approached,  
brought near to; S. 5. 19; R. 12. 102.  
(b) Got, obtained; अचिरोपनतां स  
मेदिनीं R. 8. 7, 5. 52; चितितोपनतां K.  
129; V. 3. 22; V. 2. -2 Presenting  
itself, fallen to the lot of, befallen,  
occurred; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं दुःख-  
मेकांततो वा Me. 109; यदेवोपनतं दुःखा-  
त्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; अनुपनतमनो-  
रथस्य 22; 4. 3; so सुहृदुपनतः Me.  
100; Māl. 10; K. 33, 132, 348;  
सुख° that readily or without ef-  
forts presented itself S. 3; अक्रामो-  
पनतं R. 10. 39 unconsciously com-  
mitted. -3 Formed, brought about,  
effected. -4 Presented to, offered,  
given; परलोकोपनतं जलांजलिं R. 8.  
68. -5 Bent down, humbled, sub-  
jected, surrendered; इंडोपनतचरितं  
R. 17. 81, 8. 81; इंडोपनतं शत्रुं Mb.  
-6 Dependent on (for protection).  
-7 Approximate, near (in time or  
space.)

**उपनतिः** f. 1 Approach. -2 Bend-  
ing, bow, salutation.

**उपनामुक** a. Ved. Bending towards.

**उपनह्** 4 P. 1 To tie up, tie to-  
gether. -2 To form into a bundle,  
bind together. -3 To inlay, set with;  
as चर्मोपनह्.

**उपनहनं** 1 A cloth in which any-  
thing is bound up. -2 Binding, ty-  
ing together.

**उपनाहः** 1 A bundle. -2 An un-  
guent applied to a wound or sore;  
शोफयोरुपनाहं कुर्यात् Susr. -3 The tie  
of a lute, a peg to which the strings  
of a lyre are attached and by which  
they are tightened. -4 Inflamma-  
tion of the ciliary glands, sty.

**उपनाहनं** 1 Applying an unguent.  
-2 Anointing, plastering.

**उपनागरिका** A variety of वृत्त्यनु-  
प्रास. It is formed by sweet-sound-  
ing letters (माधुर्यव्यञ्जकवर्ण); e. g.  
cf. the example cited in K. P. 9;  
अपसारय घनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमलैः।  
अलमलमालि मृणालैरिति वदति दिवानिशं बाला॥

**उपनामन्** n. A surname, nick-  
name.

**उपनासिकं** The part which is  
near the nose.

**उपनिक्षिप्** 6 U. To throw or  
place down, deposit. = निक्षिप् q. v.

**उपनिक्षेपः** 1 The act of depositing  
or placing down. -2 An open de-  
posit, any article given in another's  
charge by letting him know its form,  
quantity &c. Y. 2. 25; (on which  
Mit. says:—उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंख्याप्रदर्श-  
नेन रक्षणार्थं परस्य हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं). -3  
A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

**उपनिधा** 3 U. 1 To put or place  
near; to bring or lead near to; क-  
र्णयोरुपनिधाय (मुखं) Asval.; वहति समीरे  
मदनमुपनिधाय Gīt. 5. -2 To produce,  
cause; Bk. 4. 45. -3 To present;  
Māl. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust;  
Ms. 8. 37, 196.

**उपनिधातृ, -धायक** a. Depositing,  
placing near.

**उपनिधानं** 1 Placing near. -2 De-  
positing, entrusting to one's care. -3  
A deposit.

**उपनिधिः** 1 A deposit, pledge, pro-  
perty entrusted to another. -2 (In  
law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25;  
Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhātithi:—  
यदप्रदर्शितरूपं सचिह्नवस्त्रादिना पिहितं निक्षिप्य-  
ते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nārada  
quoted in Mit.

**उपनिहित** p. p. 1 Deposited with.  
-2 Placed near to. -3 Presented,  
offered.

**उपनिपत्** 1 P. 1 To fly down to.  
-2 To take place in addition. -3 To  
be stated incidentally or casually.

**उपनिपातः** 1 Approaching, coming  
near. -2 A sudden and unexpected  
attack or occurrence.

**उपनिपातिन्** a. Coming (unexpected-  
ly); रंभोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6.

**उपनिबन्ध** 9 P. To compose,  
write; किञ्चिदुपनिबद्धं U. 7.

**उपनिबन्धन** 1 A means of accom-  
plishment. -2 Binding.

**उपनिमंत्रणं** Invitation, inaugura-  
tion.

**उपनिवपनं** The act of scatter-  
ing or pouring down upon.

**उपनिवेशित** a. Placed, establish-  
ed, colonized; स्वर्गाभिष्यंदमन कृ त्वेवो-  
पनिवेशितं Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

**उपनिवेशिन्** a. Attached to, in-  
herent.

**उपनिषद्** f. [said to be from उप-  
नि-सद् 'knowledge derived from sit-  
ting at the feet of the preceptor'; but,  
according to Indian authorities, it  
means 'to destroy ignorance by re-  
vealing the knowledge of the Su-  
preme Spirit and cutting off the  
bonds of worldly existence'; यथा य  
इमां ब्रह्मविद्यामुपयंत्यात्मभावेन श्रद्धाभक्तिपुरः-  
सराः संतस्तेषां गर्भजन्मजरारोगाद्यनर्थपूर्गं निशा-  
तयति परं वा ब्रह्म गमयति अविद्यादिसंसारका-  
रणं चात्यंतमवसादयति विनाशयतीत्युपनिषद्  
उपनिषदस्य सदेरेवमर्थस्मरणात् Sankara]

1 N. of certain mystical writings  
attached to the Brāhmanas, the  
chief aim of which is to ascertain  
the secret meaning of the Vedas;  
Bv. 2. 40; Māl. 1.7; (other etymolo-  
gies also are given to explain the  
name:— (1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं  
यतः। निहंत्याविद्यां तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत्॥  
or (2) निहंत्यानर्थमूलं स्वाविद्यां प्रत्यक्तया परं।  
नयत्यपास्तसंभेदमतो वोपनिषद्भवेत्॥ or (3) प्रवृ-  
त्तिहेतून्निःशेषांस्तन्मूलोच्छेदकत्वतः। यतोवसा-  
दयोद्विद्या तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत्॥ In the मुक्त-  
कोपनिषद् 108 Upanishads are men-  
tioned, but some more have been add-  
ed to this number. They are said  
to have been the source of the  
six Darsanas or systems of phi-  
losophy, particularly of the Vedānta  
philosophy. The more important  
Upanishads are:—ईशकेनकठप्रश्नमुंडमांडू-  
क्यातिचिरः। ऐतरेयं च छांदोग्यं बृहदारण्यकं  
तथा ॥. -2 (a) An esoteric or secret  
doctrine, mystical meaning, words  
of mystery. (b) Mystical knowl-  
edge or instruction; मंत्रपारायण° U.  
6; Mv. 2. 2. -3 True knowl-  
edge regarding the Supreme Spirit.  
-4 Sacred or religious lore. -5  
Secrecy, seclusion. -6 A neighbour-  
ing mansion. -7 A lonely place. -8 A  
religious observance.



**उपनिषादिन्** a. 1 Sitting at the feet (of another, such as a preceptor). -2 Subjected.

**उपनिष्करः** A street, a principal road, high way.

**उपनिष्क्रमणं** 1 Going out, issuing. -2 One of the Samskāras or religious rites, i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. -3 A main or royal road.

**उपनी** 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch; उपनयति मुनिकुमारकेभ्यः फलानि K. 45, 62; विधिनैवोपनीतस्त्वं Mk. 7. 6; अन्नं Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5; Y. 3. 122; तेन ह्युपनय शरं V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku. 7. 72. -2 (a) To offer, present to; हरये स्वदेहमुपनयत् R. 2. 59; Bk. 6. 70; Ku. 3. 65; आर्यस्यासनमुपनय Mk. 9; M. 3. (b) To hand over, give over; अंतःपुरपरिचारिकामभ्युपनीता K. 101; Māl. 1; S. 1; U. 2; अचिरोपनीता वः शिष्या M. 1 recently made over (for instruction). -3 To bring to, subject, expose or put to; आत्मा ह्येकस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; R. 13. 39; K. 173. -4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish; उपनयन्नर्थान् Pt. 3. 180; उपनयन्नैरनंगोत्सवं Gīt. 1; K. 171. -5 To bring information, communicate. -6 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to; अयोऽभ्युपपायेन द्रवतामुपनीयते Kām. 11. 47. -7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169. -8 To bring near to oneself, i. e. invest with the sacred thread (Atm. P. I. 3. 36); क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; R. 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15; Ms. 2. 49, 69, 140. -9 To hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकरानुपनयते Sk. -Caus. To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

**उपनयः** 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. -3 Employing. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three castes to a teacher; गृह्योक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते गुरोः। बालो वेदाय तयो-गात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः॥ (By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a

विजन्मन्; the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three castes are respectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24; (see Ms. 2. 36-38; of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2. 41-46). -5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्यातिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षधर्मताप्रतिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K.

**उपनयनं** 1 Leading to or near. -2 Presenting, offering; V. 4. 4. -3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनात्कुर्यात् कृतोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

**उपनायः, नायनं** = उपनय q. v.

**उपनायक** a. Leading to. -कः 1 (उप गौणो नायकः) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; (नायकस्य गुणोत्कर्षक्यका उपनायकाः); e. g. Lakshmana in Rām.; Makaranda in Māl. &c. &c. -2 A paramour.

**उपनायिका** A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; e. g. Madayantikā in Māl.

**उपनीत** p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Known. -3 Obtained, attained. -4 Presented, given. -5 Adduced. -तः A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

**उपनेतव्य** pot. p. 1. To be brought near; M. 2. 4. -2 To be employed or observed &c.

**उपनेतृ** a. One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मालव्यभिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Māl. 9. -m. (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony, an Achārya; Pt. 4. 66.

**उपनृत** 4P. To dance before some body; dance with insulting gestures.

**उपनृत्यं** A place for dancing.

**उपन्यस** 4 P. 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. -2 To entrust any one with, commit to the care of. -3 To explain, describe minutely. -4 To propose, suggest, hint, point out, state; मयोपन्यस्तेषु मंत्रेषु H. 3; इत्युभयलोकाविरुद्धं वचनमुपन्यस्तं Māl. 2 spoken; सदुपन्यस्यति कृत्यवर्त्म यः Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिदमुप-

न्यस्तं S. 5 what is this that is proposed or said. -5 To prove, establish argumentatively; Y. 2. 19.

**उपन्यस्त** p. p. 1 Placed near, deposited. -2 Said, proposed, spoken. -3 Pledged, entrusted. -4 Given, communicated. -5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

**उपन्यासः** 1 Placing near to, juxta-position. -2 A deposit, pledge. -3 (a) Statement, suggestion, proposal; पावकः खलु एष वचनोपन्यासः S. 5; Māl. 1, 3, 8. (b) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः शनकैरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amaru. 23; चतुरो मधुरश्चायमुपन्यासः Ak.; so शम° Ve. 5 overtures of peace. (c) Allusion, reference, hinting at; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्वं S. 3; M. 4; S. D. 363. -4 A precept, law. -5 A kind of peace; H. 4. 114. -6 Propitiating (प्रसादनं).

**उपपक्षः** Ved. The shoulder.

**उपपक्ष्य** a. Near the shoulder.

**उपपतिः** [उपमितः पत्या, उप गौणः पतिः] A paramour; उपपतिरिव नीचैः पाश्चिमांतेन चंद्रः Si. 11.65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

**उपपथं** ind. Near the road.

**उपपद्** 4 A. 1 To reach, come to, approach, go near; यमुनातटमुपपेदे Pt. 1; उपपद्यस्व स्वकर्मोचितां गतिं Dk. 93. -2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. -3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced; देवि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1 even as you say, just so; अथास्तस्योपपत्स्यते Mb.; उपपन्ना हि वारेषु प्रभुता सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26. -4 To be possible; कर्तव्यं वोन पश्यामि स्याचेत्किं नोपपद्यते Ku. 6. 61; Ms. 9. 121, 40; 10. 102; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B. -5 To be suitable, be fit for, be adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा ह्येव्यं गच्छ कौंतेय तत्त्वय्युपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7; उपपद्यते it is fit; ते गुणाः परस्मिन् ब्रह्मण्युपपद्यते S. B. -6 To go against, attack. -7 To put in a word or statement; इति ह विश्वामित्र उपपपाद् Ait. Br. -Caus. 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपादिता Rām. inspired with confidence; get ready; रथमुपपाद्य Ve. 2. -2 To



offer, present any one with (acc.), bring to; **दिष्ट्या त्वमसि मे धात्रा भीतिने-** **बोपपादितः** R. 15. 18, 14. 8; 16. 32; Ms. 9. 72, 73; 3. 96; sometimes with dat.; Ms. 11. 77; 9. 244; or with loc.; Y. 1. 315. -3 (a) To cause to happen or occur, bring about; **मरणमुपपादयेत्** K. 36. (b) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform; **यावत्तु मानुष्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं** K. 62, 113, 120, 134; **देवकार्ये** R. 11. 91; 17. 55; Me. 29. -4 (a) To make a statement, adduce, put forward. (b) To justify. -5 To make good, establish, prove; **कथमीश्वरं विनाशधर्मेणमुपपादयसि** Prab. -6 To pronounce, declare. -7 To make fit or adequate for; **कालोपपादिते क्षेत्रे** Ms. 9. 36. -8 To furnish with, endow with; Kām. 11. 57; K. 2; **आत्मानं प्रथमं राजा विनयेनोपपादयेत्** Subhāsh. -9 To find out, ascertain; Ms. 3. 206. -10 To examine.

**उपपत्तिः** f. 1 Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth Si. 1. 69 (जन्म); **इष्टानिष्टोपपत्तिषु** Bg. 13. 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground; **प्रियेषु यैः पार्थ विनोपपत्तेः** Ki. 3.52. -3 Reasoning, argument; **उपपत्तिमद्विजितं वचः** Ki. 2. 1 argumentative; giving a reason for the establishment of a matter; S. D. 482. -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Termination, end. -6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; **उपपत्तिरुदाहृता बलात्** Ki. 2. 28. -9 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help; Ki. 14. 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining; accomplishment; **स्वार्थोपपत्तिं दुर्बलाशः** R. 5. 12; **तात्पर्यानुपपत्तिः** Bhāṣa P.; H. 3. 118; see अनुपपत्ति. -13 Attainment, getting; असंशयं प्राक् तनयोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1. -14 Religious abstraction (समाधि).

**उपपन्न** p. p. 1 Obtained; secured; **अतीन्द्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनः** R. 3. 41; V. 5. 15; R. 1. 60. -2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with; **अखेव साक्षाद्विधिनोपपन्ना** R. 2. 16, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); **उपपन्नस्ते तर्कः** V. 2; **उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः**

*ibid.* this epithet befits the wind; **उपपन्नमेतदास्मिन् राजनि** S. 2. -5 Possible; **उभयमप्यनुपपन्नं** V. 2; Ku. 3. 12. -6 Full of, endowed with, possessed of, furnished with; **उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः** Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 9. 141, 244; **तल्लक्षणोपपन्नः** S. 5. -7 Demonstrated, proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9 Cured.

**उपपादक** a. 1 Producing, effecting. -2 Well reasoned.

**उपपादनं** 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting. -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition (of a subject).

**उपपादुक** a. Self-produced. -कः A superhuman being, God; **दिव्योपपादुका देवाः** Ak.

**उपपदं** 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; **धनुरुपपदं वेदं** Ki. 18. 44 (धनुर्वेदं); **तस्याः स राजोपपदं निशांतं** R. 16. 40. -2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्य, शर्मन्; **कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यामिति न आर्यचाणक्यामिति** Mu. 3. -3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb; **उपपदमतिङ्** P. II. 2. 19; (see Sk. thereon). °तत्पुरुषः a kind of Tat. comp. in which the last member is some form of a verbal character; e. g. वेदविद्, ग्रामणी, आकर्णलंबिन् &c.

**उपपरीक्षा-** क्षण Investigation, examination.

**उपपर्चन, उपपृच्छ** a. Closely touching. -नं Impregnation or admixture (Ved.).

**उपपर्शुका** The false ribs.

**उपपातः** 1 An unexpected occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

**उपपातकं** A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; **महापातकतुल्यानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु। तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्यूनमुपपातकम्** ||; Y. 2. 210.

**उपपाताकिन्** a. One who has committed an उपपातक.

**उपपादुक** a. Having shoes, shod (as a horse).

**उपपापं** = उपपातकं q. v.

**उपपार्श्वः-** श्व 1 A shoulder. -2 A flank, side. -3 The opposite side. -4 The lesser ribs.

**उपपीड** 10 P. 1 (a) To press down or against, hurt, injure, pain; **स्तनोपपीडं परिरब्धुकामा** Ki. 3. 54, 8. 16; Si. 10. 47; **पार्श्वोपपीडं, पार्श्वोरुपपीडं, पार्श्वोपपीडं** Sk. (b) To oppress, devastate, lay waste; **धुत्तुणोपपीडित** troubled; Ms. 8. 67, 7. 195; Kām. 8. 72. -2 To eclipse.

**उपपीडनं** 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring; **व्याधिभिश्चोपपीडनं** Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. -3 Pain, agony.

**उपपुरं** A suburb.

**उपपौरिक** a. (की f.) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

**उपपुराणं** A secondary or minor Purāṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशन्).

**उपपुष्पिका** Yawning, gaping.

**उपप्रदर्शनं** Pointing out, indication.

**उपप्रदानं** 1 Delivering over, entrusting. -2 A bribe, present; **उपप्रदानैर्नार्जारी हितकृत्यार्थ्यते जनैः** Pt. 1. 95. -3 A tribute.

**उपप्रलोभनं** 1 Seducing, alluring. -2 A bribe, an inducement, allurements; **उच्चावचान्युपप्रलोभनानि** Dk. 48.

**उपप्राणः** A secondary life-wind (belonging to the body).

**उपप्रेक्ष** = उपेक्ष q. v.

**उपप्रेक्षणं** Overlooking, disregarding.

**उपप्रेषः** Invitation, summons.

**उपप्लु** 1 A. 1 To float, swim; **यदुपप्लवते तल्लघु** Sk. -2 To overwhelm, cover with; **उपप्लुतमघौघेन** Rām. -3 To assault violently, assail; to trouble, oppress, distress; **पौलस्त्योपप्लुता हरि** R. 10. 5, 14. 64; Ms. 4. 118. -4 To jump or spring upon. -5 To depart from. -Caus. To water.

**उपप्लवः** 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; **अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं...परिपालयांबभूव** Ka. 4.46; **जीवन्पुनः शश्वदुपप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः पाप्ति** R. 2. 48; K. 32, 54. -2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; **काचिन्न वाग्वाहिरुपप्लवो वः** R. 5. 6; Me. 17.



(b) An obstacle, impediment; Ki. 11. 20. -3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपप्लवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. -4 Danger, fear; see उपप्लविन् below. -5 Agitation, perturbation; इन्द्रिय° K. 146. -6 A portent or natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -7 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon; चंद्रमिवोपप्लवान्मुक्तं V. 1. 11. -8 N. of Rāhu, the ascending node; केतुप्लवभौममंदगतयः षष्ठे तृतीये शुभाः -9 Anarchy. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Doubt, scepticism (with Buddhists).

**उपप्लविन्** *a.* 1 One who has suffered a calamity, distressed, troubled; K. 208. -2 Suffering oppression; नृपा इवोपप्लविनः परेभ्यः R. 13. 7.

**उपप्लुत** *p. p.* 1 Violently attacked, beset, distressed, pained &c. -2 Harassed (by Rāhu), eclipsed. -3 Marked by prodigies. -4 Moistened, watered; °अक्ष, -नयन weeping. -ता Morbid sensibility of the uterus.

**उपबंधः** 1 Connection. -2 An affix. -3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment; Ch. P. 44.

**उपवर्हः, -हणं** 1 A pillow. -2 Pressing down, oppressing.

**उपवृंहणं** Increase.

**उपवृंहित** *a.* Increased, magnified; K. 27, 136; Dk. 42.

**उपवृंहिन्** *a.* Supplementary, additional.

**उपवहु** *a.* A few, a tolerable number.

**उपवाहुः** The lower arm.

**उपब्दः, -ब्दिः** Sound produced at the sprinkling of Soma; noise, sound in general.

**उपभंगः** 1 Fleeing away, retreat. -2 A division (of a verse).

**उपभाषा** A secondary dialect.

**उपभुज्** 7 U. 1 To enjoy, taste (in all senses); तपसामुपभुजानाः फलानि Ku. 6. 10; नोपभुज्यते is not enjoyed, Pt. 2. 142; Ms. 12. 8. -2 To eat, drink; पयः R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 40; अधोपभुक्तेन Ku. 3. 37; Y. 3. 325. -3 To possess; स्त्रीरत्नमुपभुङ्क्व Hariv. -4 To use, make use of, receive.

**उपभुक्तिः** *f.* Enjoyment, use.

**उपभोक्तृ** *a.* Enjoying, an enjoyer.

**उपभोगः** 1 (a) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94, 8. 285; Y. 2. 171. काम° Bg. 16. 11; प्रियोपभोग R. 12. 22. (b) Use, application; चरणोपभोगसुलभः S. 4. 4. -2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. -3 Usufruct. -4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

**उपभोगिन्** *a.* Enjoying, using.

**उपभोग्य, -भोक्तव्य, -भोज्य** *pot. p.* To be enjoyed, used or eaten; Ku. 1. 20; किंचित्कालोपभोग्यानि यौवनानि धनानि च Pt. 2. 114; अस्माकमुपभोग्यो भविष्यति Pt. 1 will become our prey. -र्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Food.

**उपभोगिन्** *a.* Eating, enjoying.

**उपभूषणं** A minor or inferior ornament.

**उपभृत्** *f.* [उप-भृ-आधारे क्तिप्] A round cup used in sacrifices, made of the wood of the banian tree.

**उपम** *a.* Ved. 1 Highest, uppermost. -2 Most excellent, best, eminent, first. -3 Nearest.

**उपमंत्र** 10 A. 1 To invoke, call, invite. -2 To address, call to; स्त्री पुंसोपमंत्रिता. -3 To persuade, conciliate.

**उपमंत्रणं** 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. -2 Persuading, coaxing (उपच्छंदनं); P. I. 3. 47.

**उपमंत्रिन्** *a.* Inviting, persuading.

**उपमंथनी** A staff for stirring (fire).

**उपमंथितृ** *a.* Ved. Stirring.

**उपमन्यु** *a.* Ved. 1 Understanding, intelligent. -2 Zealous, striving after.

**उपमा** 2 P., 3. 4. A. 1 To compare, liken; तेनोपमीयेत तमालनीलं Si. 3. 8; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20. -2 To give, grant (Ved.).

**उपमा** 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन संभुना Si. 1. 4, 17. 69; Ki. 6. 23; इहोपमा सतां Pt. 2. 7 the same is the case with the good. -2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10;

or सादृश्यं सुंदरं वाक्यार्थोपस्कारकमुपमालं-कृतिः R. G.; or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मीरु-बसति इयोः। हंसीव कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्गगामव-गाहते || Chandr. 5. 3; Kāv. 2. 14; उपमा कालिदासस्य Subhāsh. (Dandin mentions 32 varieties of उपमा; see Kāv. 2. 15-50; as to words expressive of उपमा see 2. 57-65); see K. P. 10 *ad. loc.* also. -3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा वातो निवातस्थो नैगते सोपमा स्मृता Bg. 6. 19; see °द्रव्य below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like,' 'resembling'; बुबुधे न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; so स्वर्गोपम, अमरोपम, अनुपम &c. -4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c). -Comp. -द्रव्य any object used for a comparison; सर्वोपमाद्रव्यसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49. -रूपकं a figure in Rhetoric being a mixture of simile and metaphor.

**उपमातृ** *m.* An image-maker, a portrait-painter.

**उपमानं** 1 Comparison, resemblance; जातास्तद्वैरूपमानवाद्याः Ku. 1. 36. -2 The standard of comparison, that with which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय); one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सखे प्रत्युपमानं वपुस्तस्याः V. 2. 3; Si. 20. 49. -3 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of pramāṇas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रसिद्धसाधर्म्यात् साध्यसाधनं; or उपमितिकरणमुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka. K. -4 A particle of comparison. -Comp. -उपमेयभावः relation between the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison.

**उपमित** *p. p.* Compared, likened, similar &c.

**उपमितिः** *f.* 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पल्लवोपमिति-साम्यसपक्षं S. D.; तद्दाननस्योपमितौ हरिद्रता N. 1. 24. -2 (In Nyāya phil.) Analogy, inference, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमान; प्रत्यक्षमप्यनुमितिस्तथोपमितिश्च भेदे Bhāshā P. 52. -3 A figure of speech = उपम. q. v. -4 A likeness, picture.

**उपमेय** *pot. p.* Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with;



(with instr. or in comp.); भूयिष्ठ-मासीदुपमेयकांतिः गुहेन R. 6. 4; 18.34, 37; अंतःपुरं चैककुलोपमेयं Ku. 7. 2; Ch. P. 29 v. 1. —यं The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान); उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 5. 7, 9. —Comp. —उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; reciprocal comparison; विपर्ययस उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10; e. g. कमलेव मतिर्मतिरिव कमला तनुरिव विभा विभेव तनुः । &c.

**उपमातिः** *f.* 1 Comparison. —2 Killing. —3 Approaching with a prayer, addressing. —तिः *m.* Granting wealth (Sáy.), approaching in a friendly way; affable, an epithet of Agni (B. and R.). —Comp. —वनि *a.* destroyer of an enemy (Sáy.); one who receives addresses in a friendly way (?).

**उपमीमांसा** Ved. Deliberation, investigation, consideration.

**उपमातृ** *f.* [उपमिता मात्रा उप गौणे वा] 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. —2 A near female relative; मातृष्वसा मातुलानी पितृव्यस्त्री पितृष्वसा । अश्रूः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृतुल्याः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

**उपमाद** *a.* Giving delight. —दः Enjoyment, delight.

**उपमारणं** Ved. Submerging (in water).

**उपमास्य** *a.* Occurring every month, monthly (Ved.). —स्यं The Srâddha ceremony to be performed every month.

**उपमित्** *a.* Ved. 1 Dug up, excavated. —2 Placing near. —*f.* A prop, stay, pillar (स्थूणा).

**उपमृद्** 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise, dash to pieces, destroy, kill; यामिकाननुपमृद्य N. 5. 110. —2 To rub down. —3 To pass through.

**उपमर्दः** 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अन्व्यासु तावदुपमर्दसहासु भृंग लोलं विनोदय मनः सुमनोलतासु S.D. (where उ० also means rough handling or enjoyment). —2 Destruction, injury, killing. —3 Reproach, abuse, insult, harsh or insulting treatment; Mk. 1. —4 Unhusking.

—5 Refutation of a charge. —6 Stirring, shaking.

**उपमर्दक** *a.* Crushing, destroying. —कः Refutation of a charge.

**उपयज्** *m.* (cf. P. III. 2. 73) N. of eleven additional formulas at a sacrifice; एकादशोपयजः यद्यजंतमुपयजति तस्मादुपयजो नाम Sat. Br.

**उपयष्टृ** *m.* The priest who utters the above formulas.

**उपयाजः** Additional formulas at a sacrifice.

**उपयंत्रं** A minor surgical instrument, a secondary application of any kind.

**उपयम्** 1 U. To marry, take a wife (A. in this sense); भवान् मिथः-समयादिमासुपायंस्त S. 5; आत्मानुरूपां विधिनोपयेमे Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27; Ms. 3. 11; Bk. 4. 20, 28; 7. 101. —2 (a) To seize, hold; उपयच्छ शूर्प Ar.; उपायंस्त महास्त्राणि Bk. 15. 21; अस्त्राण्युपायंसत जित्वराणि 1. 16. (b) To take, receive, accept; कोपात्काश्चित्प्रियैः प्रत्तमुपायंसत नासवं Bk. 8. 33. —3 To show, indicate (सूच्य); मोपयध्वं भयं Bk. 7. 101. —4 To lie under, support, prop up (Ved.). —5 To go to (a woman); Ms. 11. 173. —6 To curb, restrain.

**उपयंतृ** *m.* A husband; अयोपयंता-रमलं समाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1; Si. 10. 45.

**उपयमः** 1 Marriage, marrying; क-न्या त्वज्जातोपयमा सलज्जा नवयौवना S. D. —2 Restraint.

**उपयमनं** 1 Marrying, taking a wife; P. I. 2. 16. —2 Restraining, curbing. —3 Placing down the fire. —4 Support. —नी 1 Any support of stone for holding fire-wood; उपयम-नीरुपकल्पयंति Sat. Br. —2 A sacrificial ladle.

**उपयामः** 1 A kind of vessel in a sacrifice. —2 The formulas uttered in taking out the Soma juice by means of a ladle. —3 Marriage (see उपयम).

**उपया** 2 P. 1 To approach, go towards, reach; सुरनिम्नगामुपयतीः सरितः Ki. 6. 16, 26; so पुरं, गतिं, नयनं, पदवीं; दुर्मेजिषं कमुपयांति न नीतिदोषाः H. 3. 117. —2 To attain to a particular state, meet with &c.; तनुतां, मृत्युं, रुजं, पाकं, प्रसारं &c.

**उपयात** *p. p.* Come, arrived. —Arrival, return.

**उपयानं** Approaching, coming near; हरोपयाने त्वरिता बभूव Ku. 7. 22.

**उपयायिन्** *a.* Coming towards.

**उपयाचू** 1 A. To wish or ask for, solicit; त्वया पुरस्तादुपयाचितो यः R. 13. 53; अक्षमालामुपयाचितुं K. 151.

**उपयाचक** *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

**उपयाचनं** Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

**उपयाचित** *p. p.* Begged, requested. —तं 1 A request or prayer in general. —2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपी त्रि-यते तुभ्यं प्रदास्याम्युपयाचितं Pt. 1. 14; 2. 46; अद्य मया भगवत्याः करालायाः प्रागुपयाचितं स्त्रीरत्नमुपहर्तव्यं Mal. 5; दीयते यत्तु देवेभ्यो मनोराज्यस्य सिद्धये । उपया-चितकं दिव्यं दोहदं तद्विदुर्बुधाः ॥ —3 A request or prayer to a deity for the accomplishment of a desired object; K. 330.

**उपयाचितकं** = उपयाचित above; सिद्धा-यतनानि कृतविबिधदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

**उपयुज्** 7 A. 1 To use, employ, apply; षाड्गुण्यमुपयुंजीत Si. 2. 93; षडुपायुंक्त समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8. 21; M. 5. 12; अनुपयुज्यमान useless, good for nothing S. 7; U. 4. —2 To enjoy, taste; पय उपयुज्य Me. 13 v. 1.; फलान्युपायुंक्त स दंडनीतेः R. 18. 46; Bk. 8. 39. —3 To devote or attach oneself to; न मृगैरुपयुज्यते is not loved Pt. 2. 22; न वै प्राज्ञा गत-श्रीकं भर्तारमुपयुंजते Subhâsh. —4 To yoke or harness (as horses to a carriage). —5 To appropriate, consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. —*pass.* 1 To be used or applied. —2 To be fit or proper; तस्येयमुपयुज्यते Bhâg. —3 To be of use, be taken into account; Pt. 1. 328.

**उपयुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. —2 Suited, appropriate, fit, right, proper. —3 Worthy, serviceable, useful. —4 Eaten, consumed.

**उपयोगः** 1 Employment, use, application, service; उपयोगं गम् or व्रजं to be used or employed, serve; व्रजंति



...अनंगलेखाक्रिययोपयोगं Ku. 1. 7. -2 Administration of medicine, or preparation of them. -3 Fitness, suitability, propriety. -4 Contact, proximity. -5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. -6 Good conduct, observing established customs.

**उपयोगिन्** *a.* 1 Employing, using. -2 Conducive or contributing to, serviceable, useful. -3 Appropriate, fit, proper. -4 Favourable, propitious. -5 Touching.

**उपयोगिता** or °त्वं 1 Usefulness, utility. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Occasion, need. -4 Favour.

**उपयोजनं** 1 Harnessing a horse. -2 A team.

**उपर** *a.* Ved. 1 Being below, under. -2 Posterior, later. -3 Nearer. -रः 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may be ground by means of other stones (ग्रावन्). -2 The lower part of the sacrificial post. -3 A cloud. -4 A region, direction.

**उपरतात्** *ind.* In the proximity, near to.

**उपरंज्** 4 U. or in *pass.* To be red; to be eclipsed; उपरज्यते भगवान् चंद्रः Mu. 1. -*Caus.* 1 To colour, tint, dye. -2 To affect, grieve, distress.

**उपरक्त** *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. -2 Eclipsed; K. 314. -3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18 -क्तः 1 The sun or moon in eclipse. -2 Rāhu.

**उपरागः** 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपरागांते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं S. 7. 22; Si. 20. 45. -2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour; कोपोपरागजनितां Ratn. 3. 14; Mk. 4; कलहकोप° Māl. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury; blighting influence; मृणालिनी हैममिवोपरागं R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Reproach, blame, abuse.

**उपरक्षः** A body-guard.

**उपरक्षणं** A guard, an out-post.

**उपरत्नं** [ उपमितं रत्नेन उप गौणे वा ] A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कर्पूरोदमा तथैव च । मुक्ताशुक्तिस्तथा शंख इत्यादीनि बहून्पि ॥ गुणा यथैव

रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु ते तथा । किंतु किंचित्ततोहीना विशेषोऽयमुदाहृतः ॥

**उपरम्** 1 P. (Sometimes A. also). 1 To cease, end, terminate; संगता-वुपरराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69; इत्युक्त्वोपरराम; युद्धमुपररामत् ceased &c. -2 To cease or desist from, stop (oft. with pres. part.); व्यापादयन्नोपरराम Pt. 1; or with abl.; Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54; 9. 51; or with inf.; Ki. 4. 17; or by itself; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm; यत्रोपररामते चिन्तं Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (=Caus.) -Caus. To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

**उपरत** *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रजस्युपरते Ms. 5. 66. -2 Dead; अद्य दशमो मासस्तातस्योपरतस्य Mu. 4. -3 Withdrawn or retired from; रणात्, कलहात् &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it. -Comp. -अरि *a.* having no foe. -कर्मन् *a.* ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. -विषयाभिलाष *a.* one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. -स्पृह *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

**उपरतिः** *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Death. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Abstaining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

**उपर (रा) मः** 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3 Death.

**उपरमणं** 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

**उपरवः** A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice (सोम-भिषवांगो गर्ताकारो देशभेदः) (name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted).

**उपरसः** 1 A secondary mineral. -2 A secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

**उपराजः** A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

**उपरि** *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely

with acc. or loc.) it means (a) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp. अधः) (with gen.); गतमुपरि घनानां S. 7. 7; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि वृष्टिः पपात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्योपरि S. 2. 8; प्रासादानां Māl. 7. 5; U. 5. 2; Si. 16. 9; 12. 37; so °स्थापनं, °स्थित &c.; with loc. उपर्येव स लंकायां Rām.; or acc. यंत्राण्युपरि यंत्राणि *ibid*; oft. at the end of comp.; रथ°, तरुवर°, तद्°. (b) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वानंशानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (c) Beyond, in addition to; पणस्योपरि संस्थाप्य व्ययं Y. 2. 253; भुक्तस्योपरि Susr. (d) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; Sānti. 3. 23; तस्योपरि क्रुद्धः, मनोपरि बुद्धिः &c.; तवोपरि प्रायोपवेशनं करिष्यामि on your account. (e) After; मुहूर्ता-वुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेद्वागच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk. उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or gen. or by itself) means (a) Just above; लोकानुपर्युपर्यास्ते माधवः Vop. (b) higher and higher, far high, high above; उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा Mb. -2 (As a separable adverb) It means (a) high above, upon, towards the upper side of (opp. अधः); उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्वे एव हरिद्विति H. 2. 2; so उपरि या; °स्थापनं, °स्थित &c.; oft. in comp. स्वमुद्रोपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319. (b) Besides, in addition, further, more; शतान्युपरि चैवाष्टौ तथा भूयश्च सप्ततिः Mb. (c) Afterwards; यदा पूर्वं नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sānti. 2. 7; सर्पिः पीत्वोपरि पयः पिबेत् Susr.; उपर्युपरि more and more, repeatedly, continuously. [cf. Zend *upairi*, *upara*; Gr. *huper*; L. *super*; Old Germ. *obar*; Germ. *uber*; Eng. *over*; Hind. *upar*]. -Comp. -आसनं sitting on high. -गत *a.* gone up, ascended. -चर *a.* moving above (as a bird). -चित *a.* piled over or above. -ज *a.* produced above, elevated, high. -तन, स्थ *a.* upper, higher. -मुत्त *a.* Ved. coming from above. -बुध्न *a.* Ved. raised above the ground. -भागः the upper portion or side. -भावः being above or higher. -भूमिः *f.* the ground above -मर्त्य *ind.* Ved. above men. -शयनं a place of rest. -श्रेणिक *a.* being in the upper line or series. -सद *a.* lying



or sitting above. (-m.) a class of gods. —सद्यं sitting above.

**उपरिष्ठात्** *ind.* [ cf. P. V. 3. 31 ]  
1 As an adverb it means (a) Over, above, from above, on high; परहितकरणे नोपरिष्ठान् चाधः Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1. 106. (b) Further or later on, afterwards; कल्याणावतंसा हि कल्याणसंपदुपरिष्ठाद्भवति Māl. 6; इदमुपरिष्ठात् व्याख्यातं in the sequel. (c) Behind (opp. परस्तात्). —2 (As a preposition) it means (a) Over, upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si. 11.3.(b) Down upon. (c) Behind (with gen.). —**Comp.** —**उद्योतिष्मती** N. of a Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. —**उद्योतिः** *f.* a verse of the Trishṭubh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables. —**बृहती** N. of a Vedic metre having four Pādas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

**उपरीतकः** A particular mode or posture of sexual enjoyment; (also called विपरीतक); उरावेकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्कंधसंस्थितं । नारीं कामयते कामी बंधः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥. Sabdak.

**उपरुध्** 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, interrupt, stop; उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिं S. 4. 14; Ve. 3. 8; उपरुध्यते तपोनुष्ठानं S. 4; V. 5; पण्यमुपरुधतां Y. 2. 250; to detain; अन्याद्यमुपरुद्धुं V. 5. —2 (a) To disturb, trouble; पौरास्तपोवनमुपरुधन्ति S. 1. (b) To press, trouble with a request; R. 5. 22. —3 To overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. —4 To besiege (an enemy, town &c.); उपरुध्यारिमासीत् Ms. 7. 195; Kām. 13. 67; उपरुद्धं कुसुमपुरं Mu. 2. —5 To lock up, pen, confine; ब्रजोपरोधं गाः स्थापयति Sk. —6 To conceal, hide; R. 7. 39. —7 To cast off, repudiate, reject; ज्येष्ठपुत्रमुपरुधत् Rām.

**उपरुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, stopped; confined, captive; वृत्तं हि राज्ञामुपरुद्धवृत्तं R. 18. 18. —2 Covered, spread, concealed. —3 Protected, favoured. —4 Besieged, locked up.

**उपरोधः** 1 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; शरत्प्रमृष्टांबुधरोपरोधः R. 6. 44; Si. 20. 74; सकौतुकं विनयं U. 4. —2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation; तपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो मा भूत् S. 1. 5, 6;

अनुग्रहः खल्वेष नोपरोधः V. 3; उपरोधः सद्यतां *ibid.*; detention; किं राजर्षेरुपरोधेन S. 3. —3 Opposition, refusal, check, restraint. —4 Covering, surrounding, blocking up. —5 Binding, tying, seizing. —6 Protection, favour. —**Comp.** —**कारिन्** *a.* impeding, obstructing.

**उपरोधक** *a.* 1 Obstructing. —2 Covering, surrounding. —3 Favouring. —**कं** An inner room, a private apartment.

**उपरोधनं** Obstruction, impediment &c.; see उपरोध.

**उपरोधिन्** *a.* Obstructing, impeding; R. 18. 18.

**उपरूपकं** [ उपगतं रूपकं दृश्यकाव्यं सादृश्येन ] A drama of an inferior class, of which 18 kinds are enumerated; नाटिका चोटकं गोष्ठी सट्टकं नाट्यरासकं । प्रस्थानोष्णप्यकाव्यानि प्रेक्षणं रासकं तथा ॥ संलापकं श्रीगदितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्भल्लिका प्रकरणी हल्लीशो भाणिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

**उपलः** 1 A stone, rock; उपलशक-लेमतेद्भृदक गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15; कांते कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3; Me. 19; S. 1. 14. —2 A precious stone, jewel. —3 Sand (Ved.). —4 A cloud. —**ला** 1 Refined sugar. —2 The upper and smaller millstone which rests on the Drishad. [ cf. L. *opalus* ].

**उपलकः** A stone.

**उपलक्ष** 10 P. 1 To look at, observe, behold, mark; आसन्नवर्तिजन उपलक्षयति K. 197; सम्यगुपलक्षितं भवत्या S. 1. —2 To regard or consider; लोकप्रवादः सत्योयं पंडितैरुपलक्षितः Rām. —3 To mark, put a sign upon; Y. 1. 30; 2. 151; Kām. 7. 47. —4 To denote, designate, describe. —5 To imply in addition; नक्षत्रशब्देन ज्योतिःशास्त्रमुपलक्षयते Kull. on Ms. 3. 162. —6 To mind, have in view; Kām. 16. 40.

**उपलक्षक** *a.* 1 Observing; marking; परिचित°. —2 Designating, indicating (as a word).

**उपलक्षणं** 1 Looking at, beholding, observing, marking, ascertainment; वैलोपलक्षणार्थं S. 4. —2 A mark, characteristic or distinctive feature; उपलब्धमुपलक्षणं V. 4. 4. 33; उपलक्षणे तृतीया Sk. —3 Designation; प्राद्युपलक्षणं Sk. —4 Implying something

that has not been actually expressed, implication of something in addition or any similar object where only one is mentioned; synecdoche of a part for the whole, of an individual for the species, or of a quality for that in which the quality exists (स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति स्वेतरप्रतिपादकत्वं); मंत्रग्रहणं ब्राह्मणस्याप्युपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk.; so अस्ति नास्तेरुपलक्षणं &c.

**उपलक्षित** *p. p.* 1 Observed, marked, comprehended, implied, metaphorically expressed &c. —2 Understood, comprehended. —3 Characterized.

**उपलक्ष्य** *pot. p.* 1 Inferable. —2 To be described, designated &c. —**क्षयः** 1 A prop, stay, support. —2 An asylum, shelter. —3 An inference.

**उपलधिप्रियः** [ बालधिः प्रियोऽस्य पृषो० ] A kind of antelope (चमर).

**उपलभ्** 1 A. 1 To know, understand, see, perceive (directly); Pt. 1. 76; अन्या प्रतिक्रिया नोपलभ्यते K. 152. —2 To ascertain, find out, learn, know; ब्रूहि यदुपलब्धं U. 1; तत्त्वत एनामुपलप्स्ये S. 1; Mv. 7. 30; R. 12. 60; Bk. 3. 27; K. 159; M. 4. 3. 6, 4. 6. —3 To get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience (happiness &c.); उपलब्धसुखः Ku. 4. 42 experiencing; कथमुपलभे निद्रां V. 2. 10 enjoy; इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलब्धा Mu. 2 now I recollect; Ms. 11. 17; R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21. —4 To conceive, become pregnant. —**Caus.** 1 To cause to get. —2 To produce, bring about. —**उपलब्ध** *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. —2 Conceived. —3 Perceived, understood, known, guessed. —**Comp.** —**अर्थ** *a.* having the meaning understood. (—**रथा** *f.*) a tale, a true or probable story.

**उपलब्धिः** *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, acquisition; वृथा हि मे स्यात्स्वपदोपलब्धिः R. 5. 56, 8. 17. —2 Observation, perception, knowledge (ज्ञान); नाभाव उपलब्धेः cf. Nyāya S. 2. 28, 30. —3 Understanding, mind (मति). —4 A conjecture, guess. —5 Perceptibility, appearance (recognized as a kind of proof by the Mīmāṃsakas); see अनुपलब्धि.

**उपलब्ध** *a.* 1 Gaining, acquiring. —2 Knowing, perceiving. —*m.* Soul, self.



उपलभः [लभ-घञ्-मुच् च ] 1 Acquisition; अस्मादंगुलीयोपलभत्स्मृतिरुपलब्धा S. 7. -2 Direct perception or recognition, comprehension otherwise than from memory ( same as अनुभव q. v. ); प्राक्तनोपलभ Mâl. 5 ; ज्ञातो सुतस्पर्शमुखोपलभात् R. 14. 2. -3 Ascertaining, knowing ; अविवर्तक्रियोपलभाय S. 1.

उपलभक a. Causing to observe, reminding.

उपलभनं Apprehension &c.

उपलभ्य pot. p. 1 Obtainable. -2 Respectable, commendable, praiseworthy.

उपलिप्ता A desire to obtain.

उपलल 10 P. To fondle, coax, flatter ; नतांगीमुपललयन् Dk. 29 ; S. 7 ; M. 3.

उपललनं Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलिंगं A portent, natural phenomenon, considered as boding evil.

उपलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, smear, besmear. -2 To defile, pollute; तथास्मा नोपलिप्यते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To stick or adhere to; यो वक्त्रमुपलिपति Vāgb.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Cleaning, white-washing. -3 Obstruction, being concealed, becoming deadened or dull (said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing, plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.

उपलेपिन् 1 Serving as an ointment. -2 Anointing, smearing. -3 Obstructing.

उपवक्तृ m. 1 A priest at a sacrifice. -2 One who animates (by his words).

उपवटः The tree Buchanania Latifolia (प्रियासाल).

उपवद् 1 A. 1 To talk over, conciliate. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax ; भृत्यानुपवदते Sk. ; दातारं Bk. 8. 28.

उपवादः Censure, blame (Ved.).

उपवादिन् a. Censuring, blaming.

उपवनं [ उपमितं वनेन ] A garden, grove, a planted forest ; पांडुच्छायोपवनवृत्तयः केतकैः सूचिभिर्नैः Me. 23 ; R. 8. 73, 13. 79 ; लता a garden creeper.

उपवर्ण 10 P. To describe in detail ; उपवर्णयेदानीं कुसुमपुरवृत्तांतं Mu. 1.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed description.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delineation in detail ; अतिशयोपवर्णनं व्याख्यानं Susr. ; Y. 1. 320.

उपवर्षः N. of a son of Sankara Svâmi, author of several writings on the Mīmāṃsâ philosophy.

उपवर्णित a. Swollen or dimmed with tears ( as eyes ).

उपवर्णिका N. of a plant (अमृत-श्रवा).

उपवल्हः Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

उपवस् 1 P. 1 To dwell in or at, inhabit (with acc.); वैकुण्ठं उपवसति Sk. -2 To be in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast ; उपवसेद्दिनं Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20 ; Y. 3. 292, 64 ; (fig. also) ; उपोषिताभ्यामिव नेत्राभ्यां पिवन्ती Dk. 4. -3 To go to (a master). -4 To enter upon, learn, take to, begin. -Caus. To cause to fast.

उपवसयः [ उप-वस्-आधारे अथ ] 1 A village. -2 The day preceding a Soma sacrifice ; or a day of preparation for this sacrifice ; a fast-day.

उपवसथीय, उपवसथ्य a. Selected for an उपवसथ ( as a day ).

उपवस्तं A fast.

उपवस्तिः f. Support of life ( as food, sleep &c. ).

उपवस्तृ a. One who fasts.

उपवासः 1 A fast ; सोपवासस्य हं वसेत् Y. 1. 175, 3. 190 ; Ms. 11. 196 ( a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification ). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

उपवासक a. Fasting, observing a fast. -कं A fast.

उपवासिन् a. Fasting.

उपवह् 1 P. 1 To bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 To bring about, commence.

उपोढ p. p. 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up ; उपोढतपसां S. 5. 7 ; °बलस्य ते M. 5. 1 ; V. 2. 7 ; so °मदः, °हर्षः &c. -2 Brought near, proximate, near ; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle ( as an army ). -4 Begun, commenced ; उपोढशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10 causing sound. -5 Married. -6 A battle-array.

उपवहं Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height ; M. W.

उपवहनं ( In music ) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud ; M. 2.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing near.

उपवाहिन् a. Flowing towards.

उपवाह्यः, -ह्या 1 A king's riding elephant ( male or female ) ; चंद्रगुप्तोपवाह्यां गजवशां Mu. 2. -2 A royal vehicle ( in general ).

उपवा Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाकः 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-grain (इन्द्रयव.)

उपवाजनं A fan.

उपवासनं A dress, garment ( Ved. ).

उपविद् a. 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Knowing. -f. 1 Acquisition. -2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowledge.

उपवेदः ' Inferior knowledge ', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such Upavedas, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद ; ( according to some authorities such as Susruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda ) ; धनुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद ; गार्धर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद, and स्थापत्य-शस्त्रं-वेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपविश 6 P. 1 To sit down, take a seat. -2 To sit near to, wait upon. -3 To pitch a camp, encamp. -4 To go down, set ( as the sun ). -5 To enter upon, practise ; as प्रायं उपविशति ; so अनशनोपविष्ट. -6 To abstain from food, fast ; सोऽप्युक्त्वैवमुपाविशत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. -Caus. To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेशः-शनं 1 Sitting, sitting down ; as in प्रायोपवेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to. -3 Voiding by stool. -4 Placing down.



उपवेशिन् *a.* 1 Sitting. -2 Devoting oneself to.

उपवेष्टु *a.* One who sits, sitting down.

उपविषः-षं 1 An artificial poison. -2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अकेरीरं स्नहीक्षीरं तथैव कलिहारिका। धन्तुः करवीरश्च पंच चोपविषाः स्मृताः ॥ -षा *N.* of a plant (अतिविषा).

उपवीणयति *Den. P.* To play on the Vīṇā or lute (before a deity &c.); उपवीणयितुं यद्यौ स्वरुदयवृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38; K. 131.

उपवीतं [ उप-वे-क्त ] 1 Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus; पित्र्य-मंशमुपवीतलक्षणं मातृकं च धन्तुर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; मुक्तायज्ञोपवीतानि Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1. 7; Ki. 12. 23; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपवृंह, -हणं &c. See उपवृंह &c.

उपवृत् 1 *A.* 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not. -3 A district or *Pargana*. -4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A bog, marshy place.

उपवृत्तिः *f.* Motion towards, approaching.

उपवेद See under उपविद्.

उपवेषः *Ved.* A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire; स उपवेषमादत्ते Sat. Br.

उपवैणवं The three periods of the day; *i. e.* morning, midday, and evening (त्रिसंध्यं).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशम् 4 *P.* 1 To become calm or quiet, be assuaged; उपशाम्यतु ते बुद्धिः Bk. 20.5. -2 To cease, stop; अग्निः, शब्दः, क्रोधः &c.; cease to speak; K. 110. -*Caus.* 1 To calm, tranquillize. -2 To appease, pacify,

assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उपशमः 1 Becoming quiet, assuagement, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशमः *Ve.* 3; मल्युर्दुःसह एष यात्युपशमं नो सांत्वनादौः स्फुटं *Amaru.* 5; cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquility, calmness, patience; ज्ञान-स्योपशमः *Bh.* 2. 82. -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपशमक *a.* Appeasing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing. -2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपशान्त *p. p.* 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessened, diminished.

उपशान्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, allaying, quieting, alleviation; आर्तभयोपशान्तये R. 8. 31; *Amaru.* 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desires); Pt. 1. 147.

उपशान्तिन् *a.* 1 Appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -*m.* A tame elephant.

उपशय See under उपशी.

उपशल्यं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb; अथोपशल्ये रिपुमग्नशल्यः R. 16. 37, 15. 60; Si. 5. 8; K. 50.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशांत्वनं Appeasing (see उपसांत्वन).

उपशालं A place near a house, a court before a house. -लं *ind.* Near a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-क्षणं Learning, training.

उपशिघ (ह) नं 1 Smelling. 2-Anything given to smell at.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेहि तन्मंडननिश्रयाम *Udb.*

उपशी 2 *A.* 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit. -3 To do good to, agree with; यन्ममोपशेते *Charaka.*

उपशय *a.* 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest.

-यः 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of

food, or medicine (one of the five elements of निदान). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. -या A prepared piece of clay.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with (another who keeps watch at night).

उपशायिन् *a.* 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying, calming. -4 Composing or narcotic (in medicine); °ता, -त्वं tranquillizing; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपशुभ *Caus. P.* To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपशोभनं, -शोभा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपश्री *f.* Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपश्रु 5 *P.* 1 To hear, listen; वचः, गिरः &c. -2 To promise.

उपश्रुत् *m.* A sacrifice.

उपश्रुत *a.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed.

उपश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Range of hearing. -3 A supernatural voice heard at night, and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निर्गत्य यत्किञ्चिच्छ्रुमाशुभकरं वचः। श्रूयते तद्विदुर्धारा देवप्रदानमुपश्रुतिं ॥ *Hārāvāli*; परिजनोऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. -4 Aspect of the stars, fortune-telling. -5 Promise, assent.

उपश्रोत् *a.* Listening, hearing.

उपश्लिष 4 *P.* 1 To embrace. -2 To draw near, approach. -*Caus.* To bring near, place at hand; उपश्लेबय रथं V. 1; शरं V. 5.

उपश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Placed near, contiguous, adjoining.

उपश्लेषः, -षणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. -2 An embrace.

उपश्लोकयति *Den. P.* To extol or praise in verses; समुत्तेजनसमर्थैः श्लोकैरुपश्लोकयितव्यः *Mu.* 4.

उपश्वस *a.* *Ved.* Sounding, roaring.

उपष्टुत् *ind.* *Ved.* (Ready) At one's call.



**उपसंयमः** 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

**उपसंयमनं** Binding.

**उपसंयोगः** A secondary connection, modification; **नामाख्यातयोः कर्मोपसंयोगद्योतकाः** Nir.

**उपसंरोहः** Growing together or over, cicatrizing; **शल्यमार्गानुपसंरोहः** Susr.

**उपसंवादः** An agreement, a contract.

**उपसंव्यानं** An under-garment; **अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः** P. I. 1. 36.

**उपसंस्कृ** 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). -2 To ornament. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

**उपसंस्करणं** Preparing, purifying.

**उपसंह** 1 P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To sum or wind up, conclude; **इदानीमुपसंहरति**; **प्रकृतमुपसंहरति** Kull. on Ms. 1. 57. -3 To contract; as **कूर्मोऽगानि**. -4 To withdraw, take away, withhold: **छेत्तुः पार्श्वगतां छायां नोपसंहरते द्रुमः** H. 1. 59. -5 To check, stop, curb. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

**उपसंहरणं** 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refusing, withholding. -3 Excluding. -4 Attacking, invading.

**उपसंहारः** 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, *rèsumé*. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logic) Refutation.

**उपसंहारिन्** *a.* 1 Comprehending. -2 Exclusive. -*m.* A *hetu* (हेतु) which is not exclusive; see अनुपसंहारिन्.

**उपसंहतिः** *f.* 1 Comprehension. -2 Seizing, taking.

**उपसंक्रांत** *a.* Handed down.

**उपसंक्षेपः** An abstract, summary, *rèsumé*.

**उपसंख्यानं** 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or

additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Vārtikas* of Kātyāyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pāṇini's Sūtras and generally to supplement them); *e. g.* जुगुप्साविरामप्रमादार्थानामुपसंख्यानं; cf. इष्टि. -3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

**उपसंग्रह** 9 P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; **पाणिभ्यां तूपसंगृह्य** Ms. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable; **विडवानादिनोपसंगृह्य** Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

**उपसंग्रहः**, -हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining; **तीक्ष्णरसदायिनामुपसंग्रहार्थं** Mu. 2. -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); **स्फुरति रभसात्पाणिः पारोपसंग्रहणाय च** Mv. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting; Br. Sāt. I. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); **दारोपसंग्रहः** Y. 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण).

**उपसंग्राह्य** *a.* To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerable.

**उपसद्** 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach; **उपसेदुर्दशमीवं** Bk. 9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at the feet of; **उपाध्यायमुपासद्** Ks. 108. 21. -3 To wait upon, serve; (तं) **आकल्पसाधनैस्तैस्तैरुपसेदुः प्रसाधकाः** R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To sink down. -*Caus.* 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find.

**उपसत्तिः** *f.* 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, attendance upon. -3 Gift, donation.

**उपसद्** *a.* Serving, waiting upon -*f.* 1 Siege, assault, attack. -2 Laying up, accumulating. -3 Service, worship. -4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the ज्योतिष्टोम ceremony, and lasting for several days. -**Comp.** -**व्रतिन्** *a.* observing the rules of the *Upasad*, *i. e.* drinking

milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, keeping silence &c.

**उपसद्** *a.* Going near to, serving. -**इ**: 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The उपसद् sacrifice.

**उपसदनं** 1 Going near to approaching. -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; **तत्रोपसदनं चक्रे द्रोणस्येवस्त्रकर्मणि** Mb. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

**उपसदी** Ved. 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continuity.

**उपसन्न** *p. p.* 1 Approached; near, approximate. -2 Worshipped, served. -3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

**उपसंतानः** 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

**उपसंधा** 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect; **त्रिवर्गेणोपसंधत्ते** Kām. 1. 13. -3 To aim at, direct towards.

**उपसंहित** *p. p.* 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with; **श्रुतवृत्तोपसंहितः** Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

**उपसंधानं** Adding, joining.

**उपसंन्यासः** Laying down, giving up, resignation.

**उपसमाधा** 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

**उपसमाधानं** Gathering together, heaping; **उपसमाधानं राशीकरणं** Sk.

**उपसमाहार्य** *a.* To be brought together, or arranged.

**उपसंपद्** 4 A. 1 To come to, arrive at; **तं देशमुपसंपेदे** Mb. -2 To get, obtain. -*Caus.* 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.

**उपसंपत्तिः** *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. -2 Entering into any condition.

**उपसंपन्न** *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; **कुसुमैरुपसंपन्ना नदी** Rām. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, deceased.



ed. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food).  
-न्न Condiment.

**उपसंभाषः** -वा 1 Conversation;  
Ki. 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion;  
उपसंभाषा उपसंत्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

**उपसर, उपसर्ग, उपसर्पण** See under उपसृ, सृज्, सृप्.

**उपसंत्वं** 10 P. To appease, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

**उपसंत्वनं** Appeasing, pacifying.

**उपसि** ind. Ved. In the lap, on the hip; near, at hand.

**उपसीरः** A plough.

**उपसुन्दः** N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

**उपसूर्यकं** The disc of the sun or its halo.

**उपसृ** 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach, draw near; राजानं...दुर्गे...उपसृत्य &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse (as of a woman with a man).

**उपसर** a. Approaching. -रः 1 Approaching (as a cow). -2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवामुपसरः Sk.

**उपसरणं** 1 Going towards. -2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

**उपसर्वा** A cow fit for a bull (cf. P. III. 1. 104).

**उपसृज्** 6 P. 1 To pour out or on, offer (water &c.). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infest; Ms. 4. 61; see उपसृष्ट below; रोषेण, व्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

**उपसर्गः** 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another; क्षीणं हन्युश्चोपसर्गः प्रभूताः Susr. -2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; प्रशनिताशेषोपसर्गः प्रजाः Ratn. 1.10; सौपसर्गो वो नक्षत्रं M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. -7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A preposition

prefixed to roots; निपाताश्चादयो ज्ञेयाः प्रादयस्तूपसर्गकाः । योक्तत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगता इमे ॥ *Upasargas* are 20 in number:— प्र, परा, अप, सम्, अनु, अव, निस् or निर्, दुस् or दुर, वि, आ (इ), नि, अधि, अपि, अति, सु, उत्, अभि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर् and दुस्-दुर be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्थी हि धातवः); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not *express* them, being meaningless themselves; cf. Si. 10. 15:— संतमेव चिरमप्रकृतत्वादप्रकाशितमदियुतदंगे । विभ्रमं मधुमदः प्रमदानां धातुलीनमुपसर्गं इवार्थम् ॥ According to the other theory prepositions *express* their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:— उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलादन्यत्र नीयते । प्रहाराहारसंहारविहारपरिहारवत् ॥ cf. also धात्वर्थे बाधते कश्चित्काश्चित्तमनुवर्तते । तमेव विशिनष्ट्यन्य उपसर्गमिति लिखिष्या ॥ (The latter theory appears to be more correct. For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

**उपसर्जनं** 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent; Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. प्रधान); e. g. in पाणिनीयः a pupil of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जन; or in राजपुरुषः, राजन् is उपसर्जन, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; II. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्चातिवासी.

**उपसृष्ट** p. p. 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. -3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टतनुर्दुर्वसति मुमुक्षुः R. 8. 94; K. 289. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); क्रुधदुहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38. -ष्टः The sun or

moon when eclipsed. --ष्टं Sexual union.

**उपसृप्** 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to; ममोपांतिकमुपसर्पन् M. 1; 1. 12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; प्रतिवातं न हि घनः कशाचिदुपसर्पति Pt. 3. 23; so प्रलयं, दुःखं &c. -4 To begin (with inf.); Ms. 10. 105. -5 To attack.

**उपसर्पः** 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

**उपसर्पणं** Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

**उपसर्पिन्** a. Going near, approaching.

**उपसेकृ** a. One who sprinkles or pours down.

**उपसेचन** a. Pouring, sprinkling.

-नं, उपसेकः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. -2 Infusion; juice. -नी A ladle or cup for pouring.

**उपसेव** 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9; so सुखं, संधिं, विग्रहं &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -6 To rub or anoint with (sandal &c.).

**उपसेवक** a. 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

**उपसेवनं, सेवा** 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. -2 Service; राज° Ms. 3. 64. -3 Addiction to; विषय° Ms. 12. 7. -4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); छाया°; परहार° Ms. 4. 134.

**उपसेविन्** a. Serving, practising.

**उपस्कृ** 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn; (see उपकृ).

**उपस्करः** 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); उपस्करो रथस्यासीत् Mb.; Si. 18. 72. -4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

**उपस्करणं** 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change,



modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

**उपस्कारः** 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Supplying) An ellipsis; साक्षाक्षमनुपस्कारं विष्वग्गति निराकुलं Ki. 11. 38. -3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तनेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. -6 A collection.

**उपस्कृत** *p.p.* 1 Prepared, perfected. -2 Censured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Beautified, ornamented. -6 Supplied (as ellipsis). -7 Modified.

**उपस्कृतिः** *f.* Supplement.

**उपस्तंभ** 5. 9. P. To prop, support (fig. also).

**उपस्तंभः**, -भनं 1 Stay, support. -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &c.). -3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; मंत्रोपस्तंभेन H. 3. -4 Basis, ground, occasion; मूषकबलोपस्तंभेन कारणेन भवितव्यं H. 1.

**उपस्तंभक** *a.* Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

**उपस्तरण** See under उपस्तृ.

**उपरितः** Ved. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

**उपस्तु** 2 U. 1 To praise, extol. -2 To invoke.

**उपस्तुत** *f.* Ved. Praise, invitation.

**उपस्तुतिः** *f.* Invocation, praise.

**उपस्तृ, स्तृ** 5. 9, U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread under. -2 To strew or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

**उपस्तरण** 1 Spreading out, scattering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed. -4 Anything spread out (as a covering); अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा.

**उपस्तिर्** *f.* Ved. 1 Spreading. -2 A covering, what is spread.

**उपस्त्री** *f.* [गौणी स्त्री] A concubine.

**उपस्था** 1 U. (cf. P. I. 3. 25-6 and Vart. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share; नादत्तमुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123; remain; Mu. 4. 13. -2. To come near, approach; मामुपतिष्ठस्व Mu. 1 come to me; रामं मुनिरुपस्थितः R. 15. 76; Ku. 2. 64; Pt. 1. राजद्वारं U. 1; R. 1. 45, 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve; नादकेनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1 we

must wait upon (serve) (the audience) with a play; Ms. 2. 48, 3. 189; पुरा शक्रमुपस्थाय R. 1. 75, 14. 24; U. 1. -4 To approach with prayers, worship (said to be Atm. only in this sense); ये सूर्यमुपतिष्ठते मंत्रैः Bk. 8. 13; न त्र्यंबकादन्यमुपस्थितासौ 1. 3; Ku. 2. 3; R. 4. 6, 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22; Mál.; U. 2, 3, 7; सख्येन मामुपतिष्ठते treats me as a friend. -5 To be or remain near, stay with. -6 To go to with the desire of getting (P. or A.); प्रभुमुपतिष्ठति-ते Sk. -7 To approach for intercourse; कं रहस्युपतिष्ठते Bk. 5. 68; पतिमुपतिष्ठते नारी Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river) (A.); गंगा यमुनमुपतिष्ठते Sk. -9 To form friendship with, make a friend of; रथिकानुपतिष्ठते Sk; उपस्थितैवमुक्ते तं सखायं राघवः पितुः Bk. 6. 42; संतमुपतिष्ठते साधुः Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions. -11 To lead to, go to or reach (A) (as a way); पंथाः सुत्रमुपतिष्ठते Sk. (प्राप्तेति); Ms. 3. 76. -12 To pass over to, devolve upon, fall to the share of; मूलपुरुषावहाने संपदः परमुपतिष्ठति S. 6; Ki. 13. 69; श्रीरसूरिति शब्दोऽयं तनयात्त्वामुपस्थितः M. 5. 16 applies to you; R. 8. 2; विपदुत्पत्तिमतामुपस्थिता 8. 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise; be got; अहोऽस्माकं भोजनमुपस्थितं H. 1. -14 To be present (A.); स्मृत्युपस्थितौ श्लोकौ U. 6; भोजनकाले उपतिष्ठते Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to; वेशमुपतिष्ठति Dk. 60. -17 To conciliate. -*Caus.* (-स्थापयति) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with; to get ready, prepare; अस्खलितसुखसंपातं रथमुपस्थापय U 1; सबाणासनं रथं S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

**उपस्थ** *a.* Near, approximate. -स्थः 1 The lap; उपस्थं कृ to make a lap; °स्थे कृ to take on the lap. -2 The middle part in general. -स्थः -स्थं 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मौनोपवासेऽप्यस्वाध्यायोपस्थनिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314 (male); रथलोपस्थरथलीषु Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्तौ पायुरुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). -2 The anus. -3 The haunch or hip. -*Comp.* -इग्न *a.* reaching to

the lap. -निग्रहः restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. -पत्रः, -दलः the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation). -सद् *a.* sitting in the lap.

**उपस्थात्** *a.* 1 Dependent on, humbled (उपनत). -2 Not late, come in time. -*m.* 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

**उपस्थानं** 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of; युगपदाचार्ययोरुपस्थानं M. 1. -3 (a) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; सूर्योपस्थानात्प्रतिनिवृत्तं पुरुरवसं मामुपेत्य V. 1; सूर्यस्योपस्थानं कुर्वः V. 4; Y. 1. 22, 3. 282. (b) Obeisance; greeting; °स्तोत्रपद्धतिं U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding; रावणहितं ° Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary, any sacred place (approached with respect). -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

**उपस्थानीय** *pot. p.* To be stayed with, be kept near. -2 To be waited upon or served.

**उपस्थापक** *a.* 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causing to remember.

**उपस्थापनं** 1 Placing near, getting ready. -2 The awakening of memory. -3 Attendance, service.

**उपस्थायकः** 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Buddha.

**उपस्थायिन्** *a.* Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

**उपस्थित** *p. p.* 1 Approached, arrived, come (person or thing); तस्मिन्नंतरे भर्तोपस्थितः M. 1; °श्रेयोऽवमानिनं S. 6; K. 157; Ms. 3. 243; Y. 2. 62; चिंतितं ° Ku. 6. 24 come as soon as thought of. -2 Close or near, at hand, impending, drawing near; उपस्थिता रजनी S. 3 the night is at hand (arrived); °संग्रहारः V. 1; °उदयं R. 3. 1 approaching its fulfilment; Mál. 10; Ratn. 1; R. 14. 39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received; अयाचितं ° Ku. 5. 22 got



without solicitation; आर्चित<sup>०</sup> Pt. 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the lot; V. 5. 16. -6 Caused, occasioned, produced, felt. -7 Known. -8 Cleansed, clean. -9 Followed by the particle इति in the Pada-text. -तं 1 The particle used in this manner. -2 The position of words before and after इति so used. -3 Service, worship.

उपस्थितिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence. -3 Obtaining, getting. -4 Accomplishing, effecting. -5 Remembrance, recollection. -3 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्नेहयति Den. P. To melt (to love); U. 2, 6.

उपस्पृश 6 P. 1 To touch (water), bathe; स्नानमुपस्पृशती K. 172; तथेत्युपस्पृश्य जलं पवित्रं R. 5. 59, 18. 31; उपस्पृश्य मणिकर्णिकायां Dk. 95, 110; Ms. 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the mouth (or teeth); to sip water (and eject it); स नद्यवस्कंदमुपस्पृशच्च Bk. 2. 11; K. 100; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63; Y. 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

उपस्पर्शः-र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. -2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. -3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping and ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्पर्शिन a. 1 Touching. -2 Sipping water.

उपस्मृतिः f. A minor law-book. (They are 18 in all).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (in general).

उपस्वत्वं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture, sweat.

उपहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, smite; इडोपघातं गाः कालयति Sk. -2 To waste, injure, destroy, kill; अनुपहन् पितृद्रव्यं Ms. 9. 208; लंका चोपहन्तिष्यते Bk. 16. 12, 5. 12; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thrust in or into. -4 To err, mistake in reciting.

उपहत p. p. 1 Injured, struck, impaired; अनुपहतविधिः पंथाः Bh. 2. 26; pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected by, smit, injured, struck with, overpowered; भूत<sup>०</sup> K. 167;

हारिद्र्य<sup>०</sup>, लोभ<sup>०</sup>, र्प<sup>०</sup>, काम<sup>०</sup>, शोक<sup>०</sup> &c.; Mu. 7. -3 Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed (to destruction); कथमत्रापि दैवेनोपहता वयं Mu. 2; दैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा पूर्वं विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8. -5 Censured, rebuked, disregarded. -6 Vitiating, polluted, made impure; शारीरैर्मलैः सुराभिर्मद्यैर्वा यदुपहतं तद्व्यंतोपहतं Vishnu.-Comp. -आत्मन् a. agitated in mind, mentally affected. -दृग् a. dazzled, blinded; Ki. 12. 18. -धी a. infatuated.

उपहतक a. Ill-fated, unfortunate. उपहतिः f. 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, injuring.

उपहन्तु a. Ved. Attacking.

उपहत्या Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहन्तु a. Ved. Having a contrary effect, disturbing, exciting.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury, insult; Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruction, ruin. -3 Touch, contact (with an intention to hurt). -4 Personal violence, assault. -5 Disease, sickness. -6 Sin.

उपघातक, -तिन् a. Injuring, hurting, offending.

उपहस 1 P. 1 To ridicule, deride, laugh at; (fig.) to excel, surpass; अमरगुरुमपि प्रज्ञयोपहसद्भिः K. 7; Dk. 10. -2 To couple oneself with.

उपहासित p. p. Ridiculed, derided. -तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision; R. 12. 37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun, play. -Comp. -आपहं, -पात्र laughing-stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक a. Ridiculing others. -कः A jester.

उपहास्य pot. p. Ridiculous; °ता ridiculousness; °तां गम् or या become an object of ridicule, be exposed to derision; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपयांति K. 108.

उपहस्तिका [उपगता हस्तं अत इत्वम्] A small purse (or box) containing the ingredients necessary for betel-chewing (e. g. leaves, chunam, catechu, betel &c.) (Mar. चंदी, बटवा, झोळणा); उपहस्तिकायास्तांबूलं कर्पूरसहितमुद्धृत्य Dk. 116.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala country, q. v.

उपह 1 P. 1 To fetch, bring near; भक्त्युपहत Bg. 9. 26; फलमिश्रमर्घमुप-

हर S. 1; तमस्योपहर S. 7; so बलिं, अन्नं &c. -2 To offer, present, give (with dat. or gen.); तथापि राजपरिग्रहोऽस्य प्रभुत्वमुपहरति M. 1 invests with importance; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1; नीवारभागधेयनस्माक्रमुरंतु S. 2; दर्भान् कृत्विभ्य उपहरानि S. 3; Mv. 6. 22; K. 40, 65; R. 14. 19, 16. 86, 19. 12; उपहर पादं M. 3 give. -3 To serve out or distribute (food). -4 To offer as a victim, sacrifice; प्रागुपयाचितं स्त्रीस्त्वमुपहर्तव्यं Māl. 5; मालतीमुपहरन् 9. -5 To put down, throw. -6 To collect, gather together. -7 To take away, destroy. -8 To employ, apply, use. -Caus. To cause to offer or bring; मां प्रियायुपहारय Bk. 8. 84.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering victims. -5 Serving out food or distributing it.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. -2 A gift, present (in general); रत्नपुष्पोपहारेण छायामानर्च पादयोः R. 4. 84; नृत्योपहारः Me. 32; K. 17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A victim, sacrifice, an offering to a deity; सपर्यो सपशुपहारां R. 16. 39; Māl. 1; उपहारिकृतास्मि Māl. 2; Ve. 4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift, present to a superior &c. -5 (a) Offering of flowers &c., flowery gifts; collection of flowers; स्नानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74; Ku. 6. 42. (b) Presents (to gods) of flowers &c., materials of worship; V. 3; Si. 11. 36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity, presents given as the price of peace; H. 4. 110. -8 Food distributed to guests. -9 Exultation, mirth (consisting of laughter, dance, singing &c.).

उपहारिन् a. 1 Giving, presenting, bringing on; परिभवोपहारिणः M. 5. -2 Sacrificing.

उपहत p. p. 1 Offered, presented. -2 Immolated, offered as a victim. -3 Served out (as food). -4 Taken, collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacrifice.

उपहरः 1 A solitary or lonely place, privacy; उपहरे पुनरित्यशिक्षयं धननिष्ठं Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Proximity. -रः 1 Ved. Bend, curve,



slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

**उपह्वै** 1 A. (P. also) 1 To invoke, call near to (in a liturgical sense); (with acc., dat. or loc.); तामिहोपह्वये श्रियं. -2 To call; त्वयोपह्वतः U. 5. 8; Si. 7. 58.

**उपह्वः** 1 Calling to, invitation. -2 Summoning, invoking.

**उपह्व्यः** A kind of sacrifice.

**उपह्वतिः** f. Calling, inviting; Si. 14. 30; 17. 49.

**उपह्वानं** 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Invoking with prayers.

**उपांशु** ind. 1 In a low voice or whisper. -2 Secretly, in secret or private; परिचेतुमुपांशु धारणां R. 8. 18; °व्रतं a vow observed in secret; °वधमाकलय Mu. 2; Si. 13. 54. -शुः 1 A prayer uttered in a low voice, muttering of prayers; जिह्वोश्चै चालयेत् किञ्चित् देवतागतमानसः । निजश्रवणयोग्यः स्यादुपांशुः स जपः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence, silence itself. -3 N. of a Soma offering. -Comp. -क्रीडित a. made the companion of (a king's) private amusements. -याजः a kind of sacrifice.

**उपाक** a. Ved. Joined together, near. -के (du.) An epithet of night and morning. -ind. In the immediate neighbourhood, before or in the presence of.

**उपाकृ** 8 U. 1 To fetch, bring near; तेभ्य इमं बलिमुपाकरोति Asval. -2 To summon, invite. -3 To deliver. offer, grant, bestow, give (to another); गोसहस्रमुपाकुरु Rām. -4 To acquire, obtain (as fame). -5 To bring about, make preparations for a sacred rite; perform a rite; Ms. 4. 95, 5. 7; Y. 1. 171. -6 To undertake, begin, enter upon.

**उपाकरणं** 1 An invitation to begin, bringing near; पवमान°, प्रातरनुवाक° &c. -2 A term given to certain sentences called *Praishas* (with which one priest calls another to perform a sacrifice). -3 Immolation, sacrifice of an animal consecrated according to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning, commencement. -5 Commencement of reading the Veda after the performance of the preparatory rite; cf. उपाकर्मन्;

वेदोपाकरणाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Srāvaṇī mantra.

**उपाकर्मन्** n. 1 Preparation, beginning, commencement; अध्याय°. -2 A ceremony performed before commencing to read the Veda after the monsoons (cf. श्रावणी); अध्यायानामुपाकर्म श्रावण्यां श्रवणेन वा । हस्तेनौषधिभावे वा पंचम्यां श्रावणस्य तु ॥ Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

**उपाकृत** p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 invited, called with प्रैष sentences. -3 Killed at a sacrifice (an animal). -4 Begun, commenced. -5 Ominous, disastrous, calamitous. -तः 1 A sacrificial animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. -तं 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 The performance of the usual rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -3 Invitation.

**उपाक्षं** ind. [ अक्ष्णोः समीपं ] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

**उपाख्या** 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

**उपाख्या** 1 Observing with one's own eyes; P. VI. 3. 80 (उपाख्यायते प्रत्यक्षत उपलभ्यते). -2 Describing in words.

**उपाख्यानं**, -नकं 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode; उपाख्यानैर्विना तावत् भारतं प्रोच्यते ब्रुवैः Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

**उपागम्** 1 P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place). -2 (a) To go to, go to the state of; पंचत्वमुपागतः or परां तृप्तिमुपागतः; so क्रोधं, मोहं, क्षयं &c. (b) To undergo, suffer, endure. -3 To obtain, get; दायदुपागतो दासः Mit.; Y. 2. 143. -4 To occur, fall to the lot of.

**उपागत** p. p. 1 Come, approached; तपोधनं वेत्ति न मामुपागतं S. 4. v. 1. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

**उपागमः** 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

**उपाग्रं** 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

**उपाग्रहणं** Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

**उपांगः** A mark of sandal on the forehead. -गं 1 A subdivision, a subhead. -2 Any minor limb or member (of anything); वर्गाः... सांगोपांगैरिहोदिताः Ak. -3 A supplement of a supplement. -4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). -5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedāngas; (these are four:—पुराणन्यायमीमांसाधर्मशास्त्राणि).

**उपाचर** 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble. -4 To treat (in medic. also); उवरान् &c.

**उपाचरित** p. p. Attached to any one's service, obedient. -तः (In gram.) That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes स् before क् and प्.

**उपाचारः** 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). -2 Procedure. -3 Same as उपाचरित q. v. above.

**उपाजे** ind. (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported; P. I. 4. 73 Sk.

**उपांजनं** Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung, chunam &c.; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; (म-टादेः सुधागोमयादिना संमार्जनानुलेपनं Medhātithi).

**उपात्ययः** 1 Transgression of, deviation from, established customs. -2 Disorderly conduct, rudeness.

**उपादा** 3 A. (p. p. उपात्त) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain; भूर्या पितामहोपात्ता निबन्धो द्रव्यमेव च Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with; Ku. 7. 41. -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume; Si. 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away; steal. -6 To seize, attack; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of; R. 9. 54; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form. -9 To feel, perceive, experience; उपात्तहर्षैः पुं-स्कोकिलैः Rs. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise; अत्र तैलशब्दस्तिल-भवस्नेहरूपमुख्यार्थमुपादाय सार्षपादिस्नेहेषु वर्तते S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use; यत्परस्य कुत्सार्थमुपादीयते Mbh.



-14 To undertake, begin ; as in उपात्तयज्ञः. -15 To mention, enumerate ; इति पूर्वसूत्रोपात्तानां Sk. —Caus. 1 To cause to use, apply or employ. -2 To make use of.

उपात्त *p. p.* 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained ; ° विद्यः R. 5. 1 ; जन्मांतर° K. 96, 166, 334, 346. -2 Appropriated. -3 Taken away, seized. -4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used ; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8 Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. —तः An elephant out of rut. —Comp. —रहस् *a.* speedy, quick, fleet. —वर्ण *a.* celebrated in song ; Ku. 5. 56. —शस्त्र *a.* taking up arms, armed.

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining ; विश्रब्धं ब्राह्मणः शूद्रात् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8 417 ; 12. 7 ; विद्या° K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using ; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration. -5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause ; पाटवोपादानः भ्रमः U. 3 v. 1. ; प्रकृष्टपुण्यपरिपाकोपादानो महिमा स्यात् U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause ; निमित्तमेव ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेक्षणात् Adhikaranamālā. -10 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another ( in addition to that which is actually expressed ) ; स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः...उपादानं K.P.2. -11 ( With Buddhists ) Conception. -12 Effort of body or speech. —Comp. —कारणं *a.* material cause ; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माभ्युपगंतव्यं S. B. —लक्षणा= अजहत्स्वार्था q. v. ; see K. P. 2 ; S. D. 14.

उपादेय *pot. p.* 1 Capable of being taken. -2 Capable of being endured ; Māl. 10. -3 Acceptable, admissible. -4 To be chosen or selected. -5 Excellent, admirable.

उपादिकः A sort of insect.

उपाधा 3 U. 1 To place near or upon. -2 To offer, give,

impart. -3 To put on, wear. -4 To create, cause, produce ; कोपोपाहितबाष्प Bh. 3. 85 ; Gīt. 10. -5 To render, make, effect. -6 To keep, hold.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Deception, disguise ( in Vedānta ). -3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity ; तदुपाधावेव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:— जाति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. -4 A title, nick-name ; ( भट्टाचार्य, महामहोपाध्याय, पंडित &c. ) ; बी. ए. इत्युपाधिधारिणः ( modern use ). -5 Limitation, condition ( as of time, space &c. ) ; अनुपाधिरमणीयो देशः Prab. a country altogether ( or naturally ) beautiful ; ( oft. occurring in Vedānta phil. ) ; देहाद्युपाधिरचितो भेदः S. B. ; U. 6. 12 ; Māl. 1. 24. -6 A trace, mark ; भौमा उपाधयः Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose, occasion, object. -8 ( In logic ) A special cause for a general effect ; साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साधनाव्यापक उपाधिः ; as आर्द्रधनं ( wet fuel ) is the उपाधि of the *hetu* वह्निमच्च in the inference पर्वतो धूमवान् वह्नेः. -9 Reflection on duty or a virtuous reflection. -10 A man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक *a.* Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, joined ; ° श्यामरुचश्च चंदनाः Ki. 8. 12 showing. -4 Ascribed or attributed to ( आरोपित ). -5 Agreed upon, done by mutual agreement. —तः A fiery portent, danger or destruction from fire.

उपाध्यायः [ उपेत्याधीयते अस्मात्, उप-अधि-इ-घञ् ] 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor ; ( by Y. 1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य ; एकदेशमुपाध्यायः ) ; cf. Ms. 2. 141 ; —एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदांगान्यपि वा पुनः । यो ऽ ध्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थमुपाध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अध्यापक, and under आचार्य also. —या A female preceptor. —यी 1 A female preceptor. -2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपानस् *a.* [ उपगतमनः शकटं पितरं वा ] 1 Like a cart, being in a cart. -2 Like a father ( uncle &c. ). —*n.* 1 The space in a carriage. -2 Anything placed in a carriage, carriage-load.

उपानह *f.* [ उप-नह-क्विप् उपसर्गदीर्घ ] A sandal, shoe ; उपानहूपादस्य सर्वा चर्मवृत्तेव भूः H. 1. 142 ; Ms. 2. 246 ; श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहं H. 3. 58 ; cf. ' What is bred in the bones cannot go out of flesh ', or ' Habit is second nature '.

उपांत *a.* Near to the end, last but one. —तः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point ( of anything ) ; उपांतयोर्निष्कृषितं विहगैः R. 7. 50 Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32 ; Amaru. 23 ; U. 1. 26 ; बल्कल° K. 136. -2 The corner or angle of the eye ; विलोचने तिर्यगुपांतलोहिते Ku. 5. 74 ; नयनोपांत-विलोकितं च यत् 4. 23 ; R. 3. 26. -3 Immediate proximity, vicinity ; तयोरुपांतस्थितसिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21 ; Me. 24. -4 Side or slope ( नितंब ) ; Me. 18. -5 The last letter but one.

उपांतिक *a.* Near, proximate, neighbouring. —कं Vicinity, proximity.

उपांतिम *a.* Proximate, near.

उपांत्य *a.* Last but one ; उत्तमपद्मपांत्यस्योपलक्षणार्थम् Sk. —त्यः The corner of the eye. —त्यं Vicinity.

उपाप्तिः *f.* 1 Reaching to. -2 Obtaining, getting.

उपाभृत् *f.* Bringing near or taking away ( उपाहरण ).

उपायः, उपायन See under उपे. उपायात *a.* Approached, come near. —तं 1 Arrival. -2 An event, incident.

उपारः [ उप-क्-कर्मणि घञ् ] 1 Proximity. -2 A mistake, offence, sin.

उपारम् 1 P. 1 To sport, amuse oneself, delight in. -2 To cease, desist ( from ) ; दानप्रवृत्तेरनुपारतानां R. 16. 3 ; Ku. 3. 58 ; to rest, come to a stand-still ; वातवर्षमुपारतं Rām.

उपारत *p. p.* 1 Delighted. -2 Returned ; Ki. 4. 10. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Frequenting, resorting to.

उपारंभः Beginning, commencement.



**उपाखण्ड** *a.* Grown, increased, attained to; °यौवन attained to majority; °स्नेह K. 173 whose affection has increased.

**उपाज्** 1 P. To bring near to. —*Caus.* To gain, earn, acquire.

**उपाज्क** *a.* Acquiring, earning.

**उपाजनं**, -ना Acquiring, gaining.

**उपार्थ** *a.* Of little worth.

**उपालभ्** 1 A. 1 To censure, blame, revile, scold, taunt; पयोधर-विस्तारयितृ कृत्वात्मनो यौवनमुपालभस्व मां क्रिमुपालभसे S. 1; रहस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58; R. 7. 44 ; Si. 9. 60; Bk. 3. 30, 6. 125. -2 To obtain ( Ved. ).

**उपालभः**, -भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; अस्या महदुपालभनं गतोस्मि S. 5; तवोपालभे पतितास्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure; उचितस्तदुपालभः U. 3. -2 Delaying, putting off.

**उपावसायिन्** *a.* Ved. Submissive, compliant, obedient.

**उपावसु** *a.* Ved. Bringing or granting wealth.

**उपावहरणं** Bringing down, taking down.

**उपावृत्** 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To turn away from, return. -3 To give. —*Caus.* 1 To win over, induce; Māl. 8. -2 To cause to turn; lead or bring back; M. 5. -3 To give to. -4 To cause, produce. -5 To stretch out more and more.

**उपावर्तनं** 1 Coming or turning back, return; त्वदुपावर्तनशक्ति मे मनः ( करोति ) R. 8. 53. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Approaching. -4 Ceasing.

**उपावृत्** *f.* Ved. Return.

**उपावृत्त** *p. p.* 1 Returned, come, arrived. -2 Ceased, refraining. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Turned round; rolling or wallowing on the ground.

—*त्तः* A horse rolling on the ground (to remove his fatigue).

**उपाव्याधः** A vulnerable or unprotected place.

**उपाशंसनीय** *a.* To be expected.

**उपाश्रि** 1 U. To have recourse to, resort to; Si. 8. 53.

**उपाश्रयः** 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; Bh. 2. 48; पर्येकस्यो-

पाश्रये K. 186 resting-place. -2 Receptacle, recipient; Ki. 13. 40. -3 Reliance, dependence upon.

**उपाश्रित** *a.* 1 Relying or depending upon. -2 Supporting (fig. also), bearing, holding, protecting.

**उपास्** 2 A. 1 To sit near to (with acc.), sit at the side of (as a mark of submission and respect); wait upon, serve, worship; उद्यानपालसामान्य-सुतवस्तमुपासते Ku. 2. 36; अंवामुपास्त्व सद्यां Asvad. 13; Si. 16. 47; Ms. 3. 189. -2 To use, occupy, abide in, reside; Ms. 5. 93. -3 To pass (as time); उपास्य रात्रिशेषं तु Rām. -4 To approach, go to or towards; उपासांचक्रिरे द्रष्टुं देवगंधर्वाकि-न्नराः Bk. 5. 107; परलोकमुपास्महे 7. 89. -5 To invest or blockade (as an enemy's town). -6 To be intent upon, be engaged in, take part in, (perform as a sacred rite); उपास्य पश्चिमां संध्यां K. 176, 179; तेष्युपासंतु मे मखं Mb.; Ms. 2. 222, 3. 104, 7. 223, 11. 42. -7 To undergo, suffer; अलं ते पांडुपुत्राणां भक्त्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. -8 To remain or continue in any state or action; oft. with a *pres. p.*; Bg. 12. 6. -9 To expect, wait for; दिष्टमुपासीनः Mb. -10 To attach oneself to, practise; Y. 3. 192. -11 To resort to, employ, apply, use; लक्षणोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2; वस्तिरुपास्यमानः Susr. -12 To respect, recognize, acknowledge. -13 To practise archery.

**उपासकः** 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. -2 A servant, follower. -3 A Sūdra, a low fellow. -4 A worshipper of Buddha as distinguished from the *Bhikshu*.

**उपासनं**, -ना 1 Service, serving, attendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलोपासनात् (विनश्यति); उपासनमित्य पितुः स्म सृज्यते N. 1. 34; Pt. 1. 169; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 156; Bh. 2. 42. -2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; संगीत° Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. -3 Worship, respect, adoration. -4 Practice of archery. -5 Regarding as, reflecting upon. -6 Religious meditation. -7 The sacred fire; Y. 3. 45. -8 Injuring, hurting; (fr. अस् 2).

**उपासा** 1 Service, attendance. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Religious meditation.

**उपासितृ** *a.* A worshipper.

**उपासितः** *f.* 1 Service, attendance upon (especially a deity). -2 Worship, adoration; स्वर्गावर्गयोर्मार्गमा-मनंति मनीषिणः । यदुपासितमतावत्र पर-मात्मा निरूप्यते || Kusum.

**उपास्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be served or worshipped. -2 To be performed or accomplished. -3 To be respected; °ता, -त्वं respectability.

**उपासंगः** 1 Proximity, vicinity. -2 A quiver.

**उपास्तमनं** Sunset.

**उपास्तमयं** *ind.* About sunset.

**उपास्त्रं** A secondary or minor weapon.

**उपाह** 1 U. 1 To offer, give. -2 To cause, produce; स्पर्शसुखं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

**उपाहारः** Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

**उपे** 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतामुपेत्य S. 1; so राजानं, दुर्गे &c. योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यं Bg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; तपः, सत्रं &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state; योगं R. 16. 84; भेदं Ku. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c.); क्षयं, मृत्युं, सुखं, दुःखं, निद्रां &c. -6 To obtain, attain to; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's lot or share, befall; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt. 1. 361; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

**उपायः** 1 (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चितयेत्प्राज्ञस्तथापायं च चितयेत् Pt. 1. 406; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A plan, contrivance; °निलया Mu. 1. 5. (c) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -3 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:— सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery;



भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more:—माया deceit; उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्योपायसाध्ये तु रिपौ सांत्वमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्गामपि पंडिताः Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -Comp. -चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy; see above (5). -चिन्ता devising an expedient or scheme. -ज्ज a. fertile in expedients. -तुरीयः the 4th expedient, i. e. दंड or punishment. -योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2 Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; व्रत°. -5 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं प्रेषिता M. 1; तस्योपायनयोग्यानि वस्तूनि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायिक a. Conducive to.

उपायिन् a. 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. -2 Approaching. -3 Having sexual intercourse with.

उपायु a. Ved. Approaching.

उपेत p. p. 1 Come near, approached, arrived at. -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि S. 1. 12. -4 Blockaded. -5 Fallen into.

उपेतिः f. Arrival, approach.

उपेतृ a. 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेय pot. p. 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; °उपायदर्शने M. 1. -3 As-sailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; किमात्मनिर्वादिप्रथामुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते यः श्वथलंबिनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षेत क्षणमपि राजा साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवमुच्चावचानर्थान् प्राहुः ते उपेक्षितव्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; प्रासादस्था ह्युपेक्षत Nala. 22. 5.

उपेक्षक a. 1 Disregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

उपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. -3 Leaving, quitting. -4 Endurance, patience. -5 Dissent. -6 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war). -8 A sort of भावना in Yoga, q. v. -9 Regard, consideration.

उपेनित a. Driven or pressed in.

उपेन्द्रः [उपगत इन्द्रं अनुजत्वात्] N. of Vishnu or Krishna as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इन्द्र; उपेन्द्रवज्रादपि दारुणोऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेन्द्रस्त्वमतीन्द्र एव सः Si. 16. 70. -Comp. -वज्रा f. N. of a metre; see App.

उपोढ See under उपवह्.

उपोती = उपेदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम a. Last but one. -मं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोदक a. Near water. -कः Proximity of water. -कं ind. Near water. -का, -दिका, -दीका The plant Basella Rubra (पूतिका).

उपोद्ग्रहः Knowledge.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तत्प्रतिच्छेदकमुपोद्घातेन माधवांतिकमुपेयात् Māl. 1. -5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Mu. 3.

उपोद्दलयति Den. P. To confirm, strengthen.

उपोद्दलक a. Confirming; तस्य पक्षस्योपोद्दलकानि S. B.

उपोद्दलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह् 1 P. (उप-उह्) 1 To propel, push or impel towards; उपोह्य रुचिरां नावं Rām.; so धनुः. -2 To push under, insert; कूर्चावधस्तादुपोह्य Kātyāyana. -3 To bring near, produce; connected with उपवह् in this sense; q. v. -4 To accumulate, collect. -pass. 1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोढ p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Advanced, begun.

उपोहः Ved. Adding, accumulating.

उप्त See under वप्.

उब्ज् 6 P. (उब्जाति, उब्जांचकार, औब्जीत्, उब्जित) 1 To press down, subdue, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उम्, उंम् 6. 9. 7. P. (उभाति or उंमति, उभाति, उनति, उंमति) 1 To confine. -2 To compact together. -3 To fill with; जलकुंभमुभितरसं सपदि सरस्याः समानयत्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. -4 To cover or overspread with; सर्वमर्मसु काकुत्स्थमौभत्तीक्ष्णैः शिलीमुखैः Bk. 17. 88.

उभ pron. a. (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीतः Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8. [cf Zend. uba; Gr. amphi; L. ambo].

उभय pron. a. (यी f.) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्यपरितोषं समर्थये S. 7; उभयमानशिरे वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभर्या सिद्धिमुभाववापतुः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224; 9. 34. -Comp. -अर्थं ind. for a double object (for earthly prosperity and heavenly happiness also). -आत्मक a. belonging to both. -चर a. living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. (-रः) a class of birds who live both on land and in the air. -द्युः ind. 1. on both days. -2. the day past and to come. -भागहर a. 1. applicable to two objects. -2. taking two shares. (-रं) a medicine that acts in two ways (both as an emetic and a purgative). -विद्या two-fold sciences; i. e. religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. -विध a. of both kinds. -वेतन a. receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious; उभयवेतनो भूत्वा Pt. 1; Si. 2. 113. -व्यंजन a. having the marks of both sexes. -संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः ind. 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides



(with acc.); उभयतः कृष्णं गोपाः Sk. तज्जः पुनात्युभयतः पुरुषानेकविंशति Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. -2 In both cases. -3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. -Comp. -क्षुत् *a.* two-edged (Ved.). -इत्, -इत् *a.* having a double row of teeth; पशून् मृगान् मनुष्यांश्च व्यालांश्चोभयतोदतः Ms. 1. 43. -मुख *a.* 1. looking either way. -2 two-faced (as a house &c). (-खी) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7 -ह्रस्व *a.* (an accented vowel) produced by two short vowels.

उभयत्र *ind.* 1 In both places. -2 On both sides; °उदात्त having an Udatta accent on both sides. -3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा *ind.* 1 In both ways; उभयथापि घटते V. 3. -2 In both cases.

उभया *ind.* Ved. In both ways. -Comp. -इत् *a.* having teeth on both sides. -विन् *a.* being on both sides, partaking of both. -हस्ति *ind.* as much as may be grasped with both hands. -हस्त्य *a.* filling both hands.

उभयीय *a.* Belonging to both.

उभये (य) दुस् *ind.* 1 On both days. -2 On two subsequent days.

उम् *ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमः 1 A town. -2 A wharf.

उमा [ओः शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवं माति मन्यते पतित्वेन मा-क वा Tv.] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menâ and wife of Siva; Kâlidâsa thus derives the name:— उ मेति (oh do not, *scil.* practise penance) मात्रा तपसे निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमावृषांकौ R. 3. 23. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Fame, reputation. -4 Tranquility, calmness. -5 Night. -6 Turmeric (हरिद्रा). -7 Flax (अतसी). -Comp. -कटः, -टं the pollen of flax. -गुरुः, -जनकः N. of the Himâlaya (as the father of उमा). -पतिः N. of Siva; मुहुरनुस्मरयंतमनुक्षपं त्रिपुरदाहमुमापतिसेविनः Ki. 5.14; so °ईश, °वल्लभः, °सहायः &c. -वनं N. of the town Vanapura or Devikotâ (शोणितपुर). -सुतः N. of Kârtikeya or of Ganesa.

उम्यं A field of linseed or of Curcuma (उमायाः क्षेत्रं).

उंव(बु)रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उंवी *f.* The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass (considered as a tonic); मंजरी त्वर्ध-पका या यवगोधूमयोर्भवेत् | तृगानलेन संमुष्टा बु-धैरंवीति सा स्मृता || Bhâva P.

उर् To go (a Sautra root).

उर *a.* Going (Ved.). -रः A sheep.

उरगः, (गी *f.*) [ उरसा गच्छति, उरस्-गम्-उ; सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vârt. ] 1 A serpent, snake; अंगुली-चोरगक्षता R. 1. 28, 12. 5, 91. -2 A Nâga or semi-divine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देवगंधर्वमानुषोरगराक्षसान् Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 196. -3 Lead. -गा N. of a city; R. 6. 59. -गी A female snake. -Comp. -अरिः, -अशनः, -शत्रुः 1. N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). -2. a pea-cock. -आख्यं a kind of spade (serpent-shaped hoe). -इंद्रः, -राजः N. of Vâsuki or Sesha. -प्रतिसर *a.* having a serpent for a wedding-ring. -भूषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents). -सारचंदनः, -नं a kind of sandal-wood. -स्थानं the abode of the Nâgas, *i. e.* Pâtâla.

उरंगः, -गमः A snake.

उरणः [ cf. Up. 5. 17. ] (गी *f.*) 1 A ram, sheep; वृकीवोरणमासाद्य मृत्यु-रादाय गच्छति Mb. -2 A certain demon killed by Indra. -णी A ewe. -Comp. -अक्षः, -क्षकः, -आख्यः the plant Cassia Alata or Tora.

उरणकः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

उरभ्रः 1 A ram; देवि पश्याम उरभ्र-संवादं किं मुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1. -2 The plant Cassia Alata. -3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी *ind.* A particle implying (1) assent, admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, भू, or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition; उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उरुरी, ऊरी and ऊरुरी); (2) extension.

उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरं न कां कामुररीचकार Bv. 2. 13; M. 5; Dk. 12; Si. 10. 14.

उररीकारः Promise, agreement, admission.

उररीकृत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed, accepted. -2 Spread, extended.

उरल *a.* Moving (Ved.).

उरशः N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरस् *a.* Best, excellent. -*n.* (उरः) The breast, bosom; व्यूडोरस्को वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13; Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom. -Comp. -कटः 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. -2. an upper garment (for boys). -क्षतं injury to the chest. -गामिन् *a.* going on the breast (as a reptile), creeping, crawling. -ग्रहः, -घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. -छद्ः, -चाणं a cuirass, breast-plate; Si. 15. 80. -जः, -भूः, -उरसिजः, -उरसिरुहः the female breast; रेजातिरुचिरदृशामुरोजकु-भौ Si. 8. 53, 25, 59. -भूषणं an ornament of the breast. -सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. -स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरसिलौमन् *a.* Having hair on the breast.

उरस्तस् *ind.* From the breast, towards the bosom.

उरस्वत्, उरसिल *a.* Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य *a.* [ उरस्-यत् ] 1 Being in the breast. -2 Pectoral. -3 Requiring an effort of the chest (as any exertion). -4 Legitimate (a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. -5 Excellent. -स्यः A son.

उरस्यति Den. P. To be strong.

उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराहः A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent; see उररी.

उरीकृ 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept; दक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11; R. 15. 70. -2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि रोषमुरीकरोषि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उररीकार q. v.

उरु *a.* [ उर्णु-कु नुलोपो ह्रस्वश्च Up. 1. 31 ] (रु-वी *f.*; compar. वरीयस्; super. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. -2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. -3 Exces



sive, much, abundant; धनान्युरुणि Si. 3. 76. -4 Excellent, precious, valuable. -*n.* Ved. Wide space, space or room. -*ind.* Far, far off (Ved.) -**Comp.** -अंगः 1. a mountain. -2. the ocean. -कालः, -कालकः the creeper Cucumis Colocynthis. -कीर्ति *a.* renowned, well-known; R. 14. 74. -कृत् *a.* making room, granting space. -क्रम *a.* Ved. 1. taking wide strides. -2. of high rank. (-मः) an epithet of Vishnu in the dwarf incarnation. -क्षय *a.* having spacious dwellings. (-यः) a spacious dwelling. -क्षितिः *f.* Ved. a spacious dwelling. -गाय *a.* 1. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 16. -2. offering wide scope for movement. (-यः) 1. N. of Vishnu, the Asvins, Soma and Indra. -2. wide space or scope (-यं also). -3. praise. -चक्रि *a.* granting ample assistance, or allowing unrestrained motion. -चक्षुस् *a.* Ved. far-seeing. -जन्मन् *a.* nobly born; M. 5. 17. -जम् *a.* having a wide path or range. -जयस्, -जि *a.* of great speed, of mighty impetus. -तापः great heat. -धार *a.* Ved. giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). -प्रथस् *a.* wide-spreading, far-spread. -मार्गः a long road. -लोक *a.* widely illuminating; or widely extended. (-कः) the best world. (-कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. -विक्रम *a.* valiant, mighty. -व्यचस् *a.* widely extended, extensive. (-*m.*) a malignant spirit, an imp. -व्यञ्च् *a.* Ved. 1. far-reaching, capacious. -2. perceived in a distant place (as a sound). -शंस *a.* 1. to be praised by many. -2. reigning over a wide region. -3. praising aloud. -शर्मन् *a.* Ved. widely pervading. -वा *a.* granting much, or granting wide or free scope. -सत्त्व *a.* of mighty or great strength, powerful; R. 2. 33; magnanimous, of a noble nature. -स्वन *a.* having a loud voice, stentorian. -हारः a valuable necklace.

उरुता, -त्वं Greatness, magnitude, vastness.

उरुवुः, -वुकः, -वूकः The plant Ricinus Communis.

उरुव्यति Den. P. 1 To protect, guard, defend. -2 To desire wide

scope or freedom. -3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरुव्या A desire to protect.

उरुव्यु *a.* Desirous of protecting.

उरुल *a.* 1 Liking space. -2 Fond of expatiating. -3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उर्विया *ind.* Far, far off, far and near; widely.

उर्वी 1 'Wide region', the earth; स्तोत्रमुर्व्या प्रयाति S. 1. 7; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वी R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66; Me. 21. -2 Land, soil. -3 The open space or expanse (comprising six spaces; *i. e.* the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). -4 A river. -5 (du.) Ved. the two worlds, or the heaven and earth. -**Comp.** -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -पतिः, -धवः a king. -धरः 1. a mountain. -2. the serpent Sesha. -भृत् *m.* 1. a king. -2. a mountain. -रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7, 5. 69.

उर्व्या 1 Greatness. -2 Protection, security.

उर्व्यति *a.* 1 Yielding great protection. -2 Able to help far and near.

उरुरी = उररी q. v.

उरुकः = उलूक q. v.

उर्ज 1. 10. P. To leave.

उर्जित *p. p.* 1 Aged, strong, powerful. -2 Abandoned, left.

उर्णनाभः A spider; cf. उर्णनाभ.

उर्णा 1 Wool, felt. -2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see उर्णा.

उर्दू 1 A. (उर्दते, उर्दित) 1 To taste. -2 To give, grant. -3 To play. -4 To measure. -5 To be easy or cheerful.

उर्दः An otter.

उर्व 1 P. (उर्वति, और्वित्, उर्वित) To kill or hurt.

उर्वटः 1 A calf. -2 A year.

उर्वरा [उरु शस्यादिकमृच्छति, ऋ-अच्] 1 Fertile soil (yielding every kind of crop); पततां गणैः पिबतु सार्धमुर्वरा Si. 15. 66. -2 Land in general. -3 A mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. -4 A humorous term for curled hair.

उर्वरित *a.* 1 Much, excessive. -2 Remaining after; भुक्त° Pt. 5.

उर्वय *a.* [उर्वयां भवः यत्] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उर्वरी 1 A superior woman. -2 Tow, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उर्वशी [उरुन् महतोपि अश्नुते वशी-करोति, उरु-अश्-क गौराङ्गी Tv.] 1 N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Pururavas. [Urvashi is frequently mentioned in the Rigveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuna fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishtha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuna she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Pururavas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Pururavas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Ayus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvasiyam differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Pururavas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, q. v.]. -2 Wish, ardent desire. -**Comp.** -तीर्थ N. of a sacred place referred to in Bhārata. -रमणः, -सहायः, -वल्लभः N. of Pururavas.

उर्वारुः A kind of cucumber; see इर्वारु.

उर्वारुकं The fruit of the above.

उल् (A Sautra root) To burn.

उलः A kind of wild animal.

उलपः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper. -2 Soft grass (कोमलं तृणं), the grass or reed Saccharum Cylindricum; गोगर्भिणीप्रियनबोलपमालभारिसेव्योपकंडविपिनावलयो भवन्ति Mál. 9. 2; Ki. 10. 3; Si. 4. 8. -3 A shrub or bush; a wick (Ved.).

उलप्य *a.* Belonging to this grass.

-प्यः N. of Rudra.

उलिदः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of Siva.

उलुप = उलप q. v.

उलुपिन् *m.* A guinea-pig, porpoise; so उल (-लू)-पिन्.

उलुलिः Ved. Howling, a howl.

उलूकः 1 An owl; नोलूकोप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93;



व्यजति मुदमुलूकः प्रीतिमांश्चक्रवाकः Si. 11. 64. -2 N. of Indra. -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurus. -कं N. of the reed Saccharum Cy-lindricum; see उलू.

**उलूखलः** A staff of Udum-bara wood. -लं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.); अवहननायोलूखलं Mbh.; वनस्पतिभ्य इत्येवं मुषलीलूखले हरेत् Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117. -Comp. -सुतः the Soma juice pressed out in a (wooden) mortar.

**उलूखलकं** 1 A mortar. -2 Bdel-lium, a gummy substance or the plant which yields it.

**उलूखलिक** a. 1 Pounded in a mortar. -2 (At the end of comp.) Using as a mortar; दंत ° using the teeth as a mortar; Ms. 6. 17; Y. 3. 49.

**उलूतः** A large snake, the Boa (अजगर).

**उलूप, -पिन्** See उलप, उलुपिन्.

**उलूपी** A Nāga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Patala, and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhruvahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna].

**उल्का** (cf. Up. 3. 42) 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; विरराज काचन समं महोल्कया Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 103; Y. 1. 145. -2 A fire-brand, torch; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांभस्तृणोल्कया H. 1. 86. -3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. -Comp. -धारिन् a. a torch-bearer. -पातः the fall of a meteor. -मालिन् m. N. of one of Siva's attendants. -मुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12. 71; Māl. 5. 13.

**उल्कुषी** 1 A meteor. -2 A fire-brand.

**उल्वं, -ल्वं** 1 The bag which surrounds the embryo, foetus. -2 The vulva. -3 The womb. -4 A cave.

**उल्व्यं** 1 Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body; i. e. phlegm, bile, or wind (त्रिदोष). -2 Any calamity.

**उलमुकः** A firebrand, torch.

**उल्व (ल्व) ण** a. 1 Thick, clot-  
ted, copious, abundant (blood &c.); ° रुधिरं Mv. 6. 33. -2 Much, excessive, intense; Si. 10. 54, 68, 12. 37; Ku. 7. 84. -3 Strong, powerful, great; Si. 20. 41; ° रसः U. 5. 26 the heroic sentiment; Dk. 23, 25; K. 299, 302. -4 Manifest, clear; तस्यासीदुल्वणो मार्गः R. 4. 33. -5 Gaudy, showy; अनुल्वणवेषेण K. 66. -णं ind. Much, heavily (as sighing).

**उल्लकसनं** Horripilation, erection of the hair of the body.

**उल्लंघ्** 1A., 10 P. 1 To leap over, pass over or beyond; उल्लंघ्योच्चैः कुच-  
तद्भुवं Si. 7. 74, 12. 77. -2 To transgress, violate, disregard, exceed; Si. 12. 57; Mu. 1. 10; गौरवमुल्लंघयिष्यति Mu. 4; K. 160; Si. 3. 29.

**उल्लंघनं** 1 Leaping or passing over. -2 Transgression, violation.

**उल्लंघित** p. p. 1 Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond; ° अध्वन्. -2 Transgressed, violated; ° शा-  
सन disobedient.

**उल्लंबित** a. Erected, elevated.

**उल्लल** a. 1 Shaking, tremulous. -2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy -3 Affected by many diseases.

**उल्ललत्** a. 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Moving irregularly or convulsively.

**उल्ललित** p. p. 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. -2 Raised up, elevated.

**उल्ललयति** Den. P. To jump, spring (shake the body up); तावत्खरः प्रखर-  
मुल्ललयांचकार Si. 5. 7; Pt. 4.

**उल्लस्** 1 P. 1 To jump up, sport, play, wave, flutter; उल्लसितासितपता-  
कासहस्रं K. 96; Si. 5. 47, 53. -2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle; उल्ल-  
सत्कांचनकुंडलाग्रं Si. 3. 5, 33, 5. 55; 16. 61; 20. 56; (fig.) to brighten or cheer up; K. 189. -3 To rise, appear forth; Si. 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51; Māl. 9. 38. -4 To be reflected; Si. 11. 54. -5 To blow, open, be expanded.

-Caus. 1 To cause to jump up or play. -2 To brighten, illuminate, grace; Ve. 1. 12; U. 4. -3 To di-

vert, delight. -4 To shake, move; K. 22; Ki. 16. 37.

**उल्लस** a. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Merry, happy. -3 Going out, issuing, appearing; ° ता splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c.

**उल्लसनं** 1 Happiness, joy. -2 Horripilation.

**उल्लसित** p. p. 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. -2 Happy, delighted. -3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). -4 Gleaming, fluttering; ° हरिणकेतनः रथः V. 1.

**उल्लासः** 1 Joy, delight; सोल्लासं U. 6; सकौतुकोल्लासं U. 2; उल्लासः फुल्लपं-  
केरुहपदलपतन्मत्तपुष्पंधयानां S. D. -2 Light, splendour. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits or demerits of one thing by comparing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; अन्यदीयगुणदोषप्र-  
युक्तमन्यस्य गुणदोषयोराधानमुल्लासः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. ad. loc.; cf. Chandr. 5. 131-133. -4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullāsas of the Kāvya-  
prakāsa. -5 Beginning, commencement.

**उल्लासन** a. Causing to leap or dance. -नं Splendour.

**उल्लासित** a. Delighted, rejoicing.

**उल्लासिन्** a. 1 Delighted. -2 Bright, splendid.

**उल्लाघ** a. 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Dextrous, clever, skilful. -3 Pure. -4 Happy, delighted. -5 Wicked. -6 Black.

**उल्लप्** 1 P. To remove, allay; दीर्घदारुणमपि संतापं झटित्युल्लपता U. 4.

**उल्लापः** 1 Speech, words; श्रुता म-  
यार्थपुत्रयोल्लापाः U. 3. -2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; खलो-  
ल्लापाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6. -3 Calling out in a loud voice. -4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. -5 A hint, suggestion.

**उल्लापिक** a. Betraying, indicating.

**उल्लापिन्** a. Calling out; indicat-  
ing.

**उल्लाप्यं** A kind of drama; see S. D. 545.

**उल्लिख्** 6P. 1 To scratch, cut up, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify; जल-  
दसंहतिमुल्लिखन्त्यः Si. 5. 20; K. 30; to



furrow ( as ground ); Mv. 1. 20. -2 To rub or grind against; विषाणो-  
ल्लिखितस्कंधं H. 3. 146; K. 14. -3  
To grind down; polish; संस्कारोल्लि-  
खितो महामणिः S. 6. 5; R. 6. 32;  
त्वष्टा विवस्वतमिवोल्लिलेख Ki. 17. 48.  
-4 To carve. -5 To paint, write,  
draw in a picture; Ku. 5. 58. -6  
To bear, raise.

**उल्लिखित** *p. p.* 1 Scratched, scrap-  
ed &c. -2 Thrown up, tossed. -3  
Written over or above. -4 Pared,  
made thin.

**उल्लेखः** 1 Allusion, mention. -2  
Description, utterance, pronuncia-  
tion. -3 Boring or digging out. -4  
( In Rhetoric ) A figure of speech  
in which an object is described ac-  
cording to the different impressions  
caused by its appearance; बहुभिर्ब-  
हुधोल्लेखोदकस्योल्लेख इष्यते । स्त्रीभिः का-  
मोऽर्थभिः स्वर्तुः कालः शत्रुभिरौक्षि सः  
Chandr. 5. 19; cf. S. D. 682. -5  
Rubbing, scratching, tearing up;  
खुरमुखोल्लेख K. 191; कुट्टिम° 232.

**उल्लेखनं** 1 Rubbing, scratching,  
scraping &c. -2 Digging up; Y. 1.  
188; Ms. 5. 124. -3 Vomiting. -4  
Mention, allusion, utterance. -5  
Raising up, elevating. -6 Writing,  
painting. -7 Marking out by lines  
( the स्थंडिल &c. in a sacrifice ).

**उल्लेखिन्** *a.* Tearing; K. 50.

**उल्लिखित** *a.* Famous, known.

**उल्लीढ** *a.* Rubbed, polished; म-  
णिः शाणोल्लीढः Bh. 2. 44.

**उल्लुंचनं** 1 Plucking out, cut-  
ting; पादकेशांशुककरोल्लुंचनेषु पणान् दश  
( दमः ); Y. 2. 217. -2 Plucking or  
pulling out the hair.

**उल्लुंठनं**, उल्लुंठा Irony; धीराधीरातु  
सोल्लुंठभाषणैः खेदयेदमुं S. D. 105; सोल्लुंठं  
ironically, often occurring as a  
stage-direction in plays.

**उल्लुंठित** *a.* Rubbed against.

**उल्लु** *a.* Cutting up.

**उल्लोचः** A canopy, an awning.

**उल्लोल** *a.* Violently moving, ex-  
cessively tremulous; °स्खलित Mál.  
5. 3; °कल्लोल K. 302 high or surg-  
ing; Mv. 5. 2; लोल° violently  
agitated or exercised; U. 3. 36.  
-लः A large wave or surge.

**उल्लव, उल्लवण** See उल्लव, उल्लवण.

**उशनस्** *m.* [ वश्-कनसि संप्र° Un. 4.  
238 ] ( Nom. sing. उशना; Voc. sing. उश-  
नन्, उशन, उशनः ) N. of Sukra, re-  
gent of the planet Venus, son of  
Bhrigu and preceptor of the Asuras.  
In the Vedas he has the epithet  
Kávyā given to him, probably be-  
cause he was noted for his wisdom;  
cf. Bg. 10. 37; कवीनामुशना कविः. He is  
also known as a writer on civil  
and religious law ( Y. 1. 4 ), and  
as an authority on civil polity;  
शास्त्रमुशनसा प्रणीतं Pt. 5; अध्यापितस्यो-  
शनसापि नीति Ku. 3. 6.

**उशना** *ind.* Ved. Joyfully, will-  
ingly.

**उशाना** Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2  
The plant from which Soma juice  
is produced.

**उशिञ्ज्** *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring, striv-  
ing earnestly. -2 Devoted to, will-  
ing. -*m.* 1 Fire. -2 Ghee or clari-  
fied butter.

**उशी** Wish, desire.

**उशेन्य** Ved. To be wished for  
or desired.

**उशती** 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cut-  
ting speech.

**उशीनराः** ( pl. ) N. of a country,  
( the modern Kandâhâra ) and its  
inhabitants.

**उशी (षी) रः, -रं, उशी (षी) रकं**  
The fragrant root of the plant An-  
dropogon Muricatus ( वरिणमूल, Mar.  
कालावाला ); स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं S. 3. 9. -री  
A sort of grass, a small sort of Sac-  
charum.

**उशीरिक** *a.* Trading in or selling  
Usîra.

**उष्** 1 P. ( ओषति, उवोष, ओषांचकार,  
ओषित-उषित-उष्ट ) 1 To burn, consume;  
ओषांचकार कामाग्निर्दशवक्त्रमहर्निशं Bk.  
6. 1, 14. 62; Ms. 4. 189. -2 To punish,  
chastise; दंडेनैव तमप्योषेत् Ms. 9. 273.  
-3 To kill, injure.

**उष** *a.* Burning. -षः 1 Early  
morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A  
libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4  
Bdellium.

**उषगं** 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger.  
-3 The root Piper Longum. -णा  
Piper Longum. -2 Piper Chaba  
( चविक ). -3 Dried ginger.

**उषपः** 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

**उषित** *p. p.* 1 Burnt, consumed. -2  
( fr. वस् ) Dwelt, fixed, remaining  
in or on; stale. -3 Quick, expedi-  
tious. -तं Habitation.

**उष्ण** *a.* [ उष्-नक् Un. 3. 2 ] 1  
Hot, warm; °अंशुः, °करः &c. -2  
Sharp, strict, active; आददे नातिशी-  
तोष्णो नभस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8  
( where उष्ण has sense 1 also ). -3  
Pungent, acrid ( as a रस ). -4 Clever,  
sharp. -5 Choleric, warm, passionate.

**-ष्णः, -ष्णं** 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The  
hot season ( व्रीष्म ); Ms. 11. 114. -3  
Sunshine. -4 A deep or feverish  
sigh. -ष्णः An onion. -ष्णा 1 Warm-  
th, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile.  
**-Comp.** -अंशुः, -करः, -गुः, -दी-  
धितिः, -रश्मिः, -रुचिः ' hot-rayed ',  
the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25.

**-अभिगमः, -आगमः, -उपगमः** ap-  
proach of heat, hot season. -असहः  
the cold season. -उदकं warm or hot  
water. -कालः, -गः the hot season.

**-करण** *a.* heating. -नदी the hot  
river वैतरणी or the river of hell. -बा-  
ष्पः 1. tears. -2. hot vapour. -वारणः  
-णं an umbrella, parasol; यदर्थमभो-  
जमिवोष्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52. -दीर्घः Del-  
phinus Gangeticus.

**उष्णक** *a.* 1 Sharp, smart, active.  
-2 Sick with fever, suffering pain.  
-3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent,  
stooping. -कः 1 Fever. -2 The hot  
season, summer. -3 Revolving, turn-  
ing round.

**उष्णता**, -त्वं Heat, warmth.

**उष्णालु** *a.* [ उष्णं न सहते, आलु ] Not  
being able to bear heat, scorched  
by, suffering from, heat; उष्णालुः शि-  
शिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V.  
2. 23.

**उष्णिका** Rice-gruel.

**उष्णिमन्** *m.* Heat.

**उष्णीगंगा** The hot Gangâ, i. e. the  
Badarî ( having hot sources ).

**उष्मः, उष्मकः** [ उष्-मक् ] 1 Heat.  
-2 The hot season, summer. -3  
Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of tem-  
per. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal.  
**-Comp.** -अन्वित *a.* enraged. -आग-  
मः, -उपगमः the hot season. -पः 1.  
the son of Bhrigu. -2. the Manes; a  
deceased ancestor. -भास् *m.* the  
sun. -स्वेदः a vapour bath.

**उष्मन्** *m.* [ उष्-आधारे मनिन् ] 1 Heat,  
warmth; अर्थोष्मन् Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9.



231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14; -2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. -3 The hot season. -4 Ardour, eagerness. -5 The letters श, ष, स and ह (in gram.); see उष्मन्.

उष्मायणः The hot season.

उषस् *f.* 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपा-  
चिरिवोषसि R. 12. 1; उषसि उत्थाय  
rising at day-break. -2 Morning  
light; cf. Aurora; (personified as  
the daughter of heaven and sister  
of the Adityas). -3 The deity that  
presides over the morning and even-  
ing twilights (used in dual); उषसौ  
or उषासौ. -4 The outer passage of the  
ear. -5 The Malaya range. -सी The  
end of the day, evening twilight.  
-Comp. -बुध् *a.* awakening with  
the morning light, early awaked.  
-बुध *a.* awakening early. (-धः) 1.  
fire; U. 6. -2. a child. -3. N. of a tree  
(चित्रक).

उषासानक्तं Ved. Dawn and night.

उषस्य *a.* Sacred to the dawn.

उषा [ ओषत्यंधकारं उष्-क ] 1 Early  
morning, dawn. -2 Morning light.  
-3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A  
cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking  
vessel (स्थाली); cf. उखा. -8 N. of a  
wife of Bhava (who was a manifes-  
tation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter  
of the demon Bāṇa and wife of Ani-  
ruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a  
dream and became passionately enamoured  
of him. She sought the assistance of  
her friend Chitrālekha, who advised  
her to have with her the portraits of all  
young princes living round about her.  
When this was done, she recognized

Aniruddha and had him carried to  
her city, where she was married to  
him; see अनिरुद्ध also]. -*ind.* Early  
in the morning. -2 At night.  
-Comp. -कालः a cock. -पतिः,  
-रमणः, -ईशः N. of Aniruddha, hus-  
band of Ushā.

उषंगुः N. of Siva.

उषती=उशती q. v.

उषरि=उशीर q. v.

उष्ट्रः [ उष्-ट्रन्-किञ्च Un. 4. 161 ]

1 A camel; अथोष्ट्रवामीशतवाहितार्थं R.  
5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120, 11. 202.

-2 A buffalo. -3 A bull with  
a hump. -4 A cart or carriage.

-ष्ट्री 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen  
vessel in the shape of a camel. [cf.  
Pers. *ushtar*; Zend *ustra*.] -Comp.

-कर्णिका (pl.) N. of a country or  
its inhabitants, in the south. -कांडी

a flower of a red colour. -क्रोशन्  
*a.* making a noise like a camel.

-गोयुगं a couple of camels -ग्रीवः,  
-शिरोधरः piles. -यानं camel-litter.

उष्ट्रिका 1 A she-camel. -2 An  
earthen wine-vessel of the shape of  
a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण, उष्णक, उष्मन् see under उष्.

उष्णिह् *f.* ( Nom. उष्णिक् ) 1 A  
Vedic metre of 3 Pādas, the first  
two containing 8 syllables each, and  
the third 12. -2 A classical metre  
of 4 Pādas with 7 syllables in each.  
-3 A brick sacred to उष्णिह्.

उष्णीषः, -षं [ उष्णमीषते हिनस्ति ई-  
ष्-क Tv. ] 1 Anything wound round  
the head. -2 Hence, a turban, diadem,

crown; बलाकापांडुरोष्णीषं Mk. 5. 19;  
°पह K. 106; Ratn. 1. 4. -3 A dis-  
tinguishing mark. -4 A character-  
istic mark (of hair) on the head of a  
Buddha which indicates his future  
sanctity.

उष्णीषिन् *a.* [ उष्णीष-इनि ] Wearing  
a diadem; K. 229. -*m.* N. of Siva.

उष्मं, उष्प &c. See under उष्.

उस्त्र *a.* 1 Relating to, or seen in,  
the morning. -2 Bright, shining.  
-स्रः 1 A ray (of light), beam; सर्वै-  
रुस्रैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपयुगैर्दीप्यते सप्तसाक्षिः  
M. 2. 13; R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31, 34.  
-2 A bull. -3 A god. -4 The sun.  
-5 A day. -6 The two Asvini-ku-  
māras. -स्रा 1 Morning, dawn. -2  
Light, bright sky. -3 A cow. -4  
The earth. -Comp. -धन्वन् *a.*  
having a bright bow. (-*m.*) N. of  
Indra. -यामन् *a.* going out early  
in the morning (as the Asvins).

उस्त्रि *a.* Going (Ved.).

उस्त्रिकः [ अल्पार्थे कन् ] 1 A small  
ox. -2 An old ox. -का A cow.

उस्त्रिय *a.* Belonging to or coming  
from, an ox or cow. -यः An ox.  
-या 1 A cow. -2 Brightness, light.  
-3 A calf. -4 Milk.

उह् 1 P. ( ओहाति, उवोह; उहित )  
To hurt or give pain. -2 To kill,  
destroy; see उह्.

उह, उहह *ind.* An interjection  
of calling.

उहः *f.* [ उह्-क ] A word expres-  
sive of sorrow or dejection.

उह्रः A bull.

## ऊ.

ऊः [ अवतीति, अव-क्लिप् ऊट् ] 1 N.  
of Siva. -2 The moon. -3 A pro-  
tector. -*ind.* 1 A particle used to  
introduce a subject. -2 An inter-  
jection of (a) calling; (b) of  
compassion; (c) protection.

ऊढ See under वह्.

ऊतिः *f.* [ अक्लिप् P. III. 3. 97 ]  
1 Weaving, sewing ( fr. वे ). -2  
Protection. -3 Enjoyment. -4  
Sport, play. -5 Favour, kindness.

-6 Aid, assistance, help. -7 The  
money given to a tailor for sewing.  
-8 Wish, desire.

ऊधम् *n.* An udder (changed to  
उधन् in Bah. comp.); भुवं कोष्णेन कुंडो-  
ध्नी मेध्येनावभृथादपि R. 1. 84. -2 A co-  
vered secret place to which only  
friends are admitted. -3 The bosom.  
-4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधन्य or ऊधस्य Milk ( produced  
from the udder ); ऊधस्यमिच्छामि त-  
वोपभोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

ऊन *a.* [ ऊन्-हानौ अच् Un. 3. 2 ]  
1 Wanting, deficient, defective;  
किञ्चिदूनमनूनर्धेः शरदामयुतं ययौ R. 10.  
1; incomplete, insufficient. -2  
Less than ( in number, size or  
degree ); ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 less  
than two years old; ऊनं वाग्यधिकं  
वापि Y. 2. 295. -3 Fewer, smaller.  
-4 Weaker, inferior; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वा-  
धिको बबाधे R. 2. 14. -5 Minus ( in  
this sense used with numerals );



एकोन less by one; °विंशति: 20 minus 1 = 19; so °त्रिंशत्, 29; °पञ्चाशत् 49; अष्टोनं शतं 100 minus 8 = 92.

ऊनक *a.* Less, inferior.

ऊनयति Den P. 1 To leave deficient or unfinished. -2 To deduct, lessen, diminish. -3 To measure. -4 To deal out in small quantities.

ऊनित *p. p.* Lessened by subtraction, less, fewer &c.

ऊम् *ind.* An interjection of (a) interrogation; (b) anger; (c) reproach, abuse; (d) arrogance; (e) envy.

ऊम *a.* Protecting. -म: Ved. A good friend, an affectionate companion.

ऊय् 1 A. [ ऊयते, उत ] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरी = उररी q. v.; Si. 2. 30.

ऊरु: (*m.*) [ ऊर्ण-कर्मणि कु नुलोपश्च Un. 1. 30 ] 1 The thigh; ऊरु तदस्य यद्वैद्य: Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 87; R. 12. 88; (at the end of *fem.* compounds the form is °रु: or °रू:, but more usually the latter; रभोरू:, वामोरू:, करभोरू Voc.). -Comp. -अष्टीवं thigh and knee. -उद्धव *a.* born or sprung from the thigh; V. 1. 3. -ग्लानि: *f.* weakness of the thigh. -ग्राह: = °स्तम्भ: q. v. -ज, -जन्मन्, -संभव *a.* sprung from the thigh. (-*m.*) a Vaisya. -दहन, -द्वयस, -मात्र *a.* as high as or reaching the thighs, knee-deep. -पर्वन् *m. n.* the knee. -फलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone. -भिन्न *a.* having a rent in the thigh; see P. IV. 1. 52. -स्तम्भ: paralysis of the lower extremities, rheumatism of the thigh. (-भा) the plantain tree.

ऊरव्य: ( व्या *f.* ) [ ऊरु-यत् ] A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahmā or Purusha); cf. Ms. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरुरी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज *f.* [ cf. P. III. 2. 177 ] 1 Strength, vigour. -2 Sap, juice. -3 Water. -4 Food; oft. with इष्; इषे त्वा ऊर्जे, इषमूर्जे सुक्षिति &c.

ऊर्ज: 1 N. of the month Kâr-tika (as giving vigour and energy);

Si. 6. 50. -2 Energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 Procreative power. -5 Life, breath. -6 N. of the sons of हिरण्यगर्भ (reckoned among the seven Rishis of the third Manvantara). -र्जा 1 Food. -2 Energy. -3 Strength, sap. -4 Growth. -5 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Vasishṭha. -र्ज Water.

ऊर्जयति Den. P. 1 To feed, strengthen, nourish. -2 (A.) To become strong or powerful.

ऊर्ज्य *a.* Ved. Abounding in food or strength.

ऊर्जस् *n.* [ ऊर्ज-असुन् ] 1 Vigour, energy. -2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् *a.* 1 Rich in food; juicy, succulent. -2 Powerful, strong, vigorous.

ऊर्जस्वल *a.* [ ऊर्जस्-वलच् ] 1 Great, powerful, strong, mighty; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55; Mv. 4. 35; Māl. 2. 9. -2 Excellent, pre-eminent; U. 4.

ऊर्जस्विन् *a.* Mighty, strong, great; U. 5. 27. -नी A figure of Rhetoric, speaking of anything with contempt.

ऊर्जित *a.* 1 (a) Powerful, strong, mighty; मातृकं च धनुरुर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; Bh. 2. 76; vigorous, strong (speech); Si. 16. 38; Ve. 1. 13. (b) Great, large, exceeding, much; Mv. 2. 13. -2 Distinguished, glorious, superior; excellent, beautiful; °श्री: Si. 16. 85; मकरोर्जितकेतनं R. 9. 39; 1. 93; Māl. 7. 4. -3 High, noble, spirited; °आश्रयं वच: Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. -4 Increased; deep, grave; Ki. 11. 40. -तं 1 Strength, might. -2 Energy.

ऊर्जिन् *a.* Abounding in food.

ऊर्ण [ऊर्ण-ड Un. 5. 47] 1 Wool. -2 A woollen cloth. -Comp. -नाभ:, -पट:, -वाभि: a spider. -म्रद, -दस् *a.* soft as wool.

ऊर्णा 1 Wool; R. 16. 87. -2 A circle of hair between the eyebrows. -3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha. -Comp. -पिंड: a ball of wool. -वल, -वत् *a.* woollen. -सूत्रं a thread of wool. -स्तुका Ved. a tuft of wool.

ऊर्णायु *a.* Woollen. -यु: 1 A ram. -2 Spider; Bv. 1. 90. -3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्ण 2 U. [ ऊर्णो (र्णो) ति, ऊर्णते, और्णत्-और्णत, ऊर्णनाव-नुवे, और्ण-र्णो-र्ण-वीत्, ऊर्ण-र्णो-विष्यति-ते, ऊर्ण-र्णो-वितुं, ऊर्णित ] 1 To cover, surround, hide; ऊर्णनाव स शस्त्रौघैर्वानराणामनीकिनी Bk. 14. 103, 3. 47; Si. 20. 14. -2 To cover oneself. -Caus. ऊर्णावयति. -Desid. ऊर्णनूषति, ऊर्णन-नु-विषति.

ऊर्द = उर्द q. v.

ऊर्दरं A vessel for measuring corn (such as a bushel). -र: A hero. -2 A Rākshasa or goblin.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* 1 Erect, upright, above; °केश &c.; rising or tending upwards. -2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्त:, °पाद: &c. -3 High, superior, upper. -4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). -5 Torn (as hair). -6 Thrown up. -ध्वं Elevation, height. -ध्वं *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. -2 In the sequel (= उपरिष्ठात्). -3 In a high tone, aloud. -4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते त्र्यहदूर्ध्व-माख्याय Ku. 6. 93; ऊर्ध्वं संवत्सरात् Ms. 9. 77; Y. 1. 53; R. 14. 66; Bk. 18. 36; पितुरुर्ध्वं Ms. 9. 104 after the father's death; अत ऊर्ध्वं henceforward, hereafter. -Comp. -अंगुलि *a.* with uplifted finger. -अयन *a.* going upwards. (-नं) motion above. -आवर्त: rearing of a horse. -आसित: the plant Momordica Charantia (करवेह). -ईह: motion or tendency upwards. -कच, -केश *a.* 1. having the hair erect. -2. one whose hair is torn. (-च: ) N. of Ketu. -कंठ *a.* with the neck upraised. (-ठी) N. of a plant (महाशतावरी). -कर्ण *a.* with the ears pricked up or erect; S. 1. 8. -कर्मन् *n.* -क्रिया 1. motion upwards. -2. action for attaining a high place. (-*m.*) N. of Vishṇu. -काय:, -यं the upper part of the body. -कुष्ण *a.* having the sharp qualities stirred up; effervescing (?). -ग, -गामिन् *a.* 1. going upwards, ascended, rising; Ku. 5. 23. -2. being on high. -3. virtuous, pious. (-ग:) 1. a kind of disease. -2. N. of Vishṇu; °पुरं the city of Harischandra. -गत *a.* gone up, risen, ascended. -गति *a.* going upwards. (-ति: *f.*) -गम:, -गमनं 1. ascent, elevation. -2. going to heaven. -3. going above.



(as life). —चरण, -पाद *a.* having the feet upwards. (-णः) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —चित् *a.* Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. —जानु, -ज, -जु *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमुच्चं जानु यस्य] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams; Si. 11. 11. —2. long-shanked. —तिलकिन् *a.* having a sectarian mark on the forehead. —दंष्ट्र (दृष्ट) केशः *N.* of Siva (whose teeth and hair are erect). —दृष्टि, —नेत्र *a.* 1. looking upwards. —2. (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (-ष्टिः *f.*) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —देवः a superior deity, *i. e.* Vishnu. —देहः a funeral ceremony; °निमित्तार्थमहं दातुं जलाञ्जलिं Rām. —नभस् *a.* being above in the clouds. —पथः the upper region, the ether. —पातनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). —पात्रं a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. —पुंड्रः, —ङ्कः a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brāhmaṇa. —पूरं *ind.* full to the brim, full to overflowing; °रं पूर्यते Sk. —पृश्नि *a.* Ved. spotted above. (-भिः) a sacrificial beast. —वर्हिस् *a.* Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (-*m.*) a kind of manes called सोमप. —बाहुः a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. —बुध्न *a.* Ved. upside-down, topsy-turvy. —भागः 1. the upper part. —2. any part of a word coming after another part. —भाज् *a.* 1. being upwards. —2. enjoying the upper part. (-*m.*) the submarine fire. —मथिन् *a.* living in perpetual chastity, a Brahmachârin. —मानं an instrument for measuring altitudes. —मायु *a.* sending forth a loud noise. —मारुतं pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards. —मुख *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards; cast or directed upwards; प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. (-खं) the upper part of the mouth. —मूल *a.* having the roots upwards. —मौहूर्तिक *a.* happening after a short time; cf. P. III. 3. 9, 164. —रेतस् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमूर्ध्वगं नाधः पतत् रेतो यस्य] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from

sexual intercourse. (-*m.*) 1. *N.* of Siva. —2. Bhīshma. —लिङ्गः *N.* of Siva. —लोकः the upper world, heaven. —वर्त्मन् *m.* the atmosphere. —वातः, —वायुः the wind in the upper part of the body. —वृत *a.* put on above, put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brāhmaṇa). —शायिन् *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (-*m.*) *N.* of Siva. —शोधनं vomiting. —शोषं *ind.* so as to dry (anything) above; Bk. 3. 14. —श्वासः expiration. —सानु *a.* rising higher and higher. (-*m.*-*n.*) the top of a mountain. —स्थ *a.* being above, superior. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. the rearing of a horse. —2. a horse's back. —3. elevation, superiority. —स्रोतस् *m.* 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse; cf. ऊर्ध्वरेतस्. —2. *N.* of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of nutriment tends upwards. —3. a plant.

ऊर्ध्वकः A kind of drum.

ऊर्मिः *m. f.* [ऊ-मि अर्तेरुच Un. 4. 44] 1 A wave, billow; पयो वेत्रव-त्याश्चलोर्मि Me. 24; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. —2 Current, flow. —3 Light. —4 Speed, velocity. —5 A fold or plait in a garment. —6 A row, line. —7 A human infirmity (Wilson); शोकमोहौ जरामृत्यू क्षुत्पिपासे षडूर्मयः. —8 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. —9 The course of a horse. —10 Missing, regretting. —11 Association, number, quantity. —Comp. —मालिन् *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (-*m.*) the ocean.

ऊर्मिमत् *a.* 1 Wavy, undulating. —2 Crooked. —3 Plaited, curled (as hair).

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. —2 A finger-ring (shining like a wave). —3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. —4 The humming of a bee. —5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* Wavy, undulating.

ऊर्मिला *N.* of the wife of Lakshmaṇa; पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्रघूद्वहो लक्ष्मणस्तदनुजामयोर्मिलां R. 11. 54.

ऊर्म्य *a.* Wavy, undulating. —म्यार्था Night.

ऊर्व *a.* Extensive, great. —र्वः 1 Submarine fire. —2 A receptacle of

water. —3 A cloud. —4 A stable for cattle. —5 An epithet of a class of the Manes or Pitris.

ऊर्ध्व *a.* Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. —व्यः *N.* of Rudra.

ऊर्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्ध्वगं A mushroom.

ऊर्षा A kind of grass (देवताड).

ऊलुपिन् A porpoise; see ऊलूपिन्.

ऊलूक = उलूक q. v.

ऊष् 1 P. (उषति, उषित) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊषः [ऊष-इजायां-क] 1 Salt ground. —2 An acid. —3 A cleft, fissure. —4 The cavity of the ear. —5 The Malaya mountain. —6 Dawn, day-break (-षं according to some). —7 Semen. —षी Saline earth.

ऊषकं 1 Dawn, day-break. —2 Salt; pepper.

ऊषणः The plant Plumbago Zeylanica (चित्रक). —णं, —णा 1 Black pepper. —2 Ginger.

ऊषर *a.* [ऊष-मत्वर्थीयो रः] Impregnated with salt or saline particles.

—रः, —रं A barren spot with saline soil; न हि तस्मात्फलं तस्य सुकृष्टादूषरादिव Pt. 1. 47; Si. 14. 46. —Comp.

—जं 1. salt produced from salt soil. —2. a kind of magnet.

ऊषरायते Den. A. To act like a salt desert (to allow no scope for the production of desires &c.); Pt. 5. 12.

ऊषवत् = ऊषर *a.* q. v.

ऊषा = उषा q. v.

ऊष्म *a.* Hot. —ष्मः 1 Heat. —2 Summer.

ऊष्मन् *m.* 1 Heat, warmth. —2 The hot season, summer. —3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. —4 Ardour, passion, violence. —5 (In gram.) The sounds श्, ष्, स् and ह्; applied also to क्, ण्, अं and अः. —Comp.

—अंत ending in an Ushman. —अंतस्थाः (*m. pl.*) the sounds called Ushman and semivowels. —उपगमः

approach of summer. —प *a.* drinking the steam of hot food. (-पः) 1. fire. —2. a class of Manes (*pl.*).

ऊष्मण, —ण्य *a.* Ved. Hot, steaming.

ऊष्मायते Den. A. To emit heat or steam; perspire.

ऊह् I. 1 U. (उहति-ते, उहांचकार-चक्रे, उहितुं, उहित) 1 To note, mark,



observe. -2 To guess, conjecture, infer ; अनुक्तमप्युहति पंडितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. -3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहांचक्रे जयं न च Bk. 14. 72, 3. 48, 15. 123. -4 To reason, deliberate about. -5 To reckon upon (with loc.). -6 To wait for. -7 To be regarded as. -II. 1 P. 1 To change or modify. -2 To push, thrust, remove (with a prep.). -Caus. To cause to

reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16. 19.

ऊह *a.* Observed, perceived. -हः [ऊह-घञ्] 1 A change, modification. -2 A guess, conjecture. -3 Examination and determination. -4 Understanding. -5 Reasoning, arguing. -6 Supplying an ellipsis. -7 Attributing, ascribing. -8 Collection. -Comp. -अपोहः full discussion, consideration of the *pros* and *cons*; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊहा Supplying an ellipsis.

ऊहिन् *a.* Who or what reasons; inferring, conjecturing. -नी 1 An assemblage, collection. -2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अक्षौहिणी).

ऊहा *pot. p.* 1 Inferable, to be investigated. -2 To be supplied, elliptical.

## क.

क *ind.* An interjection of (1) exclaiming; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse; (4) used at the beginning of a sentence.

क I. 1 P. (कच्छति, आर, आर्षति, अरिष्यति, कत; *caus.* अर्पयति; *desid.* अरिष्यति) 1 To go, move; अंभच्छायामच्छामच्छति Si. 4. 44. -2 To rise, tend towards. -II. 3 P. (इयति, आरत्, कत) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. -2 To move, shake. -3 To obtain, gain, acquire, reach, meet with. -4 To move, excite, raise (as voice, words &c.) वाचमियति. -5 To display. -III. 5 P. (कणोति, कण) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To attack. -Caus. (अर्पयति, आर्पयत्, आर्पत) 1 To throw, cast, fling; fix or implant in; हृदि शल्यमर्पितं R. 8. 87. -2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.); वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41; S. 6. 5, 17, 3. 26; R. 17. 79; S. 6. 8; Bk. 5. 90; Ku. 6. 11; R. 15. 77; Bg. 8. 7, 12. 14; करपल्लवार्पित Si. 9. 54. -3 To place in, insert, give, set or place; अपथे पद्मर्पयति हि R. 9. 74, 78; चित्रार्पितां S. 6. 15 drawn in a picture; R. 2. 31; द्वारदेशे Amaru. 62; V. 4. 35; Mu. 7. 6; Bh. 3. 18; लोकोत्तरं चरितमर्पयति प्रतिष्ठां R. G. -4 To hand or make over, give to, give in charge of, consign, deliver; इति सूतस्याभरणान्यर्पयति S. 1, 4. 19; Bk. 8. 118; Y. 2. 65. -5 To give up, sacrifice (as the inherent sense); अत्र कलिगंगाशब्दौ आत्मानमर्पयतः S. D. 2. -6 To give back, restore; R. 19. 10; Bk. 15. 16; Amaru. 94; Ms. 8.

191; Y. 2. 169. -7 To pierce through, perforate, penetrate.

कृकण *a.* Wounded, injured, hurt.

कृकथं [कृ-थक्] 1 Wealth. -2 Especially, property, possessions, effects (left at death); see रिक्थ. -3 Gold. -Comp. -आदानः an inheritor, heir. -ग्रहणं receiving or inheriting property. -ग्राहः an inheritor or receiver of property. -भागः 1. division of property, partition. -2. a share, inheritance. -भागिन्, हर, हारिन् *m.* 1. an heir. -2. a co-heir.

कृक, कृकन् *a.* Ved. Praising, rejoicing.

कृक्षः [कृष्-स किञ्च Un. 3. 66] 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a plant (मल्लक). -क्षः, -क्षं 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101; 3. 9; 6. 10. -2 A sign of the zodiac. -3 A star under which a man happens to be born. -क्षाः (*m. pl.*) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven *Rishis*; R. 12. 25. -क्षा The north. -क्षी A female bear. [cf. Gr. *arkos*; L. *ursus*]. -Comp. -गंधा the plant *Argyrea Argentea* (जांगली, महाश्वेता, क्षीरविदारी). -गंधिका the plant *Batatas Paniculata*. -चक्रं the circle of stars. -नाथः, -ईशः 'lord of stars,' the moon. -नेमिः N. of Vishnu. -राज्, -जः 1. the moon. -2. Jâmbuvat, the king of bears. -हरीश्वरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

कृक्षवत् *m.* N. of a mountain near the Narmadâ; वप्रक्रियामृक्षवत्-स्तदेषु R. 5. 44; कृक्षवंतं गिरिश्रेष्ठमध्यास्ते नर्मदां पिबन् Râm.

कृक्षीक *a.* Carnivorous like a bear. -का A goddess.

कृक्षरः [कृष्-क्सरन् Un. 3. 75] 1 A priest (कृत्विज्). -2 A thorn. -रा, -रं Shower of rain; stream.

कृक्षला Ved. A fetter.

कृधायति Den. U. 1 To tremble. -2 To tremble with anger, rage, rave.

कृधावत् *a.* Ved. Raging, violent.

कृच् 6 P. (कृचति, आनर्च, आर्चति, अर्चितुं) 1 To praise, extol, celebrate; याभ्यां गायत्रमुच्यते Rv. 8. 38. 10. -2 To cover, screen. -3 To shine.

कृच् *f.* [कृच्यते स्तूयतेऽनया, कृच् करणे कृप्] 1 A hymn (in general). -2 A single verse, stanza, or text; a verse of the *Rigveda* (opp. यजुस् and सामन्); त्रेधा विहिता वागृचो यजुषि सामानि Sat. Br. -3 The collective body of the *Rigveda* (*pl.*); कृचः सामानि जज्ञिरे Rv. 10. 90. 9. -4 Splendour (for. रुच्). -5 Praise. -6 Worship. -Comp. -अयनं [कृचामयनं] N. of a book; कृक्पारायण; °आदि N. of a collection of words in Pânini. -आवानं the time for reciting the Vedas. -गाथा N. of a certain song. -तंत्रं, -व्याकरणं N. of the *Parishīṣṭas* of the *Sâma-veda*. -भाज् *a.* partaking of a *Rik*, (as a deity who is addressed with it). -विधानं the performance of certain rites



by reciting verses of the *Rig-veda*.  
**-वेदः** the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. [The *Rigveda* is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms. 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 *Ashtakas*, each of which is divided into as many *Adhyayas*: according to another arrangement into 10 *Mandalas*, which are again subdivided into 1000 *Anuvakas*, and comprises 1000 *suktas*. The total number of verses or *Riks* is above 1000].  
**-संहिता** the arranged collection of the hymns of *Rigveda*. **-साम** (°मे dual) the verses *Rik* and *Sāman*.  
**°दृगः** N. of Vishnu.

**ऋग्म** *a.* Having the character of a *Rik*.

**ऋग्मत्, ऋग्मिन्** *a.* 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. -2 Worshipping, honouring.

**ऋग्मिय** *a.* Praiseworthy.

**ऋचस्** *a.* Praising.

**ऋचीकः** [ऋच्-ईकक्] 1 The father of Jamadagni. -2 N. of a country.

**ऋचीषः** A hell. **-षं** A frying-pan.

**ऋच्छ** 6 P. (ऋच्छति, आर्च्छित्, आर्च्छे, आर्च्छितुं). 1 To become hard or stiff. -2 To go, move. -3 To fail in faculties.

**ऋच्छका** Wish, desire.

**ऋच्छरा** Ved. 1 A fetter. -2 A harlot.

**ऋजू** 1 A. (अर्जते, आर्जित, अर्जितुं, ऋजित) 1 To go. -2 To obtain, acquire. -3 To stand or be firm. -4 To be healthy or strong. -II. 1 P. To acquire, earn; cf. अर्ज.

**ऋजिप्य** *a.* Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

**ऋजीक** *a.* [ऋज्-गतौ ईकन् किञ्च Un. 4. 22] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. -2 Mixed with. -3 Polluted, defiled. **-कः** 1 Smoke. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of a mountain.

**ऋजीतिः** *f.* Ved. Burning, sparkling.

**ऋजीष** *a.* Ved. Seizing, driving away, hastening towards (epithet of Indra). **-षं** 1 A frying-pan. -2 A hell. -3 The residue of Soma. -4 Water (Sáy.).

**ऋजीषिन्** *a.* Ved. 1 Hastening towards, seizing. -2 Consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

**ऋजु, ऋजुक** *a.* [अर्जयति गुणान्, अर्ज-उ Tv.] (जु or ज्वी *f.*) (compar. ऋजीयस्, superl. ऋजिष्ठ) 1 Straight (fig. also); उमां स पश्यन् ऋजुनैव चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 32; Si. 10. 13, 12. 18, 20. 77; °प्रणाम R. 6. 25. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward; Pt. 1. 415. -3 Simple-minded, plain; Mk. 5; Ratn. 2, 3. -4 Favourable, beneficial, good. **-Comp.** **-आयत** *a.* sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended; Ku. 3. 45; M. 2. 7. **-ऋतु** *a.* acting righteously. **-गः** 1. one who is honest in his dealings. -2. an arrow. **-गाथ** *a.* Ved. singing correctly. **-नीतिः** *f.* Ved. right conduct. **-मिताक्षरा** N. of a commentary on Yājñavalkya's law-book, generally called *Mitāksharā*. **-रोहितं** the straight red bow of Indra. **-वनि** *a.* granting auspicious gifts.

**ऋजुता, -त्वं** Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity; Si. 20. 9.

**ऋजुधा** *ind.* Straight, right.

**ऋजूकृ** 8 U. To straighten, rectify.

**ऋजूयति** Den. P. To be on the right way, walk straight-forward.

**ऋजूया** *ind.* In a straight line.

**ऋजूयु** *a.* Honest, upright.

**ऋज्वच्** *a.* Going straight-forward.

**ऋज्वी** 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. -2 A particular gait (of the planets).

**ऋजू** I. 6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. -2 To strive or long for. -3 To decorate. -II. 1 A. To fry.

**ऋजसान** *a.* 1 Running towards. -2 Striving after. **-नः** A cloud.

**ऋण** *a.* [ऋ-क्त] 1 Going. -2 Guilty. **-णं** 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अनुण); ऋणं कृ to incur debt; ऋणं दा to pay off or discharge debt; अन्त्यं ऋणं (पितृणं) the last debt to be paid to the manes, *i. e.* creation of a son. -2 An obligation in general. -3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. धन). -4 A fort, strong-hold. -5 Water. -6 Land. **-Comp.** **-अंतकः** the planet Mars. **-अपनयनं, -अपनोदनं, -अपाकरणं, -दानं, -मुक्तिः, -मोक्षः, -शोधनं** paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. **-आदानं** 'recovery of a debt,'

receipt of money lent &c. (one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation). **-उद्ग्रहणं** recovering a debt in any way from the creditor (by friendly or legal proceedings).

**-ऋणं (ऋणार्णं)** debt for a debt, debt incurred to liquidate another debt.

**-कर्तु** *a.* one who gets into debt. **-काति** *a.* one to whom praise is due as a debt; or one who receives praise as a debt to be repaid in benefits (Sáy.).

**-ग्रस्त** *a.* indebted, involved in debt. **-ग्रहः** 1. borrowing (money). -2. a borrower.

**-ग्राहिन्** *a.* borrowing. (-*m.*) a debtor, borrower. **-चित्** *a.* acknowledging (praise) as a debt to be paid for.

**-दातृ, -दायिन्** *a.* one who pays a debt. **-दासः** [ऋणात् मोचनेन कृतो दासः] one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; ऋणमोचनेन दास्यत्वमभ्युपगतः ऋणदासः Mit. **-मत्कुणः**,

**-मार्गणः** security, bail. **-मुक्तः** released from debt. **-मुक्तिः** &c. see ऋणापनयनं. **-लेख्यं** 'debt-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law; (Mar. कर्जरोखा).

**ऋणवत्, -वन्, or ऋणावत्** *a.* One who is in debt, indebted.

**ऋणिकः** [ऋणमस्त्यस्य-ठन्] A debtor; Y. 2. 56, 93.

**ऋणिन्** *a.* A debtor, one indebted to another (on any account).

**ऋत्** A. ऋतीयते (a Sautra root) 1 To reproach, condemn. -2 To pity. -3 To go. -4 To rival; have power.

**ऋत** *a.* [ऋ-क्त] 1 Proper, right. -2 Honest, true; Bg. 10. 14; Ms. 8. 82. -3 Worshipped, respected. -4 Bright, luminous (दीप्त). -5 Gone, risen, moved, affected by; सुखेन ऋतः = सुखार्तः; so दुःख°, काम°. **-तं** *ind.* Rightly, properly. **-तः** 1 A sacrifice. -2 The sun (*n.* also). **-तं** (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious). -2 Sacred custom, pious action. -3 Divine law, divine truth. -4 Absolution. -5 Water; सत्यं त्वा ऋतेन परिषिचामि. -6 Truth (in general), right; ऋतानृते Ms. 1. 29, 2. 52, 8. 61, 104. -7 Truth (personified as an object of worship; in later Sanskrit regarded as a child of Dharma). -8 Livelihood by picking or gleaned grains



in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground); ऋतमुच्छशिलं वृत्तं Ms. 4. 4. -9 The fruit of an action. -10 Agreeable speech. -11 N. of an Aditya. -12 The Supreme spirit. (In the Vedas ऋत is usually interpreted by Sâyaṇa to mean 'water', 'sun' or 'sacrifice', where European scholars take it in the sense of 'divine truth', 'faith' &c.). -Comp. -जा, -जात *a.* Ved. of a true nature, sprung from sacred truth. -जातसत्य *a.* (Sây.) born for the sake of sacrifice and having true result. -जित् *a.* Ved. gaining the right. -ज्ञा *a.* (Sây.) knowing the sacrifice, familiar with the sacred law. -द्युम्न *a.* shining with truth. -धामन् *a.* 1. of a true or pure nature. -2. having an imperishable place. (-*m.*) N. of Vishṇu. -धीति *a.* Ved. of true disposition, or receiving true praise. -ध्वजः N. of Siva. -नी *a.* leading in the right way. -पर्णः = ऋतुपर्णः q. v. -पेयः a sacrifice lasting one day. -पेशस् *a.* Ved. having a perfect shape. (-*m.*) one whose form consists of water; *i. e.* Varuṇa. -पुः 1. a god who consumes sacrificial food. -2. one whose form is truth. -युक्तिः *f.* true application of a hymn. -युज् *a.* going to a sacrifice. -वाक् *a.* Ved. true speech. -सद् *a.* dwelling in the sacrifice or truth. (-*m.*) fire. -सदनं, -नी the right or usual altar. -साप् *a.* pervading truth; steady in religious belief. -स्था *a.* standing right.

ऋतंभरः God, upholder of truth.

ऋतयति To desire sacrifice.

ऋतया *ind.* Through desire of reward.

ऋतस्पतिः Lord of sacrifices or of divine truth.

ऋतावन् *a.* Ved. 1 Bestowing food. -2 Possessed of sacrifice. -3 Of true nature or character; according to fixed order, pious.

ऋतावृध् *a.* Increaser of sacrifice, water, or of truth; holy-minded (?).

ऋत (ता) यु *a.* Desirous of sacrifice.

ऋतेन *ind.* Duly, rightly, truly, honestly, justly.

ऋतिः [ऋ-क्तिन्] An army. -*f.* 1 Going, motion. -2 Assault, combat. -3 Abuse, censure. -4 Emulation,

envy. -5 A road. -6 Manner of proceeding. -7 Prosperity. -8 Fitness, truth. -9 Remembrance. -10 Misfortune. -11 Protection. -12 Auspiciousness (most of these meanings are found only in lexicons).

ऋतिकर *a.* 1 Injuring, giving pain. -2 Unfortunate.

ऋतीयति Den. P. 1 To quarrel, fight. -2 To be ashamed.

ऋतीया 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame.

ऋतीषह् *a.* Able to resist, enduring; overpowering an assailant.

ऋतुः [ऋ-तु-क्तिच् Un. 1. 71] 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six; शिशिरश्च वसन्तश्च ग्रीष्मो वर्षाः शरद्धिमः; sometimes only five; शिशिर and हिम or हेमन्त being counted together; cf. पञ्चर्तवो हेमन्तशिशिरयोः समासेन Ait. Br. -2 An epoch, a period, any fixed or appointed time. -3 Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge. -4 A period favourable for conception; वरमृतुषु नैवाभिगमनं Pt. 1; ऋतुः स्वाभाविकः स्त्रीणां रात्रयः षोडश स्मृताः Ms. 3. 46, 9. 70; Y. 1. 11, 79. -5 Any fit season or right time. -6 Fixed order or rule. -7 Light, splendour. -8 A month. -9 N. of Vishṇu. -10 A symbolical expression for the number 'six.' -11 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. -अन्तः 1. the close of a season. -2. termination of menstruation. -कालः, -समयः, -वेला 1. the time of menstruation, time favourable for conception, *i. e.* 16 nights from menstrual discharge; see ऋतु above. -2. the duration of a season. -गणः the seasons taken collectively. -गामिन् *a.* having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, *i. e.* after the period of menstruation). -ग्रहः a libation offered to the seasons, a kind of sacrifice. -धामन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. -पतिः 1. the lord of seasons, *i. e.* the spring. -2. N. of Agni. -पर्णः N. of a king of Ayodhyâ; son of Ayutâyû, a descendant of Ikshvâku. [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice'; and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship;

and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kundinapura before Damayanti had put into execution her resolve of taking a second husband].

-पर्यायः, -वृत्तिः the revolution of the seasons. -पाः *m.* N. of Indra. -पात्रं the cup in which the libation is offered. -प्राप्त *a.* fertile, fruitful. -मुखं the beginning or first day of a season. -याजः a sacrifice offered to the seasons. -राजः the spring. -लिंगं 1. a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). -2. a symptom of menstruation. -ष्टा (-स्था) *a.* fixed at the proper seasons. -संहारः 'collection of the seasons,' N. of Kâlidâsa's work on the six seasons. -संधिः 1. the junction of two seasons. -2. the last day in the bright fortnight (पौर्णमासी) and in the dark one (दर्श). -सात्त्यं diet &c. suited to the season. -स्तोमः a kind of sacrifice. -स्नाता a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse; धर्मलोपभयाद्राक्षीमृतुस्नातामिमां स्मरन् R. 1. 76. -स्नानं bathing after menstruation.

ऋतुमत् *a.* Ved. 1 Coming regularly. -2 Enjoying the seasons. -ती A woman during her courses.

ऋतव्य *a.* 1 Seasonable, relating to the season. -2 Devoted to or worshipping the seasons (as divinities).

ऋतुया *ind.* 1 In order, duly. -2 Precisely, exactly. -3 At the right or fixed time.

ऋत्विज्, ऋत्विज् *a.* 1 Due, regular. -2 Conforming to, or familiar with, ceremonial rules. -3 Menstruating. -4 Being in the period most favourable to conception. -*n.* Menstruation.

ऋते *ind.* Except, without, with the exception of (usually with abl.); ऋते क्रौर्यात्समायातः Bk. 8. 105; अवेहि मां प्रीतमृते तुरंगमात् R. 3. 63; पापादृते S. 6. 22; Ku. 1. 51; 2. 57; sometimes with acc. ऋतेऽपि त्वां न भविष्यन्ति सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

ऋत्विज् *a.* Ved. Sacrificing at the proper season or regularly,



—*m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1. 1; ऋत्विग्यज्ञकृदुच्यते Y. 1. 35; cf. Ms. 2. 143 also; the four chief Ritvijas are होतृ, उद्गातृ, अध्वर्यु and ब्रह्मन्; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

**ऋदुदर** *a.* Ved. Mild, kind.

**ऋध्** 4. 5. P. (ऋध्यति, ऋध्नेति, आनर्ध, आर्धति, अर्धितुं, ऋद्ध); sometimes 7 P. (ऋणद्धि) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed; नात्रह्यक्षत्रमृध्नेति Ms. 9. 322. -2 To grow, increase (fig. also). -3 To cause to succeed, make prosperous. -4 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; Mál. 5. 29. -5 To accomplish. —*Desid.* ईत्सति or अर्दिधषति.

**ऋद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich; ऋद्धापणं राजपथं स पश्यन् R. 14. 30, 85; 2. 50, 5. 40, 8. 6; splendidly furnished; मंदिरं Ku. 7. 55. -2 Increased, growing. -3 Stored (as grain). —*द्धः* N. of Vishnu. —*द्धं* 1 Increase, growth. -2 A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

**ऋद्धिः** *f.* [ ऋध्-भावे क्तिन् ] 1 Growth, increase. -2 Success, prosperity; affluence, good fortune. -3 Elevation, exaltation, greatness; U. 2. 11. -4 (a) Extent, magnitude, excellence; Ku. 2. 58. (b) Grandeur, magnificence; व्यक्तार्धि वः क्रीडितं Mál. 5. 22. -5 Supernatural power or supremacy, perfection. -6 Accomplishment. -7 Prosperity personified as the wife of Kubera. -8 N. of Párvatī, and of Lakshmī. -9 N. of a medicinal plant; (Mar. केवणी, मुरुडशेंग). —*Comp.* —*काम* *a.* desiring increase or prosperity. —*साक्षात्क्रिया* manifestation of supernatural power.

**ऋद्धिमत्** *a.* Prosperous, wealthy, respectable, rich; R. 19. 5.

**ऋधत्** *a.* Ved. Prospering, thriving; °वारः having abundant wealth.

**ऋधज्** (क्) *ind.* 1 Separately. -2 Aside, apart. -3 Singly, one by one. -4 Particularly. -5 Truly.

**ऋफ्, ऋफ्, ऋन्फ्** 6 P. To kill, injure.

**ऋवीसं** Ved. 1 Warmth of the earth; fire. -2 A fissure, rent, abyss.

**ऋभु** *a.* Ved. 1 Skilful, clever, prudent (as an epithet of Indra, Agni and Adityas). -2 Handy (as a weapon). -3 Shining far. —*भुः* 1 A deity, divinity; a god (dwelling in heaven). -2 The god who is worshipped by the gods. -3 A class of the attendants of gods. -4 An artist, smith, especially a coach-builder (रथकार). -5 N. of three semi-divine beings called Ribhu, Vibhvan and Vāja, sons of Sudhanvan, a descendant of Angiras, who were so called from the name of the eldest son. [Through their performance of good works they obtained divinity, exercised superhuman powers, and became entitled to worship. They are supposed to dwell in the Solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Asvins, and the miraculous cow of Brihaspati. They made their aged parents young, and constructed four cups at a sacrifice from the one cup of Tvashtri, who as the proper artificer of the gods, was in this respect their rival. They appear generally as accompanying Indra at the evening sacrifices.—M. W.].

**ऋभुक्षः** 1 N. of Indra. -2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise. -3 The thunderbolt of Siva.

**ऋभुक्षिन्** *m.* [ ऋभुक्षः वज्रं स्वर्गो वा अस्यास्ति इति ] (Nom. ऋभुक्षाः, acc. pl. ऋभुक्षः) 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of the Maruts. -3 A Ribhu in general. -4 Governing far; reigning over Ribhus.

**ऋभ्व** *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. -2 Courageous, determined. -3 Spreading far. -4 Clever, skilful.

**ऋभ्वन्** *a.* Shining far.

**ऋलुकः** A player on a kind of musical instrument.

**ऋलुरी** A kind of musical instrument.

**ऋश** (A Sautra root) 1 To go. -2 To kill.

**ऋश्य** *a.* [ ऋश-कर्मणि-क्यप् ] To be killed. —*श्यः* A white-footed antelope. —*श्यं* Killing. —*Comp.* —*केतुः*, —*केतनः* 1. N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -2. N. of the god of love. —*दः* a pit for catching antelopes. —*पद्* *a.* having the feet of an antelope.

**ऋष्** I. 6 P. (ऋषति, आर्षति, आनर्ष, अर्षितुं, ऋष्ट) 1 To go, approach. -2 To kill, injure, pierce. -3 To push. —II. 1 P. (अर्षति) 1 To flow. -2 To glide.

**ऋषभः** [ ऋष्-अभक् Up. 3. 123 ] 1 A bull. -2 (With names of other animals) the male animal; as अजर्षभः a goat. -3 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as पुरुषर्षभः, भरतर्षभः &c. -4 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; (said to be uttered by cows; गावस्त्वृषभभाषिणः); Si. 11. 1; ऋषभोऽत्र गीयत इति Aryâ S. 141. -5 The hollow of the ear. -6 A boar's tail. -7 A crocodile's tail. -8 A dried plant, one of the 8 principal medicaments. -9 N. of an antidote. -10 An incarnation of Vishnu. -11 A sacrifice (to be performed by kings). —*र्षी* 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). -2 A cow. -3 A widow. -4 The plant Carpopogon Pruriens (शूकशिबी); also another plant (शिराल). —*Comp.* —*कूटः* N. of a mountain. —*दीपः*, —*पं* N. of a country. —*ध्वजः* N. of Siva.

**ऋषभकः** N. of a medicinal plant.

**ऋषभतरः** A small or young bull.

**ऋषिः** [ cf. Up. 4. 119 ] 1 An inspired poet or sage, a singer of sacred hymns, (e. g. कुत्स, वसिष्ठ, अत्रि, अगस्त्य &c.). (These Rishis form a class of beings distinct from gods, men, Asuras &c. They are the authors or *seers* of the Vedic hymns; ऋषयो मंत्रद्रष्टारो वसिष्ठादयः; or, according to Yâska, यस्य वाक्यं स ऋषिः, i. e. they are the persons to whom the Vedic hymns were revealed. In every Sûkta the ऋषि is mentioned along with the देवता, छंदस् and विनियोग. The later works mention seven Rishis or Saptarshayas, whose names, according to Sat. Br., are गौतम, भरद्वाज, विश्वामित्र, जमदग्नि, वसिष्ठ, कश्यप and अत्रि; according to Mahābhārata, मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलह, क्रतु, पुलस्त्य and वसिष्ठ; Manu calls these sages Prajāpatis or progenitors of mankind, and gives ten names, three more being added to the latter list, i. e. दक्ष or



प्रचेतस, भृगु and नारद. In astronomy the seven *Rishis* form the constellation of "the Great Bear". -2 A sanctified sage, saint, an ascetic, anchorite; (there are usually three classes of these saints; देवर्षि, ब्रह्मर्षि or राजर्षि; sometimes four more are added; महर्षि, परमर्षि, श्रुतर्षि and कांडर्षि. -3 A ray of light. -4 An imaginary circle. -Comp. -कुल्या 1. a sacred river. -2. N. of महानदी. -कृत् *a.* making one's appearance. -गिरि: N. of a mountain in Magadha. -चोदनं Ved. inspiring the singer. -छन्दस् *n.* the metre of a *Rishi*. -जांगलः, -जांगलिका the plant *ऋक्षगंधा*. -तर्पणं libation offered to the *Rishis*. -पंचमी N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of *Bhâdrapada* (observed by women). -प्रोक्ता the plant *माषपर्णी*. -बंधु *a.* connected or related to the *Rishi*. -मनस् *a.* inspired. -मुखं the beginning of a *Maṇḍala* composed by a *Rishi*. -यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to a *Rishi* (consisting of a prayer in low voice). -लोकः the world of the *Rishis*. -स्तोमः 1. praise of the *Rishis*. -2. a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

**ऋषीतत** *a.* Celebrated by the (sacred) sages.

**ऋषीवत्** *a.* Praising a *Rishi*.

**ऋषीवन्** *a.* Ved. Accompanied by sages.

**ऋषि(षी)कः** N. of a country or its inhabitants (pl.).

**ऋषु** *a.* (ऋष्-गतौ-कु) 1 Going. -2 Great, powerful, strong. -3 Wise. -षु: 1 A ray of the sun. -2 A firebrand. -3 Glowing fire. -4 A *Rishi* (who sees the Mantras).

**ऋष्टिः** *m. f.* [ऋष्-करणे क्तिन्] 1 A double-edged sword. -2 A sword (in general). -3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c). -Comp. -विद्युत् *a.* shining with weapons.

**ऋष्टिमत्** *a.* Furnished with spears (as the Maruts).

**ऋष्यः** [ऋष्-क्यप्] 1 A white-footed antelope. -व्यं A kind of leprosy. -Comp. -अंकः, केतनः, केतुः N. of Aniruddha. -गता the plant *Asparagus Racemosus* (=ऋष्य-प्रोक्ता). -गंधा the plant *ऋक्षगंधा*. -जिह्वं a kind of leprosy. -प्रोक्ता N. of several plants; शूकशिबी, अतिबला, शतावरी. -मूकः a mountain near

the lake Pampâ which formed the temporary abode of Râma with the monkey-chief Sugrîva; ऋष्यमूकस्तु पंपायाः पुरस्तात् पुष्पितद्रुमः. -शृंगः N. of a sage. [He was the son of Vi-bhandaka. According to mythical account he was born of a female deer, and had a small horn on his forehead, and hence called 'Rishyasringa', or 'deer-horned'. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great drought well nigh devastated the country of Anga, its king Lomapada, at the advice of Brahmanas, caused Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter Santa (adopted by him, her real father being Dasaratha) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king Dasaratha the sacrifice which brought about the birth of Rama and his three brothers].

**ऋष्यकः** A painted or white-footed antelope.

**ऋष्व** *a.* Ved. Great, high, noble.

-ष्वः N. of Indra and Agni.

**ऋहत्** *a.* Ved. Small, weak.

## ऋ.

**ऋ** *ind.* An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) reproach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. -*m.* (ऋः)

1 N. of Bhairava. -2 A Dâna or demon. -*f.* 1 The mother of the gods; also of the demons. -2 Re-

collection. -3 Motion, going. -*n.* The breast.

**ऋ** 9 P. (ऋणाति, ईर्ण) To go, move.

## लृ, लृ.

**लृ** *ind.* 1 The earth. -2 A mountain. -3 The mother of the gods. -4 The female nature. -5 A

mystical letter. (N. B. No Sanskrit word begins with लृ or लृ, except some of the technical names of

Pāṇini for tenses and moods; e. g. लृङ् and लृट्).

**लृ** *ind.* A mother, a divine female. -*m.* Siva. -*f.* =लृ.



## ए.

**ए** 2 P. (आ+इ). To come, approach &c.; (see इ).

**एः** *m.* N. of Vishnu. —*ind.* An interjection of (1) remembering; (2) envy; (3) compassion; (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

**एक** *pron. a.* [इ-कन्] 1 One, single, alone, only; Bh. 3. 14. —2 Not accompanied by any one; U. 2. 28. —3 The same, one and the same, identical; एकान्वयो मम S. 7; मनस्येकं वचस्येकं कर्मण्येकं महात्मनां H. 1. 101. —4 Firm, unchanged; Pt. 1. 260. —5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. —6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; °पार्थिव, °धनुर्धरः, °ऐश्वर्य M. 1. 1 sole sovereignty; एको रागिषु राजते Bh. 3. 121. —7 Peerless, matchless. —8 One of two or many; Me. 30, 78. —9 Oft. used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेकं S. 5. 30. —10 True. —11 Little. Oft. used in the middle of comp. in the sense of 'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force; दोषैकदृक् looking only to faults; त्वदेकेषु Ku. 3. 15 your arrow only; so भोगैकबद्धस्पृहः. **एकः**— *अन्यः*, or *अपरः* the one-the other; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others); Si. 12. 45; see अन्य, अपर also. —**कः** N. of Vishnu, the Supreme being. —**का** N. of Durgā. [cf. Persian *yak*; L. *aequus*]. —**Comp.** —**अंशः** a separate part, part in general. —**अक्ष** *a.* 1. having only one axle. —2. having one eye. —3. having an excellent eye. (—**क्षः**) 1. a crow. —2. N. of Siva. —**अक्षर** *a.* monosyllabic. (—**रं**) 1. a monosyllable. —2. the sacred syllable ओम्; Ms. 2. 83. °कोशः a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottama-deva. °रभावः the production of only one syllable, contraction. —**अग्र** *a.* 1. fixed on one object or point only. —2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent; तद्गीतश्रवणैकाग्र R. 15. 66; K. 49; Bg. 18. 72; मनुमेकाग्रमासीनं Ms. 1. 1. —3. unperplexed. —4. known,

celebrated. —5. single-pointed. (—**ग्रः**) (in Math.) the whole of the long side of a figure which is subdivided. °चित्त, —**मनस्** *a.* with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. °चित्तं, °चित्तता intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. °दृष्टि *a.* fixing one's eye on one spot. —**अग्र्य** = °अग्र. (—**ग्र्यं**) concentration. —**अंगः** 1. a body-guard. —2. the planet Mercury or Mars. —3. N. of Vishnu. (—**गं**) 1. a single member or part. —2. sandal wood. —3. the head. —**अंगिका** preparation made with sandal-wood. —**अंडः** a kind of horse. —**अधिपतिः** a sole monarch or sovereign. —**अनंशा** the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an epithet of Kūhū or day of new moon (born together with Kṛishṇa and worshipped with Kṛishṇa and Baladeva and identified with Durgā). —**अनुदिष्ट** *a.* 1. left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (—**ष्टं**) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). —**अंत** *a.* 1. solitary, retired. —2. aside, apart. —3. directed towards one point or object only. —4. excessive, great; °शैत्यात्कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. —5. worshipping only only. —6. absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकांतगुणं Bh. 2. 7; कस्यैकांतं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109. (—**तः**) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude; व्योम °विहारिणः Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 52. —2. exclusiveness. —3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action; Pt. 3. 7. —4. exclusive aim or boundary. (—**तं**) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. (—**तं**, —**तेन**, —**ततः**, —**ते**) *ind.* 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, always, absolutely. —2. exceeding, quite, wholly, very much; वयमप्येकांततो निःस्पृहाः Bh. 3. 24; दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; oft. in comp.; °विध्वंसिन् sure or destined to perish; R. 2. 57; °भीरु Mu. 3. 5 always timid; so एकांतकरुण very weak &c.

—3. alone, apart, privately. °भूत being alone or solitary. °मति *a.* devoted to one object only. °विहारिन् *a.* a solitary wanderer. °सुषमा 'containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jainas. °स्थित *a.* staying or remaining apart. —**अंतर** *a.* next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27; V. 1. (—**रः**) a kind of fever. —**अंतिक** *a.* final, conclusive. —**अंतित्वं** devotion to one object. —**अंतिन्** *a.* devoted to one object only. (—*m.*) a worshipper of Vishnu. —**अन्नं** one and the same food. (—**न्नः**), —**आदिन्** a mess-mate. —**अब्दा** a heifer one year old. —**अयन** *a.* 1. passable for only one (as a foot-path). —2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent; see एकाग्र. (—**नं**) 1. a lonely or retired place. —2. a meeting-place, rendezvous. —3. union of thoughts. —4. monothemism. —5. the sole object; सा स्नेहस्य एकायनीभूता M. 2. 15; एकायनीभूय Mv. 4 with one accord, unanimously. °गत = एकायन q. v. —**अर्णवः** general flood, universal deluge. —**अर्थ** *a.* 1. having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; Si. 2. 114. (—**र्थः**) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. —2. the same meaning. —3. N. of a glossary. —**अवम** *a.* inferior or less by one. —**अवयव** *a.* made up of the same components. —**अशीत** or °तितम *a.* eighty-first. —**अशीतिः** *f.* eighty-one. —**अष्टका** 1. the first or chief Ashtakā after the full moon. —2. the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Māgha (on which a श्राद्ध is to be performed). —**अष्टील** *a.* having one kernel. (—**लः**) N. of a plant (वक्रवृक्ष). —**अहन्** (—**हः**) 1. the period of one day. —2. a sacrifice lasting for one day. °गमः, °अध्वा a day's journey. —**आतपत्र** *a.* characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकातपत्रं जगतः प्रभुत्वं R. 2. 47. °त्रां भुवं 18. 4; K. 206; Si. 12;



33; V. 3. 19. —आत्मन् *a.* depending solely on one-self, solitary. —आदेशः one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the अ in एका-यन्. —आयु *a.* 1. providing the most excellent food. -2. the first living being. —आवलिः, -ली *f.* 1. a single string of pearls, beads &c.; एकावली कण्टविभूषणं वः Vikr. 1. 30; लताविटपे एकावली लम्बा V. 1. -2. (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; स्थाप्यतेऽपोह्यते वापि यथापूर्वं परस्परं विशेषणतया यत्र वस्तु सैकावली द्विधा || K. P. 10; cf. Chandr. 5. 103-4; नेत्रे कर्णौतविभ्रान्ते कर्णौ दोस्तंभदोलितौ &c. and Bk. 2. 19. —उक्तिः *f.* a single expression or word. —उत्तर *a.* greater or increasing by one. —उदकः (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the same deceased ancestor; Ms. 5. 71. —उदरः, -रा uterine, (brother or sister). —उदात्त *a.* having one Udātta accent. —उद्दिष्टं a Srāddha or funeral rite performed for one definite individual deceased, not including other ancestors; Ms. 4. 110. —ऊन *a.* less by one, minus one. —ऊच *a.* consisting of one verse (ऊच). —एक *a.* one by one, one taken singly, a single one; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; R. 17. 43. (-कं)-एकैकशः, *ind.* one by one, singly, severally; S. 6. 11; °कं निर्दिशन् S. 7 pointing to each severally. —ओघः a continuous current. —कपाल *a.* consisting of or contained in one cup. —कर *a.* (री *f.*) 1. doing only one thing. -2. (-रा) one-handed. -3. one-rayed. —कार्य *a.* 1. acting in concert with, co-operating, having made common cause with; co-worker; अस्माभिः सहैककार्याणां Mu. 2; R. 10. 40. -2. answering the same end. -3. having the same occupation. (-र्य) sole or same business. —कालः 1. one time. -2. the same time. (-लं, -ले) *ind.* at one time, at one and the same time. °भोजनं eating but one meal in any given time. —कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1. happening once only.

-2. contemporary, coeval. —कुंडलः N. of Kubera; of Balabhadra; and Sesha. —कुष्ठं a kind of leprosy; कृष्णारुणं येन भवेच्छरीरं तदेककुष्ठं प्रवदंत्यसाध्यं Susr. —क्षीरं the milk of one (nurse &c.). —गम्यः the Supreme spirit. —गुरु, -गुरुक *a.* having the same preceptor. (-रुः, -रुकः) a spiritual brother (pupil of the same preceptor). —ग्राम *a.* living in the same village. (-मः) the same village. —चक्र *a.* 1. having only one wheel. -2. governed by one king only. (-क्रः) the chariot of the sun. °वर्तिन् *m.* sole master of the whole universe, universal monarch. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-one. —चर *a.* 1. wandering or living alone, alone; Ki. 13. 3; 3. 53. -2. having one attendant. -3. living unassisted. -4. going together or at the same time. -5. gregarious. (-रः) a rhinoceros. —चरण *a.* having only one foot. —चारिन् *a.* 1. living alone, solitary. -2. going alone or with one follower only. (-णी) a loyal wife. —चित्त *a.* thinking of one thing only, absorbed in one object. (-त्तं) 1. fixedness of thought upon one object. -2. unanimity; एकचित्तीभूय H. 1 unanimously; °ता fixedness of mind, agreement, unanimity. —चित्तनं thinking of only one object. —चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* unanimous; see °चित्त. —चोदन *a.* resting upon one rule. (-नं) referring to in the singular number. —ज *a.* 1. born alone or single. -2. growing alone (a tree); Pt. 3. 54. -3. alone of its kind. -4. uniform, unchanging. —जः, -जा a brother or sister of the same parents. —जन्मन् *m.* 1. a king. -2. a Sūdra; see °जाति below. —जात *a.* born of the same parents. —जाति *a.* 1. once born. -2. belonging to the same family or caste. (-तिः) a Sūdra (opp. द्विजन्मन्); ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यस्त्रयो वर्णा द्विजातयः | चतुर्थ एकजातिस्तु शूद्रो नास्ति तु पंचमः || Ms. 10. 4; 8. 270. —जातीय *a.* of the same kind or family. —ज्या the chord of an arc; sine of 30°. —ज्योतिस् *m.* N. of Siva. —तान *a.* concentrated or fixed on one object only, closely attentive; ब्रह्मैकतानमनसो हि वसिष्ठ-मिश्राः Mv. 3. 11. (-नः) 1. attention fixed on one object only. -2.

musical harmony, = °तालः. —तालः harmony, accurate adjustment of song, dance, and instrumental music (cf. तौर्यत्रिकं). (-ली) an instrument for beating time, any instrument having but one note. —तीर्थिन् *a.* 1. bathing in the same holy water. -2. belonging to the same religious order; Y. 2. 137. (-म.) a fellow-student, spiritual brother. —तेजन *a.* Ved. having only one shaft (an arrow). —त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-one; °त्रिंश 31st. —त्रिकः a kind of sacrifice performed in or lasting for a day. —दंष्ट्रः, दंतः “one-tusked,” epithets of Ganesa. —दंडिन् *m.* N. of a class of Sannyāsins or beggars (otherwise called हंस). They are divided into four orders:—कुटीचको बहुदको हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः | चतुर्थः परहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात्स उत्तमः || Hārīta. —दिश *a.* living in the same region or quarter. —दुःखसुख *a.* sympathising, having the same joys and sorrows. —दृश, दृष्टि *a.* one-eyed. (-म.) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -3. a philosopher. —दृश्य *a.* the sole object of vision, alone being worthy of being seen. —दृष्टिः *f.* fixed or steady look. —देवः the Supreme god. —देवत, -दे- (दै) वत्य *a.* devoted, directed, or offered to one deity. —देश *a.* occupying the same place. (-शः) 1. one spot or place. -2. a part or portion (of the whole), one side; °अवतीर्णा K. 22; तस्यैकदेशः U. 4; Mv. 2; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17 ‘what is claimed should be given by one who is proved to have got a part of it’; (this is sometimes called एकदेशविभावितन्याय). —देशिन् *a.* consisting of parts or portions, divided into parts. —देह, -देहिन् *a.* 1. having only one body. -2. elegantly formed. (-हः) the planet Mercury. —धनः a kind of jug with which water is taken up at certain religious ceremonies. (-नं) 1. an excellent gift. -2. honorific offering. —धनिन् *a.* obtaining an honorific offering. —धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् *a.* 1. possessing the same properties, of the same kind. -2. professing the same religion. —धुर, -धुरावह, -धुरीण *a.* 1. fit for but one kind of labour. -2. fit for but one yoke (as cattle for special burden; P. IV. 4. 79). —धुरा a particular load or con-



veyance. —नक्षत्रं a lunar mansion consisting of only one star. —नटः the principal actor in a drama, the manager (सूत्रधार) who recites the prologue. —नवतः ninety-first. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-one. —नाथ *a.* having one master. (—थः) sole master or lord. —नायकः N. of Siva. —निश्चय *a.* come to the same conclusion or resolution, having the same aim. (—यः) general agreement or conclusion, unanimity. —निष्ठ *a.* 1. intently devoted or loyal (to one thing). —2. intently fixed on one object. —नेत्रः N. of Siva; (one-eyed). —पक्ष *a.* 1. of the same side or party, an associate. —2. partial. (—क्षः) one side or party; °आश्रयविक्रवत्वात् R. 14. 34; °क्षे in one point of view, in one case. —पतिक *a.* having the same husband. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-one. —पत्नी 1. a faithful wife (perfectly chaste); तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनात्परामेकपत्नीं Me. 10. —2. the wife of a man who has no other wives; Ms. 5. 158. —3. the wife of the same man; a co-wife; सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका चैत्पुत्रिणी भवेत् Ms. 9. 183. °व्रतं a vow of perfect chastity; कामेकपत्नीव्रतदुःखशिलां Ku. 3. 7. —पत्रिका the plant Ocimum Gratissimum (गंधपत्रा). —पद्, —पाद् *a.* 1. one-footed, limping, lame. —2. incomplete. (—पाद्) *m.* N. of Siva or Vishnu. (—पदी) a foot-path (for a single man to walk on). —पद् *a.* 1. one-footed. —2. consisting of or named in one word. (—दं) 1. a single step. —2. single or simple word. —3. the time required to pronounce a single word. —4. present time, same time. (—दः) 1. a man having one foot. —2. a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). (—दे) *ind.* suddenly, all at once, abruptly; निहंत्य-रीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Si. 2. 95; R. 8. 48; K. 45; V. 4. 3. (—दा) a verse consisting of only one Pâda or quarter stanza. (—दी) 1. a woman having one foot. —2. a Gâyatrî consisting of one Pâda. —पर *a.* Ved. an epithet of the dice in which one is decisive or of pre-eminent importance. —परि *ind.* one over or under, (a term at dice; cf. अक्षपरि). —पर्णा 1. N. of a younger sister of Durgâ. —2. N. of Durgâ. —3. a plant having one leaf only.

—पलाशः a single Butea Frondosa. —पाटला N. of a younger sister of Durgâ. —पाणः a single wager. —पात *a.* happening at once, sudden. —पाति-न् *a.* 1. sudden. —2. standing alone or solitary. (—नी) *i. e.* ऋक् a verse to be taken by itself or independently of the hymn to which it belongs. —पाद *a.* 1. having only one foot. —2. using only one foot. (—दः) 1. one or single foot. —2. one and the same Pâda. —3. N. of Vishnu and Siva. —पादिका a kind of posture of birds. —पिंगः, —पिंगलः N. of Kubera, having a yellow mark in place of one eye; (his eye was so made on account of a curse uttered by Pârvatî when he cast an evil eye at her). —पिंड *a.* united by the offering of the funeral rice-ball; °ता, —त्वं consanguinity. —पुत्र *a.* having only one son. —पुरुषः 1. the Supreme being; V. 1. 1. —2. the chief person. —पुष्कलः (रः) N. of a musical instrument. —प्रकार *a.* of the same kind. —प्रख्य *a.* singularly like. —प्रभुत्वं sole sovereignty. —प्रयत्नः one effort (of the voice). —प्रस्थः a measure. —प्रहारिक *a.* killed by one blow. —प्राणयोगः union in one breath. —बुद्धि *a.* having only one thought. —भक्त *a.* 1. serving one master only. —2. worshipping one deity. —3. eating together. (—क्तं) N. of a religious ceremony; eating but one meal (a day). °व्रतं eating but once a day as a religious observance. —भक्ति *a.* 1. believing in one deity. —2. firmly devoted. (—*f.*) eating but one meal a day. —भार्या a faithful or chaste wife. (—र्यः) one having one wife only. —भाव *a.* of the same or one nature. —2. sincerely devoted. —3. honest, sincerely disposed. (—वः) 1. one feeling, the same or unchanged devotion; Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. —2. oneness, agreement. —भूत *a.* 1. being one, undivided. —2. concentrated, closely attentive. —भूमः a palace having one floor. —भोजन, —भुक्त *a.* 1. eating but one meal. —2. eating in common. —मति *a.* 1. fixed on one object. —2. unanimous, thinking in the same way. —मनस् *a.* 1. thinking with another, of one thought;

Mu. 2. 13. —2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive; एकमनाः श्रोतुमर्हति देवः M. 2. —मात्र *of a.* one syllable. —मुख *a.* 2. having the face directed towards one place or object. —2. having the same aim. —3. having one chief or head. —4. having one door or entrance (as a मंडप). (—खं) 1. gambling. —2. a kind of fruit (रुद्राक्षफल). —मूर्धन् = °मुख *q. v.* —मूला = अतसी *q. v.* —याष्टिः, याष्टिका a single string of pearls. —योनि *a.* 1. uterine. —2. of the same family or caste; Ms. 9. 148. —रजः the plant भृंगराज. —रस *a.* 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour; R. 10. 17. —2. of one feeling or sentiment only; साहस° U. 5. 21 influenced only by rashness; विक्रम° K. 7; भावैकरसं मनः Ku. 5. 82; M. 3. 10; Bv. 2. 155; Si. 6. 26; V. 1. 9. —3. of one tenor, stable, equable; Mâl. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. —4. solely or exclusively devoted (to one); अबलैकरसाः R. 9. 43, 8. 65. (—सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. —2. the only flavour or pleasure. (—सं) a drama of one sentiment. —राज, —राजः *m.* an absolute king. —रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. (—त्रं) one night. —रात्रिक *a.* lasting or sufficient for one night only. —राशिः 1. a heap, crowd. —2. a sign of the zodiac. °भूत *a.* collected or heaped together. —रिक्थिन् *m.* a co-heir; Ms. 9. 162. —रूप *a.* 1. of one form or kind, like, similar; Ki. 8. 2, 9. 55. —2. uniform, one coloured. (—पं) one form or kind; °ता uniformity, invariableness. —रूप्य *a.* formed or arising from one. —लिंगः 1. a word having one gender only. —2. N. of Kubera. (—गं) a place in which for five krosas there is but one लिंग (Phallus); पंचक्रोशान्तरे यत्र न लिंगांतरमीक्ष्यते तदेकलिंगमाख्यातं तत्र सिद्धिरनुत्तमा || Sabdak. —वचनं the singular number. —वर्ण *a.* 1. of one colour. —2. identical, same. —3. of one tribe or caste. —4. involving the use of one letter (°समीकरण). (—र्णः) 1. one form. —2. a Brâhmaṇa. —3. a word of one syllable. —4. a superior caste. (—र्णी) beating time, the instrument (castanet); °समीकरणं an equation involving one unknown quantity. —वर्णिक *a.* 1. of one colour. —2. of



one caste. —वर्षिका a heifer one year old. —वस्त्र, -वसन *a.* having only one garment, in one dress. (—स्त्रं) a single garment. —वाक्यं one or unanimous opinion; एकवाक्यं विवदुः R. 6. 85 raised a unanimous cry; °ता consistency in meaning, unanimity, reconciling different statements. —वादः 1. a kind of drum or tabbor. —2. the unitarian doctrine, monotheism. —वारं, -वारे *ind.* 1. only once. —2. at once, suddenly. —3. at one time. —विंश *a.* twenty-first; consisting of twenty-one. (—शः) the Ekavimsastoma. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-one. —विध *a.* of one kind; simple. —विलोचन *a.* one-eyed; see एकदृष्टि. —विषयिन् *m.* a rival (having a common object or end in view). —वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero; धर्म° Mv. 5. 48. —वृक्षः 1. one tree. —2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 Krosas. —वृत् *f.* heaven. —वृद्धं 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. —2. one heap or collection. —वृषः Ved. the chief bull. —वेणिः, -णी *f.* a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.); गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92; °धरा S. 7; धृत° S. 7. 21. —वेदमन् *n.* a solitary house or room. —व्यवसायिन् *a.* following the same profession. —शत *a.* 101st. (—तं) 101. —शफ *a.* whole-hoofed. (—फः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). —शरणं the sole recourse or refuge (especially applied to a deity). —शरीर *a.* of one body or blood, consanguineous. °अन्वयः consanguineous descent. °अवयवः a descendant in a right line, blood-kinsman. °आरंभः commencement of consanguinity by the union of father and mother. —शाख *a.* having one branch. (—खः) a Brâhmaṇa of the same branch or school. —शीर्षिन् = °मुख q. v. —शृंग *a.* having one sheath. (—गा) *N.* of a medicinal plant. —शृंग *a.* having only one horn. (—गः) 1. a unicorn; rhinoceros. —2. *N.* of Vishnu. —3. a class of Pitris. —4. a mountain having one top. —शेषः a tree having one root. —शेषः 'the remainder of one', a species of

Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained; *e. g.* पितरौ father and mother, parents, (=मातापितरौ); so श्वशुरौ, भ्रातरः &c. —श्रुत *a.* once heard. °धर *a.* keeping in mind what one has heard once. —श्रुतिः *f.* 1. monotony. —2. the neutral accentless tone. (—ति) *ind.* in a monotonous manner. —श्रुष्टि *a.* Ved. obedient to one command. —षट् *a.* sixty-first. —षष्टिः *f.* sixty-one. °तम *a.* sixty-first. —संस्थ *a.* dwelling in one place; R. 6. 29. —सप्तत, °तितम *a.* seventy-first. —सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-one. —सभं a common place of meeting. —सर्ग *a.* closely attentive. (—र्गः) concentration. —सहस्रं 1001 or one thousand. —साक्षिक *a.* witnessed by one. —सार्थं *ind.* together, in one company. —सूत्रं *N.* of a small double drum played by a string and ball attached to the body of it. —स्तोमः *N.* of a soma ceremony. —स्थ *a.* 1. being or centred in one place; Ku. 1. 49; Me. 104 v. 1. —2. close-standing, standing side by side; Pt. 3. 53. —3. collected, combined. —स्थानं one or the same place; एकस्थाने प्रसूते वाक् Pt. 4. 5. —हंसः the chief or highest Hamsa (an allegorical designation of the soul). —हायन *a.* one year old; Mál. 4. 8; U. 3. 28. (—नी) a heifer one year old. (—नं) the period of one year.

एकक *a.* 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co-adjutor; U. 5. 5; Dk. 111. —2 Same, identical.

एकतम *a.* (*n.* °मत्, *f.* °मा) 1 One of many. —2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (*n.* °तरं) 1 One of two, either; P. VII. 1. 26. —2 Other, different. —3 One of many.

एकतस् *ind.* 1 From one side, on one side. —2 Singly, one by one; एकतः-अन्यतः on one side-on the other side; R. 6. 85; Ki. 5. 2; एकतः, एकतः on the one side-on the other side; S. 4. 2.

एकता, -त्वं Oneness, unity, union, identity.

एकत्र *ind.* [एक-त्रल्] 1 In one place, in close connection. —2 Together, all taken together; एवमेतान्येकत्र चतुर्दश कुलानि K. 136; एकत्र-अपरत्र or

एकत्र on one side-on the other, here-there.

एकदा *ind.* 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. —2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously; H. 4. 93.

एकधा *ind.* 1 In one way. 2 Singly. —3 At once, at the same time. —4 Together. —5 Once, sometimes.

एकल *a.* Alone, solitary; U. 4.

एकशस् *ind.* One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् *a.* Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् *num. a.* Eleven.

एकादश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Eleventh. —2 Consisting of eleven. —3 Lasting for eleven months. —शी 1 The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishnu; (when fasting is enjoined and is considered to be productive of great religious merit). —2 Presentations of offerings to deceased ancestors or Pitris on the eleventh day after decease. —शं The number eleven. —Comp. —अहः 1. a collection of 11 days. —2. a sacrifice lasting for eleven days. —उत्तमः *N.* of Siva (the chief of the 11 Rudras). —द्वारं the eleven holes of the body; see ख. —रुद्राः (pl.) the eleven Rudras; see रुद्र.

एकादशक *a.* Consisting of 11 parts.

एकादशिन् *a.* Consisting of eleven.

एकीकृ 8 U. 1 To collect. —2 To unite, join together, combine.

एकीभू 1 P. 1 To become one, blend, combine, be mingled.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, association. —2 Common nature or property.

एकीय *a.* Belonging to, or proceeding from, one. —यः A partisan, an associate.

एज् I. 1 A. (epic. P.) (एजते, एजाचक्रे, ऐजिट्, एजितुं, एजित) 1 To tremble, shake. —2 To move, stir; धृतराष्ट्रायमेजति Mb. —3 To shine (P.). —WITH अप to drive away. —उद् to rise, go upwards.

एजक *a.* Shaking.

एजत्क *a.* Trembling.

एजथुः *m.* Ved. Trembling, shaking (of the earth).

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एजित *p. p.* Shaken, agitated.

एजि *a.* Affected by wind.



**एद 1 A.** (एठते, एठितुं, एठित) To annoy, resist, oppose.

**एड a.** Deaf. — **ड:** A kind of sheep. — **Comp.** — **गज:** the medicinal plant Cassia Tora or Alata (उरण) used for curing ring-worms. — **मूक a.** 1. deaf and dumb; cf. अनेडमूक. — 2. wicked, perverse.

**एडक:** 1 A ram. — 2 A wild goat. — 3 A kind of medicinal plant. — **का** A ewe.

**एडु (डू or डो) कः, —कं 1** A building constructed of rubbish, bones &c., or of hard substances resembling bones. — 2 A tomb, a wall round bones. — 3 (With Buddhists) A sanctuary filled with relics.

**एणः, एकणः 1** A kind of black antelope; the several kinds of deer are given in this verse:—अनृचो माणवो ज्ञेय एणः कृष्णमृगः स्मृतः । रुहगौरमुखः प्रोक्तः शंबरः शोण उच्यते ॥. — 2 (In astr.) Capricorn. — **Comp.** — **अजिनं** deer-skin. — **तिलकः, —भृत्** the moon; so °अंकः, °लाङ्छनः &c. — **इश a.** one having eyes like those of a deer. (—m.) Capricorn.

**एणी 1** A female black deer. — 2 A kind of poisonous insect. — **Comp.** — **पद a.** having feet like those of a deer. (—दः) a kind of snake.

**एत a.** (एतां, एनी f.) Of a variegated colour; shining. — 2 Come, arrived. — 3 Going, flowing. — **तः 1** A deer or antelope. — 2 The hide of a deer. — 3 A variegated colour.

**एनी** A river, flowing stream.

**एतग्व a.** 1 Going on their way (said of the horses of gods). — 2 Variegated. — **ग्व:** A horse of a variegated colour.

**एतश a.** Ved. Of a variegated colour, shining. — **श:** A dappled horse (particularly the horses of the sun).

**एतशस् m.** 1 A Brāhmaṇa. — 2 A horse.

**एतिः f.** Ved. Arrival, approach.

**एतद् pron. a.** (m. एषः, f. एषा, n. एतद्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker (समीपतरवर्ति चैतदो रूपं); the Nom. forms are used like those of इदं in the sense of 'here'; एष पृच्छामि — एष कथयामि Mu. 3 here I ask &c.; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि Sk.; एषोस्मि

कामदकी संवृत्तः Mál. 1; एते नवीकृताः स्मः S. 5. In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns; एषोहं कार्यवशादायोध्यिकस्तदानीं तनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1. — 2 As the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the predicate without reference to the noun to which it refers; एतद् (शवल) मे धनं; but may sometimes remain in the neuter; एतदेव गुरुषु वृत्तिः Ms. 2. 206. — 3 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इदं or any other pronoun; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147; इति यदुक्तं तदेतच्चिंत्यं; एतानीमानि, एते ते &c. — 4 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows; प्रच्छन्नवचकास्त्वेते ये स्तेनादविकादयः Ms. 9. 257. — *ind.* In this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now. *Note.* एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining; e. g. °अनंतर immediately after this; °अंत ending thus; °अर्थः this matter; °अर्थे on this account, therefore; °अवधि to this limit, so far; °अवस्थ a. of such a state or condition.

— **Comp.** — **कालः** the present time. — **कालीन a.** belonging to the present time. — **क्षणात् ind.** hence-forth. — **द्वितीय a.** one who does anything for the second time. — **प्रथम a.** one who does anything for the first time. — **योनिन् a.** having one's origin in that.

**एतदीय a.** Belonging to this.

**एतर्हि ind.** 1 Now, at this time, at present, now-a-days; Ki. 1. 32. — 2 Then (correlative to यर्हि). — 3 A certain measure of time = 15 idānims or one-fifteenth of a Kshipra; cf. इदानीं.

**एतादृश, -दृक्ष, -दृश (-शी, -क्षी) a.** 1 Such, such like; सर्वेपि नैतादृशाः Bh. 2. 51. — 2 Of this kind, similar to this.

**एतावत् a.** So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind; एतावदुक्त्वा विरते मृगेन्द्र R. 2. 51; Ku. 6. 89; एतावान्मे विभवो भवंतं सेवितुं M. 2 so far; oft. used in connection with a relative pronoun which generally follows; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि...आरो-

पितं यद्विरिधेन पश्चादं Ku. 1. 37. — *ind.* So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

**एतावत्त्वं 1** Quantity or number. — 2 Greatness; such a state or condition; such extent.

**एतनः 1** Breath, expiration. — 2 A kind of fish (Silurus Pelorius).

**एतृ a.** Ved. 1 Going. — 2 Asking, requesting.

**एदिधिषुःपतिः** The husband of a younger sister whose elder sister has not been married; cf. अग्नेदिधिषुः.

**एध् 1 A.** (एधते, एधांचक्रे, ऐधिट, एधितुं, एधित) 1 To grow, increase; विनापि संगमं स्त्रीणां कवीनां सुखमेधते Pt. 2. 164. — 2 To prosper, become happy, live in comfort; द्वावेतौ सुखमेधते Pt. 1. 318. — 3 To grow strong, become great. — 4 To extend. — 5 To swell, rise. — *Caus.* To cause to grow or increase; to greet, celebrate, honour; नैदिधः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15. 19; (तां) आशीर्भिरधयामासुः Ku. 6. 90. — *Desid.* एदिधिषते.

**एधः** Fuel; स्फुर्लिगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15; Si. 2. 99; R. 9. 81.

**एधन् a.** Increased, grown. — **नुः 1** A man. — 2 Fire. — 3 Prosperity, happiness (Ved.).

**एधमान a.** Prospering, increasing; °दृश् hating the impious who prosper (Sāy.).

**एधस् n.** 1 Fuel; यथैधांसि समिद्धोऽग्निर्भस्मसात् कुरुतेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37; अनलायागुरुचंदनेधसे R. 8. 71; Ms. 11. 71; Y. 2. 166. — 2 Prosperity (in comp.).

**एधा** Prosperity, happiness.

**एधित p. p.** 1 Grown, increased; Si. 14. 31. — 2 Brought up; मृगशाचैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. — 3 Filled; Mv. 7. 6.

**एनस् n.** [इ-अमुन् नुद् Un. 4. 197] 1 Sin, offence, fault; आत्मघातिन एनसा संयुज्यते K. 174; Si. 14. 35; 16. 8. — 2 Mischief, crime. — 3 Unhappiness. — 4 Censure, blame.

**एनस्य a.** 1 Caused by crime. — 2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.

**एनस्वत् or एनस्विन् a.** Wicked, sinful.

**एना ind.** Ved. Thus; then, at that time.



**एम** *a.* To be obtained. —मः, एमन् *n.* Ved. A course, way.

**एरका** A kind of grass (said to have turned to clubs when plucked by Krishna and his family; cf. Mb. मौसलपर्वन्). —क A woollen carpet.

**एरंगः** A kind of fish.

**एरंडः** The castor-oil plant; (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादपे देशे एरंडोपि द्रुमायते. —डा Long pepper. —Comp. —पत्रिका, —फला the plant Croton Polyandrum (दंतीवृक्ष).

**एरंडकः** = एरंड.

**एरु** *a.* Ved. Going.

**एर्वारुः, एर्वारुकः** A species of cucumber.

**एलकः** A ram; see एडक.

**एलंगः** A kind of fish.

**एलवालु** *n.*, **एलवालुकं** The fragrant bark of कपित्थ (Feronia Elephantum). —2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

**एलविलः** N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

**एला** 1 Cardamom plant; **एलानां फलरेणवः** R. 4. 47, 6. 64. —2 Cardamoms (the seed of the plant). —Comp. —पर्णी the plant Mimosa Octandra.

**एलीका** Small cardamoms.

**एलायति** Den P. 1 To be merry or frolicsome. —2 To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

**एलुकं** 1 A kind of perfume. —2 A medicinal substance or plant.

1. **एव** *a.* Ved. 1 Going, moving. —2 Speedy, quick; **एवोगंता**; **ये च एवामरुतः** Up. 1. 150. —वः 1 A course, way; or a courser, a fleet horse; **स्वेभिरेवैश्चरतः** Rv. 1. 62. 8; (pl.) mode of proceeding, custom, habit; or, according to Sáy., a desire or hymn. —Comp. —या *a.* granting protection; or going in ways or courses. —यावन् *a.* going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (—*m.*) N. of Vishnu.

2. **एव** *ind.* 1 This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:— (1) Just, quite, exactly; **एवमेव** quite so, just so; (2)

same, very, identical; **अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव** Bh. 2.40 that very man; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); **सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन** Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; so **नाम्नैव, स एव वीरः** he alone (and not others); (4) already; **गत एव न ते निवर्तते** Ku. 4. 30; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; **उपस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत्** R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered; **इति चिंतयन्नेव** while just thinking &c.; (6) also, likewise; **तथैव** so also; (7) like, as (showing similarity); **श्रीस्त एव मेस्तु** G. M. (=तव इव); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement; **भवितव्यमेव तेन** U. 4. it will (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction; (10) diminution; (11) command; (12) restraint; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really).

**एवं** *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; (referring to what preceeds as well as to what follows); **अस्त्येवं** Pt. 1 it is so; **एवंवादिनि देवर्षौ** Ku. 6. 84; **ब्रूया एवं** Me. 101 (what follows); **एवमस्तु** be it so, amen; **यद्येवं** if so; **किमेवं** why so; **मैवं, मा मैवं** oh, not so, (do not do so); **एवं** has sometimes an adjectival force; **एवं वचनं** such words. —2 Yes, quite so (implying assent); **सीता-अहो जाने तस्मिन्नेव काले वर्ते। रामः- एवं** U. 1; **एवं यदात्थ भगवन्** Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination; (6) command; or it is often used merely as an expletive. (In the Vedas एवं occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by एव). —Comp. —अवस्थ *a.* so situated or circumstanced. —आदि, —आद्य *a.* of such qualities or kind, such and the like; **एवमादिभिः** S. 5; Ku. 5. 29. —कारं *ind.* in this manner. —काल *a.* containing so many syllabic instants. —क्रतु *a.* Ved. thus minded. —गत *a.* being in this condition or so circumstanced; **एवं गते** under these circumstances. —गुण *a.* possessing such

virtues; **पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि** S. 1. 12. —नामन् *a.* so called, bearing this name. —प्रकार, —प्राय *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. —भूत *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. —रूप *a.* of such a kind or form. —वादः such an expression. —विद्, —विद्वस् *a.* knowing so or such, well-informed. —विध *a.* of such a kind, such. —वीर्य *a.* possessing such a power. —वृत्त or वृत्ति *a.* behaving such; of such a kind.

**एवावद** *a.* Ved. So speaking, true.

**एष** 1 U. (एषति-ते, एषितुं, एषित) 1 To go or approach. —2 To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. —3 To endeavour to reach or gain. —4 To request. —5 To desire. —6 To creep or glide.

**एष** *a.* 1 Desirable, to be desired. —2 Gliding, running; epithet of Vishnu. —षः 1 Running or hastening towards. —2 Seeking. —3 Wish, choice. —षा Wish, desire.

**एषण** *a.* Seeking. —णः An iron-arrow. —णं 1 Seeking. —2 Wish, desire. —3 Driving, pressing. —4 Probing. —णा 1 Seeking; wish, desire. —2 Begging, request. —णी 1 A goldsmith's balance. —2 A probe (of iron or steel).

**एषणिका** A goldsmith's balance.

**एषणिन्** *a.* Seeking, striving to get.

**एषणीय** *pot. p.* 1 To be desired or desirable; Ku. 7. 88. —2 To be aimed at or sought. —3 To be approached. —4 (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

**एषितु** *a.* Wishing, desirous.

**एषिन्** *a.* 1 Driving, impelling. —2 Desiring, desirous of, wishing (at the end of comp.); **यौवने विषयैषिणाम्** R. 1. 8.

**एष्टिः** *f.* Wish, desire.

**एष्य** *a.* 1 To be desired or sought. —2 To be approached. —3 To be probed.

**एह** Ved. 1 Desirous. —2 Striving well.

**एहस्** *n.* Anger.

**एहिमाय** *a.* Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Visvedevas; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.



## ऐ.

**ऐः** *m.* N. of Siva. —*ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Hoh, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

**ऐक** *a.* Belonging to one.

**ऐक्यं** *ind.* At once.

**ऐक्यं** Singleness of time or occurrence.

**ऐकपत्यं** 1 Sole sovereignty, supreme power. —2 Absolute monarchy.

**ऐकपदिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a simple word. —2 Consisting of single words. —कं The name given to the Naigama section of Yâska's commentary on the Nighaṇṭavas.

**ऐकपद्यं** 1 Unity of words. —2 Being formed into one word.

**ऐकभाव्यं** Singleness of nature or purpose.

**ऐकमत्यं** Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18. 36; अत्र सर्वेषामैकमत्यं H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

**ऐकराज्यं** Monarchy.

**ऐकशतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 101.

**ऐकशफ** *a.* (की *f.*) Produced by or relating to animals with uncloven hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5. 8; Y. 1. 170.

**ऐकश्रुत्यं, ऐकस्वर्यं** The one accentless monotonous tone, monotony.

**ऐकसहास्रिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 1001.

**ऐकागारिकः** 1 A thief (breaking into lonely houses); केनचित्तु हस्तवतैकागारिकेण Dk. 67; Si. 19. 111. —2 The owner of a single house.

**ऐकाग्र** *a.* Intent on one object.

**ऐकाग्र्यं** Intentness on one object.

**ऐकांगः** A soldier of the body-guard; Rāj. T. 5. 249.

**ऐकात्म्यं** 1 Unity, unity of soul —2 Identity, sameness. —3 Oneness with the Supreme Soul.

**ऐकाधिकरण्यं** 1 Oneness of relation. —2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣhā P. 69.

**ऐकांतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect; Bg. 14. 27. —2 Assured, certain; Sān. K. 68; Mu. 4. —3 Exclusive. —के In private, apart from others; Pt. 1.

**ऐकान्यिकः** A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

**ऐकार्थ्यं** 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. —2 Consistency in meaning.

**ऐकाहिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephemeral. —2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. —3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c.).

**ऐक्यं** 1 Oneness, unity, harmony; R. 10. 82; U. 6. 33. —2 Unanimity. —3 Identity, sameness. —4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. —5 An aggregate, whole. —6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

**ऐक्षव** *a.* (वी *f.*) [इक्षु-अण्] Made of, or produced from, sugar-cane, sugary. —वं 1 Sugar. —2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

**ऐक्षव्य** *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

**ऐक्षुक** *a.* [इक्षु-ठञ्] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. —2 Bearing sugar-cane. —कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

**ऐक्षुमारिक** *a.* [इक्षुमार-ठञ्] Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

**ऐक्ष्वाक** *a.* [इक्ष्वाकु-अण्] Belonging to Ikshvāku. —कः, -कः 1 A descendant of Ikshvāku; सत्यमैक्ष्वाकः खल्वसि U. 5. —2 The country ruled by the Aikshvākus.

**ऐंगुद** *a.* (दी *f.*) [इंगुदी-अण्] Produced from the इंगुदी tree. —दं The nut of the इंगुदी tree.

**ऐच्छिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [इच्छा-ठञ्] 1 Optional, voluntary; विकल्पो व्यवस्थितो न त्वैच्छिकः Day. B. —2 Arbitrary.

**ऐड** *a.* Ved. [इडा-अण्] 1 Containing anything refreshing. —2 Containing the word (इडा) (such as a chapter). —3 Belonging to a sheep. —डः N. of Purūravas (इडायाः अपत्यं).

**ऐडक** *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.

**ऐड(ल) विडः (लः)** N. of Kubera.

**ऐडु (डु)कं** A wall &c. of bones and rubbish.

**ऐण** *a.* [एण-अण्] (णी *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

**ऐणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

**ऐण्य** *a.* (यी *f.*) [एणी-ठक्] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यं A kind of coitus (रतिबंध).

**ऐतदात्म्यं** The state of having this property or peculiarity.

**ऐतरेय** *a.* [इतरा-ठक्] Originating from Aitareya. —यः, -यं A descendant of Itarâ (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa and Aranyaka were revealed. —Comp. —उपनिषद् N. of an Upanishad.

**ऐतरेयिन्** *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

**ऐतिहासिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [इतिहास-ठक्] 1 Traditional. —2 Historical —कः 1 An historian. —2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

**ऐतिह्यं** Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Rām.; किलेत्यैतिह्ये. (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Pramāṇas or proofs by the Paurāṇik as and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).



**ऐदंपर्य** Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इदंपर, i. e. having this meaning, purport or scope); इदं त्वैदंपर्यं Mâl. 2. 7.

**ऐदंयुगीन** a. Fit for this yoke.

**ऐनसं** Sin.

**ऐदव** a. (वी f.) [ इदु-अण् ] Lunar; Mâl. 8. 1; U. 1. 34. —वः A lunar month. —वी The plant सोमराजी. —वं 1 The asterism Mrigasiras. —2 The Vrata called चांद्रायण q. v.; Ms. 11. 126.

**ऐद्र** a. (द्री f.) [ इद्र-अण् ] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27. —द्रः 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vâli (who are regarded as sons of इद्र). —2 N. of a Samvatsara. —3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. —द्री 1 N. of a Rik addressed to Indra; इत्यादिकाः काचिदैद्री समाप्ता J. N. V. —2 The east, eastern direction (presided over by Indra); अयमैद्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तशुब्रं चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. —3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. —4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गशीर्ष and पौष. —5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife Sachî). —6 Misfortune, misery. —7 A kind of cucumber. —8 An epithet of Durgâ. —9 Small cardamom. —द्रं 1 The eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). —2 Wild ginger.

**ऐद्रजालिक** a. (की f.) [ इद्रजालेन चरति ठक् ] 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. —2 Familiar with magic. —कः A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

**ऐद्रतुरीयः** The fourth part of a libation to Indra.

**ऐद्रलुप्तिक** a. (की f.) Affected with morbid baldness of the head.

**ऐद्राशिरः** A species of elephant.

**ऐद्राग्न** a. Relating to Indra and Agni; so ऐद्रवारुण, ऐद्रसौम्य &c.

**ऐद्रिः** [ इद्रस्यापत्यं-इज् ] 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vâli, the monkey-chief. —2 A crow; ऐद्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विदहार स्तनौ द्विजः R. 12. 22.

**ऐद्रिय, -यक** a. [ इद्रिय-अण्, वुज् वा ] 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual.

—2 Present, perceptible to the senses. —यं The world of the senses.

**ऐद्रियेधी** a. Thinking only of sensual pleasures.

**ऐधन** a. (नी f.) [ इधन-अण् ] Consisting of fuel. —नः N. of the sun.

**ऐन्य** a. [ इन-ण्य ] Belonging to a master or the sun.

**ऐम** a. (भी f.) [ इम-अण् ] Belonging to an elephant; Mu. 3. 20.

**ऐयत्यं** [ इयत्-व्यञ् ] Quantity, number.

**ऐरावणः** ( see ऐरावत below ) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean).

**ऐरावतः** [ इरा आपः तद्वान् इरावान् समुद्रः तस्मादुत्पन्नः अण् ] 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. —2 An excellent elephant. —3 One of the chiefs of the Nâgas or serpent-race (inhabiting Pâtâla). —4 The elephant presiding over the east. —5 A kind of rainbow. —6 A kind of lightning; (said to be n. also in these two senses). —7 The orange tree. —तं 1 A vast and waterless region. —2 (pl.) N. of a Varsha. —3 N. of the northern path of the moon. —ती 1 The female of Indra's elephant. —2 Lightning. —3 N. of a plant (वटपत्री). —4 N. of the river Râvî in the Panjâba (=इरावती). —5 N. of a particular portion of the moon's path.

**ऐरिणं** [ इरिणे भवं अण् ] Fossil or rock salt.

**ऐरेयं** [ इरायां अन्ने भवं ठक् ] Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

**ऐर्म्यं** [ ईर्म-व्यञ् ] A plaster good for healing wounds.

**ऐलः** [ इलाया अपत्यं अण् ] 1 N. of Purûravas (son of Ilâ and Budha). —2 The planet Mars. —लं 1 Food, a quantity of food. —2 A particular number.

**ऐलवः** Ved. Noise, cry; °कारः Rudra's dog.

**ऐलवालुकः** N. of a perfume.

**ऐलविलः** 1 N. of Kubera; Si.

13. 18. —2 The planet Mars.

**ऐलेयः** 1 A kind of perfume. —2 Mars.

**ऐश** a. (शी f.) [ ईश-अण् ] 1 Belonging to Siva; R. 2. 75. —2 Supreme, regal.

**ऐशान** a. [ ईशान-अण् ] Belonging to Siva. —नी 1 The north-eastern direction. —2 N. of Durgâ.

**ऐश्वर** a. [ ईश्वर-अण् ] (री f.) 1 Belonging to or produced by a lord or the Supreme Being, majestic. —2 Powerful, mighty. —3 Belonging to Siva; R. 11. 76. —4 Supreme, royal. —5 Divine. —री N. of Durgâ.

**ऐश्वरिकः** (With Buddhists) A theist.

**ऐश्वर्यं** [ ईश्वर-व्यञ् ] 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; ऐकैश्वर्यास्थितोपि M. 1. 1; निशाचर°. —2 Might, power, sway. —3 Dominion. —4 Affluence, wealth, greatness; °मत्तेषु S. 5. 18. —5 Superhuman power. —6 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

**ऐषमस्** ind. During this year, in the present year.

**ऐषमस्तन-मस्त्य** a. Belonging to the present year.

**ऐषावीर** a. Ved. Weak, powerless.

**ऐषीक** a. Consisting of stalks; made of reeds or canes; ऐषीकं पर्व a section of the सौप्तिक पर्व of Mb.

**ऐष्टकं** Ved. Sacrificial bricks collectively.

**ऐष्टिक** a. (की f.) [ इष्टि-ठक् ] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. —2 Treating of इष्टि or sacrifice (as a work). —Comp. —पूर्तिक a. belonging to इष्टपूर्त (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

**ऐहलौकिक** a. (की f.) [ इहलोक-ठक् ] Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. पारलौकिक).

**ऐहिक** a. (की f.) [ इह-ठक् ] 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. —2 Local, of this place. —कं Business (of this world). —Comp. —दर्शिन a. worldly-minded



# ओ.

**ओ** *m.* (औः) N. of Brahmā. — *ind.*  
1 A vocative particle (oh). — 2 An interjection of (1) calling; (holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

**ओकः** 1 A house. — 2 A refuge, shelter. — 3 A bird. — 4 A Sûdra.

**ओकस्** *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in दिवौकस् or स्वर्गौकस् a god. — 2 An asylum, refuge. — 3 A resting place. — 4 Pleasure, gratification. [ cf. Gr. *oikos* ].

**ओक्निवस्** *a.* Meeting together, united (समवेत).

**ओक्य** *a.* 1 Favourable to the house; *i. e.* to its inmates. — 2 Good for a house, kind to a household. — **क्य** 1 Gratification, pleasure. — 2 A comfortable place. — 3 A resting place, house (in general).

**ओकणः** (णिः) A bug; so ओक्रोदनी, ओक्कणी.

**ओकुलः** A cake of flour.

**ओख्** 1 P. (ओखाति, ओखांचकार, ओखितुं, ओखित) 1 To be dry. — 2 To be able; be sufficient. — 3 To adorn or grace. — 4 To refuse. — 5 To ward off, prevent.

**ओगण** *a.* 1 United. — 2 Solitary; despised, cast off by one's friends.

**ओघः** [ उच्-घञ् पृषो० घ ] 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनरोधेन हि शुड्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; so रुधिर°, बाष्प° &c. — 2 An inundation. — 3 A heap, quantity, mass, multitude; बाण°, अघ°, जन° &c. — 4 The whole. — 5 Continuity. — 6 Quick time in music. — 7 Tradition, traditional instruction. — 8 A kind of dance.

**ओकारः** See under ओम्.

**ओज्** 1. 10. U. (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजयितुं, ओजित) 1 To be strong or able. — 2 To increase, grow.

**ओज** *a.* Odd, uneven. — **जं** = ओजस् q. v.

**ओजस्** *n.* 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy, ability. — 2 Vitality. — 3 Virility, the generative faculty. — 4 Splendour, light. — 5 (In Rhet).

An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds; (considered by Daṇḍin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समासभूयस्त्वमेतद्भ्यस्य जीवितम् Kāv. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. — 6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac (as the first, third &c.). — 7 Water. — 8 Metallic lustre. — 9 Manifestation, appearance. — 10 Skill in the use of weapons. **ओजसीन, ओजस्य** *a.* Ved. Strong, powerful.

**ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विन्** *a.* 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; रूपं तदेजस्वि तदेव वीर्यम् R. 5. 37; Si. 12. 35. — 2 Splendid, bright.

**ओजायते** Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism; Bk. 5. 76; U. 5. 32.

**ओजिष्ठ** *a.* (Super. of उग्र also) Most strong, vehement.

**ओजीयस्** *a.* More vehement, stronger.

**ओज्मन्** *a.* An instigator. — *m.* 1 Speed. — 2 Strength.

**ओडक, -डवः** A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (रि and प).

**ओडिकाः, ओडी** Wild rice.

**ओङ्** ( *m. pl.* ) N. of a people and their country ( the modern Orissa ); Ms. 10. 44. — **ङ्**: The China-rose. — **ङ्**: The *Javā*-flower. — **Comp.** — **आख्या** the China-rose. — **पुष्पं** the *Javā*-flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

**ओण्** 1 P. ( ओणति, ओणितुं ) To remove, take or drag along.

**ओणि** *a.* Removing. — **णी** ( *du.* ) 1 Heaven and earth. — 2 Vessels used in the preparation of Soma. — 3 Preserving power, protection.

**ओत** *a.* [ आ-वे-क्त ] Woven, sewn with threads across. — **Comp.** — **प्रोत** *a.* 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. — 2. extending in all directions. ( -त्तं ) *ind.* crosswise and lengthwise, vertically and horizontally.

**ओतुः** 1 The woof or cross threads of a web. — 2 A cat (*f.* also): as in स्थूलो (लौ) तुः.

**ओदती** Issuing out, rising upwards; epithet of the dawn.

**ओदनः, -नं** [ उद्-युच् Un. 2. 76 ] 1 Food, boiled rice; *e. g.* दध्योदनः, घृत°, गुड°, मांस° &c. — 2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. — 3 A cloud. (Sometimes ओदन is prefixed to the names of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than be taught; *e. g.* ओदनपाणिनीयाः P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. — **नी** The plant (बल) Sida Cordifolia.

— **Comp.** — **आह्वया, -आह्वा, -ओदनिका** N. of a medicinal plant ( महासमंगा ).

**ओदनीयति** Den. P. To wish to make mashed food of anything; पुरोडाशं यद्योदनीयंति.

**ओद्गः, ओद्गन्** *n.* 1 Flowing. — 2 Wetting.

**ओधस्** *n.* An udder.

**ओपशः** Ved. An ornament of the head; curl; a horn ( Say. ).

**ओम्** *ind.* 1 The sacred syllable *om*, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. — 2 As a particle it implies ( *a* ) solemn affirmation and respectful assent ( so be it, amen ! ). ( *b* ) assent or acceptance ( yes, all right ); ओमित्युच्यताममात्यः Mál. 6 ; ओमित्युक्तवतोय शार्ङ्गिण इति Si. 1. 75 ; द्वितीय-श्वेदोमिति ब्रूमः S. D. 1. ( *c* ) command ; ( *d* ) auspiciousness ; ( *e* ) removal or warding off. — 3 Brahman. [ This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is regarded as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the Mandukya Upanishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be ; that all is *om*, only *om*. Literally analysed, *om* is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters ; the letter *a* is Vaisvanara, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world ; *u* is Taijasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the



world of dreams; and *m* is *Prajna*, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls; and the whole *om* is said to be unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world passes away, blessed above duality; (for further account see *Gough's Upanishads* pp. 69-73). In later times *om* came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods *a* (*Vishnu*), *u* (*Siva*), and *m* (*Brahma*). It is usually called *Pranava* or *Ekaksharam*.  
-**Comp.** -**कारः** 1. the sacred syllable ओम्. -2. the exclamation ओम्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig.) commencement; एष तावदो-कारः *Mv.* 1; *B. R.* 3. 78.

**ओमः** *Ved.* 1 A protector. -2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another). -3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

**ओमन्** *m.* 1 Protection. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 A kind person.

**ओमन्वत्** *a.* 1 Friendly. -2 Favourable, kind. -3 Satiating, pleasing.

**ओमात्रा** Protection, kindness, assistance.

**ओम्या** *Ved.* Favour, protection.

**ओरंफः** A hard scratch; *Mâl.* 7.

**ओल** *a.* Wet, damp. -**लः** An esculent root (*शरण*).

**ओलंङ्** 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (ओलंङति, ओलंङयति, ओलंङित) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

**ओल** *a.* Wet, damp. -**लः** A hostage; °**आगतः** come or received as a hostage, (this word occurs once or twice in *Viddhasālabhanjikā*).

**ओषः** 1 Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

**ओषणः** Pungency, sharp flavour. -**पः** A pot-herb.

**ओषधिः**, -**धी** *f.* [ओषः पाको धीयते अन्न-धा-कि *Tv.*] 1 A herb, plant (in general); ओषध्यः फलपाकांताः *Ms.* 1. 46; cf. संजीवन°. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. -**Comp.** -**ईशः**, -**गर्भः**, -**नाथः** the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants); cf. पुष्पामि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः *Bg.* 15. 13; *R.* 2. 73; *Ku.* 7. 1; *S.* 4. 2. -**ज** *a.* produced from plants. (-**जः**) fire. -**धरः**, -**पतिः** 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon; *Si.* 9. 36 (where it means 'physician' also). -**प्रस्थः** the capital of Himālaya; तत्प्रयातौषधिप्रस्थं स्थितये हिमवत्पुरं *Ku.* 6. 33, 36.

**ओषं** *ind.* Immediately, quickly.

**ओष्ट्राविन्** *a.* Burning.

**ओष्ठः** [उष्यते उष्णाहारेण, उष्-कर्मणि थन् *Up.* 2. 4] A lip (lower or

upper); द्वावोष्ठौ छेदयेन्नृपः *Ms.* 8. 282; अधर°, बिब°. -**ष्टी** A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared (बिबफल). (In comp. the अ or आ of words before ओष्ठ may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in आ or ई; as बिबो (बौ) छा-ष्टी. [cf. *L. ostium*]. -**Comp.** -**अधरौ-रं** the upper and lower lip. -**उपमफला** the creeper *Bryonia Grandis* (whose fruit resembles a lip). -**कोपः**, -**प्रकोपः** a disease of the lips. -**ज** *a.* labial (produced by the lips). -**जाहं** the root of the lip. -**पल्लवः** -**वं** a sprout-like or tender lip. -**पुटं** the cavity made by opening the lips. -**पुष्पः** -**स्पं** the tree वंधुक. -**रोगः** any disease of the lips.

**ओष्ठक** *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking care of the lips. -**कः** A lip.

**ओष्ठ्य** *a.* [ओष्ठ-यत्] 1 Being at the lips. -2 Belonging to the lips, labial (as the sounds).

**ओष्ण** *a.* A little warm, tepid (ईषदुष्ण).

**ओहः** *Ved.* 1 Bringing, performing. -2 Reaching. -3 Meditation. -**Comp.** -**ब्रह्मन्** *a.* one who has sacred knowledge.

**ओहस्** *n.* Praise; idea, true notion (?).

## औ.

**औ** *m.* 1 A sound. -2 *N.* of *Se-sha* or *Ananta*. -*f.* The earth. -*ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (ho, hola); (2) addressing (oh!); (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

**औक्थिकः** [उक्थ-ठक्] A *Brāhmaṇa* who knows or studies or recites the *ukthas*.

**औक्थिक्यं** The text of the *Ukthas*.

**औक्थं** A peculiar mode of recitation.

**औक्षकं**, **औक्षं** A multitude of oxen; *Si.* 5. 62.

**औख्य** *a.* [उखायां संस्कृतं व्यञ्ज्] Boiled in a pot (उखा).

**औग्र्यं** [उग्र व्यञ्ज्] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

**औघः** [ओघ-स्वार्थे अण्] Flood.

**औचित्यं**, **औचिती** [उचित-व्यञ्ज् यलोपे डीप्] 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitability. -2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence (such as संयोग, वियोग &c.); सामर्थ्यमौचिती देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वरादयः *S. D.* 2; in the example पातु वो दयितामुखं there is औचिती or fitness in taking मुख to mean सामुख्यं (meeting) instead of आननं. -3 Habituation.

**औच्चैःश्रवसः** *N.* of *Indra's* horse.

**औजसं** Gold.

**औजसिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [औजसा वर्तते ठक्] Energetic, vigorous, acting with strength. -**कः** A hero.

**औजस्य** *a.* Conducive to vigour or energy. -**स्यं** Strength, vigour of life, energy.

**औज्ज्वल्यं** [उज्ज्वल-व्यञ्ज्] Brightness, brilliancy.

**औड** *a.* Wet, moist.

**औडव** *a.* (वी *f.*) [उडु-अण्] Belonging to stars; *K.* 178. -**वः** A kind of *Rāga* (in Music).



**औडुप** *a.* [ उडुप-अण् ] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

**औडुपिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ उडुपेन तरति ठक् ] Crossing in a boat. —कः A passenger in a boat or raft.

**औडुंबर** = औदुंबर *q. v.*

**औडू** [ ओडू-अण् ] An inhabitant, or the king, of the Odra country, *q. v.*

**औत्कंठ्यं** [ उत्कंठा-अण् ] 1 Desire, longing for —2 Anxiety.

**औत्कर्ष्यं** [ उत्कर्ष-अण् ] Excellence; superiority.

**औत्तमि** *N.* of the third of the fourteen Manus.

**औत्तमिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Referring to the gods who are in the highest place.

**औत्तर** *a.* ( -री-रा ) [ उत्तर-अण् ] Northern, living in the north. —**Comp.** —अह *a.* belonging to the following day. —**पथिक** *a.* going in the northern direction. —**पदिक** *a.* comprehended in the last word or term.

**औत्तरेयः** [ उत्तरायाः अपत्यं ठक् ] *N.* of Parīkshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarā.

**औत्तानपादः, -दिः** [ उत्तानपाद-अण् इज् वा ] 1 *N.* of Dhruva. —2 The polar star.

**औत्पत्तिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ उत्पत्ति-ठक् ] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. —2 Produced at the same time.

**औत्पात** *a.* ( ती *f.* ) [ उत्पात-अण् ] Treating of portents, (such as a work).

**औत्पातिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ उत्पात-ठक् ] Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; *R.* 14. 53. —कं A portent.

**औत्पाद** *a.* ( री *f.* ) [ उत्पाद-अण् ] Relating to or treating of birth (उत्पाद *q. v.*).

**औत्पुटिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ उत्पुट-ठक् ] Receiving anything with उत्पुट (the mouth or beak turned upwards).

**औत्र** *a.* Gross, rough.

**औत्स** *a.* ( त्सी *f.* ) [ उत्स-अण् ] Born or produced in a fountain.

**औत्संगिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ उत्संग-ठक् ] Borne or placed upon the hip.

**औत्सर्गिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ उत्सर्ग-

ठक् ] 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). —2 General (opp. to particular), not restricted —3 Terminating, concluding. —4 Leaving, quitting. —5 Natural, inherent. —6 Produced naturally or directly. —7 Derivative.

**औत्सुक्यं** [ उत्सुक-अण् ] 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. —2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा *S.* 5. 6; औत्सुक्येन कृतवरा सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना हिया *Ratn.* 1. 2.

**औदक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ उदक-अण् ] Aquatic, watery, referring to water; °ज produced by aquatic plants.

**औदंचन** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ उदंचन-अण् ] Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

**औदनिकः** [ ओदनाय प्रभवति ठक् ] 1 A cook, (one who knows how to cook). —2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

**औदपान** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ उदपानादागतः अण् ] Raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax).

**औदयकाः** ( *pl.* ) A school of astronomers who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise (उदय).

**औदायिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ उदय-ठक् ] One of the five different states of the soul (with Jainas), when actions arise and exert an inherent influence on the future.

**औदरिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ उदरे एव प्रसितः ठक् ] Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वत्रोदरिकस्याभ्यदहार्यमेव विषयः *V.* 3; *M.* 4.

**औदर्य** *a.* [ उदरे भवः यत् ] 1 Being in the womb. —2 Entered into the womb.

**औदशिवत, -शिवत्क** *a.* ( ती, की *f.* ) [ उदशिवत् अण् ठक् वा ] Made of, or seasoned with, butter-milk. —तं Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

**औदस्थान** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ उदस्थान-अण् ] Accustomed to stand in water.

**औदारिकं** (With Jainas) The gross body which envelopes the soul.

**औदार्यं** [ उदर-अण् ] 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. —2 Greatness, excellence. —3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्ति); स सौष्टवौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थामिति दाचमादरे *Ki.* 1. 3; see *Malli.* on *Ki.* 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

**औदासीन्यं, औदार्यं** [ उदासीन or उदास अण् ] 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्याप्तोसि प्रजाः पातुर्भौदासीन्येन वर्तितुं *R.* 10. 25; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजसि भर्गीरथि *G. L.* 4. —2 Solitariness, loneliness. —3 Perfect indifference (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

**औदुंबर** *a.* ( री *f.* ) [ उदुंबर-अण् ] Made of, or coming from, the Udumbara tree —रः 1 *N.* of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. —2 A form of Yama, the god of death. —री A branch of the Udumbara tree. —रं 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. —2 The Udumbara fruit. —3 A kind of leprosy. —4 Copper.

**औदुंबरकः** A place full of Udumbara trees.

**औद्रात्रं** [ उद्रात्र-अण् अण् वा ] The office of the Udgātri priest.

**औदालकं** [ उदालेन निर्वृत्तं अण् संज्ञायाम् कन् ] A bitter and acrid substance like honey; प्रायो वल्मीकमध्यस्थाः कपिलाः खल्पकीटकाः । कुर्वन्ति कपिलं स्वल्पं तत्स्यादौदालकं मधु ॥

**औदेशिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ उदेश-ठक् ] 1 Showing, indicative of. —2 Enumerating.

**औद्धत्यं** [ उद्धत-अण् ] 1 Arrogance, insolence. 2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds; औद्धत्यरायो-जितकामसूत्रं *Māl.* 1. 4.

**औद्धारिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ उद्धार-ठक् ] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. —कं A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

**औद्धिज्जं** [ उद्धिज्ज-अण् ] Fossil salt.

**औद्धिद** *a.* ( री *f.* ) [ उद्धिद-अण् ] 1 Issuing (as from a well). —2 Victorious. —दं 1 Spring water. —2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

**औद्धिद्यं** 1 Victoriousness. —2 Production of plants.

**औद्राहिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ उद्राह-ठक् ]



1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9.206. -कं A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

**औधस** *a.* (सी *f.*) [उधसः इदं अण्] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

**औधस्य** Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. 1.

**औन्नत्यं** [ उन्नत-व्यञ् ] Height, elevation (moral also).

**औन्नेत्रं** The office of the Unnetri, q. v.

**औपकर्णिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ उपकर्ण-ठक् ] Being near the ears.

**औपकार्यं, -र्या** [ उपकार्य-अण् ] A residence, a tent.

**औपग्रस्तिकः** -ग्रहिकः [उपग्रस्त-ग्रह-ठक्] 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

**औपचारिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपचार-ठक्] Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). -कं Figurative application.

**औपच्छन्दसिकं** N. of a metre; see App.

**आपजानुक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपजानु-ठक्] Being near the knees.

**औपदेशिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपदेश-ठक्] 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

**औपद्रविक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपद्रव-ठक्] Relating to, or treating of, symptoms (of diseases).

**औपद्रष्टव्यं** [उपद्रष्टृ-व्यञ्] 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

**औपधर्म्यं** [उपधर्म-व्यञ्] 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

**औपाधिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, deceptive.

**औपधेय** *a.* (यी *f.*) [उपधि-ठक्] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उपधि, q. v. -यं The wheel of a carriage (रथांग).

**औपनायनिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनयन-ठक्] Relating to or serving for उपनयन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68; Y. 1. 37.

**औपनासिक** (की *f.*) [उपनास-ठक्] Being near the nose.

**औपनिधिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिधि-ठक्] Forming, or relating to, a deposit. -कं A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

**औपनिषत्क** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिषदा जीवति ठक्] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

**औपनिषद्** *a.* (दी *f.*) [उपनिषद्-अण्] 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. -2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads; **औपनिषद् दर्शनं** (another name for Vedānta phil.) -दः 1 The supreme soul, Brahman. -2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

**औपनीविक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनीवि-ठक्] Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); बद्धो दुर्बलरक्षार्थमसिरीयेनौपनीविकः Bk. 4.26; औपनीविकमरुद्धु किल स्त्री (करं) Si. 10. 60.

**औपपक्ष्य** [उपपक्ष-व्यञ्] Being in the arm pit.

**औपपत्तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपत्ति-ठक्] 1 Ready at hand, within reach. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

**औपपातिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपात-ठक्] One who has committed an Upapātaka, q. v.

**औपभृत** *a.* (ती *f.*) [उपभृत्-अल्] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

**औपमिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपमा-ठक्] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

**औपम्यं** [उपमा-व्यञ्] Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मौपम्येन भूतेषु दयां कुर्वति साधवः H 1. 12; करका सुभगः U. 3. 40 v. 1.

**औपयज** *a.* (जी *f.*) [उपयज्-अण्] Belonging to the sentences called उपयज्, q. v.

**औपायिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाय-ठक्] 1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by efforts. -कः -कं A means, an expedient, remedy; शिवगौरायकं गरीयसी Ki. 2. 35.

**औपयौगिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपयोग-

ठक्] Relating to the employment or application (of anything).

**औपराजिक** *a.* [उपराज-ठक्] Belonging to a viceroy.

**औपरिष्ट** *a.* (ष्टी *f.*) [उपरिष्ट-अण्] Bieng or produced above.

**औपरैधिकः** A staff made of the wood of the Pīlu tree.

**औपरो(रौ)धिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपरोध-ठक्] 1 Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. -कः A staff of the wood of the Pīlu tree.

**औपल** *a.* (ली *f.*) [उपल-अण्] 1 Stony, of stone. -2 Raised from stones (as a tax).

**औपवस्तं** Fasting, a fast.

**औपवस्त्रं** [उपवस्त्र-अण्] 1 Food suitable for a fast. -2 Fasting.

**औपवास** *a.* (सी *f.*) [उपवास-अण्] Given during fasting (money); to be done during fast.

**औपवासिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपवास-ठक्] Fit for fasting; able to fast.

**औपवास्यं** Fasting.

**औपवाह्य** *a.* [उपवाह्य स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Serving for riding on. -2 Drawn for pleasure (as a carriage). -ह्यः 1 A king's elephant. -2 Any royal vehicle.

**औपवेशिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपवेश-ठक्] Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

**औपश्लेषिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपश्लेष-ठक्] Relating to close or immediate contact.

**औपसंक्रमण** *a.* (णी *f.*) (Anything) proper to be done at the Upasankramaṇa.

**औपसंख्यानिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपसंख्यान-ठक्] 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. -2 Supplementary.

**औपसदः** [उपसद्-अण्] 1 An अध्याय or अनुवाक containing the word उपसद्. -2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

**औपसर्गिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [उपसर्ग-ठक्] 1 Able to cope with adversity. -2 Portentous. -3 Relating to change &c. -4 Superinduced (as a disease). -5 Connected with a preposition. -कः Irregular action of the humours of the body, proude-



ing cold sweats &c. (वातादिसन्निपात).

**औपस्थान** (नी f.) [ उपस्थान-ण ] One whose business is to serve, wait on, or worship.

**औपस्थानिक** a. (की f.) [ उपस्थान-ठक् ] Living by waiting on or worshipping.

**औपस्थिक** a. [ उपस्थ-ठक् ] Living by fornication.

**औपस्थ्यं** [ उपस्थ-व्यञ् ] Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

**आपहारिक** a. (की f.) [ उपहार-ठक् ] Serving as an oblation or offering. —क An offering or oblation.

**औपाधिक** a. (की f.) [ उपाधि-ठक् ] 1 Conditional. —2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

**औपाध्यायक** a. (की f.) [ उपाध्याय-वृञ् ] Coming or obtained from a teacher.

**आपानह्य** a. [ उपानह-व्य ] 1 Used for making shoes. —2 To be tied or bound on ( as leather &c. ).

**औपायिक** = औपयिक q. v.

**औपासन** a. (नी f.) [ उपासन-अण् ] 1 Relating to गृह्याग्नि or household fire. —2 Belonging to worship or service, holy, sacred. —नः 1 A fire used for domestic worship. —2 A small rice-ball (पिंड) offered to the manes.

**औपेन्द्र** a. Belonging to Upendra; Si. 20. 79.

**औम्** ind. The sacred syllable of the Sûdras ( for ओम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them ).

**औम, औमिक, औमक** (मी, की f.) [ उमा-अण्-वृञ् वा ] Flaxen.

**औमीनं** [ उमानां क्षेत्रं खञ् ] A field of flax.

**औरग** a. (गी f.) [ उरग-अण् ] Serpentine, relating to a serpent. —गं The constellation आश्लेषा.

**औरभ्र** a. (भी f.) [ उरभ्र-अण् ] Belonging to or produced from a ram. —भ्रं 1 Mutton. —2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (°भ्रः also).

**औरभ्रकं** [ उरभ्राणां समूहः वृञ् ] A flock of sheep.

**औरभ्रिक** a. [ उरभ्र-ठक् ] (की f.) Belonging to sheep. —कः A shepherd.

**औरस** a. (सी f.) [ उरसा निर्मितः अण् ] Produced from the breast,

born of oneself, legitimate; S. 7; V. 5; R. 16. 88. —सः, —सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2. 128.

**औरस्क** a. Excellent, distinguished.

**औरस्य** = औरस q. v.

**और्जित्यं** [ ऊर्जित-व्यञ् ] Greatness; Mv. 2. 16.

**और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक** a. (नी, की f.) [ ऊर्णा-अण्, वृञ् वा ] Woollen.

**और्ध्वकालिक** a. (की f.) [ ऊर्ध्व-काल-ठक् ] Relating to subsequent or later time.

**और्ध्वदेहं** [ ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण् ] A funeral ceremony.

**और्ध्वदे (दै) हिक** a. (की f.) [ ऊर्ध्वदेहाय साधु ठक् ] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in honour of the dead ( as a rite ); °क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites; Pt. 1. —कं Funeral rites, obsequies.

**और्ध्वस्रो ( श्रो ) तसिकः** = शैवः, a Saiva or an adherent of the sect.

**और्व** a. (वी f.) [ उरु-अण् ] 1 Relating to Aurva. —2 Produced from the thigh. —3 Relating to the earth. —वः 1 N. of a celebrated Rishi. [ He was a descendant of Bhrigu, (the son of Chyavana by his wife Arushi, and grandson of Bhrigu). The Mahabharata relates that the sons of Kartavirya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh ( uru ), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him the sons of Kartavirya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhargavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadavagni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Ayodhya ]. —2 Submarine fire; त्वायि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांबुराशौ S. 3. 3; so °अनलः. —वै Fossil salt.

**और्वर** a. Earthly; Si. 16. 27.

**औलानं** 1 Support. —2 Reservoir of water.

**और्वशेयः** [ उर्वश्याः अपत्यं ठक् ] N. of Agastya.

**औलूकं** [ उलूकानां समूहः अण् ] A collection of owls.

**औलूक्यः** [ उलूकस्यापत्यं, यञ् ] N. of Kanāda, the propounder of the Vai-

śeshika philosophy; ( see औलूक्य-दर्शन in Sarva. S. ).

**औलूखल** a. (ली f.) [ उलूखले क्षुण्णं अण् ] Coming from, pounded or ground in, a mortar.

**औलवण्यं** [ उल्वण-व्यञ् ] Excess, superabundance, virulence.

**औशन, औशनस** a. (नी, —सी f.) [ उशनस्-अण् ] Belonging or peculiar to Usanas; originating from Usanas, or taught by him. —सं 1 The law-book of उशनस् ( a treatise on civil polity ). —2 N. of an Upapurāṇa.

**औशिज** a. (जी f.) [ उशिज्-अण् ] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

**औशीनरः** [ उशीनरस्यापत्यं अण् ] The son of Usinara. —री N. of the wife of king Purūravas.

**औशीरं** [ उशीरं-अण् ] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowri. —2 A bed; औशीरे कामचारः कृतोभूत् Dk. 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. —3 A seat ( chair, stool &c. ). —4 An unguent made of Usīra. —5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर q. v. —6 A fan.

**औशीरिका** 1 The shoot ( of a plant ). —2 A basin.

**औषणं** [ उषण-अण् ] 1 Pungency. —2 Black pepper. —Comp. —शौंडी dried ginger.

**औषध** a. (धी f.) [ ओषधि-अण् ] Consisting of herbs. —धं 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. —2 A medicament, medicinal drug, medicine in general. —3 A vessel for herbs. —4 A mineral. —5 N. of Vishnu.

**औषधिः, —धी f.** 1 A herb, plant (in general); Y. 3. 276 v. 1.; see ओषधि. —2 A medicinal herb; अचिंत्या हि मणिमंत्रौषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2. —3 An herb which emits fire; विरमंति न ज्वलितुमौषधयः Ki. 5. 24 ( तृणज्योतीषि Malli. ); cf. Ku. 1. 10. —4 An annual or deciduous plant; °धीपतिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

**औषधीकृ** 8 U. To reduce to a medicament.

**औषधीय** a. Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

**औषरं, —रकं** [ उषरे भवं अण्, ततः कन् ] 1 Rock-salt. —2 Iron stone.

**औषस** a. (सी f.) [ उषस्-अण् ] Relating to dawn, early; °आतप Ki. 9.



11. —सी Day-break, morning.

औषस्य *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the dawn.

औषसिक, औषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Walking out at day-break. -2 Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट्र *a.* (ष्ट्री *f.*) [उष्ट्र-अण्] 1 Relating to, or produced from, a

camel. -2 Abounding in camels.

—ष्ट्र 1 The milk of a camel. -2 Camel-nature.

औष्ट्रक *a.* (की *f.*) [उष्ट्र-वृज्] Relating to a camel. —कं A multitude of camels; Si. 5. 65.

औष्ट्रथ *a.* (थी *f.*) Belonging to a carriage drawn by camels.

औष्ट्रय *a.* [ओष्ट्र-यत्] Relating to the lip, labial. —Comp. —वर्णः a labial letter; *i. e.* उ, ऊ, ए, ओ, अ, इ, ई, and वृ. —स्थान *a.* pronounced with the lips. —स्वरः a labial vowel.

औष्णं [उष्ण-अण्] Heat, warmth. औष्ण्यं, औष्म्यं [उष्ण-उष्म-अण्] Heat; R. 17. 33.

## क.

क The first consonant of the alphabet, and first letter of the guttural class.

कः 1 Brahman. -2 Vishnu. -3 Kāmadeva. -4 Fire. -5 Wind or air. -6 Yama. -7 The sun. -8 The soul. -9 A king or prince. -10 Knot or joint. -11 A peacock. -12 The king of birds. -13 A bird. -14 The mind. -15 Body. -16 Time. -17 A cloud. -18 A word, sound. -19 Hair. -20 Light, splendour. -21 Wealth, property. —कं 1 Happiness, joy, pleasure (as in नाक which is explained thus; न कं सुखं=दुःखं; न अकं यत्). -2 Water; सत्येन माभिरक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्याभिशाप्य कं Y. 2. 108; के शवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्ष-निर्भराः Subhāsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव, the apparent meaning being Kesava). -3 The head; as in कंधरा (=कं शिरो धारयतीति). —Comp. —ज *a.* watery, aquatic. —दः a cloud (giving water.)

क A Taddhita affix added to nouns and adjectives, mostly to the former, in the sense of diminution, deterioration, similarity, endearment, or sometimes to express the original meaning of the word itself; *e. g.* वृक्षकः a small tree; बालकः a chap; पुत्रकः dear boy; अश्वकः a bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse itself (स्वार्थे कन्).

कंय्य *a.* Happy, prosperous.

कंबूलं N. of the eighth Yoga.

कंस 2 A. (कंस्ते) 1 To go. -2 To command. -3 To destroy; see कस्.

कसंः—सं 1 A drinking vessel, cup, can, goblet. -2 Bell-metal, white copper. -3 A particular mea-

sure known as आढक, q. v. —सः N. of a king of Mathurā, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Krishna. [He is identified with the Asura Kalanemi, and acted inimically towards Krishna and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While, after the marriage of Devaki with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devaki would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devaki every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishna, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishna grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishna, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akrura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishna, in which the former was slain by the latter]. —सा N. of a daughter of Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa. —Comp. —अरिः, अरातिः, जित्, कृष्, द्विष्, हन् *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa, *i. e.* Krishna; स्वयं संधिका-रिणा कंसारिणा वृतेन Ve. 1; निषेदिवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टरे Si. 1. 16. —अस्थि *n.* bell-metal. —उड्वा a fragrant earth. —कारः (री *f.*) 1. a mixed tribe; कंसकारशंखकारौ ब्राह्मणात्संबभूवतुः Sabdak. -2. a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder. —माक्षिकं a metallic substance in large grains, a sort of pyrites. —वणिक *m.* a brazier or seller of brass vessels. —वधः—हननं the slaying of Kamsa.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कंसवती N. of a daughter of उग्रसेन.

कंसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of bell-metal &c.

कंसीय *a.* Fit for, or relating to, a cup. —यं Bell-metal.

कंसारं Ved. 1 A bone. -2 Rice, the grain of which becomes hard in the middle.

कक् 1 A. (ककते, ककित) 1 To wish. -2 To be proud. -3 To be unsteady; see कंक.

ककजाकृत *a.* Ved. Mutilated.

ककंदः Gold.

ककरः A kind of bird (Ved.).

ककर्तुः Destruction of happiness or of enemies; Rv. 10. 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of the back of the head (घाटा).

ककुंजलः The Chātaka bird.

ककुद् *f.* 1 A summit, peak. -2 Chief, head; see ककुद् below. -3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. -4 A horn. -5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर &c.). -6 Any projecting corner. -7 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Dharma. According to Pāṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद् in adj. or Bah. comps.; *e. g.* विककुद्). —Comp. —स्थः [ककुदि तिष्ठतीति] an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasāda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvāku; इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुद् नृपाणां ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽभूत् R. 6. 71. [Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they, headed by Indra,



went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore, called *Kakutstha* 'standing on a hump' ].

**ककुदः** -दं 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. -2 A hump ( on the shoulders of an Indian bull ). -3 Chief, foremost, pre-eminent; ककुदं वेदविदां तपोधनश्च Mk. 1. 5; इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुदं नृपाणां R. 6.71. -4 A sign or symbol of royalty; नृपतिककुदं R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of serpent.

**ककुच्चत्** *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे मत्] 1 Furnished with a hump; Pt. 1. -2 Running high ( as a wave ). -*m.* 1 A mountain ( having peaks ). -2 A buffalo; मरीदमाः ककुच्चतः R. 4. 22; a humped bull; 13. 47; Ku. 1. 56. -3 N. of a medicinal plant ( ऋषभ ). -ती The hip and the loins.

**ककुदत्** *m.* A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

**ककुच्चिन्** *a.* 1 Peaked; furnished with a hump &c. -*m.* 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. -2 A mountain. -3 N. of Vishnu; and of king रैवतक. °कन्या-सुता N. of Revati and wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 20.

**ककुंदरं** The cavities of the loins, Y. 3. 96 ( जघनकूप ).

**ककुभ्** *f.* 1 A direction, quarter of the compass; वियुक्ताः कांतेनस्त्रिय इव न राजंति ककुभः Mk. 5. 26; Si. 9. 25, 3. 33. -2 Splendour, beauty. -3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. -4 A sacred treatise or Sāstra. -5 A peak, summit. -6 A Rāginī or personified mode of music. -7 The personified quarter of the sky. -8 Breath, animation. -9 Unornamented hair; or hair hanging down as a tail.

**ककुभ** *a.* Ved. Distinguished, superior. -भः 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. -2 The tree Arjuna; ककुभसुरभिः शैलः U. 1. 33. -3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit. -4 One of the Rāgas or personified musical modes. -भा 1 Space; quarter. -2 One of the Rāginīs. -भं A

flower of the Kutaja tree; Me. 22. -**Comp.** -अदनी 'food of the sky,' a kind of fragrance or perfume.

**ककुह** *a.* Ved. Eminent; excellent. -हः A part of a carriage.

**ककेरुकः** A worm in the stomach.

**कक्** 1 P. To laugh.

**ककटः** A kind of animal.

**ककलः** The Bakula tree.

**ककूलः** -ली N. of a plant bearing a berry; ककूलीफलजग्धि Māl. 6. 19 v. 1. -लं, -लकं 1 A berry of this plant. -2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

**कक्ख** 1 P. To laugh.

**कक्खट** *a.* 1 Hard, solid. -2 Laughing.

**कक्खटी** Chalk.

**कक्षः** 1 A lurking or hiding-place. -2 The end of the lower garment; see कक्षा. -3 A climbing plant, creeper. -4 Grass, dry grass; यतस्तु कक्षस्तत एव वह्निः R. 7. 55, 11. 75; Ms. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit; °अंतर Pt. 1. the cavity of the arm-pit; प्रक्षिप्योदधिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिना-रुतं Si. 2. 42. -7 The harem of a king. -8 The interior of a forest; आशु निर्गत्य कक्षान् Rs. 1. 27; कक्षांतर-गतो वायुः Rām. -9 The side or flank ( of anything ). -10 A woman's girdle; as in आबद्धनिबिडकक्षैः. -11 A surrounding wall. -12 A part of a boat. -13 The orbit of a planet. -14 A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Beleric Myrobalan or Terminalia Belerica. -17 A marshy ground. -**क्षा** 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. -2 An elephant's rope; also his girth. -3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band ( in general ); Si. 17. 24. -4 A surrounding wall; a wall. -5 The waist, middle part; Mk. 5. 21. -6 A courtyard; area. -7 An enclosure. -8 An inner apartment, a private chamber; room in general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224; गृहकलहंसकानुसरन् कक्षांतरप्रधावितः K. 63, 182. -9 A harem. 10 Similarity. -11 An upper garment. -12 Objection or reply in argument ( in Logic &c. ). -13 Emulation or rivalry.

-14 A secluded part of an edifice. -15 A particular part of a carriage. -16 The jeweller's weight, *Retti*. -17 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the lower part of the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waistband ( Mar. कांसोटा ). -18 Tying up the waist. -19 The wrist. -20 Border or lace. -21 The basin of a balance ( कक्षः also ). -**क्ष** 1 A star. -2 Sin. -**Comp.** -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration; R. 11. 92. -अंतरं inner or private apartment. -अवेक्षकः 1. a superintendent of the harem. -2. a keeper of a royal garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4. a poet. -5. a debauchee. -6. a player; painter. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour. -9. strength of feeling or sentiment ( Wilson ). -उत्था a fragrant grass, ( मद्रमुस्ता *Cyperus* ). -धरं the shoulder-joint. -पः 1. a tortoise. -2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera. - ( क्षा ) पटः a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. -पुटः the arm-pit. -रुहा = नागरमुस्ता q. v. -शायः -युः a dog. -स्थ *a.* seated on the hip or the flank.

**कक्षीकृत** *a.* Agreed to, promised. **कक्षायते** Den. A. 1 To lie in ambush. -2 To intend anything wicked. **कक्षीवत्** *m.* N. of a renowned Rishi, sometimes called Pajriya; author of several hymns of the Rigveda.

**कक्ष्य** *a.* Ved. 1 Consisting of shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret. -3 Filling the girth Sāy.). -**क्ष्या** 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. -2 A woman's girdle or zone; Ki. 7. 8; Si. 10. 62. -3 Fingers. -4 The upper garment. -5 The border of a garment. -6 The inner apartment of a palace. -7 A wall, enclosure. -8 Similarity. -9 A shrub yielding the black and red berry that serves as a weight. -**क्ष्यं** 1 The cup or receptacle of a balance. -2 A part of a carriage. -3 The hinder part. -**Comp.** -अवेक्षक = कक्षवेक्षक q. v.

**कक्ख** 1 P. ( कखति ) To laugh at, deride.

**करुया** An enclosure; division of a large building.



कग् 1 P. To act, perform.

कंक 1 A. To go.

कंकः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kshatriya. -5 A Vri hpi. -6 A false or pretended Brâhmaṇa. -7 Name assumed by Yudhishtira in the palace of Virâṭa. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.) -का 1 A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. -Comp. -चोटः-टिः a kind of fish. -पत्र *a.* furnished with the feathers of a heron. (-त्रः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. (-त्रं) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. -पात्रिन् *m.* = कंकपत्रः. -माला 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the clapping of hands. -मुख-वदन *a.* shaped like a heron's mouth. (-खः-खं), -वदनं a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. -शायः a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंकटः, कंकटकः 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59; Si. 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अंकुश).

कंकणः-णं 1 A bracelet; हानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन विभाति Bh. 2. 71; इदं सुवर्णकंकणं गृह्यतां H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); अयमागृहीतकमनीयकंकणः(करः) U. 1. 18; Mál. 9. 9; इव्यः कंकणमोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरः प्रेक्ष्यतां Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in general. -4 A crest. -णः Water-spray; नितंबे हाराली नयनयुगले कंकणभरं Udb. -णी, कंकणीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An ornament furnished with bells. -Comp. -भूषण *a.* adorned with tinkling ornaments. -मणी *f.* the jewel in a bracelet.

कंकणिन् *a.* Adorned with a bracelet.

कंकतः, -तं कंकती, तिका A comb, haircomb; Si. 15. 33. -तः 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कंकर *a.* [कं मुखं किरति क्षिपति कृ-अच्] Bad, vile, despicable. -रं 1 Buttermilk (mixed with water). -2 A high number (=100 niyutas).

कंकरोलः The plant Alangium Hexapetalum (निकोचक).

कंकलोडयं A kind of drug.

कंकालः -लं A skeleton; Mál. 5. 14. -Comp. -मालिन् *m.* N. of Siva. -शेष *a.* reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton); U. 3. 43.

कंकालयः Body.

कंकुः A kind of corn.

कंकु (गु) छः -छं A kind of medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow).

कंकूपः The inner body (आभ्यन्तरदेह).

कंकेरुः A kind of crow.

कंकेलुः-ल्लिः The Asoka tree.

कंकोली = ककोली q. v.

कंखं Enjoyment, fruition.

कंगु *n.*, कंगुनी A kind of Panic seed (four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhava P.).

कंगुलः The hand.

कच् I. 1 P. (कचति, कचित) To sound, cry. -II. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine.

कचः [कच्यते बध्यत इति कचः, कच्-अच्] 1 Hair (especially of the head);

कचेषु च निगृह्यताम् Mb.; see °ग्रह below; अलिनी जेषुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, scar. -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem

of a garment. -5 A cloud. -5 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by Sukracharya, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to Sukracharya and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with Sukra's wine; but Devayani again begged her

father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities Sukra once more performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kacha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the much-coveted charm, and, on the belly of Sukra being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no Brahmana, but would become a Kshatriya's wife.] -चा 1 A female elephant. -2 Beauty, splendour. -Comp. -अग्रं curls, end of hair. -आचित *a.* having dishevelled hair; कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. -आमोदः a fragrant ointment of the hair (वल्गु). -ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. -पः 1. 'cloud drinker', grass. -2. a leaf. (-पं) a vessel for vegetables. -पक्षः, -पाशः, -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पक्षः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थः कचात्परे). -मालः smoke. कचाकाचि *ind.* 'Hair against hair', (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगनं A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचंगलः The ocean.

कचाकु *a.* 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile. -2 Intolerable, unbearable. -3 Difficult to be attained. -कुः A snake.

कचादुरः A gallinule.

कचुः *f.* An esculent root; see कच्ची.

कचेलं A string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कचटं An aquatic plant.

कचर *a.* 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. -रं Buttermilk diluted with water.

कचित् *ind.* A particle of (1) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कचित् अहमिव विमृतवानसि त्वं S. 6; कचिन्मृगीणामनघा प्रसूतिः



R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9. (b) joy ; (c) auspiciousness.

**कच्छः**—छं 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near water or not); यमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; गंधमादनकच्छोऽध्यासितः V. 5; Si. 3. 80; Māl. 9. 16. -2 A marsh, morass, fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कक्षा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in कच्छप). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (तुत्र). —छा 1 A cricket. -2 The plant Lycopodium Imbricatum (वाराही). —Comp. —अंतः the border of a lake or stream; marshy place; Ki. 7. 39, 12. 54. —देशः N. of a place in the South. —पः (पी f.) 1. a turtle, tortoise; केशव धृतकच्छपरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1; Ms. 1. 44, 12. 42 (thus explained by Durga; कच्छं आत्मनो मुखसंपुटं पाति, स हि किञ्चित् दृष्ट्वा शरीरं एव मुखसंपुटं प्रवेशयति). -2. a tumour on the palate. -3. an apparatus used in the distillation of spirituous liquor. -4. an attitude in wrestling. -5. the tree Cedrela Toona. -6. one of the nine treasures of Kubera. (-पी) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a cutaneous disease, wart or blotch. -3. a kind of lute; also the lute of Sarasvatī. —भूः f. marshy ground, morass. —रुहा a kind of grass (दूर्वा).

**कच्छ (छा) टिका, कच्छाटी** The end or hem of a lower garment which, after being carried round the body, is gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.

**कच्छपिका** 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A wart accompanying gonorrhoea.

**कच्छाटिका** = कच्छटिका q. v.

**कच्छुः-कच्छू** f. Itch, scab. —Comp. —झी the plant (पटोल); another plant (हृषभाभेद).

**कच्छुमती** The plant Carpopogon Pruriens शूकशिबी (said to cause itching on being applied to the skin).

**कच्छुर** a. [कच्छुर ऋस्वश्च P. V. 2. 107 Vārt. ] 1 Scabby, itchy. -2 Unchaste, libidinous. -3 Poor, wretched. —रा N. of several plants; शटी, शूकशिबी.

**कच्छोरं** A kind of Curcuma (शटी).

**कच्चो** A plant with an esculent root ( Arum Colocasia ) cultivated for food.

**कज्ज** 1 P.(कजाति) 1 To be happy. -2 To be confused with joy, pride, or sorrow. -3 To grow ( in the last sense a Sautra root.).

**कज** See under क.

**कज्जलं** [कुत्सितं जलमस्मात्प्रभवति, कोः कददेशः ] 1 Lamp-black or soot, considered as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally, or sometimes as an ornament; यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा दीपशिखेव कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमुद्भवति K. 105; अद्यापि तां विधृत-कज्जललोलनेत्रां Ch.P.15;°कालिमा Amaru.88.-2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony (used as a collyrium.) -3 Ink. —ली 1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiop's mineral. -2 Ink.—Comp. —ध्वजः a lamp.—रोचकः —कं the wooden stand on which a lamp is placed.

**कज्जलित** a. Covered with lamp-black or with a collyrium prepared from it.

**कज्ज्वलं** Lamp-black ( especially considered as an application to the eyes ).

**कंच** 1 A. 1 To bind. -2 To shine.

**कंचारः** 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

**कंचिका** 1 A small boil. -2 The branch of a bamboo.

**कंचुकः** 1 An armour, mail. -2 The skin of a snake, slough; भोगिनः कंचुकाविष्टाः Pt. 1. 65. -3 A dress, garb, cloth ( in general ); धर्म ° प्रवेशिनः S. 5; कपटधर्म ° Dk. 29. -4 A dress fitting close to the upper part of the body, robe; अंतःकंचुकि-कंचुकस्य त्रिशति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; सुभाषितरसास्वादजातरोमांचकंचुकं Pt.2.64.-5 A bodice, jacket; कचिदि-वेंद्रगजाजिनकंचुकाः Si. 6. 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81;(Phrase:— निंदति कंचुककारं प्रायः शुष्कस्तनी नारी;cf. “ a bad workman quarrels with his tools”).-6 A kind of drawers or short breeches. -7 A strap of leather. -8 Husk.

**कंचुकालुः** A snake.

**कंचुकित** a. 1 Furnished with ar-

mour, mailed.—2 Having a garment; कथा ° Bh. 3. 130.

**कंचुकिन्** a. Furnished with armour or mail. —m. 1 An attendant on the women's apartments, a chamberlain; ( an important character in dramas); अंतःपुरचरो वृद्धो विप्रो गुणगणान्वितः । सर्वकार्यार्थकशलः कंचुकीत्यभिधीयते ॥ (he must be a Brāhmaṇa, very old, &c.;cf. V.3.1 and S. 5.3).-2 A libidinous man, debauchee. -3 A serpent. -4 A door-keeper.-5 Barley.

**कंचुलिका, कंचुली** A bodice; त्वं मुग्धाक्षि विनैव कंचुलिकया धत्से मनोहारिणीं लक्ष्मीं Amaru. 23.

**कंचूल** An article of female dress, i. e. a bodice.

**कंजः** 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brahmā. —जं 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.—Comp.—जः N. of Brahmā. —नाभः N. of Vishṇu.

**कंजकः-की** A kind of bird, Gracula Religiosa.

**कंजनः** 1 The god of love. -2 A kind of bird ( the bird of Kandarpa ).

**कंजरः, कंजारः** 1 The sun. -2 An elephant. -3 The belly. -4 An epithet of Brahmā. -5 A peacock. -6 A hermit.

**कंजलः** A kind of bird.

**कंजिका** The plant Siphonanthus Indica ( ब्राह्मणयष्टिका ).

**कट्, कट्** 1 P. ( कटति or कंटति ) To go.

**कट्** 1 P. ( कटति, अकटीत्, कटितुं ) 1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To encompass, cover or screen.

**कटः** 1 A straw mat; Ms. 2. 204 -2 The hip. -3 Hip and loins; the hollow above the hips. -4 The temples of an elephant; कंडूयमानेन कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 47. -5 A particular throw of the dice in hazard; नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind of grass. -7 Excess (as in उत्कट). -8 A corpse. -9 A hearse, bier. -10 An arrow. -11 A custom. -12 A cemetery, burial ground. -13 A time or season. -14 The plant Saccharum Sara ( शर ). -15 An annual plant. -16 Grass ( in general ). -17 A thin piece of wood, plank. —टी Long pepper. —टं Dust of flowers



**-Comp.** — अक्षः a glance, a side-long look, leer; गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये क-  
टाक्षः Māl. 1. 29; also 25, 28; Me. 35. °मुष्ट *a.* caught by a glance. °विशि-  
खः an arrow-like look of love. —अग्निः a fire kept up with dry grass or straw; the straw placed round a criminal to be burnt. —अंतः the extremity of the temples; Si. 18. 42. —उदकं 1. water for a funeral libation. —2. rut, ichor (issuing from an elephant's temples). —कारः a mixed tribe (of low social position); (शूद्रायां वैश्यतश्चौर्यान् कटकार इति स्मृतः Usanas). —कोलः a spitting-pot. —खादक *a.* eating much, voracious. —(-कः) 1 a jackal —2. a crow. —3. a glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl. —घोषः a hamlet inhabited by herdsmen. —पूतनः, -ना a kind of departed spirits; अमेध्यकुणपाशी च क्षत्रियः कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71; उत्तालाः कटपूतनाप्रभृतयः साराविणं कुर्वते Māl. 5. 11 (पूतन v. 1.); also 23. —प्रभेदः opening of the temples, appearance of rut; R. 3. 37. —प्रू *a.* acting by will. —(प्रूः) 1. Siva. —2. an imp or goblin. —3. one who gambles or plays with dice. —4. a worm. —5. a kind of demi-god, (of the class of Vidyādhara). —प्रोथः, -थं the buttocks. —भंगः 1. gleaning corn with the hands. —2. any royal calamity or misfortune. —भीः N. of several plants ज्योतिष्मती, अपराजिता &c. —मालिनी wine or any vinous liquor. —व्रणः N. of Bhīma-sena. —शर्करा 1. a fragment of a mat broken off or of straw. —2. N. of a plant. —स्थलं 1. the hips and loins. —2. an elephant's temples. कटंभर N. of the कटभी tree. —रा N. of several plants:—1 नागबला; 2 प्रसारिणी; 3 रोहिणी; 4 हस्तिनी; 5 कलंबिका; 6 मूर्वा. कटकः, -कं 1 A bracelet of gold; आबद्धहेमकटकां रहासि स्मरामि Ch. P. 15; Si. 16. 77. —2 A zone or girdle. —3 A string. —4 The link of a chain. —5 A mat. —6 Sea-salt. —7 The side or ridge of a mountain; प्रफुल्लवृक्षैः कटकैरिव स्वैः Ku. 7. 52; R. 16. 31. —8 Table-land; Si. 4. 65. —9 An army, a camp; Si. 5. 59; Mu. 5. —10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). —11 A house or dwelling. —12 A circle or wheel. —13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk. —14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटकिन् *m.* A mountain.

कटसी A cemetery.

कटायनं The plant Andropogon Muricatus (वीरणमूल).

कटिन् *a.* 1 Matted, screened. —2 Having handsome loins &c. —*m.* An elephant.

कटकट *a.* Excellent, best. —टः N. of Siva.

कटकटा An onomatopoetic word supposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकटापयति Den. P. To rub together, make a creaking or grating sound.

कटकटः 1 Fire. —2 Gold. —3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285. —4 N. of Siva. —5 The चित्रक tree.

कटकटेरी 1 Turmeric. —2 Yellow saunders; cf. दारुहरिद्रा.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटंबः 1 A kind of musical instrument. —2 An arrow.

कटा(ठा)कुः A bird.

कटाटकः N. of Siva.

कटारः 1 A libidinous man, a lecher. —2 A citizen.

कटाहः [ कटमाहन्ति, आ-हन्-ड Tv. ] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semispheroidal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कढई). —2 A turtle's shell. —3 A well. —4 A hill or mound of earth. —5 A fragment of a broken jar; Si. 5. 37; N. 22. 32. —6 A winnowing basket. —7 Hell, the infernal regions. —8 A young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing. —9 A Dvīpa or division of a known continent. 10 A heap or pile.

कटाहकं A pan, pot.

कटिः, -टी *f.* [ कट-इन् ] 1 The hip. —2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिस्ते हरते मनः is said to be ग्राम्य.) —3 An elephant's cheek. —टी Long pepper. —Comp. —कूपः the hollow above the hip, the loins. —सटं the loins; कटीतटानिवेशितं Mk. 1. 27. —त्रं 1. a cloth girt round the loins. —2. a zone, girdle. —3. an

ornament of small bells worn round the loins. —4. an armour of the hip or the loins. —इंशः the loins. —(टि or टी) प्रोथः the buttocks. —मालिका a woman's zone or girdle. —रोहकः the rider of an elephant (who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant as distinct from the driver). —शीर्षिकः the loins. —शृङ्खला a girdle furnished with small bells. —सूत्रं a zone or waistband.

कटिका The hip.

कटिलुः A kind of gourd.

कटिलुकः A species of the Balsam apple.

कटीतलः A crooked sword.

कटीरः, -रं 1 A cave, hollow. —2 The cavity of the loins, —रं A hip. कटीरकं The posteriors, hips; Si. 13. 34.

कटु *a.* (डु or डी *f.*) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, and लवण); Bg. 17. 9. —2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 48. —3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. —4 (a) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (b) Disagreeable, unpleasant; अवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवश्रुः R. 6. 85. —5 Envious. —6 Hot, impetuous. —डुः 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). —2 N. of several plants. —डु *f.* A medical plant (कटुरोहिणी). —डु *n.* 1 An improper action. —2 Blaming, reviling, scandal. —Comp. —अंगः 1. the श्योनाक tree. —2. N. of the king Dilīpa. —उत्कटं ginger. —कंदः -इं 1 ginger, the fresh root or the plant. —2. garlic. —कीटः, -कीटकः a gnat, mosquito. —काणः the टिट्ठिभ bird. —ग्रंथिः, -थि *n.* dried ginger; so अंगः अंगं dried ginger or ginger. —चातुर्जातकं an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamoms, the bark and leaves of Laurus Cassia and of black pepper. —छदः the तगर tree. —ज *a.* prepared from acid substances. —तिक्तकः 1. the भूनिष tree. —2. the शण tree. —तिक्ता = कटुतुंबी. —तुंबी a kind of bitter gourd. —त्रयं a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. —दला = कर्कटी plant. —निष्णावः grain not inundated. —पत्रः 1. N. of a medical plant. —2. सितार्जक tree. —पत्रिका N. of a tree कारी-



—पाक-पाकिन् *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. —फलः a sort of cucumber. (—ला) N. of two plants, पटोल and श्रिवर्षी. —बीजा long pepper. —मंजरिका the अपामार्ग tree. —मोदं a certain perfume. —ख *a.* having a harsh sound. (—वः) 1. a frog. —2. a harsh word or sound. —रोहिणी the कटुकी plant. —विपाक *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. —स्नेहः the mustard-seed plant.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. —2 Impetuous, hot. —3 Disagreeable, unpleasant. —4 Fierce. —5 Harsh. —कः 1 Pungency, acerbity. —2 N. of several plants:— पटोल, सुगंधितृण, कुटज, अर्क, राजसर्षप. —का N. of several plants:— कटुरोहिणी, तांबूली, राजिका, तिकालाबुक. —की = कटुरोहिणी. —कं 1 Pungency; (at the end of comp. in a bad sense; as दधिकटुकं 'bad curds'). —2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. —Comp. —आलाबु, (बू) *f.* a kind of bitter gourd. —त्रयं a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. —फलः = ककोल (Mar. कंकोल). (—लं) N. of a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant. —रोहिणी = कटुरोहिणी. —वल्ली = कटी.

कटुकस्वं Pungency.

कटुकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोरा A shallow cup.

कटोल *a.* Pungent. —लः 1 A pungent flavour. —2 A man of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Chândâla. —Comp. —वीणा a kind of lute played by the Chândâlas.

कटारः A weapon, dagger.

कटफलः N. of a tree, commonly called कायफल.

कटुर *a.* Despised. —र 1 The skim or whey of curds. —2 Buttermilk with water. —3 A sauce, condiment.

कट् 1 P. (कठति, अकठति, कठित) To live in distress; see कंठ्.

कठः 1 N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampâyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveda which is called after him. —2 A Brâhmaṇa. —3 A note or

simple sound. —4 A kind of rik.

—ठाः The followers of that sage. —ठी 1 A female follower of Kāṭha. —2 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa. —Comp. —अध्यापकः a teacher of the Kāṭha branch of the Yajurveda. —धूर्तः a Brâhmaṇa well-versed in the कठ branch of the Yajurveda. —श्रोत्रियः a Brâhmaṇa who has mastered the कठ branch of the Yajurveda.

कठमर्दः An epithet of Siva.

कठर *a.* Hard, stiff.

कठल्यः, कठलुः Gravel.

कठाकुः A bird.

कठाहकः A gallinule.

कठिका Chalk.

कठिजरः N. of a tree commonly called तुलसी.

कठिन *a.* 1 Hard, stiff; कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं सारयन्तीं Me. 92; Amaru. 72; Mu. 2. 20; so °स्तनौ. —2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदीर्य कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so °हृदय. —3 Inexorable, inflexible. —4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितांतकठिनां रुजं मम न वेद सा मानसीं V. 2. 11. —5 Giving pain. —नः A thicket. —ना 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. —2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (*n.* also in this sense). —नी Chalk. —Comp. —पृष्ठः, —कः a tortoise.

कठिनता, -त्वं 1 Hardness, firmness. —2 Severity. —3 Cruelty, hard-heartedness; Ki. 10. 51. —4 Difficulty, obscurity.

कठिनिका, कठिनी 1 Chalk. —2 The little finger.

कठेर *a.* Living in distress. —रः A needy or distressed man, a pauper.

कठोर *a.* 1 Hard (fig. also), solid, stiff; कठोरास्थिग्रन्थि Mâl. 5. 34. —2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कठोर यशः किल ते प्रियं U. 3. 27; so °हृदय, °चित्त. —3 Sharp, piercing; °अंकुश Sânti. 1. 22. —4 Full, developed, complete, full-grown, of mature age; कठोरगर्भो जानकीं विमुच्य U. 1, 1. 49, 6. 25; Mâl. 6. 19; so कठोरताराधिपलाञ्छनच्छविः Si. 1. 20; so अ° new, young; Mâl. 1. 2. —5 (Fig.) Matured, re-

finer; कलाकलापालोचनकठोरमातिभिः K. 7; °रिभूतः दिवसः U. 2 it is noon-time. —Comp. —गर्भ *a.* far advanced in pregnancy; U. 1. 49. —गिरिमाहात्म्यं a portion of the Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa.

कठोरता, -त्वं Hardness, firmness, severity.

कठोरयति Den. P. To furnish with buds, expand the blossoms of; Mâl. 9. 41.

कठोल *a.* Hard, resisting,

कड् I. 1 U. (कडति-ते, कडित) 1 To be proud. —2 To unhusk; cf. कंङ्. —3 To be disturbed or confused. —II. 6 P. To eat, consume. —III. 10 U. 1 To protect. —2 To remove the chaff or husk of grain. —3 To break off a part, separate or detach, tear.

कड *a.* 1 Dumb. —2 Hoarse. —3 Ignorant, foolish.

कडकं Sea-salt obtained by evaporation.

कडंगः A spirituous liquor, a kind of rum.

कडंग (क) रः Straw, the stalks of various sorts of pulse &c.

कडंग (क) रयि *a.* To be fed with straw. —यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कड (ल) व्रं 1 A kind of vessel. —2 A wife. —3 Hip.

कडंदिका Science (कलंडिका).

कडं (लं) वः 1 The stem or stalk (of a pot-herb). —2 The end or point, angle.

कडार *a.* 1 Tawny; कडारइवायं G. M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. —2 Proud, haughty, impudent. —रः 1 The tawny colour. —2 A servant.

कडितुलः 1 A sword, scimitar. —2 A sacrificial knife.

कड् 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough. —2 To be harsh or severe.

कण I. 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress); moan. —2 To become small. —3 To go or approach. —II. 10 P. or —Caus. 1 To wink, to close the eye with the lids or lashes. —2 To sigh, sound.



कणितं Crying out with pain.

**कणः** 1 A grain, a single seed; तं-  
डुलकणान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 93. -2 An  
atom or particle ( of anything ). -3  
A very small quantity; द्रविण° Sānti.  
1. 19; 3. 5. -4 A grain of dust; R.  
1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 7. -5 A  
drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही  
मालिनीतरंगानाम् S. 3. 7; अंबु°, अश्रु°  
Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An  
ear of corn. -7 Spark ( as of fire ). -8  
The spark or facet of a gem. -9 Flake  
(of snow). -10 श्वेतजीरक. -णा 1 A kind  
of fly. -2 Long pepper. -3 Cumin  
seed. -णी 1 An atom, a drop. -2 A  
kind of corn. -3 The plant Premna  
Spinosa or Longifolia.. -Comp.  
-अक्षः, -भक्षः, भुज् m. a nickname  
given to the philosopher who pro-  
pounded the Vaisheshika system  
of philosophy ( which may be  
said to be a 'doctrine of atoms' ).  
-अन्न a. one whose food consists  
of grains. ता the state of one who  
is made to live on grains. -गुग्गुलः  
a kind of plant. -जीरः a white kind  
of cumin seed. -जीरकं small  
cumin seed. -भक्षः, भक्षकः, भुज् m.  
N. of Kaṇāda. -भक्षकः a kind of  
bird. -लाभः a whirlpool.

**कणशः** ind. In small parts or minute  
particles, grain by grain, little by  
little, drop by drop &c.; तदिदं कणशो  
विकीर्यते ( भस्म ) Ku. 4. 27.

**कणिकः** 1 A grain. -2 A small  
particle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A  
meal of parched wheat. -5 An ene-  
my. -6 N. of a purificatory cere-  
mony, i. e. waving round lamps at  
sacrificial rites. -का 1 An atom, a  
small or minute particle. -2 A drop  
( of water ); Me. 98. -3 A kind of  
corn or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5  
The अग्निमथ tree.

**कणिशः**, -शं An ear or spike of  
corn.

**कणिष्ठ** a. The smallest, the most  
minute.

**कणीक** a. Small, diminutive.

**कणपः** A kind of iron lance or  
bar; लोहस्तंभस्तु कणपः Vaijayantī; चा-  
पचक्रकणपकर्षण &c. Dk. 35.

**कणभः** A kind of fly with a  
sting.

**कणाटीनः**, -टीरः, -टारकः A wag-  
tail.

**कणादः** 1 N. of a philosopher; see  
under कण. -2 A goldsmith.

**कणीचिः**, -ची f. 1 A sound. -2  
A tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

**कणे** ind. A particle expressing  
the satisfaction of a desire ( अद्वापती-  
घात ); कणेहृत्य पयः पिबति Sk. 'he  
drinks milk to his heart's content  
or till he is satisfied'.

**कणेरः**, -रुः The कर्णिकार tree. -रा  
-रुः f. 1 A she-elephant. -2 A  
courtesan, harlot.

**कंट** 1 P. ( कंटति, कंटति ) To go or  
move.

**कंट** a. Thorny.

**कंटकः**, -कं 1 A thorn; पादलग्नं  
करस्थेन कंटकेनैव कंटकं ( उद्धरेत् )  
Chāṇ. 22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle,  
a sting; Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of  
anything. -4 ( Fig. ) Any trou-  
blesome fellow who is, as it were,  
a thorn to the state and an enemy  
of order and good government; उ-  
त्खातलोकत्रयकंटकेऽपि R. 14. 73; त्रिदि-  
वमुद्धृतदानवकंटकं S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260;  
Mv. 7. 8. -5 ( Hence ) Any source of  
vexation or annoyance, nuisance; Ms.  
9. 253. -6 Horripilation, erection of  
hair, thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A  
vexing speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10  
A sharp stinging pain, symptom of  
a disease. -11 ( In Nyāya philoso-  
phy ) Refutation of arguments,  
detection of error. -12 Impedi-  
ment, obstacle. -13 The first, fourth,  
seventh, and tenth lunar mansions.

-कः 1 A bamboo. -2 A work-shop,  
manufactory. -3 Fault, defect. -4  
N. of Makara or the marine mon-  
ster, the symbol of the god of love.

-की A kind of वार्ताकी. -Comp. -अमः  
a kind of lizard. -अशनः भक्षकः-भुज्  
m. a camel. -अष्टीलः a kind of fish  
( having many bones ). -आगारः a  
kind of worm. -आदयः a kind of  
tree. -उद्धरणं 1. ( lit. ) extracting  
thorns, weeding. -2. ( fig. ) remov-  
ing annoyances, extirpating thieves  
and all such sources of public an-  
noyance; कंटकोद्धरणे नित्यमातिष्ठेद्यत्न-  
मुत्तमं Ms. 9. 252. -द्रुमः 1. a tree  
with thorns, a thorny bush; भवन्ति नि-  
तरां स्फीताः सुक्षेत्रे कंटकद्रुमाः Mk. 9. 7.  
-2. the Sālmali tree or silk-cotton-  
tree ( Mar. सांवरी ). -फलः 1 the

bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree. -2. th  
गोक्षुर plant. -3. the castor-oil tree.  
-4. the Dhattūra tree. -5. a term  
applicable to any plant the fruit  
of which is invested with a hairy or  
thorny coat. -मर्दनं suppressing dis-  
turbance. -युक्त a. having thorns,  
thorny. -विशोधनं extirpating every  
source of disturbance or trouble;  
राज्यकंटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1.  
-वृताकी a species of nightshade  
with thorny leaves ( वार्ताकी ). -श्रेणिः  
-णी f. 1. the Solanum Jacquini. -2.  
a porcupine.

**कंटकारः** N. of a tree ( शाल्मली ); also  
विकंकत. -री N. of several plants:—  
Solanum Jacquini, the silk-cotton  
tree.

**कंटकारिका** Solanum Jacquini; also  
the fruit of this tree.

**कंटकालः** =कंटकफल q. v.

**कंटाह्वय** The tuberous root of the  
lotus.

**कंटकित** a. 1 Thorny. -2 Cover-  
ed with erect hair, thrilled; horri-  
pilated; प्रीति° त्वचः Ku. 6. 15; R.  
7. 22; S. 3. 15.

**कंटकिन्** a. ( नी f. ) 1 Thorny,  
prickly; कंटकिनो वनांताः Vikr. 1.  
116. -2 Vexatious, troublesome.  
-m. A fish. -m. f. N. of several  
plants:— खादिर, मदन, गोक्षुर, वंश, बदर.  
-Comp. -जं a. 1. produced from  
a fish. -2. produced by the Mimo-  
sa tree. -फलः the bread-fruit tree  
( पनस ). ( -ला ) मधुखजुरी plant.

**कंटकिल**; A thorny kind of bam-  
boo.

**कंटलः** 1 N. of a plant ( ववुर ). -2  
A tree yielding a species of Gum  
Arabic.

**कंटालुः** f. N. of several plants:—  
वार्ताकी, वंश, ववुर, बृहती.

**कंटिन्** a. Thorny. -m. N. of se-  
veral trees:—खादिर, अपामार्ग, गोक्षुर.

**कंठ** 1. 10. U. ( कंठति-ते, कंठयति-ते, कं-  
ठित ) 1 To mourn, grieve for. -2  
To miss, be anxious or long for, re-  
member with regret; ( in this sense  
generally used with the preposition  
उद् and a noun in the gen., loc. or  
dat. case ).

**कंठः**, -ठं 1 Throat; कंठे निपडियन्  
मारयति Mk. 8. कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्ति-  
कलुषः S. 4. 5; कंठेषु स्थलितं गतेपि शि-  
शिरे पुस्कोकिलानां रुतं 6. 3. -2 The



neck ; कंठाश्लेषपरिमहे शिथिलता Pt. 4. 6; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3, 97, 111; Amaru. 19, 57; Ku. 5. 57. -3 Sound, tone, voice; सा मुक्तकंठं चक्रं R. 14. 68; किमिदं किन्नरकंठं सुप्यते 8. 64; आर्यपुत्रोऽपि प्रमुक्तकंठं रोदिति U. 3. -4 The neck or brim of a vessel &c. -5 Vicinity, immediate proximity (as in उपकंठ). -6 The opening of the womb. -7 A bud on a stalk. -8 The space of an inch from the edge of the hole in which sacrificial fire is deposited. -9 The मदन tree. -10 Guttural sound. -Comp. -अग्निः a bird (digesting in the throat or gizzard). -अवसक्त *a.* clinging to the neck. -आगत *a.* come to the throat (as the breath or soul of a dying person). -आभरणं a neck-ornament, necklace; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतल्लोकस्य कंठाभरणत्वमेतु Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वतीकंठाभरण. -आश्लेषः neck-embrace; Me. 3; Pt. 4. 6; °उपगूढ Bh. 3. 82. -उक्तं personal testimony. -कुब्जः a kind of fever. -कृणिका the Indian lute. -ग *a.* reaching or extending to the throat. -गत *a.* 1. being at or in the throat, coming to the throat; *i. e.* on the point of departing; न वदेद्यावर्णी भाषां प्राणैः. कंठगतैरपि Subhâsh; Pt. 1. 296. -2. approaching or reaching the throat. -तटः, -तटं, -टी the side of the neck. -तलासिका the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse. -दघ्न *a.* reaching to the neck. -नीडकः a kite. -नलिकः a large lamp or torch, a whisp of lighted straw &c; (Mar. मशाल). -पाशः -पाशकः 1. a rope tied round an elephant's neck. -2. a halter in general. -बंधः a rope for an elephant's neck. -भूषा a short necklace; विभूषां कंठभूषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the neck. -2. (fig.) a dear or beloved object. -लम्ब *a.* 1. clinging to the throat. -2 suspended round the neck. -3. throwing the arms round the neck (in embraces); Mâl. 3. 2. -लता 1. a collar. -2. a horse's halter. -वर्तिन् *a.* being at or in the throat, *i. e.* on the point of departing; °प्राणैः R. 12. 54. -शालुकं a hard tumour in the throat. -शुंडी

swelling of the tonsils. -शोषः (lit.) 1. drying up or parching of the throat. -2. (fig.) fruitless expostulation. -सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the neck. -सूत्रं a kind of embrace; (thus defined :— यत्कुर्वते वक्षसि वक्षस्य स्तनाभिघातं निविडोपगूहात् । परिश्रमार्थं शनैर्विदग्धास्तत्कंठसूत्रं प्रवदंति संतः ||); कंठसूत्रमपदिद्य योषितः R. 19. 32. -स्थ *a.* 1. being in the throat. -2. guttural (as a letter). -3. being in the mouth, ready to be repeated by rote. -4. learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंठतः *ind.* 1 From the throat. 2 Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठिका A necklace of a single string or row.

कंठिन् *a.* Belonging to the throat.

कंठी 1 Neck, throat. -2 A necklace, a collar. -3 A rope round the neck of a horse. -Comp. -रवः 1. a lion. -2. an elephant in rut; कंठीरवो महाग्रेहेण न्यपतत् Dk. 7. -3. a pigeon. -4. explicit declaration or mention; ( इति कंठीरवेणोक्तम् ).

कंठेकालः N. of Siva ( blue on the neck ).

कंठ्य *a.* 1 Relating or suitable to, or being at, the throat. -2 Guttural. -Comp. -वर्णः a guttural letter; namely अ, आ, इ, ख, ए, घ, ङ् and ह्. -स्वरः a guttural vowel ( अ and आ ).

कंठालः 1 A boat. -2 A spade, hoe. -3 War. -4 A camel. -5 An esculent root. -6 A churning vessel. -7 A bag. -ला A churning vessel.

कंठीलः A camel. -लः, -लं A churning vessel.

कंङ् I. 1 U. ( कंङिति-ते, कंङित ) 1 To be glad or satisfied. -2 To be proud. -3 To unhusk. -II. 10 U. ( कंङयति-ते, कंङित ) 1 To thresh ( corn, grain &c. ), unhusk. -2 To protect, defend.

कंडनं 1 Threshing, separating the chaff from the grain; अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं ( अध्ययनं ) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा. -2 Chaff. -नी 1 A wooden mortar in which the threshing of corn or grain is performed. -2 A pestle.

कंडित *a.* Dislocated; S. 2.

कंडरा 1 A sinew (of which 16 are considered to be in the human body). -2 A principal vessel of the body, a

large artery, vein &c.

कंडानकः N. of a servant of Siva.

कंडिका 1 A short section, shortest subdivision; ( as in the शुक्रयजुर्वेद ). -2 N. of a country.

कंडुः *m. f.*, कंडूः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itching sensation; कपोलकंडूः करिभिर्विनेतु Ku. 1. 9; Sânti. 4. 17. -Comp. -आदि *m. pl.* the nominal verbs. -करी N. of a plant शूकाशीवी. -घ्नः 1 N. of a plant. -2 white mustard.

कंडुर *a.* Scratching. -रः A species of reed.

कंडूतिः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itch; सुभग त्वत्कथारभे कर्णे कंडूतिलालसा S. D.

कंडूमत् *a.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching.

कंडूयाति-ते Den. U. ( *p. p.* कंडूयित ) 1 To scratch, rub gently; कंडूयमानेन कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37; मृगीमकंडूयत कृष्णसारः Ku. 3. 36; so शृंगे कृष्णमृगस्य वामनयनं कंडूयमानां मृगी S. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कंडूयन, -नक *a.* Scratching. -नं Scratching, rubbing; कंडूयनैर्दशनिवारणैश्च R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for rubbing. -कः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कंडूया 1 Scratching. -2 Itching. कंडूयितं Scratching.

कंडूयितृ *a.* Scratching, a scratcher कंडूरा N. of a plant causing itch.

कंडूल *a.* 1 Having an itchy sensation, feeling the itch, itchy; कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणात्कंपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itch. -लः An esculent root.

कंडोलः 1 A basket for holding grain ( made of cane or bamboo ). -2 A safe, store-room. -3 A camel ( also *f.* ). -ली The lute of a Chândâla. -Comp. -वीणा The lute of a Chândâla.

कंडोलकः 1 A basket. -2 A safe, store-room.

कंडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्व *a.* [कण् कन्] *a.* Ved. 1 Talented, intelligent. -2 Praising; प्रसक्ष्णो दिव्यः कण्वहोता Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Deaf. -ण्वः 1 N. of a renowned sage, foster-father of Sakuntalâ and progenitor of the line of कण्व Brâhmanas. He was the author of several hymns of the Rig-



veda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. -ज्वं Sin, evil. -Comp. -जंभन *a.* consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kanvas (?). -बुहिर्, -सुता Sakuntalâ, Kanva's daughter. -सखिन् *a.* Ved. a friend of the Kanvas, friendly disposed to them. -होतृ *a.* one whose priest is a Kanva.

कण्वतम *a.* Ved. Very wise.

कण्वमत् *a.* United with a praiser or with the Kanvas (as Indra).

कतः, -कतकः [ कं जलं शुद्धं तनोति तन् -ड Tv.] The clearing-nut plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यंबुप्रसादनं । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति ॥ Ms. 6. 67. -तं -तकं The nut of this tree, see अंबुप्रसादन also.

कतफलः The clearing nut plant.

कतम *pron. a.* [ किम्-उतम् ] (°मत् *n.*) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1; अथ कतमं पुनर्कृतुमाधिकृत्य गास्यामि S. 1; कतमे ते गुणास्तत्र यानुदाहरन्त्यार्यमिश्राः Mâl. 1; G. L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्). When followed by च and preceded by यतम् it means 'any whosoever', 'whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम with चन or अपि means 'not even one', 'none at all' It also means 'best or excessively good-looking'.

कतर *pron. a.* (°रत् *n.*) Who or who or which of two; नैतद्विद्मः कतरं गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतरतः On which of the two sides?

कति *pron. a.* [ किम्+उति ] (always declined in the plural only; कति, कतिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कत्यमयः कति सूर्यासः Rv. 10. 88. 18; एभिर्भूतैः स्मर कति कृताः स्वांत ते विप्रलंभाः Sânti. 3. 18; -2 Some. When followed by चित्, चन or अपि, कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; कत्यपि वासराणि Amaru. 25; तस्मिन्नद्रौ कतिचिद्वलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा मासान् Me. 2. कतिकृत्वस् *ind.* How many times.

कतिधा *ind.* 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय *a.* [ कति-अयच् पुक् च ] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20; Me. 23; कतिपयदिवसापगमे some days having elapsed; वरैः कतिपयैरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैस्वि Si. 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात् with some effort.

कतिपयथ *a.* Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध *a.* How many kinds.

कतिशस् *ind.* How many at a time.

कतमालः [ कस्य जलस्य तमाय शोषणायालति पर्याप्नोति अल्-अच् Tv.] Fire; cf. खतमाल.

कत्थ 1 A. ( कथ्यते, कथित ) 1 To boast, swagger; कृत्वा कथ्यिष्यते न कः Bk. 16. 4; कृत्वैतत्कर्मणा सर्व कथ्येथाः Mb. -2 To praise, celebrate. -3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कथन *a.* Boasting, praising. -नं, -ना Bragging, boasting.

कत्पय *a.* Ved. Swelling, rising. -यं Water causing happiness.

कत्र् 10 P. ( कत्र्याति, कत्रित ) To loosen, slaken, remove.

कत्सवरं The shoulder.

कथ् 10 U. ( कथ्याति-ते, कथित ) 1 To tell, relate, narrate, communicate (usually with dat. of person); राममिष्वसनदर्शनोत्सुकं मैथिलाय कथयांबभूव सः R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state, mention; Pg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. -3 To converse, talk with, hold conversation with; कथयित्वा सुमंत्रेण सह Râm. -4 To indicate, betray, bespeak, show; V. 1. 6; Mâl. 8. 10; आकारसदृशं चेष्टितमेवास्य कथयति S. 7. -5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरुभयस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8; Pt. 4. 37. -6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7 To denounce. -8 To suppose. -Pass. ( कथ्यते ) 1 To be called. -2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक *a.* [ कथ्-ण्वल् ] A narrator, a relator. -कः 1 A chief actor, speaker of a prologue. -2 A disputant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन *a.* Telling, talkative. -नं Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय *a.* 1 To be said or told

or declared. -2 Worthy of relation, to be named.

कथयान *a.* Telling, speaking.

कथा [ कथ्-नि० अ ] A tale, story; प्रावीण्यं U. 4 historical knowledge. -2 A fable, feigned story; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तद्विह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8 -3 An account, allusion, mention; कथारि खलु पापानामलमश्रेयसे यतः Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conversation, speech; प्रथमं कृतां कथां S. 4. 1. -5 A variety of prose composition, often distinguished from आख्यायिका; ( प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः । परंपराश्रया या स्यात् सा मताख्यायिका बुधैः ॥ ); see under आख्यायिका also. -6 ( In phil. ) Disputation.

का कथा or कथा with प्रति ( what mention ) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसंधाने उयाशब्देनैव दूरतः । हुंकारेणैव धनुषः सह विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1; अभितप्तमयोपि मर्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; आसवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Comp. -अनुरागः taking pleasure in conversation, attention. -अंतरं 1. the course of conversation; स्मर्तव्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7. -2. another tale. -अवशेष or कथाशेष *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, i. e. deceased, dead. -आक्रमः the commencement of a conversation. -आरंभः commencement of a tale. -आरामः garden of fable. -आलापः speech, conversation. -उदयः the beginning of a tale. -उद्धातः 1. the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना, where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager ( सूत्रधार ) or their sense; see S. D. 290; e. g. in Ratn., Ve. or Mudrârâkshasa. -2. commencement of a tale or narration; आकुमारकथोद्धातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. -उपकथः -उपाख्यानं narration, relation, telling a story. -छलं 1. the guise of a fable. -2. giving a false account. -नायकः, -पुरुषः the hero or leading character of a story; रामायणं U. 4, 6. -पठिं 1. the introductory part of a tale or story. -2. N. of the first लंबक or book of the कथासरित्सागर. -प्रबंधः



a tale, fiction, fable. —प्रसंग *a.* 1. talkative, talking much and foolishly. —2. mad, foolish. (—गः) 1. conversation, talk or course of conversation; नानाकथाप्रसंगावस्थितः H. 1; कथाप्रसंगेन विवाहं किल चक्रतुः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. —2. a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जनैरुवाहतात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). —प्राणः 1. an actor. —2. a professional storyteller. —मुखं the introductory portion of a story; Pt. 1. —योगः course of conversation, talk, discourse. —विपर्यासः changing the course of a story. —विरक्त *a.* reserved, taciturn, disliking conversation. —शेष *a.* see कथावशेष.

कथानकं A small tale; *e. g.* Vetâlapanchavimsati.

कथापयति Den. P. To tell, relate &c.

कथिकः 1 A narrator. —2 A storyteller.

कथित *p. p.* 1 Told, described, narrated. —2 Expressed. —तः The supreme being. —तं A conversation, discourse; पूर्ववृत्तकथितैः पुराविद्ः R. 11. 10. —Comp. —पदं-पदता tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence, where a word is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; and S. D. 575 *ad loc.*

कथीकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to a tale. —2 To cause to remain only in narration.

कथीकृत *a.* Remaining in narration (only), dead, deceased; Ku. 4. 13.

कथं *ind.* [किम्-प्रकारार्थेथमु कदेशश्च] 1 How, in what way, in what manner, whence; कथं मारात्मको त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; अथ स वैद्यः कथं Mu. 2 'well how did the physician fare'; सानुबन्धाः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवेद्यामि कथं वात्मापहारं करोमि S. 1 (where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says). —2 Oh what! indeed! (expressing surprise); कथं मामेवोद्दिशति S. 6. —3 It is often connected with the particles इव, नाम, नु, वा, or स्विद् in the sense of, 'how indeed,' 'how possibly', 'I should like to know', (where the question is generalized); कथं वा गम्यते U. 3; कथं नामैतत् U. 6. —4 When connected with the

particles चित्, चन or अपि it means 'in every way', 'on any account', 'somehow', 'with great difficulty', 'with great efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; कथमप्युन्नमितं न चुवितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तेत वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34; कथं कथमपि उत्थितः Pt. 1; विस्मय कथमप्युमां Ku. 6. 3; Me. 22; Amar. 12, 39, 50, 73; Pt. 1. —5 Scarcely, hardly; कथमपि भुवनेऽस्मिस्तादृशा संभवन्ति Mâl. 2. 9. —Comp. —काथिकः an inquisitive person. —कारं *ind.* in what manner, how; कथंकारमनालंवा कीर्तिर्यामधिरोहति Si. 2. 52; कथंकारं भुङ्क्ते Sk; N. 17. 126. —प्रमाण *a.* of what measure. —भावः what state. —भूत *a.* 1. how being. —2. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). —रूप *a.* of what shape. —वीर्य *a.* of what power.

कथंता What sort or manner. —2 Inquiry, question demand.

कद् I. 4 A. (कद्यते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. —II. 1 A. (कदते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. —2 To grieve. —3 To call. —4 To kill or hurt; see कंद.

कदनं 1 Slaughter, havoc, destruction; U. 5. 10. —2 War. —3 Sin.

कद् *ind.* [कद्-किप्] Ved. A particle of interrogation, 'where'. This particle which is a substitute for the word कु is often used as the first member of a comp. and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. —Comp. —अक्षरं 1. a bad letter. —2. bad writing. —अग्निः a little fire. —अध्वन् a bad road. —अन्नं bad food. —अपत्यं a bad child, bad posterity. —अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. —अर्थ *a.* 1. useless, unmeaning. —2. having what purpose or aim? (—र्थः) a useless thing. —अर्थनं, —ना troubling, tormenting, torture. —अर्थयति Den. P. 1. to despise, slight. —2. to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. —अर्थित *a.* 1. despised, disdained, slighted; कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेर्न शक्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमादुः Bh. 2. 106. —2. tormented, teased; आः कदर्थितोऽ-

हमेभिर्वारवारं वीरसंवादविघ्नकारिभिः U. 5. —3. insignificant, mean. —4. bad, vile. —अर्थीकृ 8 U. to disdain, despise. —अर्थीकृत *a.* 1. despised, disdained. —2. rendered useless and unavailing. —अर्थ *a.* 1. avaricious, miserly. —2. little, insignificant, mean. —3. bad, disagreeable. (—र्थः) a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. °ता-त्वं 1. avarice. —2. insignificance. —3. badness. °भावः avarice, stinginess. —अश्वः a bad horse. —आकार *a.* deformed, ugly. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked, depraved. (—रः) bad conduct. —इन्द्रियं a bad organ of sense. —उष्ट्रः a bad camel. —उष्ण (also कोष्ण) *a.* tepid, lukewarm. (—ष्णं) lukewarmness. —तृणं 1. a fragrant grass. —2. the plant कुम्भिका. —तोयं an intoxicating drink, wine. —त्रि *m. pl.* three inferior articles. —रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कद्रथवङ्गीमं बभञ्ज ध्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. —वद् *a.* 1. speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्रवं हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75; वाग्विदां वरमकद्रवो नृपः Si. 14. 1. —2. vile, contemptible.

कद् *a.* 1 Giving water. —2 Giving happiness. —दः A cloud.

कदकं A canopy, awning.

कदनं See under कद्.

कदंबः, —कदंबकः [कद् करणे अंबच् Tv.] 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunderclouds); कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20, 42; Mâl. 3. 7; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. —2 A kind of grass. —3 Turmeric. —4 The mustard-seed plant. —5 A particular mineral substance. —बी N. of a plant (देवदाली). S. 6; U. 5. 18. —बं A multitude. —कं 1 A multitude, group; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. —2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकदंबकदंबकराजितं Ki. 5. 9. —3 A kind of grass (देवताड). —Comp. —आनिलः 1. a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमालतिसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. —2. spring. —कोरकन्यायः see under न्याय. —पुष्पा, —ष्पी a plant the flowers of which resemble those of Kadamba. —वायुः a fragrant breeze; =°अनिल.



**कदंबः** The mustard-seed plant.

**कदरः** 1 A saw. -2 An iron goad for driving an elephant. -3 N. of a tree sometimes substituted for Khadira as a sacrificial post. -रः, -रं A corn, a callosity of the feet caused by external friction. -रं coagulated milk.

**कदलः, -कदलकः** The plantain tree; ऊरुद्वयं मृगदृशः कदलस्य कांडौ Amaru. 95. -ला N. of several plants: -शभि डिबिका, and शाल्मलि. -ली 1 The plantain tree; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20; यास्यत्यूरुः सरस-कदलीस्तंभगौरश्चलत्वं Me. 96, 77; Ku. 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag carried by an elephant. -4 A flag or banner. -Comp. - (ली) कुसुमं the flower of the कदली plant. -दंडः-स्कंधः a kind of illusion.

**कदलिका** A banner, flag; Mâl. 6.

**कदलिन् m.** A kind of antelope.

**कदलीक्षता** 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A beautiful woman.

**कदा ind.** When, at what time; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि; कदा कथयिष्यसि &c.; when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once'; आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् विभेति कदाचन; Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2. 37, 12. 21; नाक्षैः क्रीडेत्कदाचित् Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now'; कदाचित् काननं जगाहे कदाचित् कमलवनेषु रेमे K. 58 et seq.) [cf. L. *quando*].

**कडु a.** [कड-रु] (द्रु or द्रु f.) 1 Tawny. 2 Variegated, spotted. -द्रुः 1 The tawny colour. -2 The variegated colour. -द्रुः, -द्रुः f. Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nâgas. -Comp. -पुत्रः, सुतः a serpent.

**कडुण a.** Reddish-brown, tawny.

**कद्वरं** 1 Whey. -2 Buttermilk mixed with water.

**कधप्रिय-कधप्री a.** Ved. Fond of praise.

**कन् 1 P. Ved.** (कनति, कंतु). 1 To be satisfied or contented. -2 To love, wish. -3 To shine. -4 To go.

**कनकं** Gold; कनकवलयं सस्तं सस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Me. 2, 37, 67. -कः 1 The Palâsa tree. 2 The Dhattûra tree. -3 Mountain ebony. -Comp. -अंगदं a gold bracelet. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, शैलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना कुचौ ते स्पर्धते किल कनकाचलेन सार्धम् Bv. 2. 9. -अध्यक्षः the treasurer. -आह्वः the धत्तूर tree. (-ह्वं) = नागकेश-र. -आलुका a golden jar or vase. -आह्वयः the Dhattûra tree. (-यं) a flower. -क्षारः borax. -दंक्रः a golden hatchet. -दंडं -दंडकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. -दंडिका a golden sheath for a sword &c.; Mu. 2. -निकषः a streak of gold (rubbed on a touch-stone). -पत्रं an ear-ornament made of gold; जीवेति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य कोपात् कर्णे कृतं कनक-पत्रमनालपंत्या Ch. P. 10. -परागः gold-dust. -पलः a kind of fish. (-लं) a weight of gold. -प्रभ a. bright as gold. (-भा) the महाज्योतिष्मती plant. -प्रसवा the स्वर्णकेतकी plant. -भंगः a piece of gold. -रंभा the स्वर्णकदली plant. -रसः 1. a yellow orpiment. -2. fluid gold. -शक्तिः N. of Kârtikeya. -सूत्रं a gold necklace; काक्या कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पो विनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. -स्थली 'a land of gold,' gold mine.

**कनकमय a.** Made of gold, golden.

**कनखलं** N. of a Tirtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it; (तीर्थं कनखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेऽस्ति पावनं); तस्माद्दच्छेरनुकनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णा जहोः कन्याम् Me. 50.

**कनटी** Red arsenic.

**कनन a.** One-eyed; cf. काण.

**कनयाति** Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; कीर्ति नः कनयति च Bk. 18. 25.

**कना** Ved. A girl; the youngest girl.

**कनिकद a.** Ved. Neighing, crying very much.

**कनिष्ठ a.** (Snperl. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least. -2 The youngest. -3 Lower. -4 Having the feet downwards. -ष्ठः N. of Siva. -ष्टा 1 The little finger. -2 A kind

of heroine. -3 The wife of a younger brother. -Comp. -पदं -मूलं the least or first root.

**कनिष्ठक a.** The smallest. -ष्ठिका The little finger; कनिष्ठिकाधिष्ठितकालिदासा Subhâsh. -कं A kind of grass.

**कनी** A daughter or girl.

**कनीन a.** Ved. Young. -नी 1 The little finger. -2 The pupil of the eye.

**कनीनकः** 1 A boy, youth. -2 The pupil of the eye. -का 1 A maiden, girl. -2 The pupil of the eye. -निका 1 The little finger. -2 The pupil of the eye.

**कनीयस् a.** (सी f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger; कनीयान् भ्राता, कनीयसी भगिनी &c.

**कनीयस a.** 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger. -सं Copper.

**कनीचिः f.** 1 A cart. -2 A creeping plant.

**कनूज =कन्याकुब्ज.** q. v.

**कनेरा** 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant; (cf. कणेर).

**कंत a.** Happy.

**कंतु a.** Happy. -तुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). -3 Granary.

**कंथा** 1 A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्णा कंथा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86; Sânti. 4. 4, 19. -2 A wall. -3 A town. -Comp. -धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. -धारिन् m. a religious mendicant, Yogin.

**कंद 1 P.** (कंदति, कंदित) 1 To cry, lament. -2 (A) To be confounded or perplexed. -3 To confound.

**कंदः-दं 1** A bulbous root. -2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also); ज्ञान-कंद. -3 Garlic. -4 A knot, swelling. -5 An affection of the male or female organ. -दः 1 A cloud. -2 Camphor. -Comp. -मूलं a radish. -संज्ञं prolapsus uteri. -सारं the garden of Indra.

**कंदिन् a.** Having a bulbous root. -m. An esculent root.

**कंदकः** A palanquin.

**कंददं** The white water-lily; cf. कंदोट.



**कंदरः**, -रं A cave, a valley; किं कं-  
शः कंदरेभ्यः प्रलयमुपगताः Bh. 3. 69;  
वसुधाधरकंदराभिसर्पा V. 1. 16; Me.  
56. -रः A hook for driving an ele-  
phant. -रा-री A cave, valley, hol-  
low. -रं Dry ginger. -Comp. -आ-  
करः a mountain.

**कंदर्पः** 1 N. of Cupid, the god  
of love; प्रजनश्चास्मि कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28;  
कंदर्प इव रूपेण Mb. -2 Love. (कंदर्प  
is thus derived:—कं दर्पयामीति मदः ज्ञा-  
तमात्रो जगाद च । तेन कंदर्पनामानं तं च-  
कार चतुर्मुखः ॥ ) -Comp. -कूपः  
pudenda muliebre. -ज्वरः fever of  
love, passion, vehement desire. -द-  
हनः, मथनः N. of Siva. -मुषलः-मुसलः  
the male organ of generation. -शृ-  
खलः 1. membrum virile. -2 a parti-  
cular mode of sexual enjoyment or  
coitus (रतिबंध).

**कंदलः**-लं 1 A new shoot or  
sprout; U. 3. 40. -2 Reproach, cen-  
sure. -3 The cheek, or the cheek  
and temple. -4 A portent. -5 Sweet  
sound. -6 The plantain tree; कंदल-  
दलोद्भासाः पयोविद्वः Amaru. 48. -7  
Collection; U. 3. 11. -लः 1 Gold.  
-2 War, battle. -3 (Hence) War  
of words, controversy. -लं A Kan-  
dala flower; विदलकंदलकंपनलालितः  
Si. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

**कंदली** 1 The plantain (or the Ba-  
nana) tree; आरक्तराजिभिरियं कुसुमै-  
र्नर्वकंदली सलिलगर्भैः । कोपादंतर्भाष्ये स्म-  
रयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Me.  
21; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer.  
-3 A flag. -4 Lotus-seed. -Comp.  
-कुसुमं 1. a mushroom. -2. the  
flower of the plantain tree.

**कंदलित** a. 1 Budded, blown. -2  
Put forth, emitted.

**कंदिरी** N. of a plant (Mar.  
लाजाळू.)

**कंदुः** m. f. [Un. 1. 14] A boiler,  
oven. -Comp. -पक्क a. parched,  
roasted (as grain).

**कंदुकः**, -कं A ball for playing  
with; पातितोऽपि कराघातैरुत्पतत्येव कं-  
दुकः Bh. 2. 83; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19;  
R. 16. 83. -कं A pillow; Bh. 3. 145.  
-Comp. -लीला any game with a ball.

**कंदोटः** (-टः) 1 The white  
lotus. -2 The blue lotus (a pro-  
vincial form for नीलोत्पल); मोहमुकु-  
लायमाननेत्रकंदोटद्वयगलः Mál. 7. -टं A

blue lotus.

**कंदोटः** The white lotus.

**कंधः** 1 A cloud, -2 A kind of  
grass.

**कंधरः** [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति] 1  
The neck. -2 'The holder of water',  
a cloud. -4 A kind of grass. -4 N.  
of a vegetable (मारिच). -रा The neck;  
कंधरां समपहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संयति जहास  
कस्यचित्; Y. 2. 220; Amaru. 16; see  
उत्कंधर also.

**कंधिः** [कं शिरो जलं वा धीयतेऽत्र] The  
ocean. -f. The neck.

**कन्ध** [कन्-क्त] 1 Sin. 2 A swoon,  
a fainting fit.

**कन्यका** 1 A girl; संबद्धवैखानसक-  
न्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53. -2 An  
unmarried girl, virgin, maiden; गृहे  
गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्ब्रूयन्ति Mál.  
7; Y. 1. 105. -3 A technical name  
for a girl ten years old; (अष्टव-  
र्षा भवेद्वैरी नववर्षा च रोहिणी । दशमे क-  
न्यका प्रोक्ता अत उर्ध्वं रजस्वला Sabdak.)  
-4 (In Rhet.) One of the several  
kinds of heroines; an unmarried  
girl serving as a chief character in a  
poetical composition; see under  
अन्यस्त्री. -5 The sign *Virgo*. -Comp.  
-छलः seduction; पैशाचः कन्यका-  
च्छलात् Y. 1. 61. -जनः a maiden;  
विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mál. 7. 1.  
-जातः the son of an unmarried  
girl; Y. 2. 129 (=कानीन); for in-  
stance व्यास, कर्ण &c.

**कन्यना** Ved. Calling a girl (क-  
न्याह्वान); a girl (?).

**कन्यला** Ved. A girl.

**कन्यसः** The youngest brother.  
-सा The little finger. -सी The  
youngest sister.

**कन्या** [Un. 4. 111] 1 An un-  
married girl or daughter; R. 1. 51,  
2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. -2 A girl  
ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden;  
Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. -4 A woman in  
general. -5 The sixth sign of the  
zodiac, i. e. *Virgo*. -6 N. of *Durgā*.  
-7 Large cardamoms. -Comp.  
-अंतःपुरं the women's apartments;  
सुरक्षितेपि कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्प्रविशति  
Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. -भाट a. follow-  
ing after or hunting young girls.  
(-टः) 1. the inner apartments of a  
house. -2. a man who hunts or goes  
after young girls. -कुब्जः N. of a

country. (-ब्जं) N. of an ancient  
city in the north of India, situated  
on a tributary of the Ganges, now  
called Kanoja. -कुमारि f., -री N. of  
*Durgā*. -गतं the position of a planet  
in the sign *Virgo*. -ग्रहणं taking a  
girl in marriage. -दानं giving away  
a girl in marriage. -दूषणं defile-  
ment of a virgin. -दोषः a defect or  
blemish in a girl, bad repute (such  
as a disease &c.). -धनं dowry. -पतिः  
'daughter's husband', a son-in-law.  
-पालः a dealer in slave girls. -पुत्रः,  
गर्भः the son of an unmarried daughter  
(called कानीन). -पुरं the women's  
apartments. -भर्तृ m. 1. a son-in-law.  
-2. N. of *Kārtikeya*. -रत्नं a very fine  
girl; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते  
Mv. 1. 30. -राशिः the sign *Virgo*.  
-वेदिन् m. a son-in-law (marrying  
one's girl); Y. 1. 262. -शुल्कं money  
given to the bride's father as her  
price, purchase-money of a girl.  
-स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband  
by a maiden. -हरणं ravishment or  
seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

**कन्यका, कन्यिका** 1 Young girl. -2  
A virgin.

**कन्यस** a. Younger. -सा The little  
finger. -सी The youngest sister.

**कन्यामय** a. Consisting of, or in  
the form of, a young girl; R. 6. 11,  
16. 86. -यं The harem (consisting  
mostly of girls).

**कन्युषं** The hand below the wrist.

**कप्** 1 P. To move see; कप्.

**कप** 1 N. of वरुण. -2 A class of  
demons.

**कपटः**, -टं Fraud, deceit, trick,  
cheating; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां  
Pt. 1. 191; कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9.  
5. -टी A measure equal to the ca-  
pacity of the hollows of the two  
hands joined together. -Comp.  
-तापसः one who pretends to be  
an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. -प-  
टु a. adept in deceit, deceitful, craf-  
ty; छलयन् प्रजास्त्वमनृतेन कपटपटुरै-  
जालिकः Si. 15. 35. -प्रबंधः a fraudu-  
lent contrivance; H. 1. -लेख्यं a  
forged document. -वचनं deceitful  
talk. -वेश a. disguised, masked.  
(-शः) disguise, false dress.

**कपटिकः** A rogue, cheat.

**कपटिन्** a. Fraudulent, dishonest.  
-f. A kind of perfume (चिडा).



**कपनः** Shaking. —नः —ना Ved. A worm, caterpillar (घृण).

**कपर्दः, कपर्दकः** 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin). —2 Braided and matted hair, especially of Siva; G. L. 22.

**कपर्दिका** A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin); मित्राण्यमित्रतां यांति यस्य न स्युः कपर्दि (र्द) काः Pt. 2. 98.

**कपर्दिन्** *a.* [कपर्द-इनि] 1 Shaggy. —2 Wearing braided and matted hair. —*m.* N. of Siva.

**कपलं** Ved. A half, a part.

**कपाटः**—टं [कं वाट पाटयति तत्राति रुणद्धि Tv.] 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोपि नोपाजितः Bh. 3. 11. —2 A door; Si. 11. 60. —**Comp.** —उद्घाटनं 1. the opening of a door. —2. a door-key. —घ्नः a house-breaker, thief. —वक्षस् *a.* broad-chested; R. 3. 34. —संधिः 1. the junction of the leaves of a door. —2. a manner of multiplying. —संधिकः a disease of the ear.

**कपालः**,—लं [कं शिरो जलं वा पालयति] 1 The skull, skull-bone; चूडापीड-कपालसंकुलगलन्महकिनीवारयः Māl. 1. 2; रुद्रो येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षाटनं कारितः Bh. 2. 95. —2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षार्थी Ms. 8. 93. —3 A multitude, collection. —4 A beggar's bowl; Ms. 6. 44. —5 A cup, jar in general; पंचकपाल. —6 A cover or lid. —7 A treaty of peace on equal terms. —लं 1 The shell of an egg. —2 The cotyla of the leg of a man, any flat bone. —3 A kind of leprosy. —ली A beggar's bowl. [cf. L. *caput*; Gr. *kephale*]. —**Comp.** —नालिका a sort of pin or spindle for winding cotton &c. —पाणिः —भृत्, —मालिन्, —शिरस् *m.* epithets of Siva. —मालिनी N. of Durgā. —संधिः a peace on equal terms, H. 4. 100.

**कपालिः** N. of Siva.

**कपालिका** 1 A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78, 8. 250. —2 The tartar of the teeth.

**कपालिन्** *a.* 1 Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3. 243. —2 Wearing skulls; कपालि वा स्यादयं देवशेखरं (वपु) Ku. 5. 73. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva; करं कर्णे कुर्वत्यपि किल कपालिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. —2 A man of

low caste (offspring of a Brāhmaṇa mother and fisherman father). —नी N. of Durgā.

**कपिः** [कप्-इन् नलोपः; Un. 4. 143.] 1 An ape, a monkey; कपेरत्रासिषुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of Karanja. —4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलारस). —5 The sun. —6 N. of Vishṇu. —पिः *f.* —पी A female monkey. —**Comp.** —आख्यः incense. —इज्यः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) of Sugrīva. —इन्द्रः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet of (1) Hanūmat; नश्यन्ति वदन् वृन्दानि कपीन्द्रः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugrīva; व्यर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्रसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jāmbavat. —कच्छुः *f.* N. of a plant. —कंदुकं the skull. —केतन, —ध्वजः N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 20. —चूडा, चूतः the hog-plum tree. —जः, —तैलं, —नामन् *n.* storax or benzoin. —प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Rāma. —2. of Sugrīva. —रथः an epithet of (1) Rāma; (2) Arjuna. —लोमन् *f.* a kind of perfume. —लोहं brass. —वक्तः N. of Nārada. —शाकः—कं a cabbage. —शीर्षं the upper part (cop ing) of a wall. —शर्षिकं vermilion (Mar. हिंगुल). —शीर्ष्णी a kind of musical instrument.

**कपिजलः** 1 The Chātaka bird. —2 The Tittiri bird.

**कपित्थः** The wood-apple tree. —त्थं 1 The fruit of the above tree. —2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. —**Comp.** —आस्यः a kind of monkey.

**कपिल** *a.* [कपि-लच्] 1 Tawny, reddish; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh. —2 Having tawny hair; Ms. 3. 8; (Kull. =कपिलकेश). —लः 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. —2 A dog. —3 Benzoin. —4 Incense. —5 A form of fire. —6 The tawny colour. —7 Impure benzoin. —8 N. of the sun. —9 N. of a country. —10 One of the incarnations of Vishṇu. —ला 1 A brown cow. —2 A kind of perfume. —3 A kind of timber. —4 The common

leech. —5 N. of the female elephant of the south-east. —**Comp.** —अक्षी a kind of deer. —अंजनः N. of Siva. —अश्वः an epithet of Indra. —आचार्यः Vishṇu. —द्युतिः the sun. —द्राक्षा a vine with brown grapes. —दुमः a kind of perfume. —धारा 1. N. of the Ganges. —2. a holy place. —स्युतिः *f.* the Sāṅkhya Sūtras of Kapila.

**कपिश** *a.* [कपि-मत्वर्थे श] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. —2 Reddish; (छायाः) संध्यापयोदकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां S. 3. 27; तोये कांचनपद्मेणुकपिशे 7. 12; V. 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. —शः 1 The brown colour. —2 A compound of red and black colour. —3 Storax or coarse benzoin. —शा 1 The Mādhavi creeper. —2 N. of a river. —शा, —शी, —शं A spirit, a kind of rum. —**Comp.** —अंजनः N. of Siva. —अयनः 1. spirit, a kind of rum. —2. a deity.

**कपिशित** *a.* Embrowned; Si. 6. 5.

**कपिशिका** A kind of liquor.

**कपीतनः** N. of several plants:—such as the holy fig-tree, the betel-nut tree &c.

**कपुच्छलं, कपुष्टिका** 1 The ceremony of tonsure. —2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

**कपूय** *a.* Mean, worthless, abject, low.

**कपोतः** [को वायुः पेत इव यस्य Tv.] 1 A dove, pigeon. —2 A bird in general. —3 A particular position of the hands. —4 The grey colour of a pigeon. —**Comp.** —अंग्रिः *f.* a sort of perfume. —अंजनं antimony. —अरिः a hawk, falcon. —आभ *a.* of the colour of a pigeon. (—भः) a pale or dirty white colour. —चरणा a sort of perfume. —पालिका, —पाली *f.* an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. —राजः the king of pigeons. —वर्णी small cardamoms. —वाणा a kind of perfume. —सारं antimony. —हस्तः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा S. 6.

**कपोतकः** 1 A small pigeon. —2 A mode of folding the hands together. —कं Antimony.

**कपोतकीया** A place abounding in pigeons.

**कपोती** 1 A female pigeon. —2 A kind of sacrificial post.

**कपोलः** [Un. 1. 66] A cheek;



क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. —ली The knee-cap. —Comp. —काषः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5.36. —फलकः the (broad) cheeks. —भित्तिः *f.* the temples and cheeks; or excellent (*i.e.* broad) cheeks; cf. गंडभित्ति. —रागः the flush in the cheek.

**कफः** [केन जलेन फलति फल्-ड Tr.] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफापचयादारोग्यैकमूल-माशयान्निवृत्तिः Dk. 160; प्राणप्रयाणसमये कफवातपित्तैः कंठावरोधनविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. —2 A watery foam or froth in general. —Comp. —अरिः dry ginger. —कूर्चिका saliva, spittle. —क्षयः pulmonary consumption. —घ्न, —नाशन, —हर *a.* removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. —ज्वरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. —विरोधिन् *m.* pepper.

**कफल** *a.* Phlegmatic.

**कफिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) [कफ-इनि] Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. —*m.* An elephant (?).

**कफणिः, कफोणिः** (नी *f.*) The elbow.

**कफेलू** *a.* Phlegmatic.

**कफौडः** Ved. The elbow.

**कव्** 1 P. (कवति, कवित) 1 To colour. —2 To praise.

**कवंधः, —धं** A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (स्वं) नृत्यत्कवंधं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. —धः 1 The belly. —2 A cloud. —3 A comet. —4 N. of Rāhu. —5 Water (said to be *n.* also in this sense); Si. 16. 67. —6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Rāmāyana. [While Rama and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rama and Lakshmana. He advised Rama to form friendship with Sugriva; see R. 12. 57].

**कवं (वं) धिन्** *a.* 'Endowed with water', epithet of the Maruts. —*m.* N. of Kātyāyana.

**कवर, —री** Usually written कवर, —री *q. v.*

**कावित्यः** The wood-apple tree.

**कविल** *a.* Tawny. —लः The tawny colour.

**कबुलिः** *f.* The hinder part of an animal.

**कम्** *ind.* Ved. A particle used as an expletive or enclitic.

**कम्** 1. 10. A. (कामयते, कामित, चकमे-कामयांचक्रे, कांत) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कन्ये कामयमानं मां न त्वं कामयसे कथं Kāv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्राम्यता); कल-हंसको मंशरिकं कामयते Māl. 1. —2 To long for, wish, desire; न वीरसूशब्दम-कामयेतां R. 14. 4; निष्क्रुष्टमर्थे चक्रमे कुबेरात् 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. —3 To have intercourse with. —4 To value highly.

**कमन** *a.* [कम्-युच्] 1 Lustful, libidinous. —2 Wishing for, desirous; Si. 6. 74. —3 Lovely, beautiful. —नः 1 Cupid, the god of love. —2 The Asoka tree. —3 N. of Brahmā. —4 A Brāhmaṇa. —Comp. —छदः a heron (having beautiful plumage).

**कमनीय** *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयमकं Ku. 1. 37. —2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3. 9 v. 1. **कमर** *a.* [कम्-अरच्] Lustful, desirous.

**कमा** Beauty, loveliness.

**कमिन्** *a.* (त्री *f.*) Lustful, libidinous.

**कम्र** *a.* 1 Desirous. —2 Beautiful.

**कमठः** [Un. 1. 100] 1 A tortoise; संप्राप्तः कमठः स चापि नियतं नष्टस्तवादेश-तः Pt. 2. 184. —2 A bamboo. —3 A water-jar. —त्री A female tortoise or a small tortoise. —Comp. —पतिः a king of tortoises.

**कमंडलुः, —लु** *n.* A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलूपमोऽमात्यस्तनुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. —Comp. —तरुः the tree of which Kamaṇḍalus are made. —धरः an epithet of Siva.

**कमल** *a.* 1 Desirous. —2 Pale-red. —लः 1 The Sārāsa bird. —2 A kind of deer. —3 N. of Brahmā. —ली A collection of lotuses. —लं [कम्-कलच्] 1 A lotus; कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकायां K. P. 10; so हस्त°, नेत्र°, चरण°, &c. —2 Water; N. 1. 130; Ki. 5. 25. —3 Copper,

—4 A medicament, drug. —5 The Sārāsa bird. —6 The bladder, the right lobe of the lungs. —Comp. —अक्षी a lotus-eyed lady. —आकरः 1. an assemblage of lotuses. —2. a lake full of lotuses. —आलया an epithet of Lakshmi; Mu. 2. —आसनः 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahmā; क्रांता-नि पूर्वं कमलासनेन Ku. 7. 70. —ईक्षणा a lotus-eyed lady. —उत्तरं safflower. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —जं 1. an epithet of Brahmā. —2 the lunar asterism called Rohini. —जन्मन् *m.*, —भवः, —योनिः, —संभवः 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahmā.

**कमलकं** A small lotus.

**कमला** 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. —2 An excellent woman. —Comp. —पतिः, —सखः an epithet of Vishnu. **कमलिनी** 1 A lotus-plant; साध्वेऽ-ह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न सुप्तां Mo. 90; रम्यांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3 A place abounding with lotuses.

**कंप्** 1 A. (कंपते चकंपे, कंपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig. also); चकंपे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्दयो-तिषेधरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. —Caus. 1 To shake, cause to tremble. —2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

**कंपः** [कंप-घञ्] 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपेन किंचित्प्रतिगृह्य मूर्ध्नेः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकंपः, विद्युत्कंपः &c. —2 A modification of the Svarita accent. —पा Shaking, moving, tremor. —Comp. —अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. —लक्ष्मन् *m.* wind.

**कंपन** *a.* [कंप-युच्] Trembling, shaking. —नः 1 Sisira season (November-December). —2 A kind of missile. —3 A kind of fever (सांनिपातिक). —नं 1 Shaking, tremor. —2 Quivering pronunciation.

**कंपाकः** Wind.

**कंपिल्ल** = कंपिल्ल *q. v.*

**कंपित** *p. p.* 1 Trembling, shaking. —2 Shaken, swung. —तं 1 Trembling, tremor. —2 Causing to shake.

**कंप्र** *a.* [कंप-र] 1 Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विधाय कंपाणि मुखानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कंप्रा शाखा Sk. —2 Agile, quick.

**कंब्** 1 P. (कंबति, कंबित) To go, move.



**कंबर** *a.* Variegated. —रः Variegated colour.

**कंबलः** [Un. 1. 106] 1 A blanket (of wool); कंबलवतं न बाधते शीतं Su-bhāsh.; कंबलावृतेन तेन H. 3. —2 A dew-lap. —3 A sort of deer. —4 An upper garment of wool. —5 A wall. —6 A small worm. —लं Water. —**Comp.** —वाहकं a kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen. कंबलकः, —कं A woollen cloth, blanket.

**कंबलिका** 1 A small blanket. —2 A kind of female deer.

**कंबलिन्** *a.* Covered with a blanket. —*m.* A bullock, ox. —**Comp.** —वाहकं a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

**कंबिः** —बी *f.* 1 A ladle or spoon. —2 A shoot. —3 A branch or joint of a bamboo.

**कंबु** *a.* (बु or बू *f.*) Spotted, variegated. —बुः —बु (*m., n.*) A conch, shell; स्मरस्य कंबुः किमयं च कास्ति दिवि त्रिलोकीजयवादीयः N. 22. 22; Si. 18. 54. —बुः 1 An elephant. —2 The neck. —3 The variegated colour. —4 A vein of the body. —5 A bracelet. 6 A tube-shaped bone. —**Comp.** —आतायिन् *m.* a kind of kite. —कंठी a lady having the neck like a conch-shell. —ग्रीवा 1. a conch-shaped neck, (*i. e.* a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). —2. a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

**कंबुकः** 1 A conch, shell. —2 A mean or contemptible person.

**कंबू** *a.* Stealing. —*m.* 1 A thief, plunderer. —2 A bracelet; cf. Un. 1. 93.

**कंबोजः** 1 A shell. —2 A kind of elephant. —3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंबोजाः समरे सोढुं तरय वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

**कंबु** *n.* The fragrant root (उशीर)

**कयाधूः** *f.* The wife of Hiranyakasipu and mother of Prahlāda.

**कर** *a.* (रा or री) [करोति, कीर्यते अनेन इति, कृ-कृ-अप्] (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c; दुःखं, सुखं, भयं &c.

—रः 1 A hand; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिब-

ति रतिसर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24. —2 A ray of light, beam; यमुद्धर्तुं पूषा व्यवसित इवालंबितकरः V. 4. 34; also प्रतिकूलता-मुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता। अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुरभून्न पतिष्यतः करस-हस्रमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). —3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. —4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा कराक्रांत-महीभृदुच्चकैरसंशयं संप्रति तेजसा रविः Si. 1. 70; (where कर means 'ray' also) (ददौ) अपरांतमहीपालव्याजेन रघवे करं R. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. —5 Hail. —6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs. —7 The asterism called हस्त. —**Comp.** —अग्रं 1. the forepart of the hand. —2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —आघातः a stroke or blow with the hand. —आरोहः a finger-ring —आलंबः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. —आस्फोटः 1. the chest. —2. a blow with the hand. —क्रिद्धः *f.* 1. a cymbal. —2. a small musical instrument. —कंदकः, —कं a finger-nail. —कमलं, —पंकजं, —पद्मं a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; कर-कमलवित्तिर्गैरंबुनीवारशष्पैः U. 3. 25. —कलशः, शं the hollow of the hand (to receive water). —किसलयः, —यं 1. 'sprout-like hand', a tender hand; करकिसलयतालैर्मुग्धया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. —2. a finger. —कुड्मलं the finger. —कोषः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; °पेयमंबु Ghaṭ. 22. —ग्रहः, —ग्रहणं —1. levying a tax. —2. taking the hand in marriage. —3. marriage. —ग्राहः 1. a husband. —2. a tax-collector. —घर्षणः, —घर्षिन् *m.* the churning-stick. —छदः the teak tree. —जः a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरजक्षुण्णात् Ve. 4. 1; Si. 11. 37; Bv. 1. 105; Amaru. 85. (—जं) a kind of perfume. —जालं a stream of light. —तलः the palm of the hand; वनदेवताकरतलैः S. 4. 4; करतलगतमपि नदयति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. °आमलकं (lit.) an āmalaka fruit (fruit of the Myrobalan) placed on the palm of the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand; करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयतां K. 43. °स्थ *a.* resting on the palm of the hand. —तालः, —तालकं 1 clapping the hands; स जहास दत्तकरतालमुच्चकैः Si. 15. 39.

—2. a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —तालिका, —ताली 1. clapping the hands; उच्चादनीयः कर-रतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेषः N. 3. 7. —2. beating time by clapping the hands. —तोया N. of a river.

—ह *a.* 1. paying taxes —2. tributary; करदीकृताखिलनृपां मेदिनीं Ve. 6. 18. —3. giving the hand to help &c. —दक्ष

*a.* handy, dexterous. —पत्रं 1. a saw. —2. playing in water. °वत् *m.* the palm tree. —पत्रकं a saw. —पत्रिका

splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. —पल्लवः 1. a tender hand. —2. a finger; cf. °किस-

लय. —पालः, पालिका 1. a sword. —2. a cudgel. —पात्रं 1. splashing water about while bathing. —2. the hand hollowed to hold anything. —पीडनं

marriage; cf. पाणिपीडन. —पुटः the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —बालः, —बालः 1. sword; अघोर-

घटः करवालपाणिर्व्यापादितः Māl. 9; स्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालम् Gīt. 1, Si. 13. 60. —2. a finger-nail. —भारः

a large amount of tribute. —भूः a finger-nail. —भूषणं an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet. —मालः smoke. —मुक्तं a kind

of weapon; see आयुध. —रुहः 1. a finger-nail; अनाघ्रातं पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः S. 2. 10; Me. 96. —2. a sword.

—वालिका a small club. —वीरः, —वीरकः 1. a sword or scimitar. —2. a cemetery. —3. N. of a town in the S. M. country. —4. a kind of tree. (—रा)

red arsenic. (—री) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother —2. N. of Aditi. —3. a good cow. (—रं) the flower of the tree. —शाखा a finger.

—शीकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. —शूकः a finger-nail.

—शोथः swelling of the hands. —साहः 1. weakness of the hand. —2. the fading of rays. —सूत्रं a marriage string worn round the wrist. —स्थालिन् *m.*

an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः clapping of the hands.

**करकः**, —कं [किरति करोति वा जलमत्र, कृ-कृ-वुन् Tv.] 1 The water-pot (of an ascetic); K. 41. —2 The shell of the cocoa-nut (used as a pot). —कः 1

The pomegranate tree. —2 Hand. —3 Tax. —4 A kind of bird. —कः, का, —कं Hail; तान्कुर्वीथास्तुमुलकरका-

वृष्टिपातावकीर्णान् Me. 54; Bv. 1. 35;



U. 3. 40. **Comp.** -अंभस् *m.* the cocoa-nut tree. -आसारः a shower of hail. -जं water. -पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

**करकः** 1 A skeleton. -2 The skull; प्रेतकरकः करकाङ्कस्थादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमस्ति Māl. 5. 16; also 5. 19. -3 A small pot (of cocoa-nut); a small box, as in तांबूलकरकवाहिनी (used in Kādambarī). -4 A kind of sugar-cane. -5 Any bone of the body.

**करंजः** [ कंशिरो जलं वारंजयति Tv. ] N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations ).

**करटः** [ किरति मर्दं, कृ-अटन् Un. 4. 81 ] 1 An elephant's cheek. -2 Safflower. -3 A crow; Sānti. 4. 19. -4 An atheist, unbeliever. -5 A degraded Brāhmaṇa -6 A man of a low profession. -7 A musical instrument. -8 The first Srāddha ceremony performed in honor of a dead man. -दा 1 An elephant's cheek. -2 A cow difficult to be milked.

**करटकः** 1 A crow; Mk. 7. -2 N. of कर्णारथ the propounder of the science and art of theft. -3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

**करटिन्** *m.* An elephant; दिगंते श्रूयंते मर्दमलिनगंडाः करटिनः Bv. 1. 2.

**कर (रे) दुः** A kind of bird ( crane ).

**करण** *a.* [ कृ-ल्युट् ] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing. -2 (Ved.) Clever, skilled. -णः 1 (Ved.) An assistant. -2 A man of a mixed tribe. -3 A writer. -णं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing, effecting; परहित°, संध्या°, प्रिय° &c. -2 Act, action. -3 Religious action. -4 Business, trade. -5 An organ of sense; वपुषा करणोज्झितेन सा निपतन्ती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42; पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. -6 The body; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां करणं यत्तव कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. -7 An instrument or means of an action; उपमितिकरणमुपमानं T. S. -8 ( In Logic ) The instrumental cause which is thus defined:— व्यापारवदसाधारणं कारणं करणं. -9 A cause or motive ( in general ). -10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case ( in gram. ); साधकतमं करणं P. I. 4. 42; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तिर्यद्-

व्यापारादनंतरम् । विवक्ष्यते यदा यत्र करणं तत्तदा स्मृतम् ॥. -11 ( In law ) A document, a bond, documentary proof; Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. -12 A kind of rhythmical pause, beat of the hand to keep time; Ku. 6. 40. -13 ( In astrol. ) A division of the day; ( these Karanas are eleven ). -14 The Supreme Being. -15 Pronunciation. -16 The posture of an ascetic. -17 A posture in sexual enjoyment. -18 A field. -19 Plastering with the hand. -20 The usage of the writer caste. -णी 1 A woman of a mixed caste. -2 A surd or irrational number. -**Comp.** -अधिपः the soul. -ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. -त्राणं the head.

**करंडः** [ कृ-अंडन् Un. 1. 126 ] 1 A small box or basket ( of bamboo ); करंडपीडिततनोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84; सर्वमायाकरंडं 1. 77. -2 A bee-hive. -3 A sword. -4 A sort of duck ( करंडव ). -5 Liver.

**करंडकः**, -करंडिका, करंडी *f.* A small box made of bamboo.

**करंडिन्** *m.* A fish.

**करंधय** *a.* Kissing the hand.

**करभः** [ कृ-अभच् Un. 3. 122; करे भाति, भा-क Tv. ] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers; metacarpus, as in करभोरुः R. 6. 83; see करभोरु below. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 A young elephant. -4 A young camel; Si. 5. 3. -5 A camel in general. -6 A kind of perfume. -भी A she-camel. -**Comp.** -ऊरुः *f.* a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the fore-arm; अंके निधाय करभोरु यथा मुखं ते S. 3. 21; Si. 10. 69; Amaru. 69; or ( according to another explanation ), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant; cf. Ku. 1. 36.

**करभकः** A camel.

**करभिन्** *m.* An elephant.

**करभीरः** A lion.

**करमट्टः** The betel-nut tree.

**करमरिन्** *m.* A prisoner.

**करंब, करंबित** *a.* [ कृ-अंबच्; Un. 4. 82 ] 1 Mixed, intermingled, variegated; प्रकाममादित्यमवाप्य कंदकैः करंबितामोदभरं विवृण्वती N. 1. 115, 85; स्फुटतरफेनकदंबकरंबितामिव यमुनाजलपूरं Gīt. 11. -2 Set, inlaid.

**करंभः ( बः )** 1 Flour or meal mix-

ed with curds. -2 Mud; करंभवालुकातापान् Ms. 12. 76 ( where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhātithi takes it to mean ' mud ' ). -3 Groats or coarsely ground oats. -4 A mixed odour.

**करंभकं** 1 Groats. -2 Flour mixed with curds.

**करहाटः** N. of a country; ( perhaps the modern Karhāda in Satāra district ); करहाटपतेः पुत्री विजगन्नेत्रकर्मणम् Vikr. 8. 2. -2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus. -3 A group of lotuses.

**करांगणः** 1 A market or fare. -2 A place where revenue is collected.

**करायिका** A bird, ( a small kind of crane. )

**कराल** *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible; U. 5. 5, 6. 1; Māl. 3; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27; R. 12. 98; Mv. 3. 48. -2 Gaping, opening wide; U. 5. 6. -3 Great, large, high, lofty. -4 Uneven, jagged; pointed; Ve. 2. 6; Māl. 1. 38. -5 Harsh; Māl. 5. 3. -6 Wide, spacious; Mk. 3. 12. -7 Deformed. -लः 1 Resin, pitch -2 A disease of the teeth. -3 Black Tulasi. -ला A terrific form of Durgā; ° आयतनं; न करालोपहाराच्च फलमन्यद्विभाव्यते Māl. 5. 33. -ली One of the seven tongues of fire. -लं A particular condiment.

-**Comp.** -इंद्र *a.* having terrific teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgā.

**करालिकः** 1 A tree. -2 A sword.

-का N. of Durgā.

**करिका** Scratching, a wound caused by a finger-nail.

**करिन्** *m.* [ कर-इनि ] 1 An elephant. -2 The number ' 8 ' ( in Math. ). -**Comp.** -इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः, -वरः a large elephant, lordly elephant; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70; दूरीकृताः करिवरेण मदांधबुद्ध्या Nītipr. 2. -कुंभः the frontal globe of an elephant; Bv. 2. 177. -कुसुंभः a fragrant powder of नागकेशर. -गर्जितं the roaring of an elephant ( बृंहितं करिगर्जितं Ak. ) -इंतः ivory. -दारकः a lion. -नासिका a musical instrument. -पः an elephant-driver. -पोतः, -शवः -शवकः a cub, young elephant. -बंधः a column to which an elephant is tied. -माचलः a lion. -मुखः an epithet of Ganeśa. -यादस् *n.*,



a water-elephant. —वर = इन्द्र q. v. —वैजयंती a flag carried by an elephant. —स्कंधः a herd or troop of elephants.

करिणी A female elephant; कथ-  
मेत्य मतिर्विपर्यय करिणी पंक्रमिवावसीदति  
Ki. 2. 6; Bv. 1. 2.

करीरः [ कृ-ईरन् Un. 4. 30 ] 1  
The shoot of a bamboo. —2 A shoot in  
general; भानिन्धरे वंशकरीरनीलैः Si. 4.  
14; N. 5. 14. —3 A thorny plant growing  
in deserts and eaten by camels; पत्रं  
नैव यदा करीरविटवे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh.  
2. 93; cf. also किं पुष्पैः किं फलैस्तस्य  
करीरस्य दुरात्मनः । येन वृद्धि समासाद्य  
न कृतः पत्रसंमहः Subhāsh. —4 A water-  
jar. —रा-री 1 The root of an ele-  
phant's tusk. —2 A cricket, a small  
grass-hopper.

करीरिका The root of an elephant's  
tusk.

करीरकं Battle, fight.

करीषः, -षं [ कृ-ईषन् Un. 4. 26 ]  
Dry cow-dung. —Comp. —अग्नि fire  
of dry cow-dung.

करीषंका A strong wind or gale.

करीषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण a. [ करोति मनः आनुकूल्याय, कृ-  
उनन् Tv. ] Tender, pathetic, pitiable,  
exciting pity, mournful; करुणध्वनिः  
V. 1; Si. 9. 67; विकलकरुणैरार्थचरितैः  
U. 1. 28. —णः 1 Pity, compassion,  
tenderness. —2 Pathetic sentiment,  
grief, sorrow (as one of the 8 or  
9 sentiments); पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो राम-  
स्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13; 7. 12;  
विलपन्...करुणार्थमथितं प्रियां प्रति R.  
8. 70. —3 The supreme being. —4 A Jai-  
na saint. —णं Ved. An action, a  
holy or sacred rite. —Comp. —मल्ली  
the Mallikā plant. —विप्रलम्भः (in  
Rhet.) the feeling of love in se-  
paration.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tender-  
ness; प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिराद्रौ-  
तरात्मा Me. 93; so सकरुण kind; अक-  
रुण unkind. —Comp. —आत्मन् a.  
tender-hearted. —आर्द्र a. tender-  
hearted, moved with pity, sensi-  
tive. —निधिः store of mercy. —पर, मय  
a. very kind. —विमुख a. merciless,  
cruel; करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना R. 8. 67.  
—स्वनः-ध्वनिः a cry of distress, a pi-  
teous tone, wail.

करुणिन् a. Pitiable, distressed.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः [ कृ-एणु Un. 2. 1; के मस्तके  
रेणुस्य Tv. ] An elephant in gener-  
al; करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12.  
5, 5. 48. —2 The Karpikāra tree.

—णुः-णूः f. 1 A female elephant;  
इदौ रसात्पंकजरेणुगंधि गजाय गंडूषजलं  
करेणुः Ku. 3. 37; R. 16. 16. —2  
N. of the mother of Pālakāpya.  
—3 N. of a medicinal plant. —Comp.  
—भूः, -सुतः N. of Pālakāpya the  
founder of the science of elephants.

करेणुकं The poisonous fruit of  
the plant Kareṇu.

करेणू m. f. A male or female ele-  
phant.

करेन (व) रः Storax.

करोटं, -करोदिः f. 1 The skull;  
Mv. 5. 19. —2 A cup or basin.

कर्क 1 P. To laugh (a Sautra  
root).

कर्क a. [ कृ-क Un. 3. 40 ] 1 White.  
—2 Good, excellent. —कृः 1 A crab.  
—2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the  
zodiac. —3 Fire. —4 A water-jar. —5  
A mirror. —6 A white horse. [ cf.  
Pers. *kark*; L. *cancer*; Gr. *kor-  
kinos* ]. —Comp. —चिर्भटी small cu-  
cumber.

कर्कटः 1 A crab. —2 Cancer, the  
fourth sign of the zodiac. —3 A  
kind of crane. —4 The fibrous root  
of a lotus. —5 A thorn. —6 The  
curved end of the beam of a bal-  
ance. —7 A kind of coitus (रतिबंध).  
—8 The radius of a circle. —9 Com-  
pass, circuit. —10 A kind of pin  
or wedge. —टी 1 A female crab. —2  
A kind of cucumber. —3 The curv-  
ed end of a balance. —4 A small  
water-pot.

कर्कटकः 1 A crab. —2 Cancer, the  
fourth sign of the zodiac. —3 Com-  
pass, circuit. —4 A kind of sugar-  
cane. —5 A hook. —की A female crab.  
—क 1 A poisonous root. —2 A par-  
ticular fracture of the bones. —Comp.  
—अस्थि n. the shell or crust of a  
crab. —रज्जुः a rope with a hook.

कर्कटिः, -टी f. A sort of cucumber.  
कर्कटिका 1 A plant and its fruit,  
a species of cucumber; Pt. 5. —2  
A kernel.

कर्कटुः A kind of crane.

कर्कधुः, -धूः f. [ कर्क कंटके दधाति  
धा-क् Un. 1. 93 ] The jujube tree;  
कर्कधूपलपाकमिश्रपचनामोदः परिस्तिर्यते

U. 4. 1; कर्कधूनामुपरितुहिनं रंजयत्य-  
मसंध्या S. 4. v. 1. —2 The fruit of  
this tree; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर a. 1 Hard, solid. —2 Firm.  
—रः 1 A hammer. —2 A mirror. —3  
A bone, broken piece (of skull);  
fragment; Māl. 5. 19. —4 A strap  
or rope of leather. —Comp. —अक्षः  
a wag-tail. —अंगः the Khanjana  
bird. —अंधुकः a blind well; cf.  
अंधकूप.

कर्कराटुः A side-long look, a  
glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करी A water-jar with small  
holes at the bottom, as in a sieve.

कर्कश a. [ कर्क-श ] 1 Hard, rough  
(opp. कोमल or मृदु); सुरद्विपास्काल-  
नकर्कशां गुलौ R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13.  
73; ऐरावतास्कालनकर्कशेन हस्तेन पस्पर्श  
तद्गमिष्वः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36; Si. 15.  
10, 16. 18, 63. —2 Harsh, cruel,  
merciless (words, conduct &c.).  
—3 Violent, strong, excessive; तस्य  
कर्कशविहारसंभवं R. 9. 68. —4 Hardy,  
strong, muscular, robust. —5 Strict,  
imperative, peremptory; Mv. 2. 11.  
—6 Desperate. —7 Ill-conducted, un-  
chaste, unfaithful (as a woman).  
—8 Incomprehensible, difficult to  
comprehend; तर्कै वा भृशकर्कशे मम  
समं लीलायते भारती P. R. —शः A  
sword.

कर्कशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube.

कर्कारुकः A gourd; Mk. 1. 51.

कर्किः Cancer, the fourth sign  
of the zodiac.

कर्कतनः —नं A kind of gem or  
precious stone.

कर्कोटः, -टकः One of the eight  
principal cobras. [ When king Nala,  
being persecuted by Kali, was made to  
undergo many hardships, Karkota, who  
was once saved by him from  
fire, so deformed him that none might  
recognise him during his days of adver-  
sity ] —2 The sugar-cane. —3 The  
विल्व tree.

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree.  
—र 1 Gold. —2 Orpiment.

कर्चूरकः Turmeric.

कर्ज 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जित) To pain,  
make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To  
pierce, to bore. —2 To hear; usually



with the preposition आ q. v.

**कर्ण** *a.* Ved. 1 Having long ears. -2 Furnished with chaff (as grain). -**र्णः** 1 The ear; अहो खलभुजंगस्य वि-परीतवधक्रमः । कर्णे लगाति चान्यस्य प्राणैर-न्यो विद्युज्यते ॥ Pt. 1. 305, 304 also; कर्णे दा to listen. कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; कर्णे कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्णे कथयति whispers in the ear; cf. षट्कर्ण, चतुष्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 (In prosody) A spondee. -6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahābhārata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Radha who brought him up like her own child; whence Karna is often called *Sūtaputra*, *Rādheya* &c. Karna, when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karna's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karna's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karna showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained

the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karna was the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas.] -**Comp.** -**अंजलिः** the auditory passage of the outer ear. -**अनुजः** Yudhishtira. -**अतिक** *a.* close to the ear; **स्वनासि मृदु कर्णातिकचरः** S. 1. 24. -**अंदुः** -**दू** *f.* an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -**अर्पण** giving ear, listening. -**आस्फालः** the flapping of the elephant's ears. -**इंदुः** *f.* a semicircular ear-ring. -**उत्तंसः** an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammata says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितत्व; cf. also his remark *ad loc.*:—कर्णवत्तंसदिपदे कर्णादिध्वनिनिर्मितः । संनिधानार्थबोधार्थ स्थिते-ष्वेतत्समर्थनं ॥ K. P. 7 ). -**उपकर्णिका** rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). -**ऊर्णः** a kind of deer. -**कीटा-टी** 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. -**क्ष्वेडः** (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. -**गूथं** ear-wax. (-थः) -**गूथकः** hardening of the wax of the ear. -**गोचर** *a.* audible. -**ग्राहः** a helmsman. -**जप** *a.* (also कर्णेजप) a secret traducer, tale-bearer, informer. -**जपः** -**जापः** slander-ing, tale-bearing, calumniating. -**जलूका** a small centipede. -**जाहं** the root of the ear; **अपि कर्णजाहविनि-वेशिताननः** Māl. 5. 8. -**जित्** *m.* 'conqueror of Karna', epithet of Arjuna, the third Pāṇḍava prince. -**उवरः** pain to the ear; U. 5. 6. -**तालः** the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; **विस्तारितः कुंजरकर्णतालैः** R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Si. 17. 37. -**दर्पणः** an ear-ring. -**दुहुभिः** = कर्णकीटा. -**धारः** a helmsman, a pilot; **अकर्णधारा जलधौ दिश्वेतेह नौरिव** H. 3. 2; **अविनयनरीकर्णधार कर्ण** Ve. 4. -**धारिणी** a female elephant. -**पथः** the range of hearing. -**परंपरा** from ear to ear, hearsay; **इति कर्णपरंपरया श्रुतं** Ratn. 1. -**पर्वन्** *n.* the eighth (*i. e.* Karna) section of the Mahābhārata. -**पाकः** inflammation of the outer ear. -**पालिः** -**ली** *f.* 1. the lobe of the ear. -2. the outer edge of the ear. (-ली)

an ornament of the ear. -**पाशः** a beautiful ear; U. 6. 27. -**पुटं** the auditory passage of the ear. -**पूरः** 1. an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; **इदं च करतलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामारोपितं** K. 60. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Sirisha tree. -4. the blue lotus. -**पूरकः** 1. an ear-ring. -2. the Kadamba tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lotus. -**प्रणाहः**, -**प्रतिनाहः** a disease of the ear. -**प्रांतः** the lobe of the ear. -**फलः** a kind of fish. -**भूषणं**, -**भूषा** an ear-ornament. -**मूलं** the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. -**मोटी** a form of Durgā. -**योनि** *a.* having the ear as a source. -**लता-लतिका** the lobe of the ear. -**वंशः** a raised platform or *dais* of bamboo. -**वर्जित** *a.* earless. (-तः) a snake. -**विवरं**, -**छिद्रं**, -**पुरं**, -**रंभ्रं** the auditory passage of the ear. -**विष्** *f.* ear-wax. -**विषं** 'poisoning the ear', slander, back-biting. -**वेधः** piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -**वेधनी**, -**वेधनिका** an instrument for piercing the ear. -**वेष्टः**, -**वेष्टनं** an ear-ring. -**शङ्कुली** the outer part of the ear (leading to the auditory passage); N. 2. 8. -**शूलः**, -**लं** ear-ache. -**श्रव** *a.* audible, loud; **कर्णश्रवेऽनिले** Ms. 4. 102. -**श्रावः**, -**संश्रवः** 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. -**सूः** *f.* Kuntī, mother of Karna. -**हीन** *a.* earless (-नः) a snake.

**कर्णकः** Ved. 1 A prominence; handle. -2 The leaves and branches &c. of trees. -3 A tendril. -4 White hair; Bh. 3. 126. -5 A kind of fever.

**कर्णलः** *a.* Having ears.

**कर्णवत्** *a.* 1 Long-eared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

**कर्णाकर्णि** *ind* From ear to ear.

**कर्णिक** *a.* 1 Having ears. -2 Having a helm. -**कः** A steersman. -**का** 1 An ear-ring. -2 A knot, round protuberance. -3 Pericarp of a lotus. -4 A small brush or pen. -5 The middle finger. -6 A fruit-stalk. -7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -8 Chalk. -9 A trowel. -10 A bawd. -**Comp.** -**अचलः** N. of the mountain सुमेरु.

**कर्णिन्** *a.* 1 Having ears. -2 Long-eared. -3 Barbed (as an arrow).



-m. 1 An ass. -2 A helmsman. -3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. -4 A disease of the uterus.  
कर्णिकिन् m. An elephant.  
कर्णिल a. Long-eared.

कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula ; (काव्यं) कर्णाटदेशजगति विदुषां कंठभूषा-स्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102. -दी f. 1 A woman of the above country ; कर्णा-दीचिकुराणां तांडवकरः Vb. 1. 29. -2 The हंसपदी plant. -3 One of the Râgini's or musical modes.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree ; निर्भि-द्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23 ; Rs. 6. 6, 20. -2 The pericarp of a lotus. -र A flower of the Karmikâra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked ; cf. Ku. 3. 28. :—वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्धतया स्म चेत्तः । प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः ॥ ). -Comp. -प्रियः an epithet of Siva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). -2 N. of the mother of Mûladeva, the father of the science and art of thieving. -Comp. -रथः a covered litter ; a lady's vehicle, palanquin ; कर्णारिथ-स्थां रघुवीरपत्नीं R. 14. 13. -सुतः Mûladeva, father of the science and art of thieving ; कर्णीसुतकथेव संनिहितविपु-लाचला K. 19 ; कर्णीसुतप्रहिते च पथि मतिमकरवम् Dk.

कर्त् 10 P. ( कर्त्तयति-कर्त्त ) 1 To slacken, unloose. 2 To remove.

कर्त् a. Ved. Cutting. -र्तः 1 A hole, cavity. -2 Rending, tearing.

कर्त्तन a. Cutting. -नं 1 Cutting, lopping off ; Y. 2. 229, 286. -2 Spin-ning cotton or thread (तर्कुः कर्त्तनसाधनं)

कर्त्तनी Scissors.

कर्त्तरिका, कर्त्तरी 1 Scissors. -2 A knife. -3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्त्तव्य a. What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down ; पुत्रः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा गुरुः । रिपुस्थानेषु वर्तते कर्त्त-व्या भूतिमिच्छता ॥ Mb.

कर्त्तुका A small sword, a knife.

कर्त्तिका-कर्त्री 1 Knife. -2 Scissors.

कर्त्तव्य pot. p. What is fit or ought to be done ; हीनसेवा न कर्त्तव्या कर्त्तव्यो महाश्रयः H. 3. 11 ; मया प्रात-

निःसत्त्वं वनं कर्त्तव्यं Pt. 1. -व्यं, कर्त्तव्य-ता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation ; कर्त्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62 ; Y. 1. 331.

कर्त्तु a. or s. [ कृ-तृच् ] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c., an agent ; वंशस्य° R. 2. 64 ; व्याकरणस्य कर्त्ता author ; ऋणस्य कर्त्ता one who incurs debt ; हितकर्त्ता a benefactor ; सुवर्णकर्त्ता a goldsmith &c. -2 ( In gram. ) An agent ( the meaning of the instrumental case ). -3 The Supreme spirit. -4 An epithet of Brahmâ. -5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also. -6 A priest. -Comp. -अभिप्राय a. accruing to the agent. -वाच्यः the active voice.

कर्त्तुक a. An agent, one who does anything.

कर्त्तु Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्त्तु a. Ved. To be done. -र्त्तु 1 Obligation, duty. -2 Task.

कर्द् 1 P. ( कर्दति, कर्दत ) 1 To rumble ( as the bowels ). -2 To caw ( as a crow ).

कर्दनं Rumbling of the bowels. -नी The day of full-moon in the month of चैत्र.

कर्दः, -कर्दटः 1 Mud. -2 Clay. -3 The fibrous root of the lotus. -4 Any aquatic weed.

कर्दमः [ Un. 4. 85 ] 1 Mud, slime, mire ; पादौ नूपुरलम्बकर्दमधरौ प्रक्षल्यन्ती स्थिता Mk. 5. 35 ; पथश्चाश्वानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24. -2 Dirt, filth. -3 ( Fig. ) Sin. -4 N. of a Prajâpati. -मं Flesh. -Comp. -आटकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्दमकः 1 A kind of granulous fruit. -2 A kind of serpent.

कर्दमित a. 1 Muddy. -2 Made clotty ; Mâl. 3, 9.

कर्पटः, -टं 1 Old, ragged or patch- ed garment. -2 A piece of cloth, strip. -3 A soiled garment ; or a red- coloured garment. -4 A cloth ; Pt. 5.

कर्पटिक, -न् a. Covered with rag- ged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon ; चापच- क्रकणपकर्पणप्रासपट्टिश्च &c. ; Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. -2 A pot or vessel in general ( as of a potter ). -3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar ; as in घटकपर्पर ; जीयेय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै वहेयमुदकं घटकपर्परेण Ghat. 22

-4 The skull. -5 A kind of weapon. -6 A back-bone ; Mâl. 5. 22.

कर्पासः, -सं, -सी The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, -रं [ Un. 4. 90. ] Cam- phor. -Comp. -खंडः 1. a field of camphor. -2. a piece of camphor. -तैलं camphor liniment. -नालिका a kind of food. -माणः 1. a kind of jewel. -2 a white mineral ( used in medicine ).

कर्पूरकः Zedāry.

कर्परः A mirror.

कर्ष 1 P. ( कर्षति ) To go, move, approach.

कर्षु a. Variegated, spotted ; Y. 3. 166.

कर्षु ( वृ ) र a. 1 Variegated, or spotted ; कश्चिद्वसुधननिकुरंबकर्षुरः Si. 17. 56. -2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, grey ; पवनैर्भस्म कपोतकर्षुरं Ku. 4. 27. -रः 1 The variegated colour. -2 Sin. -3 An evil spirit, demon. -4 The Dhattûra plant. -5 Rice growing amidst inundation. -रा N. of a plant ( वर्वरी ). -री An epithet of Durgâ. -रं 1 Gold. -2 Water. -3 The Dhattûra plant.

कर्षु ( वृ ) रित a. Variegated ; U. 6. 4 ; Si. 5. 68.

कर्षु ( वृ ) र a. Variegated. -रः 1 A demon. -2 N. of a plant. -3 The variegated colour. -रा A leech. -रं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment.

कर्मन् n. [ कृ-मनिन् Un. 4. 144 ] 1 Action, work, deed. -2 Execution, performance. -3 Business, office, duty ; संप्रति विषवैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. -4 A religious rite ( it may be either नित्य, नैमित्तिक or काम्य ). -5 A specific action, moral duty. -6 ( a ) Per- formance of religious rites as oppos- ed to speculative religion or know- ledge of Brahman ( opp. ज्ञान ) ; R. 8. 20. ( b ) Labour, work. -7 Pro- duct, result. -8 A natural or active property ( as support of the earth ). -9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life ; कर्मायत्तं फलं पुंसां बुद्धिः कर्मानुसारिणी Bh. 2. 89, 94. -10 ( In gram. ) The object of an action ; कर्तुरीप्सिततमं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. -11 ( In Vais. phil. ) Motion considered as one of the seven cate- gories of things ; ( thus defined :—



एकद्रव्यमगुणं संयोगविभोगध्वनपेक्षकारणं कर्म  
Vais. Sūtra. (It is five-fold:—उत्क्षेपणं  
ततोऽवक्षेपणमाकुंचनं तथा । प्रसारणं च गमनं  
कर्माण्यतानि पंच च ॥ Bhāṣhā P. 6.) -12  
Organ of sense. -13 (In astr.) The  
tenth lunar mansion. -Comp. -अ-  
क्षम *a.* incapable of doing anything.  
-अंगं part of any act; part of a  
sacrificial rite (as प्रयाज of the Darśa  
sacrifice). -अधिकारः the right of  
performing religious rites. -अनुरूप  
*a.* 1. according to action or any par-  
ticular office. -2. according to ac-  
tions done in a previous existence.  
-अनुष्ठानं practising one's duties.  
-अनुसारः consequence of, or con-  
formity to, acts. -अंतः 1. the end  
of any business or task. -2. a work,  
business, execution of business. -3.  
a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7.  
62 (कर्मतः इक्षुधान्यादि संग्रहस्थानं Kull.).  
-4. cultivated ground. -अंतरं 1.  
difference or contrariety of action.  
-2. penance, expiation. -3. suspen-  
sion of a religious action. -अंतिक  
*a.* final. (-कः) a servant, workman.  
-अर्ह *a.* fit or suitable to an the act  
or rite. (-र्हः) a man. -आजीवः one  
who maintains himself by some  
profession (as that of an artisan &c.)  
-आत्मन् *a.* endowed with the princi-  
ples of action, active; Ms. 1. 22.  
(—*m.*) the soul. -इन्द्रियं an organ  
of action, as distinguished from  
ज्ञानेन्द्रिय; (they are:—वाक्पाणिपादपायू-  
पस्थानि; Ms. 2. 99; see under इन्द्रिय  
also). -उदारं any valiant or noble  
act, magnanimity, prowess. -उद्युक्त  
*a.* busy, engaged, active, zealous.  
-करः 1. a hired labourer (a servant  
who is not a slave); कर्मकराः स्थपत्या-  
दयः Pt. 1; Si. 14. 16. -2. Yama.  
-कर्तृ *m.* (in gram.) an agent who  
is at the same time the object  
of the action; *e. g.* पच्यते ओद-  
नः, it is thus defined:—क्रियमाणं  
तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्राप्स्यति । सुकरैः स्वैर्गुणैः  
कर्तुः कर्मकर्तेति तद्विदुः ॥ -कांडः, -डं that  
department of the Veda which re-  
lates to ceremonial acts and sacrifi-  
cial rites and the merit arising from  
a due performance thereof. -कारः  
1. one who does any business, a me-  
chanic, artisan (technically a worker  
not hired). -2. any labourer in  
general (whether hired or not).  
-3. a black-smith; हरिणाक्षि कटाक्षेण

आत्मानमवलोकय । न हि खड्गो विजानाति  
कर्मकारं स्वकारणम् ॥ Udb. -4. a  
bull. -कारिन् *m.* a labourer, artisan,  
workman. -कार्मुकः, -कं a strong  
bow. -कालिकः a washerman. -क्षम  
*a.* able to perform any work or  
duty; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रो धर्म इवा-  
श्रितः R. 1. 13. -क्षेत्रं the land of  
religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष; *cf.*  
कर्मभूमि. -गृहीत *a.* caught in the  
very act (as a thief). -घातः leav-  
ing off or suspending work. -चं(चां)  
डालः 1. 'base in deed', a man of  
very low acts or deeds; Vasishṭha  
mentions these kinds:—असूयकः पि-  
शुनश्च कृतघ्नो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचांडा-  
ला जन्मतश्चपि पंचमः ॥ -2. one who  
commits an atrocious deed; U. 1.  
46. -3. N. of Rāhu. -चेष्टा active  
exertion, action. -चादना 1. the  
motive impelling one to ritual acts.  
-2. any positive rule enjoining a  
religious act. -ज *a.* resulting from  
an act. (-जः) 1. the holy fig-tree. -2.  
the Kali age. -3. the banian tree.  
-4. the effect arising from human  
acts:—संयोग, विभाग &c. -5. heaven.  
-6. hell. -ज्ञ *a.* one acquainted with  
religious rites. -त्यागः renunciation  
of worldly duties or ceremonial  
acts. -दुष्ट *a.* corrupt in action,  
wicked, immoral, disrespectful.  
-दोषः 1. sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95.  
-2. an error, defect, or blunder (in  
doing an act); Ms. 1. 104. -3. evil  
consequence of human acts. -4.  
discreditable conduct. -धारयः N.  
of a compound, a subdivision of  
Tatpuruṣa, (in which the members  
of the compound are in apposition);  
तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः  
Udb. -ध्वंसः 1. loss of fruit arising  
from religious acts. -2. disappoint-  
ment. -नामन् (in gram.) a partici-  
pial noun. -नाशा N. of a river be-  
tween Kāśī and Vihāra. -निष्ठ *a.*  
devoted to the performance of reli-  
gious acts. -न्यासः renunciation  
of the result of religious acts.  
-पथः 1. the direction or source  
of an action. -2. the path  
of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग).  
-पाकः ripening of actions, reward  
of actions done in a former life; Pt.  
1. 372. -प्रवचनीयः a term for cer-  
tain prepositions, particles, or ad-

verbs when they are not connected  
with verbs and govern a noun in  
some case; *e. g.* आ in आमुक्तेः संसारः  
is a कर्मप्रवचनीय; so अनु in जपमनु  
प्रावर्षत् &c.; *cf.* उपसर्ग, गति and निपात  
also. -फलं fruit or reward  
of actions done in a former  
life; (pain, pleasure). -बंधः, -बंधनं  
confinement to repeated birth, as the  
consequence of religious acts, good  
or bad (by which the soul is attach-  
ed to worldly pleasures &c.). -भूः,  
-भूमिः *f.* 1. the land of religious rites,  
*i. e.* भरतवर्ष, this world (a place for  
man's probation); प्राप्येमां कर्मभूमिं Bh.  
2. 100, K. 174, 319. -2. ploughed  
ground. -मीमांसा the Mīmāṃsā of  
ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. -मूलं a  
kind of sacred grass called कुश.  
-युगं the fourth (the present) age  
of the world, *i. e.* the Kaliyuga.  
-योगः 1. performance of actions,  
worldly and religious rites. -2. active  
exertion, industry. -वचनं (with  
Buddhists) the ritual. -वज्रः an  
epithet of a Sūdra. -वशः fate consi-  
dered as the inevitable result of ac-  
tions done in a former life. -वाटी a lu-  
nar day (तिथि). -विपाकः कर्मपाक. -शाला  
a work-shop. -शील, -शूर *a.* assiduous,  
active, laborious. -शौचं humility.  
-संगः attachment to worldly du-  
ties and their results. -सचिवः a  
minister. -संन्यासिकः, -संन्यासिन् *m.*  
1. a religious person who has with-  
drawn from every kind of worldly  
act. -2. an ascetic who performs re-  
ligious deeds without looking to  
their reward. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. an eye-  
witness; Ku. 7. 83. -2. one who  
witnesses the good or bad actions  
of man; (there are nine divinities  
which are said to witness and watch  
over all human actions; सूर्यः सोमो  
यमः कालो महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभाशुभ-  
स्येह कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) -साद्धिः  
*f.* accomplishment of any business  
or desired object; success. -स्थानं  
a public office, a place of business.  
कर्मठ *a.* [कर्मन्-अठच् P. V. 2. 35].  
1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2  
Working diligently. -3 Exclusively  
devoted to the performance of re-  
ligious rites. -ठः The director of a  
sacrifice.  
कर्मण्य *a.* [कर्मन्-यत्] Skilful



clever. —न्या Wages. —न्य Activity.

**कर्मिन्** *a.* 1 Working, active, busy. —2 Engaged in any work or business. —3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; **कर्मिभ्यश्चाधिको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन** Bg. 6. 46. —*m.* A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

**कर्मिष्ठ** *a.* Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

**कर्मदिन्** *m.* An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

**कर्मरी** The manna of the bamboo (वंशलोचन).

**कर्मारः** 1 A blacksmith; Y. 1. 163; Ms. 4. 215. —2 A bamboo.

**कर्मारि** *a.* Variegated, spotted.

**कर्वं** 1 P. ( कर्वति, कर्वित ) To be proud, boast.

**कर्वं** 1 Love, desire. —2 A rat.

**कर्वंटः** 1 The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages). —2 Declivity of a mountain; (also कर्वटक in this sense). —**ट** A city.

**कर्वं (र्व) र** *a.* Variegated. —**रः** 1 Sin. —2 Tiger. —3 A demon. —4 A sort of medicament. —**री** 1 An epithet of Durgâ. —2 Night. —3 A Rākshasī. —4 A tigress.

**कर्शन** *a.* Rendering lean. —**नः** Fire.

**कर्षः** [ कृष्-अच् घञ् वा ] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. —2 Attracting. —3 Ploughing —4 A furrow, a trench. —5 A scratch. —**र्वः**, —**र्व** A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Māshas. —**Comp.** —**आपण** = कर्षापण q. v.

**कर्षक** *a.* [ कृष्-कृल् ] Who or what draws, attracts &c. —**कः** A cultivator, husbandman; Y. 2. 265.

**कर्षण** *a.* 1 Dragging. —2 Injuring. —3 Extending (in time), see below. —**णं** [ कृष् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (as of a bow); **भज्यमानमतिमात्रकर्षणात्** R. 11. 46, 7. 62. —2 Attracting. —3 Ploughing, tilling. —4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation; Ms. 7. 112. —5 Cultivated land.

**कर्षणिः** *f.* An unchaste woman.

**कर्षित** *a.* 1 Drawn, attracted. —2 Tormented, harassed &c. —3 Worn

out, decayed. —4 Ploughed.

**कर्षिन्** *a.* 1 Who or what draws &c. —2 Attractive. —*m.* A ploughman. —**णी** 1 The bit of a bridle. —2 A medicinal moon-plant.

**कर्षूः** *f.* 1 A furrow, trench. —2 A river. —3 Canal. —*m.* 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. —2 Agriculture, cultivation. —3 Livelihood.

**कर्हि** *ind.* Ved. When, at what time?

**कर्हिचित्** *ind.* At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50.

**कल्** I. 1 A. ( कलते, कलित ) 1 To count. —2 To sound. —II. 10 U. ( कलयाति-ते, कलित ) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; **करालकरकंदलीकलितशस्त्रजालैर्बलैः** U. 5. 5; **म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवाल** Gīt. 1; **कलितललितवनमालः**; **हलं कलयते** *ibid.*; **कलय वलयश्रेणी पाणौ पदे कुरु नूपुरौ** 12; **Sānti.** 4. 18. —2 ( *a* ) To count, reckon; **कालः कलयतामहं** Bg. 10. 30. ( *b* ) To measure; **सदा पांथः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति** Bh. 2. 114. —3 To assume, take, have, possess; **कलयति हि हिमांशोर्निष्कलंकस्य लक्ष्मीं** Māl. 1. 22; **Si.** 4. 36, 9. 59. —4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; **कलयन्नपि सव्यथोऽवतस्थे** **Si.** 9. 83; **कोपितं विरहखेदितचित्ता कांतमेव कलयन्त्यनुनिन्ये** 10. 29; **N.** 2. 65, 3. 12, **Māl.** 2. 9. —5 To think, regard, consider; **कलयेदमानमनसं सखि मां** **Si.** 9. 58, 6. 54, 15. 55, 16. 64; **Sānti.** 4. 15; **व्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं** Gīt. 4, 7. —6 To undergo, be influenced by; **मदलीलाकलितकामपाल** Māl. 8; **धन्यः कोपिन विक्रियां कलयति प्राप्ते नवे यौवने** Bh. 1. 72. —7 To do, perform. —8 To go. —9 To attach to, tie on; furnish with. —10 To urge on, impel, incite; **Māl.** 9. 41. —11 To utter a sound, murmur. —12 To take hold of the die called Kali. —III. 10 P. ( कालयाति, कालित ) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward. —2 To carry off. —3 To collect. —4 To throw, cast. —5 To proclaim the time.

**कल** *a.* [ कल्-घञ् ] 1 Sweet and indistinct ( अस्पष्टमधुर ); **कर्णे कलं किमपि रौति** H. 1. 81; **सारसैः कलनिर्हादैः** R. 1. 41, 8. 59; **M.** 5. 1. ( Hence )

—2 Low, soft, sweet ( note &c. ); melodious, pleasing. —3 Making noise, jingling, tinkling &c.; **भास्वत्कलनूपुराणां** R. 16. 12; **कलकिकिणी-रवं** **Si.** 9. 74, 82; **कलमेखलाकलकलः** 6. 14, 4. 57. —4 Weak. —5 Crude; undigested. —**लः** 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone. —2 ( In poetry ) Time equal to four Mātras. —3 ( *m. plu.* ) A class of manes. —**लं** Semen. —**Comp.** —**अंकुरः** the Sāsara bird. —**अनुवादिन्** *m.* 1. a sparrow. —2. a bee. —3. the Chātaka bird. —**अविकलः** a sparrow. —**आलापः** 1. a sweet humming sound. —2. sweet and agreeable discourse; **स्फुरत्कलालापविलासकोमला करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकम्** K. 2. —3. a bee. —**उत्ताल** *a.* high, sharp. —**कंठ** *a.* having a sweet voice. ( —**ठः** ) ( *टी f.* ) 1. the ( Indian ) cuckoo. —2. a goose, swan. —3. a pigeon —**कलः** 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. —2. indistinct or confused noise; **चलितया विदधे कलमेखलाकलकलोऽलकलोलदृशान्यया** **Si.** 6. 14; **नेपथ्ये कलकलः** ( in dramas ); **Bh.** 1. 27, 37; **Amaru.** 28. —3. N. of Siva. —4. resin, pitch. —**कूजिका**, —**कूणिका** a wanton woman. —**घोषः** the ( Indian ) cuckoo. —**तूलिका** a wanton or lascivious woman. —**धूतं** silver. —**धौतं** 1. silver; **Si.** 13. 51, 4. 41. —2. gold; **विमलकलधौतत्सरुणा खड्गेन** **Ve.** 3. —3. a low or pleasing tone. ° **लिपिः** *f.* 1. illumination of a manuscript with gold. —2. characters written in gold; **मरकतशकलकालितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलेखं** Gīt. 8. —**ध्वनिः** 1. a low sweet tone. —2. a pigeon. —3. a peacock. —4. the ( Indian ) cuckoo. —**नाद** *a.* having a low and sweet tone. ( —**दः** ) a swan; see **कलध्वनि**. —**भाषणं** lisp, the prattle of childhood. —**रवः** 1. a low sweet tone. —2. a dove. —3. the ( Indian ) cuckoo. —**विशुद्ध** *a.* soft and clear; **S.** 5. —**हंसः** 1. a gander, a swan; **वधूदुकूलं कलहंसलक्षणं** Ku. 5. 67. —2. a duck, drake; **Bk.** 2. 18; **R.** 8. 59. —3. the supreme soul. —4. an excellent king.

**कलंकषः** ( *पी f.* ) 1 A lion. —2 A musical instrument.

**कलंकुरः** A whirlpool, eddy.

**कलन** *a.* ( at the end of comp. ) Causing, effecting. —**नः** A sort of cane-



—न 1 A spot, mark. —2 A defect, an offence, fault. —3 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां सकालः परिकीर्तितः. —4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. —5 Sounding. —6 An embryo at the first stage after conception. —ना 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. —2 Doing, effecting. —3 Subjection. —4 Understanding, comprehension. —5 Putting on, wearing.

कलित *p. p.* 1 Held, seized, taken; U. 5. 5. —2 Broken; Pt. 1. —3 Plucked, gathered; U. 3. 6. —4 Arisen, produced; U. 5. 2; कलितकुलिशघाताः केपि खेलति वाताः R. G. —5 Influenced; Mâl. 8. —5 Mixed; Mâl. 10. 10. —7 Known, understood; Mâl. 8. 13, 2. 9. —8 Furnished, endowed, Mâl. 6. 6; Ku. 6. 76. —9 Gained, obtained. —10 Reckoned, counted. —11 Separated, divided. —12 Sounded indistinctly, murmured.

कलकः 1 A kind of fish. —2 A kind of prose.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13. 15. —2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यपनयतु कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सैव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कुल°. —3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. —4 Rust of iron.

—Comp. —हृत् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

कलंकयति Den. P. To defame, stain with stigma, sully.

कलंकित *a.* Spotted, stained, defamed; U. 6. 37.

कलजः 1 A bird. —2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. —3 Tobacco. —जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत *a.* Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife; वसुमत्याहि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यद्गुरुर्वे हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68. —2 The hip and loins; इदमुत्तिमिवोद्दाममन्मथविलासगृहीतगुरुकलत्रां K. 189 (where क° has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17. —3 Any royal citadel. —4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलंदरः A man of a mixed tribe.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence (सर्वविद्या).

कलभः (भी *f.*) 1 [ कल्-अभच् Un. 3. 122; करेण शुंडया भाति; भा-क, रस्य लत्वं

Tv.] 1 A young elephant, cub; ननु कलभेन यूथपतेरनुकृतं M. 5; द्विपेद्रभावं कलभः श्रयन्निव R. 3. 32; 11. 39; 18. 38. —2 An elephant 30 years old. —3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [ Un. 4. 84 ] 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; सुतेन पांडोः कलमस्य गोपिकां Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. —2 A pen, a reed for writing with. —3 A thief. —4 A rogue, rascal.

कलंबः 1 An arrow. —2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबिका The nape of the neck.

कलंबुटं ( Fresh ) Butter.

कललः, —लं 1 The foetus, uterus. —2 A term for the embryo a short time after conception.

कललजः 1 The resinous exudation of the Shorea Robusta. —2 Womb.

कलर्विकः, —गः 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. —2 A spot, stain.

कलशः, —सः ( शं, —सं ) [ केन जलेन लश-स-ति Tv. ] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथौ कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97; स्तनकलस Amaru. 54. ° जन्मन्, ° उद्भवः N. of Agastya. —2 A churn. —3 A kind of measure. —4 A rounded pinnacle on the top of a temple. —Comp. ( स ) उदधिः the ocean.

कलशी ( सी *f.* ) A pitcher, a jar. Si. 11. 8. —Comp —सुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः, —हं [ कलं कामं हंति हन्-ड Tv. ] 1 Strife, quarrel; ईर्ष्याकलहः Bh. 1. 2; लीला° S. Til. 8; so शुष्ककलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. —2 War, battle. —3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. —4 Violence, kicking, beating &c; Ms. 4. 121; (where Medhâtithi and Kullûka explain कलह by वंडादिनेतरेतरताडनं and वंडादंड्यादि respectively). —5 A road, way. —6 The sheath of a sword. —7 A cry, sound; Mâl. 9. 18. —Comp. —अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it); she is thus defined in S. D. :- चाटुकारमपि प्राणनाथं रोषादपास्य या पश्चात्तापमवाप्नोति कलहांतरिता तु सा ॥ 117. —अपहृत *a.* taken

by main force or violence. —कार, —कारिन् *a.* quarrelsome, turbulent. —प्रिय *a.* fond of ( promoting ) quarrels; ननु कलहप्रियोसि M. 1. ( —यः ) an epithet of Nârada. ( —या ) a bird ( सारिका ).

कला [ कल्-कच् ] A small part of anything; U. 1. 1; a bit, jot; कलामप्यकृतपरिलंबः K. 304; सर्वे ते मित्रगात्रस्य कलां नार्हेति षोडशीं Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. —2 A digit of the moon ( these are sixteen ); जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुःकलादयः Mâl. 1. 36; Ku. 5. 71; Me. 89. —3 Interest on capital ( consideration paid for the use of money ); घनवीथिवीथिमवतीर्णवतो निधिरंभसामुपचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 32 ( where कला means ' digits ' also ). —4 A division of time variously computed; one minute, 48 seconds, or 8 seconds. —5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. —6 Any practical art ( mechanical or fine ); there are 64 such arts, as music, dancing &c. —7 Skill, ingenuity. —8 Fraud, deceit. —9 ( In Prosody ) A syllabic instant. —10 A boat. —11 The menstrual discharge. —12 A term for the seven substrata of the elements of the human body; ( they are:— आया मांसधरा प्रोक्ता द्वितीया रक्तधारिणी । मेदोधरा तृतीया तु चतुर्थी श्लेष्मधारिणी ॥ पंचमी च मलं धत्ते षष्ठी पित्तधरा मता । रेतोधरा सप्तमी स्यात् इति सप्तकलाः स्मृताः ॥ ). —13 An atom. —14 A term for the embryo. —Comp. —अंतरं 1. another digit. —2. interest, profit; मासे शतस्य यदि पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Lîlâ. —अयनः a tumbler, a dancer ( as on the sharp edge of a sword ). —आकुलं deadly poison. —कलि *a.* gay, wanton. ( —लिः ) an epithet of Kâma. —क्षयः waning ( of the moon ); R. 5. 16. —धरः, —निधिः, —पूर्णः the moon; अहो महत्त्वं महतामपूर्वं विपत्तिकालेपि परोपकारः । यथास्यमध्ये पतितोऽपि राहोः कलानिधिः पुण्यचयं ददाति ॥ Udb. —भृत् *m.* 1 the moon. —2. an artist &c.

कलावन् *a.* Versed in the ( 64 ) arts; Mâl. 2. 10. —*m.* The moon ( having digits ); Ku. 5. 71; Mâl. 2. 10.

कलिका 1 A digit of the moon.

कलांकुरः 1 The Sârâsa bird, crane. —2 N. of Kamsa.

कलाचिक-कलाची 1 A ladle.



=2 The fore-arm.

**कलाटीनः** The white water wag-tail.

**कलादः, -दकः** A goldsmith.

**कलाधिकः** A cock.

**कलापः** 1 A band, bundle; मुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42 a round necklace of pearls; रशनाकलापः a zone of several strings. -2 A group or whole collection of things; अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7. -3 A peacock's tail; तं मे जातकलापं प्रेषय माणिक्यं शिखिनं V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. -4 A woman's zone or girdle; ( oft. with कांची or रशना &c. ); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. -5 An ornament in general. -6 The rope round an elephant's neck. -7 A quiver. -8 An arrow. -9 The moon. -10 A shrewd and intelligent man. -11 A poem written in one metre. -12 A tuft ( जटा° ) or knot of braided hair. -पी A bundle of grass.

**कलापकं** 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence ( चतुर्भिस्तु कलापकं ); for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. -2 A debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails. -कः 1 A band or bundle in general. -2 A string of pearls. -3 The rope round an elephant's neck. -4 A zone or girdle ( =कलाप ); Si. 9. 45. -5 A sectarian mark on the forehead ( विशेषक ).

**कलापिन्** a. 1 Having a quiver. -2 Spreading its tail ( as a peacock ). -m. 1 A peacock; कलविलापि कलापिकदंबकं Si. 6. 31; Pt. 2. 80; R. 6. 9. -2 The ( Indian ) cuckoo. -3 The Indian fig-tree ( श्वक्ष ). -4 The time ( when peacocks spread their tails ).

**कलापिनी** The night.

**कलांबिः** f. 1 Lending, loan. -2 Usury.

**कलामकः** A kind of rice ripening in the cold season.

**कलायः** N. of a leguminous seed ( Mar. वाटाणा ); Si. 13. 21.

**कलाविकः** A cock.

**कलाहकः** A kind of musical instrument ( काहल ).

**कलिः** [ कल्-इनि ] 1 Strife, quar-

rel, dissension, contention; Si. 7. 55; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33; Amaru. 19. -2 War, battle. -3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age ( consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 13th of February 3102 B. C. ); Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301; कलिवज्यानि इमानि &c. -4 Kali age personified ( this Kali persecuted Nala ). -5 The worst of any class. -6 The Bibhātaka tree. -7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. -8 A hero. -9 An arrow. -f. A bud. -Comp. -कारः, -कारकः, -क्रियः an epithet of Nārada. -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः the Bibhātaka tree. -प्रिय a. quarrelsome. (-यः) 1. N. of Nārada. -2. a monkey, ape; Ms. 1. 85.

**कलिकः** Curlew.

**कलिका, -कलिः** f. 1 An unblown flower, a bud; चूतानां चिरनिर्गतापि कलिका बध्नाति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 3; किमात्रकलिकाभंगमारभसे S. 6; Rs. 6. 17; R. 9. 33. -2 A digit, streak. -3 The bottom or peg of the Indian lute.

**कलिङ्ग** a. 1 Clever. -2 Cunning. -गाः ( pl. ) N. of a country and its inhabitants; ( a district on the Coromandel coast ); उत्कलादर्शितपथः कलिङ्गाभिमुखो ययौ R. 4. 38; ( its position is thus described in Tantras:—जगन्नाथात्समारभ्य कृष्णातीरांतगः प्रिये । कलिङ्गदेशः संप्रोक्तो वाममार्गपरायणः ॥ ). -गः 1 The fork-tailed shrike. -2 N. of several plants; ( as शिरीष, श्वक्ष &c. ). -गा A beautiful woman. -गं Indra grain ( इन्द्रयव ).

**कलिङ्गः** A mat, a screen.

**कलित** see under कल्.

**कलिदः** 1 N. of the mountain on which the Yamunâ rises. -2 The sun. -3 The Bibhātaka plant. -Comp. -कन्या, -जा, -तनया, -नंदिनी, -सुता epithets of the river Yamunâ; कलिदकन्या मथुरां गतापि R. 6. 48; कलिदजानीर Bv. 2. 120, Git. 3. -गिरिः the Kalinda mountain. °जा, °तनया, °नंदिनी epithets of the river Yamunâ; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

**कलिल** a. [ कल्-इलच् Un. 1. 54 ] 1 Covered with, full of. -2 Mixed, blended with; तत्र एवाकंदकलिलः कलकलः Mv. 1. -3 Affected by, subject to; अकल्ककलिलः Si. 19. 98. -4 Impervious, impenetrable. -लं A large heap, confused mass; विशसि

हृदय क्लेशकलिलं Bh. 3. 34; confusion; यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्व्यतितरिष्यति Bg. 2. 52.

**कलुकः** A cymbal. -क्का 1 A tavern. -2 A meteor.

**कलुष** a. [ कल्-उषच् Un. 4. 75 ] 1 Turbid, dirty, muddy, foul; गंगा रोधः पतनकलुषा गृह्णीतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; Ki. 8. 32; Ghaṭ. 13. -2 Choked, hoarse, husky; कंठः स्तंभितवाष्पवृत्ति-कलुषः S. 4. 5. -3 Bedimmed; full of; S. 6. 8. -4 Angry, displeased, excited; U. 3. 13; भावावबोधकलुषा दयितेव रात्रौ R. 5. 64 ( Malli. takes कलुष to mean 'unable', 'incompetent' ). -5 Wicked, sinful, bad. -6 Cruel, censurable; R. 14. 73. -7 Dark, opaque. -8 Idle, lazy. -9 Perverted; भूतायां बुद्धौ Pt. 3. 184; कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः &c. -बः A buffalo. -बं 1 Dirt, filth, mud; विगतकलुषमभः Rs. 3. 22. -2 Sin. -3 Wrath. -Comp. -योनिज a. illegitimate, of impure origin; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

**कलुषित** a. 1 Turbid or muddy. -2 Offended, displeased; Mu. 3. 9. -3 Wicked.

**कलुषीकृ** 8 U. 1 To make turbid or unclean. -2 To obscure, taint, sully; Pt. 2. 97.

**कलेवरः, -रं** The body; यावत्स्वस्थमिदं कलेवरगृहं Bh. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg. 8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2. 43.

**कलक** a. [ कल्-क Un. 3. 40 ] Sinful, wicked. -ल्कः, -ल्कं 1 The viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. -2 A kind of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. -3 ( Hence ) Dirt, filth ( in general ). -4 Ordure, faeces. -5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. -6 Sin. -7 Levigated powder; तां लोभ्रकल्केन हतांगतैलां Ku. 7. 9. -8 Incense. -9 The wax of the ear. -Comp. -फलः the pomegranate plant.

**कल्कनं** Deceiving, over-reaching, falsehood.

**कल्किः** The tenth and last incarnation of Vishnu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; ( Jayadeva, while referring to the several avatāras of Vishnu, thus refers to the last or Kalki avatāra:—म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि कर-



वालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव  
धृतकल्किशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gīt. 1.  
10. )

कल्किन् *a.* 1 Foul, turbid, dirty.  
-2 Wicked. —*m.* see कल्कि above.

कल्प *a.* [कृप्-घञ्] 1 Practicable, feasible,  
possible. -2 Proper, fit, right. -3  
Strong, vigorous. -4 Able, competent  
(with a gen., loc.; inf. or at the end  
of comp.); धर्मस्य, यशसः, कल्पः  
Bhāg. able to do his duty &c.; स्वक्रि-  
यायामकल्पः *ibid.* not competent to  
do one's duty; अकल्प एषामधिरोढुमं-  
जसा पदं *ibid.*, so स्वभरणाकल्प &c.  
—*ल्यः* 1 A sacred precept or rule,  
law, ordinance. -2 A prescribed rule,  
a prescribed alternative, optional  
rule; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन व-  
र्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the  
prescribed rule to be observed in  
preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः  
M. 1 a very good (or best) alter-  
native; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्य-  
कव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147. -3 (Hence) A  
proposal, suggestion, resolve, deter-  
mination; उदारः कल्पः S. 7. -4  
Manner of acting, procedure, form,  
way, method (in religious rites);  
क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पवित्क-  
ल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94;  
Ms. 7. 185. -5 End of the world,  
universal destruction. -6 A day of  
Brahmā or 1,000 Yugas, being a  
period of 432 million years of  
mortals and measuring the duration  
of the world; श्रीश्वेतवाराहकल्पे (the  
one in which we now live); कल्पं  
स्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभिस्ततः किम् Sānti.  
4. 2. -7 Medical treatment of the  
sick. -8 One of the six Vedāngas,  
*i. e.* that which lays down the  
ritual and prescribes rules for cere-  
monial and sacrificial acts; see under  
वेदांग. -9 A termination added to  
nouns and adjectives in the sense of  
'a little less than,' 'almost like,'  
'nearly equal to,' (denoting simi-  
larity with a degree of inferiority);  
कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36;  
उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन्नृषिकल्पे राजनि S. 2;  
प्रभातकल्पा शशिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2; so  
मृतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पः &c. -10 The  
doctrine of poisons and antidotes.  
-11 One of the trees of paradise;  
*cf.* कल्पद्रुम. —*ल्यः* —*ल्यः* A kind of in-  
toxicating liquor. —*Comp.* —*अंतः*

end of the world, universal de-  
struction; Bh. 2. 16. °स्थायिन् *a.*  
lasting to the end of a कल्प. —*आदिः*  
renovation of all things in the crea-  
tion. —*कारः* 1. author of Kalpa-  
sūtra, q. v. -2. a barber. —*क्षयः* end  
of the world, universal destruction;  
*e. g.* पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं  
जगत् Ks. 2. 10. —*तरुः*, —*द्रुमः*,  
—*पादपः*, —*वृक्षः* 1. one of the trees of  
heaven or Indra's paradise; R. 1.  
75; 17. 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. -2. a  
tree supposed to grant all desires,  
'wish-yielding tree'; नाबुद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां  
विहाय जातं तमात्मन्यासिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14.  
48; N. 1. 15. -3. (fig.) a very ge-  
nerous person; सकलार्थिसार्थकल्पद्रुमः  
Pt. 1. —*पालः* 1 a protector of order.  
-2. a seller of spirituous liquors.  
—*लता*, —*लतिका* 1. a creeper of Indra's  
paradise; Bh. 1. 90. -2. a creeper  
supposed to grant all desires;  
नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2.  
46; *cf.* कल्पतरु above. —*विद्* *a.* con-  
versant with sacred precepts; R. 1.  
94. —*सूत्रं* a manual of ritual  
in the form of Sūtras.

कल्पकः [कृप्-शुल्] 1 A rite. -2  
A barber.

कल्पनं [कृप्-ल्युट्] 1 Forming,  
fashioning, arranging. -2 Perform-  
ing, doing, effecting. -3 Clipping,  
cutting. -4 Fixing. -5 Anything  
placed upon another for decoration.  
—*ना* 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकपितृ-  
काणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120,  
247; Ms. 9. 116. -2 Making, per-  
forming, doing. -3 Forming, arrang-  
ing; विषमासु च कल्पनासु Mk. 3. 14;  
केश° Mk. 4. -4 Decorating, orna-  
menting. -5 Composition. -6 In-  
vention. -7 Imagination, thought;  
कल्पनापोदः Sk. =कल्पनाया अपोदः.  
-8 An idea, fancy or image  
(conceived in the mind); Sānti.  
2. 8. -9 Fabrication. -10 For-  
gery. -11 A contrivance, device.  
-12 (In Mīm. phil.) =अर्थापत्ति q. v.  
-13 Decorating an elephant.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पनीय *a.* 1 To be made, fashion-  
ed or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3  
To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पिक *a.* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fa-  
shioned, formed; S. 3. 22; see कृप्  
caus. —*तः* An elephant armed or

caparisoned for war.

कल्मन् =कर्मन् q. v.

कल्मालिः Ved. Splendour.

कल्मलीकं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2  
Foul, dirty. —*षः*, —*षं* 1 Stain, dirt,  
dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist.  
-3 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषध्वं-  
सकारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5. 16;  
Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22. —*षः* Hell.

कल्माष *a.* (षी *f.*) 1 Variogat-  
ed, spotted. -2 Black and white.  
—*षः* 1 The variegated colour. -2  
A mixture of black and white. -3  
A demon, goblin. -4 The black  
colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A  
kind of fragrant rice. —*षी* N. of  
the river Yamunâ. -2 The spot-  
ted cow of Jamadagni. —*षं* Stain.  
—*Comp.* —*कंठः* an epithet of Siva.  
—*पादः* N. of a king (सौदास).

कल्य *a.* [कल्यति चेशामत्र, कल्-यक्;  
कल् कर्मणि यत्, कलासु साधु कला-यत् वा  
Tv.] 1 Sound, free from sickness,  
healthy; सर्वः कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुम-  
र्थान्कुटुंबी V. 3. 1; Y. 1. 28; यावदेव  
भवेत्कल्यस्तावच्छेयः समाचरेत् Mb. -2  
Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथामेतां  
कल्याः स्मः श्रवणे तव Mb. -3 Clever.  
-4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a dis-  
course). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 In-  
structive. —*ल्यं* 1 Dawn, day-break.  
-2 To-morrow. -3 Spirituous liquor.  
-4 Congratulation, good wishes.  
-5 Good news. —*Comp.* —*आशः*,  
—*जग्धिः* *f.* the morning meal, break-  
fast. —*पालः*, —*पालकः* a distiller.  
—*वर्तः* morning meal, breakfast.  
(—*तै*) (hence) anything light, tri-  
vial, or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्य-  
वर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle; स्त्रीकल्य-  
वर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स इदानीमर्थकल्यवर्तस्य  
कारणादिदमकार्यं करोति 9.

कल्या 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N.  
of a plant (हरीतकी). -3 Congratula-  
tion. —*Comp.* —*पालः*, —*पालकः* a  
distiller.

कल्याण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [कल्ये  
प्रातः अण्यते शब्दयते, अण्-घञ्] 1  
Blessed, happy, lucky, fortu-  
nate; त्वमेव कल्याणि तयोस्तृतीया  
R. 6. 29; Me. 109. -2 Beauti-  
ful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent,  
illustrious. -4 Auspicious, salutary,  
propitious, good; U. 2. 2; कल्याणानां



त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Mâl. 1. 3.

—णं 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चंद्रार्धचूडामणिः H. 1. 212; तद्रक्ष कल्याणपरंपराणां भोक्तामूर्जस्वलमात्मदेहं R. 2. 50; 17. 11; Ms. 3. 60; so °अभिनिवेशी K. 104. —2 Virtue. —3 Festival. —4 Gold. —5 Heaven. —णी

1 A cow. —2 Holy or sacred cow; R. 1. 87. —3 A young cow, heifer; U. 4. —Comp. —कृत् a. 1. doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. —2. propitious, lucky. —3. virtuous. —धर्मन् a. virtuous. —बीजं a kind of pulse; (Mar. मसुरा). —वचनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक a. (णिका f.) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed. —णिका Red arsenic.

कल्याणिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Happy, prosperous. —2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. —3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल् 1 A. (कलते, कलित) 1 To sound indistinctly. —2 To sound. —3 To be mute.

कल a. Deaf; °ता-त्वं 1 Deafness. —2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कालि ind. To-morrow.

कलोल a. Inimical, hostile. —लः 1 A large wave, billow; आयुः कलोलोलो Bh. 3. 82; कलोलमालाकुलं Bv. 1. 59. —2 An enemy. —3 Joy, happiness.

कलोलिनी A river; स्वर्लोककलोलिनि त्वं पापं तिरयाधुना मम भवव्यालावलीढात्मनः G. L. 50; so विपुलपुलिनाः कलोलिन्यः.

कलहारं A white water-lily.

कव् 1 A. (कवते, कवित) 1 To praise. —2 To describe, compose (as a poem). —3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful. —कं A mushroom; विड्जानि कवकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

कवचः, —चं [ cf. Un. 4. 2 ] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. —2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable (हुं-ह्रं) considered as a preservative like armour. —3 A kettle-drum. —Comp. —पत्रः the birch tree. —हर a. 1. wearing armour. —2. old enough to wear an armour; कवचहरः कुमारः Sk.; cf. वर्महर in R. 8. 94. (—रः) a boy, child.

कवटी The leaf or panel of a door.

कवडः Water for washing the mouth.

कवत्तु n. A bad deed.

कवनं Water.

कव (ब) र a. [Un. 4. 154.] (—रा, —री f.) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si. 5. 19. —2 Set, inlaid. —3 Variegated. —रः, —रं 1 Salt. —2 Sourness or acidity. —रः 1 A braid or fillet of hair. —2 A lecturer (पाठक).

कव (ब) री A braid or fillet of hair; दधती विलोलकवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. —Comp. —भरः, —भारः a fine head of hair; घटय जघने कांचीमंच सजा कवरीभरं Gît. 12.

कवरकी A prisoner.

कवलः, —लं [केन जलेन वलते चलति, वल्-अच् Tv.] 1 A mouthful; आस्वाह्विः कवलैस्तृणानां R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवलच्छेदेषु संपादिताः U. 3. 16. —2 A gargle.

कवलयति Den. P. To eat, devour; Pt. 4; Mâl. 7.

कवलिका A bandage.

कवलित a. 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). —2 Chewed. —3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in मृत्युना कवलिता.

कवष, —कवष् a. Ved Sounding, creaking (as the door). —षः A shield.

कवसः 1 An armour. —2 A prickly shrub.

कवाट See कपाट.

कवारं A lotus.

कवारि a. Ved. Selfish, stingy; a mean or contemptible enemy.

कवि a. [कु-इ Un. 4. 138] 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms. 4. 24. —2 Intelligent, clever, wise. —3 Thinking, thoughtful. —4 Praiseworthy. —विः 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुशना कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7. 49, 2. 151. —2 A poet; तद्ब्रूहि रामचरितं आद्यः कविरसि U. 2; मंदः कवियशःप्रार्थी R. 1. 3; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1; Si. 2. 86. —3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras; कविरिव वृषपर्वणः K. 56. —4 Vālmiki, the first poet. —5 Brahmâ. —6 The sun. —f. The bit of a bridle; see कविका.

—Comp. —उद्येष्टः an epithet of Vālmiki, the first poet. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sukra. —राजः 1. a great poet; श्रीहर्षे कविराजराजिमुकुटालंकारहरीः सुतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. —2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called राघवपांडवीय. —रामायणः an epithet of Vālmiki.

कविकः, का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; सुकविता यद्यस्ति राज्ञेन किं Bh. 2. 21; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपुरो मयूरो भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः । हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय ॥ P. R. 1. 22.

कवि (वी) यं The bit of a bridle.

कवलं A lotus.

कवोष्ण a. Slightly warm, tepid; R. 1. 67.

कव्यं (opp. हव्य) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147, 97, 128. —व्यः A class of manes. —Comp. —वालः 1. fire. —2. a class of manes. —वाह् m., —वाहः, —वाहनः fire.

कश् 1 P. To sound.

कशः A whip (usually in pl.).

—शा A whip; इदानीं सुकुमारेऽस्मिन् निःशंकं कर्कशाः कशाः । तव गात्रे पतिष्यन्ति सहास्माकं मनोरथैः ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where the word may be m. or f.) —2 Flogging. —3 A string, rope. —4 The mouth. —5 A quality.

कश्य a. [कशामर्हति, कशा-यत्] Fit to be whipped or flogged. —श्यं 1 Spirituous liquor. —2 A horse's flank.

कशस् n. Water.

कशिकः A mungoose.

कशिपु m. or n. 1 A mat. —2 A pillow. —3 A bed. —पुः 1 Food. —2 Clothing. —3 Food and clothing (according to विश्व).

कशे (से) रु m. n. 1 The backbone. —2 A kind of grass. —रुः One of the nine divisions of Jambudvîpa.

कशेरुकः, कसेरुकः-का A sort of grass. —का The back-bone.

कश्मल a. [Un. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious; मत्संबंधा-



कश्मीरला किंवदंती स्याचेदस्मिन्हंत धिङ्मा-  
मधन्यं U.1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of  
mind, lowness or depression of spirits;  
कश्मीरं महाविशत Mb.; कृतस्त्वा कश्मीर-  
मिदं विषमे समुपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2. —2  
Sin. —3 A swoon. —4 Consternation,  
alarm.

**कश्मीरः** (pl.) N. of a country,  
the modern Kāshmira. (Its posi-  
tion is thus described in Tantras:—  
शारदामठमारभ्य कुंकुमाद्रितटांतकः । तावत्क-  
श्मीरदेशः स्यात्पंचाशद्योजनात्मकः). —**Comp.**  
—जः, —जं, —जन्मन् *m., n.* saffron;  
कश्मीरजस्य कटुताऽपि नितान्तरम्या Bv.  
1. 71. v. 1.

**कश्यपः** *a.* Having black teeth.  
—पः 1 A tortoise. —2 A sort of fish.  
—3 A kind of deer. —4 N. of a  
Rishi, the husband of Aditi and  
Diti, and thus the father both of gods  
and demons, (so called because he  
drank कश्य 'liquor,' cf. कश्यपस्तस्य पुत्रो-  
ऽभूत् कश्यपानात् स कश्यपः । Mark. P.)  
[He was the son of Marichi, the son of  
Brahma. He bears a very important  
share in the work of creation. Accord-  
ing to Mahabharata and other accounts,  
he married Aditi and 12 other daugh-  
ters of Daksha, and begot on Aditi  
the twelve Adityas. By his other  
twelve wives he had a numerous and  
very diversified progeny: serpents,  
reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs of  
the lunar constellation. He was thus  
the father of gods, demons, men,  
beasts, birds and reptiles—in fact  
of all living beings. He is therefore  
often called Prajapati]. —**Comp.** —नं-  
दनः an epithet of Garuḍa.

**कष्** I. 1 U. (कषति-ते, कषित) 1 To  
rub, scratch, scrape; समूलकाषं कषति  
Sk; Bk. 3. 49. —2 To test, try, rub  
on a touch-stone (as gold); छद्मेन  
कषन्निवालसत्कषपाषाणनिभे नभस्तले N.  
2. 69. —3 To injure, destroy. —4 To  
itch. —5 To leap. —II. 10 P. (काषयति)  
To hurt,

**कष** *a.* [कष्-अच्] Rubbing, scratch-  
ing. —षः 1 Rubbing. —2 A touch-  
stone; छद्मेन कषन्निवालसत्कषपाषा-  
णनिभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69; Mk. 3. 17.  
—**Comp.** —पटिका a touch-stone;  
Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

**कषण** *a.* [कष्-ल्युट्] Unripe, im-  
mature. —णं 1 Rubbing, marking,  
scratching; कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणोत्क-  
षेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9; कषणकंपनिरस्त-  
महाहिभिः Ki. 5. 47. 2 Test of gold  
by the touch-stone.

कषा=कशा q. v.

**कषाकुः** 1 Fire. —2 The sun.

**कषि** *a.* Injurious, harmful, hurt-  
ful.

**कषित** *a.* Hurt, injured.

**काष्टिः** *f.* 1 Test, trial. —2 Injury,  
trouble, pain.

**कषाय** *a.* 1 Astringent; S. 2.  
—2 Fragrant; स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीक-  
षायः Me. 31; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5.  
41. —3 Red, dark-red; चूतांकुरास्वाद-  
कषायकंठः Ku. 3. 32. —4 (Hence)  
Sweet-sounding; Mâl. 7. —5 Brown.  
—6 Improper, dirty. —यः, —यं 1  
Astringent flavour or taste (one of  
the six *rasas*): see कटु; यो वक्त्रं परिशो-  
षयति जिह्वां स्तंभयति कंठं बध्नाति हृदयं कष-  
ति पीडयति च स कषायः Susr. —2 The  
red colour. —3 A decoction with  
one part of a drug mixed with  
four, eight, or sixteen parts of  
water (the whole being boiled  
down until one quarter is left);  
Ms. 11. 154. —4 Plastering, smear-  
ing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. —5 Per-  
fuming the body with unguents; Rs.  
1. 4. —6 Gum, resin, extract or exuda-  
tion from a tree. —7 Dirt, unclean-  
ness. —8 Dulness, stupidity. —9  
Attachment to worldly objects. —10  
Decay, ruin. —यः 1 Passion, emo-  
tion. —2 Kali yuga.

**कषायित** *a.* 1 Tinged, reddened,  
coloured; अमुनैव कषायितस्तती Ku.  
4. 34; Si. 7. 11. —2 Affected.

**कषायिन्** *a.* 1 Yielding a resinous  
exudation, astringent. —2 Dyed of  
a red colour. —3 Worldly-minded.  
—*m.* N. of several plants:—खर्जूर,  
शाल &c.

**कषिका** A bird in general.

**कषीका** A kind of bird.

**कषे (से) रुका** The backbone,  
the spine.

**कक्कषः** A kind of poisonous in-  
sect.

**कष्ट** *a.* [कष्-क्] 1 Bad, evil, ill,  
wrong; रामहस्तमनुप्राप्य कष्टात् कष्टतरं  
गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to  
worse', (reduced to a wretched con-  
dition). —2 Painful, grievous; मो-  
हादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; कष्टोऽयं  
खलु भृत्यभावः Ratn. 1 full of cares;  
Ms. 7. 50; Mâl. 9. 37; Y. 3. 29;  
कष्टा वृत्तिः परार्थीना कष्टो वासो निराश्रयः ।

निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा हरिद्रता ॥  
Chân. 59 —3 Difficult; स्त्रीषु कष्टोऽधि-  
कारः V. 3. 1; U. 7. —4 Hard to subdue  
(as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210.  
—5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious.  
—6 Boding evil. —7 Sorrowful, miser-  
able. —ष्टं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery,  
suffering, hardship, pain; कष्टं  
खल्वनपत्यता S. 6; धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः  
Pt. 1. 163. —2 Sin, wickedness. —3  
Difficulty, effort; कष्टेन some how or  
other. —ष्टं *ind.* Alas! Ah! हा धिक्  
कष्टं; हा कष्टं जरयाभिभूतपुरुषः पुत्रैरवज्ञा-  
यते Pt. 4. 78. —**Comp.** —आगत *a.* arriv-  
ed or got with difficulty. —कर *a.* giv-  
ing pain, troublesome. —कारः—कारकः  
the world (as the scene of miseries).  
—तपस् *a.* one who practises hard  
penance; S. 7 —संश्रय *a.* attended  
with troubles; Pt. 1. 163; 2. 118.  
—साध्य *a.* to be accomplished with  
difficulty. —स्थानं a bad station, a  
difficult or disagreeable place.

**कस्** I. 1 P. (कसति, कसित) To  
move, go, approach. —II. 2 A. (कस्ते  
or कस्ते) To go. 2 To destroy.

**कसः** A touchstone; cf. कष.

**कसना** A poisonous spider.

**कसिपुः** Food, boiled rice.

**कसेरुः** A kind of grass.

**कस्तंभी** Ved. The prop of a car-  
riage-pole.

**कस्तीरं** Tin.

**कस्तु (स्तु) रिका**, कस्तूरी Musk;  
कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2.  
4; 1. 121; Ch. P. 7. —**Comp.** —मृगः  
the musk-deer.

**कस्मल** =कश्मल q. v.

**कस्वर** *a.* 1 Going; —2 Injuring.

**कहाहः** A buffalo.

**कह्लारं** The white lotus, कह्लारपत्र-  
कुसुमानि मुद्गविधुन्वन् Rs. 3. 15.

**कहः** A kind of cane.

**कांशिः** A eup; (कंसपात्र).

**कांसीयं** White copper.

**कांस्य** *a.* [कंसाय पानपात्राय हितं कंसीयं  
तस्य विकारः यज्ञ छलोपः cf. P. IV. 3. 168]  
Made of white copper or bell-metal;  
Ms. 4. 65. —स्यं 1 Bell-metal or  
white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.  
—2 A gong of bell-metal. —स्यः, —स्यं  
A drinking vessel (of brass), a  
goblet; Si. 15. 81. —**Comp.** —कारः



(री f.) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —तालः a cymbal. —भाजनं a brass-vessel. —मलं verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

**काकः** [कै शब्दकरणे-कन् Un. 3. 43] 1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च भुंक्ते Pt. 1. 24. —2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. —3 A lame man. —4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). —5 A sectarian mark (तिलक). —6 A kind of measure. —7 N. of a Dvīpa. —का N. of several plants: काकनासा, काकोली &c. —की 1 A female crow. —का 1 A multitude of crows. —2 A modus coeundi. —Comp. —अक्षि-गोलकन्याय see under न्याय. —अरिः an owl. —उदरः a snake; काकोदरो येन विनीतर्षः Kavirāja; काकोदरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. —उलूकिका, —उलूकीयं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (काकोलूकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Panchatantra). —चिचा the Gunjā plant. —छदः, —छदिः 1. a wag-tail. —2. a side-lock of hair; see काकपक्ष below. —जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय a. (anything) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally, an accident; अहो नु खलु भोः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Māl. 5; काकतालीय-वत्प्राप्तं दृष्ट्वापि निधिमग्रतः H. Pr. 35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally'; फलति काकतालीयं तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न बिभ्यति Ve. 2. 14. °न्याय see under न्याय. —तालुकिन् a. contemptible, vile. —दंतः (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing; °गवेषणं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task). —ध्वजः the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken). —पक्षः, —पक्षकः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 3. —पदं 1. the sign (∧) in Mss. denoting that something has been left out. —2. an incision in the skin. (—दः) a particular mode of sexual intercourse. —पुच्छः, —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पेय a. shallow; काकपेया नदी Sk. —भीरुः an owl. —महुः a gallinule. —यवः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain); यथा काकयवाः प्रोक्ता यथारण्यभवास्तिलाः नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि

धनहीनास्तथानराः || Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पांडवाः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb.; (काकयवाः = निष्कलतृणधान्यं). —रुतं the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances); Si. 6. 76. —वंध्या a woman that bears only one child. —स्वरः a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

**काकणं** Leprosy with black and red spots.

**काकणिः** A kind of small coin.

**काकरु (रु) क** a. 1 Timid, cowardly. —2 Naked. —3 Poor, indigent. —कः 1 A hen-pecked husband. —2 (की f.) An owl. —3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

**काक (का) लः** A raven. —लं A jewel worn upon the neck.

**काकलकः** 1 The top of the wind-pipe. —2 The thyroid cartilage. —कः 1 An ornament of the neck. —2 A kind of rice.

**काकलिः, —ली f.** 1 A low and sweet tone; अनुबद्धमुग्धकाकलीसहितं U. 3; Rs. 1. 8. —2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; फणिमुखकाकली-संदंशक...प्रभृत्यनेकोपकरणयुक्तः Dk. 49. —3 Scissors. —4 The Gunjā plant. —Comp. —रवः the (Indian) cuckoo.

**काकलीकः** A low sweet tone.

**काकार** a. Scattering water (कं जलमाकिरति).

**काकिणी, काकिणिका** 1 A shell or cowrie used as a coin. —2 A sum of money equal to 20 cowries or to a quarter of a Pana. —3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Masha. —4 A part of a measure. —5 The beam of a balance. —6 A cubit.

**काकिनी** 1 A quarter of a Pana q. v. —2 A quarter of a measure. —3 cowrie; H. 3. 123.

**काकिलः** 1 A jewel worn upon the neck. —2 The upper part of the neck.

**काकुः f.** 1 Change of the voice under different emotions, such as fear, grief, anger; भिन्नकंठध्वनिधरैः काकुरित्यभिधीयते S. D.; अलीककाकु-करणकुशलतां K. 222. (Hence) —2 A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative), as in questions

of appeal, (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice), cf. Pt. 1. 146. —3 Muttering, murmuring. —4 Tongue. —5 Stress, emphasis.

**काकुत्स्थः** [ककुत्स्थस्यापत्यं, ककुत्स्थ-अण्] A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of the kings of the solar dynasty; काकुत्स्थमालोकयतां नृपाणां R. 6. 2; 12. 30, 46; see ककुत्स्थ.

**काकुदं** The palate.

**काकोलः** 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174. —2 A snake. —3 A boar. —4 A potter. —5 A division of the infernal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223. —6 A poisonous substance.

**काक्षः** [कुस्मितमक्षं अत्र, कोः कादेशः; cf. P. VI. 3. 104] A side-long look, a glance. —क्षं Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look; काक्षेणाना-दरोक्षितः Bk. 5. 24.

**काक्षी** A perfume, a kind of fragrant earth.

**कागः** A crow; cf. काक.

**कांक्ष** 1 P. (epic Atm. also). कांक्षति, कांक्षित 1 To wish, desire, (long for; यत्कांक्षति तपोभिरन्यमुनय-स्तस्मिन्स्तपस्यंत्यमी S. 7. 12; न शोचति न कांक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न कांक्षे विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. —2 To expect, wait for.

**कांक्षा** [कांक्ष-अ] 1 Wish, desire. —2 Inclination, appetite; as in भक्त-कांक्षा.

**कांक्षित p. p.** 1 Wished, desired. —2 Expected. —तं A wish, desire.

**कांक्षिन् a. (णी f.)** [कांक्ष-णिनि] Wishing for, desirous; दर्शनं, °जलं &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

**कांक्षोरुः** A heron.

**काचः** 1 Glass, crystal; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणि-र्मया Sānti. 1. 12; मणिलुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यथैवास्ते तथैवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः || H. 2. 68. —2 A loop, a swinging shelf, a string so fastened to the yoke as to support burdens. —3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. —4 Alkaline ashes. —5 The string of the balance. —चं 1 Alkaline salt. —2 Wax. —Comp. —अक्षः N. of an aquatic bird (बक). —घटी a glass ewer. —भाजनं a



glass vessel. —मणि: crystal, quartz. —मलं, —लवणं, —संभवं black salt or soda.

काचकः 1 A glass, stone. —2 Alkaline ashes &c.

काचिस a. Suspended in a loop or by a swing.

काचन, काचनकं A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of papers or the leaves of a manuscript; cf. कचेल.

काचनकिन् m. A manuscript, writing.

काचिघः 1 A rat, mouse. —2 Gold. —3 A vegetable.

काचूकः 1 A cock. —2 The Chakravāka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. —2 Bad water.

कांच् 1 A. (कांचते, कांचित) 1 To shine. —2 To bind.

कांचन a. (नी f.) [कांच्-ल्युट] Golden, made of gold; तन्मध्ये च स्फटिकफलका कांचनी वासयाष्टिः Me. 79; कांचनं वलयं S. 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. —नं 1 Gold; (ग्राह्यं) अमेध्यादपि कांचनं Ms. 2. 239. —2 Lustre, brilliancy. —3 Property, wealth. —4 The filament of a lotus. —5 Yellow orpiment. —6 A binding. —नः 1 The Dhattūra plant. —2 The Champaka tree. —नी 1 Turmeric. —2 Yellow orpiment. —Comp. —अंगी a woman with a golden (i. e. yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. —कंदरः a gold-mine. —गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. —भूः f. 1. golden (yellow) soil. —2. gold-dust. —संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H. 4. 113.

कांचनकः The fruit of rice or grain. —कं Yellow orpiment.

कांचनारः (लः) The Kovidāra tree.

कांचनीय a. Golden. —या Yellow orpiment (गोरोचना).

कांचिः, —ची f. [कांच् बंधने इति] 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि कांचीगुणस्थानमनिदितायाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55; Me. 28; Si. 9. 82; R. 6. 43. —2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India, regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). —Comp. —पुरी, नगरी the same as कांची (2).

—पदं the hips and loins.

कांचिकं Sour gruel.

कांजिकं, कांजिका, कांजी, कांजीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, —न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यमुक्तस्तनं S. 3. 10. —2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. —3 Difficulty, obscurity (of style).

काण a. [कण् निमीलने कर्तरि घञ् Tv.]

1 One-eyed; अक्षणा काणः Sk; काणेन चक्षुषा किं वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155.

—2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie); प्राप्तः काणवराटकोपि न मया तृष्णेऽधुना मुंच माम् Bh. 3. 4; (Mar. फुटकी कवडी).

—णः A crow.

काणूकः 1 A crow. —2 A cock. —3 A kind of goose. —4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tāla tree.

काणयः, —रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. —2 An unmarried woman. —Comp. —मातृ m. one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only); काणेलीमातः अस्ति किंचिच्चिह्नं यदुपलक्षयसि Mk. 1,

कांडः, —डं 1 A section, a part in general. —2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. —3 A stem, stock, branch; लीलोत्खातमृणालकांडकवलच्छेदे U. 3. 16; Amaru 95, Ms. 1. 46, 48, Māl. 9. 34. —4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kāṇḍas of the Rām. 5 A separate department or subject; e. g. कर्म° &c. —6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. —7 An arrow. —8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. —9 cane, reed. —10 A stick, staff. —11 Water. —12 Opportunity, occasion. —13 Private place. —14 A kind of measure. —15 Praise, flattery. —16 A horse. —17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). —Comp. —कारः a maker of arrows. (—रं) the betel-nut. —गोचरः an iron arrow. —पटः, —पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; Si. 5.

22. —पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. —पृष्ठः 1. one of the military profession, a soldier. —2. the husband of a Vaisya woman. —3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son. —4. (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religion, profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jāmadagnya is styled by शतानंद as कांडपृष्ठः (स्वकुलं पृष्ठतः कृत्वा यो वै परकुलं व्रजेत् | तेन दुश्चरितेनासौ कांडपृष्ठ इति स्मृतः ||). (—ष्ठं) the bow of Karna & Kāma. —भंगः —भग्नं a fracture of the bone or limbs. —वीणा the lute of a Chāṇḍāla. —संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). —स्पृष्टः one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवन् m. An archer.

कांडालः A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. —2 A kind of gourd.

कांडीरः [कांड-ईरन् ईरच्वा] An archer (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपृष्ठ as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलः A basket of reed; see कंडोल.

काण्वः A descendant or follower of Kaṇva.

कात् ind. An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कु to insult, dishonour; यन्मयैश्वर्यमत्तेन गुरुः सदसि कात्कुतः Bhāg.

कातंत्रं N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kārtikeya).

कातर a. [ईषत्तरति स्वकार्योसीर्द्धिं गच्छति, तृ-अच् कोः कादेशः Tv.] 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged; वर्जयन्ति च कातरान् Pt. 4. 42; Amaru. 7, 30, 75; R. 11. 78; Me 77. —2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; किमेवं कातरासि S. 4. —3 Agitated; perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. —4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes); R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79. —रः 1 A large kind of fish. —2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यं Cowardice; कातर्यं केवला नीतिः शौर्यं श्वापदचोदितम् R. 17. 47.

कानि a. Wishing, desiring.

कातीय a. Belonging to Kātyāyana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote



Vārtikas to supplement the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law; Y. 1. 4.

**कात्यायनी** 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yājñavalkya. -3 N. of Pārvatī. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः N. of Kārtikeya.

**कात्यायनीय** *a.* Composed by Kātyāyana. -यः A pupil of the sage.

**कातुः** A well.

**काथंचित्क** *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Accomplished with difficulty.

**काथिकः** [ कथायां साधुः, कथा-ठक् ] A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

**कादंबः** [ cf. Un. 4. 83 ] 1 A kind of goose (कलहंस); R. 13. 55; Rs. 4. 9. -2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29. -3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. -द्वं Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

**कादंबकः** An arrow.

**कादंबिनी** A long line of clouds; Māl. 9. 16; मदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G.; Bv. 4. 9.

**कादंबरं** 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree; निषेव्य मधु माधवाः सरसमत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66. -री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; कादंबरीसाक्षिकं प्रथमसौहृदमिष्यते S. 6; or कादंबरीमदविघूर्णितलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लांगलभूतः पतनं पृथिव्याम् Udb.; रसभरेण K. 240. -3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant. -4 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. -5 A female cuckoo. -6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. -7 A female bird (सारिका).

**कादाचित्क** *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Incidental, occasional.

**काद्रवेयः** A kind of snake; Si. 20. 43.

**कानक** *a.* [ कनक-अण् ] Golden. -कं The seed of a plant (जयपाल बजि).

**काननं** 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18, 42; कानना-बनि forest-ground. -2 The mouth of

Brahmā. -3 A house. -Comp. -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration. -ओकस् *m.* 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2. a monkey.

**कानिष्ठिकं** The little finger.

**कानिष्ठिनेयः**, -यी [ कानिष्ठा-अपत्यार्थे ठक् इनङ् च ] The offspring of the youngest child.

**कानीनः** [ कन्याया अनूढाया अपत्यं अण् कनीनादेशः; P. IV. 1. 116 ] The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजातो मातामहसुतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 9. 172. -2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Karna.

**कांत** *p. p.* [ कम्-क्त ] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं क्रतुं चाक्षुषं M. 1. 4. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; भीमकांतैर्नृपगुणैः R. 1. 16. -3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2. -तः 1 A lover. -2 A husband; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमात् किञ्चिदूनः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A kind of iron. -7 A precious stone (in comp. with सूर्ये, चंद्र and अयस्). -8 An epithet of (1) Kārtikeya, (2) Kṛishṇa. -तं 1 Saffron. -2 A kind of iron. -Comp. -अयसं the loadstone. -पक्षिन् *m.* a peacock (of iron). -लोहं the loadstone. -लौहं steel.

**कांता** 1 A beloved or lovely woman. -2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; so Si. 10. 73. -3 The Priyangu creeper. -4 Large cardamoms. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -Comp. -अंघ्रिदोहदः the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

**कांतारः**, -रं 1 A large or dreary forest; गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 38. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity. -रः 1 A red variety of the sugarcane. -2 Mountain ebony. -3 A bamboo. -री A kind of sugarcane. -रं 1 A symptom. -2 A lotus.

**कांतारकः** A kind of sugarcane.

**कांतिः** *f.* [ कम् भावे क्तिन् ] 1 Loveliness, beauty; Me. 15; अक्लिष्टकांति S. 5. 19. -2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; Me. 84. -3 Personal decoration or embellishment. -4 Wish, desire. -5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced

by love; (S. D. thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and दीप्तिः—रूपयौवनलालित्यं भोगाद्यैरंगभूषणं । शोभा प्रोक्ता सैव कांतिर्मन्मथाप्यायिता युतिः । कांतिरेवातिविस्तीर्णा दीप्तिरित्यभिधीयते 130, 131). -6 A lovely or desirable woman. -7 An epithet of Durgā. -8 A digit of the moon. -Comp. -कर *a.* beautifying, illuminating, brightening. -द *a.* beautifying, adorning. (-दं) 1 bile. -2 clarified butter. -द, -शायक, -शायिन् *a.* adorning. -भृत् *m.* the moon.

**कांतिमत्** *a.* Lovely, beautiful, splendid; Ku. 4. 5, 5. 71; Me. 30. -*m.* The moon. -2 N. of Cupid.

**कांदवं** Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

**कांदविकः** A baker, a confectioner.

**कांदिशीक** *a.* 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; मृगजनः कांदिशीकः संवृत्तः Pt. 1. -2 (Hense) Terrified afraid; Bv. 2. 178.

**कान्यकुब्जः** N. of a country; see कन्याकुब्ज.

**कापटिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ कपट-ठक् ] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Wicked, perverse. -कः 1 A flatterer, parasite. -2 A student, scholar.

**कापट्यं** Wickedness, fraud, deceit.

**कापथः** [ कृत्स्नितः पंथाः ] A bad road; (lit. and fig.). -यं N. of a fragrant root (उशीर).

**कापाल, कापालिक** *a.* [ कपाल-अण्-ठक्-वा ] Relating to skulls. -लः, -लिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212. -लं A kind of leprosy. -ली 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

**कापालिकत्वं** Cruelty, brutality; Māl. 4.

**कापालिन्** *m.* N. of Siva.

**कापिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

**कापिल** *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. -2 Taught by, or derived from, Kapila. -लः 1 A follower of the Sāṅkhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

**कापिश** A spirituous liquor.



**कापिशायन** 1 Liquor; Si. 10.  
4. -2 A deity.

**कापिशेयः** An imp, goblin.

**कापेयं** [कपेर्भाविः कर्म वा, ढक्] 1 The monkey species. -2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

**कापुरुषः** A mean contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; सुसंतुष्टः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकेनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

**कापोत** *a.* (ती *f.*) [कपोत-अण्] Grey, of a dirty white colour. -तं 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Antimony. -3 Natron. -4 Fossil. -तः The grey colour. -Comp. -अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

**काप्यकरः, -कारः** A penitent.

**काप्यकारः** Avowal or confession of sin.

**काफलः** A bitter seed.

**काम** *ind.* An interjection used in calling out to another.

**कामः** [कम्-घञ्] 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3, 67; oft. used with the inf. form; गंतुकामः desirous to go; Bg. 2. 62; Ms. 2. 94. -2 Object of desire; सर्वान् कामान् समश्नुते Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ 8 and अर्थकाम. -5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. -6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarâma. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being. -मा Desire, wish. -मं 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen virile. [Kama is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology—the son of Krishna and Rukmini. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Taraka, they sought the aid of Kama in drawing the mind of Siva towards Parvati, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kama undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with a bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants]. -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire of passion. -संदीपनं 1. inflaming

fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. -अं-कुशः 1. a finger-nail. -2. the male organ of generation. -अंगः the mango tree. -अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. -अधिष्ठित *a.* overcome by love. -अनलः see कामाग्नि. -अंध *a.* blinded by love or passion. (-धः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -अंधा musk. -अन्नित् *a.* getting food at will. -अभिकाम *a.* libidinous, lustful. -अरण्यं a pleasant grove. -अरिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a mineral substance. -अर्थित् *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. -अवतारः N. of Pradyumna. -अवसायः suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. -अशनं 1. eating at will -2. unrestrained enjoyment. -आख्या -अक्षी N. of Durgâ. -आतुर *a.* love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhâsh. -आत्मजः an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -आत्मन् *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. -आयुधं 1. arrow of the god of love. -2. membrum virile. (-धः) the mango tree. -आयुस् *m.* 1. a vulture. -2. Garuda. -आर्त *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5. -आसक्त *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. -ईप्सु *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. the Supreme soul. -उदकं 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. -उपहत *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. -कला N. of Rati, the wife of Kâma. -काम, -कामिन् *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. -कार *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-रः) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms. 11. 41, 45. -2. desire, influence of desire; Bg. 5. 12. -कूटः 1 the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. -कृत् *a.* 1. acting at will, acting as one likes. -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-*m.*) the Supreme soul. -केलि *a.* lustful. (-लिः) 1. a paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. -क्रीडा 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. -ग *a.* going of one's own accord, able

to act or move as one likes. (-गा) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. -गति *a.* able to go to any desired place; R. 13. 76. -गुणः 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. -चर, -चार *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; Ku. 1. 50. -चार *a.* unchecked, unrestrained. (-रः) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि शङ्कनीयः R. 14. 62. -3. one's will or pleasure, free will; कामचारानुज्ञा Sk.; Ms. 2. 220. -4. sensuality. -5. selfishness. -चारिन् *a.* 1. moving unrestrained; Me. 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. self-willed. (-*m.*) 1. Garuda. -2. a sparrow. -ज *a.* produced by passion or desire; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. -जित् *a.* conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of Siva. -तालः the (Indian) cuckoo. -द *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. (-दः) an epithet of Skanda and of Siva. -दा = कामधेनु q. v. -दर्शन *a.* looking lovely. -दुघ *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुघा हि सा R. 1. 81, 2. 63; Mâl. 3. 11. -दुघा, दुह *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bg. 10. 28. -दूती the female cuckoo. -देवः 1. the god of love. -2. N. of Siva. -3. N. of Vishnu. -दोहन् *a.* granting desires. -धेनुः *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कलतिवली कामधेनु. -ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -पति, -पत्नी *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. -पालः N. of Balarâma; also of Siva. -प्रद *a.* granting desires. (-दः) 1. a kind of coitus. -2. the Supreme being. -प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कश्चित् कामप्रवेदने Ak. -प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. -फलः a species of the mango tree. -भोगाः (pl.) sensual gratifications. -महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. -मालिन् *m.* N. of Ganesa. -मूढ, -मोहित *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; U. 2. 5. -रसः seminal discharge. -रसिक *a.* lustful, libidinous; क्षणमपि युवा कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112. -रूप *a.* 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं



कामरूपं मधोनः Me. 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. -रूपिन् *a.* 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-*m*) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a boar. -3. a Vidyâdhara. -रेखा, -लेखा a harlot, courtesan. -रुता membrum virile. -लोल *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. -वरः a gift chosen at will. -वल्गुः 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3 the mango tree. (-भा) moonlight. -वश *a.* influenced by love. (-शः) subjection to love. -वश्य *a.* subject to love. -वाद *a.* saying anything at will. -विह्वल *a.* disappointing desires. -वीर्य *a.* 'showing heroism at will,' an epithet of Garuḍa. -वृत्त *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. -वृत्ति *a.* acting according to will, self-willed, independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. (-त्तिः) *f.* 1. free and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of passion. -वृत्तं the trumpet flower. -शर 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. -शास्त्रं the science of love, erotic science. -संयोगः attainment of desired objects. -सखः 1. the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra. -3. the mango tree. -सू *a.* fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. (-*m*.) N. of Vāsudeva. (-*f*.) N. of Rukmiṇī. -सूत्रं 1. N. of an erotic work by Vātsyâyana. -2. 'thread of love,' love-incident; Mâl. 1. 4. -हेतुक *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः, -कामेन *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. -2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा स्पृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. -3 From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. -4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -नं Desire, wish. -ना Wish, desire.

कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness.

कामधमिन् *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामंगामी. -2 Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25. -3 To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. -4 Willingly, joyfully; Sânti. 4. 4. -5 Well, very well (a particle of assent), it may be that; मनागनभ्यावृत्त्या

वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. -6 Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु, तथापि, yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति महाननसंमुखी सा भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31; 2. 1; R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 12. 75; Mâl. 9. 34. -7 Indeed, forsooth, really; R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8 Better, rather (usually with न); काममामरणान्तिष्ठद् गृहे कन्यर्तुमत्यपि न चैवनां प्रयच्छेत्तु गुणहीनाय कर्हिचित् Ms. 9. 89; H. 1. 131.

कामयमान, कामयान, कामयितृ, *a.* Lustful, libidinous; R. 19. 50; S. 3.

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous. -लः 1 The spring. -2 A desert. -3 Excessive obstruction of bile.

कामलिन् *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing. -2 Lustful.

कामिः A libidinous man, lecher. -*f.* N. of Rati.

कामिक *a.* Desired, wished for. -कः A wild duck.

कामित *a.* Wished, desired. -तं A desire, wish, love; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [कम्-णिनि] 1 Lustful. -2 Desirous. -3 Loving, fond. -*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3; त्वां कामिनो मदन-वृत्तिमुदाहरन्ति V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. -2 A uxorious husband. -3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. -4 A sparrow. -5 An epithet of Siva. -6 The moon. -7 A pigeon. -8 The Supreme being. -नी 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. -2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगण्डपांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. -3 A woman (in general); मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; Me. 63; Rs. 1. 28. -4 A timid woman. -5 Spirituous liquor.

कामुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [कम्-उ-कञ्] 1 Wishing, desirous. -2 Lustful, libidinous. -कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कामुकैः कुंभील-कैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Rs. 6. 9. -2 A sparrow. -3 The Asoka tree. -का A woman desirous

of wealth. -की A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य *a.* [कम्-यत्] 1 To be desired, desirable: सुधा विष्टा च काम्या-शनं Sânti. 2. 8. -2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नित्य); अंते काम्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. -3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome; नासौ न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. -म्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. -Comp. -अभिप्रायः a self-interested motive or purpose. -कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. -गिर *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice; Si. 6. 8. (-*f.*) an agreeable speech. -दानं 1. an acceptable gift. -2. a free-will offering voluntary gift. -मरणं voluntary death, suicide. -वृत्तं voluntary vow.

कामठ *a.* [कमठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A musical note.

कांपिलः, कांपिलः, -कांपिलकः N. of a tree; Mâl. 9. 31.

कांबलः [कंबल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांबविकः [कंबु-ठक्] 1 A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कंबोज-अण्] A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. -2 A king of the Kambojas. -3 The Punnâga tree. -4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्ल *a.* [ईषदम्लं] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः, -यं [चीयतेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिक-मिति कायः; चि-घञ् आदिः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body; विभाति कायः करुणापराणां परोपकारैर्न तु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 71; कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; so कायेन वाचा, मनसा &c. -2 The trunk of a tree. -3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). -4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. -5 Principal, capital. -6 Home, residence, habitation. -7 A butt, a mark. -8 Natural temperament. -यं (with or without तीर्थ) The part of the hand just below the fingers, es-



pecially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prajâpati is called प्रजापतितीर्थ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). —यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्राजापत्य q. v.; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 38. —Comp. —अग्निः the digestive faculty. —हेसः bodily suffering or pain. —चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. —मानं measurement of the body. —बंधनं 1. girdle. —2. the union of semen virile and blood. —वलनं an armour. —स्थः 1. the Supreme being. —2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother). —3. a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लक्ष्मी मात्रा Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (—स्था) 1. a woman of that caste. —2. the Myrobalan tree. (—स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. —स्थित a. corporeal, bodily.

कायक (—यिका f.), कायिक (की f.) a. [काय-ठक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. —का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). —Comp. —वृद्धिः f. 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. —2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् a. Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार a. (री f.) [कृ-घञ्] (At the end of comp.) Making, doing, performing, working, maker, doer, author; ग्रंथकारः author; कुम्भकारः, सुवर्णकार &c. &c. —रः 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. —2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125; ककार, फुत्कार &c. —3 Effort, exertion; Si. 19. 27. —4 Religious austerity. —5 A husband, lord, master. —6 Determination. —7 Power, strength. —8 A tax or toll. —9 A heap of snow. —10 The Himâlaya mountain. —11 Water produced by hail. —12 Killing, slaughter. —Comp. —अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a

Nishâda father and Vaidehî mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —कर a. working, acting as agent. —भूः a toll-station.

कारक a. (रिका f.) [कृ-घञ्] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doer &c.; स्वप्नस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंकरकारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. —2 An agent. —3 Intending to act or do. —कं 1 (In gram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and a verb in a sentence, (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kârakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive: (1) कर्तृ; (2) कर्मन्; (3) करण; (4) संप्रदान; (5) अपादान; (6) अधिकरण. —2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; i. e. syntax. —3 Water produced from hail. —Comp. —दीपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kâraka is connected with several verbs in succession; e. g. खियति कूणाति वेकति विचलति निमेषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् । अंतर्नैदति चुंबितुमिच्छति नवपरिणया वधूः शयने ॥ K. P. 10. —हेतुः the active or efficient cause (opp. सापेक्षहेतु).

कारकवत् a. 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. —2 Instrumental, causal.

कारज a. Relating to the fingernail.

कारणं [कृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 A cause, reason; कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 18, R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21; oft. with loc. of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. —2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमानुषीं तनुं R. 16. 22. —3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. —4 (In Nyâya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted, or, according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyâyikas it is of three kinds; (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent); as threads in the case of cloth; (2) असमवायि (non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (instrumental); as the weaver's loom. —5

The generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. —6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 13. —7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. —8 An organ of sense. —9 The body. —10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 85. —11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based. —12 Action. —13 A legal instrument or document. —14 Agency, instrumentality. —15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation.) —16 Killing, injuring. —णा 1 Pain, agony; Ve. 5. 32. —2 Casting into hell. —3 Urging, instigation. (कारणात् for the reason that; द्वेष° on account of hatred; मत्कारणात् for my sake; Pt. 1. 22.) —Comp. —अन्वित a. having a cause or reason. —उत्तरं a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). —कारणं an elementary or primary cause; an atom; Ki. 18. 35. —गत a. referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. —गुणः a quality of the cause. —बलवत् a. strong by motives; Pt. 5. 29. —भूत a. 1. caused. —2. forming the cause. —माला a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes'; यथोत्तरं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वस्यार्थस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63; also S. D. 728. —वादिन् m. a complainant, plaintiff. —वारि n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. —विहीन a. without a cause. —शरीरं (in Vedânta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणक (At the end of comp.) Cause, reason &c.

कारणिक a. (का or की f.) 1 An examiner, a judge. —2 Causal, causative.

कारयितव्य a. To be caused or performed; ° दक्षा Ku. 7. 27.

कारयितुं, कारयिषु Causing to do, perform, effect &c.

कारिः f. Action, act, work. —m. An artist, a mechanic.

कारित a. Caused to be done or effected. —ता Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). —सं The causal form of a verb.



**कारिन्** *a.* Making, doing, causing, bringing about (at the end of comp).  
—*m.* A mechanic, artist.

**कारंडवः** A sort of duck; तप्तं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2 23.

**कारंधमिन्** *m.* 1 Brazier. —2 A mineralogist.

**कारम** *a.* Produced or coming from a camel.

**कारमिहिका** Camphor.

**कारंभा** N. of a tree (त्रिपुंगु).

**कारवः** A crow.

**कारस्करः** N. of a tree (किंवाक).

**कारा** 1 Imprisonment, confinement. —2 A prison-house, a jail. —3 Part of a lute below the neck. —4 Pain, affliction. —5 A female messenger. —6 A female worker in gold. —7 A sound. —8 An instrument for drowning the sound of the lute. —**Comp**—अगारं, गृहं, वेदमन् *n.* a prison house, a jail; कारागृहे निजितवासवेन लं. केद्वरेणोषितमा प्रसादात् R. 6. 40, Sânti. 4. 10. —गुप्तः a prisoner. —पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

**काराधुनी** A musical instrument (as a conch).

**कारायिका** A female crane.

**कारिका** 1 A female dancer. —2 A business, or trade. —3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses, on grammatical, philosophical, or scientific subjects; *e. g.* Bhartṛihari's Kārikās on grammar; सांख्यकारिका. —4 Torment, torture. —5 Interest.

**कारीर** *a.* [ करीर-अञ् ] Made of the shoots of reed or bamboo.

**कारीषं** [ करीषाणां समूहः अण् ] A heap of dried cowdung.

**कारु** *a.* (रू *f.*) [ कृ-उण् Up. 1. 1 ] 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. —2 An artisan, mechanic, artist; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कृत्रिमं स्वमहेतवे Vb. 1. 18; इति स्म सा कारुतरेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीक्षते N. 1. 38; Y. 2. 249, 1.187; Ms. 5. 129; 10. 12. (They are :— तदा च तत्रवायश्च नापितो रजकस्तथा । पंचमश्चर्मकारश्च कारवः शिल्पिनो मताः॥). —3 Terrible, horrible. —रुः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मा the architect of the gods. —2 An art, a science. —**Comp.**

—चौरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. —जः 1. a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. —2. a young elephant. —3. a hillock, an ant-hill. —4. froth. —5. sesamum growing spontaneously. —6. red orpiment.

**कारुकः**, —का An artisan.

**कारुणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ करुण-ठक् ] Compassionate, kind, tender; Nāg. 1. 1.

**कारुण्यं** Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमातन्वते Gît. 1; करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2.

**कारुंडिका**, —कारुंडी A leech.

**कारेणव** *a.* Belonging to a female elephant.

**कारोत (त्त)मः-रः** Ved. 1 A filtering vessel. —2 Yeast, barm. —3 A well.

**कार्केण** *a.* Belonging to a pheasant.

**कार्केवाकव** *a.* Relating to a cock (कृकवाकु).

**कार्कश्यं** 1 Hardness, roughness. —2 Firmness. —3 Solidity; Si. 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. —4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि चेतसि Amaru. 24.

**कार्कीक** *a.* Like a white horse.

**कार्ण** *a.* Relating to an ear. —र्ण 1 The wax of the ear. —2 An ear-ring. —र्णः N. of Vṛishaketu. —**Comp.** —छिद्रं a sort of well. —वेष्टकिक *a.* fit for ear-rings.

**कार्तयुग** *a.* Relating to the कृत-युग.

**कार्तवीर्यः** The son of Kṛitavīrya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Māhishmatī. [ Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wherever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c.; (cf. R. 6. 39). According to the Vayu Purana he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city; cf. R. 6. 40. Kartavīrya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenu of his revered father Jamadagni. Kartavīrya

is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna. ]

**कार्तस्वरं** Gold; स तप्तकार्तस्वरभासुरांबरः Si. 1. 20; ° हंडेन K. 82.

**कार्तोतिकः** [ कृतांतं वेत्ति ठक् ] An astrologer, fortune-teller; कार्तोतिको नाम भूत्वा भुवं ब्रह्माम Dk. 130.

**कार्तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ कृत्तिका-अण् ] Belonging to the month of Kārtika; R. 19. 39. —कः 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). —2 An epithet of Skanda. —की The full moon day in the month of Kārtika.

**कार्तिकेकः** The month of Kārtika.

**कार्तिकेयः** [ कृत्तिकानामपत्यं ठक् ] N. of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Kṛittikās). [ Kartikeya is the Mars or the god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying Parvatī's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Kṛittikas (when they went to bathe in the Ganges), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Kartikeya, Shadana, Shanmukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravanabhava, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadarana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q.v. whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock. ] —**Comp.** —प्रसूः *f.* Pārvatī, mother of Kārtikeya.

**कार्त्स्न्यं** Totality; entirety; तान्निबोधत कार्त्स्न्येन द्विजाग्न्यान् पंक्तिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183.

**कार्दम (मी *f.*), कार्दम (मि) क** *a.* (की *f.*) [ कर्दम-अण्-ठक् वा ] Muddy, soiled or covered with mud.

**कार्पटः** [ कर्पट-अण् ] 1 A petition-



er, a suitor, a candidate. -2 A rag. -3 Lac.

**कार्पटिकः** [ कर्पट-ठक् ] 1 A pilgrim. -2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. -3 A caravan of pilgrims. -4 An experienced man. -5 A parasite.

**कार्पण्यं** 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness; व्यक्तकार्पण्या Dk. -2 Compassion; pity -3 Niggardliness, imbecility; Bg. 2. 7. -4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

**कार्पाणं** Ved. Combat, battle.

**कार्पास** *a.* ( सी *f.* ) [ कर्पास्याः अवयवः अण् ] Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. -2 Paper. -सी The cotton plant. -Comp. -अस्थि *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. -नासिका a spindle. -सौत्रिक *a.* made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

**कार्पासिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Made of or from cotton.

**कार्पासिका** The cotton plant.

**कर्म** *a.* [ कर्मन्-ण ] Laborious, industrious.

**कर्मण** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ कर्मन्-अण् ] 1 Finishing a work. -2 Doing any work well or completely. -णं Magic, witchcraft; निखिलनयनाकर्षणे कर्मणज्ञा Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8. 2.

**कामारः** An artist, mechanic.

**कामारिकं** A smith's work.

**कार्मिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ कर्मन्-ठक् ] 1 Manufactured, made. -2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). -3 Any variegated texture.

**कार्मिक्यं** Activity, industry.

**कार्मुक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ कर्मणे प्रभवति उक्त्वा P. V. 1. 103 ] Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. -कं 1 A bow; तत्कार्मुकं कर्मसु यस्य शक्तिः Ki. 3. 48; त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके S. 1. 6. -2 A bamboo. -3 The ninth sign of the zodiac. -4 A kind of machine or instrument shaped like a bow. -Comp. -भृत् *m.* 1. the archer or the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -2, an archer in general.

**कार्य** *pot. p.* [ कृ-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c.; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी S. 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्याः Ms. 8.61; so दंडः, विचारः &c.

-र्थे 1 (a) Work, action, act, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. (b) A matter, thing. -2 Duty; Si. 2. 1. -3 Occupation, enterprise, emergent business. -4 A religious rite or performance. -5 A motive, object, purpose; कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65, 113; Si. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. -6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो हतेन दयितास्नेहस्वहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; दणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71, 4. 27; Amaru. 71. -7 Conduct, deportment. -8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c.; बहिर्निष्क्रम्य ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. -9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). -10 (In gram.) Operation; विभक्ति कार्यं declension. -11 The denouement of a drama; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3. -12 Healthiness (in medicine). -13 Origin. [ cf. Germ. *kàra*; Pers. *kâr*; Prāk. *kajja*; Mar. *kāja* ]. -Comp. -अक्षम *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. -अकार्यं to be done and not to be done, right and wrong (action), Pt. 1. 306. -अकार्यविचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. -आधिपः 1. the superintendent of a work or affair. -2. the planet that decides any question in astrology. -अर्थः 1. the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. -2. an application for employment. -3. any object or purpose. -अर्थिन् *a.* 1. making a request. -2. seeking to gain one's object or purpose; Bh. 2. 81. -3. seeking an employment. -4. pleading a cause in court, going to law; Mk. 9. -आसनं seat of transacting business. -ईक्षणं superintendence of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. -उद्धारः discharge of a duty. -उद्योगः active engagement in any business. -कर *a.* efficacious. -कर्तृ *m.* 1. an agent, a workman. -2. a friend, benefactor; Pt. 1. 131. -कारणे (dual) 1. cause and effect; object and motive; °वर्जितः Pt. 1. 413. -2. some special cause of an act; Pt. 1. 412. °भावः the relation of cause

and effect. -कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. -गौरवं importance of the act, deed, or occasion; respect for the performance; U. 7. -चित्तक *a.* 1. prudent, cautious, considerate. ( -कः ) manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. -च्युत *a.* out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office. -जातं, -दर्शनं 1. inspection of a work. -2. inquiry into public affairs. -निर्णयः settlement of an affair. -पदवी line of conduct, course of action; Māl. 2. 13. -पुटः 1. a man who does any useless thing. -2. a mad, eccentric or crazy man. -3. an idler. -प्रद्वेषः dislike to work, idleness, laziness. -प्रेष्यः an agent, a messenger. -भाजनं, -पात्रं any one engaged in active life. -वस्तु *n.* an aim or object. -विपत्तिः *f.* a failure, reverse, misfortune. -शेषः 1. the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. -2. completion of an affair. -3. part of a business. -सिद्धिः *f.* success. -स्थानं a place of business, office. -हंतृ 1. obstructing or marring another's work; H. 1. 77. -2. opposed to another's interests.

**कार्यतः** *ind.* 1 Through some object or motive. -2 Consequently, necessarily.

**कार्यिक** *a.* 1 Having business. -2 Engaged in a suit.

**कार्यिन्** *a.* 1 Active, assiduous. -2 Seeking for some business. -3 Having an object in view. -4 A party to a suit. -5 (In Gram.) Subject to a rule.

**कार्शानव** *a.* Fiery, hot.

**कार्श्यं** 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Me. 29. -2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

**कार्षः, -र्षकः** A husbandman, cultivator.

**कार्षि** *a.* Ved. 1 Attracting, drawing. -2 Ploughing. -र्षिः Fire. -*f.* 1 Drawing. -2 Cultivation.

**कार्षीवणः** Ved. A husbandman.

**कार्ष्मेन्** Ved. The goal of a race-course.

**कार्षापणः, -णं** ( or -पणकः ) A coin or weight of different values; Ms. 8. 136, 336; 9. 282. (= कर्षे). -णं Money.



**कार्पाणिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Worth one कार्पाण.

**कार्षिक**=कार्पाण *q. v.*

**कार्षी** *a.* ( र्षी *f.* ) [ कृष्ण-अण् ] 1 Belonging to Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu; R. 15. 24. -2 Belonging to Vyâsa. -3 Belonging to the black antelope; Ms. 2. 41. -4 Black. -र्षी Ved. The skin of the black antelope.

**कार्ष्णायस** *a.* ( सी *f.* ) [ कृष्णायस-अण् ] Made of black iron; U. 3. 43. -सं Iron.

**कार्ष्णिः** [ कृष्णस्यापत्यं -इञ् ] An epithet of the god of love; Si. 19. 10.

**कार्ष्ण्यं** Blackness, darkness.

**काल** *a.* ( ली *f.* ) 1 Black, of a dark or dark-blue colour. -2 Injuring, hurting. -लः 1 The black or dark-blue colour. -2 Time (in general); विलंबितफलैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; तस्मिन्काले at that time; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. -3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion; (with gen., loc., dat., or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69; पर्जन्यः कालवर्षा Mk. 10. 60. -4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day); षष्ठे काले दिवसस्य V. 2. 1; Ms. 5. 153. -5 The weather. -6 Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaiseshikas. -7 The Supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle; कालः काल्या भुवनफलकं ऋडिति प्राणिशारैः Bh. 3. 39. -8 (a) Yama, the god of death; कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146. (b) Death, time of death. -9 Fate, destiny. -10 The black part of the eye. -11 The (Indian) cuckoo. -12 The planet Saturn. -13 N. of Siva. -14 A measure of time (in music or prosody). -15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. -16 A section, or part -17 A red kind of plumbago. -18 Resin, pitch -19 N. of an enemy of Siva. -20 (with the Jainas) One of the nine treasures. -21 A mystical name for the letter म्. -ला 1 N. of several plants. -2 N. of a daughter of Daksha. -3 An epithet of Durgâ. -ली 1 Blackness. -2 Ink, black ink. -3 An epithet of Pârvatî, Siva's wife. -4 A row

of black clouds. -5 A woman with a dark complexion. -6 N. of Satya-vatî, mother of Vyâsa. -7 Night. -8 Censure, blame. -9 One of the seven tongues of Fire. -10 A form of Durgâ; कालीतनयः a buffalo. -11 One of the Mâtris or divine mothers. -12 N. of a wife of Bhîma. -13 A sister of Yama. -14 A kind of learning (महाविद्या). -15 A small shrub used as a purgative. -लं 1 Iron. -2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अयसं iron. -अक्षरिकः a scholar, one who can read and decipher. -अगरुः a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe; Bv. 1. 70, R. 4. 81. (-न.) the wood of that tree; Rs. 4. 5; 5. 5. -आग्निः, -अनलः 1. the destructive fire at the end of the world. -2 an epithet of Rudra. -3. a kind of bead (रुद्राक्ष). -अंग *a.* having a dark-blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). -अजिनं the hide of a black antelope. -अंजनं a sort of collyrium; Ku. 7. 20, 82. (-नी) a small shrub used as a purgative. -अंडजः the (Indian) cuckoo. -अतिक्रमः -मणं delay, being late; Pt. 1. 154. -अतिपातः, -अतिरेकः loss of time, delay; Mâl. 2. -अतीत *a.* elapsed, passed by. -अत्ययः 1. delay, lapse of time. -2. loss by lapse of time. -अध्यक्षः 1. 'presiding over time', epithet of the sun. -2. the Supreme soul. -अनुनादिन् *m.* 1. a bee. -2. a sparrow. -3. the Châtaka bird. -अनुसारकः 1. Tagara tree. -2. yellow sandal. -अनुसारिः, -अनुसारिन्, -अनुसारिवा. -अनुसार्यः, -र्यकः benzoin. -अंतकः time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. -अंतरं 1. an interval. -2. a period of time. -3. another time or opportunity. °आवृत *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. °क्षम *a.* able to bear delay; अकालक्षमा देव्याः शरीरावस्था K. 263; S. 4. °प्रेक्षिन् Pt. 3. 172. °विषः an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. -अभ्रः a dark, watery cloud. -अवधिः appointed time. -अवबोधः knowledge of time and circumstances; Mâl. 3. 11. -अशुद्धिः *f.*, -अशौचं period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family; see अशौच. -आ-

कृष्ट *a.* 1. led to death. -2. produced or brought by time. -आत्मक *a.* depending on time or destiny. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -आयसं iron. -उस *a.* sown in due season. -कजं a blue lotus. -कटं-कटः an epithet of Siva. -कटः 1. a peacock. -2. a sparrow. -3. a wag-tail. -4. a gallinule. -5. an epithet of Siva; U. 6. -कंडकः-कंडकः a gallinule. -कंडकः a water-snake. -करणं appointing or fixing time. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी misfortune. -कर्मन् *n.* death. -कलायः dark pulse. -कल्प *a.* fatal, deadly. -कालः Supreme being. -कीलः noise. -कुंडः Yama. -कुष्ठः a myrrh. -कूटः, -टं (a) a deadly poison; S. 6. (b) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva; अद्यापि नोज्झति हरः किल कालकूटं Ch. P. 50. -कृत *m.* 1. the sun. -2. a peacock. -3. Supreme spirit. -कृत 1. produced by time. -2. fixed, appointed. -3. lent or deposited. -4. done for a long time. (-तः) the sun. -क्रमः lapse of time, course of time; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time; Ku. 1. 19. -क्रिया 1. fixing a time. -2. death. -क्षेपः 1. delay, loss of time; Me. 22; मरणे कालक्षेपं मा कुरु Pt. 1. -2. passing the time. -खंजं, -खंजनं, -खंडं the liver. -गंगा the river Yamunâ. -ग्रंथिः a year. -घातिन् *a.* killing by degrees or slowly (as a poison). -चक्रं 1. the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). -2. a cycle. -3. (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. (-क्रः) an epithet of the sun. -चिह्नं a symptom of approaching death. -चोदित *a.* summoned by the angel of death. -ज्येष्ठ *a.* senior in years, grown up; U. 5. 12. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action); अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33; Si. 2. 83. (-ज्ञः) 1. an astrologer. -2. a cock. -ज्ञानिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -त्रयं the three times; the past, the present, and the future; °दर्शी K. 46. -दंडः death. -दमनी an epithet of Durgâ. -धर्मः, -धर्मन् *m.* 1. the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. -2. the law or rule of time. -3. effects proper to the time. -4. fated time, death; न पुन-



जीवितः कश्चित्कालधर्ममुपागतः Mb.; प-  
रिताः कालधर्मणा &c. —धारणा prolonga-  
tion of time. —नरः (in astrology) the figure of a man's body. —नाथः,  
—निधिः Siva. —नियोगः decree of fate  
or destiny; लङ्घ्यतेन खलु कालनियोगः Ki.  
9. 13. —निरूपणं determination of  
time, chronology. —नेमिः 1. the rim of  
the wheel of time. —2. N. of a de-  
mon, uncle of Rāvaṇa, deputed by  
him to kill Hanūmat. —3. N. of a  
demon with 100 hands killed by  
Vishṇu. °अरिः, रिपुः, हरः, हन् m.  
epithets of Kṛishṇa. —पक्व a. ri-  
pened by time, i. e. spon-  
taneously; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49.  
—परिवासः standing for a time so as  
to become stale. —पाशः the noose  
of Yama or death. —पाशिकः a hang-  
man. —पृष्ठं 1. a species of antelope.  
—2. a heron. (—कं) 1. N. of the  
bow of Karna; Ve. 4. —2. a bow in  
general. —प्रभातं autumn or Sarad;  
(the two months following the rainy  
season considered as the best time).  
—भक्षः an epithet of Siva. —भृन् m.  
the sun. —भैरवः an epithet of Siva.  
—मानं a measure of time. —मुखः a  
species of ape. —मेघी f. the Manji-  
shtha plant. —यवनः a king of Ya-  
vanas and enemy of Kṛishṇa and  
an invincible foe of the Yādavas.  
Kṛishṇa, finding it impossible  
to vanquish him on the field of  
battle, cunningly decoyed him to  
the cave where Muchakunda was  
sleeping who burnt him down.  
—यापः, —यापनं procrastination, delay,  
putting off. —योगः fate, destiny.  
°तः according to the requirements  
of the time; Pt. 1. 184. —योगिन्  
m. an epithet of Siva. —रात्रिः, —रात्री  
f. 1. a dark night. —2. a sister of  
Yama. —3. the Amāvasyā on which  
lamps are lighted (in the Divālī  
holidays). —4. the night of destruc-  
tion at the end of the world (iden-  
tified with Durgā). —5. a particular  
night in the life of man, on the  
7th day of the 7th month of the  
77th year. —लोहं-लौहं steel. —विप्र-  
कर्षः prolongation of time. —वृद्धिः  
f. periodical interest (payable month-  
ly, quarterly, or at stated times);  
Ms. 8. 153. —वेला the time of Sa-  
turn, i. e. a particular time of the  
day (half a watch every day) at

which any religious act is improper.

—संकर्षा a girl 9 years old persona-  
ting Durgā at a festival. —सरोधः  
1. keeping back for a long time;  
Ms. 8. 143. —2. lapse of a long pe-  
riod of time. —सदृश a. opportune,  
timely. —संपन्न a. dated, bearing a  
date. —सर्पः the black and most poi-  
sonous variety of the snake. —सारः  
the black antelope. (—रं) a yellow  
sort of sandal wood. —सूत्रं, —सूत्रकं 1.  
thread of time or death. —2. N. of a  
particular hell; Y. 3. 222; Ms. 4. 88.  
—स्कंदः the Tamāla tree. —स्वरूप a.  
terrible as death, (deathlike in form).  
—हरः an epithet of Siva. —हरणं  
loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5; Mv.  
4. 41. —हानिः f. delay; R. 13. 16.

कालक a. Black, dark-blue. —कः  
1 A mole, freckle, mark. —2 A  
water-snake. —3 The black part of  
the eye. —4 A kind of grain. —का  
Ved. 1 A kind of bird. —2 A dau-  
ghter of Daksha. —कं 1 The liver. —2  
An unknown quantity (in alg.).

कालायनी N. of Durgā.

कालिक a. (की f.) [काल-ठन्-ठक्वा]  
1 Relating to time. —2 Depending  
on time; विशेषः कालिकोऽवस्था Ak. —3  
Seasonable, timely. —कः 1 A crane.  
—2 A heron. —का 1 Blackness,  
black colour. —2 Ink, black ink. —3  
Price of an article to be paid by  
instalments. —4 Periodical interest  
paid at stated times. —5 A multitude  
of clouds, a dark cloud threatening  
rain; कालिकेव निविडा बलाकिनी R. 11.  
15. —6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold —7  
The liver. —8 A female crow. —9 A  
scorpion. —10 A spirituous liquor.  
—11 N. of Durgā; Si. 17. 44. —12 A  
particular blood-vessel in the ear.  
—13 A line of hair extending from  
the pudenda to the navel. —14 A  
small singing bird. —5 A kind of  
fragrant earth. —16 A girl four years  
old personating Durgā at a festival.  
—कं 1 Black sandal wood. —2 Hosti-  
lity.

कालिनी N. of the sixth lunar man-  
sion.

कालिय a. Relating to time, timely.  
—यः The Kaliyuga.

कालीन a. [काल-ख] 1 Belonging  
to a particular time. —2 Seasonable.

कालीयं [काल-छ] A kind of san-  
dal-wood; also कालीयक.

कालकुंचः N. of Vishṇu.

कालंजरः 1 N. of a mountain  
and adjacent country (modern  
Kallinjar). —2 An assembly of reli-  
gious mendicants. —3 An epithet of  
Siva. —रा or री An epithet of Durgā.

कालशेयं Buttermilk (produced  
in a jar by churning).

कालापः 1 The hair of the head.  
—2 A serpent's hood. —3 A demon,  
an imp, a goblin. —4 A student of  
the Kalāpa grammar. —5 One who  
knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the  
pupils of Kalāpa. —2 The doctrines  
or teachings of Kalāpa.

कालिंग a. (गी f.) [कालिङ्ग-अण्]  
Produced in, or belonging to, the  
Kalinga country. —गः 1 A king of that  
country; प्रतिजग्राह कालिङ्गस्तमस्त्रैर्गजसा-  
धनः R. 4. 40. —2 A snake of that  
country. —3 An elephant. —4 A  
species of cucumber. —5 A poisonous  
plant. —6 A sort of iron. —गाः (pl.)  
N. of a country; see कालिङ्ग. —गं  
A water-melon.

कालिंद a. (दी f.) [कालिन्द-अण्]  
Connected with or coming from the  
mountain Kalinda or the river Ya-  
munā. —दी 1 The river Yamunā;  
कालिंद्याः पुलिनेषु कालिकुपिताम् Ve. 1.  
2; R. 15. 28; Sānti. 4. 13. —2 A  
sort of vessel. —3 N. of a wife of  
Kṛishṇa. —दं A water melon. —Comp.  
—कर्षणः, —भेदनः an epithet of Bala-  
rāma q. v. —सूः f. Sanjñā (संज्ञा),  
a wife of the sun. (—m.) the sun.  
—सौदरः Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् m. 1 Blackness; Amaru.  
88; Si. 4. 57. —2 Paleness; Si. 8. 43.

कालियः N. of a tremendously  
large serpent who dwelt at the bot-  
tom of the Yamunā (which was a  
ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the  
enemy of serpents, owing to the  
curse of the sage Saubhari). He  
was crushed to death by Kṛishṇa  
when he was but a boy; R. 6. 49;  
Si. 17. 69. —याः (pl.) The family  
of black serpents; Si. 19. 28. —Comp.  
—दमनः, —मर्दनः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

कालीकः A heron.

कालीची The judgment hall  
of Yama.



**कालीयकः** -कं A species of aloe wood. -2 A kind of turmeric. -3 Yellow sandal. -4 A dark kind of sandal wood. -5 Saffron; Si. 12. 14.

**कालुष्यं** 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also); **कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः** K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled. -2 Opacity. -3 Disagreement.

**कालेय** a. Belonging to the Kali age. -यं 1 The liver. -2 Black sandal-wood; Ku. 7. 9. -3 Saffron.

**कालेयकः** A kind of aloe wood. -कं 1 A fragrant wood. -2 The black sandal wood. -3 A disease like jaundice. -कः A dog, hound.

**कालेयरुः** 1 A dog. -2 A species of sandal.

**काल्प** a. [कल्प-अण्] 1 Preceptive, laying down a rule, ritual. -2 Relating to Kalpa.

**काल्पनिक** a. (की f.) [कल्पना ठक्] 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; **काल्पनिकी** व्युत्पत्तिः. -2 Counter-feit, fabricated.

**काल्य** a. [काल-यत्] 1 Timely, seasonable. -2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. -ल्या 1 A cow fit for the bull. -2 A woman arrived at puberty or maturity (who has reached the time favourable to conception). -ल्यं Day-break.

**काल्याणकं** Auspiciousness.

**काधचिक** a. (की f.) [कवच-ठक्] Armorial. -कं A multitude of men in armour.

**कावारं** Moss. -री An umbrella without a stick.

**कावृकः** 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravāka bird.

**कावेरं** Saffron.

**कावेरी** 1 N. of a river in the south of India; **कावेरीं सतितां पत्युः शंकनीयमिवाकरोत्** R. 4. 45. -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 Turmeric.

**काव्य** a. [कवि-यण्] 1 Possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. -2 Praiseworthy, fit to be described. -3 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. -व्यः N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. -व्या 1 Intelligence. -2 A female fiend. -व्यं 1 A poem; महाकाव्यं; मेघदूतं नाम काव्यं &c. -2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य

is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तदोपै शब्दार्थौ सगुणव-नलंकृती पुनः कापि K. P. 1; वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 1; रमणीयार्थप्रतिपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G.; शरिरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; निर्दोषा लक्षणवती सरी-तिर्गुणभूषिता। सालंकाररसाऽनेकवृत्तिर्वाक् काव्य-नामभाक् || Chandr. 1.7.). -3 Happiness, welfare. -4 Wisdom. -5 Inspiration. (The purposes of a Kāvya as mentioned by Mammata are:—काव्यं यशसेऽर्थ-कृते व्यवहारविदे शिवेतरक्षतये। सयःपरनिर्वृतये कांतासंमिततयोपदेशयुजे || K.P.1). -Comp. -अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. -चौरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यदस्य दैत्या इव लुण्ठनाय का-व्यार्थचौराः प्रगुणीभवन्ति Vikr. 1.11. -चौरः a stealer of other men's poems. -मीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रसि-क a. one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -लिङ्गं a figure of speech; thus defined:—काव्यलिङ्गं हेतोर्वाक्यपदार्थता K. P. 10; e. g. जितोसि मंदं कंदर्पं मञ्जिते-ऽस्ति त्रिलोचनः Chandr. 5. 119. -हा-स्यं a farce.

**काश** 1. 4. A. (काश-इय-ते, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 86, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2. 25; Si. 6.74. -2 To appear, be visible; नैव भूमिर्न च दिशः प्रदिशो वा च-काशिरे Mb. -3 To appear, or look like.

**काशः**, -शं [काश्-अच्] A kind of grass used for mats, roofs, &c. -शं A flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Rs. 3. 1, 2, 28. -शः 1=काश q. v. -2 Appearance. -3 Splendour.

**काशि** m. pl. N. of a country.

**काशिन्** a. (नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; जितकाशिन् e. g. one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

**काशिल** a. Made of Kāsa grass.

**काशिष्णु** a. Shining, brilliant.

**काशिः**, -शी f. N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see कांची. -शिः 1 The clenched hand, fist. -2 A handful. -3 The sun. -4 Light, splendour. -Comp. -पः an epithet of Siva. -राजः N. of a king, father of अंबा, अंबिका and अंबालिका, q. v.

**काशिका** 1 The city of Benaras. -2 N. of a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras (called काशिकावृत्ति).

**काशी** See काशि. -Comp. -नायः an epithet of Siva. -यात्रा pilgrimage to Benaras.

**काश्मरी** A plant commonly called गांभारी; **काश्मर्याः** कृतमालमुस्तदलं कोयटिकटीकते Māl. 9. 7.

**काश्मीर** a. (री f.) Born in, belonging to, or coming from, Kāshmir. -राः pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कश्मीर also. -राः A sort of grape; see कश्मीर also. -रं 1 Saffron; काश्मीरगंधमृगनाभिकृतांगरागां Ch. P. 8; Bh. 1. 41; काश्मीरगौरवपुष्पाम-भिसारिकाणां Gīt. 11; also 1.-2 Root of a tree. -Comp. -जं, जन्मन् n. saffron; Bv. 1. 71; Si. 11. 53.

**काश्मीर (रि) क** a. Born or produced in Kāshmir.

**काश्मीर्ये** Saffron.

**काश्यं** Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -पं flesh.

**काश्यपः** 1 N. of a celebrated sage. -2 N. of Kapāda. -3 An epithet of Aruṇa. -पी The earth; तान-पि दधासि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68. -पं Flesh. -Comp. -नन्दनः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. N. of Aruṇa. -3. a god. -4. a demon. **काश्यपिः** An epithet of Garuḍa and of Aruṇa.

**काश्यपेयः** 1 An epithet of the twelve Adityas. -2 Of the sun. -3 Garuḍa. -4 Gods and demons.

**काषः** [कष्-घञ्] 1 Rubbing, scratching; पथिषु विदपिनां स्कंधकाषैः सधूमः Ve. 2. 18. -2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुरकरिणां कपोलकाषः Ki. 5. 26; see कपोलकाष also.

**काषाय** a. (यी f.) [कषायण रक्तं अ-ण्] Red, dyed of a reddish colour; **काषायवसनाधवा** Ak. -यं A red cloth or garment; इमे काषाये गृहीते M. 5; R. 15. 77; न काषायैर्भवेद्यतिः 'it is not the hood that makes a monk'.

**काष्ठं** [काश्-क्यन् Up. 2. 2] 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4.49, 241; 5. 69. -2 Wood or timber, a piece or log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयातां महोद्घौ H. 4.69; Ms. 4. 49. -3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. -4 An instrument for



measuring length. -Comp. -अगारः, -र a wooden house or enclosure. -अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. -कहली the wild plantain. -कीटः a small insect found in decayed wood. -कूटः, -कूटः a wood-pecker; Pt. 1. 332 ( a worm generally found in wood ). -कुहालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. -तक्ष m., -तक्षकः a carpenter. -तंतुः a small worm found in timber. -दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदारु. -द्रुः the Palâsa tree. -पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. -प्रदानं piling up wood, forming a funeral pile. -भारिकः a wood-carrier. -मटी a funeral pile. -मल्लः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. -लेखकः a small worm found in wood ( =काष्ठकूट ). -लोहिन् m. a cudgel armed with iron. -वाटः, -दं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिग्) Ki. 3. 55. -2 A limit, boundary; स्वयं विशीर्णद्रुमपर्ववृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसः Ku. 5. 28. -3 The last limit, extremity, pitch, climax, excess; काष्ठागतस्नेहसामुविद्धं Ku. 3. 35. -4 Race-ground, course. -5 A mark, goal. -6 The path of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere. -7 A measure of time =  $\frac{1}{8}$  Kalâ. -8 Water. -9 The sun. -10 A fixed place of a lunar mansion. -11 N. of a wife of Kas-yapa and daughter of Daksha.

काष्ठीला The plantain tree.

कास् 1 A. ( कासते, कासित ) 1 To shine; see काश्. -2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः, -सा [ कास्-घञ् ] 1 Cough, catarrh. -2 Sneezing. -Comp. -कुंठ a. affected with cough. (-ठः) an epithet of Yama. -घ्न, -हत् a. removing cough, pectoral. (-घ्नी) a sort of prickly nightshade. -मर्दः a cure of cough.

कासिका Cough.

कासिन् a. Having cough.

कासरः (री f.) A buffalo.

कासारः, -रं A pond, pool, lake;

Bv. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 32, Git. 2.

कासीसं Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron; (Mar. हिराकस).

कासू (शू) f. [Up. 1. 85] 1 A sort of lance. -2 Indistinct speech. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Disease. -5 Devotion. -6 Understanding.

कासृतिः f. A by-way, a secret path.

काहका A kind of musical instrument.

काहल a. 1 Dry, withered. -2 Mischievous. -3 Excessive, spacious, large. -लः 1 A cat. -2 A cock. -3 A crow. -4 A sound in general. -लं 1 Indistinct speech. -2 A kind of musical instrument; Si. 18. 54. -लं ind. Very much, excessively; Si. 18. 54. -ला A large drum (military). -ली A young woman. -लः, -ला, -लं A horn.

काहलिः An epithet of Siva.

किंवत् a. Poor, mean, insignificant.

किंशारः 1 The beard of corn. -2 A heron. -3 An arrow.

किंशुकः [किंचित् शुक् इव शुक्तुंडसदृश-पुष्पत्वात्तथात्वं] A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms, but without any odour; विद्याहीना न शोभन्ते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः Châp. 7; Rs. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. -कं The blossom of this tree; किं किंशुकैः शुक्मुखच्छविभिर्न दग्धम् Rs. 6. 21.

किंशु(ल)लुकः The Palâsa tree; see किंशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. -2 The blue jay. -3 The Châtaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिन्, किकिरिवि, किकीदिवि).

किकिशः A kind of worm, (said to be injurious to the hair, nails, and teeth).

किखिः A monkey, an ape. -f. A jackal; fox.

किंकणी, किंकिणिका, किंकिणी, किंकणीका A small bell or tinkling ornament; कणत्कनककिंकिणीक्षणक्षणायित-स्यहनेः U. 5. 5; 6. 1; Si. 9. 74; Ku. 7. 49. -2 N. of an acid sort of grape.

किंकिरः 1 A horse. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 A large black bee. -4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. -5 The red colour. -रं The

frontal sinus of an elephant. -रा Blood.

किंकिरातः 1 A parrot. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 Cupid. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A species of amaranth.

किंचिलि (लु) कः An earth-worm.

किंजं, -किंजलः, -किंजलकः The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकृष्यः पद्मकिंज-लकगंधान् U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

किट् 1 P. (केटते) 1 To go or approach. -2 To frighten, terrify. -3 To fear, dread.

किटिः A hog.

किटिमः 1 A louse. -2 A bug.

किटिमः A kind of leprosy.

किट्टं, -किट्टकं Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt; अन्न°. -Comp. -वर्जितं semen virile.

किट्टालः 1 A copper vessel. -2 Rust of iron.

किणः 1 A corn, callosity, a scar; ज्ञास्यति कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति भौर्वीकिणाक इति S. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84; 18. 47; Git. 1. -2 A wart, a mole. -3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. -ण्वः, -ण्वं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits; Ms. 8. 326.

किण्विन् m. A horse.

कित् I. 1 P. (केनति) 1 To desire. -2 To live. -3 (चिकित्सति) To heal, cure. -4 To doubt, suspect. -II. 3 P. Ved. (चिकित्ति) To know.

कितवः (वी f.) 1 A rogue, liar, cheat; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4; Amaru. 17, 41; Me. 111. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -3 A kind of perfume. -4 A gamester, gambler. -5 A mad or crazy person.

किनाटं The inner bark of a tree.

किंधिन् m. A horse.

किन्नर See under किम्.

1. किम् ind. Used for कु only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness,' 'deterioration,' 'defect,' 'blame' or 'censure'; e. g., किंसखा a bad friend; किन्नरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below. -Comp. -दासः a bad slave,



or servant. —नरः a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अश्वमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्योर्गापियामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. ईशः, ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. a kind of musical instrument. (—री f.) 1. a female Kinnara; Me. 56. —2. a kind of lute. —पुरुषः 'a low or despicable man', a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. —प्रभुः a bad master or king; हिताज्ञ यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. —राजन् a. having a bad king. (—m.) a bad king. —सखि m. (nom. sing. किसखा) a bad friend. स किसखा साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपं Ki. 1. 5.

2. किम् pron. a. (nom. sing. कः m., का f., किम् n.) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजासु कः केन पथा प्रयातीत्यशेषतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S. 6. 25; करुणादिमुखेन मृत्युना हरता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थयमानात्मना विकल्पते V. 2; कः कोऽत्र भोः. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; i. e. के आवां परित्रातुं दुष्यंतमाक्रंद S. 1 'who are we &c.', i. e. what power have we &c.; नृपसन्ननि नाम के वयं Bh. 3. 27 who are we, i. e. what position have we &c. Sometimes किं means 'long' as applied to time especially in combination with खलु or अपि or इव; का खलु वेला तत्रभवत्याः प्राप्तायाः Ve. 1 'what a time' i. e. a long time has elapsed, &c; so कोपि कालस्तस्याआगत्य गतायाः Ratn. 3; or क इव कालः Māl. 3. —2 The neuter ( किं ) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 1; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं &c. Bh. 2. 55; किं तथा दृष्ट्या S. 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or स्वित् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; विवेश कश्चिज्जाटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत एवागतवती Māl. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोपीति निवेदितं च 1. 33; किमपि किमपि... जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागधेयजन्मनि मन्मथविकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Māl. 1. किमपि, किंचित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means 'indescribable'; see

अपि. इव is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; see इव also. —ind. 1 A particle of interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिद्व्यन्यते पूज्यते कश्चित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or worshipped' &c.; ततः किं what then. —2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलपंत्यै रतये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7. —3 Whether (its correlatives in the sense of 'or' being किं, उत, उताहो, आहोस्वित्, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words). —Comp. —अपि ind. 1. to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. —2. inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). —3. very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3; किमपि भीषणं, किमपि करालं &c. —अर्थ a. having what motive or aim; किमर्थोऽयं यत्नः. —अर्थ ind. why, wherefore. —आख्य a. having what name; किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा पत्नी. S. 7. —इति ind. why, indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Māl. 1; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44. —उ, —उत 1. whether-or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किमु विषविसर्पः किमु मरः U. 1. 35; Amaru. 9. —2. why (indeed); प्रियसुहृत्सार्थः किमु त्यज्यते. —3. how much more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रभुत्वमविवेकिता। एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. —करः a servant, slave; अवेहि मां किंकरमष्टमूर्तेः R. 2. 35. (—रा) a female servant. (—री) the wife of a servant. —कर्तव्यता, —कार्यता any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किं कर्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do'. —कारण a. having what reason or cause. —किल ind. what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, (P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्रभवान् किंकिल वृषलं याजयिष्याते Sk. —क्षण a. one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does

not value moments; H. 2. 91. —गोत्र a. belonging to what family. —च ind. moreover, and again, further. —चन ind. to a certain degree, a little. —चित् ind. to a certain degree, somewhat, a little; किंचिदुक्तां. तशैशवौ R. 15. 33; 2. 46, 12. 21. °ज्ञ a. 'knowing little,' a smatterer. °कर a. doing something, useful. °कालः sometime, a little time. °प्राण a. having a little life. °मात्र a. only a little. —छंदस् a. conversant with which Veda. —तनुः a species of spider. —तर्हि ind. how then, but, however. —तु ind. but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवैमि चैनामनघेति किंतु लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. —देवत a. having what deity. —नामधेय, नामन् a. having what name. —निमित्त a. having what cause or reason, for what purpose. —निमित्तम् ind. why, wherefore, —नु ind. 1. whether; किं नु मे मरणं श्रेयो परित्यागो जनस्य वा Nala. 10. 10. —2. much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किं नु महीकृते Bg. 1. 35. —3. what indeed; किं नु मे राज्येनार्थः —नु खलु ind. 1. how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure; किं नु खलु गीतार्थमाकर्ष्य इष्टजनविरहादृते पि बलवदुक्तांतोऽस्मि S. 5. —2. may it be that; किं नु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियमप्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. —पच, —पचान a. miserly, niggardly. —पराक्रम a. of what power or energy. —पुनर् ind. how much more, how much less; स्वयं रोपितेषु तरुष्वत्यज्यते स्नेहः किं पुनरंगसंभवेष्वापत्येषु K. 291; Me. 3, 17; Ve. 3. —प्रकारं ind. in what manner. —प्रभाव a. possessing what power. —भूत a. of what sort or nature. —रूप a. of what form or shape. —वदंति, —ती f. rumour, report; मत्संबधात्कश्मला किंवदंती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. —वराटकः an extravagant man. —वा ind. 1. a particle of interrogation; किंवा शकुंतलेत्यस्य मानुराख्या S. 7. —2. or (corr. of किं 'whether'); राजपुत्रि सुप्ता किंवा जागर्षि Pt. 1; तत्किं मारयामि किंवा विषं प्रयच्छामि किंवा पशुधर्मेण व्यापादयामि ibid.; S. Til. 7. —विद् a. knowing what. —व्यापार a. following what occupation. —शील a. of what habits. —स्वित् ind. whether, how; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् a. [cf. P. V. 2. 40] (Nom. sing. कियान् m., कियती f., कियत्



n.) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियान्कालस्तवैवं स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अयं भूतावासो विमृश कियतीं याति न दशां Sânti. 1. 25; ज्ञास्यासि कियजुजो मे रक्षाति S. 1. 13; कियद्वाशिष्टं रजन्याः S. 4. -2 Of what consideration, i. e. of no account, worthless; राजेति कियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40; मातः कियंतोऽरयः Ve. 5. 9. -3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force); निजहृदि विकसंतः संति संतः कियंतः Bh. 2. 78; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती Gît. 6. -Comp. -एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. -कालम् ind. 1. how long. -2. some little time. -चिरं ind. how long; कियचिरं आभ्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -दूरं ind. 1. how far, how distant, how long; किबदूरे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1. 137. -2. for a short time, a little way.

**कियाहः** A horse of a red or bay colour.

**किरः** A hog.

**किरकः** 1 Ascribe. 2 A pig.

**किरणः** [ कृ-क्यु Un. 2. 81 ] 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रविकिरणसहिष्णु S. 2. 4; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीदोः किरणेष्विवांकः Ku. 1. 3; Sânti. 4. 6; R. 5. 74; Si. 4. 58; मय radiant, brilliant. -2 A small particle of dust. -3 The sun. -Comp. -मालिन् m. the sun.

**किरातः** [किरं पर्यंतभूमिं अताति गच्छतीति किरातः] 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरणकिरातादपशब्दमृगाः कृ यांतु संव्रस्ताः। यदि नटगणकचिकित्सकवैतालिकवदनकंदरा न स्युः || Subhâsh.; Pt. 1. 17; पर्यंताभयिभिर्निजस्य सदृशं नाम्नः किरातैः कृतं Ratn. 2. 3; Ku. 1. 6, 15. -2 A savage, barbarian. -3 A dwarf. -4 A groom, a horseman. -5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirâta. -ताः (pl.) N. of a country. -Comp. -अर्जुनीयं N. of a poem by Bhâravi (in which the combat of Arjuna with Siva in the form of a Kirâta or mountaineer is poetically described). -आशिन् m. an epithet of Garuḍa.

**किरातिः** f. 1 The Ganges. -2 An epithet of Durgâ.

**किराती** 1 A female Kirâta, a woman of the Kirâta tribe. -2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. -3 A bawd, a procuress. -4 Pârvatî in the disguise of a Kirâtî. -5 The celestial Gangâ.

**किरिः** [किराति भूमि, कृ-इक्] 1 A hog, boar. -2 A cloud.

**किरिदिः** The fruit of the marshy date tree.

**किरीटः**, -टं [ कृ-किटन्; Un. 4. 184 ] 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरीटबद्धांजलयः Ku. 7. 92. -2 A trader. -Comp. -धारिन् m. a king. -मालिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna.

**किरीटिन्** a. [किरीट-इनि] Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. -m. N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35. (Mb. thus accounts for the name:—पुरा शकेण मे बद्धं युध्यतो दानवर्षभैः। किरीटं मूर्ध्नि सूर्याभं तेनाहुर्मि किरीटिन्॥).

**किर्मिः** f. 1 A hall, building. -2 An image of gold or iron. -3 The Palâsa tree.

**किर्मिर** a. Variegated, spotted. -रः 1 N. of a Râkshasa slain by Bhîma; Ve. 6. -2 The variegated colour. -3 The orange tree. -Comp. -जित्, -निषूदनः, -सूदनः epithets of Bhîma.

**किर्मिरित** a. Variegated, spotted.

**किर्याणी** A wild hog.

**किल्** I. 6 P. ( किलति, किलित ) 1 To be or become white. -2 To freeze. -3 To play, sport. -II. 10 P. 1 To urge, instigate. -2 To throw, cast, send.

**किलः** 1 Play, trifling. -Comp. -किंचितं amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover; स्वयि वीर विराजते परं दमयंती किल किंचितं किल N. 2. 44.

**किल** ind. 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अहंति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वपुः S. 1. 18. -2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्य); बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38, 13. 51; जघान कंसं किल वासुदेवः Mbh. -3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27; Mu. 7. 9; पयस्यगाधे किल जातसंभ्रमा

Ki. 8. 48, 11. 2. -4 Hope, expectation or probability; पार्यः किल विजेष्यते कुरुन् G. M. -5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केचिद्वदन्ति G. M. -6 Contempt; त्वं किल योत्स्यसे G. M. -7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare). स किलैव मुक्तवान् G. M. 'for he said so'.

**किलकिलः**, -ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure; Mâl. 5. 11. -लः An epithet of Siva.

**किलकिलायति** ते Den. To make a chattering noise; Bk. 7. 102.

**किलाटः** Coagulated milk.

**किलाटिन्** m. A bamboo.

**किलास** a. Ved. Leprous. -सं 1 A white leprous spot. -2 A blotch, scab. -3 A kind of leprosy.

**किलिजं** 1 A mat. -2 A thin plank of green wood, board; also किलिचं.

**किलिजकः** 1 A mat. -2 A screen or twist of grass.

**किलिम** The fir or pine tree.

**किलिवन्** m. A horse.

**किल्विषं** 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45; R. 11. 34. -2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. -3 A disease, sickness.

**किशलं** A sprout, shoot.

**किशलयः**, -यं A sprout, a young shoot; see किसलय.

**किशोरः** [Un. 1. 65] 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केसरीकिशोरः &c. -2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अप्राप्तव्यवहार). -3 The sun. -री A maiden, a young woman.

**किष्किधः**, -ध्यः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a mountain situated in that country. -धा, -ध्या N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

**किष्कु** a. Vile, contemptible, bad. -कुः m. or f. 1 The fore-arm. -2 A cubit, span. -3 An instrument for measuring lengths.

**किसलः**, -लं, किसलयः, -यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अधरः किसलयरागः S. 1. 21; किसलयमलूनं करुहैः 2. 10; किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

**कीकट** a. (टी f.) 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Miserly. -टाः (pl.) N. of a country (Behar). -टः A horse.



**कीकस** *a.* Hard, firm. —सं A bone (*m.* also); *Mv.* 5. 19. —**Comp.** —आस्यः, —मुखः a bird in general.

**कीकिः** A blue jay.

**कीचकः** [Un. 5. 56] 1 A hollow bamboo. —2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायंते मधुर-मानिलैः कीचकाः पूर्यमाणाः *Me.* 56; *R.* 2. 12; 4. 73; *Ku.* 1. 8. —3 N. of a people. —4 N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virāṭa. [While Draupadī in the guise of Sairandhri was residing at the court of king Virāṭa with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadī complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhīma, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadī (as he fancied Bhīma to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the powerful Bhīma]. —**Comp.** —जित् *m.* an epithet of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince.

**कीज** *a.* Ved. Wonderful.

**कीट** 10 P. ( कीटयति, कीटित ) 1 To tinge or colour. —2 To bind, fasten.

**कीट** *a.* Hard, harsh. —टः 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि सुमनःसंगादा-रोहति सतां शिरः *H. Pr.* 45. —2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकीटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षिकीटः *Pt.* 1; &c. —**Comp.** —घ्नः sulphur. —जं silk. —जा lac. —मणिः a fire-fly.

**कीटक** *a.* Hard, harsh. —कः 1 A worm. —2 A bard of the Māgadha tribe.

**कीटिका** 1 A small worm. —2 A poor insignificant creature; *Pt.* 1.

**कीदृश, कीदृश** ( शी *f.* ), कीदृश ( शी *f.* ) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तद्भाः कीदृशसौ विवेकवि-भवः कीदृक् प्रबोधोदयः *Prab.* 1; *N.* 1. 137.

**कीनं** Flesh.

**कीनारः** Ved. A vile man.

**कीनाश** *a.* [ Un. 5. 36 ] 1 Cultivating the soil. —2 Poor, indigent. —3 Niggardly. —4 Small, little. —शः 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death; विधेहि कीनाशनिकेतनातिथिं *Si.* 1. 73. —2 A kind of monkey.

**कीरः** 1 A parrot; एवंकीरवरेमनोरय-मयं पीयूषमास्वादयति *Bv.* 1. 58; *N.* 3. 12. —राः ( *pl.* ) The country and the people of Kāshmirā. —रं Flesh. —**Comp.** —इष्टः the mango tree ( liked by parrots ). —वर्णकं a kind of perfume.

**कीरकः** 1 Gaining, obtaining. —2 A Buddha. —3 A kind of tree.

**कीरिः** Ved. Praise, hymn.

**कीर्ण** *p. p.* [ कृ-क्त ] 1 Strawn, spread, cast, scattered. —2 Covered, filled. —3 Placed, put. —4 Injured, hurt. —**Comp.** —वर्त्मन् *a.* strewing the way; *S.* 1. 7.

**कीर्णिः** *f.* [ कृ-क्नि ] 1 Scattering. —2 Covering, hiding, concealing. —3 Injuring.

**कीर्तनं** [ कृ-त्युट् ] 1 Telling, narrating. —2 Praising, celebrating. —3 A temple; any work of art, a building; न कीर्तनैरलंकृता मेदिनी *K.* 280; 119. —ना 1 Narration, recital. —2 Fame, glory.

**कीर्तय** = कृत् *q. v.*

**कीर्तिः** *f.* [ कृ-क्नि ] 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति *Ms.* 2. 9; वंशस्य कर्तारमनंतकीर्ति *R.* 2. 64; *Me.* 45. —2 Favour, approbation. —3 Dirt, mud. —4 Extension, expansion. —5 Light, lustre, splendour. —6 Sound. —7 Mention, speech, report. —**Comp.** —भाज् *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (—*m.* ) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —शेषः survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame: *i. e.* death; cf. नामशेष, अलेख्यशेष; सरसीव कीर्ति-शेषं गतवति भुवि विक्रमादित्ये *Vās.*

**कीर्तित** *p. p.* 1 Said, asserted. —2 Mentioned, told. —3 Known; notorious. —4 Praised, celebrated.

**कील्** 1 P. 1 To bind. —2 To pin. —3 To stake.

**कीलः** [ कील्-घञ् ] 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोत्पाटीव वानरः *Pt.* 1. 21. —2 A lance. —3 A post, pillar. —4 A weapon. —5 The elbow. —6 A blow with the elbow. —7 A flame. —8 A minute particle. —9 N. of Siva. —10 A gnomon. —11 A position of the foetus just before the time of delivery.

**कीलकः** 1 A wedge or pin. —2 A fence. —3 A pillar, column; see कील.

**कीलिका** The pin of an axle.

**कीलित** *a.* 1 Tied, bound. —2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मम हृदयमिदमसमशरकीलितं *Gīt.* 7; सा नश्चे-तसि कीलितेव *Māl.* 5. 10. —3 Staked, impaled. —4 Pierced, transfixed. —5 Set ( as a stake or pole ). —तं A tie.

**कीलालः** 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amṛita, beverage of the gods. —2 Honey. —3 A beast. —कं 1 Blood. —2 Water. **Comp.** —जं flesh. —धिः the ocean. —पः a demon, goblin.

**कीशः** *a.* Naked. —शः 1 An ape, monkey. —2 The sun. —3 A bird.

**कुः** *f.* 1 The earth. —2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. —**Comp.** —पुत्रः Mars.

**कु** *ind.* A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration', 'depreciation', 'sin', 'reproach', 'littleness', 'want', 'deficiency' &c. Its various substitutes are कद् (कदम्ब), कव (कवोष्ण), का (कोष्ण), कि (किप्रभुः); cf. *Pt.* 5. 17. —**Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.* a bad deed, a mean act. —ग्रहः an unpropitious planet. —ग्रामः a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, an *agnihotrin*, a physician, or a river). —चेल *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. —चर्या wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. —जन्मन् *a.* low-born. —तनु *a.* deformed, ugly. (—नुः) an epithet of Kubera. —तत्री a bad lute. —तर्कः 1. sophistical or fallacious argument. —2. a heterodox doctrine, free-thinking; कुतर्कैश्चभ्यासः सततपरपैशु-न्यमननम् *G. L.* 31. °पथः a sophistical mode of arguing. —तीर्थं a bad teacher. —दिनं an evil or unpropitious day. —दृष्टिः *f.* 1. weak sight. —2. an evil eye, sinister eye ( *fig.* ). —3. an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines;



Ms. 12. 95. —देशः 1. a bad place or country. —2. a country where the necessities of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. —देह *a. ugly, deformed.* (—हः) an epithet of Kubera. —धी *a. 1. foolish, silly, stupid. —2. wicked.* —नटः 1. a bad actor. —2. a sort of trumpet flower. —3. red arsenic. —नदिका a small river, rill; सुपूरा स्यात्कुनदिका Pt. 1. 25. —नाथः a bad master. —नामन् *m.* a miser. —पथः 1. a wrong road, bad way (fig. also). —2. a heterodox doctrine. —पथ्य *a.* unwholesome, improper. —परीक्षक *a.* examining badly, not valuing rightly; Bh. 2. 15. —पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. —पुरुषः a low or wicked man. —पूय *a.* low, vile, contemptible. —प्रिय *a.* disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. —प्लवः a bad boat; कुहूवैः संतरन् जलम् Ms. 9. 161. —ब्रह्मः, —ब्रह्मन् *m.* a bad or degraded Brāhmaṇa. —मंत्रः 1. bad advice. —2. a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. —योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). —योगिन् *m.* a false devotee, impostor. —रस *a.* having bad juice or flavour. (—सः) a kind of spirituous liquor. —रूप *a.* ugly, deformed; Pt. 5. 19. —रूप्यं *tin.* —वंगः lead. —वचस्, —वाक्य *a.* abusive, bad, scurrilous; using abusive, or foul language. (—न.) abuse, bad language. —वज्रकं crystal; a stone resembling a diamond. —वर्षः a sudden or violent shower. —विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage; Ms. 3. 63. —वृत्तिः *f.* bad behaviour. —वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. —शील *a.* rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-tempered —ष्टलं a bad place. —सरित् *f.* a small river, rill; उच्छिद्यन्ते क्रियाः सर्वा ग्रीष्मे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. —सृतिः *f.* 1. evil conduct, wickedness. —2. conjuring, magic. —3. roguery. —स्त्री a bad woman.

कु I. 1 P. (कुवते) To sound. —II. 6 A. (कुवते) 1 To moan, groan. —2 To cry. —III. 2 P. (कौति) To hum, coo (as a bee).

कुंश (स्) 1. 10. P. 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

कुक् 1 A. (कौकते) To take, accept, seize.

कुक्रमं A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुक्कु (क्) दः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies.

कुकुंद (दु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघन-कूप); see ककुंदर.

कुकुराः (pl.) 1 N. of a country; also called दशाह. —2 N. of a people, a tribe of the Yādavas; Si. 6. 15, 13. 6, 16. 79.

कुक्कुलः, —लं 1 Chaff; कुक्कुलानां राशौ तदनु हृदयं पच्यत इव U. 6. 38. —2 A fire made of chaff. —लं 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). —2 An armour, mail.

कुक्कुटः 1 A cock, wild cock. —2 A whisp of lighted straw, a firebrand. —3 A spark of fire. —टी 1 A hen. —2 A small house-lizard. —3 The silk-cotton tree.

कुक्कुटकः 1 A cock, wild cock. —2 A man of a mixed caste.

कुक्कुटिः, —टी *f.* Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुक्कुभः 1 A wild cock. —2 A cock in general. —3 Varnish.

कुक्कुरः (री *f.*) [ Up. 1. 41 ] A dog; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरर्जघांतरं चर्यते Mk. 2. 11. —रं A vegetable perfume. —Comp. —वाच् *m.* a species of deer.

कुक्षः The belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general); जिह्विताध्मात्कुक्षिः (भुजगपतिः) Mk. 9.

12. —2 The womb, the part of the belly containing the foetus; कुम्भीनस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15; Si. 13. 40. —3 The interior of anything; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). —4 A cavity in general. —5 A cavern, cave; R. 2. 38, 67. —6 The sheath of a sword. —7 N. of Bali. —8 A bay, gulf. —Comp. —शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिभरि *a.* 1 'Caring to feed his own belly', selfish, gluttonous, voracious. —2 Filling or pervading the interior; Ku. 15. 56.

कुक्कुमं 1 Saffron; लग्नकुक्कुमकेसरान् (स्कंधान्); R. 4. 67; Rs. 4. 2; 5. 9; Bh. 1. 10, 25. —2 Saffron paint; Māl.

1. 37. —Comp. —अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

कुच् I. 6 P. (कुचति, कुचित) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). —2 To go. —3 To polish. —4 To contract, bend. —5 To be contracted. —6 To stop, impede. —7 To write or delineate. —8 To mix, connect. —II. 1 P., कुंच also (कोचति, कुंचति, कुंचित) 1 To make crooked, bend or curve. —2 To move or go crookedly. —3 To make small, lessen. —4 To shrink, contract. —5 To go to or towards.

कुचः [ कुचक ] The female breast, a teat, nipple; अपि वनांतरमल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26. —Comp. —भ्रमं, —मुखं a nipple. —तटं, —तटी the slope of the female breast, the breast, (तट being स्वार्थे or meaningless). —फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुचित *a.* 1 Closed, contracted. —2 Small, little.

कुचर *a.* (रा, —री *f.*) 1 Going slowly, creeping. —3 Detracting, censorious. —रः A fixed star.

कुचर्या Evil conduct, wickedness.

कुच्छं A species of lotus.

कुजः 1 A tree; Pt. 3. 93. —2 The planet Mars. —3 N. of a demon killed by Krishna (also called नरक q.v.). —जा N. of Sītā; also of Durgā.

कुजंभलः, कुजंभिलः, —रः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुज्झटिः, कुज्झटिका, कुज्झटी *f.* A fog or mist.

कुंच See कुच् II.

कुंचनं 1 Curving, bending, contraction. —2 A certain disease of the eye.

कुंचिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत्कुंचिः.

कुंचिका 1 A key; Bh. 1. 63. —2 The shoot of a bamboo. —3 A sort of reed. —4 A kind of fish.

कुंचित *a.* Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुंज 1 P. (कुंजति) To murmur; cf. कृज्.

कुंजः, —जं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शील्य नीलनिचोलं Gīt. 5; वंजुललताकुंजे 12; Me. 19; R. 9. 64. —2 The lower jaw. —3 A cave. —4 A tooth. —5 The tusk of an elephant. —Comp. —कुटीरः a bower, a place overgrown with



plants and creepers; गुंजकुंजकुटीरकौ-  
शिकघटा U. 2. 29; Māl. 5. 19; को-  
किलकूजितकुंजकुटीरे Git. 1.

**कुंजरः** [ कुंजो हस्तिहनुः. सोऽस्यास्ति, कुंज-र, P. V. 2. 107 Vārt. ] 1 An elephant. -2 Any thing pre-emi-  
nent or excellent of its class ( at  
the end of comp. only ). Amara  
gives the following words used si-  
milarly:—स्युत्तरपदे व्याघ्रपुंगवर्षभकुं-  
जराः । सिंहशार्ङ्गनागाद्याः पुंसि श्रेष्ठ य-  
वाचकाः ॥ -3 The Asvattha tree.  
-4 The lunar asterism called हस्त-  
-5 Hair. -रा, -री A female elephant.  
-Comp. -अनीकं the division of an  
army consisting of elephant-corps.  
-अशनः the Asvattha tree. -अरा-  
तिः 1. a lion. -2. Sarabha ( a fabu-  
lous animal with 8 feet ). -ग्रहः an  
elephant-catcher.

**कुंजलं** Sour gruel.

**कुट्** I. 6 P. ( कुटति, कुटित ) 1 To  
be crooked or curved. -2 To curve or  
bend. -3 To act dishonestly, cheat,  
deceive. -II. 4 P. ( कुट्याति ) To break to  
pieces, break asunder, divide, split; Pt.  
2. -2 To speak indistinctly. -3 To be  
warm, burn.

**कुटिक-त** *a.* Bent, crooked.

**कुटः, -ट** [ कुट् -क ] A water-  
pot, a jar, pitcher. -टः 1 A fort,  
strong-hold. -2 A hammer. -3 A  
tree. -4 A house. -5 A mountain.  
-Comp. -जः 1. N. of a tree; Māl. 9.  
15; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Rs. 3. 13;  
Bh. 1. 35. -2. N. of Agastya. -3.  
N. of Droṇa. -हारिका a female  
servant.

**कुटकं** A plough without a pole.  
-कः The post round which the  
string of the churning-stick passes.

**कुटकः** A roof, thatch.

**कुटंगकः** 1 An arbour formed by  
creeping plants overrunning a tree.  
-2 A small house, hut or cottage.

**कुटपः** 1 A measure of grain  
( =कुडव ). -2 A garden near a house.  
-3 A sage, an ascetic. -पं A lotus.

**कुटरः** The post round which  
the rope of the churning stick  
passes.

**कुटरुः** Ved. 1 A cock. -2 A  
tent.

**कुटलं** A roof, thatch.

**कुटिः** [ कुट्-इत् ] 1 The body. -2

A tree. -*f.* 1 A cottage, hut. -2  
A curve, bend. -Comp. -चरः a por-  
poise.

**कुटीर** A cottage, hut.

**कुटिल** *a.* [ कुट्-इलच् ] 1 Crooked,  
bent, curved, curled; भेदद् भुजोः  
कुटिलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19.  
17; Pt. 1. 65. -2 Tortuous, wind-  
ing; काशं कुटिला नरी Sk. -3  
( fig. ) Insincere, fraudulent, dis-  
honest; अ° Pt. 1. 126. -ला  
1 N. of Sarasvatī. -2 A kind  
of perfume. -लं 1 N. of a plant  
( तगर ). -2 Tin. -Comp. -आशय  
*a.* evil-minded, malevolent. -प-  
श्मन् *a.* having curved eye-lashes.  
-मति, -बुद्धि *a.* evil-minded, male-  
volent; Mu. 1. 7. -स्वभाव *a.* crooked  
by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

**कुटिलक** *a.* Curved, bent, crooked.

**कुटिलिका** 1 Coming stealthily as  
a hunter on his prey, crouching.  
-2 A blacksmith's forge.

**कुटी** 1 A curve. -2 A cottage,  
hut; प्रासादीयति कुट्यां Sk.; Ms. 11.  
73; पर्ण°, अश्व° &c. -3 A vessel  
with openings used for fumigation.  
4 A nosegay -5 A kind of perfume  
( मुरा ). -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 A  
bawd, procuress. -Comp. -चक्रः a  
religious mendicant of a particular  
order; चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटीचक्रबहूकौ।  
हंसः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥  
Mb. -चरः a kind of ascetic who en-  
trusts the care of his family to his  
son and devotes himself solely to  
religious penance and austerities.

**कुटीरः, -रं, कुटीरकः** A hut, cottage;  
U. 2. 29; Amaru. 48. -रं 1 Sexual  
intercourse. -2 Exclusiveness.

**कुटीका** A small house.

**कुटुंगकः** 1 An arbour formed by  
creeping plants. -2 A creeper wind-  
ing round a tree. -3 A thatch, roof.  
-4 A hut. -5 A granary.

**कुटुनी** A bawd, procuress; see  
कुटनी.

**कुटुंबं, कुटुंबकं** A household, a  
family; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुं-  
बकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11.  
12, 22; 8. 166. -2 The duties and  
cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुंबः R.  
7. 71. -बः, -वं 1 A kinsman, a re-  
lation by descent or marriage. -2  
Offspring, progeny. -3 A name. -4  
Race. -5 A group, collection; Vikr.

1. 92. -Comp. -कलहः, -हं internal or  
domestic quarrels. -भरः the burden  
of the family; भर्त्रो तदुपितकुटुंबभरेण  
सार्धम् S. 4. 19; °चितया Pt. 5. 4.  
-व्यापृत *a.* ( a father ) who is provi-  
dent and attentive to the good of the  
family.

**कुटुंबिकः, कुटुंबित्** *m.* 1 A house-  
holder, married man, a *pater fami-  
lias*, one who has a family to support  
or take care of; प्रायेण गृहिणीनेत्राः क-  
न्यार्येषु कुटुंबिनः Ku. 6. 85; V. 3. 1;  
Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. -2 ( fig. ) One  
who takes care of anything. -3 A  
peasant. -4 A member of a family;  
Sānti. 4. 9. -नी 1 The wife of a  
householder, a housewife ( in charge  
of the house ); भवतु कुटुंबिनीमाहू-  
य पृच्छामि Mu. 1; प्रभवत्योऽपि हि भ-  
र्तृषु कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 17;  
R. 8. 86; Amaru. 48. -2 A large  
household or family. -3 A woman  
in general.

**कुट्** 10 U. ( कुट्याति, कुटित ) 1 To  
cut, divide. -2 To grind, pound. -3  
To blame, censure. -4 To multiply.  
-5 To burn.

**कुट** *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Di-  
viding, cutting; grinding. -टः ( in  
Math. ) A multiplier.

**कुटकः** 1 A grinder. -2 A kingfisher.  
**कुटनं** 1 Cutting. -2 Pounding. -3  
Abusing, censuring.

**कुट ( हि ) नी** A bawd, procuress, a  
go-between.

**कुटाक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Who or what  
divides or cuts; सारंगसंगराविधाविभक्तु-  
भक्तुकुटाकपाणिकुलिशस्य हरेः प्रमादः  
Māl. 5. 32.

**कुटित** *a.* 1 Cut. -2 Pounded &c.  
-ता Unskilful opening of a vein.

**कुटमितं** The affected repulse of a  
lover's endearments or caresses ( one  
of the 28 graces or blandishments of  
the heroine ]. The S. D. thus defines  
it :—केशस्तनाधरादीनां ग्रहे हर्षेपि संभ्रमात् ।  
प्राहुः कुटमितं नाम शिरःकरविधूननम् 142.

**कुटारः** A mountain. -रं 1 Sexual  
intercourse. -2 A woollen blanket.  
-3 Exclusion or oneness.

**कुटिम** *a.* Paved with small stones,  
decorated with mosaic. -मः, -मं 1 An  
inlaid or paved floor, ground paved  
with small stones, pavement; कांतेंदुकां-  
तोपलकुटिमेऽपि Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9.



-2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. -3 A jewel-mine. -4 The pomegranate. -5 A hut, cottage, small house.

**कुट्टिमित** = कुट्टिमित q. v.

**कुट्टिहारिका** A maid-servant, slave; cf. कुट्टहारिका.

**कुट्टोरः** A small mountain.

**कुट्टोरकं** A small house, hut.

**कुट्टमल** = कुट्टमल q. v.

**कुट्टः** A tree; cf. कुट्ट.

**कुट्टर** See कुट्टर.

**कुट्टाकुः** A bird, the wood-pecker.

**कुट्टाटकः, -का** An axe.

**कुट्टारः-री** 1 An axe, or hatchet; **मातुः** केवलमेव यौवनवनच्छेदे कुट्टारा वयं Bh. 3. 11. -2 A sort of hoe or spade. -रः A tree.

**कुट्टारकः** A small axe.

**कुट्टारिकः** A wood-cutter.

**कुट्टारिका** A small axe.

**कुट्टारः** 1 A tree. -2 An ape, a monkey. -3 An armourer.

**कुट्टिः** 1 A tree. -2 mountain.

**कुट्टेरः** Fire.

**कुट्टेरुः** The wind produced by a fan or chowri.

**कुट्ट** 6 P. (कुट्टति) 1 To play or act as a child, trifle.

**कुट्टंगः** A bower, an arbour.

**कुट्टवः** (-पः) A measure of grain equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Prastha and containing 12 handfuls.

**कुट्टिः** The body; cf. Un. 4. 143.

**कुट्टिका** An earthen or wooden water pot.

**कुट्टी** A hut; cf. कुटी.

**कुट्टपः** The clasp of a necklace or bracelet.

**कुट्टमल** a. [Un. 1. 106] Opening, full-blown, expanding, (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37. -लः An opening bud; विजृम्भणोद्गच्छिषु कुट्टमलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. -लं A particular hell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

**कुट्टमलित** a. 1 Budded, blossomed. -2 Cheerful, smiling. -3 Half-closed; Māl. 9. 32.

**कुट्ट्य** 1 A wall; भेदे कुट्ट्यावपातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. -2 Plastering (a wall). -3 Eagerness, curiosity.

**-Comp.** -छेदिन् m. a house-breaker, a thief. -छेद्यः a digger. (-द्यं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

**कुण्** I. 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid. -2 To sound. -II. 10 P. (कुणयति) 1 To counsel, advise. -2 To converse or speak with. -3 To invite. -4 To salute.

**कुणकः** A young animal just born.

**कुणप** a. (पी f.) [cf. Un. 3. 143] Smelling like a dead body, stinking. -पः, -पं A dead body, corpse; शासनीयः कुणपभोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अमेध्यकुणपाशी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. -पः 1 A spear. -2 A foul smell, stench.

**कुणारु** a. Ved. Crying out, (किणन-शील); Rv. 3. 30. 8.

**कुणः** A cripple with a withered or crooked arm. -2 A whitlow.

**कुटक** a. (की f.) Fat, corpulent.

**कुट्** 1 P. (कुटति, कुटित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. -2 To be lame or mutilated. -3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. -4 To loosen. -Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

**कुट्** a. 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्यमहत्सु कुटं Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.; कुटत्वमायाति गुणः कवीनां साहित्यविद्याश्रमवर्जितेषु Vikr. 1. 14; Si. 12. 12; कुटीभवत्युपलादिषु भुराः S. B. -2 Dull, foolish, stupid. -3 Indolent, lazy. -4 Weak.

**कुटकः** A fool.

**कुटित** p. p. 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also); विभ्रतोऽस्त्रमचलेप्यकुटितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुटिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. -2 Stupid. -3 Mutilated. -4 Grasped, held. -5 Encircled.

**कुट्** I. 1 A. 1 To burn. -2 To eat. -3 To heap. -II. 1 P. To maim or mutilate. -III. 10 U. To protect.

**कुडः, -डी, -डं** [cf. Un. 1. 112] 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. -2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. -3 A hole in general; अग्निकुडं. -4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. -5 The bowl of a mendicant. -डः (डा f.) A son born

in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पत्यो जीवति कुडः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222.

-डा An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -आशिन् m. a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुड i. e. a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. -ऊधस् (कुडोद्धी) 1. a cow with a full udder. -2. a woman with a full bosom. -कीटः 1. a keeper of concubines. -2. a follower of the Chârvâka doctrine, an atheist. -3. a Brâhmaṇa born in adultery. -कीलः a low or vile man. -गोलं, -गोलकं 1. gruel. -2. a group of कुड and गोलक (taken together).

**कुडलः, -लं** [कुड-मत्वर्थे ल] 1 An ear-ring; श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुडलेन Bh. 2. 71; Ch. P. 11; Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. -2 A bracelet. -3 The coil of a rope. -4 A fetter, tie, collar.

**कुडलना** Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजसस्तद्यशसः स्थिताविमौ ब्रूयते चित्ते कुरुते यदा यदा । तनोति भानोः परिवेषकैतवान्ना विधिः कुडलनां विधोरपि ॥ N. 1. 14; cf. 2. 95 also.

**कुडलिन्** (नी f.) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. -2 Circular, spiral. -3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -m. 1 A snake. -2 A peacock. -3 An epithet of Varuṇa, and of Siva. -4 The spotted or painted deer. -नी A form of Durgā or Sakti.

**कुडलीकृत** a. Forming a ring, coiled.

**कुडिका** 1 A pitcher. -2 A student's water-pot (कमंडलु).

**कुडिन्** m. 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A bastard. -3 A horse.

**कुडिनं** N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

**कुडि (डी) र** a. Strong. -रः A man.

**कुतपः** 1 A Brâhmaṇa. -2 A twice-born man (द्विजन्मन्). -3 The sun. -4 Fire. -5 A guest. -6 An ox, a bull. -7 A daughter's son. -8 A sister's son. -9 Grain. -10 The eighth Muhūrta of the day; अह्नो मुहूर्तो विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा । तत्राष्टमो मुहूर्तो यः स कालः कुतपः स्मृतः ॥ -11 A musical instrument. -12 A time suitable for the performance of sacrifices to the manes. -पं 1 The Ausa grass



**कुतस्** *ind.* 1 From where, whence; कस्य त्वं वा कुत आयातः Moha M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c.; ईदृग्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इदमुच्यते S. 5. -4 How, in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 15. -5 Much more, much less; न त्वत्समोस्त्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कदर्यो.... न स्वैरी स्वैरिणी कुतः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for; S. 1. कुतस् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किम्; कुतः कालात्समुत्पन्नं V. P. (=कस्मात् कालात् &c.). कुतः becomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

**कुतस्त्य** *a.* 1 Whence come; U. 3. 7. -2 How happened.

**कुतुकं** 1 Desire, inclination. -2 Curiosity (=कौतुकं). -3 Eagerness, ardour, vehemence; केलिकलाकुतुकेन च काचिदमुं यमुनाजलकूले । मंजुलवंजुलकुंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण हुकूले Git. 1.

**कुतुपः, कुतूः** *f.* A small leathern bottle for oil. -पः 1 The eighth Muhūrta of the day. -2 =कुतप 12 q. v.

**कुतूहल** *a.* 1 Wonderful. -2 Excellent, best. -3 Praised, celebrated. -लं 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्झितशब्देन जनितं नः कुतूहलं S. 1; यदि विलासकलासु कुतूहलं Git. 1; (पपौ) कुतूहलेनैव मनुष्यशोणितम् R. 3. 54; 13. 21; 15. 65. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

**कुतूहलिन** *a.* 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity; Māl. 1. -2 Eager, impatient.

**कुत्र** *ind.* 1 Where, in which place; कुत्र मे शिशुः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1. -2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः कुत्रोपयुज्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुत्र is sometimes used for the loc. sing. of किम्). When connected with the particles चिद्, चन or अपि, कुत्र becomes indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, -कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

**कुत्रत्य** *a.* Where living or residing.

**कुत्स** 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To

abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54; Y. 1. 31; Sānti. 2. 30.

**कुत्सनं, कुत्सा** Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवतानां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. -ना Expression of contempt.

**कुत्सित** *p.p.* 1 Despised, contemptible. -2 Low, mean, vile. -तं Censure.

**कुथ** 4 P. (कुथ्याति, कुथित) To stink, become putrid, or foul.

**कुथः** The Kusa grass.

**कुथः, -थं, -था** 1 A painted cloth serving as an elephant's housings. -2 A carpet (in general).

**कुद्धारः, -लः, -लकः** 1 A spade, hoe. -2 The Kāñchana tree. -लकं A copper pitcher.

**कुड्मलं** =कुड्मल q. v.

**कुड्मकः, -गः** 1 A watch-house. -2 A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

**कुधः** A mountain.

**कुनकः** A crow.

**कुनालिका** The (Indian) cuckoo.

**कुंतः** 1 A lance, a barbed dart, spear; कुंताः प्रविशन्ति K. P. 2. (i. e. कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः); विरहिनिर्कृतनकुंतमुखाकृतिकेताकिदंतुरिताशे Git. 1. -2 A small animal, an insect. -3 A kind of grain. -4 Passion.

**कुंतलः** 1 The hair of the head, a lock of hair; प्रतनुविरलैः प्रांतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4, 6; Git. 2. -2 A drinking cup. -3 A plough. -4 Barley. -5 A kind of perfume. -लाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

**कुंतलिका** A butter knife.

**कुंतयः** (pl. of कुंति *m.*) N. of a country and its people.

**कुंतिः** N. of a king, son of ऋथ. -Comp. -भोजः N. of a Yādava prince, king of the Kunties, who being childless, adopted Kuntī.

**कुंती** N. of पृथा, daughter of a Yādava named शूर, adopted by कुंति-भोज. [She was the first wife of Pandu. As he was prevented by a curse from having progeny, he allowed his wife to make use of a charm she had acquired from the sage Durvasas, by means of which she was to have a son by any god she liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma, Vayu and Indra, and had from them

Yudhishthira, Bhīma and Arjuna respectively. She was also mother of Karna by the deity Sun whom she invoked in her virginhood to test her charm.]. -2 A fragrant resin. -3 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa.

**कुंथ** 1. 9. P. (कुंथति, कुंथति, कुंथित) 1 To suffer pain. -2 To cling to. -3 To hurt.

**कुंदः, -दं** [ Un. 4. 98 ] A kind of jasmine (white and delicate); कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; प्रातः कुंदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; S. 5. 19. -दं The flower of this plant; अलंके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65, 47. -दः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 A fragrant oleander. -3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4 The number 'nine'. -5 A lotus. -6 A turner's lathe. -Comp. -करः a turner.

**कुंदिनी** A multitude of lotuses.

**कुंदमः** A cat.

**कुंदरः** 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 A kind of grass.

**कुंदुः** A rat, mouse.

**कुप्** I. 4. P. (कुप्याति, चुकोप, अकुपत्, कोपितुं, कुपित) 1 To be angry, (generally with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger, but sometimes with the acc. or gen. also); कुप्याति हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्चंद्रगुप्तश्चाणक्यस्योपरि Mu. 2; M. 3. 21; U. 7; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं R. 3. 56. -2 To be excited, to gather strength, be virulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यति Susr. -Caus. (कोपयति-ते) 1 To provoke, irritate; to excite, agitate. -2 To stir up. -II. 10 U. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

**कोपः** [ कुप्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितांतबलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. -2 (In medicine) Morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. पित्तकोप, वातकोप. &c. -Comp. -आकुल, -आविष्ट *a.* enraged, furious. -क्रमः 1. an angry or passionate man. -2. the course of anger. -हीन, -ज्वलित *a.* inflamed with anger. -पदं 1. cause of anger. -2. pretended anger. -वशः subjection to anger. -वेगः violence, fury of anger.

**कोपन** *a.* [ कुप्-ताच्छीत्येयुच् ] 1 Pas-



sionate, irascible, angry. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -नं Becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; कयासि कामिन् सुरतापराधात् पादानतः कोपनयाऽवधूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru. 65.

कोपनक *a* Angry. -कः A kind of perfume.

कोपयिष्णु *a*. [कुप-णिच् बा० इष्णुच्] Intending to enrage or exasperate, inclined to make angry.

कोपित *a*. Enraged, furious, provoked &c.

कोपिन् *a*. [अवश्यं कुप्याति कुप-णिनि] 1 Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यदि मायि कोपिनी Gît. 10. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body. -*m*. A water-pigeon.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever of a pair of scales.

कुपय *a*. Ved. To be guarded or protected.

कुपिद See कुविद.

कुपिनिन् *m*. A fisherman.

कूपिनी A kind of net for catching small fish.

कुप्य *a*. Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. -2 Any metal but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. -Comp. -शाला a brazery.

कुवे ( वे ) रः [कुत्सितं वे(वे)रं शरीरं यस्य सः] The god of riches and treasure and the regent of the northern quarter; कुबेरगुप्तां दिशमुष्णरश्मौ गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलम्ब्य Ku. 3. 25 (vide Malli. thereon.). [Kubera is the son of Visravas by Idavida, and thus the half-brother of Ravana. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yakshas and Kinaras, and a friend of Rudra. His abode is Kailasa. He is represented as being deformed in body-having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye]. -Comp. -अद्रिः, -अचलः an epithet of mountain Kailâsa. -दिश *f*. the north.

कुब्ज *a*. [कु ईषत् उब्जमाजिवं यत्र शकं ° Tv.] Hump-backed, crooked. -ब्जः 1 A curved sword. -2 A hump on the back. -ब्जा A young female

servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed in three parts of her body. [Krishna and Balarama, while proceeding to Mathura, saw her on the high road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They asked her if she would give them some portion of it, and she gave as much as they wanted. Krishna, being very much pleased with her kindness, made her perfectly straight, and she began to appear a most beautiful woman]. -Comp. -किरातः-वामनं a hump-backed person and a dwarf. -गामिन् *a*. going crookedly, going astray; Pt. 2. 5. -लीला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person; S. 2.

कुब्जकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुब्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुब्र 1 A forest. -2 A hole for sacrificial fire. -3 A ring; an earring. -4 A thread. -5 A cart.

कुभृत् *m*. A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [cf. Un. 3. 138] 1 A son, boy; a youth; R. 3. 48. -2 A boy below five. -3 A prince, an heir-apparent (especially in dramas); विप्रोषितकुमारं तद्राज्यमस्तनिते-श्वरं R. 12. 11; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V. 5; उपवेष्टुमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Râkshasa to Malayaketu). -4 N. of Kârtikeya, the god of war; कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36; कुमारोपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. -5 N. of Agni. -6 A parrot. -Comp. -पालनः 1. one who takes care of children. -2. N. of king Sâlivâhana. -भृत्या 1. care of young children. -2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery; R. 3. 12. -वाहिन्, -वाहनः a peacock. -व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. -सूः *f*. 1. an epithet of Pârvatî. -2. or of the Ganges. (-*m*.) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारयति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारयुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक *a*. (की *f*.) कुमारिन् (णी *f*.) *a*. Furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. -2 A maiden, virgin; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्युतमती सती Ms. 9. 90; 11. 59;

व्यावर्ततान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69. -3 A girl or daughter in general. -4 N. of Durgâ. -5 N. of several plants. -6 N. of Sîtâ. -7 Large cardamoms. -8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin). -Comp. -पुत्रः 1. the son of an unmarried woman. -2. N. of Karna. -श्वशुरः the father-in-law of a girl defiled before marriage.

कुमुद *a*. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. -2 Avaricious. -*n*. 1 The white water-lily. -2 The red lotus.

कुमुदः, -दं [कौ मोदते इति कुमुदं] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोच्छ्रसति तपनकिरणैश्चन्द्रस्येवांशुभिः कुमुदं V. 3. 16; so S. 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21, 23; Me. 40. -2 A red lotus. -दं Silver. -दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. -3 Camphor. -4 A species of monkey. -5 N. of a Nâga who gave his younger sister कुमुदती to Kusa, son of Râma; see R. 16. 79. 86. -Comp. -अभिख्यं silver. -आकरः, -आवासः a pond full of lotuses. -ईशः the moon. -खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. -नाथः, -पतिः -दं, -बाधवः, -सुहृद् *m*. the moon.

कुमुदवती The lotus plant.

कुमुदिक *a*. Abounding in Kumudas. -का N. of a plant, (कटफला). -2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुमुदिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus flowers; यथैवावानंदं व्रजति समुपोदे कुमुदिनी U. 5. 26; Si. 9. 34. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. -Comp. -नायकः, -पतिः the moon.

कुमुदत् *a*. Abounding in lotuses; कुमुदत्सु च वारिषु R. 4. 19. -ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise); अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुमुदती मे दृष्टिं न नंदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2; 3. 17; कुमुदती भानुमतीव भावं (न बंधं) R. 6. 36. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. ईशः the moon.

कुमोदकः An epithet of Vishnu.

कुंवः Ved. 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?). -2 The upper part of a club. -बा 1 A thick petticoat. -2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.



**कुम्भः** [ कुम्भीम् कुत्सितं वा उभति पूरयति उम्-अच् शक° Tv. ] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar ; इयं सुस्तनी मस्तकन्यस्त-कुम्भा Jag; वर्जयेत्तादृशं मित्रं विषकुम्भं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुच,° स्तन°. -2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इभकुम्भ Māl. 5. 32; मत्तेभकुम्भदलने भुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59. -3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. -4 A measure of grain equal to 20 dropas; Ms. 8. 320. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. -6 The paramour of a harlot. -7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. -8 A kind of heart-disease. -भा A harlot, a whore. -भं A fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). -Comp. -कर्णः 'pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Rākshasa, brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma. [ He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvatī to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrapada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rama, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugrīva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rama]. -2. an epithet of Siva. -कामला a bilious affection. -कारः 1. a potter; Y. 3. 146. -2. a mixed tribe (वेश्यायां विप्रतश्चौर्यात् कुम्भकारः स उच्यते Usanas; or मालाकारात्कर्मकर्या कुम्भकारो व्यजायत Parāśara). -3. a serpent. -4. a kind of wild fowl. (-री), -कारिका 1. the wife of a potter. -2. a kind of collyrium. -घोणः N. of a town. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, -योनिः, -संभवः 1. epithets of Agastya; प्रससादोदयादंभः कुम्भयोनेर्महौजसः R. 4. 21; 15. 55. -2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇ-

ḍavas. -3. an epithet of Vasishṭha. -दासी a bawd, procuress; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. -धरः the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. -राशिः the sign Aquarius. -रेतस् *m.* a form of Agni. -लम्भं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. -मंडूकः 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. -2. (fig.) an inexperienced man; cf. कूपमंडूक. -शाला pottery. -संधिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes. कुम्भकः 1 The base of a column. -2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand. कुम्भिका 1 A small pot. -2 A harlot. -3 A disease of the eyes. कुम्भिन् 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. -2 A crocodile. -3 A fish. -4 A kind of poisonous insect. -5 A sort of fragrant resin (गुग्गुलु). -Comp. -नरकः a particular hell. -मदः rut, ichor.

कुम्भिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. -2 A plagiarist. -3 A wife's brother. -4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुम्भी 1 A small water-jar. -2 An earthen cooking vessel. -3 A measure of grain. -4 N. of several plants. -Comp. -धान्यं grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. -धान्यकः a house-holder who stores grain. -नसः a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. -पाकः 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76.

कुम्भीकः 1 The Punnāga tree. -2 A catamite. -का Swelling of the eye-lids.

कुम्भीरः A shark.

कुम्भीरकः, कुम्भीलः, कुम्भीलकः A thief; लोप्त्रेण गृहीतस्य कुम्भीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2; कुम्भीलकैः कामुकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चांद्रिका M. 4. -लः A crocodile.

कुरु 6 P. (कुराति, कुरित) To sound.

कुरंकरः, कुरंकुरः The (Indian) crane.

कुरंगः (गी *f.*) 1 A deer in general; तन्मे ब्रूहि कुरंग कुत्र भवता किं नाम तसं तपः Sānti. 1. 14, 4. 6; लवंगी कुरंगीदृगंगीकरोतु Jag. -2 A species of deer (कुरंग ईषत्तामः स्याद्धरिणाकृतिको महान्). -Comp. -अक्षी -नयना, -नेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. -नाभिः musk.

कुरंगकः, कुरंगमः = कुरंग *q. v.*

कुरचिल्लः A crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरंटः, कुरंटकः, कुरंटिका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंडः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुरंडकः Yellow amaranth.

कुररः (लः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey; चक्रद विम्रा कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68. -2 A ewe.

-Comp. -गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुररावं A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (बः), कुरव (ब) कः A species of amaranth; कुरवका खकारणतां ययुः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. -वं (बं), -व (ब) कं The flower of this tree; चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं Me. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः (हः) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरीरं A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copulation.

कुरुः (pl.) 1 N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; श्रियः कुरुणामधिपस्य पालनीं Ki. 1. 1; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चासते 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. -रुः 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pāṇdavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 19. -क्षेत्रियोगः a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. -चिल्लः a crab. -जांगलं = कुरुक्षेत्र *q. v.* -राज *m.*, -राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. -विस्तः a weight of gold



equal to about 700 Troy grains.

—वृद्धः an epithet of Bhīshma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुरुटिन् *m.* A horse.

कुरुटः A red species of amaranth.

—टी 1 A wooden doll or puppet. —2

The wife of a Brāhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरुटकः Yellow or white amaranth.

कुरुड = कुरुट *q. v.*

कुररी A kind of bird (having a plaintive tone); cf. कुररी.

कुरुंबं A kind of orange.

कुरुलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुवक = कुरुवक *q. v.*

कुरुविदः, —दं A ruby. —इं 1 Black salt. —2 A mirror.

कुकुटः 1 A cock. —2 Rubbish.

कुकुरः A dog; उपकर्तुमपि प्राप्तं निःस्वं मन्यन्ति कुकुरं Pt. 2. 90 v. 1.

कुचिका = कूचिका *q. v.*

कुर्द, कुर्दन See कूर्द, कूर्दन.

कु ( कू ) परः 1 The knee. —2 The elbow.

कु ( कू ) पांसः, कु ( कू ) पांसकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मनोज्ञकूपांसकपीडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. 1.

कुर्वत् *pres. p.* Doing &c. —*m.* 1 A servant. —2 A shoemaker.

कुल् 1 P. ( कौलति, कुलित ) 1 To accumulate, collect. —2 To be related; behave as a kinsman. —3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly. —4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race, family; निदानमिक्षाकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. —2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वसत्रृषिकुलेषु सः R. 12. 25. —3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुलशीलसमन्वितः Ms. 7. 54, 62; so कुलजा, कुलकन्यका &c. —4 A herd, troop, flock; collection, multitude; मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6; U. 2. 9; अलि-कुलसंकुल Gīt. 1; Si. 9. 71; so गो°, कुमि°, महिषी° &c. —5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense). —6 A country. —7 The body. —8 The front or fore part. —9 A tribe, caste, community. —10 A blue stone. —लः The head of a guild or corporation. —Comp. —अ-

कुल *a.* 1. of a mixed character or origin. —2. middling. ° तिथिः *m. f.* the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fort-night in a month. ° वारः Wednesday. —अंकुरः the scion of a family; S. 7. 19. —अंगना a respectable or high-born (chaste) woman. —अंगारः a man who ruins his family; Pt. 4. —अचलः, —अद्रिः, —पर्वतः, —शैलः a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent; their names are:—महेंद्रो मलयः सद्यः शुक्तिमान् ऋक्षपर्वतः | विंध्यश्च पारियात्रश्च सतैते कुलपर्वताः ||. —अन्वित *a.* born in a noble family. —अभिमानः family pride. —आचारः, —कर्मन्, *n.* —धर्मः a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. —आचार्यः, —गुरुः 1. a family-priest or teacher. —2. a genealogist. —आधारकः a son. —आलंबिन् *a.* maintaining a family. —ईश्वरः 1. the chief of a family. —2. N. of Siva. ( —रा ) N. of Durgā. —उत्कट *a.* high-born. ( —टः ) a horse of a good breed. —उत्पन्न, —उद्भूत, —उद्भव *a.* sprung from a noble family, high-born. —उद्बहः the head or perpetuator of a family; see उद्बह. —उपदेशः a family name. —कज्जलः one who is a disgrace to his family. —कंदकः one who is a thorn or trouble to his family. —कन्यका, —कन्या a girl of high birth; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Māl. 7. 1; गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्बहन्ति Māl. 7. —करः —कर्तृ *m.* the founder of a family. —कलंकः one who is a disgrace to his family. —क्षयः 1. ruin of a family. —2. extinction of a family. —गिरिः, —भूभृत् *m.*, —पर्वतः, —शैलः see कुलाचल above. —घ्न *a.* ruining a family; दंष्ट्रैरैतेः कुलघ्नानां Bg. 1. 43. —ज, —जात *a.* 1. well-born, of high birth. —2. ancestral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (used in both senses). —जनः a high-born or distinguished person. —तंतुः one who continues or perpetuates a family. —तिथिः *m. f.* an important lunar day, viz:— the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fort-night. —तिलकः the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. —दीपः, —दीपकः the glory of a family. —दुहितृ *f.* see कुलकन्या. —देवता a tutelary deity; the guardian deity of a fa-

mily; Ku. 7. 27. —धन *a.* one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family; U. 1. 14. ( —नं ) the dearest and most valued treasure of the family; U. 7. 6. —धर्मः a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family; उत्सन्न-कुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 44; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14. —धारकः a son. —धुर्यः (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. —नं-दन *a.* gladdening or doing honour to a family. —नायिका a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Sāktas. —नारी a high bred and virtuous woman. —नाशः 1. ruin or extinction of a family. —2. an apostate, reprobate, outcast. —3. a camel. —परंपरा the series of generations comprising a race. —पतिः 1. the head or chief of a family. —2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils; thus defined:— मुनीनां दशसाहस्रं योऽनदानादिपोषणात् | अध्यापयति विप्रर्षिरसौ कुलपतिः स्मृतः ||; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. —पांसुका a woman disgracing her family, an unchaste woman. —पालिः, —पालिका, —पाली *f.* a chaste, or high-born woman. —पुत्रः a nobly-born youth; इह सर्वस्वफालिनः कुलपुत्रमहादुमाः Mk. 4. 10. —पुरुषः 1. a respectable or high-born man; कश्चंबति कुलपुरुषो वैश्याधरपह्लवं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92. —2. an ancestor. —पूर्वगः an ancestor. —भार्या a virtuous wife. —भृत्या the nursing of a pregnant woman. —मर्यादा family honor or respectability. —मार्गः a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty. —योषित्, —वधू *f.* a woman of good family and character. —वारः a principal day; ( *i. e.* Tuesday and Friday ). —विद्या 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. —2. one of the three आन्वीक्षिकी lores. —विप्रः a family-priest. —वृद्धः an old and experienced member of a family. —व्रतः, —तं a family vow; गालितवयसामिक्षा-कृणामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70; विश्वस्मिन्नधुनाऽन्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. —श्राष्टिन् *a.* well-born, of a good family. ( —*m.* ) 1. the chief of a family or a guild. —2. an artisan of noble birth. —संख्या 1. family-



respectability. -2. inclusion among respectable families; Ms. 3. 66. -संतति: *f.* posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5. 159. -संभव *a.* of a respectable family. -सेवक: an excellent servant. -स्त्री a woman of good family, a noble woman; अधर्माभिभवान् कृष्ण प्रदुष्यन्ति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1.41. -स्थिति: *f.* 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. -2. family observance or custom; U. 5. 23.

कुलक *a.* Of good family, of good birth. -क: 1 The chief of a guild. -2 Any artisan of eminent birth. -3 An ant-hill. -कं 1 A collection, multitude. -2 A number of verses in grammatical connection; ( the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence ); *e. g.* see Si. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1. 1-16. -3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलत: *ind.* By birth.

कुलधर *a.* One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभर:, -ल: A thief.

कुलवत् *a.* Of respectable birth or origin; nobly born.

कुलिक *a.* Of a good family, well-born. -क: 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233. -2 The chief or head of a guild. -3 An artist of high birth. -Comp. -वेला certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Of good family, high-born. -*m.* A mountain.

कुलीन *a.* [कुले जातः ख] Of high descent, of a good family, well-born; दिव्ययोषितमिवाकुलीनां K. 11. -न: A horse of good breed. -2 A worshipper of Sakti according to the left-hand ritual. -नं A disease of the nails.

कुल्य *a.* [कुल-यत्] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation. -2 Well-born. -ल्य: A respectable man. -ल्यं 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, ( condolence, congratulation &c. ) -2 A bone; Mv. 2. 16. -3 Flesh. -4 A winnowing basket. -ल्या 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A small river, canal, stream; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15; कुल्येवोद्यानपादपान् R. 12. 3, 7. 49; U. 3. 23. -3 A dike, trench.

-4 A measure of grain equal to 8 dropas.

कुलकः A cymbal. -2 Beating time in music.

कुलटः Any son except one's own, an adopted son. -टा [कुलात्कुलांतरं अटाति शकं°] An unchaste woman; Mu. 6. 5, Y. 1. 215. -Comp. -पतिः a cuckold.

कुलत्थः A kind of pulse. -त्थिका A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडकः An eddy.

कुलाश्रुता A bitch.

कुलाभिः A treasure.

कुलायः, -यं 1 The nest of a bird; कूजत्कान्तकपोतकुक्कुटकुलाः कूले कुलायहमाः U. 2. 9; N. 1. 141. -2 The body. -3 A place or spot in general. -4 A woven texture, a web. -5 A case or receptacle. -Comp. -निलायः the act of sitting in a nest, hatching, brooding. -स्थः a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलालः [ Up. 1. 117. ] 1 A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवन्नियमितो ब्रह्मांडभांडोदरे Bh. 2. 95. -2 A wild cock. -3 An owl. -ली The wife of a potter. -2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary.

कुलाहः A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहकः A lizard.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिगः 1 A bird ( in general ). -2 A kind of mouse. -3 A sparrow.

कुलिदः ( *pl.* ) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिरः, -रं 1 A crab. -2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer; see कुलीर.

कुलिशः, -शं 1 The thunder-bolt of Indra: वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुण्डिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20; Pt. 1; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशक्षतानां Ku. 1. 20; R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 96. -2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. -3 The point or end of a thing; Me. 61. -Comp. -धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of Indra. -नायकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -शासनः An epithet of Sâkyamuni.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनसं Water.

कुलीरः, -रकः 1 A crab. -2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक *a.* Of a good family.

-कः A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीशः, -शं Indra's thunder-bolt.

कुलुकं The fur or foulness of the tongue.

कुलुकगुंजा A fire-brand.

कुलूतः ( *pl.* ) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलफः, -लफं A disease.

कुलमलं 1 Sin. -2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुलमाषं Gruel. -षः A kind of grain. -Comp. -अभिषुतं gruel.

कुल्व *a.* Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्वकं Fur upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. 2 A lotus.

कुवमः The sun.

कुवर See तुवर.

कुवलं 1 The water-lily. -2 A pearl. -3 Water. -4 The belly of a serpent.

कुवलयं 1 The blue water-lily कुवलयदलस्निग्धैरंगैर्ददौ नयनोत्सवं U. 3. 22. -2 A water-lily in general. -3 The earth ( -*m.* also ). -Comp. -आनंद N. of a work on rhetoric by अप्ययादीक्षित. -ईशः a king.

कुवलयिन् *a.* Having blue lotuses, U. 1. 31.

कुवलयित *a.* Furnished with blue lotuses; Māl. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुवलयिनी 1 The blue water-lily; plant. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses

कुवारः The fold of a door.

कुवाद *a.* 1 Detracting, undervaluing, censorious. -2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुलः A camel.

कुविं ( पिं ) दः 1 A weaver; कुविंदस्त्वं तावत्पटयसि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. -2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket. -2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेलं A lotus.

कुशः *a.* 1 Wicked, vile, depraved. -2 Mad. -शः 1 A kind of grass



considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies; पवित्रार्थे इमे कुशाः Srâddha Mantra; कुशपूतं प्रवयास्तु विष्टरं R. 8. 18, 1. 49, 95. -2 N. of the elder son of Râma. [ He was one of the twin sons of Rama, born after Sita had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rama king of Kusavati, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhya presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhya; see R. 16. 3-42 ]. -3 A rope of Kusa grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. -4 One of the great Dvîpas. -शा 1 A plank for covering anything. -2 A piece of wood. -3 A horse's bridle. -शी A sort of ladle. -2 Wrought iron. -3 Ploughshare. -4 A pod of cotton. -शं Water; as in कुशेशय q. v. -Comp. -अक्षः a monkey. -अग्रं the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd', 'penetrating' as intellect. ° बुद्धि a. having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd; (अपि) कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. -अग्नीय a. penetrating, sharp. -अंशुली-रीयं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. -अरणिः N. of Durvâsas. -आकरः the sacrificial fire. -आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. -उदकं water in which Kusa grass has been infused. -चीरं a garment of Kusa grass. -ध्वजः the younger brother of Janaka. -स्थलं N. of a place in the North of India; Ve. 1. (-ली) N. of the town Dvârakâ.

कुशयः-कुशपः A drinking vessel, cup, goblet.

कुशिन् a. Mixed or combined with water.

कुशिन् a. Furnished with Kusa grass. -m. An epithet of Vâlmiki.

कुशेशयं A water-lily, a lotus in general; भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणस्याः (पथाः) S. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. -यः The (Indian) crane or Sârâsa bird.

कुशल a. 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious; Si. 16. 41; Bg. 18.

10. -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed; with loc. or in comp.; इडनी त्यां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ms. 7. 190; R. 3. 12. -लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness; पप्रच्छ कुशलं राज्ये राज्याश्रममुनिं मुनिः R. 1. 58; अव्यापन्नः कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां Me. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do?). -2 Virtue. -3 Cleverness, ability. -लः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -काम a. desirous of happiness. -प्रश्नः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. -बुद्धि a. wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन् a. (नी f.) Happy, doing well, prosperous; अथ भगवाँल्लोकानुग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; R. 5. 4, Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. -2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Râma's son; see कुश.

कुशिक a. Squint-eyed. -कः 1 N. of the grand-father of Visvâmitra (according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). -2 A plough-share. -3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury; see कुसीद.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. -2 An actor, a dancer; तत्सर्वे कुशीलवाः संगीतप्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्ततां Mâl. 1; तत्किमिति नारंभयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1. -3 A newsmonger. -4 An epithet of Vâlmiki. -वौ (du.) The two sons of Râma.

कुशुम्भः The water-pot of an ascetic; or a jar in general.

कुशलः 1 A granary, cupboard, store-room; को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशलापूरणाढकैः H. Pr. 20. -2 A fire made of chaff. -Comp. -धान्यकः a householder who has three years' grain in stock.

कुष् 9 P. (कुष्णाति, कुषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः कुष्णाति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12; 17. 80, 7. 95. -2 To test, examine. -3 To shine.

कुषल a. Clever, expert.

कुषाकु a. 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Vile, wicked, detestable. -कुः 1

The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An ape, monkey.

कुषित a. Mixed with water.

कुषीद a. Indifferent, inert. -ई Usury.

कुषुभ्यति Den. P. 1 To throw. -2 To abuse. -3 To despise.

कुष्ठः, -ष्टं [ Un. 2. 2 ] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलकुष्ठाभिभूताय च Bh. 1. 90. -2 A sort of poison. -ष्टा The mouth or opening of a basket. -Comp. -अरिः 1. sulphur. -2. N. of several plants.

कुष्ठन् a. (नी f.), कुष्ठित a. Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुष्मलं 1 Cutting. -2 A leaf.

कुष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. -2 A false conception. -3 A particular religious formula. -डी 1 A religious ceremony. -2 An epithet of the wife of Siva.

कुष्मांडकः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुस् 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. -2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. -2 One who lives on usury; see कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि) द a. Lazy, slothful. -दः (also written as कुशी-धी-द) A money-lender, usurer. -दं 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. -2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रन्थिश्मनात् Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. -Comp. -पथः usury, usurious interest; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. -वृद्धिः f. interest on money; कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति सकृदाहता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिन् m. A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30. -2 Menstrual discharge. -3 A fruit. -4 A disease of the eyes. -मः A form of fire. -Comp. -अंजनं the calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अंजलिः a handful of a flowers. -अधिपः, -अधिराज् m. the Champaka tree (bearing yellow fragrant flowers). -अवचायः gathering flowers; अन्यत्र यूयं कुसुमावचायं कुरुध्वमत्रास्मि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. -अवतंसकं a chaplet.



—अस्त्रः, —आयुधः, —इषुः, —बाणः, —शरः  
1. a flowery arrow. —2. N. of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेषु व्यापारः Mâl. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेषु व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 34, Ch. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70, so कुसुमशरबाणभावेन Gît. 10. —आकरः 1. a garden. —2. a nosegay. —3. vernal season; ऋतूनां कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं saffron. —आपीडः 1. a garland or chaplet of flowers. —2. the god of love; कुसुमापीडव्याजेन Mâl. 1 (where it has both senses). —आसवं 1 honey. —2. a kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल a. brilliant with blossoms. —कार्मुकः, —चापः, धन्वन् m. epithets of the god of love; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39; Rs. 6. 27. —चित्त a. heaped with flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pâtaliputra; कुसुमपुराभियोगं प्रत्यनुशसीनो राक्षसः Mu. 2. —प्रवृत्तिः, —प्रसूतिः f. appearance of flowers; S. 4. 8. —लता a creeper in blossom. —शयनं a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —स्तवकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तवकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 33.

कुसुमवत् a. Furnished with flowers, flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her courses. —2 N. of the town Pâtaliputra.

कुसुमित a. Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुम्भः, —भं [Un. 4. 106] 1 Safflower; कुसुम्भारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. ; Rs. 6. 4. —2 Saffron. —3 The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —भः Mere outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुसू m. An earth-worm.

कुसूलः 1 A granary, store-house (for corn &c.). —2 Ved. A kind of supernatural being.

कुसृतिः f. Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुस्तुभः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 The ocean.

कुस्मयते Den. A. 1 To smile improperly. —2 To guess, perceive, imagine.

कुह 10 A. (कुह्यते, कुहित) 1 To surprise, astonish. —2 To cheat, de-

ceive.

कुहः 1 Kubera, the god of riches. —2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहकः [Un. 2. 37] 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. —कं, —का Jugglery, deception. —Comp. —कार a. conjuring, cheating. —चकित a. afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —स्वनः, —स्वरः a cock.

कुहन a. 1 Envious. —2 Hypocritical. —नः 1 A mouse. —2 A snake. —ना 1 Hypocrisy. —2 Assumed and false sanctity. —3 The interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel. —2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (दंभ).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नाभिकहर आस्य° &c. —2 The ear. —3 The throat. —4 Proximity. —5 Copulation. —6 A hole, rent. —7 A guttural sound.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. —2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. —3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहलिः The leaf of the Piper Betel.

कुहुः, कुहूः f. 1 New moon day, i. e. the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; करगतैव गता यदिह कुहुः N. 4. 57. —2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. —3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo; पिकेन रोषारुणचक्षुषा मुहुः कुहुरुताहूयत चंद्रवैरिणी N. 1. 100; उन्मीलंति कुहूः कुहुरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Gît. 1. —4 The first day of the first quarter on which the moon rises. —Comp. —कंडः, —मुखः, —रवः, —शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पालः the king of turtles.

कुहूलं A pit filled with stakes.

कुहेडिका, कुहेडी, कुहेलिका, A fog, mist.

कू 1. 6 A. (कवते, कुवते); also कु 9 U. (कु-कू-नाति, कु-कू-नीते) 1 To sound, make noise, cry out in distress; खगाश्चकुविरेऽशुभं Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20; 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कूः f. A female imp.

कूकुदः One who gives his daughter in marriage with due ceremony.

कूचः The female breast, especially

that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कूचिका, कुची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. —2 A key.

कूज् 1. P. (कूजति, कूजित) To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कूजंतं राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं Râm.; पुंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. —2 To moan, groan. —3 To fill with sounds. —With नि, परि, or वि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कूजः, कूजनं, कूजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. —2 The rattling of wheels.

कूट् I. 10 A. (कूटयते, कूटित) 1 To abstain from giving, not to give. —2 To censure. —II. 10 U. 1 To burn. —2 To call, invite. —3 To render confused, to muddle. —4 To be distressed. —5 To despair. —6 To counsel, advise.

कूट a. 1 False; as in कूटाः स्युः पूर्वसाक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. —2 Immoveable, steady. —3 Despised. —टः, —टं 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. —2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. —3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कूटश्लोक, कूटान्व्योक्ति. —4 Falsehood, untruth; oft. used in comp. with the force of an adjective; 'वचनं false or deceitful words; 'तुला, 'मानं &c. —5 A summit or peak of a mountain; वर्धयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धतैर्धातुरेषुभिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113; Mâl. 5. 32. —6 Any projection or prominence. —7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. —8 A horn. —9 End, corner; Y. 3. 96. —10 Head, chief. —11 A heap, mass, multitude; अभ्रकूटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food'; Mv. 6. 32. —12 A hammer, an iron mallet. —13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. —14 A trap for catching deer. —15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. —16 A water-jar. —17 The door of a city. —टः 1 A house, dwelling. —2 An ox whose horns are broken. —3 An epithet of Agastya. —Comp. —अक्षः a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपधिदेविनः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. —अर्थः ambi-



guity of meaning. °भाषिता a tale, fiction. —उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem. —कारः, कारकः a rogue, a false witness. —कृत् *a.* 1. cheating, deceiving. —2. forging a document ; Y. 2. 70. —3. bribing. (—*m.*) 1. a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ). —2. an epithet of Siva. —कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण *q. v.* —खड्गः a swordstick. —छद्मन् *m.* a cheat ; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false pair of scales. —धर्म *a.* where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place, house, country, &c.). —पाकलः, —पर्वः, —पूर्वः bilious fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); अचिरेण वैकृतविवर्तदारुणः कलभं कठोर इव कूटपाकलः (अभिहन्ति Māl. 1. 39; (also sometimes written as कूटपालक). —पालकः a potter ; a potter's kiln. —पाशः, —बंधः a trap, snare ; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. —मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. —यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare ; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid ; Pt. 2. 81. —शाल्मलिः *f., m.* 1. a species of the Sālmali tree. —2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club—with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama) ; see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. —शासनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —स्थ *a.* standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (—स्थः) the Supreme Soul (immoveable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same) ; Bg. 6. 8 ; 12. 3. —स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कूटक *a.* Fraudulent, false. —कं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. —2 Elevation, prominence. —3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. —2 A perfume. —Comp. —आख्यानं an invented tale.

कूटशः *ind.* In heaps or multitudes.

कूड् 6 P. (कूडति, कूडित) 1 To graze. —2 To become firm or solid. —3 To become fat.

कूड्यं = कूड्य *q. v.*

कूण 10 U. (कूणयति-ते, कूणित) 1 To speak, converse. —2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कूणि *a.* Having a crooked arm.

कूणित *a.* 1 Shut, closed. —2 Contracted ; Māl. 4. 2. —Comp. —ईक्षणः a hawk.

कूणिका 1 The horn of any animal. —2 The peg of a lute.

कूदरः The offspring of a Bráhmaṇa woman by a Rishi, begotten during menstruation.

कूदी A fetter for the foot.

कूदालः Mountain ebony.

कूप 10 U. (कूपयति-ते, कूपित) 1 To be weak. —2 To weaken.

कूपः [कुवंति मंडुका अस्मिन्, कूपक दीर्घश्च Un. 3. 27] 1 A well ; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि षटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49 ; so नितरां नीचोस्मीति त्वं खेदं कूप मा कदापि कृथाः । अत्यंतसरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 ; प्रोदीप्ते भवने तु कूपखननं प्रत्यक्षमः कीदृशः Bh. 3. 88. —2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity ; as in जघनकूप ; Si. 7. 74. —3 A leather oil-vessel. —4 A post to which a ship is moored. —5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. —6 A mast ; क्षोणी-नौकूपदंडः Dk. 1. —पी 1 A small well. —2 A flask, bottle. —3 The navel. —Comp. —अंकः, —अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपः, —मंडूकः, —की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a well ; (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood ; oft. used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. °यंत्रघटी-घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. °यंत्रघटिकाव्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well (temporary). —2 A hole, cave, cavity. —3 The hollow below the loins. —4 A stake to which a boat is moored. —5 The mast of a ship. —6 A funeral pile. —7 A hole under a funeral pile. —8 A leather oil-vessel. —9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. —10 A boat. —पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप्य *a.* Being in a well or hole.

कूपा (वा) रः The ocean.

कूपुषं The bladder.

कूब (व) र *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. —2 Hump-backed. —रः, —रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः A hump-backed man. —री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. —2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed ; Ve. 4.

कूब (व) रिन् *m.* A carriage.

कूमं A pond, pool.

कूरः, —रं Food, boiled rice ; इतश्च कूरच्युततैलमिश्रं पिंडं हस्ती प्रतिग्राह्यते मात्रपुरुषैः Mk. 4.

कूर्चः, —र्च 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. —2 A handful of Kusa grass. —3 A peacock's feather. —4 The beard ; आगतमनध्यायकारणं सिवेशभूतमद्य जीर्णकूर्चानां U. 4 ; or पूरयितव्यमनेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कर्द्वैः S. 6. —5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. —6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. —7 A brush. —8 Deceit, fraud. —9 Boasting, bragging. —10 Hypocrisy. —र्चः 1 The head. —2 A store-room. —Comp. —शिरस् *n.* the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शीर्षः, —शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree.

कूर्चकः 1 A bushel. —2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. —3 A painter's brush.

कूर्चिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. —2 A key. —3 A bud, blossom. —4 Inspissated milk. —5 A needle.

कूर्चिन् *a.* Stuffed, puffy.

कूर्द 1 U. (कूर्दति-ते, कूर्दित) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To frolic ; वव्रश्चुरा-जुघूर्णश्च स्येमुश्चकूर्दिरे तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9 ; 15. 45.

कूर्दनं 1 Leaping. —2 Playing sporting. —नी 1 A festival in honour of Kāmadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. —2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्पः The part between the eye-brows.

कूर्परः 1 The elbow ; Si. 20. 19. —2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कुपास *q. v.*

कूर्मः [कौ जले ऊर्ध्वे गोऽस्य पृथो° Tv.] 1 A tortoise ; गूहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विवरमा-



सनः Ms. 7. 105; Bg. 2. 58. -2 Vishnu in his second or Kūrma incarnation. -3 One of the outer winds of the body. -4 A particular gesticulation with the fingers. -मी A female tortoise. -Comp. -भवतारः the Kūrma incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Gīt. 1:—क्षितिरतिविपुलतरे तव तिष्ठति पृष्ठे धरणिधरणकिणचक्रगरिष्ठे । केशव धृतकच्छपकूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥ -पृष्ठं -पृष्ठकं 1. the back or shell of a tortoise. -2 a lid or cover of a dish. -राजः Vishnu in the shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कूल 1 P. (कूलति, कूलित) 1 To cover, hide, screen, protect. -2 To enclose. -3 To keep off, obstruct, prevent.

कूल 1 A shore, bank; राधामाधवयोर्जयंति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gīt. 1; नदीवोभयकूलभाक् R. 12. 35, 68. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity; कुलायकूलेषु विलुब्ध तेषु ते N. 1. 141. -4 A pond. -5 The rear of an army. -6 A heap, mound. -Comp. -चर a. frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. -भूः f the land on a bank. -हंडकः -हंडकः an eddy.

कूलकः, -कं 1 Bank, shore. -2 A heap, mound. -कः An ant-hill.

कूलवती A river.

कूलिन् a. Furnished with banks or shores.

कूलंकष a. Tearing away or undermining the bank; कूलंकषेव सिंधुः प्रसन्नमंभस्तदतरुं च S. 5. 21; Māl. 5. 19. -षः 1 The current or stream of a river. -2 The ocean, sea. -षा A river.

कूलंधय a. Kissing, i. e. bordering on the bank of a river.

कूलमुद्गज a. Breaking down banks, (as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कूलमुद्गह a. Tearing up or carrying away the bank.

कुवर = कुवर q. v.

कूवारः The ocean.

कुष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. -2 A kind of spell or magical formula. -3 A kind of spirit, or imp. -डी N. of Durgā.

कुहा A fog, mist.

कु 1. 5 U. (कृणोति-कृणुते) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 8 U. (करोति-कुरुते, चकार-चक्रे, अकार्षीत्-अकृत, कर्तुं, करिष्यति-ते, कृत) 1 To do (in general); तात कि-

करवाण्यहं. -2 To make; गणिकामवरोधमकरोत् Dk; नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35; युवराजः कृतः &c. -3 To manufacture, shape, prepare; कुम्भकारो घटं करोति; कटं करोति &c. -4 To build, create; गृहं कुरु; सभां कुरु मर्त्ये भोः. -5 To produce, cause, engender; रतिमुभयप्रार्थनाकुरुते S. 2. 1. -6 To form, arrange; अंजलिं करोति; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. -7 To write, compose; चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -8 To perform, be engaged in; पूजां करोति. -9 To tell, narrate; इति बह्विधाः कथाः कुर्वन् &c. -10 To carry out, execute, obey; एवं क्रियते युष्मदादेशः Māl. 1; or करिष्यामि वचस्तव or शासनं मे कुरुष्व &c. -11 To bring about, accomplish, effect; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. -12. To throw or let out, discharge, emit; मूत्रं कृ to discharge urine, make water; so पुरीषं कृ to void excrement. -13 To assume, put on, take; स्त्रीरूपं कृत्वा; नानारूपाणि कुर्वाणः Y. 3. 162. -14 To send forth, utter; मानुषीं गिरं कृत्वा, कलरवं कृत्वा &c. -15 To place or put on (with loc.); कंठे हारमकरोत् K. 212; पाणिमुरसि कृत्वा &c. -16 To entrust (with some duty), appoint; अध्यक्षां विविधान्कुर्यात्तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. -17 To cook (as food) as in कृतान्नं. -18 To think, regard, consider; दृष्टिस्तृणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19. -19 To take (as in the hand); कुरु करे गुरुमेकमयोधनं N. 4. 59. -20 To make a sound, as in खात्कृत्य, फूत्कृत्य भुंक्ते; so वषट्कृ, स्वाहाकृ &c. -21 To pass, spend (time); वर्षाणि दश चक्रुः spent; क्षणं कुरु wait a moment. -22 To direct towards, turn the attention to, resolve on; (with loc. or dat.); नाधर्मे कुरुते मनः Ms. 12. 118; नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. -23 To do a thing for another (either for his advantage or injury; प्राप्तामिनिर्वापणगर्वमंबु रत्नांकुरज्योतिषि किं करोति Vikr. 1. 18; यदनेन कृतं मयि, असौ किं मे करिष्यति &c. -24 To use, employ, make use of; किं तथा क्रियते धेन्वा Pt. 1. -25 To divide, break into parts (with adverbs ending in धा); द्विधा कृ to divide into two parts; शतधा कृ, सहस्रधा कृ &c. -26 To cause to become subject to, reduce completely to (a particular condition, with adverbs ending in

सात्); आत्मसात् कृ to subject or appropriate to oneself; R. 8. 2; भस्मसात् कृ to reduce to ashes. -27 To appropriate, secure for oneself. -28 To help, give aid. -29 To make liable. -30 To violate or outrage (as a girl). -31 To begin. -32 To order. -33 To free from. -34 To proceed with, put in practice. -35 To worship, sacrifice. -36 To make like, consider equal to, cf. तृणीकृ (said to be Atm. only in the last 10 senses). This root is often used with nouns, adjectives, and indeclinables to form verbs from them, somewhat like the English affixes 'en' or '(i)fy', in the sense of 'making a person or thing to be what it previously is not'; e. g. कृष्णीकृ to make that which is not already black, black, i. e. blacken; so श्वेतीकृ to whiten; घनीकृ to solidify; विरलीकृ to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes these formations take place in other senses also; e. g. क्रोडीकृ 'to clasp to the bosom', embrace; भस्मीकृ to reduce to ashes; प्रवणीकृ to incline, bend; तृणीकृ to value as little as straw; मंहीकृ to slacken, make slow; so शूलाकृ to roast on the end of pointed lances; सुखाकृ to please; समयाकृ to spend time &c. N. B. This root by itself admits of either Pada; but it is Atm. generally with prepositions in the following senses:—(1) doing injury to; (2) censure, blame; (3) serving; (4) outraging, acting violently or rashly; (5) preparing, changing the condition of, turning into; (6) reciting. (7) employing, using; see P. 1. 3. 32 and "Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 338. Note. The root कृ is of the most frequent application in Sanskrit literature, and its senses are variously modified, or almost infinitely extended, according to the noun with which the root is connected; e. g. पदं कृ to set foot (fig. also); आश्रमे पदं करिष्यसि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण कृतं मम वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कृ to think of, meditate; मनसि कृ to think; दृष्ट्वा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्री कृ to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृ to practise the use of weapons; दण्डं कृ to inflict punishment; हव्यं कृ



to pay heed to ; कालं कु to die ; मर्ति  
बुद्धि-कु to think of, intend, mean ;  
इदं कु to offer libations of water to  
the Manes ; चिरं कु to delay ; रुरुं कु  
to play on the lute ; नखानि कु to  
clean the nails ; कन्यां कु to out-  
rage or violate a maiden ; विना कु  
to separate from, to be abandoned  
by, as in मदनेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku.  
4. 21; मध्ये कु to place in the middle,  
to have reference to ; मध्येकृत्य स्थितं  
ऋषिकैशिकान् M. 5. 2; वशे कु to win  
over, place in subjection, subdue ;  
चमत्कु to cause surprise ; make an  
exhibition or a show ; सत्कु to honour,  
treat with respect ; तिर्यक्कु to place  
aside. —Caus. ( कारयति-ते ) To cause  
to do, perform, make, execute &c. ;  
आज्ञां कारय रक्षेभिः Bk. 8. 84; भृत्यं भृत्ये-  
न वा कटं कारयति Sk. —Desid. ( चिकीर्षति-  
ते ) To wish to do &c. ; Si. 14. 41.

कृत *a.* [कृ-क्ति] (Generally at the end  
of comp.) Accomplisher, doer, maker,  
performer, manufacturer, composer  
&c. ; पाप°, पुण्य°, प्रतिमा° &c. —*m.* 1 A  
class of affixes used to form deriva-  
tives ( nouns, adjectives &c. ) from  
roots. —2 A word so formed.  
—Comp. —अंतः a word ending  
with a kṛit affix. —लोपः the rejec-  
tion of kṛit affixes.

कृत *p. p.* [कृ-क्त] Done, performed,  
made, effected, accomplished, manu-  
factured &c. ; ( *p. p.* of कु 8 U. q. v. ).  
—तं 1 Work, deed, action ; कृतं न  
वेत्ति Pt. 1. 424 ungrateful ; Ms. 7.  
197. —2 Service, benefit. —3 Conse-  
quence, result. —4 Aim, object. —5  
N. of that side of a die which is mark-  
ed with four points. —6 N. of the first  
of the four Yugas of the world ex-  
tending over 1728000 years of men ;  
(see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon) ; but,  
according to Mb., over 4800 years  
of men. —7 The number ' 4 '. —8  
A stake at a game. —9 Prize or booty  
gained in a battle. —10 An offering.  
—Comp. —अकृत *a.* done and not  
done ; *i. e.* done in part but not  
completed. ( —तः ) the Supreme  
being. —अंक *a.* 1. marked, branded ;  
Ms. 8. 281. —2. numbered. ( —कः ) that  
side of a die which is marked with  
four points. —अंजलि *a.* folding the  
hands in supplication ; Bg. 11. 14 ;  
Ms. 4. 154. —अनुकर *a.* following  
another's example, subservient.

—अनुसारः custom, usage. —अंत *a.*  
bringing to an end, terminating.  
( —तः ) 1. Yama, the god of death ;  
द्वितीयं कृतांतमिवातंतं व्याधमपश्यत् H.  
1. —2. fate, destiny ; कूरस्तस्मिन्नपि न  
सहते संगमं नौ कृतांतः Me. 105. —3.  
a demonstrated conclusion, dogma,  
a proved doctrine. —4. a sinful or  
inauspicious action. —5. an epithet  
of Saturn. —6. Saturday. —7. the in-  
evitable result of former actions.  
—8. the second lunar mansion. —9.  
the number 'two.' °जनकः the sun.  
—अन्नं 1. cooked food ; कृतान्नमुदकं  
क्षियः Ms. 9. 219 ; 11. 3. —2. digested  
food. —3. excrement. —अपराध *a.* guilty,  
offender, criminal. —अभय *a.* saved  
from fear or danger. —अभिषेक *a.*  
crowned, inaugurated. ( —कः ) a  
prince. —अभ्यास *a.* practised. —अयः  
the die called कृत marked with four  
points. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having gained  
one's object, successful. —2. satisfied ;  
happy, contented ; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि  
निबर्हितां हसा Si. 1. 29 ; R. 8. 3 ; Ki.  
4. 9 ; S. 2. 1 ; Pt. 1. 194. —3. clever.  
( कृतार्थीकु 1. to render fruitful or  
successful. —2. to make good ; कांतं  
प्रत्युपचारतश्चतुरया कोपः कृतार्थीकृतः  
Amaru. 15 ; so कृतार्थयति to make  
fruitful ; Mâl. 3. 6. ). —अवधान *a.*  
careful, attentive. —अवधि *a.* 1.  
fixed, appointed. —2. bounded, li-  
mited. —अवमर्ष *a.* 1. effacing from  
recollection. —2. intolerant. —अवस्थ  
*a.* 1. summoned, caused to be pre-  
sent. —2. fixed, settled. —अस्त्र  
*a.* 1. armed. —2. trained in the  
science of arms or missiles ; R. 17.  
62. —अहक *a.* having performed the  
daily ceremonies. —आगम *a.* ad-  
vanced, proficient, skilled. ( —*m.* ) the  
Supreme soul. —आगस् *a.* guilty,  
offending, criminal, sinful ; Mu. 3.  
11. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. having control  
over oneself, self-possessed, of a  
self-governed spirit. —2. purified in  
mind. —आभरण *a.* adorned. —आयास  
*a.* labouring, suffering. —आलय *a.*  
one who has taken up his abode in  
any place. ( —यः ) a frog. —आवास,  
a lodging. —आस्पद *a.* 1. governed ;  
ruled. —2. supporting, resting on. —3.  
residing in. —आहार *a.* having taken  
one's meals. —आह्वान *a.* challenged.  
—उत्साह *a.* diligent, making effort,  
striving. —उत्क *a.* one who has

performed his ablutions. —उद्वाह *a.*  
1. married. —2. practising penance by  
standing with up-lifted hands.  
—उपकार *a.* 1. favoured, befriended,  
assisted ; Ku. 3. 73. —2. friendly.  
—उपभोग *a.* used, enjoyed. —कर्मन् *a.*  
1. one who has done his work ; R. 9.  
3. —2. skilful, clever. ( —*m.* ) 1. the  
supreme spirit. —2. a *Sannyāsin*.  
—काम *a.* one whose desires are ful-  
filled. —कार्य *a.* 1. one who has done  
his work or obtained his object. —2.  
having no need of another's aid.  
—काल *a.* 1. fixed or settled as to  
time. —2. who has waited a certain  
time. ( —लः ) appointed time ; Y. 2.  
184. —कृत्य, —क्रिय *a.* 1. who has ac-  
complished his object ; Bg. 15. 20.  
—2. satisfied, contented ; Śānti. 3.  
19 ; Mâl. 4. 3. —3. clever. —4. having  
done his duty ; Si. 2. 32 —क्रयः a  
purchaser. —क्षण *a.* 1. waiting im-  
patiently for the exact moment ;  
वयं सर्वे सोत्सुकाः कृतक्षणास्तिष्ठामः Pt.  
1. —2. one who has got an opportu-  
nity. —ह्न *a.* 1. ungrateful ; Ms. 4.  
214 ; 8. 89. —2. defeating all previous  
measures. —चूडः a boy on whom  
the ceremony of tonsure has been  
performed ; Ms. 5. 58, 67. —जन्मन्  
*a.* planted ; Ku. 5. 60. —ज्ञ *a.* 1.  
grateful ; Ms. 7. 209, 210 ; Y. 1.  
308. —2. correct in conduct. ( —ज्ञः )  
1. a dog. —2. an epithet of Siva.  
—तीर्थ *a.* 1. one who has visited  
or frequented holy places. —2. one  
who studies with a profes-  
sional teacher. —3. fertile in means or  
expedients. —4. a guide. —दासः a  
servant hired for a stated period, a  
hired servant. —धी *a.* 1. prudent,  
considerate. —2. learned, educated,  
wise ; Mu. 5. 20 ; Bg. 2. 54 ; Si. 2.  
79. —नामधेय *a.* named, called as ;  
S. 6. —निर्जेजनः a penitent. —निश्चय  
*a.* 1. resolute, resolved. —2. con-  
fident, sure. —पुंख *a.* skilled in  
archery. —पूर्व *a.* done formerly.  
—प्रतिकृतं assault and counter-assault,  
attack and resistance ; R. 12. 94.  
—प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. one who has made  
an agreement or engagement.  
—2. one who has fulfilled  
his promise. —फल *a.* success-  
ful. ( —लं ) result, consequence.  
—बुद्धि *a.* 1. learned, educated, wise ;  
Ms. 1. 97, 7. 30. —2. a man of re-



solute character. -3. informed of one's duty. -ब्रह्मन् *a.* Ved. one who has performed his devotions. -मंगल *a.* blessed, consecrated. -मति *a.* firm, resolute. -मुख *a.* learned, clever wise. -युगं the first (golden) of the four ages. -लक्षण *a.* 1. stamped, marked. -2. branded; Ms. 9. 239. -3. excellent, amiable. -4. defined, discriminated. -वर्मन् *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kṛpā and Asvatthāman survived the general havoc of the great Bhāratī war. He was afterwards slain by Sātyaki. -वापः a penitent who has shaven his head and chin. -विद्य *a.* learned, educated; शूरोसि कृतविद्योसि Pt. 4. 43; सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वन्ति त्रयो जनाः । शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं || Pt. 1. 45. -वीर्य *a.* being strong or powerful. (-र्यः) N. of the father of Sahasrārjuna. -वेतन *a.* hired, paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. -वेदिन् *a.* grateful; Ki. 13. 32; see कृतज्ञ. -वेश *a.* attired, decorated; गतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुजशय्यां Gīt. 11. -व्यावृत्ति *a.* dislodged or dismissed from office, set aside; Ku. 2. 27. -शिल्प *a.* skilled in art or trade. -शोभ *a.* 1. splendid. -2. beautiful. -3. handy, dexterous. -शौच *a.* purified. -श्रमः, -परिश्रमः 1. one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1 I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. -संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. -संकेत *a.* making an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gīt. 5. -संज्ञ *a.* 1. having presence of mind. -2. restored to consciousness or senses. -3. aroused. -संनाह *a.* clad in armour, accoutred. -सापत्निका, -सापत्नी, सापत्नीका, सापत्नका, सपत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded wife. -हस्त, -हस्तक *a.* 1. dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. -2. skilled in archery. -हस्तता 1. skill, dexterity. -2. skill in archery or generally in handling arms कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

कृतक *a.* [ कृत-कन् ] 1 Done, made, prepared; ( opp. नैसर्गिक ); यद्यत्कृत-

कं तत्तदनित्यं Nyāya Sūtra. -2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतकविधि सर्वाङ्गीणमाकल्पजातं R. 18. 52. -3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतककलहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. -4 Adopted ( as a son &c. ); oft. at the end of comp. also; यस्योपांते कृतकतनयः कांत्या वर्धितो मे ( बालमंदारवृक्षः ) Me. 75; सोयं न पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं मृगस्ते ( जहाति ) S. 4. 13; U. 1. 4.

कृतं *ind.* Enough, no more of, away; ( with instr. ); अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1; अथवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमाविष्कृतपौरुषैर्भुजैः Ki. 2. 17; कृतमन्वेन U. 4.

कृतिः *f.* [ कृ-क्तिन् ] 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. -2 Action, deed. -3 Creation, work, composition; ( तौ ) स्वकृतिं गापयामास कविप्रथमपद्धतिं R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. -4 Magic, enchantment. -5 Injuring, killing. -6 The number '20'. -7 An enchantress, a witch. -8 A knife. -9 Way-laying; hurting, injuring ( Ved. ). -Comp. -करः an epithet of Rāvaṇa.

कृतिन् *a.* [ कृतमनेन, कृत-इनि ] 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यस्य वीर्येण कृतिनो वयं च भुवनानि च U. 1. 32; न खल्वनिर्जित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51; 12, 64. -2 ( Hence ) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; 7. 19. -3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; तं भुरप्रशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29, 19. 14; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9; Si. 2. 25, 30; H. 3. 96; Ve. 4. 12. -4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येष निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. -5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined.

कृते, -कृतेन *ind.* ( With gen. or in comp. ) For, for the sake of, on account of; अमीषां प्राणानां...कृते Bh. 3. 36; काव्यं यशसेऽर्थकृते K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6.

कृत्नु *a.* [ कृ-क्नु; Up. 3. 30 ] 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. -2 Clever, skilful. -त्नुः A mechanic, an artist.

कृत्य *a.* [ कृ-क्यप्; cf. P. III. 1. 120 ] 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. -2 Feasible, practicable. -3 Who may be seduc-

ed from allegiance, treacherous; Rāj. T. 5. 247. -त्यं 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67. -2 Work, business, deed, commission; बंधुकृत्यं Me. 114; अन्योन्यकृत्यैः S. 7. 34. -3 Purpose, object, end; कुजझिरापादितवंशकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. -4 Motive, cause. -त्यः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participle; these are तव्य, अनीय, य and also एलिम. -त्या 1 Action, deed. -2 Magic. -3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes.

कृत्यका A witch, enchantress.

कुकः The throat.

कुकणः, -रः 1 A kind of partridge. -2 A worm. -3 An epithet of Siva.

कुकला Long pepper.

कुकलासः, -शः A lizard, chameleon.

कुकवाकूः 1 A cock. -2 A peacock. -3 A lizard. -Comp. -भ्वजः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

कूकाटकं 1 The neck. -2 A part of a column.

कूकाटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. -2 The back of the neck.

कुच्छ *a.* [ cf. Up. 2. 21 ] 1 Causing trouble, painful; Ms. 6. 78. -2 Bad, miserable, evil. -3 Wicked, sinful. -4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. -च्छः, -च्छं 1 A difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कुच्छं महर्त्तार्षिः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. -2 Bodily mortification, penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 21; 11. 106. -3 Torment, torture. -4 A particular kind of religious penance ( प्राजापत्य ). -च्छः Ischury. -च्छं Sin. -च्छं, कुच्छेत्, कुच्छात् *ind.* With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कुच्छेण रक्षयते H. 1. 185. -Comp. -प्राण *a.* 1. one whose life is in danger. -2. breathing with difficulty. -3. hardly supporting life. -साध्य *a.* 1. curable with difficulty ( as a patient or disease ). -2. accomplished with difficulty

कुच्छायते Den. A. 1 To suffer pain. -2 To have wicked designs ( in



mind ).

**कृणुः** A painter.

**कृत्** I. 6 P. (कृताति-कृत्) 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहरति विधिर्मर्मच्छेदी न कृ-  
तति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12. -II. 7 P. (कृणात्ति, कृत्) 1 To spin. 2 To surround, encompass. -3 To attire.

**कृत्त** p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Desired, sought.

**कृत्तिः** f. [कृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Skin, hide (in general); Mu. 3. 20. -2 Especially, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. -3 The bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. -4 The birch-tree. -5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. -6 A house. -Comp. -वासः, -वासस m. an epithet of Siva; स कृत्तिवासा-  
स्तपसे यतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.

**कृत्तिका** (pl.) [कृत्-तिकन् किञ्च; Un. 3. 147] 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars) the Pleiades. -2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kārtikeya, the god of war. -Comp. -अञ्जिः a kind of horse in an Aśvamedha sacrifice having a carriage as an emblem. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः epithets of Kārtikeya. -भवः the moon.

**कृतत्रं** Ved. 1 A section. -2 A chip. -3 A plough.

**कृतनं** Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

**कृत्रिम** a. [कृत्या निर्मितं; cf. P. IV. 4. 20] 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; °मित्रं, °शत्रुः &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 17. -2 Adopted (as a child); see below. -मः, °पुत्रः an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कृत्रिमः स्यात्स्वयं कृतः Y. 2. 131; cf. also Ms. 9. 169. -2 Incense, olibanum. -3 Benzoin. -मं 1 A kind of salt. -2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -धूपः, -धूपकः incense, a kind of perfume. -पुत्रः see कृत्रिमः. -पुत्रकः a doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. -भूमिः f. an artificial floor. -वनं a park, garden.

**कृत्स्न** a. Ved. 1 Causing, effecting

&c. -2 Active, diligent, busy. -3 Practising magic.

**कृत्वस्** ind. An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; e. g. अष्टकृत्वः eight times, eightfold; so दश°, पंच° &c.

**कृत्व्य** a. Ved. Strong, efficacious.

**कृत्सं** [ Un. 3. 66 ] 1 Water. -2 A multitude. -त्सः Sin.

**कृत्स्न** a. [ Un. 3. 17 ] All, whole, entire; एकः कृत्स्नां नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाह-  
र्भुनाक्ति S. 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 105; 5. 82. -त्स्नं 1 Water. -2 The flank or hip. -3 The belly.

**कृदरं** Ved. 1 A store-room. -2 The lap. -रः 1 Granary, a cupboard. -2 A house.

**कृधु** a. Ved. 1 Shortened, mutilated. -2 Deficient.

**कृप्** I. 1 A. (कृपते, कृपित) To have pity or mercy. -II. 10 P. (कृप (पा) यति) 1 To be weak. -2 To pity. -3 To mourn, grieve, lament.

**कृपः** The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामन्. [He was born of the sage Saradvat by a nymph called Janapadi, but along with his sister Kripā, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by Santanu. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain, he was given an asylum by the Pandavas. He is one of the seven Chirajivins].

**कृपण** a. [ कृप्-क्यन् न लत्वम् ] 1 Poor, pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजन्नपत्यं रामस्ते पाल्याश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. -2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कामार्ता हि प्रकृत्तिकृपणाश्चेतनाचे-  
तनेषु Me. 5; so जरार्जीणेश्वर्यमसनगह-  
नाक्षेपकृपणः Bh. 3. 17. -3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. -4 Miserly, stingy. -5 Avaricious. -णं Wretchedness. -णः 1 A worm. -2 A miser; कृपणेन समो दाता भुवि को-  
ऽपि न विद्यते | अनश्वन्नेव वित्तानि यः प-  
रेभ्यः प्रयच्छति Vyāsa. -Comp. -धी, -बुद्धि a. little or low-minded. -वत्स-  
ल a. kind to the poor.

**कृपणिन्** a. Miserable.

**कृपण्यति** Den. P. To wish, desire.

**कृपा** [ कृप्-भिदा • अङ् संप्र. ] Pity, tenderness, compassion; चक्रवाकयोः पुरोविद्युक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; Sānti. 4. 19; सकृपं kindly. -Comp.

-अन्वित a. merciful. -दृष्टिः f. a look with favour, a kind look.

**कृपाणः** [ कृपां नुदाति नुद्-ड संज्ञायां णत्वम् Tv. ] 1 A sword; स पातु वः कंसरिपोः कृ-  
पाणः Vikr. 1. 2; कृपणस्य कृपाणस्य च केवलमाकारतो भेदः Subhāsh. -2 A knife.

**कृपाणकः** A sword. -णिका A knife, dagger.

**कृपाणी** 1 A pair of scissors. -2 A dagger.

**कृपायते** Den. A. To lament, mourn.

**कृपालु** a. [ कृपां लाति ला-आदाने मि० डु ] Merciful, compassionate, kind.

**कृपी** The sister of कृप and wife of Droṇa. -Comp. -पतिः an epithet of Droṇa. -सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामन्.

**कृपीटं** [ कृप्-क्रीटन्; Un. 4. 184 ] 1 Underwood, forest, wood. -2 Wood, firewood. -3 Water. -4 The belly. -Comp. -पालः 1. a rudder. -2. the ocean. -3. air, wind. -योनिः fire.

**कृमि** a. [ कृम्-इन् अत इत्वम् Un. 4. 121 ] Full of worms, wormy. -मिः 1 A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -2 Worms (disease). -3 An ass. -4 A spider. -5 The lac (dye). -6 An ant. -Comp. -कंदकं N. of several plants:—विडंग, चित्रांग, रुदुंबर. -करः a kind of poisonous worm. -कर्णः, -कर्णकः 'worms or lice in the ear,' a kind of disease of the ear. -कोशः, -कोषः the cocoon of a silk-worm. °उत्थं silken cloth. -मं-  
थिः a disease of the ear. -म्रः N. of several plants used as vermi-  
fuge; as the onion, the root of the jujube, marking-nut plant &c. -ग्री turmeric. -जं, -जग्धं agallochum, aloe wood. -जा lac, the red dye pro-  
duced by insects. -जलजः, -वारिरुहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. -दंतकः tooth-ache. -पर्वतः, -शैलः an ant-hill. -फलः the Udumbara tree. -भोजनः N. of a hell. -रिपुः, -शत्रुः an anthelmintic plant (विडंग). -वर्णः red cloth. -शंखः the fish living in the conch. -शुक्तिः f. 1. a bivalve shell. -2. the animal living in it. -3. an oyster.

**कृमिकः** A small worm.

**कृमिण, कृमिल** a. Having worms, wormy.

**कृमिला** A fruitful woman.



**कृमिलिका** Linen cloth dyed with red colour.

**कृमीलकः** A white sort of kidney-bean.

**कृव्=कृ** 5 P. q. v.

**कृश** 4 P. (कृशयति, कृश) 1 To become lean or emaciated. -2 To wane (as the moon). -*Caus.* To emaciate.

**कृश** *a.* [कृश-क्त नि°] (Compar. कशीयस्; superl. कशीष्ट) 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृशतनुः, कृशोदरि &c. -2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); सुहृदपि न याच्यः कृशधनः Bh. 2. 28. -3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. -**Comp.** -**अक्षः** a spider. -**अंग** *a.* lean, thin. (-गः) an epithet of Siva. (-गी) 1. a woman with a slender frame. -2. the Priyangu creeper. -**उदर** *a.* 1. thin-waisted; V. 5 16; Ku. 5. 42. -2. having the belly reduced in bulk; S. 2. 5.

**कृशानं** Ved. 1 A pearl. -2 Gold. -3 Form, shape.

**कृशारः** 1 A dish made of milk, sesamum and rice. -2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices (Mar. खिचडी).

**कृशला** Hair (of the head).

**कृशानुः** [कृश् आनुक्; Up. 4. 2] Fire; गुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमाद्विभेषि R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. -**Comp.** -**रेतस्** *m.* an epithet of Siva.

**कृशाश्विन्** *m.* An actor.

**कृष्** I. 6 U. (कृषति-ते, कृष्ट) To plough, make furrows. -II. 1 P. (कृषति, कृष्ट) 1 To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. -2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. -3 To lead or conduct as an army; स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् R. 4. 32. 4 To bend (as a bow); नात्यायतष्टकृशार्गः R. 5. 50. -5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिन्द्रियमामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजैर्द्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. -6 To plough, till; अनुलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रति-लोमं कर्षति Sk. -7 To obtain; कुलसंख्यां च गच्छन्ति कर्षति च महद्यशः Mb. -8 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). -*Caus.* 1 To

draw out, tear up. -2 To extract. -3 To torture, torment, give pain. -4 To plough, till, cultivate.

**कृषकः** *a.* [कृष्-कृन्] Attractive, drawing. -2 Ploughing. -**कः** 1 A ploughman, husbandman. -2 An ox. -**कं** A ploughshare. (also *m.*).

**कृषाणः, कृषिकः** [कृष्-आनक्-किकन् वा] A ploughman, husbandman.

**कृषिः** *f.* [कृष्-इक्; cf. P. III. 3. 108 Vārt.] 1 Ploughing. -2 Agriculture, husbandry; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः क्लिष्टाऽवृष्ट्या Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. -**Comp.** -**कर्मन्** *n.* agriculture. -**जीविन्** *a.* living by husbandry. -**फलं** agricultural produce or profit; Me. 16. -**सेवा** agriculture, husbandry.

**कृषीवलः** [कृषि-वलच् दीर्घः; cf. P. V. 2. 112] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

**कृष्ट** *a.* [कृष्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted &c. -2 Ploughed; Pt. 1. 47. -**Comp** -**उस** *a.* sown on cultivated ground. -**पच्य**, -**पाक्य** *a.* 1. ripening in cultivated ground; cf. अकृष्टपच्य. -2. cultivated. -**फलं** the product of a harvest.

**कृष्टिः** [कृष्-क्तिन्] A learned man. -*f.* 1 Drawing, attracting. -2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

**कृष्करः** An epithet of Siva.

**कृष्ण** *a.* [कृष्-नक्] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. -2 Wicked, evil. -**णः** 1 The black colour. -2 The black antelope. -3 A crow. -4 The (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon). -6 The Kali age. -7 Vishnu in his eighth incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devakî. [Krishna is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devakî and thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Putana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surpri-

sing strength. The chief companions of his youth were the *Gopis* or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's *Gitagovinda*). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Keshin, Arishta and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satyabhama, (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf. बहिरिव मलिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोऽपि भविष्यति नून Git. 8. His son was Pradyumna]. -8 N. of Vyāsa, the reputed author of the Mahābhārata. -9 N. of Arjuna. -10 Aloe wood. -11 The Supreme spirit. -12 Black pepper. -13 Iron. -**ष्णा** 1 N. of Draupadî, wife of the Pāṇḍavas; Ki. 1. 26. -2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipattam. -3 A kind of poisonous insect. -4 N. of several plants. -5 A grape. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 An epithet of Durgā. -8 One of the 7 tongues of fire. -**ष्णी** A dark night. -**ष्ण** 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). -2 Iron. -3 Antimony. -4 The black part of the eye. -5 Black pepper. -6 Lead. -7 An inauspicious act. -8 Money acquired by gambling. -**Comp.** -**अगुरु** *n.* a kind of sandal-wood. -**अचलः** an epithet of the mountain Raivataka. -**अजिनं** the skin of the black antelope. -**अध्वन्**, -**अर्चिस्** *m.* an epithet of fire; cf. कृष्णवर्त्तन्. -**अयस्** *n.*, -**अयसं**, -**अमिषं** iron, crude or black iron. -**अष्टमी**, **जन्माष्टमी** the 8th day of the dark half of Śrāvaṇa when Krishna was born; also called गोकुलाष्टमी. -**आवासः** the holy fig-tree. -**उदरः** a kind of snake. -**कंदं** a red lotus. -**कर्मन्** *a.* of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty, sinful. -**काकः** a raven. -**कायः** a buffalo. -**काष्ठं** a kind of sandal-wood, agalloehum.



—कोहल: a gambler. —गंगा the river कृष्णवेणी. —गति fire: आयोधेन कृष्णगति सहाय R. 6. 42. —गर्भा: (f. pl.) 1. the pregnant wives of the demon Krishna. —2. waters in the interiors of the clouds. —गोधा a kind of poisonous insect. —ग्रीव: N. of Siva. —चंचुक: a kind of pea. —चंद्र: N. of Vasudeva. —चर a. what formerly belonged to Krishna. —चूर्ण rust of iron. —ताम्र a kind of sandal wood. —तार: 1. a species of antelope. —2. an antelope (in general) —देह: a bee. —धन money got by foul means. —द्वैपायन: N. of Vyâsa; तमहमरागमकृष्ण कृष्ण-द्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4. —पक्ष: the dark half of a lunar month. —2. an epithet of Arjuna. —पद्मी a female with black feet. —पवि: an epithet of Agni. —वि-गल a. dark-brown. (—ला) N. of Durgâ. —मृग: the black antelope; शृंगे कृष्ण-मृगस्य वामनयनं कंडूयमानां मृगी S. 6. 16. —मुख:; —वक्त्र:; —वदन: the black-faced monkey. —यजुर्वेद: the Taittiriya or black Yajurveda. —याम: an epithet of Agni. —रक्त: dark-red colour. —रूप्य=°चर q. v. —लवण 1. a kind of black salt. —2. a factitious salt. —लोह: the loadstone. —वर्ण: 1. black colour. —2. N. of Râhu. —3. a Sûdra. —वर्त्मन् m. 1. fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. —2. N. of Râhu. —3. a low man, profligate, black-guard. —विषाणा Ved. the horns of the black antelope. —वेणी N. of a river. —शकुनि: a crow. —शार:; —सार:; —सारंग: the spotted antelope; कृष्णसारं ददधक्षुस्त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके S. 1. 6, V. 4. 31. —शृंग: a buffalo. —सख:; —सारथि: an epithet of Arjuna. (—खी) cummin seed.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black antelope.

कृष्णल: The Gunjâ plant. —लं Its berry.

कृष्णश a. Extremely black.

कृष्णायते Den. A. 1 To make black, blacken; उष्णो दहति चांगार: शीत: कृष्णायते करं H. 1. 83. —2 To behave like Krishna.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् m. Blackness.

कृष्णीकरणं Blackening, making black.

कृसर: =कृसर q. v.

कृ 1. 6 P. (किरति, चकार, अकारीत्,

अकरिरीष्ट, अकीष्ट, करिरी-तुं, कर्ण) 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समरशिरसि चंचत्पंच-चूडश्चमृनामुपरि शरत्तुषारं कोप्ययं वीर-पोत: किरति U. 5. 2; 6. 1; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Gît. 4; S. 1. 7; Amaru. 11. —2 To strew, cover or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. —II. 9 U. (कृणाति, कृणीते) To injure, hurt, kill. —III. 10 A. (कारयते) To know, inform.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति-ते, कीर्तित) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नाग्नि कीर्तित एव R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. —2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. —3 To name, call. —4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपप्रथत्युगान् आनुरचिकीर्तय विक्रमं Bk. 15. 72.

कृप् 1 A. (कल्पते, चकृपे, अकृपत्, अकृप्त, अकल्पित; कल्पिष्यते, कल्पयति-ते, कल्पितुं, कल्पं, कृप्त) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.): कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 8; पश्चात्पु-त्रैरपहतभर: कल्पते विश्रमाय V. 3. 1; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79; Me. 55; R. 5. 13, 8. 40; S. 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. —2 To be well managed or regulated, to succeed. —3 To become, happen, occur; कल्पिष्यते हरे: प्रीति: Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. —4 To be prepared, be ready; चकृपे चाश्वकुंजरं Bk. 14. 89. —5 To be favourable to, subserve. —6 To partake of. —7 To prepare, arrange. —8 To produce, cause, effect, create (with acc.). —9 To accommodate one's self to. —10 To fall to the share of. —Caus. (कल्पयति-ते) 1 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit out; शयनमस्याकल्प-यम् K. 156; 157. —2 To settle, fix upon, intend, design; कल्पिता मूल्यमे-तेषां क्रूरेण भवता वयं Mu. 5. 17. —3 To make, offer; Mu. 6. 20; R. 5. 28, 11. 51, 93. —4 To provide or furnish with; Bh. 3. 95; R. 1. 94, 5. 9. —5 To believe, consider, imagine, think; मत्सरस्तु मे विपरीतं कल्पयति Mu. 7; Si. 11. 6. —6 To cut, divide; S. 6. —7 To execute, bring about, do, perform; Si. 11. 27, 14. 21. —8 To form, frame. —9 To invent, compose (as a poem).

कृप्त p. p. [कृप्-क्त] 1 Arranged, prepared, done, got ready, equip-  
ped; कृप्ताविवाहवेषा R. 6. 10 decked

in her nuptial attire. —2 Cut, pared, कृप्तकेशनखश्च Ms. 4. 35. —3 Caus-  
ed, produced. —4 Fixed, settled. —5  
Thought of, invented. —6 Formed,  
framed. —7 Ascertained, determined.  
—Comp. —कीला a title-deed. —धूप:  
frankincense.

कृप्ति: f. [कृप्-क्तिन्] 1 Accomplish-  
ment, success. —2 Invention, contri-  
vance. —3 Arranging.

कृप्तिक a. Bought, purchased.

केकय: (pl.) N. of a country and  
its people; मगधकोसलकेकयशासिनां  
दुहितर: R. 9. 17. —यी N. of the wife  
of Dasaratha.

केकर a. (री f.) [के मूर्ध्नि करीतुं नेत्रतारां  
शीलमस्य, कु-अच् अलक् Tv.] Squint-  
eyed; Mâl. 2. 5; 4. 2. —रं A squint  
eye; cf. आकेकर. —Comp. —अक्ष a.  
squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केका-  
भिर्नीलकण्ठस्तिरयति वचनं तांडवावुच्छिखं-  
ड: Mâl. 9. 30; षड्जसंवादिनी: केका:  
R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22.

केकावल:; —केकिक:; —केकिन् m. A  
peacock; इत: केकिक्रीडाकलकलरव:  
पद्मलवृक्षां Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केत a. [कित्-आधारे घञ्] Knowing,  
learned. —त: 1 A house, abode. —2  
Living, habitation. —3 A banner,  
—4 Will, intention, desire. —5 Sum-  
mons, invitation. —6 Apparition,  
form, shape. —7 Wealth. —8 Atmos-  
phere, sky. —9 Intellect, judgment.

केतक: [कित् निवासे ण्वल्] 1 N. of a  
plant; प्रतिभांत्यद्य वनानि केतकानां  
Ghat. 15. —2 A banner. —कं A flower  
of the Ketaka plant; केतकै: सूचिभि-  
नै: Me. 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. —की  
1 N. of a plant (=केतक); हसितमिव वि-  
धत्ते सूचिभि: केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23. —2  
A flower of that plant; Rs. 2. 20,

केतनं [कित्-ल्युट्] 1 A house, an  
abode; अकलितमहिमान: केतनं मंगलानां  
Mâl. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव वरमतिवितथके-  
तना Gît. 7. —2 An invitation, sum-  
mons. —3 Place, site. —4 A flag, ban-  
ner; भग्नं भीमेन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं  
Ve. 2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. —5  
A sign, symbol; as in मकरकेतन. —6  
An indispensable act (also religious);  
निवापांजलिदानेन केतनै: श्राद्धकर्मभि:  
तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुता-  
न्यथा Ve. 3. 16. —7 A spot, mark.

केतयति Den. P. 1 To summon,



call, invite. -2 To advise, counsel. -3 To fix or appoint a time. -4 To hear. -5 To show, indicate; U. 6. 24.

केतित *a.* 1 Called, summoned. -2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः [ चाय-तु क्यदेशः Un. 1. 73 ] 1 A flag, banner; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. -2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person ( oft. at the end of comp. ); मनुष्यवाचा मनुवंशकेतुं R. 2. 33, 14. 7; कुलस्य केतुः स्फीतस्य ( राघवः ) Rām. -3 A comet, meteor; Ms 1. 38. -4 A sign, mark. -5 Brightness, clearness. -6 A ray of light. -7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and the body or trunk of the demon सैहिकेय ( the head being regarded as Rāhu ); क्रूरग्रहः सकेतुश्चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6. -8 Day-time. -9 Apparition, form, shape. -10 Intellect, judgment. -11 A pigmy race. -12 A disease. -13 An enemy. -Comp. -ग्रहः the descending node. -तारा a comet. -भः a cloud. -यष्टिः *f.* a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, ( also called वैदूर्य ). -वसनं a flag.

केदर *a.* Squint-eyed; cf. केकर.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. -2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himālayas ( modern Kedār ). -5 A form of Siva. -Comp. -खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -नाथः a particular form of Siva.

केनती The amorous sports of love.

केनारः 1 The head. -2 The skull. -3 A cheek. -4 A joint. -5 The temples. -6 A kind of hell.

केनिप *a.* Ved. Wise, learned ( भेधाविन् ) Rv. 10. 44. 4.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केंद्रं 1 The centre of a circle. -2 The argument of a circle. -3 The argument of an equation. -4 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केप् 1 A ( केपते ) To shake or tremble.

केपि Ved. *a.* Unclean.

केयूरः, -रं [ के बाहुशिरसि याति, या-उर किञ्च अलुक् समा° Tv. ] A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूरान् विभूषयन्ति पुरुषं हारा न चंद्रोऽज्ज्वलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -रः A kind of coitus.

केयूरिन् *a.* Decorated with a bracelet.

केरलः ( pl. ) N. of a country ( in the south of India, the modern Malabār ) and its inhabitants; Māl. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली A woman of the Kerala country. -2 Astronomical science. -3 A Hora or period of time equal to one hour.

केल् 1 P. ( केलति, केलित ) 1 To shake. -2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलायते Den. A. To sport, play.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः *m. f.* [ केल-इन् ] 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन्मणिकुण्डल &c. Gīt. 1; हरिश्चि मुग्धवधूनि करे विलासिनि विलसति केलि-परे *ibid*; राधामाधवयोजयन्ति यमुनाकुले रहःकेलयः *ibid*.; Amaru. 7; Pt. 1. 175; Ms. 8. 357; Rs. 4. 17. -3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः *f.* The earth. -Comp. -कला 1. sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. -2. the lute of Sarasvatī. -किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama ( a kind of विदूषक or buffoon ). (-ला) N. of Rati. -किलावती Rati, wife of the god of love. -कीर्णः a camel. -कुचिका a wife's younger sister. -कुपित *a.* angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -कोषः an actor, a dancer. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -नदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -नागरः a sensualist. -पर *a.* sportive, wanton, amorous. -मुखः joke, sport, pastime. -रंगः a pleasure ground. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. -शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिशयनमनुयातं Gīt. 11. -शुषिः *f.* the earth. -सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport. -Comp. -पिकः a cuckoo kept

for pleasure. -वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केव् ( केवते ) 1 To serve, attend to, wait upon.

केवटः Ved. A hollow, cave.

केवर्तः Ved. A fisherman.

केवल *a.* [ केव् सेवने वृष्ण° कल ] 1

Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon; Pt. 2. 134. -2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पयसां प्रसूतिमवेहि मां कामदुघां प्रसन्नां 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. -3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. -4 Bare, uncovered ( as ground ); Ku. 5. 12. -5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended ( by anything else ); कातर्यं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -6 Selfish, envious. -ली, -लं The doctrine of absolute unity of spirit and matter. -ली Astronomical science. -लं *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिदमेव पृच्छामि K. 155; न केवलं-अपि not only-but; वसु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19, 20, 31.

-Comp. -अन्वयिन् see under अन्वय.

-आत्मन् *a.* one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -ज्ञानिन् *m.* the first Arhat. -द्रव्यं black pepper. -ज्ञानं highest Knowledge; Pt 5. 12. -नैयायिकः a mere logician ( not proficient in any other branch of learning ); so ° वैयाकरण.

केवलतस् *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Alone, only. -2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः [ क्लिश्यते क्लिश्नाति वा क्लिश्-अन् लो लोपश्च Un. 5. 33 ] 1 Hair in general; विकीर्णकेशास्तु परेतभूमिषु Ku. 5. 68. -2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु गृहीत्वा or केशग्राहं युध्यन्ते Sk.; मुक्तकेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरोपणादिव R. 3. 56; 2. 8. -3 The mane of a horse or lion. -4 A ray of light. -5 An epithet of Varuṇa. -7 A kind of perfume. -8 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -शी 1 A lock of hair ( on the crown of the head. ) -2 An epithet of Durgā. -Comp. -अंतः 1. the tip of the hair. -2. long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. -3. cutting of the hair as a religious



ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. —अंतिक *a.* 1. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead. —2. relating to the ceremony of final tonsure. —उच्चयः much or handsome hair. —कर्मन् *n.* dressing or arranging the hair (of the head) —कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. —कीटः a louse. —गर्भः 1. a braid of hair. 2. an epithet of Varuṇa. —गृहीत *a.* seized by the hair. —महः, —महणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशमहः खलु सदा द्रुपदात्मजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केशमहाः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). —घ्न morbid baldness. —छिद् *m.* a hair-dresser, barber. —जाहं the root of the hair. —पक्षः, —पाशः, —हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्रसमीक्ष्य कुर्यात्प्रियत्वं शिथिलं चमर्थः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपक्ष, कचहस्त &c. —बंधः a hair-band. —भूः, —भूमिः *f.* the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. —प्रसाधनी, —मार्जकं, —मार्जनं a comb. —रचना dressing the hair. —वेशः a tress or fillet of hair. —वेष्टः the parting of the hair.

केशकः *a.* Skilful in dressing the hair.

केशदः 1 A goat. —2 N. of Vishṇu. —3 A bug. —4 A brother. —5 A louse. —6 An arrow of Cupid (शोषण)

केशव *a.* [केशः प्रशस्ताः संत्यस्य; केश-व P. V. 2. 109] Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. —वः An epithet of Vishṇu; केशव जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिर्भराः Subhāsh. —2 The Supreme Being. —Comp. —आयुधः the mango tree. (—धं) a weapon of Vishṇu. —आलयः, —आवासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशि *ind.* 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेश्यभवद्युद्धं रक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb.; Y. 2. 283.

केशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [केश-ठन्] Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् *m.* [केश-इनि] 1 A lion. —2 N. of a Rākshasa slain by Kṛishṇa. —3 N. of another Rākshasa who carried Devasenā and who was slain by Indra. —4 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. —5 One having fine hair. —Comp. —निषूदनः, —मथनः epithets of Kṛishṇa; Bg. 18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. —2 N. of the wife of Viśravas and mother of Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarna. —3 An epithet of Durgā.

केस (श) रः, —रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हंत्यद्वेऽपि गजान्मृगे-श्वरो विलोलजिह्वाश्लितामकेसरः Ks. 1. 14; S. 7. 14. —2 The filament of a flower; नीपं दृष्ट्वा हरितकपिशं केसरै-रर्धरूढैः Me. 21; S. 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. —3 The Bakula tree; रक्ताशोकशलाकिसलयः केसरश्चात्र कांतः Me. 78; Ku. 3. 55. —4 The Punnāga tree. —5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). —6 Saffron. —7 The hair. —रं 1 A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. —2 Gold. —3 Sulphate of iron. —Comp. —अचलः an epithet of the mountain Meru. —अम्लः the citron. —वरं saffron.

केसरिः N. of the father of Hanūmat.

केस (श) रिन् *m.* [केश-स-र-इनि] 1 A lion; अनुद्वंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमा-धुरतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25; धनुर्धरः केसरिणं ददर्श R. 2. 29; S. 7. 3. —2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.); cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c. —3 A horse. —4 The citron plant. —5 The Punnāga tree. —6 N. of the father of Hanūmat. —Comp. —सुतः an epithet of Hanūmat.

कै 1 P. (कायति) To sound.

कैशुकं A flower of the कैशुक tree.

कैकयः The king of the Kekayas; see कैकय.

कैकसः [कीकस-अण्] A demon, goblin.

कैकेयः [कैकयानां राजा, अण्] A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. —यी A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of

these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her for her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew', or 'Xanthippe'].

कैकर्य The office of a servant.

कैकिरातः An amorous person; Ratn. 1. 11.

कैट *a.* Coming from an insect or worm.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishṇu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishṇu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahman they were slain by Vishṇu]. —भा-भी An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. —अरिः, —जित् *m.*, —रिपुः, —हन् epithets of Vishṇu.

कैतकं [कैतक्याः पुष्पं अण्] A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतवं [कितवस्य भावः कर्म वा अण्] 1 stake in a game. —2 Gambling. —3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; हृदये वससीति मत्प्रियं यद्वोचस्तद्वैमि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9; R. 8. 49; Si. 8. 32. —4 The lapis lazuli. —वः —1 A cheat, rogue. —2 A gambler. —3 The Dhattūra plant. —Comp. —प्रयोगः a trick, device. —वादः falsehood, roguery.

कैतवकं Gambling.

कदार *a.* Being on or growing in a field or meadow. —रः Rice, corn. —रं, —कैदारकं, —कैदारिका, —कैदार्य A multitude of fields; Si. 12. 42.

कैन्नर *a.* Coming from a Kinnara.

कैमुतिकः (*scil.* न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more', an argument *a fortiori* (derived from किमुत 'how much more').

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. —2 An enemy. —वं The white lotus opening at moonrise; चंद्रो विकसयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. —वी moonlight. —Comp. —बंधुः an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् *m.* The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. —2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. —3 An assemblage of white lotuses; Bv. 1. 75.



**कैराटकः** A kind of vegetable poison.

**कैरात** *a.* [ किरात-अण् ] Belonging to the Kirâtas. —तः 1 A prince of the Kirâtas. —2 A strong man. —तं A kind of sandal-wood.

**कैरात (ति) क** *a.* Belonging to the Kirâtas.

**कैलं** Sport, pleasure.

**कैलकिलः** An epithet of Yavana.

**कैलासः** N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himâlayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11, 58; R. 2. 35. —**Comp.**—**ओकस्** *m.*, —**निकेतनः**, —**नाथः** 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Kubera; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3.

**कवर्तः** [ के जले वर्तते वृत्-अच्. केवर्तः; ततः स्वार्थे अण Tv. ] A fisherman; मनो-भूः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्त्वां प्रति मुहुः (तनूजालीजालं) Sânti. 3.16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34).

**कैवर्तकः** A fisherman.

**कैवल्यं** [ केवलस्य भावः ष्यञ् ] 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. —2 Individuality. —3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. —4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

**कैशिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ केश ठक् ] Hair-like, fine as hair. —कः The sentiment of love, lust. —कं A quantity of hair. —की One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कौशिकी q. v. —2 An epithet of Durgâ.

**कैशोरं** [ किशोरस्य भावः अञ् ] Youth childhood, tender age (below fifteen); कैशोरमापंचदशात्.

**कैश्यं** The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

**कोकः** [ कुक्-आदौने अच् Tv. ] 1 A wolf; वनयूथपरिभ्रष्टा मृगी कोकैरिवार्दिता Râm. —2 The ruddy goose (चक्र-वाक); कोकानां करुणस्वरेण सदृशी दीर्घा मदभ्यर्थना Gît. 5. —3 A cuckoo. —4 A frog. —5 N. of Vishnu. —6 A wild lizard. —7 A wild date tree. —**Comp.** —**देवः** a pigeon. —**बंधुः** an epithet of the sun. —**शास्त्रं** an indecent treatise on the art of love.

**कोकनदं** [ कोकान् चक्रवाकान् नदति ना-

दयति नद्-अच् ] 1 The red lotus; किञ्चित्कोकनदच्छदस्य सदृशे नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः U. 5. 36; नीलनलिनाभमपि तन्निव तव लोचनं धारयति कोकनदरूपं Gît. 10; Si. 4. 46. —2 The red water-lily.

**कोकाहः** A white horse.

**कोकिलः, -ला** [ कुक्-इलच् Up. 1. 54 ] 1 The (Indian or black) cuckoo; पुंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. —2 A fire-brand. —**Comp.**—**आवासः, -उत्सवः** the mango tree. —**इक्षुः** a kind of sugar cane.

**कौकः, कौकणः** (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyâdri and the ocean.

**कौकणा** N. of Renuka, wife of Jamadagni. —**Comp.**—**सुतः** an epithet of Parasurâma.

**कोच** *a.* [ कुच् कर्तरि ण ] Drying, becoming dry. —चः 1 Drying up, withering, aridity. —2 A man of mixed caste, (the offspring of a fisherman by a female butcher.)

**कोजागरः** [ को जागर्ति इति लक्ष्म्या उ-क्तिरत्र काले पृषो ° Tv. ] N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Asvina and celebrated with several games.

**कोटः** [ कुट्-घञ् ] 1 A fort. —2 A hut, shed. —3 Crookedness (moral also). —4 A beard.

**कोटक** *a.* Curving, bending. —कः 1 A builder of sheds, thatcher. —2 A mixed caste; (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter).

**कोटरः, -रं** [ कोटं कौटिल्यं राति रा-क Tv. ] The hollow of a tree; नीवाशः शुक्रगर्भकोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरुणामधः S. 1. 14; कोटरमकालवृष्ट्या प्रबलपरो-वातया गमिते M. 4. 2; Rs. 1. 26.

**कोटरी, कोटवी** 1 A naked woman. —2 An epithet of the goddess Durgâ (represented as naked).

**कोटिः, -टी** *f.* [ कुट् इञ् ] 1 The curved end of a bow; भूमिनिहितैककोटि कार्मुकं R. 11. 81; U. 4. 29. —2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; सहचरं दंतस्य कोट्या लिखन् Mâl. 9. 32; अंगदकोटिलम्बं R. 6. 14, 7. 46; 8. 36. —3 The edge or point of a weapon. —4 The highest point, excess, pitch, climax, excellence; परां कोटिमानंदस्या-ध्यगच्छन् K. 369; so कोपकोटिमापन्ना Pt. 4 excessively angry. —5 The horns or

digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. —6 Ten millions, a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. —7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.). —8 The side of a right-angled triangle (in math.). —9 A class, department, kingdom; मनुष्य°, प्राणि° &c. —10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative. —**Comp.**—**ईश्वरः** a millionaire. —**जित्** *m.* an epithet of Kâlidâsa. —**उया** the co-sine of an angle in a right-angled triangle (in math.). —**द्वयं** two alternatives. —**पात्रं** a rudder. —**पालः** the guard of a stronghold. —**वेधिन्** *a.* (lit.) striking a point; (fig.) performing the most difficult things. —**श्रीः** an epithet of Durgâ.

**कोटिक** *a.* Forming the highest point of anything.

**कोटिमत्** *a.* Edged, pointed; S. 7. 26

**कोटिशः** *ind.* By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

**कोटिरः** [ कोटिं राति रा-क Tv. ] 1

The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. —2 An ichneumon. —3 An epithet of Indra.

**कोटि (टी) शः** A harrow.

**कोटीरः** [ कोटिमीरयति ईर्-अण् Tv. ] 1 A diadem, crown. —2 A crest. —3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; कोटीरबंधन-धनुर्गुणयोगपटव्यापारपारगममुं भज भूतभ-तुः N. 11. 18.

**कोट्टः** [ कुट्-घञ् नि० गुणः ] A fort, castle.

**कोट्टवी** [ कोट् वाति वा-क, गौरांजीप् Tv. ] 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. —2 N. of the goddess Durgâ. —3 N. of the mother of Bâna.

**कोट्टारः** [ कुट्-आरक पृषो० ] A fortified town, strong-hold. —2 The stairs of a pond. —3 A well. —4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

**कोठः** 1 A variety of leprosy with large round spots. —2 Ring-worm.

**कोणः** [ कुण्-करणे घञ् कर्त्तरि अच् वा Tv. ] 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); भयेन कोणे कचन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99; युक्तमेतन्न तु पुनः कोणं नयनपद्म-योः Bv. 2. 173. —2 An intermediate point of the compass. —3 The bow of a lute; a fiddle-stick. —4 The



sharp edge of a sword or weapon. -5 A stick, staff, club. -6 A drum-stick. -7 N. of the planet Mars. -8 N. of the planet Saturn. -9 A sort of musical instrument. [cf. Gr. *gonia*]. -Comp. -आघातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाघातेषु गर्जत्प्रलयघनघटान्योन्यसंघट्टचंडः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata:— ढक्काशतसहस्राणि भेरीशतशतानि च । एकदा यत्र हन्यन्ते कोणाघातः स उच्यते ). -कुणः a bug. -वादिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

कोणपः See कौणप.

कोणाकोणि *ind.* From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोणि *a.* Having a crooked hand.

कोथ *a.* [कुथ्-घञ्] 1 Afflicted with pain. -2 Churned. -यः 1 Putrefaction, corruption. -2 A sore. -3 Gangrene. -4 A disease of the eyes. -5 Churning.

कोदंडः, -डं A bow; रे कंदर्पं करं कर्षयसि किं कोदंडंकारवैः Bh. 3. 100; कोदंडपाणि निनदत्प्रतिरोधकानां M. 5. 10. -डः 1 An eye-brow. -2 N. of a country.

कोदंडिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

कोदारः A kind of grain.

कोद्रवः A species of grain eaten by the poor; छित्त्वा कर्पूरखंडान् वृत्तिमिह कुरुते कोद्रवाणां समतात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोनालकः, -का, -कं A kind of aquatic bird.

कोमल *a.* [कु-कलच् मुट् च नि० गुणः; cf. Up. 1. 106] 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); बंधुरकोमलांगुलिं (करं) S. 6. 12; कोमलावेदपानुकारिणौ बाहू 1. 21; संपत्सु महतां चित्तं भवत्युत्पलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66. -2 (a) Soft, low; कोमलं गीतं. (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे रे कोकिल कोमलैः कलरवैः किं त्वं वृथा जल्पसि Bh. 3. 100. -3 Handsome, beautiful. -लं 1 Water. -2 Clay, earth.

कोमलकं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयष्टिः, कोयष्टिकः 1 The lapwing; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्रतदलं कोयष्टिकटीकते Mál. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173. -2 A small white crane.

कोरः [कुल् संस्त्याने अच् लस्य-रः Tv.]

1 A moveable joint (as the fingers, the knees &c). -2 A bud; cf. कोरक. कोरकः-कं [Up. 5. 35] 1 A bud, an unblown flower; संनखं यदपि स्थितं कुरबकं तत्कोरकावस्थया S. 6. 3. -2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, i. e. partially opened but not fully developed; राधायाः स्तनकोरकोपरि चलन्नेनो हरिः पातु वः Gît. 12. -3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. -4 A kind of perfume.

कोरित *a.* 1 Budded, sprouted. -2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles

कोरदूषः =कोद्रवः q. v.

कोलः [कुल् संस्त्याने अच्] 1 A hog, boar; Si. 14. 43, 86. -2 A raft, boat. -3 The breast. -4 The haunch, hip, lap. -5 An embrace. -6 The planet Saturn. -7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. -8 A barbarian. -लं 1 The weight of one Tola. -2 Black pepper. -3 A kind of berry. -Comp. -अंचः N. of the country of the Kalingas. -पुच्छः a heron.

कोलकुणः A bug.

कोलंबकः The body of a lute.

कोला, -लिः, -ली *f.* See बदरी.

कोलाहलः, -लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोल्या Long pepper.

कोविद *a.* Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि Vikr. 1. 16; गुणदोषकोविदः Si. 14. 54, 69; प्राप्यावंतीनुदयनकथाकोविदमामवृद्धान् Me. 30; Ms. 7. 26; स्फुटचतुरकथा° Mu. 3. 10.

कोविदारः, -रं N. of a tree; चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6; U. 5. 1.

कोशः, -शं (षः, -षं) [कुश् (ष्) आधारादौ घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail. -2 A bucket, cup. -3 A vessel in general. -4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. -5 A sheath, scabbard. -6 A case, cover, covering. -7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. -8 A store-room. -9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. -10 Treasure, money, wealth; निःशेषविश्राणितकोषजातं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तपसः K. 45. -11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. -12 A dictionary, lexi-

con, vocabulary. -13 A closed flower, bud; सुजातयोः पंकजकोशयोः श्रियं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं विचिंतयति कोशगते द्विरेफे हा हंत हंत नलिनीं गज उ-ज्जहार Subhâsh. -14 The stone of a fruit. -15 A pod. -16 A nut-meg, nut-shell. -17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. -18 Vulva, the womb. -19 An egg. -20 A testicle or the scrotum. -21 The penis. -22 A ball, globe. -23 (In Vedânta phil.) A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. -24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 112. -25 A house. -26 A cloud. -27 The interior of a carriage. -28 A kind of bandage or ligature (in surgery). -29 An oath. -शी (षी) 1 A bud. -2 A seed-vessel. -3 The beard of corn. -4 A shoe, sandal (पादुका). -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1. a treasurer, pay-master; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). -2. an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः, -रं a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1. one who makes scabbards. -2. a lexicographer. -3. the silk-worm while in the cocoon. -4. a chrysalis. -कारकः a silk-worm. -कृत् *m.* a kind of sugar-cane. -गृहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -ग्रहणं undergoing an ordeal. -चंचुः the (Indian) crane. -नायकः, -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. An epithet of Kubera. -पेटकः, -कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -फलं 1. a kind of perfume. -2. a nutmeg. -वासिन् *m.* an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1. increase of treasure. -2. enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -द्युद्धिः *f.* purification by ordeal. -स्कृत् *m.* a silk-worm. -स्थ *a.* incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन *a.* deprived of riches, poor.

कोशकः 1 An egg. -2 A testicle.

कोशिका A drinking vessel.

कोशि (षि) न् *m.* The mango tree.

कोशलिकं A bribe (=कौशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् *m.* 1 Trade, business. -2 A trader, merchant. -3 Submarine fire.

कोशातकी N. of a tree (पटोली); Si. 12. 37.



**कोष्ठ** *a.* [कुष्-थन् Un. 2.4] Own. —**घ**: 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. —**2** The belly, abdomen. —**3** An inner apartment. —**4** A granary, store-room. —**घ** 1 A surrounding wall. —**2** The shell of anything. —**Comp.** —**अगारं** 1. a store-house, store-room; पर्याप्तभरितकोष्ठागारं मांसशोणितैर्मे गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. —**2.** a treasury. —**अगारिकः** 1. an animal living in a shell. —**2.** the manager of a store-room. —**अग्निः** the digestive faculty, gastric juice. —**पालः** 1. a treasurer, store-keeper. —**2.** a guard, watch. —**3.** a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer). —**शुद्धिः** *f.* evacuation of the bowels.

**कोष्ठकः** 1 A granary. —**2** A surrounding wall. —**कं** A brick trough for watering cattle.

**कोष्ठकीकृ** 8 U. To surround, enclose.

**कोष्ठघ** *a.* [कोष्ठ-य] Proceeding from the chest (as a sound).

**कोष्ण** *a.* [ईषदुष्ण; कोः कादेशः] Luke-warm, tepid; R. 1. 84. —**ष्णं** Warmth.

**कोस (श) लः** (pl.) N. of a country and its people; पितुरनंतरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसल-केकयशासिनां बुद्धितरः 9. 17.

**कोस (श) ला** The city of Ayodhyā.

**कोहल** *a.* [कौ हलति स्पर्धते अच् षष्ठो Tv.] Speaking indistinctly. —**लः** 1 A kind of musical instrument. —**2** A sort of spirituous liquor. —**3** The inventor or first teacher of the drama.

**कौकृत्यं** 1 Evil doing, wickedness. —**2** Repentance.

**कौकुट** *a.* [कुकुट-अण्] Relating to a cock.

**कौकुटिकः** [कुकुट-ठक्] 1 A poulterer. —**2** A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. —**3** (Hence) A hypocrite.

**कौक्ष** *a.* (क्षी *f.*) 1 Tied to, or being on, the sides. —**2** Abdominal.

**कौक्षेय** (यी *f.*) [कुक्षि-ठक्] 1 Being in the belly. —**2** Being in a sheath; असि कौक्षेयमुद्यम्य चकाराप-नसं मखं Bk. 4. 31.

**कौक्षेयकः** [कुक्षौ बद्धोऽसिः ठक्] A

sword, scimitar; वामपार्श्ववलंबिना कौक्षेयकेण K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

**कौकः, कौकणः** (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कौकण).

**कौजर** *a.* Belonging to an elephant.

**कौट** *a.* (टी *f.*) [कूट-अञ्] 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. —**2** Domestic, homely, homebred. —**3** Fraudulent, dishonest. —**4** Snared. —**टः** 1 Fraud, falsehood. —**2** Giving false evidence. —**Comp.** —**जः** the Kutaja tree. —**तक्षः** (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. —**साक्षिन्** *m.* a false witness. —**साक्ष्यं** false evidence, perjury.

**कौटकिकः, कौटिकः** 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. —**2** One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

**कौटिक** *a.* 1 Relating to a snare or trap. —**2** Dishonest, fraudulent; see कौटकिक above.

**कौटभी** An epithet of Durgā.

**कौटल्य** = कौटिल्य q. v.

**कौटवी** A naked woman; cf. कौटवी.

**कौटलिकः** 1 A hunter. —**2** A blacksmith.

**कौटिल्यं** 1 Crookedness (lit. and fig.). —**2** Wickedness. —**3** Dishonesty, fraud; Pt. 2. 185. —**त्यः** 'The crooked', N. of Chāṇakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākshas; कौटिल्यः कुटिल-मतिः स एष येन क्रोधाग्नौ प्रसभमदाहि नंद-वंशः Mu. 1. 7; स्पृशति मां भृत्यभावेन कौटिल्यशिश्वः Mu. 7.

**कौटीर** *a.* Belonging to the plant कुटीर or made of it.

**कौटीर्या** An epithet of Durgā.

**कौटुंब** *a.* (बी *f.*) [कुटुंबं तद्गणं प्र-योजनमस्य अण्] Necessary for the family or household. —**वं** Family relationship.

**कौटुंबिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [कुटुंबे तद्गणे प्रसृतः ठक्] Constituting a family. —**कः** The father or master of a family; *paterfamilias*.

**कौणपः** A goblin, demon; Māl.

5. —**Comp.** —**दंतः** an epithet of Bhī-  
shma.

**कौण्य** Distortion or paralysis of the hands.

**कौतुकं** [कुतुकस्य भावः अण्] 1 De-  
sire, curiosity, wish. —**2** Eagerness,  
vehemence, impatience. —**3** Any-  
thing creating curiosity or wonder. —**4** The marriage thread (worn on  
the wrist); करोयमानुक्तविवाहकौतुकः  
Ku. 5. 66; R. 8. 1. —**5** The ceremony  
with the marriage thread preceding  
a marriage. —**6** Festivity, gaiety. —**7**  
Particularly, auspicious festivity,  
solemn occasion (such as marriage);  
प्रस्थान° S. 4; Ku. 7. 25. —**8** Delight,  
joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3.  
140; रसाः U. 6. 33; Māl. 10. 3;  
U. 3. 37. —**9** Sport, pastime. —**10** A  
song, dance, show or spectacle. —**11** Joke, mirth. —**12** Friendly  
greeting, salutation. —**Comp.**  
—**अगारः, -रं, -गृहं** a pleasure-house; कौ-  
तुकागारमागात् Ku. 7. 94. —**क्रिया, -मं-  
गलं** 1. a solemn ceremony. —**2.** parti-  
cularly, marriage ceremony; R. 11.  
53; —**तोरणः, -णं** a triumphal arch  
erected on festive occasions.

**कौतुकित** *a.* Eager, eagerly in-  
terested.

**कौतुकिन्** *a.* Festive, gay.

**कौतूहलं (ल्यं)** [कुतूहल-अण्] 1  
Desire, curiosity, interest; विषयव्या-  
वृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9; S. 1. —**2** Eager-  
ness, vehement or eager desire. —**3**  
Anything exciting curiosity, a won-  
der, curiosity. —**4** A solemn cere-  
mony.

**कौत्सं** A Sāman composed by  
Kutsa. —**त्सः** 1 N. of a pupil of  
Varatantu; R. 5. 1. —**2** N. of a degrad-  
ed family.

**कौदालिकः** A man of a mixed  
caste, a fisherman.

**कौद्रविकं** Sochal salt.

**कौनख्यं** Ugliness of nails.

**कौतिकः** [कुंतः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] A  
spearman, lancer.

**कौतेयः** [कुंत्याः अपत्यं ठक्] 'Son of  
Kuntī', an epithet of Yudhishtira,  
Bhīma or Arjuna.

**कौप** *a.* (पी *f.*) [कूप-अण्] Re-  
lating to or coming from a well (as  
water). —**पं** Well-water.

**कौपीनं** [कूप-खञ्; see Sk. on P.



V. 2. 20 ] 1 The pudenda. -2 A privy, privy part. -3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities; कौपीनं शतखंडजर्जरतरं कथा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3. 101. -4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. -5 Sin, an improper or wrong act; Pt. 3. 97.

**कौपोदकी** The mace of Krishna.

**कौब्ज्यं** [कुब्ज-स्यञ्] 1 Crookedness. -2 Hump-backedness.

**कौमार** *a.* (री *f.*) [कुमार-अण्] 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women); कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भार्या. -2 Soft, tender. -3 Belonging to the god of war; Mâl. 1. 1. -री 1 The wife of one who has not married another wife. -2 The Sakti (power) of Kârtikeya. -रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). -2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity; पिता रक्षति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ms. 9. 3; देहिनोऽस्मिन् यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. -Comp. -बंधकी a harlot; Mâl. 7. -भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. -राज्यं the position of an heir-apparent. -हर *a.* marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1.

**कौमारकं** Boyhood, juvenile or tender age; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिवहुरुतां स्थानः U. 6. 19.

**कौमारिकः** A father of girls.

**कौमारिकेयः** [कुमारिकाया अपत्यं ढक्] The son of an unmarried woman.

**कौमुदः** The month Kârtika.

**कौमुदी** [कुमुदस्येयं प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् डी-ष् Tv.] 1 Moonlight; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; (the word is thus popularly derived:—कौ मोदंते जना यस्यां तेनासौ कौमुदी मता). -2 Anything serving as moonlight, *i.e.* causing delight and balmy coolness; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्रकौमुदी Ku. 5. 71; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Mâl. 1. 34; cf. चंद्रिका. -3 The full moon day in Kârtika. -4 The full moon day in Asvina. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation,

throwing light on the subject treated; *i. g.* तर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांतकौमुदी &c. -Comp. -चारः the day of full moon in the month Asvina. -पतिः the moon. -मुखं appearance of moonlight; R. 3. 1. -वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

**कौमोदकी**, कौमोदी *N.* of the mace of Vishnu, कौमोदकी मोदयति स्म चेतः Si. 3. 18.

**कौरव** *a.* (वी *f.*) [कुरोरपत्यं, तद्देशस्य राजा तेषु भवो वा, कुरु-अण्] Relating to the Kurus; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधानपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48. -वः A descendant of Kuru; मथ्नामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; Chân. 50. -2 A ruler of the Kurus. (so कौरवक, कौरवायणि and कौरवेय).

**कौरव्यः** [कुरु-ण्य] 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरव्यवंशदावेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25; कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. -2 A ruler of the Kurus.

**कौर्ष्यः** The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

**कौर्म** *a.* [कूर्म-अण्] Belonging to a tortoise. -2 Belonging to the Avatâra of Vishnu as a tortoise; (पुराण). -र्मः *N.* of a Kalpa.

**कौल** *a.* (ली *f.*) [कुले भवः अण् cf. P. IV. 2. 96] 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Of a noble family, well-born. -लः A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. -लं The doctrine and practices of the left hand Sâktas (for a short description of कौलधर्म see Karpûr. 1, speech of भैरवानंद).

**कौलकेय** *a.* Sprung from a noble family, of a good family. -यः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

**कौलटिनेयः** [कुलटायाः अपत्यं P. IV. 1. 127] 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. -2 A bastard.

**कौलटेयः** 1 The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). -2 A bastard.

**कौलटेरः** A bastard, son or daughter of a disloyal wife. -2 The child of a beggar.

**कौलालक** *a.* Made by, or pertaining to, a potter. -कं Earthenware, porcelain.

**कौलिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [कुलादागतः

ढक्] 1 Belonging to a family. -2 Customary in a family, ancestral. -कः A weaver; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजकन्यां निषेवते Pt. 1. 202. -2 An impostor, a heretic. -3 A follower of the left hand Sâkta ritual.

**कौलीन** *a.* [कौ पृथिव्यां लीनः अलुक् स°; कुलादागतः खञ् वा] Belonging to a noble family. -नः 1 The son of a female beggar. -2 A follower of the left hand Sâkta ritual. -नं 1 An evil report, a scandal; मालविकागतं किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3; तदेव कौलीनमिव प्रतिभाति V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनमात्माश्रयमाचक्षते R. 14. 36, 84. -2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct; ख्याते तस्मिन् वितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. -3 A combat of animals. -4 Cock-fighting. -5 War, battle (in general). -6 High birth. -7 A privy, the pudenda.

**कौलीन्यं** 1 High birth; Pt. 1. 116. -2 Family scandal. -3 Family honor.

**कौलूतः** A king of the Kulûtas; कौलूतश्चित्रवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

**कौलेयक** [कुल-ढक्] *a.* 1 Of a noble family. -2 Pertaining to a family. -कः A dog, hound.

**कौल्य** *a.* 1 Noble-born, of a high birth. -2 Of the left hand Sâkta sect.

**कौवे (वे) र** *a.* (री *f.*) [कुवेरस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from Kubera; यानं सस्मार कौवेरं R. 15. 45. -री The north (the direction presided over by Kubera); ततः प्रतस्थे कौवेरी भास्वानिव रघुर्दिशं R. 4. 66. -2 The Sakti or female energy of Kubera.

**कौश** *a.* (शी *f.*) [कुश-अण्] 1 Silken. -2 Made of Kusa grass. -शं An epithet of Kânyakubja.

**कौशलं (ल्यं)** [कुशल-अण् ष्यञ् वा] 1 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity. -2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness; किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Mu. 3; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकाराविशेषाः Si. 10. 13.

**कौशलिकं** A bribe.

**कौशलिका**, कौशली 1 A present, an offering. -2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.



**कौशलेयः** [ कौशल्याया अपत्यं ठक् य-लोः ] An epithet of Râma, son of Kausalyâ.

**कौशलया** [ कौशलदेशे भवा ङ्य ] The eldest wife of Dasaratha and mother of Râma.

**कौशल्यायनिः** [ कौशल्याया अपत्यं फिज् ] Râma, son of Kausalyâ; Bk. 7. 99.

**कौशांबी** [ कुशांबेन निर्वृत्ता अण् ] N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

**कौशिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ कुश-ठञ्, कुशिक-अण् वा ] 1 Incased, sheathed. -2 Coming from an owl. -3 Born of the family of Kusika. -4 Silken. -कः 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र *q. v.* -2 An owl; U. 2. 29. -3 A lexicographer. -4 Marrow. -5 Bdellium. -6 An ichneumon. -7 A snake-catcher. -8 The sentiment of love ( शृंगार ). -9 One who knows hidden treasures. -10 An epithet of Indra; N. 5. 64. -11 An epithet of Siva. -का A cup, drinking vessel. -की 1 N. of a river in Behâr. -2 N. of the goddess Durgâ. -3 N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा कौशिकी तासु कथ्यते; see S. D. 411 *et. seq.* also. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः a crow. -आत्मजः an epithet of Arjuna. -आयुधं rainbow. -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -प्रियः an epithet of Râma.

**कौशीधान्यं** A leguminous plant, pulse.

**कौशील्यं** The profession of an actor.

**कौशे (वे) य** *a.* [ कौशादुत्थितं ठक् ] Silk, silken. -यं 1 Silk; Pt. 1. 94. -2 A silken cloth in general; Ms. 5. 120. -3 A woman's lower garment of silk; निर्नाभि कौशेयमुपा-त्तवानमभ्यंगनेपथ्यमलंचकार Ku. 7. 7; विद्युद्गणकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3; Rs. 5. 8.

**कौसल्य** *a.* Belonging to the people of the Kosalas. -त्यः A prince of the Kosalas. -त्या The wife of Dasaratha and mother of Râma. -Comp. -नंदनः, -मातृ *m.* epithets of Râma.

**कौसीद** *a.* 1 Connected with a loan. -2 Usurious.

**कौसीद्यं** [ कुसीद-घ्यञ् ] 1 The practice of usury. -2 Sloth, indolence.

**कौसुम** *a.* [ कुसुम-अण् ] Flowery, flowering. -मं 1 The ashes of brass ( used as a collyrium ). -2 Pollen of flowers ( पराग ); Si. 7. 57.

**कौसुंभ** *a.* [ कुसुंभ-अण् ] 1 Prepared with safflower. -2 Dyed with safflower, red. -मः Wild safflower.

**कौसृतिकः** [ कुसृत्या चराति ठक् ] 1 A cheat, knave. -2 A juggler.

**कौस्तुभः** [ कुस्तुभो जलधिस्तत्र भवः अण् ] 1 N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 other jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishnu on his breast; सकौस्तुभं हंप्रतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49; 10. 10. -2 A kind of oil. -3 A manner of joining the fingers. -Comp. -लक्षणः, -वक्षस् *m* -हृदयः epithets of Vishnu.

**क्रथ्** 1. 10. P. To hurt, injure, kill.

**क्रस्** 4. 10. P. 1 To be crooked. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

**क्रूय्** 1  $\Delta$ . ( कूयते ) 1 To make a creaking sound. -2 To sink. -3 To be wet.

**क्रकचः** A saw; U. 4. 3. -चा The Ketaka tree. -Comp. -छदः the Ketaka tree. -पत्रः the teak tree. -पाद् *m.*, -पादः a lizard.

**क्रकरः** 1 A kind of partridge. -2 A saw. -3 A poor man. -4 A disease.

**क्रतुः** [ कृ-कतु Un. 1. 77 ] 1 A sacrifice; क्रतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65; शतं क्रतूनामपदिघ्नमाप सः 3. 38; M. 1. 4; Ms. 7. 79. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 One of the ten Prajâpatis; M. 1. 35. -4 Intelligence, talent. -5 Power, ability. -6 Plan, design, purpose. -7 Resolution, determination. -8 Desire, will. -9 Fitness, adequacy, efficiency. -10 Deliberation, consultation. -11 Inspiration. -12 Enlightenment. -13 Offering, worship. -14 An Asvamedha sacrifice ( these senses are mostly Vedic ). -15 The month Ashâdha. -16 Excess of fondness or liking. -17 An organ. [ cf. Gr. *kratos*; Zend *khratu* ]. -Comp. -उत्तमः the राजसूय sacrifice. -कर्मन् *n.* a sacrificial ceremony. -द्रुह्, -द्विष् *m.* a demon, goblin. -ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva ( who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice. ) -पतिः the performer of a sacri-

fice. -पशुः a sacrificial horse. -पुरुषः an epithet of Vishnu. -भुज् *m.* a god, deity. -राज् *m.* 1. the lord of sacrifices; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराद् Ms. 9. 260. -2. the राजसूय sacrifice. -राजः the राजसूय sacrifice.

**क्रथ्** 1 P. ( क्रथति, क्रथित ) To injure, hurt, kill ( with gen. of person ). -10 U. To delight.

**क्रथनं** A slaughter. -2 Cutting.

**क्रथकशिकः** ( pl. ) N. of a country; अथेश्वरेण क्रथकैशिकानां R. 5. 39; M. 5. 2.

**क्रंद्** 1 P. ( क्रंदति, चक्रंद, अक्रंदीत्, क्रंदित ) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं क्रंदसि दुराक्रंद स्वपक्षक्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29; क्रंदत्यतः करुणमप्सरसां गणोऽयं V. 1. 3; चक्रंद विष्णु कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68; 15. 42; Bk. 3. 28, 5. 5. -2 To call out to, call out piteously to any one, ( with acc. ); क्रंदत्याविरतं सोऽथ भ्रातृमातृसुतानथ Mârka. P. -3 To cry out, exclaim. -4 To yell, howl. -5 To neigh ( as a horse ). -6 To roar. -7 To creak ( as a wheel ). -10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cry out continuously. -2 To roar, rave. -3 To cause to weep.

**क्रंदः** Ved. 1 Neighing. -2 A cry, calling out.

**क्रंदनः** [ क्रंद् भावे ल्युट् ] A cat. -नं 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation. -2 Mutual defiance. -3 Calling, inviting.

**क्रंदस्** *n.* Ved. Battle-cry.

**क्रंदित** *a.* [ क्रंद-क्त ] Wept, called or cried out. -तं 1 Cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; हा तातेति क्रंदितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

**क्रप्** 1 A. ( क्रपते ) 1 To pity. -2 To mourn. -3 To lament. -4 To go. -5 To long for, desire.

**क्रम्** 1 U., 4 P. ( क्रामति, क्रमते, क्राम्यति, चक्राम, चक्रमे, अक्रमीत्, अक्रंस्त, क्रांत ) 1 To walk, step, go; क्रामत्यनुदिते सूर्ये वाली व्यपगतक्रमः Râm.; गम्यमानं न तेनासीदगतं क्रामता पुरः Bk. 8. 2; 25. -2 To go to, approach ( with acc. ); देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमंत Sat. Br. -3 To pass or go over, go across, traverse; U. 2. 13; सुखं योजनपंचाशत्क्रमेयं Râm. -4 To leap, jump; क्रमं बबंध क्रमितुं सकोपः ( हरिः ) Bk. 2. 9. 5. 51. -5 To go up, ascend; क्रामत्युच्चैर्भूतो यस्य तेजः Si. 16. 83. -6 ( *a* ) To cover,



occupy, take possession of, fill; क्रांता यथा चेतसि विरमयेन R. 14. 17. (b) To reach up to, pervade, penetrate; क्रामद्भिर्धनपदवीमनेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -7 To surpass, excel; स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वी क्रांत्वा मेरुवात्मना R. 1. 14. -8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); व्याकरणाध्ययनाय क्रमते Sk.; धर्माय क्रमते साधुः Vop.; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदपिन रजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16; हत्वा रक्षांसि लवितुमक्रमीन्मारुतिः पुनः । अशोकनिकामेव Bk. 9. 23. -9 To be developed or increased to have full scope, be at home (with loc.); कृत्येषु क्रमते Dk. 170; क्रमतेऽस्मिञ्छात्राणि, or क्रधु क्रमते बुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोऽरिसंसदि Bk. 8. 22. -10 To succeed, have effect (Atm.); न चक्रमस्याक्रमताधिकंधरं Si. 1. 54. -11 To be repeated (as a letter or word in the arrangement called क्रम q. v.). -12 To fulfil, accomplish. -13 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity' or 'want of interruption,' 'energy or application', and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). -Caus. (क्रमयति, क्रामयति) 1 To cause to go &c. -2 To repeat a letter (as in the क्रम arrangement). -Desid. चिक्रमिषति, चिक्रमसे &c.

क्रमः [क्रम-भावकरणादौ घञ्] 1 A step, pace; त्रिविक्रमः; सागरः घुवर्गद्रेण क्रमेणैकेन लघितः Mb.; Si. 12. 18. -2 A foot. -3 Going, proceeding, course; कालक्रमेण; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually, in course of time; भाग्यक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. -4 Performance, commencement; इत्थमत्र विततक्रमे क्रतौ Si. 14. 53. -5 (a) Regular course, order, series, succession; निमित्तनैमित्तकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. (b) Traditional order, U. 6. (c) Order of propriety; Ku. 5. 32. -6 Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणोपरुधे सूर्ये R. 7. 39. -7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका Māl. 3. 18. -8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring); न मया क्रमः सज्जीकृत आसीत् Pt. 4. -9 Preparation, readiness; Bk. 2. 9. -10 An undertaking, enterprize. -11

An act or deed, manner of proceeding; क्रोप्येष क्रांतः क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. -12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts, leaving at each time one word and taking up another. -13 Power, strength. -14 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अनुसारः, अन्वयः regular order, due arrangement. -आगत, -आयात a. descended or inherited lineally, hereditary; Pt. 1. 73, 84, 3. 167. -उद्देगः an ox. -उया the sine of a planet, declination. -पाठः the Krama reading. -भंगः irregularity. -योगः succession, order. क्रमक a. 1 Orderly, methodical. -2 Going, proceeding. -कः A student who goes through a regular course of study. -2 One who knows the Krama arrangement of a text. क्रमणः [क्रामत्यनेन करणे ल्युट्] 1 The foot. -2 A horse. -णं 1 A step. -2 Walking. -3 Proceeding. -4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः ind. Gradually, successively. क्रमशः ind. 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. -2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 47; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक a. [क्रमादागतः ठन्] 1 Successive, serial. -2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रमुः, क्रमुकः [क्रम-उन्, संज्ञायां कन्] The betel-nut tree; आस्वादितार्द्रक्रमुकः समुद्रात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः, -क्रमेलकः 1 A camel; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्राविश्य क्रमेलकः कंटकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रांत p. p. Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (p. p. of क्रम् q. v.). -तः 1 A horse. -2 A foot, step. -3 Declination. -तं 1 Going, passing. -2 A step. -3 A certain aspect in astronomy (when the moon is in conjunction with a planet). -Comp. -दर्शिन a. omniscient.

क्रांतिः f. 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A step, pace. -3 Surpassing. -4 Attacking, overcoming. -5 Declination of a planet. -6 The ecliptic. -Comp. -क्षः, -मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic. -क्षेत्रं a figure described by the ecliptic. -उया the sine of the declination or of the ecliptic. -पातः the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. -भागः the declination of a point of the ecliptic. -वलयः 1. the ecliptic. -2 the tropical zone, space

within the tropics.

क्रांतुः A bird.

क्रवण a. Ved. Worshipping, praising.

क्रविसू n. Ved. Raw flesh, carrion.

क्रव्यं Raw flesh, carrion, स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमस्ति Māl. 5. 16. [cf. Gr. *kreas*; L. *caro*] -Comp. -अद्, -अद्, -भुज् a. eating raw flesh; Ms. 5. 131. (-m.) 1. a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. -2. a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16. -घातनः a deer (killed for its flesh.) -वाहनः Ved. an epithet of Agni.

क्रशयति Den. P. To emaciate, make thin or lean.

क्रशित a. Made lean, emaciated.

क्रशिमन् m. Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिकः A sawyer.

क्राथः Killing, murder.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. -2 An insect, see कृमि. -Comp. -जं aloewood. -शैलः an ant-hill.

क्रियः The sign of the Zodiac called Aries.

क्रिया [कृ भावे करणादौ वा श] 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचार°, धर्म°, प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामीप्सितार्थक्रियैव Me. 114. -2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयिक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. -3 Activity, bodily action, labour. -4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16. -6 Practice (opp. (शस्त्र theory). -7 A literary work, composition; शृणुत मनोभिरवाहितैः क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. -9 An expiatory rite, expiation. -10(a) The ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. -11 Worship. -12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शीतक्रिया M. 4 cold remedies. -13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. -14 Motion



-15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; see कर्मन्. -16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. -17 Burden of proof; क्रिया स्याद्वा-विनोर्द्वयोः; द्वयोरपि वादिनोः क्रिया प्राप्नोति V. May. -18 A verb. -19 A noun of action. -20 Disquisition. -21 Study. -22 Means, expedients. -23 Instrument, implement. -Comp. -अन्वित *a.* practising ritual observances. -अप-वर्गः 1. completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीविसात् कृताः Ki. 1. 14. -2. liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. -अभ्युपगमः a special agreement; क्रियाभ्युपगमात्वेतत् बीजार्थं यत्प्रदीयते Ms. 9. 53. -अवसन्न *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. -इन्द्रियं see कर्मेन्द्रिय. -कलापः the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. -2. all the particulars or points of any business. -कारः 1. an agent, worker. -2. a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. -3. an agreement. -द्वेषिन् *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). -द्वैतं efficient cause. -निर्देशः evidence. -पटु *a.* dexterous. -पथः mode of medical treatment. -पदं *a.* verb. -पर *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. -पादः the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. -योगः 1. connection with the verb. -2. the employment of expedients or means. -3. active devotion. -लोपः omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात् वृषलत्वं गताः Ms. 10. 43. -वशः necessary influence of acts done. -वाचक, -वाचिन् *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. -वादिन् *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. -विधिः a rule of action, manner of any rite; Ms. 9. 220. -विशेषणं 1. an adverb. -2. a predicative adjective. -शक्तिः *f.* the power of god (in creating this world) -संक्रांतिः *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M 1. 19.

-समभिहारः the repetition of any act Si. 2. 43.

क्रियावत् *a.* 1 Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियान्पुरुषः स विद्वान् H. 1. 167. -2 Performing ceremonies in the right manner.

क्रिवि *a.* Ved. 1 Doing, performing. -2 Killing. -विः 1 A cistern, well. -3 A leather bag; a cloud (?) -4 N. of the country of पांचाल.

क्री 9. U. (क्रीणाति, क्रीणीते, क्रीत) 1 To buy, purchase; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Sânti. 3. 1; क्रीणीष्व मज्जीवितमेव पण्यमन्यन्न चेदस्ति तदस्तु पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; क्रीणीति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि Si. 18. 15; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. -2 To barter, exchange; कश्चित्सहस्रैर्भूर्खोणामेकं क्रीणासि पंडितं Mb. -3 To win. [cf. Pers. *kharidan*].

क्री *a.* (At the end of comp.) Buying.

क्रयः [क्री भावे अच्] Buying, purchasing. -Comp. -आरोहः a market, fair. -क्रीत *a.* bought. -लेख्यं a deed of sale, conveyance &c. (गृहं क्षेत्रादिकं क्रीत्वा तुल्यमूल्याक्षरात्तितं। पत्रं कारयते यत्तु क्रयलेख्यं तदुच्यते Brihaspati). -विक्रयौ (du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5; 7. 127. -विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant. -विक्रयिन् *a.* buying or selling, striking a bargain.

क्रयणं [क्री भावे ल्युट्] Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिकः [क्रय-ठन्] 1 A trader, dealer. -2 A purchaser.

क्रय्य *a.* [क्री-यत्] A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. क्रेय which only means 'fit to be purchased'; cf. Sk. on P. VI. 1. 82).

क्राय (यि) कः 1 A purchaser. -2 A trader, merchant.

क्रीत *p. p.* Bought; see क्री. -तः One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law; a son purchased from his natural parents; क्रीतश्च ताभ्यां विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131. -Comp. -अनुशयः 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

क्रीतक *a.* Got by purchase. -कः A son bought from his parents and adopted; Ms. 9. 174. cf. क्रीत above.

क्रेणिः, -णी *f.* Buying, purchase.

क्रेतृ *m.* A buyer, purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रेय *a.* Purchasable, fit to be bought.

क्रीड 1 P. (क्रीडति, क्रीडित) 1 To play, amuse oneself; वानराः क्रीडितु-मारब्धाः Pt. 1'; एष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. -2 To gamble, play at dice; बहुविधं द्यूतं क्रीडतः Mk. 2; नाक्षैः क्रीडित्कदाचिद्धि Ms. 4. 74; Y. 1. 138. -3 To jest, joke or trifle with; सद्वृत्तस्तनमंडलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Git. 3; क्रीडिष्यामि तावदेनया V. 3; एवमाशाग्रहस्तैः क्रीडन्ति धनिनोर्थभिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 187; Mk. 3. -WITH अनु (Atm.) to play, sport, amuse oneself; साध्वनुक्रीडमानानि पश्य वृंदानि पक्षिणां Bk. 8. 10. -आ, -परि, -सं (Atm.) to play &c.; संक्रीडन्ते मणिभिर्यत्र कन्याः Me. 67; but क्रीड् with सं is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise'; त्वन्नामवर्णा इव कर्णपीता मयास्य संक्रीडति चक्रचक्रे N. 3. 50; संक्रीडन्ति शक्रदानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

क्रीड *a.* [क्रीड-घञ्] Playing, sporting. -डः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. -2 Jest, joke.

क्रीडकः 1 A player. -2 A porter, door-keeper.

क्रीडनं [क्रीड भावे ल्युट्] 1 Playing, sporting -2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रीडनकः, कं, क्रीडनीयं, -यकं A play-thing, toy; S. 7.

क्रीडा [क्रीड-भावे अ] 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure, तोयक्रीडानिरतयु-वतिस्नानतिक्तैर्मरुद्भिः Me. 33, 61. -2 Jest, joke. -Comp. -आकूतं a sportive purpose. -उद्देशः play ground. -काननं, -वनं a pleasure grove, park. -कोपः false or feigned anger; Amaru. 12. -कौतूकं 1. wanton curiosity. -2. sport, play. -3. sexual intercourse. -गृहं, मंदिरं a pleasure-house. -नारी a prostitute, harlot. -मयूरः a peacock kept for pleasure; R. 16. 14. -मृगः a toy-deer. -रत्नं 'the gem of sports', copulation. -वेदमन् *n.* a pleasure-house. -शैलः, -पर्वतः an artificial hill serving as a pleasure abode, a pleasure mountain; क्रीडाशैलः कनक-कदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 77.

क्रीडि *a.* Ved. Playing, sporting, (epithet of the wind.)

क्रीडु *a.* Ved. Playing, moving up



( as the Soma ).

**कुंच** 1 P. ( कुंचति, कुंचित ) 1 To curve or make crooked. -2 To become or be crooked. -3 To be or become small, shrink. -4 To make small, lessen. -5 To approach, arrive at, go up to.

**कुंच** *m.* 1 A curlew, heron. -2 A swan.

**कुंचः** 1 A curlew, heron. -2 A kind of lute. -3 N. of the mountain कौंच.

**कुड** 6 P. ( कुडति, कुडित ) 1 To sink, dive. -2 To be or become thick.

**कुथ** 9 P. ( कुथति ) To kill, slay. **क्रोधः** Murder, killing.

**कुध** 4 P. ( कुध्यति, कुद्ध ) To be angry ( with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger ); **हरये कुध्यति** ; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c. also; **ममोपरि स कुद्धः**, **न मां प्रति कुद्धो गुरुः** &c.

**कुध** *f.* Anger.

**कुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Angry, provoked. -2 Fierce; cruel. -**कुद्धं** Anger.

**कुध्मिन्** *a.* Ved. Angry, wrathful.

**क्रोधः** [ कुध्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Anger, wrath; **कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते** Bg. 2. 62; so **क्रोधांधः**, **क्रोधानलः** &c. -2 ( In Rhet. ) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. -**धा** N. of a daughter of Daksha. -**Comp.** -**इद्ध** *a.* inflamed with anger, darting out fire; Ratn. 1. 4. -**उज्झित** *a.* free from anger, composed, cool. -**कृत्** *a.* angry. (-*m.*) the Supreme being. -**ज** *a.* proceeding from wrath (as the eight vices; पैशुन्यं साहसं द्रोह ईर्ष्यासूयार्थदूषणं । वाग्दंडजं च पारुष्यं क्रोधजोऽपि गणोष्टकः ॥ Ms. 7. 48). -**सूचिच्छित** *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger. -**वश** *a.* passionate, violent. -**हन्** *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

**क्रोधन** *a.* [ कुध्-युच् ] Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; **यद्गमेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः** Ve. 3. 31. -**नः** N. of a son of Kausika. -**ना** A passionate woman, vixen. -**नं** Being angry, anger.

**क्रोधनीय** *a.* Provocative. -**यं** Injury.

**क्रोधात्** *a.* [ कुध्-आलच् ] Wrathful, irascible, angry, passionate.

**क्रोधिन्** *a.* [ कुध्-णिनि ] Passionate, angry. -*m.* 1 A buffalo. -2 A dog.

**कुथ** 9 P. ( कुथति ) 1 To embrace. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain.

**कुमुकः** Ved. A piece of wood to catch the sacrificial fire.

**कुथ** 1 P. ( कुथति, कुष्ट ) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn ( for ); **क्रोशत्यस्तं कपिलिख्यः** Bk. 6. 124. -2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; **अतीव चुक्रोश जीवनाशं ननाश च** Bk. 14. 31.

**कुथन्** *m.* A jackal.

**कुष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Cried out. -2 Called out to. -3 Called at, abused. -**हं** 1 Crying, a cry, yell. -2 Weeping. -3 A noise, sound.

**क्रोशः** [ कुश्-घञ् ] 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. -2 A measure of distance equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a Yojana, a *Koss*; **क्रोशार्थं प्रकृतिपुरःसरेण गत्वा** R. 13.79; **समुद्रात्पुरी क्रोशौ** (nom.) or **क्रोशयोः** (loc.). -**Comp.** -**तालः**, -**ध्वनिः** a large drum.

**क्रोशन** *a.* Crying. -**नं** A cry.

**क्रूर** *a.* [ कृत-रक् धातोः क्रूः cf. Up. 2. 21 ] 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; **तस्याभिषेकसंभारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चया** R. 12. 4; Me. 105; Ms. 10. 9. -2 Hard, rough. -3 Formidable, terrible, fierce, ferocious, savage. -4 Destructive, mischievous. -5 Wounded, hurt. -6 Bloody. -7 Raw. -8 Strong. -9 Inauspicious. -10 Hard, solid, hardened; S. 2. 4. -11 Hot; disagreeable, sharp; Ms. 2. 33. -**रः**, -**रं** Boiled rice. -**रः** 1 A hawk. -2 A heron. -3 An uneven sign of the zodiac -4 N. of a planet ( Râhu or Saturn ). -**रं** 1 A wound. -2 Slaughter, cruelty. -3 Any horrible deed. -4 Any frightful appearance. -**Comp.** -**आकृति** *a.* terrible in form. ( -**तिः** ) epithet of Râvana. -**आचार** *a.* following cruel or savage practices. -**आशय** *a.* 1. containing fierce animals ( as a river ). -2. of a cruel disposition. -**कर्मन्** *n.* 1. a bloody act. -2. any hard labour. -**कृत्** *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. -**कोष्ठ** *a.* having costive bowels ( unaffected by strong purgatives ). -**गंधः** sulphur. -**दृश्** *a.* 1. evil-eyed, having a malignant look. -2. mischievous, villainous. ( -*m.* ) N. of Saturn ; also of Mars. -**राविन्** *m.* a raven. -**लोचनः** an

epithet of the planet Saturn.

**कौंचः** N. of a mountain; see कौंच.

**क्रोडः** [ कुड् घनीभावे संज्ञायां घञ् ] 1 A hog. -2 The hollow of a tree, cavity; **हा हा हंत तथापि जन्मविटपिक्रोडे मनो धावति** Udb. -3 The chest, bosom, breast; **क्रोडीकृ** to clasp to the bosom; **क्रोडीकरोति प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता । धात्रीव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकरय कः क्रमः ॥** Nāg. 4 ; Bh. 2. 35. -4 The middle part of anything; Vikr. 11. 75; see **क्रोड** *n.* -5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. -**डं**, -**डा** 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. -2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -3 The breast of a horse. -4 The lap; U. 4. -**Comp.** -**अंकः**, -**अंग्रिः**, -**पादः** a tortoise. -**पत्रं** 1. marginal writing -2. a postscript to a letter. -3. a supplement. -4. a codicil to a will.

**क्रोडीकरणं** Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

**क्रोडीमुखः** A rhinoceros.

**क्रोष्टु** *m.* ( *शी.* ) [ कुश्-तुन् Un. 1.69 ]. A jackal ( the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोष्टु and the weak ones optionally ); so क्रोष्टुक.

**कौंचः** [ कुंच प्रज्ञां अण् ] 1 A curlew, heron; **मनोहरकौंचनिनादितानि सीमांतराण्युत्सुकयन्ति चेतः** Rs. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. -2 N. of a mountain ( said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārtikeya and Parasurāma ); **हंसद्वारं भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत् कौंचरंध्रं** Me. 57. -**Comp.** -**अदनं** the fibres of the stalk of a lotus. ( -**नी** ) the seed of the lotus. -**अरातिः**, -**अरिः**, -**रिपुः** 1. an epithet of Kārtikeya. -2. of Parasurāma. -**दारणः**, -**सूदनः** an epithet (1) of Kārtikeya (2) of Parasurāma.

**क्रौर्यं** 1 Cruelty, hard-heartedness. -2 Terribleness.

**क्रौशशतिकः** 1 A mendicant who walks a hundred Krosas. -2 One who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 Krosas ( as a teacher ).

**कुथ** 1. 9. P. 1 To kill, hurt -2 To turn round, revolve.

**कुंद** I. 1 P. ( कुंदति, कुंदित ) 1 To call out. -2 To cry, lament, weep. -II. 1 A. ( कुंदते or कुदते ) To be confused. -2 To grieve.



**कृम्** 1. 4. P. (कामति, काम्यति, क्रांत) To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted or depressed; न चकाम न विव्यथे Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. -2 To feel sorry, pine for; S. 6. -Caus. (कमयति-ते) To fatigue, exhaust, depress, wither; U. 3. 30.

**कृमः**, **कृमथः**, **कृमथुः** Fatigue, languor, exhaustion; विनोदितादिनकृमाः कृतरुचश्च जांबूनदैः Si. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; S. 3. 21.

**क्रांत** p.p. [कृम्-क्त] 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपक्रांत R. 2. 13, Me. 18, 35; V. 2. 23. -2 Withered, faded: क्रांतो मन्मथलेख एष नालिनीपत्रे नखैरर्पितः S. 3. 26; R. 10. 48. -3 Lean, thin, emaciated. -4 Depressed in spirits, exhausted.

**क्रांतिः** f. [कृम्-क्तिन्] Fatigue. -Comp. -छिद् a. refreshing, invigorating.

**कृव्** 4 A. (कृव्यते) To fear, be afraid (according to some 1 A also).

**क्रिद्** 4 P. (क्रियति, क्रिन्न) To become wet, be damp, be moist. -Caus. To moisten, wet; न चैनं क्रेदयन्त्यापः Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

**क्रिन्न** a. Wet, moistened; running (as an eye). -Comp. -अक्ष a. bleary-eyed. -वर्त्मन् n. watering of the eyes. -हृद् a. tender-hearted.

**क्रेदः** [क्रिद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Sānti 1. 29; R. 7. 21. -2 Running, discharge from a sore. -3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 (=उपद्रव Malli.)

**क्रेदक** a. Wetting, moistening. -कः 1 Phlegm. -2 One of the fires in the body.

**क्रेदन्** m. The moon.

**क्रेदन** a. [क्रिद्-णिच्-ल्युट्] Wetting, making wet. -नः Phlegm. -नं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Trickling, oozing.

**क्रेदुः** 1 The moon. -2 Morbid combination of the three humors of the body (संनिपात).

**क्रिद्** 1 U. (क्रिदति-ते) To lament.

**क्रिब्** f. Ved. The created world.

**क्रिश** 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (क्रिश्यते, क्रिष्ट or क्रिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अप्युपदेशमहणे नाति-क्रिश्यते वः शिष्या M. 1; वयः परार्थे क्रिश्यन्ति साक्षिणः प्रतिभूः कुलं Ms. 8. 169. -2 To torment, molest. -II 9 P.

(क्रिश्नाति, क्रिष्ट, क्रिशित) 1 To torment, afflict, molest, distress; क्रिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6; एवमाराध्यमानोपि क्रिश्नाति भुवनत्रयं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58. -2 To suffer, feel pain.

**क्रिशित**, -**क्रिष्ट** p.p. 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. -2 Afflicted, tormented. -3 Faded. -4 Inconsistent, contradictory; e. g. माता मे वंध्या. -5 Elaborate, artificial, (as a composition.). -6 Put to shame. -7 Wearied; hurt, injured. -8 Being in a bad condition, worn. -9 Marred, impaired; S. 5. 19; Pt. 1. 11; S. 6. 9; disordered; S. 7. 14. -10 Dimmed, made faint; Ku. 2. 19. -11 Injured, hurt; S. 6. 19 -ष्टं A contradictory statement. -Comp. -वर्त्मन् n. a disease of the eyelids.

**क्रिष्टिः** f. 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. -2 Service.

**क्रेशः** [क्रिश्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमात्मा क्रेशस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; क्रेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. -2 Wrath, anger. -3 Care, trouble. -4 Worldly occupation. -Comp. -अपह a. allaying pain, consoling, palliative. (-हः) a son. -कर a. causing pain or trouble. -क्षम a. capable of enduring trouble.

**क्रेशक** a. [क्रिश्-बुञ्] Giving pain, troublesome.

**क्रेशित** a. Pained, distressed.

**क्रेशिन्** a. 1 Causing pain or suffering -2 Harting, injuring.

**क्रीव्** 1 A. (क्रीवते) 1 To be impotent, to behave like a eunuch. -2 To be timorous, to be modest or unassuming.

**क्रीब** (व) a. 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. -2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84;

**क्रीबान्** पालयिता Mk. 9. 5. -3 Cowardly. -4 Mean, base. -5 Idle. -6 Of the neuter gender. -बः, -वं (-वः, -वं) 1 An impotent man, a eunuch; न मूर्ध्न फेनिलं यस्य विष्टा चाप्सु निमज्जति। मेढं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्रीबः स उच्यते || Kātyāyana quoted in Dāyabhāga. -2 The neuter gender.

**क्रेव्यं** (व्यं) 1 Impotence (lit.); वरं क्रेव्यं पुंसां न च परकलत्राभिगमनं Pt. 1. -2 Unmanliness; timidity, coward-

dice; क्रेव्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3. -3 Impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

**कु** 1 A. (कृवते) To move, go.

**केश** 1 A. (केशते) 1 To speak articulately. -2 To impede, hinder. -3 To strike, kill. -4 To distress.

**कैतकिकं** Fermented liquor.

**क्रोमं**, **क्रोमन्** n. [क्रु गतौ मानिन्] 1 The lungs. -2 The bladder.

**क्रोशः** Ved. Fear; Rv. 6. 46. 14.

**क** ind. 1 Whither, where; क तेऽन्योन्यं यत्नाः क च नु गहनाः कौतुकरसाः U. 6. 33; क-क when repeated in co-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; क सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः क चाल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; S. 2. 18. -2 Sometimes क is used in the sense of the loc. of किम्; क प्रदेशे i. e. कस्मिन्प्रदेशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, anywhere; (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रसिन्धाः कचिदिगुदीफलभिदः सूच्यन्त एवोपलाः S. 1. 14; Rs. 1. 2; R. 1. 41; (2) in some cases; कचिद् गोचरः कचिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः. कचित्-काचित् (a) in one place-in another place, here-here; कचिद्दीणावाद्यं कचिदपि च हाहेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); कचित् पथा संचरते सुराणां कचित् घनानां पततां कचिच्च R. 13. 19.

**कत्य** a. Belonging to what place, being where.

**कण्** 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कणन् H. 2. 86; कणन्मणिनूपुरौ Amar. 28; Rs. 3. 24; Me. 36. -2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

**कणः**, **कणनं**, **कणितं**, **काणः** 1 A sound in general. -2 The sound of any musical instrument. -नः A small earthen pot or boiler.

**कथ्** 1 P. (कथति, कथित) 1 To boil, decoct. -2 To digest.

**कथः** A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

**कथनं** [कथ्-ल्युट्] Boiling, decocting;



काथित *a.* [कथ-क्त] Boiled, decocted.  
काथः [कथ-करणे घञ्] 1 A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat. -2 The mixture of the materials for decoction. -3 Pain, sorrow, distress. -**Comp.** -उद्भवः blue vitriol used as a collyrium.

काचित्क *a.* (क्वी *f.*) Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति काचित्कः पाठः.

कैल् 1 P. (कैलति) To shake, move.

क्षः 1 Destruction. -2 Disappearance, loss. -3 Lightning. -4 A field. -5 A farmer. -6 Vishnu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. -7 A demon.

क्षञ्, क्षज् 10 U. (क्षजयति-ते) To live in distress or pain. -1 A. (क्षजते) To kill. -1 A. (क्षजते) 1 To go. -2 To give.

क्षण् (न) 8 U. (क्षणोति, क्षणुते, क्षत) 1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -2 To break (to pieces); (धनुः) त्वं किलानमितपूर्वमक्षणोः R. 11. 72; (with परा, -परि, -वि used in the same senses as क्षण्).

क्षणः, -णं [क्षणोति दुःखं क्षण-अच्] 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a second; क्षणमात्रमुषिस्तस्थौ सुप्तमीन इव हृदः R. 1. 73; 2. 60; Me. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment. -2 Leisure; अहमपि लब्धक्षणः स्वगेहं गच्छामि M. 1; Pt. 1. 138; गृहीतः क्षणः S. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal' i. e. I pledge my word to do your work. -3 A fit moment or opportunity; रहो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयिता नरः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 62; अधिगतक्षणः Dk. 147. -4 An auspicious or lucky moment. -5 A festival, joy, delight. -6 Dependence, servitude. -7 The centre, the middle. -8 A certain day of the fortnight (as the full moon). (In comp. क्षण is translated by 'momentary', 'temporary.' क्षणात्, -क्षणेन in a moment, at once, immediately). -**Comp.** -अंतरे *ind.* the next moment, after a little while. -क्षपः a momentary delay. -दः an astrologer. (-दं) 1. night-blindness. -2. water. (-दा) 1. night; क्षणादथैष क्षणरापतिप्रभः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Si. 3. 53. -2. turmeric. °करः, °पातिः the moon; Si. 9. 70. °चरः a night-walker, a demon; सानुहवः प्रभुरपि क्षणराचराणां

R. 13. 75. °आंध्यं night-blindness, nyctalopsis. -द्युतिः *f.*, -प्रकाशा, -प्रभा lightning. -निःश्वासः the porpoise. -भंगुर *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. -मात्रं *ind.* for a moment. -रामिन् *m.* a pigeon. -विध्वंसिन् *a.* perishable in a moment. (-*m.*) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature, and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणतुः A wound, sore.

क्षणनं Injuring, killing, wounding.

क्षणिक *a.* [क्षणः स्वसत्ताव्याप्यतया ऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] Momentary, transient; स्वप्नेषु क्षणिकसमागमोत्सवैश्च R. 8. 92; एकस्य क्षणिका प्रीतिः H. 1. 66. -का Lightning.

क्षणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having leisure. -2 Momentary. -3 Having a festival. -नी Night.

क्षत् *f.* 1 Killing. -2 Tearing. -3 Injury, hurt.

क्षत *p.p.* [क्षण्-क्त] 1 Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण; रक्तप्रसाधितभुवः क्षतविग्रहाश्च Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 4. 6; R. 1. 28; 2. 56; 3. 53. -2 Diminished; trodden. -तं 1 Scratching, a scratch. -2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षते ग्रहारा निपतंत्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178; क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; नख° Ku. 3. 29. -3 Danger, destruction, peril; क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युद्गः R. 2. 53. -**Comp.** -अरि *a.* victorious. -उदरं dysentery. -कासः a cough produced by injury. -जं 1. blood; स छिन्नमूलः क्षतजेन रेणुः R. 7. 43; Ve. 2. 27. -2. puss, matter. -योनिः *f.* a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. -विक्षत *a.* mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. -वृत्तिः *f.* destitution, being deprived of any means of support. -व्रतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements. -हरं aloewood.

क्षतिः *f.* [क्षण्-क्तिन्] 1 Injury, wound. -2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विस्त्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्लवे S. 2. 6. -3 (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; सुखं संजायते तेभ्यः सर्वेभ्योपीति का क्षतिः S. D. 37. -4 Decline, decay, di-

minution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत् *m.* [क्षद् संज्ञायाम् तृच् Un. 2. 91] 1 One who cuts or carves anything. -2 An attendant, a door-keeper. -3 A coachman, charioteer. -4 A man born of a Sūdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10. 9. -5 The son of a female slave; (e. g. विदुर). -6 Brahmā. -7 A fish. -8 One who fights from a chariot. -9 The manager of a treasure (कोषाध्यक्ष).

क्षत्रः, -त्रं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. -2 A man of the Kshatriya caste, or the Kshatriya tribe taken collectively; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युद्गः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22; Ms. 9. 322. -2 A man of the warrior class, a soldier; क्षत्रप्रताप U. 6. 18 martial or heroic valour; 6. 16. -त्री 1 A woman of the military caste. -2 The rank of a member of the military caste. -3 Wealth. -4 Water. -5 The body. -**Comp.** -अंतकः an epithet of Parasurāma. -धर्मः 1. bravery, military heroism. -2. the duties of a Kshatriya. -पः a governor, satrap. -बंधुः 1. a Kshatriya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. -2. a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya; (as a term of abuse); cf. ब्रह्मबंधु.

क्षत्रिन् *m.* A man of the military order.

क्षत्रियः [क्षत्रे राष्ट्रे साधु तस्यापत्यं जातौ वा घः Tv.] A member of the military or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यस्त्रयो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. -यं The rank or power of the Kshatriya class. -**Comp.** -हनः (णः) an epithet of Parasurāma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. -2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षद् 1 A. (क्षदते) Ved 1 To cut. -2 To kill. -3 To consume, eat. -4 To cover, protect.

क्षदनं 1 Carving, dividing, tearing. -2 Eating.

क्षयन् *n.* [क्षद् भक्षणे मनिन्] 1 Water. -2 Food.



**क्षप्** 1 U. (क्षपति-ते, क्षपित) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 5. 69. — *Caus.* or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ते, क्षपित) 1 To throw, send, cast. —2 To miss.

**क्षप् f.** Ved. 1 Night. —2 A measure of time. —3 Darkness. —4 Water.

**क्षपः** Water.

**क्षपणः** A Bauddha mendicant. —**णं** 1 Defilement, impurity (अशौच). —2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

**क्षपणकः** A Bauddha or Jaina mendicant; नम्रक्षपणको देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chāp. 110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षपणकः Mu. 4.

**क्षपणी** 1 An oar. —2 A net.

**क्षपण्युः** An offence.

**क्षपा** [क्षपयति चेष्टां; क्षि-णिच् अच्] 1 A night; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. —2 Turmeric. —**Comp.** —**अटः** 1. night-stalker. —2. a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपाटः पृथुपिङ्गलाक्षैः Bk. 2. 30. —**आंध्यं** night-blindness. —**करः**, —**नाथः** 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —**घनः** a dark cloud. —**चरः** a demon, goblin.

**क्षम्** 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षाम्यति, चक्षमे, चक्षाम, क्षांत or क्षमित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो नृपाश्चक्षमिरे समेताः स्त्रीरत्नलाभं न तदात्मजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. —2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षांतं न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेश्वर; निघ्नस्य मे भर्तुनिदेशरौक्ष्यं देवि क्षमस्वोति बभूव नम्रः R. 14. 58. —3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. —4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमतेऽस्मदुपजापं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नाज्ञाभंगकरान् राजा क्षमेत स्वसुतानपि H. 2. 107. —5 To oppose, resist. —6 To be competent or able (to do anything); ऋते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कांडमलीमसं नभः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

**क्षंतव्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be borne or endured. —2 Pardonable, fit to be forgiven.

**क्षंतु** *a.* [क्षम्-तृच्] Patient, enduring, forbearing, submissive.

**क्षम् f.** Ved. The ground, earth.

**क्षम** *a.* [क्षम्-अच्] 1 Patient. —2 Enduring, submissive. —3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc., inf. or in comp.); मलिनो हि यथादर्शो रूपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधौ तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 6; हृदयं न त्ववलंबितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60; गमनक्षम,

निमूर्लनक्षम &c. —4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; तन्नो यदुक्तमशिवं न हि तत्क्षमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रो धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13; S. 5. 27. —5 Fit for, capable of, suited to; उपभोगक्षमे देशे V. 2; तपःक्षमं साधयितुं य इच्छति S. 1. 18; स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं 1. 28; 7. 5. —6 Bearable, endurable. —7 Favourable, friendly. —**मं** 1 Propriety, fitness. —2 Battle, war. —**मः** N. of Siva.

**क्षमणीय** *a.* 1 To be borne, patiently borne. —2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

**क्षमा** [क्षम्-अङ्] 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. —2 The earth. —3 An epithet of Durgā. —**Comp.** —**जः** the planet Mars. —**भुजः**, **भुजः** a king.

**क्षमावत्**, **क्षमान्वित**, **क्षमायुक्त** *a.* Patient, indulgent.

**क्षमापयति** Den. P. To ask any one's pardon, beg pardon.

**क्षमितृ** *a.* (त्री f.), **क्षमिन्** *a.* (णी f.) 1 Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133. —2 Capable, able.

**क्षांत** *p. p.* [क्षम्-क्त] 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. —2 Forgiven. —3 Borne, endured. —4 Friendly. —**तः** N. of Siva. —**ता** The earth.

**क्षांतिः** *f.* [क्षम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षांतिश्चेद्वचनेन किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

**क्षांतु** *a.* [क्षम्-तृच् वृद्धिश्च] Patient, forbearing. —**तुः** A father.

**क्षाम्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be borne. —2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

**क्षय** See under क्षि.

**क्षर्** 1 P. [क्षरति, क्षरित] (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. —2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. —3 To drop, trickle, ooze. —4 To waste away, wane, perish. —5 To become useless, have no effect; यज्ञोऽनृतेन क्षरति तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. —6 To melt. —7 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). —*Caus.* (क्षारयति-ते) To accuse, traduce (usually with आ). —**With** —**वि** to melt away, dissolve.

**क्षर** *a.* [क्षरति स्यंदते मुंचति वा, क्षर्-अच्] 1 Melting away. —2 Moveable. —3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. —**रः** A cloud. —**रं** 1 Water. —2 The body. —3 Ignorance. —4 The Supreme Being. —5 Cause and effect. —**Comp.** —**जः** *a.* (also क्षरेज) *a.* produced by distillation or from a cloud. —**भाव** *a.* mutable.

**क्षरणं** [क्षर-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. —2 The act of perspiring; अंगुलीक्षरणसन्नवर्तिकः R. 19. 19.

**क्षरित** *p. p.* Dropped, liquefied, oozed, melted &c.

**क्षरिन्** *m.* The rainy season.

**क्षार** *a.* [क्षर-ज्वला बा० ण] 1 Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. —2 Flowing, oozing. —**रः** 1 Juice, essence. —2 Treacle, molasses. —3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; (क्षारं क्षते क्षिप् &c. has become proverbial, and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse', 'to add insult to injury'). —4 Glass. —5 Salt. —6 Ashes. —7 A rogue, cheat. —**रं** 1 Black salt. —2 Water. —**Comp.** —**अच्छं** sea-salt. —**अंजनं** an alkaline unguent. —**अंबु** *n.* an alkaline fluid. —**उदः**, —**उदकः**, —**उदधिः**, —**समुद्रः** the salt ocean. —**कर्ममः** 1. a pool of saline mud. —2. N. of a hell. —**तैलं** oil cooked with alkaline ingredients. —**त्रयं**, —**त्रितयं** natron, salt-petre and borax. —**नदी** a river of alkaline water in hell. —**भूमिः** *f.*, —**भूमिका** saline soil; **किमाश्चर्यं क्षारभूमौ प्राणरा यमदूतिका** Udb. —**मेलकः** an alkaline substance. —**रसः** a saline flavour. —**श्रेष्ठं** alkaline earth.

**क्षारकः** [क्षर्-ण्वल्] 1 Alkali. —2 Juice, essence. —3 A cage, basket or net for birds. —4 A washerman. —5 A blossom; a bud or new-blown flower (कलिका).

**क्षारणं**, —**णा** Accusing, especially of adultery. —**णं** 1 Converting to alkali or ashes. —2 Distilling.

**क्षारयति** Den. P. 1 To furnish or mix with acid substances. —2 To torture a person with acid substances. —3 To speak ill of a person, accuse. —4 To abuse, calumniate,



taduce, censure; cf. आक्षर.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित *a.* 1 Distilled from saline matter. -2 Falsely accused (especially of adultery).

क्षल् 10 U. (क्षालयति-ते, क्षालित) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse; कृते रेवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कां-डमलीमसं नभः Si. 1. 38; H. 4. 60. -2 To wipe away. -WITH वि to wash off; R. 5. 44.

क्षाल *a.* Cleaning, washing.

क्षालनं [क्षल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). -2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित *p. p.* [क्षल्-क्त] 1 Washed, cleansed, purified. -2 Wiped away, requited; तथा वृत्तं पापैर्व्यथयति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 1. 28.

क्षवः, क्षवथुः See under क्षु.

क्षात्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [क्षत्रस्य कर्म भावो वा अण्] Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षात्रो धर्मः श्रित इव तनुं ब्रह्मघोषस्य गुण्यै U. 6. 9; R. 1. 13. -त्रं 1 The Kshatriya tribe. -2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gītā thus describes them: -शौर्यं तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाप्यपलायनं दानमीश्वरभावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षात्रिः The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of another caste.

क्षांत &c. see under क्षम्.

क्षाम *a.* [क्षै-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Scorched, singed. -2 Diminished, thin, wasted; emaciated, lean; क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; क्षामच्छायं भवनमधुना माद्वियोगेन नूनं 80, 89. -3 Slight, little, small. -4 Weak, infirm. -मः An epithet of Vishnu. -मा The earth. -मं Destruction. -Comp. -आस्यं unwholesome diet.

क्षामन् *a.* [क्षै-मनिन्] Destructive. -न. Ved. The earth, ground.

क्षामवत् *a.* Ved. Scorching, withering, drying; an epithet of Agni.

क्षारः &c. See under क्षर्.

क्षालनं &c. See under क्षल्.

क्षि I. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waste. -2 To rule, govern, be master of. -II 1. 5. 9. P. (क्षयति, क्षिणोति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; न तद्यशः शस्त्रभृतां क्षिणोति R. 2.

40. -2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. -3 To kill, injure. -4 To spend, pass (as time); कति पुनरहं वासराणि क्षयिष्ये Ud. S. 83. -III. 6 P. (क्षयति) 1 To abide, stay, dwell. -2 To inhabit. -3 To remain. -4 To go, move, approach. -Pass. (क्षीयते) 1 To waste, wane; decay, be diminished (fig. also) प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षीयमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासन्नविपात्तिमूढमनसां प्रायो मतिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru. 93; Bh. 2. 19. -Caus. (क्षययति or क्षपयति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममापि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मभूः S. 7. 35, R. 8. 47; Me. 53. -2 To spend or pass (as time).

क्षयः [क्षि-अच्] 1 A house, residence, abode; यातनाश्च यमक्षये Ms. 6. 61; निर्जगाम पुनस्तस्मात्क्षयान्नारायणस्य ह Mb. -2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; आयुषः क्षयः R. 3. 69; धनक्षये वर्धति जाडरात्रिः Pt. 2. 178; so चंद्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. -3 Destruction, end, termination; निशाक्षये याति द्वियैव पांडुतां Rs. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. -4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. -5 Fall (as of prices.) -6 Removal. -7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). -8 Consumption. -9 A disease in general. -10 The negative sign or quantity, minus (in algebra). -11 Family, race. -12 The house of Yama. -Comp. -कर (also क्षयंकर) *a.* causing decay or destruction, ruinous. -कालः 1. time of universal destruction. -2. the period of decline. -कासः consumptive cough. -पक्षः the dark fortnight. -युक्तिः *f.*, -योगः an opportunity of destroying. -रोगः consumption. -वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. -संपद् *f.* total loss, ruin.

क्षयण *a.* Destroying &c. -णः 1 A place with calm water. -2 A bay or harbour. -णं A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयथुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयस् *n.* A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरंभगुर्वी क्षयिणी क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न चाभूत्तावि-

व क्षयी R. 17. 71 Ms. 9. 314. -2 Consumptive. -3 Perishable, fragile. -*m.* The moon.

क्षयिष्णु *a.* 1 Wasting, decaying. -2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षिः *f.* 1 Abode. -2 Going. -3 Destruction. -4 Waste, loss.

क्षित् *a.* 1 Ruling, a ruler. -2 Dwelling.

क्षित *p. p.* [क्षि-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Wasted, decayed, lost. -2 Weakened. -3 Poor, miserable. -तं Killing; injuring.

क्षिता The earth.

क्षितिः *f.* [क्षि निवासे आधारे क्तिन्] 1 The earth. -2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. -3 Loss, destruction. -4 The end of the world. -5 Wane. -6 A man (Ved.) -Comp. -अदितिः an epithet of Devakī, mother of Kṛishṇa. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः a king; R. 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1. -कणः dust. -कंपः an earth-quake. -क्षित् *m.* a king, prince. -जः 1. a tree. -2. an earthworm. -3. the planet Mars. -4. N. of the demon Naraka killed by Viṣṇu. (-जं) the horizon. (-जा) an epithet of Sītā. -तलं the surface of the earth. -देवः a Brāhmaṇa. -धरः a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. -धेनुः earth considered as a milch-cow; Bh. 2. 46. -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज् *m.*, -रक्षिन् *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 2. 51, 5. 76, 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. -पुत्रः 1. the planet Mars. -2. the demon Naraka. -प्रतिष्ठ *a.* dwelling on the earth. -भूत् *m.* 1. a mountain; सर्वक्षितिभृतां नाथ V. 4. 27; (where it means 'a king' also); Ki. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 26. -2. a king. -मंडलं the globe. -रंभ्रं a ditch, hollow. -रुह् *m.* a tree. -वर्धनः *m.* a corpse, dead body. -वृत्तिः *f.* 'the course of the earth', patient behaviour. -व्युदासः a cave within the earth, an underground hole.

क्षित्वन् *m.* Wind, air.

क्षीण *p. p.* [क्षि-क्त] 1 Thin, emaciated, waned, become lean, diminished, worn away, expended; भार्यो क्षीणेषु विन्नेषु (जानीयात्) H. 1. 72; so क्षीणः शशी; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोके विशन्ति. -2 Slender, delicate. -3 Small, little. -4 Poor, miserable. -5 Powerless, weak. -6 Wasted away, decreased, lost, diminished. -7 Dead, destroyed; अक्षीणभक्तिः क्षीणेऽपि नंदे Mu. 2. 21,



-8 Injured, broken, torn. -**Comp.**  
-चंद्रः the moon on the wane. -धन  
a. reduced to poverty, impoverish-  
ed. -पाप a. one who is purified  
after having suffered the conse-  
quences of sin. -पुण्य a. one who  
has enjoyed all his stock of merit,  
and must work to acquire more in  
another birth. -मध्य a. slender-  
waisted. -वासिन् a. inhabiting a  
dilapidated house. (m.) a dove or  
pigeon. -विक्रांत a. destitute of  
courage or prowess. -वृत्ति a. depriv-  
ed of the means of support, out of  
employ. -शक्ति, बल a. weakened in  
strength, subsided (as a disease); Pt  
1. 235.

**क्षिण्** 5 U. (क्षिणोति-क्षिणुते, क्षित) To  
kill, hurt, injure.

**क्षिद्रः** [ क्षिद्र-रक ] 1 A disease. -2  
The sun. -3 A horn.

**क्षिप्** 6 U. (but only P. when  
preceded by अधि, प्रति and अति), 4.  
P. (क्षिपति-ते, क्षिप्यति, क्षिप्त) 1 To  
throw, cast, send, dispatch, dis-  
charge, let go (with loc. or some-  
times dat.); मरुद्भ्य इति तु द्वारि क्षिपे-  
दस्वद्भ्य इत्यपि Ms. 3. 88; शिलां वा  
क्षिप्यते मायि Mb.; R. 12. 95; with प्रति  
also; Bh. 3. 67, Si. 15. 86. -2 To  
place, put on or upon, throw into,  
सजमपि शिरस्यधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्याहंशंकया  
S. 7. 24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19.  
-3 To fix on, attach to (as a blame);  
भृत्ये दोषान् क्षिपाति H. 2. -4 To cast  
or throw off, cast away, rid oneself  
of; किं कूर्मस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न  
क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18. -5 (a) To take  
away, destroy; Māl. 1. 17. (b) To kill  
or slay; केसरी निष्ठुरक्षिप्तमुगयूथो मृगा-  
धिपः Si. 2. 53. -6 To reject, disdain.  
-7 To insult, revile, abuse, scold;  
Ms. 8. 312, 270; Sānti. 3. 10. -8  
To pour on, scatter, strew. -9,  
To strike, hit. -10 To distract,  
afflict; Māl. 4. 8. -WITH पर्या  
to bind or tie up, collect  
(as hair); (केशांतं) पर्याक्षिपत् का-  
चिवुदारबंधं Ku. 7. 14.

**क्षिप्** f. Ved. A finger; Rv. 3. 23.  
3, 9. 97. 57.

**क्षिप** a. [ क्षिप्-क ] Throwing, strik-  
ing, hitting. -पः 1 Throwing, cast-  
ing. -2 Reviling, insulting. -पा 1  
Sending. -2 Throwing. -3 Night.

**क्षिपकः** An archer, a warrior.

**क्षिपणं** [ क्षिप् भावे बा० क्युन् ] 1 Send-  
ing, throwing, casting. -2 Reviling,  
abusing.

**क्षिपणिः, -णी** f. 1 An oar. -2 A  
priest. -3 A net. -4 A weapon. -**णिः**  
A stroke with a whip.

**क्षिपणुः** [ क्षिप्-अनुङ् ] 1 An archer. -2  
A weapon. -3 Air, wind.

**क्षिपण्यु** a. [ क्षिप्-कन्युच् ] 1 Fragrant,  
sweet-smelling. -2 Diffusive. -**ण्युः**  
1 The body. -2 The spring season.  
-3 A fragrant smell.

**क्षिपतिः** ( स्तिः ) Ved. The arm.

**क्षिप्त** p. p. [ क्षिप्-क्त ] 1 Thrown,  
scattered, hurled, cast. -2 Abandon-  
ed. -3 Disregarded, neglected, dis-  
respected. -4 Placed. -5 Distracted,  
mad; ( see क्षिप् ). -सा Night. -सं A  
wound caused by shooting. -**Comp.**  
-कुक्कुरः a mad dog. -चित्त a. dis-  
tracted in mind, absent-minded.  
-देह a. prostrating the body, lying  
down.

**क्षिप्तिः** f. [ क्षिप्-क्तिन् ] 1 Throwing,  
sending forth. -2 Explaining a hid-  
den meaning (such as solving rid-  
dles).

**क्षिप्तु** a. 1 Throwing, casting. -2  
Killing; रक्षोगणं क्षिप्तुं Bk. 2. 21; Si.  
16. 50. -3 Obstructive.

**क्षिप्र** a. [ क्षिप्-रक् ] (compar. क्षेपीयस्;  
superl. क्षेपिष्ठ) 1 Elastic (as a bow).  
-2 Quick, speedy. -प्रं 1 A mea-  
sure of time =  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a Muhūrta. -2  
The part of the hand between the  
thumb and the forefinger. -प्रं ind.  
Quickly, speedily, immediately; वि-  
नाशं ब्रजति क्षिप्रमामपात्रमिवांभसि Ms.  
3. 179; Sānti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44.  
-**Comp.** -कारिन् a. acting quickly,  
prompt.

**क्षेपः** [ क्षिप्-घञ् ] 1 Throwing, tos-  
sing, casting, moving about, move-  
ment (of limbs); कुंदक्षेपानुगम Me.  
47; भूक्षेपमात्रानुमतप्रवेशां Ku. 3. 60.  
-2 A throw, cast. -3 Sending, dis-  
patching. -4 Depression; striking  
down. -5 Transgressing. -6 Passing  
away (time); कालक्षेपः. -7 Delay,  
dilatoriness. -8 Insult, abuse; क्षेपं  
करोति चेदंड्यः Y. 2. 204; किं क्षेपे. -9  
Disrespect, contempt. -10 Pride,  
haughtiness. -11 A nosegay. -12 A  
stroke (of an oar &c.). -13 Laying  
on (as a paint &c.), besmearing. -14  
(in arith.) Addendum.

**क्षेपक** a. [ क्षिप्-ण्वल् ] A thrower,  
sender. -2 Interpolated; inserted  
(as a passage). -3 Abusive, disre-  
spectful. -कः 1 A spurious or inter-  
polated passage. -2 An additive  
quantity.

**क्षेपणं** [ क्षिप्-ण्युद् ] 1 Throwing,  
casting, sending, directing &c. -2  
Spending (as time). -3 Omitting.  
-4 Abusing. -5 A sling. -**णिः, -णी**  
f. 1 An oar. -2 A net for fishing.  
-3 A sling or any instrument with  
which missiles are thrown.

**क्षेपणीय** a. [ क्षिप्-अनीयर् ] To be  
thrown or cast. -यं A sling, any  
instrument for casting missiles,  
stones &c.

**क्षेपिमन्** m. Great velocity, speed.

**क्षेप्तृ** a. A thrower, caster, sender.

**क्षेप्य** a. To be thrown or cast &c.

**क्षिया** 1 Loss, destruction, waste,  
decay. 2 An impropriety, offence  
against established customs (आचार-  
भेद); the following is an instance;  
स्वयमह रथेन याति उपाध्यायं पदार्तिं गम-  
यति Sk.

**क्षिच्** 1. 4. P. (क्षेवति or क्षीव्यति) To  
eject from the mouth, vomit, spit  
out.

**क्षी** 1 U. (क्षयति-ते) To kill, in-  
jure, hurt.

**क्षीज्** 1 P. (क्षीजति) To sound in-  
distinctly.

**क्षीजनं** [ क्षीज् भावे ल्युट् ] The whistl-  
ing of hollow reeds.

**क्षीण** See under क्षि.

**क्षीव्, क्षीव** See क्षीव्, क्षीव.

**क्षीरः, रं** 1 Milk; हंसो हि क्षीरमा-  
वृत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27. -2  
The milky juice or sap of trees,  
exudation; resin; ये तत्क्षीरसुतिसुरभ-  
यो दक्षिणेन प्रवृत्ताः Me. 107; Ku. 1. 9.  
-3 Water. -**Comp.** -अदः an in-  
fant, a sucking child. -अब्धिः the  
sea of milk. °जः 1. the moon. -2.  
the Amrita or nectar produced  
at the churning of the sea. -3. an  
epithet of Sesha. -4. a pearl. °जं  
sea-salt. °जा, °तनया an epithet of  
Lakshmi. -आहः the pine tree.  
-उदः the sea of milk; क्षीरोदवलेव  
सफेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26. °तनयः, °नंदनः  
the moon. °तनया, °सुता an epithet  
of Lakshmi. -उदधि= क्षीरोद q. v.  
above. -ऊर्मिः a wave of the sea



of milk; R. 4.27. —ओदनः rice boiled with milk; —कंठः, कंठकः a young child (having milk in the throat); स्वया तत्क्षीरकंठेन प्राप्तमारण्यकं व्रतं Mv. 4. 52, 5. 11. —जं coagulated milk. —दात्री yielding milk (as a cow). —द्रुमः the Asvattha tree. —धात्री a wet-nurse. —धिः, —निधिः the sea of milk; इंदुः क्षीरनिधाविव R. 1. 12. —धेनुः f. a milch cow. —नीरं 1. water and milk. —2. milk-like water. —3. a fast embrace. —पः a child. —पाणः an inhabitant of Usinara. (—णं, —नं) drinking milk. (—णी) any vessel out of which milk is drunk. —भृत a. supported by milk (as a Gopāla). —वारिः, —वारिधिः the sea of milk. —विकृतिः f. inspissated milk. —वृक्षः 1. N. of the four trees न्यग्रोध, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ and मधूक. —2. the glomerous fig-tree. —शरः cream, the skim of milk. —समुद्रः the sea of milk. —सारः butter; क्षीरसारमपनीय शंकया स्वीकृतं यदि पलायनं त्वया Udb. —स्निग्ध a. unctuous with milky juice or sap; S. 3. 6. —स्फटिकः a precious stone. —स्वामिन् m. a commentator on the Amarakosa. —हिंडीरः the foam of milk.

क्षीरयति Den. P. To look like milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk.

क्षीरिन् a. 1 Milky. —2 Yielding milk; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60.

क्षीरेयी An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar.

क्षीव 1. 4. P. [क्षीवति, क्षीव्यति] 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. —2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीव a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated; ध्रुवं जये यस्य जयामृतेन क्षीवः क्षमाभर्तुर्भूत्कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षविवो दुःशासनासृजा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. [क्षौति, क्षुत] 1 To sneeze; अपयाति सरोषया निरस्ते कृतकं कामिनि चुक्षुवे मृगाक्ष्या Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. —2 To cough.

क्षवः [क्ष-भावादौ अप्] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough.

क्षवकं A kind of pot-herb. —विका 1 A species of rice. —2 A woman.

क्षवथुः [क्ष-अथुच्] 1 Sneezing. —2 Cough. —3 Irritation of the throat. —4 Sore throat.

क्षत् f., क्षतं-ता, -तिः f. A sneeze or sneezing.

क्षुः Ved. 1 Food. —2 A lion.

क्षुण्ण See under क्षुद् below.

क्षुद् 7 U. (क्षुणत्ति, क्षुंते, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot), bruise, pound down; क्षुणाञ्चि सर्पान् पाताले Bk. 6. 36; ते तं व्याशिषताक्षौत्सुः पादैर्वैतेस्तथाच्छिदन् 15. 43, 17. 66. —2 To move, be agitated (A.). —WITH प्र to crush, bruise, pound; मित्रघ्नस्य प्रचुक्षोद गद्यांगं विभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुण्ण p. p. [क्षुद्-क्त] 1 Pounded, crushed to pieces, bruised. —2 Powdered, pulverized, ground. —3 Beaten, trodden (as a path); R. 1. 17. —4 (Fig.) Practised, followed; क्षुद्रजनक्षुण्ण एष मार्गः K. 146; अ° unusual; Māl. 3. —5 Violated (a vow). —6 Exercised, practised, skilful. —7 One versed in the sacred science but unable to teach it. —8 Overcome, defeated. —Comp. —मनस् a. penitent, repentant.

क्षुण्णकः A kind of drum beaten at a funeral.

क्षुद् f. Grinding, crushing.

क्षुदः Flour, meal.

क्षुद्र a. [क्षुद्-कर्तरि रक्] (compar. क्षोदीयस्; superl. क्षोदिष्ट) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. —2 Mean, low, vile, base; क्षुद्रेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने Ku. 1. 12. —3 Wicked. —4 Cruel. —5 Poor, indigent. —6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. —7 Diminutive, short. —8 Trifling, insignificant. —9 Unimportant, minor. —द्रः 1 A small particle of rice. —2 A bee or wasp. —द्रा 1 A bee. —2 A fly or gnat. —3 A woman maimed or crippled. —4 A quarrelsome woman. —5 A prostitute, whore, harlot; उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. —6 A base or despicable woman. —7 A dancing girl. —द्रं Ved. A particle of dust, flour, meal. —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. —अंत्रः the small cavity of the heart. —उलूकः a small owl. —कंबुः a small shell. —कुलिशः a precious stone. —कुष्ठं a mild form of leprosy. —घंटिका 1. small bell. —2. a girdle of small bells. —चंदनं red sandal-wood. —जंतुः any small animal. —तंडुलः a grain of rice. —वंशिका a small gadfly. —बुद्धि a. low-minded, mean. —रसः

honey. —रोगः a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Susruta). —शंखः a small conch-shell. —सुवर्ण low or bad gold; i. e. brass. —हन् m. an epithet of Siva.

क्षुद्रता, -त्वं Smallness, insignificance.

क्षुद्रल a. Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुद्रिका 1 A small gadfly. —2 Small bells (for ornaments).

क्षोत् m. A pestle, implement for grinding.

क्षोदः [क्षुद्-घञ्] 1 Pounding, grinding. —2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered, a mortar. —3 Any ground substance, flour. —4 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle; U. 3. 2. —Comp. —क्षम a. capable of standing a test, scrutiny or investigation.

क्षोदस् n. [क्षुद्-असृन्] Water.

क्षोदित a. [क्षुद्-णिच्-क्त] Pounded, ground. —तं 1 Powder, dust. —2 Flour, any ground substance.

क्षोदिमन् m. Minutness, smallness.

क्षुध् 4 P. (क्षुध्याति, क्षुधित) To be hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुद् f. क्षुधा 1 Hunger; सीदति क्षुधा Ms. 7. 134, 4. 187. —2 Food. —Comp. —अन्वित, —आर्त, —आविष्ट a. afflicted by hunger. —क्षाम a. emaciated by hunger; Bh. 2. 29. —पिपासित a. hungry and thirsty. —निवृत्तिः f. cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधालु a. Hungry.

क्षुधित a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुधुनः N. of a savage race, the Mlechchhas.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub, bush.

क्षुभ् 1 A., 4. 9. P. (क्षोभते, क्षुभ्यति, क्षुभ्नाति, क्षुभित-क्षुब्ध) 1 To shake, tremble, to be agitated or disturbed; महाह्र इव क्षुभ्यन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21; Si. 8. 24. —2 To be unsteady. —3 To stumble (fig. also). —Caus. (क्षोभयति) To agitate, stir up, excite, perturb.

क्षुभ् f. Ved. A blow, push.

क्षुभ a. [क्षुभ्-क] Exciting, agitating &c.

क्षुभित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c.; महाप्रलयमारुतक्षुभितपुष्करावर्तक &c.; Ve. 3. 2. —2 Afraid. —3 Enraged.



क्षुब्ध *p. p.* 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. -2 Disturbed. -3 Afraid. -**ब्ध**: A churning stick; शोभैव मंदर-क्षुब्धक्षुभितांभोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षोभः [ क्षुभ-घञ् ] 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so कानन-क्षोभः &c. -2 Jolting; R. 1. 58; V. 3. 11. -3 (*a*) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; क्षोक ° U. 3. 3. 29; स्वयंवरक्षोभकृतमभावः R. 7. 3; अथेन्द्रियक्षोभमयुग्मनेत्रः पुनर्वशित्वा-द्वलवान्निगृह्य Ku. 3. 69. (*b*) Provocation, irritation; प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोभात्प्रतिपद्यते जंतुः S. 6. 30.

क्षोभणं [ क्षुभ-णिच् ल्युट् ] Agitating, disturbing. -णः One of the five arrows of Kāmādeva. -2 An epithet of (*a*) Vishnu, (*b*) Siva.

क्षुमा 1 Linseed, a kind of flax. -2 The Indigo plant.

क्षुर् 6 P. ( क्षुरति, क्षुरित ) 1 To cut, scratch. -2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरः [ क्षुर-क ] 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms. 9. 292. -2 A razor-like barb attached to an arrow. -3 The hoof of a cow or horse. -4 An arrow. -5 The foot of a bedstead. -**Comp.** -कर्मन् *n.*, -क्रिया the act of shaving; Pt. 1. 386. -चतुष्टयं the four things necessary for shaving. -धानं, -भांडं a razor-case. -धार *a.* as sharp as a razor. -प्रः 1. an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head; तं क्षुरप्रशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; 9. 62. -2. a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade. -मर्दिन्, मुंडिन् *m.* a barber.

क्षुरिका, क्षुरी 1 A knife, dagger. -2 A small razor.

क्षुरिणी The wife of a barber.

क्षुरिन् *m.* A barber.

क्षुल्ल *a.* Small, little. -**Comp.** -तातः the younger brother of one's father; cf. खल्ल.

क्षुल्लक *a.* 1 Little, minute. -2 Low, vile. -3 Insignificant. -4 Wicked, malicious. -5 Poor. -6 Pained, distressed. -7 Hard. -8 Young. -कः A small shell.

क्षेत्रं [ क्षि-ङ् ] A field, ground, soil; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3. -2 Landed property, land. -3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां

Pt. 1. 191; Bh. 1. 77; Me 16. -4

A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage; क्षेत्रं क्षेत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48; Bg. 1. 1. -5 An enclosed spot of ground, portion of space, superficies, circuit. -6 Fertile soil. -7 Place of origin. -8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1; Ms. 3. 175. -9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); योगिनो यं विचिन्वति क्षेत्राभ्यंतरवर्तिनं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. -10 The mind. -11 A house; a town. -12 A plane figure, as a triangle. -13 A diagram. -14 A sign of the zodiac. -**Comp.** -अधिदेवता the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. -आजीवः, -करः, -कृत *m.* a cultivator, peasant. -गणितं geometry. -गत *a.* geometrical.

उपपत्तिः *f.* geometrical proof. -ज *a.* 1. produced in a field. -2. born from the body. (-जः) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 69, 2. 128. -जात *a.* begotten on the wife of another. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. knowing places. -2. clever, dexterous. (-ज्ञः) 1. the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1, 3; Ms. 12. 12. -2. the supreme soul. -3. a libertine. -4. a husbandman. -5. a form of Siva. -6. a witness. (-ज्ञा) a girl fifteen years old personating Durgā at a festival. -पतिः a land-owner, a landlord. -पदं a place sacred to a deity. -पालः 1. a man employed to guard a field. -2. a deity protecting fields. -3. an epithet of Siva. -फलं the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). -भक्तिः *f.* the division of a field. -भूमिः *f.* cultivated land. -राशिः quantity represented by geometrical figures. -विद् *a.* =क्षेत्रज्ञ q. v. (-*m.*) 1. a husbandman. -2. a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. -3. the soul. -व्यवहारः 1. drawing a figure in geometry. -2. geometrical demonstration. -स्थ *a.* residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ क्षेत्रमस्यस्य ठन् ] Relating to a field. -कः 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. -2 A husband;

Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् *a.* [ क्षेत्र-इनि ] 1 Owning a field; cultivating land. -2 Agricultural. -*m.* 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. -2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. -3 The soul. -4 The Supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिय *a.* [ क्षेत्र-घ ] 1 Relating to a field. -2 Curable in a future body, or incurable in the present life, irremediable; वंडोयं क्षेत्रियो येन मय्यपातीति साऽब्रवीत् Bk. 4. 32. -यं 1 An organic disease. -2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -3 (pl.) The surrounding parts of any place. -यः 1 A medicament. -2 An incurable disease. -3 An adulterer. -4 Physicking, operating.

क्षेत्रीयति Den. P. To desire another's wife.

क्षेत्रीकृ 8 U. To expose to, to subject to; Mu. 7. 4; K. 135.

क्षेप &c. See under क्षिप्.

क्षेम *a.* [ क्षि-मन् Un. 1.138 ] 1 Conferred happiness, ease or comfort, good, beneficial, well; धार्तराष्ट्रा रणे हन्युस्तन्मे क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 46. -2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. -3 Secure, happy. -मः, -मं 1 Peace, happiness, ease, welfare, well-being; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17; वैश्यं क्षेमं समागम्य (पृच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127; अधुना सर्वजलचराणां क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. -2 Safety, security; क्षेमेण ब्रज बांधवान् Mk. 7. 7 safely; Pt. 1. 146. -3 Preserving, protection; R. 15. 6. -4 Keeping what is acquired; cf. योगक्षेम. -5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -6 Basis, foundation. -7 Residence, resting-place. -8 A star, asterism (नक्षत्र). -मः A kind of perfume. -मा An epithet of Durgā. -**Comp.** -कर, -कार (also क्षेमंकर) *a.* propitious, causing peace or security.

क्षेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षेम्य *a.* [ क्षेमाय साधु यत् ] 1 Resting, at ease. -2 Habitable, comfortable. -3 Healthy, salubrious. -4 Lucky, prosperous. -5 Giving peace. -म्यः An epithet of Siva.

क्षै 1 P. [ क्षायति, क्षाम ] To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.



**क्षेण्यं** 1 Destruction. -2 Leanness, slenderness.

**क्षेत्रं** [ क्षेत्राणां सगूहः अण् ] 1 A multitude of fields. -2 A field.

**क्षेत्रज्ञं** Spirituality, knowledge of the soul.

**क्षेत्रं** Quickness, speediness.

**क्षैरेय** *a.* ( यी *f.* ) [ क्षीरे संस्कृतं ढञ् ] Milky.

**क्षोडः** The post to which an elephant is tied.

**क्षोणिः, क्षोणी** *f.* 1 The earth. -2 The number 'one' (in math.).

**क्षोद** See under क्षुद्.

**क्षामे** &c. See under क्षुम्.

**क्षोमः, -मं** [ क्षु-मन् ] A room on the top of a house. -मं Wove silk.

**क्षौणिः, -णी** *f.* See क्षोणि. -**Comp.** -**प्राचीरः** the ocean. -**भुज्** *m.*, -**पतिः** a king. -**भृत्** *m.*, **धरः** a mountain.

**क्षौद्रः** 1 The Champaka tree. -2 N. of a mixed caste. -**द्रं** 1 Smallness. -2 Meanness, lowness. -3 Honey; सक्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63. -4 Water. -5 A particle of dust. -**Comp.** -**जं** wax. -**धातुः** a kind of mineral substance; ( माक्षिक ). -**मेहः** the disease diabetes mellitus.

**क्षौद्रेयं** Wax.

**खः** The sun. -**खं** 1 The sky; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; यावाद्भिरः खं मरुतां चरन्ति Ku. 3. 72; Me. 9. -2 Heaven. -3 Organ of sense. -4 A city. -5 A field. -6 A cypher. -7 A dot, an anusvâra. -8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. -9 An aperture of the human body; ( of which there are 9, *i. e.* the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation ); खानि चैव स्पृशेदाङ्गिः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. -10 A wound. -11

**क्षौमः** *a.* [ क्षु-मन् स्वार्थे अण् ] Linen. -**मः, -मं** 1 Silken cloth, wove silk; क्षौमं केनचिदिदुपांडुतरुणा मांगल्यमाविष्कृतं S. 4. 4; क्षौमांतरितमेखले (अंके) R. 10. 8. -2 An airy room on the top of a house. -3 The back of an edifice. -4 A fortified place before a building. -मं 1 Linen cloth. -2 Linseed. -मी Flax.

**क्षौरं** Shaving. -री A razor.

**क्षौरिकः** A barber.

**क्षणु** 2 P. ( क्षणौति, क्षणुत ) To whet, sharpen. -**WITH** सं ( Atm. ) to sharpen ( fig. also ); Bk. 8. 40.

**क्षणुत** *a.* [ क्षण-क्त ] Whetted, sharpened.

**क्षणोत्रं** Ved. A grind-stone.

**क्षमा** 1 The earth; ( पुत्रं ) क्षमां लभयित्वा क्षमयोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं शे-षस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्षमां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18. -2 ( In math. ) The number 'one'. -**Comp.** -**जः** the planet Mars. -**पः, -पतिः, -भुज्** *m.* a king; कविक्षमापतिः Gît. 1; देशानामुपरि क्षमापाः Pt. 1. 155. -**भृत्** *m.* a king or mountain.

**क्षमाय्** 1 A. ( क्षमायते, क्षमायित ) To shake, tremble; चक्षमाये च मही Bk. 14. 21; 17. 73.

**क्षमील** 1 P. ( क्षमीलति ) To wink,

close the eyelids.

**क्ष्विड्** 1 U. ( क्ष्वेडति-ते, क्ष्वेड् or क्ष्वेडित ) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly; Ms. 4. 64.

**क्ष्विड्** 1 A., क्ष्विड् 4 P. 1 To be wet or unctuous. -2 To emit sap, or discharge juice, ichor &c., exude. -**WITH** प्र to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

**क्ष्विण्ण** *a.* 1 Sounded inarticulately. -2 Soft, unctuous, oily.

**क्ष्वेड** *a.* 1 Crooked, curved. -2 Wicked, depraved -3 Difficult to be approached. -**डः** 1 Sound, noise. -2 Venom, poison; गुणदोषौ बुधो गृह्णन्निदुक्ष्वेडाविवे-ध्वरः शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं परं कंठे नियच्छति Subhâsh. -3 Moistening. -4 Abandonment. -5 An inarticulate sound.

-**डा** 1 The roaring of a lion. -2 A war-cry, war-whoop. -3 A bamboo.

**क्ष्वेडनं** 1 Murmuring, hissing, whistling -2 A hissing pronunciation.

**क्ष्वेडितः** तं 1 Humming, murmuring. -2 A growl, roar. -3 The roaring of a lion. -4 A battle-cry, war-whoop.

**क्ष्वेल्** 1 P. ( क्ष्वेलति &c. ) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To play. -3 To go, move. -4 To shake, tremble.

**क्ष्वेला, क्ष्वेलिका, क्ष्वेलितं, क्ष्वेल्यं** Play, jest, joke.

## ख.

Happiness, pleasure. -12 Talc. -13 Action. -14 Knowledge. -15 Brahman. -16 The glottis ( in anatomy ). -17 The tenth from any given constellation or the sun's entrance into it. -**खा** 1 A well, fountain. -2 A river -**Comp.** -**अटः** ( खेस्टः ) 1. a planet. -2. Râhu, the ascending node. -**आपगा** an epithet of the Ganges. -**उल्कः** 1. a meteor. -2. a planet. -**उल्मुकः** the planet Mars. -**कामिनी** N. of Durgâ. -**कुंतलः** N. of Siva. -**खोल्कः** 'sky meteor,' N. of the sun. -**आदित्यः** a form of the sun. -**ग** *a.* [ खे आकाशे गच्छति गम्-ड ] mov-

ing in the air. ( -गः ) 1. a bird; अधुनीत खगः स नैकधा तनुं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. -2. air, wind; तमांसीव यथा सूर्यो वृक्षानभिर्घनान्खगः Mb. -3. the sun. -4. a planet; *e. g.* आपोह्निमे यदि खगाः स किलेवुवारः Tv. -5. a grasshopper. -6. a deity. -7. an arrow. -**अधिपः** an epithet of Garuḍa. -**अंतकः** a hawk, falcon. -**अभिरामः** an epithet of Siva. -**आसनः** 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -**इंद्रः, ईश्वरः, पतिः** epithets of Garuḍa. -**वती** *f.* the earth. -**स्थानं** 1. the hollow of a tree. -2. a bird's nest. -**गंगा** celestial Gangâ.



—गति: *f.* 1. flight in the air. —2. the motion of a planet. —गम *a.* moving in the air, flying (as the Gandharvas or missile weapons). (—मः) a bird. —(खे) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गुण *a.* having a cypher as a multiplier. —गोलः the celestial sphere. विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the moon. —चर *a.* flying, moving in the air. (—रः) or खेचरः 1. a bird. —2. a cloud. —3. the sun. —4. the wind. —5. a demon. —6. an aerial spirit. —7. a Gandharva or Vidyâdhara. —8. a planet. —9. mercury or quicksilver. —10. a sign of the zodiac. (—री *i. e.* खेचरः) 1. a semi-divine female able to fly. —2. an epithet of Durgâ. —चारिन् *a.* moving in the air. (—*m.*) an epithet of Skanda. —जलं 'sky-water', dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. —तमालः 1. a cloud. —2. smoke. —तिलकः the sun. —द्योतः 1. a fire-fly; खद्योताली विलसितनिभां विद्युन्मेघवृष्टिं Me. 81. —2. the sun. —द्योतनः the sun. —धूपः a rocket; मुमुचुः खधूपान् Bk. 3. 5. —परागः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower', used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; cf. the four impossibilities stated in this verse:—सृगत्पुष्पाभासि स्नातः शशशृङ्गधनुर्धरः | एष वेध्यासुतो यति खपुष्पकृतशेखरः Subhâsh. —भं a planet. —भ्रांतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky', the sun. —मूर्तिः an epithet of Siva. —वारि *n.* rain-water, dew &c. —बाष्पः snow, hoar-frost. —शय (also खेशय) *a.* resting or dwelling in the air. —शरीरं a celestial body. —श्वासः wind, air. —समुत्थ, संभव *a.* produced in the sky. —सिंधुः the moon. —स्तनी the earth. —स्फटिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर *a.* having a cypher for its denominator.

खकख 1 P. (खकखति) To laugh at, deride, ridicule.

खकखट *a.* Hard, solid. —टं Chalk.

खकखरः A beggar's staff.

खगगडः A kind of reed.

खकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खच् I. 1. 9. P. (खचति, खचनाति, खचित) 1 To come forth, appear. —2 To be born again. —3 To purify. —II. 10 U. (खचयति, खचित) 1 To fasten, bind. —2 To set, inlay.

खचित *p.p.* [खच्-क्त] 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शकुंतलनिखचितं विभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11. —2 Mixed, blended. —3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.; मणि°, रत्न°; Mâl. 8. 10.

खज 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn, agitate.

खजः [खज्-अच्] 1 A churning stick. —2 Agitating, churning. —3 A ladle or spoon. —जा 1 A churning stick, ladle. —2 The hand with the fingers extended. —3 Churning, agitating, stirring. —4 Killing, destroying. —5 A battle.

खजकः A churning-stick. —जिका A ladle or spoon.

खजपं Clarified butter, ghee.

खजाकः A bird. —का A ladle.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खंज 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंजन् प्रभंजनजनः पथिकः पिपासुः N. 11. 107.

खंज *a.* [खंज्-अच्] Lame, crippled, halt; पादेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 274, Bh. 1. 64. —Comp. —खेटः, खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजक *a.* Limping, lame.

खंजनः [खंज्-ल्युट्] A species of the wag-tail; स्फटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव शरदि तडागं Gît. 11; नेत्रे खंजनगंजने S. D; एको हि खंजनवरो नालिनीदलस्थः S. Til. 4, 5. —ना 1 A kind of wag-tail. —2 Mustard. —नं Going lamely. —Comp. —रतं the cohabitation of saints.

खंजनकः A wag-tail; (also खंजनिका in this sense).

खंजरीटः, —टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ms. 5. 14; Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खट 1 P. (खटति) To desire; wish.

खटः [खट्-अच्] 1 Phlegm. —2 A blind well. —3 A hatchet. —4 A plough. —5 Grass. —6 The closed fist. —7 A kind of blow or wound. —Comp. —कटाहकः a spitting-box. —खादकः 1. a jackal. —2. a crow. —3. an animal. —4. a glass-vessel. —5. an eater.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. घटक. —2 The half-closed hand. —3 The doubled fist of wrestlers or boxers.

खटकामुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting. —खः A man in the attitude of shooting.

खाटिकः The hand half-closed. —का 1 Chalk. —2 The external opening of the ear.

खट (ड) किका 1 A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट् 10 P. (खटयति) To cover, screen.

खट्टन *a.* Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bed-stead. —2 A kind of grass.

खट्टाशः-शी The civet-cat.

खट्टिः *m. f.* A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. —2 A hunter, fowler. —का 1 A small bed-stead, a cot. —2 A bier.

खट्टेरक *a.* Dwarfish.

खट्टवा [खट्-कुन्; cf. Up. 1. 150] 1 A bed-stead, couch, cot. —2 A swing, hammock. —3 A kind of bandage. —Comp. —अंगः 1. a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Mâl. 5. 4, 23. —2 N. of Dilîpa. धर, भृत् an epithet of Siva. —अंगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —आहुत, —आरूढ *a.* 1. lying on a bed. —2. low, vile. —3. abandoned, wicked. —4. silly, stupid. —5. erring, going wrong or astray.

खट्टयति Den. P. To use as a couch; Si. 2. 77.

खट्टाका, खट्टिका A small bed-stead.

खट्ट See खट्ट.

खडः 1 Breaking, dividing. —2 Buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices.

खडिका, खडी Chalk.

खडुः-डूः *m. or f.* A bier or bed on which the corpse is carried.

खड्गः [खड्-भेदेने गन् Up. 1. 121] 1 A sword; न हि खड्गो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खड्गं परामृश्य &c. —2 The horn of a rhinoceros. —3 A rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —ड्गं Iron. —Comp. —आघातः a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आह्वः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard. —धरः a sword-



man. -धेनुः, -धेनुका 1. a small sword. -2. a female rhinoceros. -पत्रं the blade of a sword. (-त्रः) a tree in hell having swords for leaves; cf. असिपत्र. -पाणि a sword in hand. -पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. -पिधानं, -पिधानकं a scabbard. -पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. -प्रहारः a sword-cut. -फलं a sword-blade. -बंधः a kind of artificial composition, the words being arranged in the form of a sword; see K. P. 9 *ad loc.*

**खड्गारीटः** 1 A shield. -2 One who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists by walking on swords; cf. असिधारा.

**खड्गवत्** *a.* Armed with a sword.

**खड्गिकः** 1 A swordsman. -2 A butcher. -3 The cream of buffalo's milk.

**खड्गिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) Armed with a sword. -*m.* 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An epithet of Siva.

**खड्गीकं** A sickle.

**खणखणायते** Den. A. To tick, tinkle, crack, clank.

**खंड** 10 P. (खंडयति, खंडित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54; सौहार्दं शक्यतेन खंडितं Mu. 5. 18; Si. 7. 31, 20. 24, 6. 16, 12. 3. -2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचरनाथेन खंडिते तिमिरे निशि H. 2. 111. -3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love; स्त्रीभिः कस्य न खंडितं भुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146. -4 To disturb. -5 To cheat.

**खंड** *a.* [खंड-घञ्] 1 Broken, divided, torn asunder; देवकुलं Pt. 2 a temple in ruins. -2 Having chasms, gaps or breaks. -3 Defective, deficient. -डः, -डं 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. -2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; विवः कांतिम-रखंडमेकं Me. 30; काष्ठ°, मांस° &c. -3 A section of a work, chapter. -4 A multitude, an assemblage, group; तरुखंडस्य K. 23; Māl. 5. 23, 8. 10. -5 A term in an equation. -डः 1 Candied sugar. -2 A flaw in a jewel. -डं 1 A kind of salt. -2 A sort of sugar-cane. (In comp. खंड means 'partial,' 'incomplete'). -Comp. -अभ्रं 1. scattered clouds. -2. the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. -आलिः 2. a measure of oil. -2. a pond or lake. -3. a woman whose

husband has been guilty of infidelity. -कथा a short tale. -कर्णः 1. a kind of bulbous plant. -2. sweet potato. -काव्यं a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined: खंडकाव्यं भवेत् काव्यस्यैकदेशानुसारि च S. D. 564. -जः a kind of sugar. -धारा scissors. -परशुः 1. an epithet of Siva; महैश्वर्यं लीलाजानितजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानेन जगत्सु खंडपरशुर्देवो हरः ख्याप्यते Mv. 2. 33. -2. an epithet of Parasurâma, son of Jamadagni. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. -पशुः 1. N. of Siva. -2. of Parasurâma. -3. of Râhu. -4. an elephant with a broken tusk. -पालः a confectioner. -प्रलयः 1. a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. -2. a quarrel. -मंडल *a.* gibbous, not full or round. (-लं) the segment of a circle. -मोदकः a kind of sugar. -लवणं a kind of salt. -विकारः sugar. -शर्करा candied sugar. -शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

**खंडक** *a.* [खंड-क्वल्] Destroying, tearing, breaking to pieces, removing, &c. -कः, -कं A fragment, part or piece. -कः 1 Candied sugar. -2 One who has no nails. -Comp. -आलु *n.* sweet potato.

**खंडन** *a.* [खंड-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. -2 Destroying, annihilating; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं Gît. 10; भवज्वरखंडन 12. -नं 1 Breaking or cutting. -2 Biting; injuring, hurting; अधरोष्ठखंडनं Pt. 1; घटय भुजबंधनं जनय रदखंडनं Gît. 10; Ch. P. 12; दर्शनेन कृतखंडनव्यथाः R. 19. 21. -3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love). -4 Interrupting; रसखंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. -5 Cheating, deceiving. -6 Refuting (in argument); N. 6. 113. -7 Rebellion, opposition. -8 Dismissal.

**खंडनीय**, **खंडयितव्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be broken, frangible, brittle. -2 Destructible. -3 Refutable &c.

**खंडलः**, -लं A piece.

**खंडशस्** *ind.* 1 To pieces, into fragments; °कृ to cut into pieces. -2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piece-meal.

**खंडिकः** [खंड-अस्त्यर्थे ठन्] 1 A sugar-boiler. -2 Pease. -3 The arm-pit. -का 1 The food of pease. -2 A

kind of air or tune (in music).

**खंडित** *p. p.* [खंड-क्] 1 Cut, broken in pieces. -2 Destroyed, annihilated, lost, decayed; खंडितं च वसुनि Bh. 3. 33. -3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. -4 Rebelled. -5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned; खंडितयुवातिविलापं Gît. 8. -ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity, and who is therefore angry with him; one of the 8 principal Nâyikâs in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Me. 39. She is thus described:—पार्श्वमेति प्रियो यस्या अन्यसंभोगाच्चित्तः । सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरैरौर्ष्याकषायिता S. D. 114. -Comp. -विग्रह *a.* maimed, mutilated. -वृत्त *a.* immoral, dissolute, abandoned; Mk. 2.

**खंडिन्** *a.* [खंड-इनि] 1 Consisting of parts, in pieces or parts. -2 Divided. -नी The earth.

**खंडीकृ** 8 U. To divide, tear to pieces, cut up.

**खंड्य** *a.* 1 To be broken or divided, fragile. -2 Destructible.

**खट्** 1 P. (खटति, खटित) 1 To be steady, firm. -2 To strike, hurt, kill.

**खदिरः** [खट्-किरच्] 1 N. of a tree, Acacia Catechu; Y. 1. 302. -2 An epithet of Indra. -3 The moon. -Comp. -कुणः the fruit-time of the Khadira tree. -पत्रिका, पत्री a sensitive plant. -सारः catechu.

**खदिकाः** (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

**खन्** 1 U. (खनति-ते, खात; *pass.* खन्यते or खायते) To dig up, delve, excavate; खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः Pt. 3. 17; Ms. 2. 218; Rs. 1. 17. -2 To dig into the earth, bury.

**खनक** *a.* [खन्-बुन्] 1 Digging, dividing. -2 A digger, excavator. -कः 1 A miner. -2 A house-breaker. -3 A rat. -4 A mine.

**खननं** [खन्-ल्युट्] 1 Digging, excavating. -2 Burying.

**खनिः**, -नी *f.* [खन्-इन् वा डीप्] 1 A mine (of jewels); R. 17. 66; 18. 22; Mu. 7. 31. -2 A cave.

**खनिनृ** *a.* A digger, ditcher.

**खनित्रं** [खन्-इत्र] A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

**खनित्रकं-त्रिका** A small shovel.

**खानिन्नम** *a.* Ved. Produced by digging; Rv. 7. 49. 2.



**खात** *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated, bored; **कीट°** Pt. 2. 89. -2 Torn, rent. -**तं** 1 An excavation. -2 A hole. -3 A ditch, moat; Pt. 5. 29. -4 An oblong pond. -5 A cavern. -6 Digging a hole. -**ता** An artificial pond. -**Comp.** -**भूः** *f.* a moat, ditch. -**रूपकारः** a potter.

**खातकः** 1 A digger. -2 A debtor. -**कं** A moat, ditch.

**खातिः** *f.* Digging, excavating.

**खात्रं** 1 A spade. -2 An oblong pond. -3 A thread. -4 A wood, forest. -5 Horror.

**खानं** 1 Digging. -2 Injury. -**Comp.** -**उदकः** the cocoa-nut tree.

**खानक** *a.* ( **निका** *f.* ) [ **खन्-खल्** ] One who digs, a miner.

**खानिः** *f.* A mine.

**खानिकः**, -**कं** A hole in a wall, breach.

**खानिलः** A house-breaker.

**खेय** *a.* To be dug or excavated. -**यं** A ditch, moat.

**खपूरः** The betel-nut tree. -2 Flatulence.

**खर** *a.* ( *opp.* मृदु, इलक्ष्ण, द्रव ) 1 Hard, rough, solid. -2 Severe, sharp, strict; R. 8. 9; स्मरः खरः खलः कांतः Kāv. 1. 59. -3 Pungent, acid. -4 Dense, thick. -5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting, smart ( words ). -6 Sharp-edged; देहि खरनयनशरघातं Gīt. 10. -7 Hot; खरांशुः &c. -8 Cruel. -**रः** 1 An ass; Ms. 2. 201; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y. 2. 160. -2 A mule. -3 A heron. -4 A crow. -5 A kind of prickly nightshade. -6 A quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacrificial vessels. -7 A Daitya or demon in general. -8 An attendant of ( *a* ) Sūrya, ( *b* ) Siva. -9 N. of a demon, half-brother of Rāvaṇa and slain by Rāma; R. 12. 42. -**Comp.** -**अंशुः**, -**करः**, -**रश्मिः** the sun. -**अब्दांकुरकः** lapis lazuli. -**कुटी** 1. a stable for asses. -2. a barber's shop. -**कोणः**, -**काणः** the francoline partridge. -**कोमलः** the month Jyeshṭha. -**गृहं**, -**गेहं** a stable for asses. -**णस्**, -**णस** *a.* sharp-nosed. -**दंडं** a lotus. -**इला** the opposite-leaved fig-tree. -**दूषणः** the thorn apple. -**ध्वंसिन्** *m.* an epithet of Rāma, who killed the demon खर. -**नादः** the braying of an ass.

-**नालः** a lotus. -**पात्रं** an iron vessel. -**पादाव्यः** the wood-apple. -**पालः** a wooden vessel. -**प्रियः** a pigeon. -**यानं** a donkey-cart. -**शब्दः** 1. the braying of an ass. -2. an osprey. -**शाला** a stable for asses. -**स्वरा** wild jasmine.

**खरिका** Powdered musk.

**खरिधम**, -**य** *a.* Drinking ass's milk.

**खरी** A she-ass. -**Comp.** -**जघः** an epithet of Siva. -**वृषः** a jackass.

**खरालिकः** 1 A barber. -2 A razor-case. -3 An iron arrow. -4 A pillow.

**खरु** *a.* [ **खन्-कु** रश्मांतादेशः ] 1 White. -2 Foolish, stupid. -3 Cruel. -4 Desirous of prohibited things. -**रुः** 1 A horse. -2 A tooth. -3 Pride. -4 Cupid, the god of love. -5 Siva. -6 Likeness for prohibited things. -7 The white colour. -**रुः** *f.* A girl who chooses her own husband ( *पतिवरा कन्या* Sk. ).

**खर्ज** 1 P. [ **खर्जति**, **खर्जित** ] 1 To pain, make uneasy. -2 To creak. -3 To cleanse. -4 To worship, honour.

**खर्जनं** Scratching.

**खर्जिका** 1 A venereal disease. -2 A relish.

**खर्जुः** *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 The date-tree. -3 The Dhattūra tree. -4 A worm, a kind of insect.

**खर्जुरं** Silver.

**खर्जूः** *f.* Itching, itch, scab.

**खर्जूरः** [ *Un.* 4. 90 ] 1 Date-tree. -2 A scorpion. -**रं** 1 Silver. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 The fruit of the date-tree. -**री** The date-tree; R. 4. 57.

**खर्जूरकः** A scorpion.

**खर्द** 1 P. [ **खर्दति** ] To bite, sting.

**खर्परः** 1 A thief. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A beggar's bowl. -4 The skull. -5 A piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd. -6 An umbrella. -**रं**=**खर्परी** *q. v.*

**खर्परीका**, **खर्परी** A kind of collyrium.

**खर्व** ( **खर्वति**, **खर्वत** ) 1 To go, move, go towards. -2 To be proud.

**खर्व** ( **र्व** ) *a.* [ **खर्व-अच्** ] 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. -2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. -**र्वः**, -**र्व** A large number ( 10,000,000,000 ). -3 N. of one of the treasures of

Kubera. -**Comp.** -**शाख** *a.* dwarfish, small, short.

**खर्वदः**, -**दं** [ **खर्व-अटन्** ] 1 A market-town. -2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

**खर्वु** ( **र्वु** ) **जं** The water-melon.

**खल्** 1 P. ( **खलति**, **खलित** ) 1 To move, shake. -2 To gather, collect.

**खलः**, -**लं** [ **खल्-अच्** ] 1 A threshing floor; Ms. 11. 17, 115; Y. 2. 282. -2 Earth, soil. -3 Place, site. -4 A heap of dust. -5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -6 A mill. -7 A contest, battle. -**लः** 1 A wicked or mischievous person, a villain; ( *also a.* ) low, mischievous, base, villainous, inferior, mean; सर्पः क्रूरः खलः क्रूरः सर्पात् क्रूरतरः खलः । मञ्जौष-धिवशः सर्पः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Chan. 26; विषधरतोऽप्यातिविषमः खल इति न मृषा वदन्ति विद्वांसः । यदयं नकुलद्वेषी स-कुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः ॥ Vās.; cf. Bv. 1. 76, 78, 91, 98. -2 The sun. -3 The thorn-apple. [ **खलीकृ** means ( 1 ) 'to crush'; ( 2 ) 'to hurt or injure'; ( 3 ) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं द्यूतकारः Mk. 2. ] -**Comp.** -**उक्तिः** *f.* abuse, wicked language. -**धान्यं** a threshing-floor. -**पूः** *m. f.* a sweeper, cleaner. -**मूर्तिः** quicksilver. -**संसर्गः** keeping company with a wicked man.

**खलिन्** *a.* Having sediment. -*m.* N. of Siva.

**खलि(ली)नः**, -**नं** The bit of a bridle; Si. 3. 66.

**खालिनी** A multitude of threshing floors.

**खलीकारः**, -**कृतिः** *f.* 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Ill-treating; Sānti. 1. 25. -3 Evil, mischief.

**खलेधानी**, -**वाली** The post of a threshing floor.

**खलकः** A pitcher.

**खलति** *a.* Bald-headed, bald; युवखलतिः.

**खलतिकः** A mountain.

**खलिः**, -**ली** *f.* Sediment of oil or oil-cake; स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमय्यां पचति तिल-खलिमिधनैश्चन्दनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100.

**खलु** *ind.* A particle implying :— 1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; मार्गे पदानि खलु ते विषमीभवन्ति S. 4. 14; अनुत्सेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1;



न खल्वनिर्जित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51. -2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray'); न खलु न खलु बाणः सन्निपात्योयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु मुग्धे साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3. -3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धो गुरुः V. 3. (=कं अभिक्रुद्धो गुरुः); न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाणक्यहतकोन Mu. 2; न खलुमरुषा पिनाकिना गमितः सोपि सुहृतां गतिं Ku. 4. 24. -4 Prohibition (with gerunds); निर्धारितेऽथ लेखन खलुक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -5 Reason (for); न विदीर्ये कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विषाद or dejection); विधिना जन एष वंचितस्त्वर्धनं खलु देहिनां सुखं 4. 10. -6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. -7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

**खलुज्** *m.* Darkness.

**खलुरिका** A place for military exercise.

**खल्या** [खलानां समूहः यत्] A multitude of threshing floors.

**खलुः** 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. -2 A pit. -3 Leather. -4 The Chātaka bird. -5 A leather water-bag. -6 A canal, trench. -ह्री Shooting pain in the extremities.

**खलिका** A frying-pan.

**खलि (ली) ट** *a.* Bald-headed.

**खल्वाट** *a.* Bald, bald-headed; खल्वाटो दिवसेश्वरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

**खव्** 9 P. 1 To cause prosperity, produce wealth. -2 To purify.

**खशः** (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written खस).

**खशीरः** (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

**खष्** 1 P. (खषति) To injure, hurt, kill.

**खष्पः** 1 Anger. -2 Violence, cruelty.

**खसः** 1 Itch, scab. -2 N. of a country; see खश.

**खसतिलः** Poppy.

**खसूचिः** *m. f.* 1 An expression of reproach (at the end of a com-

pound); वैयाकरणखसूचिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it'.

**खस्खसः** Poppy. -Comp. -रसः opium.

**खाजिकः** Fried grain.

**खाट् (त्)** *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; खात्कु to clear the throat.

**खाटः -टा, -टिका-टी** *f.* A bier, a bed-stead on which dead bodies are carried to the cemetery.

**खाटिः** [खट् वा° इन्] 1 A bier. -2 A scar. -3 Caprice, whim.

**खाड्ग** *a.* Relating to a rhinoceros.

**खांडं** The state of having fractures or gaps.

**खांडवः** Sugar-candy. -वं N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna.

-Comp. -प्रस्थः N. of a town.

**खांडाविकः, खांडिकः** [खांडव-ठन् खंड-ठञ्] A confectioner.

**खात, खात्र** See under खन्.

**खाद्** 1 P. (खादति, खादेत्) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; प्राक्पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81; खादन्मांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35. -2 To hurt.

**खाद्** *a.* Eating, devouring. -द्ः 1 Eating, chewing-2 Food.

**खादक** *a.* (दिका *f.*) [खाद-ण्वल्] Eating, consuming. -कः 1 A debtor. -2 An eater, consumer.

**खादतमोदता** [खादत मोदध्वमिति सततं यत्राभिधीयते] Eating and being glad; cf. "Eat, drink and be merry"; so खादतवमता, खादताचमता; cf. P. II. 1. 72.

**खादनः** [खाद्-करणे -ल्युट्] A tooth. -नं 1 Eating, chewing.-2 Food.

**खादुक** *a.* (की *f.*) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

**खाद्य** *a.* Eatable, -द्यं Food, victuals.

**खादिः** Ved. A brooch, bracelet, ring.

**खादिर** *a.* (री *f.*) [खादिरस्येदं, अण्] Made of or coming from, the Khadira tree; खादिरं युपं कुर्वति; Ms. 2. 45. -रः Catechu,

**खारः, -रिः -री** *f.* A measure

of grain equal to 16 *dronas*. -री A scar.

**खारि (री) क** *a.* Equal to or sown with a khârî of grain.

**खारिपच** *a.* Cooking a Khârî by measure.

**खार्कारः** The braying of an ass.

**खार्वा** The Tretâ age or second Yuga of the world.

**खालत्यं** Morbid baldness.

**खालिक** *a.* Like a threshing floor.

**खिखिः** A fox.

**खिखिरः** 1 A fox (री *f.*) -2 The foot of a bed-stead.

**खिद्** 1 P. (खेटति, खेटित) 1 To be terrified or frightened, to fear, dread. -2 To terrify, frighten, surprise, scare away.

**खेटित** *a.* Terrified, scared.

**खिद्** I. 6 P. (खिदति, खिन्न) To strike, press down, afflict. -II. 4. 7. A. (खिद्यते, खिन्ते, खिन्न) 1 To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; S. 5. 7; सपुरुषो यः खिद्यते नैद्विषैः H. 2. 141 overpowered; किं नाम मयि खिद्यते गरुः Ve. 1; Sânti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17. 10. -Caus. 1 To frighten, terrify. -2 To exhaust, fatigue, make tired.

**खिन्न** *p. p.* [खिद्-क्] 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffering pain; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; अनंगबाणत्रण-खिन्नमानसः Gît. 3. -2 Fatigued, exhausted; खिन्नः खिन्नः शिखरिषु पदं न्यरय गन्तासि यत्र Me. 13, 38; तयोप-चारांजलिखिन्नहस्तया R. 3. 11; Ch. P. 3, 20; Si. 9. 11.

**खेदः** [खिद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). -2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसलुलितमु-ग्नान्यध्वसंजातखेदात् U. 1. 24; अध्व-खेदं नयेथाः Me. 32; R. 18. 45. -3 Pain, torment; Amaru. 33. -4 Distress, sorrow; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; Amaru. 53. -5 Poverty. -6 A disease. -रः Ved. A hammer, mallet.

**खेदनं** Lassitude, languor. -2 Exhaustion. -3 Pain. -4 Sorrow, distress. -5 Poverty.

**खेदित** *a.* 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Annoyed, troubled.

**खेदिन्** *a.* 1 Tiring, exhausting. -2



Disturbing, afflicting, troubling.

**खिदिरः** 1 An ascetic. -2 A pauper. -3 The moon. -4 An epithet of Indra.

**खिद्रः** [खिद्र् दै-रे रक्] 1 A poor man, a pauper. -2 Disease, sickness.

**खिलः** -लं [खिल्-क] 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert or bare soil; a desert, waste. -2 A gap, vacant place. -3 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A supplement in general. -5 A compendium, compilation. -6 Vacuity. -7 Remainder. -लः N. of Brahmā and of Vishṇu. [खिल is often used in combination with भू and कृ; (1) खिलीभू (a) to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; खिलीभूते विमानानां तदापातभयात्पथि Ku. 2. 45. (b) to be impossible, be rendered impracticable or stopped; प्रजागराखिलीभूतस्तस्याः स्वप्नसमागमः S. 6. 21. (2) खिलीकृ means (a) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 87. (b) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; विपक्षमखिलीकृत्य प्रतिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 34.]

**खिल्यः** Ved. 1 A desert. -2 A piece of rock in the earth.

**खु** 1 A. To sound.

**खुज्** 1 P. (खोजति) To rob, steal.

**खुड्** 10 P. (खोडयति) To break in pieces, divide, cut up.

**खुडकः** The ankle-joint.

**खुड्** 1 A. (खुडते) 1 To break in pieces. -2 To limp, be lame.

**खुर्** 6 P (खुरति) To scratch, cut, break in pieces.

**खुंगाहः** A tawny (or black) horse.

**खुरः** [खुर-क] 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 2. 2; Ms. 4. 67. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A razor. -4 The foot of a bed-stead. -Comp. -आघातः, -क्षेपः a kick. -णस्, -णस a. flat-nosed. -पद्मी a horse's foot-marks. -प्रः an arrow with a semi-circular head; see क्षुरप्र. -न्यासः prints of hoof; R. 2. 2.

**खुरली** Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); अस्त्रप्रयोगखुरलीकलहे गणानां Mv. 2. 34; दूरोत्पतनखुरलीकेलिजनितान् 5. 5.

**खुराकः** -का [खुर-आकन्] An animal in general.

**खुरालकः** A iron arrow.

**खुरालिकः** 1 A razor-case. -2 An iron arrow. -3 A pillow.

**खु (खू) ई** 1 A. (खु-खूदते) To play.

**खुल** a. Small, little, mean, low; see क्षुद्र. -Comp. -तातः a father's younger brother.

**खुल्लमः** A road.

**खेचर** See खचर.

**खेद्** 10 P. (खेटयति &c.) To eat, consume.

**खेट** a. [खे अटति, अट् अच्; खिट्-अच् वा] Having a weapon, armed. -टः 1 A village, small town or hamlet. -2 Phlegm. -3 The club of Balarāma. -4 A horse. -टः, -टं 1 Hunting, chase. -2 A shield. -टं 1 Grass. -2 Hide, skin. (N. B. At the end of comp. खेट expresses 'defectiveness' or 'deterioration', & may be rendered by 'miserable', 'low', 'vile', 'wretched' &c.; नगरखेटं a miserable town.)

**खेऽट** See under ख.

**खेटकः** A small village, hamlet. -कः, -कं 1 A shield. -2 The club of Balarāma.

**खेदिन्** m. 1 A lecher, libertine. -2 A citizen.

**खेटितानः**, -लः A minstrel, whose business it is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing; (वैतालिक.)

**खेल्** 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. -2 To tremble. -3 To play, sport.

**खेल** a. 1 Sportive, amorous, playful; R. 4. 22. V. 4 16, 43. -2 Moving, shaking. -ला Sport, play, pastime. -Comp. -गति, -गमन a. having a sportive or stately gait.

**खेलनं** 1 Shaking. -2 Play, pastime. -3 A performance. -नी A piece or man at chess &c.

**खेलिः** f. 1 Sport, play. -2 An arrow. -3 An animal. -4 A bird. -5 The sun. -6 A song or hymn.

**खेव्** 1 A. (खेवते) To serve, wait upon.

**खेसरः** A mule.

**खैलिक** a. Supplementary, additional.

**खौंगाहः** A white and brown horse.

**खोद्, -इ, -र, -ल्** 1 P. 1 To limp. -2 To be lame.

**खोटिः** f. A cunning or shrewd woman.

**खोड** a. Crippled, lame, limping.

**खोर (ल)** a. Limping, lame.

**खोलः** a. Lame. -लं Helmet.

**खोलकः** 1 A helmet. -2 An ant-hill. -3 The shell of a betel-nut. -4 Sauce-pan, pot.

**खोलिः** A quiver.

**ख्या** 2 P. (m. also in non-conjugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). -Pass. (ख्यायते) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. -2 To be known or famous. -Caus. (ख्यायति-ते) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. -2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 69; Ms. 11. 99. -3 To extol, make renowned, praise.

**ख्यात p. p.** [ख्या-क्त] 1 Known; R. 18. 6. -2 Named, called. -3 Told. -4 Celebrated, famous, well-known. -5 Notorious. -6 Made known, betrayed, discovered; Pt. 1. 39. -तं 1 Communication, mention. -2 Proclamation. -Comp. -गर्हण a. notoriously vile, infamous.

**ख्यातव्य** a. 1 To be styled or called. -2 To be told. -3 To be celebrated.

**ख्यातिः** f. [ख्या-क्तिन्] 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity; Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. -2 A name, title, appellation. -3 Narration. -4 Praise. -5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; Si. 4. 55. -6 Praise. -Comp. -कर, -जनक a. glorious.

**ख्यापक** a. 1 Making known, declaring. -2 One who confesses. -3 Indicative.

**ख्यापनं** 1 Declaring, divulging. -2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. -3 Making renowned, celebrating.



## ग.

**ग** *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c.

—**ग**: 1 A Gandharva. —2 An epithet of Ganesa. —3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). —**गा**, —**गं** A song.

**गगनं (णं)** (Some suppose गगन to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer:—फाल्गुने गगने फेने गत्व मिच्छन्ति बर्बरः) 1 The sky, atmosphere; अवोचदेनं गगनस्पृशा रघुः स्वरेण R. 3. 43; गगनमिव नष्टारं Pt. 5. 6; सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनात् S. 4. v. 1; Si. 9. 27. —2 (In math.) A cypher. —3 Firmament. —4 Heaven. —**Comp.** —**अग्रं** the highest heavens. —**अंगना** a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. —**अध्वग**: 1. the sun. —2. a planet. —3. a celestial being. —**अंबु** *n.* rain-water. —**उल्मुक**: the planet Mars. —**कुसुमपुष्पं** 'sky-flower'; *i. e.* any unreal thing, an impossibility; see खपुष्प. —**गति**: 1. a deity. —2 a celestial being; Me. 46. —3. a planet. —**चर** (also गगनेचर) *a.* moving in the air. (—**र**;) 1. a bird. —2. a planet. —3. a heavenly spirit. —4. a lunar mansion. —5. the zodiac (राशिचक्र). —**ध्वज**: 1. the sun. —2. a cloud. —**विहारिन्** *a.* moving or ranging in the sky; H. 1. 21. (—*m.*) 1. a luminary. —2. the sun. —3. a celestial being. —**सद्** *a.* dwelling in the air. (—*m.*) a celestial being; Si. 4. 53. —**सिंधुः** *f.* an epithet of the Ganges. —**स्थ**, —**स्थित** *a.* situated in the sky. —**स्पर्शन**: 1. air, wind. —2. N. of one of the eight Maruts.

**गग्ध** 1 P. To laugh, deride.

**गंगा** [ गम्-गन्; Un. 1. 120 ] 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; अधोधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोत्रमथवा Bh. 2. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5 along with other rivers considered sacred in India). —2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Ganga is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that

a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of King Santanu. She bore him eight sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well-known personage, renowned for his valour and life-long celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha: see भगीरथ and जह्नु also; and cf. Bh. 2. 10. 1]. —**Comp.**

—**अंबु-अंभस्** *n.* 1. water of the Ganges. 2. pure rain-water (such as falls in the month of आश्विन). —**अवतार**: 1. the descent of the Ganges on the earth; भगीरथ इव दृष्टगंगावतारः K. 32 (where गं° also means 'descent into the Ganges' for ablution). 2. N. of a sacred place. —**अष्टकं** a collection of eight verses addressed to the Ganges. —**उद्गद**: the source of the Ganges. —**क्षेत्रं** the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. —**चिल्ली** Gangetic kite. —**ज**: 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kârtikeya. —**रत्त**: an epithet of Bhishma. —**द्वारं** the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हरिद्वार). —**धर**: 1 an epithet of Siva. —2 the ocean. °**पुरं** N. of a town. —**पुत्र**: 1. N. of Bhishma. —2. of Kârtikeya. —3. a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. —4. a Brâhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. —**भृत्** *m.* 1. N. of Siva. —2. the ocean. —**मध्यं** the bed of the Ganges. —**यात्रा** 1. a pilgrimage to the Ganges. —2. carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. —**लहरी** N. of a poem by Jagannâtha paṇḍita. —**सागर**: the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. —**सुप्त**: 1. an epithet of Bhishma. —2. of Kârtikeya. —**हृद**: N. of a तीर्थ.

**गंगाका, गंगका, गंगिका** The Ganges.

**गंगीभूत** *a.* Become as sacred as the Ganges.

**गंगोल**: A precious stone also called गोमेद.

**गच्छ**: 1 A tree. —2 The period

(*i. e.* number of terms) of a progression (in math).

**गज** 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar; जगज्जुगजाः Bk. 14. 5. —2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

**गज**: [गज्-मदे अच्] 1 An elephant; कचाचितौ विश्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. —2 The number 'eight'. —3 A measure of length, a Gaja or yard, (thus defined:—साधारणनरांगुल्या त्रिंशदे-गुलको गजः). —4 A demon killed by Siva. —5 One of the eight elephants of the quarters. —**Comp.** —**अग्रणी** *m.* 1. the most excellent among elephants. —2. An epithet of ऐरावत, the elephant of Indra. —**अधिपति**: lord of elephants, a noble elephant. —**अध्यक्ष**: a superintendent of elephants. —**अपसद**: a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. —**अशन**: the religious fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). (—**नं**) the root of a lotus. —**अरि**: 1. a lion. —2. N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. —**आजीव**: 'one who gets his livelihood by elephants', an elephant-driver. —**आनन**:, —**आस्य**: epithets of Ganesa. —**आयुर्वेद**: science of the treatment of elephants. —**आरोह**: an elephant-driver. —**आह्वं**, —**आह्वयं** N. of Hastinâpura. —**इंद्र**: 1. an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant; किं रुष्टासि गजैर्द्रमंदगमने S. Til. 7. —2. Airâvata, Indra's elephant. °**कर्ण**: an epithet of Siva. —**कंद**: a large esculent root. —**कूर्माशिन** *m.* N. of Garuḍa. —**गति**: *f.* 1. a stately, majestic gait like that of an elephant. —2. a woman with such a gait. —**गामिनी** a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. —**छाया** a portion of time proper for a Srâdha, time at the eclipse of the sun; सैहिकेयो यदा भानुं वसते पर्वसंधिषु। गजच्छाया तु सा प्रोक्ता श्राद्धे तत्र प्रकल्पयेत्॥ —**दन्न**, —**द्वयस** *a.* as high or tall as an elephant. —**दंत**: 1. an elephant's tusk. —2. an epithet of Ganesa. —3. ivory. —4. a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall. °**मय** *a.* made of ivory. —**दानं** 1. the fluid



( ichor ) exuding from the temples of an elephant. -2. the gift of an elephant. -नासा the trunk of an elephant. -पति: 1. the lord or keeper of elephants. -2. a very tall and stately elephant ; Si. 6. 55. -3. an excellent elephant. -पुंगवः a large and excellent elephant ; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चादुशतैश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31. -पुटः a small hole in the ground for fire. -पुरं N. of Hastinâpura. -बंधनी, -बंधिनी a stable for elephants. -भक्षकः the sacred fig-tree. -भक्षा the gum olibanum tree. -मंडनं the ornaments with which an elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured lines on his head. -मंडलिका, -मंडली a ring or circle of elephants. -माचलः a lion. -मुक्ता, -मौक्तिकं a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhas* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. -मुखः, -वक्त्रः, -वदनः epithets of Ganesa. -मोदनः a lion. -यूथं a herd of elephants ; R. 9. 71. -योधिन् *a.* fighting on an elephant. -राजः a lordly or noble elephant. -वीथिः, -थी *f.* the three lunar mansions रोहिणी, आर्द्रा and मृगशिरसः रोहिण्यार्द्रा मृगशिरो गजवीथ्यभिधीयते. -व्रजः a troop of elephants. -शिक्षा the science of elephants. -साह्वयं N. of Hastinâpura. -स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant ; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, end by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter; cf. अवशेन्द्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18.

गजता A multitude of elephants ; Si. 12. 50.

गजवत् *a.* Having elephants ; R. 9. 10.

गंज 1 P. ( गंजति ) To sound, sound in a particular way.

गंजः 1 A mine. -2 A treasury. -3 A cow-house. -4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. -5 Disrespect, contempt. -जा 1 A hut, hovel. -2 A tavern. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A mine, jewelmine. -जं 1 A mine. -2 A treasury.

गंजन *a.* 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling ; स्थलकमलगंजनं मम हृदयरंजनं ( चरणद्वयं )

Gît. 10 ; अलिकुलगंजनमंजनकं 12 ; नेत्रे खंजनगंजने S. D. -2 Defeating, conquering; कालियविषधरगंजन Gît. 1.

गंजिका A tavern, liquor shop.

गड् 1 P. (गडति, गडित) 1 To distil, draw out. -2 To run (as a liquid). -10. P. (गडयति) To cover, hide.

गडः [ गड्-अच् ] 1 A screen. -2 A fence. -3 A ditch, moat. -4 An impediment. -5 A kind of gold-fish. -Comp. -उत्थं, -देशजं, -लवणं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गड.

गडयंतः, गडयितुः A cloud.

गडिः [ गड्-इन् ] 1 A young steer. -2 A lazy ox; गुणानामेव दौरात्म्यादुरिधुर्यो नियुज्यते असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10.

गड् *a.* [ गड्-उन् ] Crooked, hump-backed. -डुः 1 A hump on the back. -2 A javelin. -3 A water-pot. -4 An earth-worm. 5 Any superfluous excrescence or addition, a useless object ; see अंतर्गडु. -6 A goitre, excrescence on the neck. -7 A hump-backed person.

गडुकः 1 A water-pot. -2 A finger-ring.

गडुर, -ल *a.* Hump-backed, crooked, bent.

गडेरः A cloud.

गडोलः 1 A mouthful. -2 Raw sugar.

गडुरः, -लः A sheep.

गडुरिका [ गडुरं मेषमनुधावति ठन् ] 1 A line of sheep. -2 A continuous line, stream, current; ° प्रवाहः ' a stream of sheep, used to signify ' blindly following other people like a flock of sheep; ' cf. इति गडुरिकाप्रवाहेऽेषां भेदः K. P. 8.

गडुकः A golden vase.

गण 10 U. ( गणयति-ते, गणयांचकार, अजीगणत्-त, अजगणत्-त, गणयितुं, गणित ) To count, number ; enumerate ; लीलाकमलपत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84 ; नामाक्षरं गणय गच्छसि यावदंतं S. 6. 11. -2 To calculate, compute ; Si. 6. 15 ; 15. 61. -3 To sum or add up, reckon. -4 To estimate, value at (with instr.) ; न तं तृणेनापि गणयामि. -5 To class with or among, reckon among ; अगण्यतामरेषु Dk. 154. -6 To take into account, give

consideration to ; वाणीं काणभुजीमजी-गणत् Malli. -7 To regard, consider, think or take to be ; त्वया विना सुखमेतावजस्य गण्यतां R. 8. 69, 5. 20 ; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते 11. 75 ; जा-तस्तु गण्यते सोऽत्र यः स्फुरत्यन्वयाधिकं Pt. 1. 27 ; किसलयतल्पं गणयति विहित-हुताशविकल्पं Gît. 4. -8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.) ; जाड्यं हीमति गण्यते Bh. 2. 54. -9 To attend to, take notice of, mind ; प्रणयमगणयित्वा यन्ममापहतस्य V. 4. 13. -10 ( With a negative particle ) not to care for, not to mind ; न गहांतमपि क्लेशमजीगणत् K. 64 ; मनस्वी कार्यार्थी न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9 ; Sânti. 1. 10 ; Bk. 2. 53 ; 15. 5, 45 ; H. 2. 142 ; S. 7. 1, 4. 18. -WITH अधि 1 to praise. -2 to enumerate, count.

गणः [ गण् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा अच् ] 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection ; गुणिगणगणना, भगणः &c. -2 A series, a class. -3 A body of followers or attendants. -4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Siva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Ganesa a demigod of this troop ; गणानां त्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कविं कवनां &c. ; गणानमेरुप्रसवावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40, 71 ; Me. 33, 55, Ki. 5. 13. -5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects -6 A company, association. -7 A tribe, class. -8 A series of lunar mansions classed under three heads (of god, men and demons). -9 A sect (in philosophy or religion). -10 A small body of troops (a subdivision of अक्षौहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. -11 A number (in math.). -12 A foot (in prosody). -13 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series ; *e. g.* भ्रादिगण *i. e.* the class of roots which begin with भृ. -14 An epithet of Ganesa. -Comp. -अग्रणी *m.* N. of Ganesa. -अचलः N. of the mountain Kailâsa, as the residence of the Ganas of Siva. -अधिपः, =अधिपतिः 1. N. of Siva ; Si. 9. 27. -2. N. of Ganesa. -3. the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or ani-



**mals.** —अन्नं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4.209, 219. —अभ्यंतर *a.* one of a troop or number. (—रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. —ईशः N. of Gaṇapati, Siva's son (see गणपति below). °जननी an epithet of Pārvatī. °भूषणं red-lead. —ईशानः, —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Gaṇesa. —2. of Siva. —उत्सहः the rhinoceros. —कारः 1. a classifier. —2. an epithet of Bhīmasena. —कृत्वस् *ind.* for a whole series of times, for a number of times. —गतिः a particular high number. —चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. —छंदस् *m.* a metre regulated and measured by feet. —तिथ *a.* forming a troop or collection. —दीक्षा 1. initiation of a number or a class. —2. performance of rites for a number of persons. —दीक्षिन् *a.* 1. one who officiates for a number of persons or for various castes (as a priest). —2. one who has been initiated into the worship of Gaṇesa. —देवताः (pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them:—आदित्यविश्वसवस्तुषिता भास्वरानिलाः । महाराजिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः ॥ —द्रव्यं 1. public property, common stock. —2. a variety of articles. —धरः 1. the head of a class or number. —2. the teacher of a school. —नाथः, —नायकः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Gaṇesa. —नायिका an epithet of Durgā. —पः, —पतिः 1. N. of Siva. —2. N. of Gaṇesa. [He is the son of Siva and Parvati, or of Parvati only, for according to one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture—short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands; riding a mouse; and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadantashtra &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahabharata at the dictation of Vyasa who secured his services as a scribe

from the god Brahman.] —3. also an epithet of Brihaspati and Indra. —4. the leader of a class or troop. —पर्वत see गणचल. —पाठः a collection of gaṇas or series of words falling under the same grammatical rule. —पीठकं the breast, bosom. —पुंगवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. —पूर्वः the leader of a tribe or class. —भर्तृ *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva; गणभर्तुरुक्षा Ki. 5. 42. —2. of Gaṇesa. —3. the leader of a class. —भोजनं mess, eating in common. —यज्ञः a rite common to all. —राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. —रात्रं a series of nights. —वृत्तं see गणच्छंदस्. —हासः, —हासकः a species of perfume. **गणक** *a.* [गण-ण्वल्] (णिका *f.*) Bought for a large sum. —कः 1. 1 An arithmetician. —2 An astrologer; रे पांथ पुस्तकधर क्षणमत्र तिष्ठ वैद्योसि किं गणकशास्त्रविचारदोसि । केनैष धेन मम पश्यति भर्तुरुंवा किं वागमिष्यति पतिः सुचिरप्रवासी Subhāsh. —3 An assemblage of eight stars. —की The wife of an astrologer. **गणता-त्वं** 1 Forming a class or multitude, belonging to a party or faction. —2 A cabal. —3 Collusion. —4 Classification. —5 Arithmetic. **गणनं** [गण-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Counting, calculation. —2 Adding, enumerating. —3 Considering supposing, regarding. —4 Believing, thinking. —5 Account. —ना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वागणना सचेतनेषु अपगतचेतनान्यपि संघट्टयितुमलं (मदनः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; cf. कथा); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 66; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. —**Comp.** —गतिः *f.* =गणगति *q. v.* —पतिः 1. an arithmetician. —2. an epithet of Gaṇesa. —महामात्रः a minister of finance. **गणनीय** *pot. p.* 1 Calculable, to be counted or reckoned. —2 To be classed. —3 Numerable. **गणशस्** *ind.* In troops or flocks, by classes. **गणिः** *f.* [गण-इन्] Counting. —*m.* One who is well-versed in the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences. **गणिका** [गणः समूहोऽस्त्यस्याः भर्तृत्वेन गण-ठञ्] 1 A harlot, courtesan; गुणा-

नुरक्ता गणिका च यस्य वसंतशोभेव वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरप्रविष्टेव लेष्टुका दुःखेन पुनर्निराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरकाशयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियहालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10. —2 A female elephant. —3 A kind of flower. —4 A kind of jasmine. **गणित** *p. p.* [गण-क्त] 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. —2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see गण. —तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. —2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises पाथिगणित or व्यक्तगणित 'arithmetic', बीजगणित, 'algebra', and रेखागणित 'geometry'); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं हस्तिशिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. —3 The sum of a progression. —4 A sum (in general). **गणितिन्** *m.* 1 One who has made a calculation. —2 A mathematician. **गणिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a flock or troop (of anything); श्वगणिन् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9. 53. —*m.* A teacher (having a class of pupils). **गणीभूत** *a.* 1 Included in any group or class. —2 Calculated, counted. **गण्य** *a.* Numerable, what may be counted. **गण्य** *pot. p.* 1 Calculable, to be counted. —2 (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a multitude or class or troop. **गणेरुः** The Karṇikāra tree. —*f.* 1 A harlot. —2 A female elephant. **गणेरुका** 1 A bawd, procuress. —2 A female servant. **गंडः** 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temples; गंडाभोगे पुलकपटलं Māl. 2. 5; तदीषद्गार्द्राणगंडलेखं Ku. 7. 82; Me. 26, 92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10; S. 6. 17; Si. 12. 54. —2 An elephant's temple; Māl. 1. 1. —3 A bubble. —4 A boil, tumour, swelling, pimple; अयमपरो गंडस्योपरि विस्फोटः Mu. 5; तदा गंडस्योपरि पिटिका संवृत्ता S. 2. —5 Goitre and other excrescences of the neck. —6 A joint, knot. —7 A mark, spot. —8 A rhinoceros. —9 The bladder. —10 A hero, warrior. —11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. —12 An unexpected combination of words consisting in putting one speech immediately after another, so



as to be syntactically connected; see वीथि; e.g. राक्षसः-अपि नाम चाणक्यबटुः —दौ-जयतु —रा. अतिसंधातुं शक्यः स्यात्. —दौ. अमात्यः Mu. 4; so किमस्या न प्रेयो यदि पुनरसह्यस्तु विरहः. —दौ. देव उपस्थितः U. 1 -13 The tenth yoga or one of the twenty-seven portions of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic. -14 An astronomical period. -Comp. —अंगः a rhinoceros. —उपधानं a pillow; मृदुगंडोपधानानि शयनानि सुखानि च Susr. —कुसुमं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. —कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. —ग्रामः any large or considerable village. —देशः, —प्रदेशः, —स्थलं, —पाली, —पिंडः 1. the cheek, the temples of an elephant. -2. temple-region (in general); U. 2. 9; Māl. 9 31. —फलकं a broad cheek; धृतमुग्ध-गंडफलकैर्विबभुर्विकसद्गिरास्यकमलैः प्रम-दाः Si. 9. 47. —भित्तिः f. 1. the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. -2. 'a wall-like cheek', an excellent i. e. broad and expansive cheek; निर्धौतदानामलगंडभित्तिः (गजः) R. 5. 43 (where Malli. says प्रसरतौ गंडौ गंडभित्ती, see *et seq.*), 12. 102. —मालः, —माला inflammation of the glands of the neck. —मूर्ख a. exceedingly foolish, very stupid. —शिला any large rock. —शैलः 1. a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. -2. the forehead. —साह-या N. of a river, also called गंडकी. —स्थलं, —स्थली the cheek; गंडस्थले-षु मद्वारिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गंडस्थलीः प्रोषितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. -2. temples of an elephant.

गंडकः [गंड स्वार्थे क] 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An impediment, obstacle. -3 A joint, knot. -4 A mark, spot. -5 A boil, tumour, pimple. -6 Disjunction, separation. -7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -8 A mode of reckoning by fours. -9 Astrological science. -Comp. —वती see गंडकी q. v.

गंडका A lump, a ball.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. -2 A female rhinoceros. -Comp. —पुत्रः, —शिला the Sāli-grāma stone.

गंडलिन् m. N. of Siva.

गंडाली A white sort of Dūrvā.

गंडिः 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches. -2 Goitre.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. -2 A kind of beverage. -3 Anything advanced beyond the first stage.

गंडिनी An epithet of Durgā.

गंडीरः A hero, champion.

गंडुः (डूः) m. f. 1 A pillow. -2 A joint, knot.

गंडूः f. 1 A joint, knot. -2 A bone. -3 A pillow. -4 Oil. -Comp. —पदः a kind of worm. °भवं lead. —पद्मी a small गंडूपदं.

गंडूल a. Bent, crooked.

गंडूषः —षा 1 A mouthful, handful (of water); गजाय गंडूषजलं करेणुः (ददौ) Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Māl. 9. 34; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शफरी फर्फरायते Udb. -2 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -3 A mouthful, handful in general.

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. -2 A mouthful.

गत, गति, &c. see under गम्.

गद् I. 1 P. (गदति, गदित) 1 To speak articulately, speak, say, relate; जगा-दाध्रे गदाग्रजं Si. 2. 69; बहु जगद पुरस्ता-त्तस्य मत्ता किलाहं 11. 39; शुद्धांतरक्ष्या जगदे कुमारी R. 6. 45. -2 To enumerate. -II. 10 U. (गदयति-ते &c.) To thunder.

गदः [गद्-अच्] 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A sentence. -3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4, 17. 81. -4 Thunder. —दं A kind of poison. -Comp. —अगदौ (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. —अग्रजः an epithet of Kṛishṇa; Si. 2. 69. —अग्रणीः the chief of all diseases. i. e. consumption. —अंबरः a cloud. —अरातिः a drug, medica-ment. —गदं indistinct utterance.

गदयितु a. 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. -2 Libidinous, lustful. —तुः N. of Kāma, the god of love.

गदा [गद्-अच्-टाप्] A mace, club; संचूर्णयामि गद्या न सुयोधनोरु Ve. 1. 15. -Comp. —अग्रपाणि a. having a mace in the right hand. —धरः an epithet of Vishṇu. —भृत् a. a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace.

(-m.) an epithet of Vishṇu. —युद्धं a fight with clubs. —हस्त a. armed with a club.

गदितं p.p. [गद्-क्त] Spoken, said, related.

गदिन् a. (नी f.) [गद्-इनि] 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. -2 Affected with sickness, diseased. —m. [गदा अस्त्यस्य इनि] An epithet of Vishṇu.

गद्गद a. Stammering, stuttering faltering; तर्किक रोदिषि गद्गदेन वचसा Amaru. 53; गद्गदगलत्पुटचद्विलीनाक्षरं को देहीति वदेत् Bh. 3. 8; सानंदगद्गदपदं हरिरित्युवाच Gīt. 10. —दं ind. In a faltering or stammering tone; विलला-प स बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8. 43; °नदत् U. 2. 30 producing a gurgling sound. —दः, —द 1 Stammering. -2 Indistinct or convulsive speech. -Comp. —ध्वनिः a low, inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. —पदं inarticulate speech. —वाच् f. inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. —स्वर a. uttering stammering sounds. (-रः) 1. indistinct or stammering utterance. -2. a buffalo.

गद्गदित a. Stammered.

गद्गदयति Den. P. To stammer.

गद्य pot. p. [गद्-यत्] To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतत्त्वया मम Bk. 6. 47. —द्यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; see Kāv. 1. 11.

गद्याण (न, ल) कः A weight equal to 48 Gunjās.

गध् 4 P. (गध्याति) To be mixed.

गध्व a. Ved. To be seized (as booty).

गंध 10 A. (गंधयते) 1 To injure hurt. -2 To ask, beg. -3 To move, go. -4 To adorn.

गंधः [गंध-पचायच्] 1 Smell, odour; गंधमाघ्राय चोर्व्याः Me. 21; अपघ्नतो दुरि-तं हव्यगंधैः S. 4. 7; R. 12. 27. (गंध is changed to गांधि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, पूति, सु, सुरभि, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगांधि, सुरभिगांधि, कमलगंधि मुखं; शालि-निर्यासगांधिभिः R. 1. 38; आह्वति ° 1. 53; also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little'). -2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas



of the Vaiseshikas; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गंधवती पृथ्वी T. S. -3 The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; घृतगंधि भोजनं Sk. -4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया सेविता गंधयुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231; Mu. 1. 4. -5 Sulphur. -6 Pounded sandal wood. -7 Connection, relationship. -8 A neighbour. -9 Pride, arrogance; as in आत्तगंध humbled or mortified. -10 An epithet of Siva. -धं 1 Smell. -2 Black aloewood. -Comp. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अपकर्षण removing smells. -अंबु *n.* fragrant water. -अम्ला the wildlemon tree. -अमन *m.* sulphur. -अष्टकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आखुः the musk-rat. -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. -आढ्य *a.* rich in odour, very fragrant; स्रजश्चोत्तम-गंधाढ्याः Mb. (-ढ्यः) the orange tree. (-ढ्यं) sandal-wood. -इन्द्रियं the organ of smell. -इभः, -गजः, -द्विपः, -हस्तिन *m.* 'the scent-elephant', an elephant of the best kind; (यस्य गंधं समाग्राय न तिष्ठति प्रति-द्विपाः। स वै गंधगजो नाम नृपतोर्यजयावहः॥); Mu. 2. 6; शमयति गजानन्यान्गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तमा spirituous liquor. -उदं scented water. -उपजीविन *m.* one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -ओतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधौतु) the civet-cat. -कारिका 1. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. -2. a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली *f.* N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyâsa. -काष्ठं aloewood. -कुटी a kind of perfume. -केलिका, -चेलिका musk. -ग *a.* 1. taking a scent, smelling. -2. redolent. -गजः see गंधेभ. -गुण *a.* having the property of odour. -घ्राणं the smelling of any odour. -जलं fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose. -तूर्यं a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). -तैलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared

with fragrant substances. -दारु *n.* aloewood. -द्रव्यं a fragrant substance. -धारिन् *a.* bearing fragrance. (-*m.*) an epithet of Siva. -धूलिः *f.* musk. -नकुलः the musk-rat. -नालिका, -नाली the nose. -निलया a kind of jasmine. -पः N. of a class of manes. -पत्रा, -पलाशी a species of zedoary. -पलाशि-का turmeric. -पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -पाषाणः sulphur. -पिशचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by fragrance). -पुष्पः 1. the Vetasa plant. -2. the Ketaka plant. (-ष्पं) 1. a fragrant flower. -2. flowers and sandal offered to deities at the time of worship. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पूतना a kind of imp or goblin. -फली 1. the Priyangu creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. -बंधुः the mango tree. -मातृ *f.* the earth. -मादन *a.* intoxicating with fragrance. (-नः) 1. a large black bee. -2. sulphur. -3. an epithet of Râvana. (-नः -नं) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru, renowned for its fragrant forests. (-नं) the forest on this mountain. -मादनी spirituous liquor. -मादिनी lac. -मार्जारः the civet-cat. -मुखा, -मूषिकः -मूषी *f.* the musk rat. -मृगः 1. the civet cat. -2. the musk-deer. -मैथुनः a bull. -मोदनः sulphur. -मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -युक्तिः *f.* preparation of perfumes. -रसः myrrh. °अंगकः turpentine. -राजः a kind of jasmine. (-जं) 1. a sort of perfume. -2. sandal-wood. -लता the Priyangu creeper. -लोलुपा 1. a bee. -2. a fly or gnat. -वहः the wind; रात्रिदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति S. 5. 4; दिग्वक्षिणा गंधवहं मुखेन Ku. 3. 25. -वहा the nose. -वाहः 1. the wind; Bv. 1. 104. -2. the musk-deer. -वाही the nose. -विह्वलः wheat. -वृक्षकः -वृक्षः the Sâla tree. -व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (कक्कोल.) -युंदिनी the musk-rat. -शेखरः musk. -सारः 1. sandal -2. a kind of jasmine. -सुखी सूयी the musk shrew. -सोमं the white water-lily. -हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf गंधकारिका. गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं [ गंध-लुट् ] 1 Continued effort, perseverance. -2 Hurting, injury, killing -3 Manifestation. -4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवत् *a.* Scented, fragrant. -ती 1 The earth. -2 Wine. -3 N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyâsa. -4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधालु *a.* Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधि *a.* (At the end of comp.) Having the smell of, smelling of; see गंध. -धि *n.* A kind of perfume.

गंधिक *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as in उत्पलगंधिक. -2 Having a very small quantity of, having only the smell of; भ्रातृगंधिकः a brother only in name. -कः 1 A seller of perfumes. -2 Sulphur.

गंधिन् *a.* Having a smell, smelling. -*m.* A bug.

गंधर्वः 1 A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods, and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शौचं ददावासां गंधर्वश्च शुभां गिरं Y. 1. 71. -2 A singer in general. -3 A horse. -4 The musk-deer. -5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. -6 The black cuckoo. -7 The sun. -8 A sage, pious man. -Comp. -नगरं, -पुरं the city of the Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. -विद्या the science of music. -विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27 &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kâlidâsa observes, कथमप्यबांधवकृता स्नेहप्रवृत्तिः S. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or Upavedas, which treats of music; see उपवेद. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः the castor-oil plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. -2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. -गर्भः small cardamoms.



**गंधोली 1** A wasp. -2 Dried ginger.

**गभः** Ved. 1 A slit, cleft. -2 The vulva.

**गभस्तिः** *m. f.* 1 A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -2 Ved. The shaft (of a car). -3 The forepart of the arm, the hand. -**स्तिः** The sun. -*f.* An epithet of Svâhâ, the wife of Agni. -**Comp.** -**करः**, -**पाणिः**, -**मालिन्** *m.*, -**हस्तः**, -**मत्** *m.* the sun. -**नेमिः** N. of Vishnu.

**गभस्तिमत्** *m.* The sun; घनव्यपायेन गभस्तिमानिव R. 3. 37. -*n.* One of the seven divisions of Pâtâla.

**गभीर** *a.* [गच्छति जलमत्र, गम् ईरन् भा- तादेशश्च Un. 4. 35] 1 Deep (in all senses); उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्सं- गमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. -2 Deep-sounding (as a drum). -3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest). -4 Profound, sagacious. -5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. -6 Secret, mysterious. -7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्** the Supreme Soul. -**वेध** *a.* very penetrating.

**गभीरिका** 1 A large drum with a deep sound. -2 A gong.

**गभोलिकः** A small round pillow.

**गम्** 1 P. (गच्छति, जगाम, अगमत्, गमिष्य- ति, गंतुं, गत *desid.*; जिगमिषति, जिगांसते *Atm.*; *freq.* जंगम्यते; जंगमीति or जंगति) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वार्था पुन- र्दर्शनाय V. 5; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34; काधुना ग- म्यते 'where art thou going'. -2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उत्क्षिप्येनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. -3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; यदगम्योपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एनो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the doer; 4. 199; so धरणिं मूर्ध्ना गम् &c. -4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); दिनेषु गच्छत्सु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; Me. 83; काव्यशा- स्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1; गच्छता कालेन in the long run. -5 To go to the state or condition of, be- come, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns end- ing in ता, त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku.

1. 26 went by or received the name of Umâ; so तृप्तिं गच्छति becomes satis- fied; विषादं गतः became dejected; को- पं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनृत्यं गतः became released from debt; मनसा गम् to think of, remem- ber; Ku. 2. 63; वृषेण गच्छतः riding a bull; Ku. 5. 80. -6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; गुरोः सुतां...यो गच्छति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. -**Caus.** (गमयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, lead or reduce to (as a state); गमितः गतिं Ku. 4. 24; Bh. 3. 38; Ki. 2. 7. -2 To spend, pass (as time). -3 To make clear, explain, expound. -4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नम्रौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -5 To send to. -6 To bring to a place (acc.). -7 To impart, grant, bestow. -8 To intend, mean.

**गत** *p. p.* [गम्-क्त] 1 Gone, de- parted, gone for ever; Mu. 1. 25; किं गते सलिले सेतुबंधेन, किं गते विवाहे नक्षत्रपरीक्षया Vb. 4. 'what is the use of locking the stable-door when the steed is stolen?'. -2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गतायां रात्रौ. -3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30. -4 Gone to, ar- rived at, reaching to. -5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; प्रा- सादप्रांतगतः Pt. 1 seated on &c.; स- रोगतः R. 3. 66 seated in the as- sembly; भर्तारं गता S. 4. 13 united to a husband; so आद्यं; सर्वगत existing everywhere. -6 Fallen into, reduced to; *e. g.* आपद्गतः. -7 Re- ferring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.); राजा शकुंतलाग- तमेव चिंतयति S. 5; भर्तृगतया चिंतया S. 4; वयमपि भवत्यौ सखीगतं किमपि पृच्छामः S. 1; so पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. -8 Frequent, resorted to; सुहृद् Ku. 4. 24. -9 Known, celebrated. -10 Directed towards, belonging to. -11 Known, understood. -**तं** 1 Motion, going; गतमुपरि घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां S. 7. 7; Si. 1. 2, 7. 4. -2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. -3 An event. -4 The place where one has gone. -5 Celebration, being known, diffusion. -6 Manner. (As first member of comp. translated by

'free from', 'bereft of', 'deprived of', 'without.') -**Comp.** -**अक्ष** *a.* sightless, blind. -**अध्वन्** *a.* 1. one who has accomplished or finished a journey; R. 4. 46, 11. 33. -2. conversant, familiar (with anything). (-*f.*) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible; (चतुर्दशीयुक्ताऽमावास्या). -**अनुगतं** following custom or pre- cedent. -**अनुगतिक** *a.* doing as others do, a blind follower; गतानुगति- को लोको न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342 'people are blind followers or servile imitators'; Mu. 6. 5. -**अंत** *a.* one whose end has arrived. -**अर्थ** *a.* 1. poor. -2. meaningless (the meaning being already expressed). -**असु**, -**जीवित**, -**प्राण** *a.* expired, dead; Bg. 2. 11. -**आगतं** 1. going and coming, frequent visits; Bh. 3. 7; Bg. 9. 21; Mu. 2. 3, 4. 1. -2. interchange of place, Mâl. 9. 46. -3. the flight of a bird backward and for- ward. -4. irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). -**आधि** *a.* free from anxiety, happy. -**आयुस्** *a.* decrepit, infirm, very old. -**आर्ति- वा** 1. a woman past her child-bearing. 2. a barren woman. -**उत्साह** *a.* dis- spirited, dejected. -**ओजस्** *a.* bereft of strength or energy. -**कल्मष** *a.* freed from crime or sin, puri- fied. -**कृम** *a.* refreshed. -**चेतन** *a.* deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. -**दिनं**, -**दिवसः** the past day, yesterday. -**दिनं ind.** yesterday. -**प्रत्यागत** *a.* returned after having gone away; Ms. 7. 186. -**प्रभ** *a.* bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. -**प्राण** *a.* lifeless, dead. -**प्राय** *a.* almost gone, nearly pass- ed away; गतप्राया रजनी. -**भर्तृका** 1. a widow. -2. (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (=प्रोषितभर्तृका). -**लक्ष्मीक** *a.* 1. bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. -2. deprived of wealth, impoverished, suffering losses. -**वयस्**, -**वयस्क** *a.* advanced in years, aged, old; Pt. 1. 10. -**वर्षः**, -**वर्ष** the past year. -**वैर** *a.* at peace (with), reconciled. -**व्यथ** *a.* free from pain. -**शैशव** *a.* past child-hood. -**संग** *a.* 1. free from attachment. -2. adverse or indiffer- ent to. -**सत्त्व** *a.* 1. dead, annihi- lated, lifeless. -2. base. -**सन्नकः** an



elephant out of rut. —स्पृह *a.* indifferent to worldly attachments.

**गतकं** Going, motion.

**गतिः** *f.* [ गम्-भावे क्तिन् ] 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिर्विगलिता Pt. 4. 78; अभिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14; (न) भिदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गगनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. —2 Access, entrance; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णं सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. —3 Scope, room; अस्त्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्त्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. —4 Turn, course; दैवगतिर्हि चित्रा, Mu. 7. 16. —5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुण्ठीया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. —6 Fate, issue; भर्तुर्गतिर्गतव्या Dk. 103. —7 State, condition; दानं भोगो नाशस्तिस्रो गतयो भवन्ति वित्तस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. —8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; परार्थगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुसुमस्तवकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. —9 A means, expedient, course, alternative; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas); Pt. 1. 319; अन्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 158. —10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्येषां Pt. 1. 320, 322; आसयत् सलिले पृथ्वी यः स मे श्रीहरिर्गतिः Sk. —11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 50. —12 A way, path. —13 A march, procession. —14 An event, issue, result. —15 The course of events, fate, fortune. —16 Course of asterisms. —17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. —18 A running wound or sore, fistula. —19 Knowing; Ki. 14. 15; knowledge, wisdom. —20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73, 12. 3, 23, 40-45. —21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वार्धक). —22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिरस् &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. —23 Position of a child at birth. —Comp. —अनुसरः following the course of another. —ऊन *a.* impassable, desert. —भंगः stoppage. —हीन *a.* without

refuge, helpless, forlorn.

**गतिकं** 1 Going, motion. —2 Curse. —3 Condition. —4 Refuge, asylum.

**गतिमत्** *a.* 1 In motion, moving; V. 3. 3. —2 Having running sores, fistulous.

**गतिला** 1 A series, succession. —2 A river.

**गत्वर** *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Going, moveable, locomotive. —2 Transient, perishable; गत्वरैरसुभिः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वर्यो यौवनश्रियः 11. 12.

**गतव्य** *pot. p.* To be gone, to be gone to or attained. —2 To be accomplished (as a way), to be approached, accessible.

**गंतुः** [ गम्-तुन् ] 1 A way, course. —2 A traveller.

**गंतु** *a.* (त्री *f.*) 1 One that goes or moves. —2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

**गन्त्री** A car drawn by oxen; (गन्त्रीरथ in the same sense).

**गम** *a.* [ गम् भावादौ अप् ] (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; खगम, पुरोगम, हृदयंगम, &c. —मः 1 Going, moving. —2 March; अश्वस्यैकाहगमः. —3 The march of an assailant. —4 A road. —5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. —6 Superficiality, careless perusal. —7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; शुर्वगनागमः Ms. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. —8 A game played with dice and men. —Comp. —आगमः going and coming.

**गमक** *a.* (मिका *f.*) [ गम्-गुल् ] 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमकं पांडित्यवैदग्ध्ययोः Mâl. 1. 7. —2 Convincing. —कः A kind of musical note (of which there are seven).

**गमथः** 1 A traveller. —2 A road.

**गमनं** [ गम्-ल्युट् ] 1 Going, motion, gait; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82; so गजैर्द्रगमने S. Til. 7. —2 Going, motion. considered as one of the five *karmanas* by the Vaiseshikas. —3 Approaching, going to. —4 March of an assailant. —5 Undergoing, suffering. —6 Obtaining, attaining. —7 Cohabitation.

**गमनीय** *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयास्मि संवृत्ता S. 1. —2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. —3 Fit to be practised

or observed. —4 Relating to sexual intercourse; गुरुस्त्री ° Ms. 11. 103 (पापं); for other senses see गम्य.

**गमिन्** *a.* Intending to go; as in ग्रामंगमी. —*m.* A passenger.

**गम्य** *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable. —2 Intelligible, or easy to be comprehended. —3 Intended, implied, meant. —4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. —5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिक्रामां स्त्रियं यश्च गम्यां रहसि याचितः । नोपैति Mb. —6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो मंत्राणां Bh. 1. 89. —म्यः A man with whom a woman may have intercourse, a libidinous or voluptuous, man, lover, paramour; Dk. 41.

**गंभारिका, गंभारी** N. of a tree.

**गंभीर** *a.* [ गच्छति जलमत्र; गम् ईरन् नि ° भुगागमः ] = गंभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Me. 64, 66. —रः 1 A lotus. —2 A citron. —Comp. —वेदिन् *a.* restive (as an elephant); not minding the goad; अंकुशं द्विरदस्येव यंता गंभीरवेदिनः R. 4. 39, Si. 5. 49 (see Malli. *ad loc.*).

**गंभीरक** *a.* Lying deep.

**गंभीरा, गंभीरिका** N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

**गयः** 1 N. of the people living round Gayâ and the district inhabited by them. —2 N. of an Asura. —3 Wealth. —4 House, household, family. —5 Offspring, progeny. —6 The sky. —7 One's own place or abode. —या N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

**गर** *a.* (री *f.*) [ गीर्धत गृ-कर्मदौ अच् ] Swallowing. —रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. —2 Sickness, disease. —3 Swallowing (गरा also in this sense). —4 A factitious poison. —रः, -रं 1 Poison. —2 An antidote. —रं 1 Sprinkling, wetting. —2 The fifth of the eleven Karapas. —Comp. —अधिका 1. the insect called Lâkshâ. —2. the red dye obtained from it. —द्र *a.* 1. destroying poison. —2. healthy. —श्रीः a kind of fish. —द *a.* poisoning, giving poison. ( -दं ) poison. —व्रतः a peacock.

**गरणं** [ गृ भावे-ल्युट् ] 1 The act of swallowing. —2 Sprinkling. —3 Poison.



**गरभः** [ गृ बा० अभच् ] Foetus, embryo; see गर्भ.

**गरलः, -लं** [ गिरति जीवनं, गृ-अलच् Tv.] 1 Poison or venom in general; कुवलयदलश्रेणी कंठे न सा गरलद्युतिः Gīt. 3; गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं 4; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं 10. -2 The venom of a snake. -ल A bundle of grass. -Comp. -अरिः an emerald.

**गरलिन्** *a.* Poisonous.

**गरित** *a.* Poisoned.

**गरालिः** A hoarse, gurgling sound ( of the throat ); Māl. 3.

**गरिमन्** *m.* 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. -2 Importance, greatness, dignity; Pt. 1. 30. -3 Worth, excellence. -4 One of the eight *siddhis* or faculties of Siva, by which he can make himself heavy or great at will; see सिद्धि.

**गरिष्ठ** *a.* Heaviest. -2 Most important; (superl. of गुरु *a.* q. v.)

**गरीयस्** *a.* Heavier, weightier, more important ( compar. of गुरु *a.* q. v.); मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86; वृद्धस्य तरुणी भार्या प्राणेभ्योऽपि गरीयसी H. 1. 112; Si. 2. 24, 36.

**गरुडः** [ गरुड्यां डयते, डी-ड पृषो० तलोपः; गृ-उडच् Up. 4. 166.] 1 N. of the king of birds. [He is a son of Kasyapa by his wife Vinata. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents, and elder brother of Aruna. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival, about the colour of उच्चैःश्रवस् Kadru defeated Vinata, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not, however, without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinata was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the vehicle of Vishnu, and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body.] -2 A building shaped like Garuda. -3 N. of a particular military array. -Comp. -अग्रजः an epithet of Aruna, the charioteer of the sun. -अंकः an epithet of Vishnu. -अंकितं, -अश्मन् *m.* -उत्तीर्णं an emerald. -ध्वजः an epithet of Vishnu. -व्यूहः a particular military array.

**गरुत्** *m.* [ गृ-गृ-वा डति Up. 1. 94 ] 1

The wing of a bird. -2 Eating, swallowing. -Comp. -योधिन् *m.* a quail.

**गरुत्मन्** *a.* Winged; गरुत्महाशीविषमीमर्शनैः R. 3. 57. -*m.* 1 Garuda. -2 A bird in general. -3 The fire.

**गरुलः** Garuda, the chief of birds.

**गर्गः** 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmā. -2 A bull. -3 An earth-worm. -( pl. ) The descendants of Garga. -4 A kind of musical pause or time.

**गर्गरः** 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 A kind of fish. -4 A churn. -री A churn, a vessel for holding water.

**गर्गाटः** A kind of fish.

**गर्ज** 1 P., 10 U. ( गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जत ) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः सांनसि शैलकुंजे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21; रणे न गर्जति वृथा हि शूराः Rām.; हृष्टो गर्जति चातिदुर्धितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6. -2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिधरो गर्जतु तन्नाम निष्ठुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 ( and in several other verses of the same Act ); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षासु निःस्वनो मेघः Udb.

**गर्जः** [ गर्ज-भावे घञ् ] 1 The roaring of elephants. -2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds. -3 A ( roaring ) elephant. -4 Roaring, thundering.

**गर्जनं, -ना** [ गर्ज-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. -2 ( Hence ) sound, noise in general. -3 Passion, wrath. -4 War, battle. -5 Reproach.

**गर्जा, गर्जिः** The thundering of clouds.

**गर्जित** *a.* [ गर्ज-क् ] Sounded, roared &c. -तं A The thunder of clouds. -तः A roaring elephant in rut.

**गर्तः, -र्त, -र्त** [ गृ-तन् Up. 3. 86 ] 1 A hollow, hole, cave; ससत्त्वेषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. -2 A grave. -र्तः 1 The hollow of the loins. -2 A kind of disease. -3 N. of a country, a part of the *Trigartas* q. v. -4 Ved. A throne. -5 A chariot. -6 A table for playing at dice. -7 A house. -8 The post of an assembly room. -Comp. -आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground, as a mouse or rat.

**गर्तिका** [ गर्तः अस्त्यस्याः ठन् ] A weaver's work-shop; ( so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor ).

**गर्द** 1 P., 10 U. ( गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते ) To sound, roar.

**गर्दभः** ( भी *f.* ) [ गर्द-अभच् Up. 3. 122 ] 1 An ass; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहन्ति Mk. 4. 17; प्राप्ते तु षोडशे वर्षे गर्दभी ह्यप्सरा भवेत् Subhāsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities:—अवि-श्रांतं वहद्भारं शीतोष्णं च न विंदति । ससंतोषस्तथा नित्यं त्रीणि शिक्षेत गर्दभात् ॥ Chāṇ. 70. -2 Smell, odour. -भं The white water-lily. -भी 1 A she-ass. -2 An insect generated in cowdung. -Comp. -अंडः, -डकः N. of two trees अक्ष & पिप्पली. -आह्वयं a white lotus. -गदः a particular disease of the skin.

**गर्दभकः** A kind of insect. -भिका A cutaneous disease, a blotch, eruption.

**गर्ध** = गृध् q. v.

**गर्धः** [ गृध्-घञ् अभच् वा ] 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Greediness.

**गर्धन, गर्धित** *a.* Covetous, greedy.

**गर्धिन्** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous; नवान्नामिषगर्धिनः Ms. 4. 28. -2 Following or pursuing ( anything ) with eagerness.

**गर्भः** [ गृ-भन् Up. 3. 152 ] 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pt. 1; पुनर्गर्भे च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. -2 A foetus, embryo; act of conception, pregnancy; conception; नरपतिकुलभूत्यै गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भोऽभवद्भूधरराजपत्न्याः Ku. 1. 19; गर्भे वहति Pt. 1. 30 bears a child in the womb. -3 The time of conception; गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वति ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -4 The child ( in the womb ); S. 6. -5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. -6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything ( in comp. in this sense and translated by 'full of,' 'filled with,' 'containing' &c. ); हिमगर्भैर्मयूखैः S. 3. 3; शुक्रं कोटर 1. 14; 7. 7; पत्रं U. 3. 5. inwardly situated; अग्निगर्भो शमीमिव S. 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; Si. 9. 62; Māl. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. -7 The offspring of the sky, *i. e.* the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of



the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. -8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. -9 Any interior chamber. 10 A hole. -11 Fire. -12 Food. -13 The rough coat of the jack-fruit (पनसकंटक). -14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -15 The fruit ( of plants ). -16 Joining, union. -17 The calyx of a lotus. -18 (In dramas ) One of the *Sandhis* q. v. -Comp. -अंकः (also गर्भः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bâlarâmayana. The S. D. thus defines it :—अंकोदरप्रविष्टो यो रंगद्वारामुखादिमान् । अंकोदरः स गर्भकः स बीजः फलवानपि ॥ 279. -अवक्रांतिः f. descent of the soul into the womb. -अष्टमः 1. the eighth month from conception. -2. the eighth year from conception. -अस्पन्दनं non-quickening of the foetus. -आगारं 1. uterus. -2. an inner and private room, the female apartments. -3 a lying-in- chamber. -4. the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. -आधानं 1. impregnation; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयान्नूनाबद्धमालाः ( बलाकाः ) Me. 9. -2. one of the Samskâras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the consummation of marriage); Y. 1. 11. -आशयः the uterus, the womb. -आस्रावः mis-carriage, abortion. -ईश्वरः one born rich ( cf. 'born in the purple' ); a sovereign or rich man by birth. -उत्पत्तिः f. the formation of the embryo. -उपघातः miscarriage of the embryo (applied to the sky). -उपघातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. -उपपत्तिः f. formation of the embryo. -कर, -कार a. impregnating, procreative. -कालः 1. time of impregnation. -2. the time when the vapour collected in

the air shows the first signs of life. -कोशः, -बः uterus. -क्लेशः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or childbirth. -क्षयः miscarriage. -गृहं, -भवनं, -वेश्मन् n. 1. an inner apartment, the body of a house. -2. a lying-in-chamber. -3. the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गत्य गर्भभवनात् Mâl. 1. -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -घातिन् a. causing abortion. -चलनं quickening, motion of the foetus in the uterus. -च्युत a. 1. fallen from the womb ( as a child ). -2. miscarrying. -च्युतिः f. 1. birth, delivery. -2. miscarriage. -दासः -सी a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach. ). -दिवसाः certain days on which the vapours collected in the air show signs of life. -दुह a. ( nom. sing. °ध्रक्-ड ) causing abortion. -धं Ved. semen virile. -धरा pregnant. -धारणं, -धारणा gestation, impregnation. -धिः Ved. 1. a breeding place, a nest. -2. cohabitation. -ध्वंसः abortion. -नाडी the umbilical cord. -नुद् a. causing abortion. -परिस्रवः secundines or foetal membranes collectively. -पाकिन् m. rice ripening in sixty days. -पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. -पोषणं, -भर्मन् n. nourishment of the foetus, gestation; अनुष्ठिते भिषग्भिरासैरथ गर्भभर्मणि R. 3. 12. -मंडपः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. -मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. -योषा a pregnant woman; ( fig. ) the Ganges overflowing its banks. -रक्षणं protecting the foetus. -रूप a. childish, youthful, juvenile. -रूपः -रूपकः, a child, an infant, a youth. -लक्षण a. observing the signs of the rainy season. ( -णं ) a symptom of pregnancy. -लभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. -वसतिः f., -वासः 1. the womb; Ms. 12. 78. -2. being in the womb. -विच्युतिः f. abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. -विपत्तिः death of the foetus. -वेदना throes of child-birth. -व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. -शकुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead foetus. -शय्या the abode of the foetus or uterus.

-संभवः, -संभूतिः f. becoming pregnant. -स्थ a. 1. situated in the womb. -2. interior, internal. -स्रावः abortion, miscarriage; वरं गर्भस्रावः Pt. 1; Y. 3. 20; Ms. 5. 66.

गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. -कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भित a. Pregnant, filled with. -तं A defect in poetical composition.

गर्भिन् a. Pregnant, impregnated with.

गर्भंडः Enlargement of the navel.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female ( whether of men or animals ); गो-गर्भिणीप्रियनवोलपमालभारिसेव्योपकठविपिनावलयो भवन्ति Mâl. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114. -Comp. -अवेक्षणं mid-wifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants, -दौहवं the longings of a pregnant woman. -व्याकरणं, -व्याकृतिः f. 'science of the progress of pregnancy'. ( a particular head in medical works. )

गर्भेनृप् a. 1 'Contented in the womb,' as a child. -2 Contented as to food or issue. -3 Indolent.

गर्भुत् f. 1 A kind of grass. -2 A kind of reed. -3 Gold. -4 A kind of bee.

गर्वं 1 P. ( गर्वति, गर्वित ) To be proud or haughty; ( used only in p. p. which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व ); को-थान्प्राप्य न गर्वितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुरु धनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निमेषात्कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4; मुधेदानीं यौवनगर्वं वहसि M. 4. -2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपधनविद्यादिप्रयुक्तात्मोत्कर्षज्ञानाधीनपरावहेलनं R. G.; or, according to S. D. गर्वो मदः प्रभावश्रीविद्यासत्कुलतादिजः । अवज्ञासविलासांगदर्शनाविनयादिकृत् ॥ 181.

गर्वित a. [ गर्व कर्त्तरि क्त, गर्वो जातोऽस्य तार० इतच् वा ] 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Conceited.

गर्वाटः A watch-man, door-keeper

गर्ह 1. 10. A. ( sometimes P. also ) ( गर्हते, गर्हयते, गर्हित ) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विषमां हि दशां



प्राप्य देवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3 ; Ms. 4. 199. -2 To accuse, charge with. -3 To be sorry for.

गर्हणं, -णा [गर्ह-ल्युट्] Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हा [गर्ह-अ] Abuse, censure.

गर्हित *p.p.* [गर्ह-क्त] 1 Blamed, censured. -2 Contemned, despised. -3 Contemptible. -4 Forbidden, bad, vile. -तं A blamable or sinful act; Pt. 1. 342.

गर्ह्य *a.* [गर्ह-प्यत्] Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्ह्यं कुर्यादुभे कुले Ms. 5. 149. -Comp. -वादिन् *a.* speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल् 1 P. (गलति, जगाल, अगालीत्, गालितं, गलित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गलत्युपदिष्टं K. 103; अच्छकपोलमूलगलितैः (अश्रुभिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. -2 To drop or fall down; शरदमच्छगलद्वसनोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75; प्रतोदा जगलुः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87. गलद्भ्रामि Gīt. 2, R. 7. 10, Me. 44. -3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; गलति मध्यरात्रे Dk.; शैशवेन सह गलति गुरुजनस्नेहः K. 289. विद्यां प्रमादगलितामिव चित्तयामि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2. 44; Bk. 5. 43, R. 3. 70. -4 To eat, swallow (connected with गृ). -Caus. or 10 U. (*p.p.* गलित) 1 To pour out. -2 To filter, strain. -3 To flow (A.). -4 To fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt. -With निस् to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. -पर्या to drop down; Bk. 2. 4.

गलः [गल्-भक्षणे बा०करणे अच्] 1 The throat, neck; न गरलं गले कस्तूरीयं; cf. अजागलस्तन; Bh. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. -2 The resin of the Sāla tree. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -4 A rope. -Comp. -अंकुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). -उद्भवः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. -ओषः tumor in the throat. -कंबलः a bull's dewlap. -गंडः 1. enlargement of the glands of the neck. -2. goitre. -ग्रहः, ग्रहणं 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. -2. a kind of disease. -3. N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month:—*i. e.* the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -4. a day on which a course of study is commenced, but im-

mediately preceding a day on which it is prohibited. -5. study. begun but immediately interrupted. -चर्मन् *n.* the gullet, throat. -द्वारं the mouth. -मेखला a necklace. -वार्त *a.* 1. safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; दृश्यन्ते चैव तीर्थेषु गलवार्तस्तपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. 1. -2. a parasite. -विद्रधिः tumor and abscess in the throat. -व्रतः a peacock. -शुंडिका the uvula. -शुंडी swelling of the glands of the neck. -स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. -हस्तः 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. -2. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अर्धचंद्र. -हस्तित *a.* seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः [गल् बा० वृत्] 1 The throat, the neck. -2 A kind of fish.

गलनं [गल् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. -2 Leaking. -3 Melting, fusing. -4 Falling down or off.

गलंतिका, गलंती 1 A small pitcher. 2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasī &c.) placed below.

गलित *p.p.* [गल्-क्त] 1 Dropped or fallen down. -2 Melted. -3 Oozed, flowing. -4 Lost, vanished, deprived. -5 Untied, got loose. -6 Emptied, leaked away. -7 Filtered. -8 Decayed, impaired. -9 Decreased, exhausted; गलितविभवाश्चार्येषु नृपाः Bh. 2. 44. -Comp. -कुष्ठं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. -नखदंत *a.* one who has lost his claws and teeth. -दंत *a.* toothless. -नयन *a.* one who has lost his eyes, blind. -यौवन *a.* one who has lost the bloom or charm of youth, grown old; गलितयौवना कामिनी Bh. 2. 56. -वयस् *a.* being in the decline of age, in declining years; R. 3. 70.

गलितकः A kind of dance, gesticulation.

गल्या 1 A multitude of throats. -2 A quantity of a particular kind of grass or of ropes made of it.

गलेगंडः A kind of bird, (so called from the pendulous fleshy purse

hanging from its throat).

गलानिलः A prawn or shrimp.

गलिः [गडि, डस्य लः] A strong but lazy bull; see गडि.

गल्दः, -ल्दा Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Straining.

गल्भ 1 A (गल्भते, गल्भित) To be bold or confident.

गल्भ *a.* 1 Bold, confident, audacious. -2 Proud, haughty.

गलुः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्राम्य or vulgar; cf. the instance given in K. P. 7:—तांबूलभृतगलोयं भल्लं जल्पति मानुषः; but cf. Bhavabhūti's use:—पातालप्रतिमल्लगलविवरप्रक्षिप्तसप्तार्णवं Māl. 5. 22). -Comp. -चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गल्लकः 1 A wine-glass. -2 Sapphire; see गल्वर्क below.

गल्लर्कः A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहत्तरे गल्लर्कप्रमाणे कुले जातः Mk. 8; गल्लर्कशतपरिवृतः &c.

गल्वर्कः 1 Crystal. -2 Lapis lazuli. -3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह 1 A. (गल्हते, गल्हित) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially before words beginning with vowels or as the second member of Dvigu comp.; पंचगवं five cows; गवाकृति cow-shaped). -Comp. -अक्षः 1. an air-hole, a round window; विलोलनेत्रभ्रमरैर्गवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणा बभूवुः R. 7. 11; कुवलितगवाक्षां लोचनैरगनानां 11. 93; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98. -जालं a lattice. -2. the mesh of a shirt of mail. -अक्षकः an air-hole. -अक्षित *a.* furnished with windows. -अग्रं a multitude of cows; (written as गोऽग्रं, गोअग्रं and गवाग्रं). -अदनं pasture or meadow grass. -अदनी 1. a pasture. -2. a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. -अधिका lac. -अमृतं 1. the beverage or nectar consisting of rays of light. -2. cow's milk. -अर्ह *a.* of the value of a cow. -अविकं cattle and sheep. -अशनः 1. a shoe-maker. -2. an outcast. -अश्वं bulls and horses. -आ-



कृति *a.* cow-shaped. —आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. —इंद्रः 1. an owner of kine. —2. an excellent bull. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः an owner of cows. —उद्धः an excellent cow or bull. —राजः a bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गोसदृशो गवयः T. S.; दृष्टः कथंचिद्भवयैर्विविधैः Ku. 1. 56; Rs. 1. 23. —यी The female Gayal.

गवलः The wild buffalo. —लं Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवांपतिः 1 The chief cattle, a bull. —2 A cowherd. —3 An epithet of the sun; also of fire.

गवालूकः =गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गविष, —गविष *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. —2 Eager (in general).

गविष्टि *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. —2 Desirous, eager, ardent. —ष्टिः *f.* 1 Desire, eagerness. —2 Desire for fighting, battle.

गविष्ठः The sun.

गव्य *a.* [गवे हितं यत्] 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. —2 Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). —3 Proper or fit for cattle. —4 Sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow. —व्यं 1 Cattle, a herd of cows. —2 Pasture-land. —3 The milk of a cow. —4 A bow-string. —5 Colouring substance, yellow pigment. —व्या 1 A herd of cows. —2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. —3 A bow-string. —4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गव्यय *a.* Ved. Belonging to or coming from a cow.

गव्ययु *a.* Ved. Desirous of cows.

गव्या Ved. 1 Desire for cows. —2 Desire, fervency. —3 Desire for what comes from a cow (as milk &c.). —4 Desire of battle.

गव्यु *a.* 1 Delighting in cows. —2 Desiring cows or milk. —3 Fervent, eager. —4 Desirous of battle.

गव्यूतं, -तिः *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles or one Krosa. —2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. —3 A pasture-ground, pasturage.

गवेडुः, -धुः, -धुका A kind of grass eaten by cattle. —डुः A cloud.

गवेरुकं Red chalk.

गवेष 1 A., 10 P. (गवेषते, गवेषयति,

गवेषित) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्मादेष यतः प्राप्तस्तत्रैवान्यो गवेष्यतां Ks. 25. 176. —2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for; गवेषमाणं महिषीकुलं जलं Rs. 1. 21.

गवेष *a.* Searching for. —षः Search, inquiry.

गवेषणं *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring ardently. —2 Desirous of combat. —णं, —णा Search or inquiry after anything; N. 4. 107.

गवेषित *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गह् 10 U. (गह्यति-ने) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest). —2 To enter deeply into.

गहन *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. —2 impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. —3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 11, 285; Bh. 2. 58; गहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17; Sânti. 1. 8. —4 Grave, dignified; Mâl. 1. 4. —5 Impassioned, replete with love, strong; U. 6.33. —6 Hard, difficult, causing pain or trouble; गहनसंसारः Sânti. 3. 15; U. 7. 6. —7 Deepened, intensified; Mâl. 1. 30. —नं 1 An abyss, depth. —2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यदनुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Gît. 7; Bv. 1. 25. —3 A hiding-place. —4 A cave. —5 Pain, distress. —6 An ornament. —7 Water. —नः The Supreme Being.

गहीय *a.* 1 Relating to a cave or thicket.

गहान् *n.* Ved. Depth.

गहं 1 Depth. —2 An inaccessible place.

गहर *a.* (रा or री *f.*). Deep, impervious. —रं 1 An abyss, a depth. —2 A thicket, forest. —3 A cave, cavern; गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26, 46; Rs. 1. 21. —4 An inaccessible place. —5 A hiding-place. —6 A riddle. —7 Hypocrisy. —8 Weeping, crying. —9 Water. —10 A deep sigh. —रः An harbour, bower. —री 1 A cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गहरित *a.* Being in a hiding-place, concealed.

गा 1 or 2 A., 3 P. (गाते, जिगाति) 1 To go, see इ. —2 To come to any

state or condition. —3 To praise, sing.

गा A song, verse.

गांग *a.* (गी *f.*) [गंगाया अपत्यं अण्] Being in or on the Ganges. —2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गांगमंबु सितमंबु यामुनं कञ्ज-लाभमुभयत्र मञ्जतः K. P. 10; Ku. 5. 37. —गः 1 An epithet of Bhîshma. —2 Of Kârtikeya. —गं 1 Rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges). —2 Gold. —गी An epithet of Durgâ.

गांगटः —टैयः A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गांगायनिः [गंगाया अपत्यं फिज्] N. of Bhîshma or Kârtikeya.

गांगेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges. —यः N. of Bhîshma or Kârtikeya. —यं Gold.

गाजरं A carrot.

गाजिकायः A quail.

गाडवः A cloud.

गाढ See under गाह्.

गाणपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [गणपति-अण्] 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. —2 Relating to Ganesa.

गाणपत्यः [गणपति-यक्] A worshipper of Ganesa. —त्यं 1 Worship of Ganesa. —2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गाणिक्यं [गणिकानां समूहः यञ्] A group of harlots.

गाणेशः A worshipper of Ganesa.

गांडि (डी) वः, —वं [गांडिरस्त्यस्य संज्ञायाम् व P. V. 2. 110] 1 The bow of Arjuna, presented by Soma to Varuna by Varuna to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववन; गांडीवं संसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. —2 A bow in general. —Comp. —धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गांडीविन् *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pândava prince; Ve. 4.

गातागतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by going or coming.

गातानुगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गातुः 1 A song. —2 A singer. —3 A celestial chorister. —4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. —5 The large



black bee.—Ved. -6 Going, motion. -7 Free place for moving. -8 The earth. -9 A refuge. -10 way, course. -11 Access, egress. -12 Progress; increase, welfare.

**गात्रं** [गै वन् गात्रिदम् वा, अण्; cf. Up. 4. 168] 1 The body; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं S. 2. 4; तपति तनुगात्रं मदनः 3. 17. -2 A limb or member of the body; गुरुपरितापानि न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; Ms. 2. 209; 5. 109. -3 The fore-quarter of an elephant. -त्रा The earth.—**Comp.** -अनुलेपनी a fragrant unguent applied to the body. -आवरणं a shield. -उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. -कर्षण a. emaciating or weakening the body. -मार्जनी a towel. -याष्टिः f. a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81. -रुहं the hair on the body. -लता a thin or tender body, slim figure. -संकोचिन् m. the pole-cat; (so called because it contracts its body in order to spring). -संघ्रवः a small bird, the diver. **गात्रकं** The body.

**गाथ, गायक** See under गै.

**गाध्** 1 A. (गाधते, गाधित) 1 To stand, stay, remain. -2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गाधितासे नभो भूयः Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. -3 To seek, search or inquire for. -4 To compile, string or weave together.

**गाध** a. [गाध-भवदौ घञ्] Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सरितः कुर्वती गाधाः पथश्चाद्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगाध. -धं 1 A shallow place, ford. -2 A place, site. -3 Desire of gain, cupidity. -4 Bottom.

**गाधिः, गाधिन्** m. [गाध-इन्] N. of the father of Visvâmitra (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kausâmba).—**Comp.** -जः, -नन्दनः, -पुत्रः an epithet of Visvâmitra. -नगरं, -पुरं an epithet of Kânyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

**गाधेयः** An epithet of Visvâmitra.

**गांतुः** 1 A traveller. -2 A singer.

**गात्री** A carriage drawn by oxen.

**गांिनी** 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 N. of a princess of Kâsî, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akrûra. -**Comp.** -सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhîshma. (2) of Kârtikeya.

(3) of Akrûra.

**गांदी** The mother of Akrûra.

**गांधर्व** a. (र्वी) [गंधर्वस्येदम्-अण्] Relating to the Gandharvas. -र्वः 1 A singer, celestial chorister. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage; गांधर्वः समयान्मिथः Y. 1. 61; (for explanation, see गंधर्वविवाह). -3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sâmvêda; see उपवेद. -4 A horse. -र्व The art of the Gandharvas; i. e. music, singing; कापि वेला चारुदत्तस्य गांधर्वे श्रोतुं गतस्य Mk. 3. -र्वी 1 Speech. -2 An epithet of Durgâ. -**Comp.** -चित्त a. one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. -शाला a music saloon, concert-hall.

**गांधर्व (र्वी) कः** A singer.

**गांधारः** 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). -2 Red lead. -3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandâhâra. -5 A native or a ruler of that country. -रं Gum myrrh.

**गांधारिः** An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

**गांधारी** [गांधारस्यापत्यं इञ्] N. of the daughter of Subala, king of the Gândhâras and wife of Dhritarâshtra. [She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishtira].

**गांधारियः** [गांधार्या अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of Duryodhana.

**गांधिकः** [गंधो गंधद्रव्यं पण्यमस्य ठक्] 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. 2 A scribe, clerk. -कं Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यानां गांधिकं पण्यं किमन्यैः कांचनादिकैः Pt. 1. 13.

**गामिक** a. (At the end of comp.) Going, leading to (as a way).

**गामिन्** a. [गम्-णिनि] (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking; वैदिशगामी M. 5; सुगैद्रगामी R. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुब्ज° Pt. 2. 5; अलस° Amaru. 51. -2 Riding; हिरद° R. 4. 4. -3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to; ननु सखीगामी दोषः S. 4; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द

एष नः R. 3. 49. -4 Leading or going to, accruing to; चित्रकूटगामी मार्गः; कर्तृगामि क्रियाफलं. -5 United with; सदृशभर्तृगामिनी M. 5. -6 Passing over to, devolving on; S. 6; Y. 2. 145.

**गामुक** a. Going, locomotive.

**गांभीर्य** [गंभीरस्य भावः घञ्] 1 Deepness, depth (of water, sound &c.). -2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); समुद्र इव गांभीर्यं Râm.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

**गायः** [गै भावे घञ्] Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

**गायकः** [गै-ण्वल्] A singer, musician; न नदा न विदा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor.

**गायत्रः-त्रं** A song or hymn.

**गायत्री** 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35. -2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brâhmana at his Sandhyâ (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows:—तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो न प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. -त्रं A hymn composed and recited in the Gâyatrî metre. -**Comp.** -वल्लभः an epithet of Siva.

**गायत्रिन्** a. (णी f.) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sâmvêda.

**गायनः** (नी f.) [गै-ल्युट्] A singer; तथैव तत्पौरुषगायनाकृताः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27 v. 1. -नं Singing, a song. -2 Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

**गारित्रं** Rice, corn.

**गारुड** a. (डी f.) [गरुडस्येदं अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. -2 Coming from or relating to Garuḍa. -डः, -डं 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. -2 A charm against (snake) poison; संगृहीतगारुडेन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). -3 A missile presided over by Garuḍa. -4 A military array (व्यूह) of the shape of Garuḍa. -5 Gold.

**गारुडिकः** A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

**गारुत्मत** a. (ती f.) [गरुत्मान् अस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. -2 Sacred or presided over by Garuḍa (as a missile); R. 16. 77. -तं An emerald.



**गार्ग** *a.* Coming from or connected with Gārgya.

**गार्ग्य** *a.* Descended from Garga.

**गार्दभ** *a.* (भी *f.*) [गर्दभस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from an ass, asinine.

**गार्द्व्य** Greediness; Si. 3. 73.

**गार्ध्र** *a.* (भी *f.*) [गृध्रस्यायम् अण्] Derived from a vulture. —**ध्रः** 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्व). —2 An arrow. —**Comp.** —**पक्षः**, —**वासस्** *m.* an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

**गार्भ** *a.* (भी *f.*) [गर्भे साधु अण्], **गार्भिक** (की *f.*) *a.* 1 Uterine, fetal. —2 Relating to gestation; Ms. 2. 27.

**गार्भिणं**, —**ण्यं** [गार्भिणीनां समूहः भिक्षा° अण्] A number of pregnant women.

**गार्हपतं** [गृहपतेरिदं अण्] The position and dignity of a householder.

**गार्हपत्यः** [गृहपतिना नित्यं संयुक्तः, संज्ञायां व्य] 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted; cf. Ms. 2. 231. —2 The place where this sacred fire is kept. —**स्यं** The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

**गार्हमेध** *a.* (धी *f.*) [गृहमेधस्येदं अण्] Fit or proper for a householder. —**धः** The five Yajnas to be performed by a householder.

**गार्हस्थ्यं** [गृहस्थस्य भावः कर्म वा प्यञ्] 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ). —2 Domestic affairs, household. —3 The five Yajnas to be daily performed by a householder.

**गार्ह्य** *a.* Domestic.

**गालः** 1 Flowing, liquefying. —2 Dropping. —3 A flux.

**गालनं** [गल् निच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Straining (fluids). —2 Fusing, liquefying, melting.

**गालवः** 1 The Lodhra tree. —2 A kind of ebony. —3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvāmitra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

**गालिः** *f.* [गल्-इन्] 1 Abuse, abusive or foul language; इदम् इदम्

गालीगालिमंतो भवंतो वयमपि तदभावाद्गालिदानेऽसमर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

**गालित** *a.* 1 Strained. —2 Distilled. —3 Melted, fused.

**गालिनी** A particular position of the fingers.

**गालोडित** *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. —2 Sick, diseased. —3 Foolish. —**तं** Examination.

**गालोड्यं** The seed of a lotus.

**गावल्गणिः** An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgaṇa.

**गाह्** 1 *A.* [गाहते, जगाहे, अगाहिष्ट, अगाढ, गाहितं, गाढं, गाढ or गाहित] 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाहतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6; गाहितासेऽथ पुण्यस्य गंगामूर्तिमिव द्रुतां Bk. 22. 11, 14. 67; (fig. also); मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubt. —2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over; गाहितमखिलं गहनं Bv. 1. 21; कदाचित्काननं जगाहे K. 58; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे तस्मिन्वनं गोप्तरि गाहमाने R. 2. 14; Me. 48; H. 1. 171; Ki. 13, 24. —3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. —4 To be absorbed in (with loc.). —5 To hide oneself in. —6 To destroy. WITH से to enter, go to or into, penetrate into; समगाहिष्ट चांबरं Bk. 15. 59.

**गाढ** *p. p.* [गाह्-क्त] 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. —2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited; तपस्विगाढां तमसां प्राप नदीं तुरंगमेन R. 9. 72. —3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight; गाढांगदैर्बाहुभिः R. 16. 60; गाढालिगन Amaru. 36, a close embrace; Ch. P. 6. —4 Thick, dense. —5 Deep, impervious. —6 Strong, vehement excessive, intense; गाढनिद्रामवाप fell fast asleep; 20 उद्देग excessively tormented; U. 3. 31; Māl. 9. 12; गाढोत्कंठाललितलुलितैरंगैस्ताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15; Me. 83; प्राप्तगाढप्रकंपा S. Til. 12; Amaru. 72; so also गाढतप्तेन तप्तं Me. 102. —**दं** *ind.* Closely, fast, much, excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. —**Comp.** —**अंगद** *a.* having closely fitting armlets. —**आलिगनं** a close embrace. —**कर्णः** an attentive ear. —**मुष्टे** *a.* close-fisted,

avaricious, miserly. (—**ष्टे**;) a sword.

**गाह** *a.* [गाह्-घञ्] Diving into, bathing. —**हः** 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. —2 Depth, interior.

**गाहनं** [गाह् ल्युट्] The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

**गाहित** *a.* 1 Bathed in, plunged into. —2 Penetrated, entered into; see गह्.

**गाहितृ** *a.* 1 One who plunges into water, a bather, diver. —2 One who penetrates. —3 Shaking or agitating. —4 Destroyer.

**गिदुकः** 1 A ball for playing with. —2 N. of a tree; see गेंदुक.

**गिर** *a.* [गृ किप् वा टप्] Ved. Ad-dressing, invoking. —*f.* (nom. sing गीः; instr. dual गीभ्यां &c.) 1 Speech, words, language; वचस्यवासिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53; 3. 72; भवतीनां स्मृतयैव गिरा कृतमातिथ्यं S. 1; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; Si. 2. 15; Y. 1. 71. —2 Invocation, praise, song. —3 N. of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech and learning —**Comp.** —**देवी** (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. —**पतिः**, (written as गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्पतिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —2 a learned man so गिरीशः, —**रथः** (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. —**वा** (वा) *णः* (गीर्वाण) a god, deity; परिमलो गीर्वाणचैतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 84. °कुसुमं cloves.

**गिरा** Speech, speaking, language, voice.

**गिरि** *a.* [गृ-इ किच् Un. 4. 142] Venerable, respectable, worshipful. —**रिः** 1 A hill, mountain, an elevation; पश्यथाः खनने मूढ गिरयो न पतन्ति किं Subhāsh. ; ननु प्रवातंऽपि निष्कंपा गिरयः S. 6. —2 A huge rock. —3 A disease of the eyes. —4 An honorific title given to Sannyāsins; *e. g.* आनंदगिरिः —5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. —6 A ball with which children play (गेंदुक). —7 A cloud. —8 A peculiar defect in quicksilver. —**रिः** *f.* 1 Swallowing. —2 A rat, mouse (written also गिरी in this sense). —**Comp.** —**इंद्रः** 1. a high mountain —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. the Himālaya mountain —4. a term for the number 'eight'. —**ईशः** 1. an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. —2. an epithet of Siva; सुतां गिरीशप्रतिसक्तमा-



नसां Ku. 5. 3. —कच्छपः a species of tortoise living in mountains. —कंदकः Indra's thunder-bolt. —कदंबः, —बकः a species of the Kadamba tree. —कंदरः a cave, cavern. —कार्णिका the earth. —काणः a blind or one-eyed man. —काननं a mountain-grove. —कूटं the summit of a mountain. —गंगा N. of a river. —गुडः a ball for playing with. —गुहा a mountain cave. —चर *a.* roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं बिभर्ति S. 2. 4. (—रः) a thief. —ज *a.* mountain-born. (—जं) 1. talc. —2. red chalk. —3. benzoin. —4. bitumen. —5. iron. (—जा) 1. N. of Pârvatî (the daughter of Himâlaya). —2. the hill plantain (पर्वतकदली) —3. the Mallikâ creeper. —4. an epithet of the Ganges. °तनयः, °नंदनः, °सुतः 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. —2. of Ganesa. °पतिः an epithet of Siva. °मलं talc. —जालं a range of mountains. —उवरः Indra's thunderbolt. —दुर्गं a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; नृदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं वा समाश्रित्य वसेत्पुरं Ms. 7. 70, 71. —द्वारं a mountain-pass. —धातुः red chalk. —ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. —नगरं N. of a district in Dakshinâpatha. —नदी or नदी a mountain-torrent, rill. —नद्ध (नद्ध) *a.* enclosed by a mountain —नन्दिनी 1. N. of Pârvatî. —2. of the Ganges. —3. a river in general (flowing from a mountain;) कलिदगिरिनन्दिनीतटसुहालंबिनी Bv. 4. 3. —नितंबः (नितंबः) the declivity of a mountain. —पीलुः N. of a fruit-tree. —पुष्पकं bitumen. —पृष्ठः the top of a hill. —प्रपातः the declivity or slope of a mountain. —प्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain. —प्रिया a female of the Bos Grunniens. —बांधवः an epithet of Siva. —भिद् *m.* an epithet of Indra. (—*f.*) a river (breaking through a mountain). —भू *a.* mountain-born. (—भूः *f.*) 1. an epithet of the Ganges. —2. of Pârvatî. —मल्लिका the Kutaja tree. —मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. —मृद् *f.* —मृद्वं 1. red chalk. —2. mountain soil. —राज *m.* 1. a high mountain. —2. an epithet of the Himâlaya. —राजः the Himâlaya mountain. —व्रजं N. of a city in Magadha. —शालः a kind of bird. —शृंगः an epithet of Ganesa. (—गं)

the peak of a mountain. —षट् (सट्) *m.* an epithet of Siva. —सानु *n.* table-land. —सारः 1. iron. —2. tin. —3. an epithet of the Malaya mountain. —सुतः the Mainâka mountain. —सुता an epithet of Pârvatî. —सवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः [ गिरौ कायति कै-क ] 1 N. of Siva. —2 A ball for playing. —का A small mouse.

गिरि (री) यकः, गिरियाकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिशः [ गिरौ कैलासपर्वते शेते, शी बाहु० ड; गिरिरस्यास्तीति लोमादित्वात् शः P. III. 2. 15 Vârt. ] An epithet of Siva; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60, 37. (Also गिरिशयः and गिरिशंतः).

गिल् 6 P. (गिलति, गिलित) To swallow; (properly speaking, this is not a separate root, but is connected with गु).

गिल *a.* [ गिल्-क ] Who or what swallows or devours; *e. g.* तिमिगिल-गिलोऽप्यस्ति ताल्लिलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः; see तिमिगिल. —लः 1 The citron tree. —2 A crocodile in the Ganges. —Comp. —गिलः, —माहः a crocodile, shark.

गिलनं, गिलिः *f.* Swallowing, eating up.

गिलयुः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिलि (रि) त *a.* Eaten, swallowed.

गि (गे) ण्युः [ गै-इण्यच् आहुणः ] 1 A singer. —2 Especially, a Brâhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sâma-veda and who chants them.

गीत *p. p.* [ गै-क्त ] 1 Sung, chanted (lit.); आर्ये साधु गीतं S. 1; चारण-इङ्गीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. —2 Declared, told, said; गीतशायमर्थोऽगिरसा Mâl. 2; (see under गै also). —तं Singing, a song; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; गीतमुत्साहकारि मृगाणां K. 32. —Comp. —अयनं a means or instrument of singing, *i. e.* a lute, flute &c. —क्रमः the arrangement of a song. —ज्ञ *a.* versed in the art of singing. —प्रिय *a.* fond of song or music. (—यः) an epithet of Siva. (—या) N. of one of the Matrîs attending on Skanda. —मोदिन् *m.* a Kinnara. —शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता [ गै कर्मणि क्त ] A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; *e. g.* शिवगीता, राम-गीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgîtâ; गीता-सुगीता कर्तव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरेः । या स्वयं पद्मनाभस्य मुखपद्मादिनिःसृता ॥ quoted by Sridharasvâmin.

गीतिः *f.* [ गै-भावे क्तिन् ] 1 A song; अहोरागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5; श्रुताप्स रोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. —2 N. of a metre; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. —2 Singing.

गीतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*). One who recites in a singing manner; गीती शीघ्री शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः Sik. 32.

गीया 1 Song. —2 Speech.

गु I. 6 P. (गुवति, गुन) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge faeces. —II. 1A. Ved. (गवते) To speak indistinctly.

गुग्गुलः, —लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुग्गुलुकः A dealer in bdellium.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). —2 A bunch of flowers, a cluster of blossoms, a clump (of trees &c.); अक्ष्णोर्निक्षिपइज्जनं श्रवणयो-स्तापिच्छगुच्छावलि Gît. 11; Ms. 1. 48; Si. 6. 50; Y. 2. 229. —3 The plumage of a peacock. —4 A necklace of pearls (in general). —5 A pearl necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. —Comp. —अर्धः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (—र्धः, —धै) half of a cluster. —काणिशः a kind of corn. —पत्रः the palm tree. —फलः 1. the vine. —2. plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुञ्ज 1 P. (गोजति), often गुञ्ज 1 P. (गुंजति, गुंजित or गुजित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न षट्पदोऽसौ न जुगुंज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; 6. 143; 14. 2; U. 2. 29; 5. 6; अयि इलदरविद स्यंदमानं मरुदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मञ्जु गुंजन्तु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5. गुंजः 1 Humming. —2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nose



gay; cf. गुच्छ. -Comp. -कृत् a large black bee.

गुंजनं Sounding low, humming, buzzing.

गुंजा [गुंज-अच्] 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry; अंतर्विषमया (for व्यः) होता बहिश्चैव मनोरमाः। गुंजाफलसमाकारा योषितः केन निर्मिताः॥ Pt. 1. 196; किं जातु गुंजाफलभूषणानां सुवर्णकारेण वने-चराणां Vikr. 1. 25. -2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average  $1\frac{1}{8}$  grains Troy, or an artificial weight called *Gunja* measuring about  $2\frac{3}{8}$  grains. -3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. -4 A kettle-drum; Bk. 14. 2. -5 A tavern. -6 Reflection, meditation. -7 A kind of plant with a poisonous root.

गुंजिका A berry of the *Gunja* plant.

गुंजितं Huming, murmuring; स्वच्छंदं दलद्वार्वं ते मरुं विदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिहाः Bv. 1. 15; न गुंजितं तन्न जहार यन्मनः Bk. 2. 19.

गुटिका 1 A pill. -2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोहगुटिकाः क्षिपति Mk. 5. -3 The cocoon of the silk-worm. -4 A pearl; निर्धौतहारगुटिकाविशदं हिमांभः R. 5. 70. -5 A small pustule. -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of collyrium.

गुटी = गुटिका q. v.

गुड् 6 P. (गुडति) 1 To defend, preserve. -2 To strike, injure.

गुडः 1 Treacle, molasses; गुडधानाः Sk.; गुडौदनः Y. 1. 303; गुडद्वितीयां हरीतकीं भक्षयेत् Suar. -2 A globe, ball. -3 A ball for playing with. -4 A mouthful, bit. -5 An elephant's armour. -6 The cotton tree. -Comp. -उदकं water mixed with molasses. -उड्वा sugar. -ओदनं rice boiled with coarse sugar. -हृणं, -दारुः, -रु n. sugar-cane. -त्वच्चा f. the aromatic bark of the *Laurus Cassia* (दालचिनी Mar.). -धेनुः f. a milch-cow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to Brāhmanas. -पिष्टं a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses ground and boiled together. -फलः the *Pilu* tree. -शर्करा refined sugar. -शृंगं a eupola. -हरीतकी myrobalan preserved in

molasses; ( Mar. मुरावळा ).

गुडकः [गुडेन पक्कः वा० कन्] 1 A ball. -2 A mouthful. -3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses. -डिका 1 A small ball. -2 A pill. -3 Kernel. -कं Molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. -2 A pill.

गुडाका 1 Sloth. -2 Sleep.

गुडाकेशः 1 An epithet of *Arjuna*; मम देहे गुडाकेश यच्चान्यद् द्रष्टुमर्हसि Bg. 11. 7 ( and in several other places of the *Gītā*. ) -2 An epithet of *Siva*.

गुडगुडायनं A rattling in the throat ( as breath ) caused by cough.

गुडु (इ) ची N. of a very useful medicinal plant, *Cocculus Cordifolius* ( Mar. गुळवेल ).

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. -2 A mouthful, bit.

गुण 10 U. ( गुणयति-ते, गुणित ) 1 To multiply. -2 To advise. -3 To invite.

गुणः [ गुण्-अच् ] 1 A quality ( good or bad ); सुगुण, दुर्गुण. -2 ( a ) A good quality, merit, virtue, excellence; कतमे ते गुणाः Māl. 1; वसन्ति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; R. 1. 9, 22; साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. ( b ) Eminence. -3 Use, advantage, good ( with instr. usually ); Pt. 5.; कः स्थानलाभे गुणः 2. 20; H. 1. 52; Mu. 1. 15. -4 Effect, result, efficacy, good result; संभावनागुणमवेहि तमीश्वराणां S. 7. 4; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः Ki. 10 25, 6. 7. -5 ( a ) A single thread or string. ( b ) Thread, string, rope, cord; मेखलागुणैः Ku. 4. 8; 5. 10; तृणैर्गुणत्वपापत्रैर्वध्यते मत्तवन्तिनः H. 1. 35; यतः परेषां गुणमहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 ( where गुण also means ' a merit ' ). -6 The bow-string; गुणकृत्ये धनुषो नियोजिता Ku. 4. 15, 29; कनकपिण्गुतडिद्गुणसंयुतं R. 9. 54. -7 The string of a musical instrument; Si. 4. 57. -8 A sinew. -9 A quality, attribute, property in general; Ms. 9. 22. -10 A quality, characteristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or *padārthas* of the *Vaiśeṣikas*, ( the number of these properties is 24 ). -11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three proper-

ties belonging to all created things; ( these are सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस् ); गुणत्रयविभागाय Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 14. 5; R. 3. 27. -12 A wick, cotton thread; Pt. 1. 221. -13 An object of sense; ( these are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श, and शब्द ). -14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting ' folds ' or ' times ', usually at the end of comp. after numerals; आहारो द्विगुणः स्त्रीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा । षड्गुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्टगुणः स्मृतः॥ Chāp. 78; so त्रिगुण; शतगुणीभवति becomes a hundred-fold. -15 A secondary element, a subordinate part ( opp. मुख्य ). -16 Excess, abundance, superfluity. -17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. -18 The substitution of ए, ओ, अर् and अल् for इ, उ, ऊ ( short or long ) and लृ, or the vowels अ, ए, ओ, and अर् and अल्. -19 ( In Rhet. ) Quality considered as an inherent property of a *Rasa* or sentiment. *Mammāṭa* thus defines गुण.—ये रसस्यांगिनो धर्माः शौर्यादय इवात्मनः । उत्कर्षहेतवस्ते स्युरचलस्थितयो गुणाः॥ K. P. 8. ( Some writers on rhetoric, such as *Vāmana*, *Jagannātha Paṇḍita*, *Daṇḍin* and others, consider *Gunas* to be properties both of शब्द and अर्थ, and mention ten varieties under each head. *Mammāṭa*, however, recognises only three, and, after discussing and criticizing the views of others, says: माधुर्यौजःप्रसादाख्याल्यस्ते न पुनर्दश K. P. 8 ). -20 ( In gram. and Mīm. ) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words; e. g. grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words; जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गौः, शुक्लः, चलः and दित्यः as instances to illustrate these meanings. -21 ( In politics ) A proper course of action, an expedient. ( The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six:—1 संधि peace or alliance; 2 विग्रह war; 3 यान march or expedition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5 संश्रय seeking shelter; 6 द्वैध or द्वैधीभाव duplicity; सधर्मा विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः Ak. ) see Y. 1. 346; Ms. 7. 160; Si. 2. 26; R. 8. 21. -22 The number ' three ' ( derived from the three qualities ). -23 The chord of an arc ( in geom. ).



-24 An organ of sense. -25 A subordinate dish; Ms. 3. 226, 233. -26 A cook. -27 An epithet of Bhîma as in युधिष्ठिरेपि गुणप्रियः Vas. -28 Leaving, abandonment. -29 A multiplier, co-efficient (in arith.). -30 Division, subdivision, species, kind. -31 The peculiar property of letters which are pronounced with external utterance (बह्यप्रयत्न); they are eleven. -Comp. -अद्यं a principal quality; °वर्तिन् R. 3. 27. -अगुणः merit and demerit; Si. 16. 44. -अतीत a. freed from all properties, being beyond them. (-तः) the Supreme Being. -अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. -अनुबन्धित्वं connection or association with virtues; R. 1. 22. -अनुरागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others; Ki. 1. 11. -अनुरोधः conformity or suitability to good qualities. -अंतरं a different (higher) quality; गुणांतरं ब्रजति शिल्पमाधानुः M. 1.6. -अन्वित, -उपपन्न, -युक्त, -संपन्न a. endowed with good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अपवादः, -निंश disparagement, detraction. -आकरः 1. 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues; Bh. 2. 92. -2. N. of Siva. -आढ्य a. rich in virtues. -आत्मन् a. having qualities. -आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. -आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. the Chitrakûṭa mountain. -उत्कर्षः excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं panegyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट a. superior in merit. -उपेत a. endowed with good qualities; S. 1. 12. -ओघः-घं superior or abundant merits. -कथनं 1. extolling, praising. -2. a condition or state of mind of the hero of a drama to which he is reduced by Cupid. -कर्मन् n. 1. an unessential or secondary action. -2. (in gram.) the secondary or less immediate (i.e. indirect) object of an action; e. g. in the example नेताऽश्वस्य सुन्नं सुन्नस्य वा, सुन्नं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार a. productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः) 1. a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles of food. -2.

an epithet of Bhîma. -कीर्तनं, -आघा, -स्तुतिः f. praise, extolling. -गानं singing of merits, panegyric, praise. -गृह्णु a. 1. desiring good qualities. -2. possessing enviable or good qualities. -गृह्य a. appreciating or admiring merits (wherever they may be), attached to merits; appreciative; ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहणं appreciating merits. -ग्रहीन्, -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits (of others); Ratn. 1. 6; Si. 20. 82; Bv. 1. 9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits; गुरुतरगुणग्रामांभोजस्फुटोऽज्ज्वलचंद्रिका Bh. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Git. 2; Bv. 1. 103. -घातिन् a. detractor, envious, censorious. -ज्ञ a. knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भृशमगुणज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणा गुणज्ञेषु गुणा भवन्ति H. Pr. 47. -त्रयं, -त्रितयं the three constituent properties of nature; i. e. सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. °आभासः life. -दोषौ (du.) virtue and vice; °कथा; Pt. 2. 62. -धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. -निधिः a store of virtues. -पदी a woman having feet as thin as cords. -पूगं great merits. -प्रकर्षः excellence of merits, great merit. -भोक्तृ a. perceiving the properties of things. -महत् n. superior quality. -रागः delighting in the merits of others. -राशिः an epithet of Siva. -लक्षणं mark or indication of an internal property. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -लुब्ध a. 1. desirous of merits. -2. attached to merits. -वचनं, वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively; as श्वेत in श्वेतोऽश्वः. -वादः pointing out good merits. -विवेचना discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः f. 1. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति). -2. the character or style of merits. -वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration of

the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Sāṅkhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. -संगः 1. association with qualities or merits. -2. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -संपद् f. excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. -सागरः 1. 'an ocean of merit, a very meritorious man. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -हीन a. 1. void of merit', meritless. -2. poor (as food).

गुणकः [ गुण-गुल् ] 1 A calculator. -2 A multiplier (in math.).

गुणतः ind. 1 According to the three chief qualities (of all existing things). -2 According to property. -3 According to merit.

गुणता, -त्वं 1 Subordination, dependence. -2 Virtue, excellence, good qualities. -3 Being endowed with, or possession of, qualities in general. -4 Multiplication. -5 The state of a rope or cord.

गुणनं [ गुण-ल्युट् ] 1 Multiplication. -2 Enumeration. -3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating merits; इह रसभणने कृतहरिगुणने मधुरिपुरदसेवके Git. 7. -नी Examining books, studying; collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका [ गुण-भावे युच्-स्वार्थे क ] 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रयत्तवोद्ग्राह्यते पुरः। हेतुः परिचयस्यैर्ये वक्तुर्गुणनिकैव सा ॥ Si. 2. 75 (आमेडितं Malli.). -2 Dancing, the science or profession of dancing. -3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. -4 A garland, necklace; हरिद्राणां चितामणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. -5 Determining the value of the various readings of a manuscript. -6 A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय a. [ गुण-करणे अनीयर् ] 1 To be multiplied. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be advised. -यः Study, practice. -यं The multiplicand.

गुणमय a. 1 Consisting of single threads. -2 Consisting of the three constituent properties of nature. -3 Possessed of merits, meritorious.

गुणवत् a. 1 Endowed with good qualities, virtuous, meritorious, good, excellent; Pt. 1. 101. -2 Endowed with qualities.



**गुणवत्ता, -त्वं** 1 The possession of good qualities; **गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना** R. 8. 31. -2 Excellence, superiority.

**गुणिका** A tumour, a swelling.

**गुणित** *p. p.* [ गुण् कर्मणि क ] 1 Multiplied. -2 Heaped together, collected. -3 Enumerated.

**गुणिन्** *a.* [ गुण-इन् ] 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious. **गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः**; Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. -2 Good, auspicious; **गुणिन्यहनि** Dk. 61. -3 Familiar with the merits of anything. -4 Possessing qualities (as an object). -5 Possessed of the three qualities; Ve. 6. 42. -6 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण); **गुणगुणिनोरेव संबंधः**. -नी A bow.

**गुणीभूत** *a.* 1 Deprived of the original meaning or importance. -2 Made secondary or subordinate. -3 Invested with attributes. -4 Made or having become a merit or ornament. -5 Varied according to qualities. -6 Having a certain force or application (as a word &c.). -**Comp.** -**व्यंग्यं** (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kāvya (poetry), in which the charm of the *suggested* sense is not more striking than that of the *expressed* one. S. D. thus defines it: —अपरं तु गुणीभूतव्यंग्यं वाच्यादनुत्तमे व्यंग्ये । 265. This division of Kāvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

**गुण्य** *a.* [ गुण्-यत् ] 1 Endowed with merits or virtues; **गुण्यगुण्य इति न व्यजीगणत्** Si. 14. 47. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be described or praised. -4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

**गुं** 10 U. ( गुंठयति-ते, गुंठित ) 1 To encircle, surround, envelop, enclose. -2 To hide, conceal.

**गुंठनं** 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. -2 Smearing, as in भस्मगुंठनं.

**गुंठित** *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. -2 Pounded, ground, reduced to dust.

**गुं** 10 P. ( गुंठयति, गुंठित ) 1 To cover, hide. -2 To pound, reduce to powder.

**गुं** [ गुं-अच् ] 1 A kind of fragrant grass. -2 Pounding, grinding.

**गुं** 1 Dust, powder. -2 An

oil-vessel. -3 A soft or low pleasing tone. -4 Dirty flour or meal

**गुं** 1 Concealing, covering, hiding.

**गुं** 1 Flour, meal, powder.

**गुं** 1 Pounded, ground. -2 Covered with dust.

**गुत्सः** =गुच्छ *q. v.*

**गुत्सकः** [ गुत्स-स्वार्थोदौ कन् ] 1 A bundle, bunch. -2 A nosegay. -3 A cow-tail, chowrie. -4 The section or chapter of a book.

**गुद** 1 A. ( गोदते, गुदित ) To play.

**गुदं** The anus; Y. 3. 93; Ms. 5. 136.; 8. 282. -**Comp.** -**अंकुरः** piles.

-**आवर्तः** obstruction of the bowels.

-**उद्धवः** piles. -**ओष्ठः** the opening of the anus. -**कीलः**, -**कीलकः** piles.

-**ग्रहः** constipation, flatulence. -**पाकः** inflammation of the anus. -**भ्रंसः** prolapsus ani. -**वर्मन्** *n.* the anus.

-**स्तम्भः** constipation.

**गुध** I. 4 P. ( गुधयति, गुधित ) To wrap up, cover, envelop, clothe.

-II. 9 P. ( गुध्नाति ) To be angry.

-III. 1 A. ( गोधते ) To play, sport.

**गुधित** *a.* Surrounded, enclosed.

**गुधेर** *a.* Protecting; a defender.

**गुंदलः** The sound of a small oblong drum.

**गुंदा (द्रा) लः** The Chātaka bird.

**गुं** 10 P. ( गुंदयति ) To lie.

**गुं** A kind of grass.

**गुप्** I. 1 P. ( गोपायति, गोपायित or गुप्त ) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मानं Mb.; जुगोपात्मानमचस्तः R. 1. 21;

जुगोप गोरूपधरागिवोर्वा 2. 3; Bk. 17. 80. -2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्षश्चरणानतिव्यतिकरव्याजेन गोपायते Amaru. 22; see गुप्त. -II. 1 A. ( जुगुप्सते strictly desid. of गुप् ) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with abl, sometimes acc. also); पापाञ्जु-

गुप्सते Sk.; किं त्वं मामञ्जुगुप्सिष्ठाः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. -2 To hide, conceal ( गोपते in this sense). -III. 4 P. ( गुप्यति ) To be confused or disturbed. -IV 10 U. ( गोपयति-ते ) 1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To conceal; तव गोप्यते किमिव Si. 9. 59, 11. 34; ( the following stanza from कविरहस्य illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमिमां चतुरन्ध्रसीमां पापाञ्जुगुप्सत उदारमतिः स-

देव । वित्तं न गोपयति यस्तु वर्णीयकेभ्यो धीरो

न गुप्यति महत्यपि कार्यजाते ॥ )

**गुपिलः** A king. -2 A protector.

**गुप्त** *p. p.* [ गुप् कर्मणि क ] 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. -2 Hidden, concealed, kept secret; Ms. 2. 150, 7. 76, 8. 374. -3 Secret, private. -4 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. -5 Joined.

-**सः** An appellation usually (though not necessarily) added to the name of a Vaisya; as चंद्रगुप्तः, समुद्रगुप्तः &c. (Usually शर्मन् or देव is added to the name of a Brāhmaṇa; गुप्त, भूति or दत्त to that of a Vaisya; and दास to that of a Sūdra; cf. शर्मा देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मा चाता च भूभुजः । भूतिर्देवश्च वैश्यस्य दासः शद्रस्य कारयेत् ). -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -सं *ind.* Secretly, privately, apart. -सा One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; वृत्तसुरतगोपना वर्तिष्यमाणसुरतगोपना and वर्तमानसुरतगोपना; see Rasamanjarī 24. -**Comp.** -**कथा** a secret or confidential communication, a secret. -**गतिः** a spy, an emissary. -**चर** *a.* going secretly. (-रः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. -2 a. spy, an emissary. -**दानं** a secret gift or present. -**वेशः** a disguise.

**गुप्तकः** A preserver.

**गुप्तिः** *f.* [ गुप्-भावे क्तिन् ] 1 Preserving, protection; सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्गस्य गुप्त्यर्थे Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. -2 Concealing, hiding. -3 Covering, sheathing; असिधारासु कोषगुप्तिः K. 11. -4 A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. -5 Digging a hole in the ground. -6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart; Ku. 6. 38 -7 Confinement, prison; सरभस इव गुप्तिस्फोटमर्कः करोति Si. 11. 60. -8 The lower deck of a boat. -9 A leak in a ship. -10 Check, stoppage.

**गोपः** ( पी *f.* ) [ गुप्-अच् ] 1 One who guards or protects; शालिगोप्यो जगुर्गुहः R. 4. 20. -2 Hiding, concealment. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, agitation. -5 Light, lustre, splendour.

**गोपनं** [ गुप् भावे ल्यट् ] 1 Guarding, protecting. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, hurry, alarm. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Envy,

न गुप्यति महत्यपि कार्यजाते ॥ )

**गुपिलः** A king. -2 A protector.

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**गोपः** ( पी *f.* ) [ गुप्-अच् ] 1 One who guards or protects; शालिगोप्यो जगुर्गुहः R. 4. 20. -2 Hiding, concealment. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, agitation. -5 Light, lustre, splendour.

**गोपनं** [ गुप् भावे ल्यट् ] 1 Guarding, protecting. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, hurry, alarm. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Envy,

न गुप्यति महत्यपि कार्यजाते ॥ )

**गुपिलः** A king. -2 A protector.

**गुप्त** *p. p.* [ गुप् कर्मणि क ] 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. -2 Hidden, concealed, kept secret; Ms. 2. 150, 7. 76, 8. 374. -3 Secret, private. -4 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. -5 Joined.

-**सः** An appellation usually (though not necessarily) added to the name of a Vaisya; as चंद्रगुप्तः, समुद्रगुप्तः &c. (Usually शर्मन् or देव is added to the name of a Brāhmaṇa; गुप्त, भूति or दत्त to that of a Vaisya; and दास to that of a Sūdra; cf. शर्मा देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मा चाता च भूभुजः । भूतिर्देवश्च वैश्यस्य दासः शद्रस्य कारयेत् ). -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -सं *ind.* Secretly, privately, apart. -सा One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; वृत्तसुरतगोपना वर्तिष्यमाणसुरतगोपना and वर्तमानसुरतगोपना; see Rasamanjarī 24. -**Comp.** -**कथा** a secret or confidential communication, a secret. -**गतिः** a spy, an emissary. -**चर** *a.* going secretly. (-रः) 1 an epithet of Balarāma. -2 a. spy, an emissary. -**दानं** a secret gift or present. -**वेशः** a disguise.

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jealousy. -7 Perplexity, confusion. -ना 1 Protection. -2 Light, lustre गोपनीय *a.* 1 To be preserved or protected. -2 To be prevented. -3 To be concealed or hidden. -4 Secret, mysterious.

गोपायक *a.* A preserver, defender, one who guards.

गोपायनं Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित *a.* Protected, defended.

गोपायितृ *m.* A protector.

गोपिन्, गोपिल *a.* Protecting, preserving.

गोप्य *a.* (प्री *f.*) [गुप् तृच्] 1 A protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन्वनं गोपयि ग.हमाने R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 18. -2 One who hides or conceals. -*m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

गोप्य *a.* [गुप् कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be protected. -2 To be kept secret or hidden; Pt. 1. 100. -3 To be kept, to be taken care of. -4 To be cherished -प्यः 1 A servant, slave. -2 A son of a female slave. -Comp. -आधिः a pledge to be carefully preserved.

गोप्यकः A slave, servant.

गुफ् or गुफ् 6 P. (गु-गुं फति, गुंफित) -1 To put string or weave together, tie, wind round; गुंफिताः शिरसि देण्योऽभवन् Si. 14. 30; विश्वाभिरागुणगौरवगुंफितानां Bv. 1. 71; Bk. 7. 105. -2 (fig.) To write, compose.

गु (गुं) फित *p. p.* Strung together, tied, woven.

गुंफः [गुंफ-घञ्] 1 Tying, stringing together; गुंफो वाणीनां B. R. 1. 1. -2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. -3 A bracelet. -4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुंफना [गुंफ-युच्] 1 Stringing together. -2 Arranging, composing. -3 Good adjustment (of words and their senses), good composition; अथे शब्दार्थयोः सम्यग्गचना गुंफना मता.

गुर् I. 6 A. [गुर्ते, गुर्त-गुर्ण] 1 To make an effort or exertion. -II. 4 A. ( *p. p.* गुर्ण ) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. -2 To go.

गुर्ण [गुर् भावे ल्युट्] Effort, perseverance.

गुरु *a.* (रु र्वा) *f.* [गृ कु उच्च Up. 1. 24.] compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरिष्ठ ) 1 Heavy, weighty ( opp. लघु ); ( fig. also ); तेन धूर्जगतां गुर्वी सचिवं निचि-

क्षिपे R. 1. 34; 3. 35; 12. 102; Rs. 1. 7. -2 Great, large, long, extended. -3 Long ( in duration or length ); आरंभगुर्वी Bh. 2. 60; गुरुषु दिवसेष्वेषु गच्छत्सु Me. 83. -4 Important, momentous, great; विभवगुरुभिः कृत्यैः S. 4. 18; स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15; Ku. 3. 13, Bh. 3. 7; R. 14. 35. -5 Arduous, difficult ( to bear ); कांत विरहगुरुणा शापेन Me. 1. -6 Great, excessive, violent, intense; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखं S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Heavy, hard of digestion ( as food ). -9 Best, excellent. -10 Dear, beloved. -11 Haughty, proud ( as a speech ). -12 ( In prosody ) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; *e. g.* ई in ईड् or त in तस्कर ( It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody; माचौ गो चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः &c. ). -13 Irresistible, unassailable; Mâl. 6. 1. -14 Mighty, powerful. -15 Valuable, highly prized. -16 Grievous. -रुः 1 ( *a* ) A father; न केवलं तदुहरेकपार्थिवः क्षितावभूदेकधनुर्धरोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. ( *b* ) Forefather, ancestor; U. 5. 28. -2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders ( *pl.* ) शुश्रूषस्व गुरुन् S. 4. 17; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; आज्ञा गुरुणां ह्यविचारण्या R. 14. 46. -3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. -4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ गुरुगुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; ( technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुर्यः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमस्मै प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34 ). -5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी R. 5. 19 the head of the castes or orders; गुरुर्नृपाणां गुरवे निवेद्य 2. 68. -6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरुं नेत्रसहस्रेण चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29; Pt. 1. 230. -7 The planet Jupiter; गुरुकाव्यागुगां बिभ्रच्छांद्रीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. -8 The propounder of a new doctrine. -9 The lunar asterism called पुष्य. -10 N. of Droṇa, teacher of

the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. -11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsakas ( called after him Prābhākara ). -12 The supreme spirit. -Comp. -अक्षरं a long syllable. -अंगना 1. the wife of a Guru. -2. a woman entitled to great respect. -अर्थ *a.* important. (-र्थः) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil; गुर्वर्थमाहर्तुमहं यतिष्ये R. 5. 17. -उत्तम *a.* highly revered. (-मः) the Supreme soul. -कारः worship, adoration. -कार्यं 1. a serious or weighty affair. -2. the office of a spiritual teacher. -कृत *a.* 1. worshipped. -2. made much of; Bh. 3. 20. -क्रमः instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional instruction. -द्वजः white mustard. -चर्या attendance upon a preceptor; Mâl. 9. 51. -जनः any venerable person, an elderly relative, the elders collectively; नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158; Bv. 2. 7. -तल्पः 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher. -2. violation or violator of a teacher's bed. -तल्पगः, ताल्पिन् *m.* 1. one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातक; cf. Ms. 11. 103). -2. one who defiles his step-mother. -दक्षिणा fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5. 1. -दानं a guru's gift. -दैवतः the constellation पुष्य. -पत्रा the tamarind tree. -पाक *a.* difficult of digestion. -पूजा 1. the ceremonies in propitiation of Brihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken. -2. the worship of one's spiritual preceptor. -प्रसादः the product of a guru's blessing, *i. e.* learning. -भं 1. the constellation पुष्य. -2. a bow. -3. the sign *pisces* of the zodiac. -मर्दलः a kind of drum or tab. -रत्नं 1. topaz. -2. a gem brought from the Himālaya and the Indus. -लाघवं relative importance or value. S. 5. -वर्तिन्, -वासिन् *m.* a student ( ब्रह्मचारिन् ) who resides at his preceptor's house. -वारः, -वासरः Thursday. -वृत्तिः *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor. -व्यथ *a.* greatly distressed, heavy with grief. -शिखरिन् *m.* an epithet of the Himālaya.

गुरुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A little heavy,



-2 Long (in prosody.)

गुरुतम *a.* Most important. -मः 1 A best teacher. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

गुरुता, -त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. -2 Burden, trouble -3 Dignity, greatness; U. 6. 19; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव नरं नयति H. 2 46; Si. 16. 27. -4 Respectability, veneration. -5 The office of a teacher. -6 Importance. -7 Universal gravitation.

गु (गु) जैरः 1 The district of Gujarāth. -2 An inhabitant of Gujarāth; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशाद् जितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman; *e. g.* गुर्विणी ननुगच्छति न स्पृशति रजस्वलां. -वी The wife of a preceptor.

गुर्द See गुर्द.

गुर्व 1 P. (गुर्वति) 1 To endeavour, try. -2 To raise or elevate.

गुलः Molasses; cf. गुड. -ली 1 A pill. -2 Small-pox.

गुल्यः Sweetness, a sweet taste.

गुलिका 1 A ball. -2 A pearl.

गुलिकः A sparrow.

गुलुच्छः, गुलुंछः A bunch or cluster; see गुच्छ.

गुल्फः The ankle; आगुल्फकीर्णपण-मार्गपुष्पं Ku. 7. 55; गुल्फावलंबिना K. 10.

गुल्मः, -लम् [ गुड् मक् डस्यलः Tv. ] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192; 12. 58; Y. 2. 229. -2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. -3 A fort. -4 The spleen. -5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. -6 A village police-station. -7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. घांट). -8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence. -लमी 1 A cluster or clump of trees. -2 Jujube. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 A tent. -Comp. -क्रेतुः a small sort of cane, sorrel. -केश *a.* having bushy hair. -मूलं fresh ginger. -वातः, -उदरः a disease of the spleen.

गुल्मिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster. -2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुल्म. -3 Composed of different divisions ( as a force &c. ).

गु (गु) वाकः The betel-nut tree.

गुष्पित *a.* Ved. Interlaced, intertwined.

गुह् 1 U. ( गूहति-ते, जुगूह, जुगूहे, अगूहीत्, अगूहिष्ट, अगूढ, अघुक्षत्-त, गूह्य-ति-ते, घोक्ष्यति-ते, गूहितं, गोढं, गूढ ) To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुह्यं च गूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गूहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 41. -2 To cover with clothes.

गुहः [ गुह-क ] 1 An epithet of Kārtikeya; गुह इवाप्रतिहतशक्तिः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chāṇḍāla or Nishāda, king of Śringavera and a friend of Rāma. -4 An epithet of Vishṇu; also of Siva. -Comp. -राजः the peculiar form of construction of a temple. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष.

गुहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding-place; गुहानिबद्धप्रतिशब्ददीर्घ R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -Comp. -आहित *a.* placed in the heart. -चरं Brahman. -मुख *a.* 'cave-mouthed,' wide-mouthed, open-mouthed. -शयः 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

गुहिनं A wood, thicket.

गुहिलं Wealth, property.

गुहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

गुह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गुह्यं च गूहति Bh. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. -ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 A tortoise. -ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; मौनं चैवास्मि गुह्यानां Bg. 10 38, 9 2; Ms. 12. 117; Pt. 2. 45. -2 A privy, the male or female organ of generation. -3 The anus. -Comp. -गुरुः an epithet of Siva. -दीपकः the fire-fly. -निष्यंदः urine. -पुष्पः the Aśvattha tree ( 'with concealed blossoms' ). -भाषितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. -मयः an epithet of Kārtikeya.

गुह्यकः N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गुह्यकस्तं ययाचे Me. 5, Ms. 12. 47. -Comp. -अधिपतिः

-ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

गूढ *p. p.* [ गुह-क ] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. -ढं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery. -Comp. -अंगः a tortoise. -आघ्रिः a snake. -आत्मन् ( the compound word being गूढोत्मन् thus accounted for in Sk. ; भवेद् वर्णो गमाद् हंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् । गूढोत्मा वर्णविकृतेर्वर्णलोपात्पशोदरः ) the Supreme soul. -उपन्नः, -जः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गूहे प्रच्छन्न उत्पन्नो गूढजस्तु सुतः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. -चार-चारिन् *a.* going about secretly. (-*m.*) a spy, secret emissary. -नीडः the wag-tail. -पथः 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3. the mind, intellect. -पाद्, पादः a snake. -पुरुषः a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. -पुष्पकः the Bakula tree. -भाषितं secret intelligence, private communication. -मार्गः 1. a passage under-ground. -2. a defile. -मैथुनः a crow. -वर्चस् *m.* 'a concealed witness', one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

गूहनं Concealing, hiding.

गू 6 P. (गुवति) To void by stool.

गूः *f.* 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

गूथः -थं Feces, ordure.

गून *a.* Voided by stool (as ordure).

गूर् = गृ q. v.

गूरणं See गूरण.

गूर्तं (र्ण) *a.* Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

गूर्तिः *f.* Ved. Praise, approval.

गूर्द (गूर्द) 1 A. (गूर् (गु) दते) 1 To play, sport. -2. To leap, jump. -II. 10 P. (गूर्दयति) 1 To play, sport -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गूर्दः A jump.

गूर्ध् 10 P. (गूर्धयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

गूवाक See गुवाक.

गूषणा The eye in a peacock's tail.

गृ 1 P. (गरति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृज्, गृज् 1 P. (गृजति or गृजाति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.



**गृजनः** 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the *Ganja*. -नं The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows

**गृडि ( डी ) वः** A species of jackal.

**गृत्स** a. 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. -त्सः The god of love.

**गृध्** 4 P. ( गृध्रति, गृध्र ) 1 To covet; desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. -Caus. (गर्ध्रति) 1 To make desirous or greedy. -2 To deceive, cheat (Atm.).

**गृध्** a. [ गृध्र-कु ] Lustful, libidinous. -ध्रः The God of love.

**गृध्नु** a. [ गृध्र-कु ] 1 Greedy, covetous; अगृध्नुरादे सोऽर्थे R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

**गृध्य-**ध्या a. [ गृध्र कर्मणि क्यप् ] Desire, greediness.

**गृध्र** a. [ गृध्र-कन् ] Greedy, covetous. -ध्रः, ध्रं A vulture; मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गृध्रो जरद्भवः H. 1. 56; R. 12. 50, 54. -ध्री The female vulture. -Comp. -कूटः N. of a mountain near Rājagriha. -पतिः -राजः the lord of the vultures, an epithet of Jaṭāyu; अस्यैवासीन्महति शिखरे गृध्रराजस्य वासः U. 2. 25. -वाज, -वाजित a. furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow).

[ण] Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

**गृध्रिका** The mother of vultures a daughter of Kaṣāyapa and Tāmra.

**गृधू** a. Bad, wicked. -f. 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

**गृध्रसी** 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

**गृभ** Ved. A house; cf. गृहं.

**गृभिः** Ved. Grasping, holding.

**गृभीत** a. 1 Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

**गृष्टिः** f. [ गृह्णाति सकृत् गर्भं, ग्रह कर्तरि क्तिच् श्रुत्वा Tv. ] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सकृत्प्रसूता गौः) आपीनभारोद्धनप्रयत्नाद् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्सकृतं पठति वृत्तनवनास्या इव गृष्टिः सूक्ष्मशब्दं करोति Mk. 3. -2 (In comp. with the

names of other animals) Any young female animal; वासितागृष्टिः 'a young she-elephant.' -3 A woman who has one child only. -m. A boar.

**गृहं** [ गृह्यते धर्माचरणाय, ग्रह गेहार्थे क Tv. ] 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81, 5. 15; पश्य वानरमुखेण सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71, 5. 10; Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. -हाः (m. pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; स्फटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशभृद्भित्तिरंकभित्तयः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. -हः Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic,' 'household' or 'tame'; e. g. °कपोतः 'a tame pigeon'; °कार्याणि-कर्मणि 'household duties'; °शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. 1. 45 &c. -Comp. -अक्षः a loophole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. -अधिपः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a house-holder. -2. a regent of a sign of the zodiac. -अयनिकः a house-holder. -अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽभिपरिष्क्रिया Ms. 2. 67. -अभिपालिन् m. a watchman. -अम्लं a kind of sour-gruel. -अवग्रहणी the threshold. -अश्मन् m. a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). -आगत a. one who has come to a house. (-तः) a guest. -आचारः household or domestic business; U. 2. -आरामः, -वाटी, -वाटिका a garden attached to a house. -आशया the betel-tree. -आश्रमः the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; see आश्रम. -आश्रमिन् m. a householder. -उत्पतः any domestic nuisance. -उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. -कच्छपः = गृहाश्मन् q.v. -कपोतः -तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. -करणं 1. household affairs. -2. house-building. -कर्तृ m. 'a house-builder,' a kind of

sparrow. -कर्मन् n. 1. household affairs. -2. a domestic rite. °करः, °कारः, °दासः a menial, domestic servant; शंभुस्वयंभुरयो हरिणक्षणानां येनाक्रियत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. -कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. -कारकः a house-builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. -कारिन् m. 1. a house-builder. -2. a kind of wasp. -कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. -कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. -गोधा, -गोधिका the small house-lizard. -चूली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. -छिद्रं 1. a family-secret or scandal. -2. family dissensions. -जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. -जनः family, members of a family, especially the wife; Mu. 1. -जालिका deceit, disguise. -ज्ञानिन् (also गृहेज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house', inexperienced, stupid, foolish. -तटी a terrace in front of the house. -दाहः setting a house on fire, incendiarism. -दासः a domestic slave. -दीप्तिः f. the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. -देवता the goddess of a house; (pl.) a class of household deities. -देहली the threshold of a house; यासां बलिः सपदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 9. -नमनं wind. -नाशनः a wild pigeon. -नीडः a sparrow. -पतिः 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second stage of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled. -2. a sacrificer. -3. the virtue of a householder; i. e. hospitality. -4. Ved. an epithet of Agni. -5. the maintenance of the sacred and perpetual fire. -पत्नी Ved. 'the mistress of a house,' the wife of the householder. -पालः 1. the guardian of a house. -2. a house-dog. -पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. -प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. -बभ्रुः a domestic ichneumon. -बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. °प्रियः a crane. °भुज् m. 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow; नीडारभैर्गृहबलिभुजामाकुलमामचैत्याः Ms.



23. °देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. —भंगः 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. —2. destroying a house. —3. breaking into a house. —4. failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. —भञ्जनं 1. breaking down or destroying a house. —2. causing the decay or ruin of a family. —भर्तृ *m.* the master of a house. —भूमिः *f.* the site of a house. —भेदिन् *a.* 1. prying into domestic affairs. —2. causing domestic quarrels. —भोजिन् *m.* an inmate of the same house, tenant. —मणिः a lamp. —माचिका a bat. —मृगः a dog. —मेघः a multitude of houses. —मेघ *a.* 1. one who performs the domestic rites. —2. connected with the duties of a householder. (—घः) 1. a householder. —2. a domestic sacrifice. —मेधिन् *m.* a householder, a married Brâhmana who has a household; (गृहैर्दारैर्मधन्ते संगच्छन्ते Malli.); प्रजायै गृहमेधिनाम् R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above. (—नी) the wife of a householder, a house-wife. —यन्त्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयन्त्रपताकाश्रीरपौरादरनिर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. —रंघ्रं family-dissensions. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden attached to a house. —वित्तः the owner of a house. —शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. —संवेशकः a house-builder by profession. —स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्याहिताग्नीनां प्रत्यवायै-गृहस्थता U. 1. 9; see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. °आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहाश्रम. °धर्मः the duty of a householder. —स्थूणा the pillar of a house.

गृहयाय्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहयाप्य given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृहयालु *a.* Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा (हो) लिका A small house-lizard.

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते । गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. —Comp. —पदं the position or dignity of the

mistress of the house; यांत्येवं गृहिणी-पदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् *a.* [ गृह-इनि ] Possessing a house. —*m.* The master of a house, a householder; पीड्यते गृहिणः कथं नु तनयाविशेषदुःखैर्नैवः S. 4. 5; U. 2. 22; Sânti. 2. 24, Pt. 2. 61.

गृहीभू To serve as a house; S. 7. 20.

गृह्य *a.* [ गृह-क्यप् ] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृह्य q. v. —2 Domestic. —3 Not master of oneself, dependent. —4 Tame, domesticated. —5 Situated out-side of; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army out-side a village'.

—ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. —2 A tame animal or bird. —3 The domestic fire. —ह्यं The anus. —Comp.

—अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brâhmana is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्यक *a.* 1 Tame, domestic. —2 Dependent. —कः A tame animal.

गृहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीत See under ग्रह.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

गृ I. 9 P. ( गृणाति, गूर्ण ) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke; नामापि नाम गृणताममृतत्वाय कल्पतां Mv. 7. 15. —2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 63. —3 To relate, promulgate. —4 To praise, extol; केचिर्ज्ञाताः प्राञ्जलयो गृणन्ति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77. —WITH अनु to encourage; Pk. 8. 77. —II. 6 P. ( गिरति or गिलति ) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. —2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. —WITH अव ( Atm. ) to eat, devour; तथावगिरमाणैश्च पिशाचैर्मोसशोणितं Bk. 8. 30. —III. 10 A. ( गारयते ) 1 To make known, relate. —2 To teach.

गीर्ण *a.* [ गृ-कर्मणि-क्त ] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. —2 Described, praised.

गीर्णिः *f.* [ गृ-भावे-क्तिन् ] 1 Praise. —2 Fame. —3 Eating up, swallowing.

गेंडु(हु)कः A ball for playing with (also गेंडुक).

गेप् 1 A ( गेपते ) To shake, tremble.

गेव् 1 A. ( गेवते ) To serve.

गेष् 1 A. ( गेवते, गेष् ) To seek, search, investigate; cf. गेवष्.

गेहं [ गो गणेशो गंधर्वो वा ईहः ईप्सितो यत्र Tv. ] A house, habitation; सा नारी विधवा जाता गेहे रोदिति तत्पातिः Subhâsh. N. B. The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds; e. g. गेहेक्ष्वे-डिन् *a.* 'bellowing at home only', i. e. a coward, poltroon. गेहेदाहिन् *a.* 'sharp at home only' i. e. a coward. गेहेनर्दिन् *a.* 'shouting defiance at home only'; i. e. a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहे-मेहिन् *a.* 'making water at home'; i. e. indolent. गेहेव्याडः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेशूरः 'a house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) = गृहिन् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धैर्यं यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शान्तिश्चिरं गेहिनी Sânti. 4. 9; मद्गेहिन्याः प्रिय इति सखे चेतसा कातरेण Me. 77.

गेह्य *a.* Domestic, being in a house.

—ह्यं 1 Domestic affair. —2 Wealth.

गै 1 P. ( गायति, जगौ, अगासीत्, गास्य-ति, गातुं, गीत ) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; श्रीष्मसम-यमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4. 64; 9. 42. —2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. —3 To relate, declare, tell ( especially in metrical language ); गीतश्चायमर्थो गिरसा Mâl. 2. —4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वंद्वगीतः S. 2. 14 प्रभवस्तस्य गीय-ते Ku. 2. 5. —Caus. ( गापयति-ते ) To cause to sing or praise in song; जयो-दाहरणं बाह्यैर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78, 15. 33.

गातव्य *a.* To be sung; what may be sung.

गातृ *a.* ( त्री *f.* ) [ गै-गाने-तृच् ] 1 Singer. —2 Angry. —*m.* 1 A singer. —2 A Gandharva.

गथः A song, singing.

गाथकः-थिकः [ गै-थकन् ] 1 A musician, singer. —2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purâṇas.

गाथा 1 Verse. —2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. —3 A stanza. —4 A song. —5 A Prâkṛita dialect. —6 N. of the Aryâ metre. —Comp. —कारः a writer of Prâkṛita verses.

गाथिका A song, verse; Y. 1. 45.

गानं [ गै-भावे-ल्युट् ] 1 Singing, a song. —2 A sound. —3 Going. —4 Praise.

गानिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving. —2



Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

गेय *pot. p.* [ गै कर्तरि नि० यत् ] 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो माणवकः साम्नां P. III. 4. 68 Sk. —2 To be sung. —यं 1 A song, singing, also the art of singing; गेये केन विनीतौ वां R. 15. 69; Me. 86; अनन्ता वाङ्मयस्याहो गेयस्येव विचित्रता Si. 2. 72.

गेष्णः 1 A singer, a professional singer. —2 An actor.

गेष्णः [ गै इष्णुच् ] A singer, an actor.

गैर *a.* ( री f. ) [ गिरौ भवः अण् ] Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

गैरिक *a.* ( की f. ) [ गिरौ भवः टञ् ] Mountain-born. —कः, —कं Red chalk; Si. 5. 391. —कं Gold.

गैरेय *a.* [ गिरौ भवः टक् ] Mountain-born. —यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गो *m. f.* ( *Nom.* गौः ) [ गच्छत्यनेन, गम् करणे डो Tv. ] 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). —2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. —3 The stars. —4 The sky. —5 The thunder-bolt of Indra. —6 A ray of light. —7 A diamond. —8 Heaven. —9 An arrow. —*f.* 1 A cow; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वी R. 2. 3; क्षीरिप्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60. —2 The earth; बुद्धोह गां स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26; गामात्तसारां रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य 5. 26, 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; सेकोऽनुगृह्णतु गां Mu. 3. 2; Me. 30. —3 Speech, words; रघोरुदारामपि गां निशम्य R. 5. 12, 2. 59; Ki. 4. 20. —4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. —5 A mother. —6 A quarter of the compass. —7 Water (pl.). —8 The eye. —9 A region of the sky. —*m.* 1 A bull, an ox; असंज्ञातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10; Ms. 4. 72; cf. जरद्व. —2 The hair of the body. —3 An organ of sense. —4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. —5 The sun. —6 The number 'nine' (in math.). —7 The moon. —8 A singer. —9 A billion. —10 A cow-sacrifice. —11 A house. —*Comp.* —कंटकः, —कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. —2 the cow's hoof. —3. the print of a cow's hoof. —कर्ण *a.* having cow's ears. ( —र्जः ) 1. a cow's ear. —2. a mule. —3. a snake. —4. a span (from the

tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger). —5. N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; श्रितगोकर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33. —6. a kind of deer. —7. a kind of arrow. —किराटा-किराटिका the Sārikā bird. —किलः, —कीलः 1. a plough —2. a pestle. —कुलं 1. a herd of kine; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुलावनरसाहुद्धृत्य गोवर्धनं Git. 4; गाकुलस्य तृषार्तस्य Mb. —2. a cow-house. —3. N. of a village ( where Krishna was brought up ). —कुलिक *a.* 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. —2. squint-eyed. —कुलैः द्वा an epithet of Durgā. —कृतं cow-dung. —क्षीरं cow's milk. —क्षुरं —रकं a cow's-hoof. —खा a nail. —गृष्टिः a young cow which has had only one calf. —गोशुगं a pair of oxen. —गोष्ठं a cow-pen, cattle-shed. —ग्रथिः 1 dried cowdung. —2. a cow-house. —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —ग्रासः the ceremony of offering a morsel ( of grass ) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घातः, —घतकः, —घातिन् *m.* a cow-killer. —घृतं 1. rain-water. —2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घ्न *a.* 1. destructive to cows. —2. one who has killed a cow. —3. one for whom a cow is killed, a guest. —चंदनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर *a.* 1. grazed over by cattle. —2. frequenting, dwelling, resorting to, haunting; पितृसन्नगोचरः Ku. 5. 77. —3. within the scope, power, or range of; अवाङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15; so बुद्धि°, दृष्टि°, श्रवण° &c. —4. moving on earth. —5. accessible to, attainable. —6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. ( —रः ) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. —2. ( *a* ) a district, department, province, sphere. ( *b* ) an abode, dwelling-place. —3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ be within ear-shot; नयनगोचरं या to become visible. —4. scope, range, in general; हर्तुर्ग्राति न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. —5. ( *fig.* ) grip, hold, power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरान्तरगतः Pt. 1. 146; गोचरीभूतमक्ष्णोः U. 6. 26; Māl. 5. 24; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Māl. 1. —6. horizon. —7. the range of the

planets from the Lagna or from each other. ( गोचरीकृ to place within the range ( of sight ), make current. ). —चर्मन् *n.* 1. a cow's hide. —2. a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasishṭha:—दशहस्तेन वंशेन दशवंशान् समंततः। पंच चाभ्यधिकान् दद्यादेतद्गोचर्म चोच्यते ॥. °वसनः an epithet of Siva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारणं the tending or feeding of cows. —ज *a.* born in the earth ( rice &c ). —जरः an old ox or bull. —जलं the urine of a bull or cow. —जागरिकं auspiciousness, happiness. ( —कः ) a preparer of food, baker. —जात *a* born in the heaven ( gods ). —तल्लजः an excellent bull or cow. —तथि a cowhouse. —त्रं [ गां भूमिं त्रायते त्रै-क ] 1. a cowpen. —2. a stable in general. —3. a family, race, lineage; गोत्रेण मातरोऽस्मि Sk.; so कौशिकगोत्राः, वसिष्ठगोत्राः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. —4. a name, appellation; जगाद् गोत्रस्खलिते च का न तं N. 1. 30; S. 6. 4; see °स्खलित below; महोत्रांकं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86. —5. a multitude. —6. increase. —7. a forest. —8. a field. —9. a road. —10. possessions, wealth. —11. an umbrella, a parasol. —12. knowledge of futurity. —13. a genus, class, species. —14. a caste, tribe, caste according to families. ( —त्रः ) a mountain. ( —त्रा ) 1. a multitude of cows. —2. the earth. °कर्तृ, —कारिन् *m.* the founder of a family. °कीला the earth. °ज *a.* born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. °पटः a genealogical table, pedigree. °प्रवरः the oldest member or founder of a family. °भिद *m.* an epithet of Indra; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53, 6. 73; Ku. 2. 52. °स्खलनं, °स्खलितं blundering or mistaking in calling ( one ) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरसि स्मर मेखलाशुणैरुत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8. —द *a.* giving cows. ( —दः ) brain. ( —दा ) N. of the river Godāvarī. —दत्र *a.* Ved. giving cows. ( —त्रः ) an epithet of Indra. ( —त्रं ) a crown ( protecting the head ). —दंत *a.* armed with a coat of mail. ( —तं ) 1. yellow orpiment. —2. a white fossil substance. —दानं 1. the gift of a cow. —2. the ceremony of tonsure or cutting the hair; अथास्य गोदानविधेरनंतरं R. 3.



33; ( see Mallinātha's explanation of the word ); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1; ( Rām. explains the word differently ). -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. -दाय *a.* intending to give cows. -दारणं 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. -दावरी N. of a river in the south. -दुह *m.*, -दुहः 'cow-milker' a cowherd. -दोहः 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. -दोहनं 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. -दोहनी a milk-pail. -द्रवः the urine of a bull or cow. -धनं 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle. -2. possession of cows. (-नः) a broad-pointed arrow. -धरः a mountain. -धर्मः the law of cattle, rules relating to cattle. -धूमः, -धूमः 1. wheat. -2. the orange. °चूर्णं wheat-flour; °संभवं a sour paste. -धूलिः 'dust of the cows,' the time of sunset or evening twilight ( so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth ). -धेनुः a milch-cow with a calf. -ध्रः a mountain. -नंदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. -नंदी the female of the Sārāsa bird. -नर्दः 1. the ( Indian ) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva ( bellowing like a bull ). -3. N. of a country. -नर्दीयः an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahābhāṣya. -नसः, -नासः 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. -नसा the mouth of a cow. -नाथः 1. a bull. -2. an owner of land. -3. a herdsman. -4. an owner of kine. -नायः a cowherd. -नासा the projecting snout of a cow or ox. -नासं a kind of gem. -निष्यदः cow's urine. -पः 1. a cowherd ( considered as belonging to a mixed tribe ); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. -2. the chief of a cowpen. -3. the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आटविका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vṛindāvana. °अभ्यक्षः, °ईक्षः, °ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °दलः the betel-nut tree. °भद्रं the fibrous root

of a water-lily. °रसः gum myrrh. °वधूः *f.* a cowherd's wife. °वधूटी a young cowherdess, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधूटीदुहूलचौराय Bhāṣhā P. 1. (-पकः) 1. the superintendent of a district. -2. myrrh. (-पिका) 1. a cowherdess -2. protectress. (-पी) a cowherd's wife ( especially applied to the cowherdresses of Vṛindāvana, the companions of Kṛishṇa in his juvenile sports ). -2. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress. -4. Nature, elementary nature. -पतिः 1. an owner of cows. -2. a bull. -3. a leader, chief. -4. the sun. -5. Indra. -6. N. of Kṛishṇa -7. N. of Siva. -8. N. of Varuṇa. -9. a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. -पाः *m.* Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. 1. -पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. -पालः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. °धानी a cow-pen, cow-shed, -पालकः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Kṛishṇa. -पालिः an epithet of Siva. -पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. -पित्तं bile of cows, ox-bile ( from which the yellow pigment गोरोचना is prepared; Pt. 1. 94 ). -पीतः a species of wagtail. -पीथः protection. (-थं) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. -पुच्छं a cow's tail. (-च्छः) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. -पुटिकं the head of Siva's bull -पुत्रः 1. a young bull. -2. an epithet of Karna. -पुरं 1. a town-gate; Māl. 9.1. -2. a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. -पुरीषं cowdung. -प्रकांडं an excellent cow or bull. -प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. -प्रत(ता)रः 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayū. -प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, sunset or evening-twilight. -फणा 1. a bandage hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a sling. -बालः the hair of cows. -भुज् *m.* a king. -भृत् *m.* a mountain. -मक्षिका a gadfly. -मघ *a.* granting cattle or

cows. -मंडलं 1. the globe. -2. a multitude of cows. -मतं = गव्यं *q.* v. -मनल्लिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. -मथः a cowherd. -महिषरा N. of one of the Mātṛis attending on कार्तिकेय. -मांसं beef. -मायु 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal अनुहंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुस्तानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. N. of a Gandharva. -मुखः, -मुखं [ गोमुखमिव मुखमस्य ] a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-खं) 1. a house built unevenly. -2. spreading unguents, smearing. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside. (-खी) the chasm in the Himālaya mountains through which the Ganges flows. -मुड *a.* stupid as a bull. -मूत्रं cow's urine. -मूत्रिका 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. ( Malli. thus defines it:—वर्णानामेकरूपत्वं यथेकांतरमर्थयोः गोमूत्रिकेति तत्प्रहृष्टकरं तद्विदो विदुः ॥ see Si. 19. 46 ). -2. a form of calculation. -मृगः a kind of ox ( गवय ). -मेदः a gem brought from the Himālaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. -मेदकः 1. see गोमेद. -2. a kind of poison ( काकोल ). -3. smearing the body with unguents. -मेधः, -यज्ञः a cow-sacrifice. -यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -युक्त *a.* drawn by oxen. -युतं a cattle-station. -रक्षः 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or tending cattle. -3. the orange. -4. an epithet of Siva. °जंबू *f.* wheat. -रंकुः 1. a water-fowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. -रवं saffron. -रसः cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4. the flavour of a sentence; को रसो गौरसं विना Udb. °जं buttermilk. -राजः an excellent bull. -राटिका, -राटी the Sārīkā bird. -रुतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -रूपं the form of a cow. (-पः) N. of Siva. -रोचं yellow orpiment. -रोच-



ना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. —लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow. —लांगु (गू) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Mâl. 9. 30. —लोकः a part of heaven, cow-world. —लोमी a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf. °आदिन् *m.* a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated hill in वृंशवन the country about Mathurâ. ('This hill was lifted up and supported by Kṛishṇa upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Kṛishṇa's divinity.') °धरः, °धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —वशा a barren cow —वाटं, वासः a cow-pen. —वासन *a.* covered with an ox-hide. —विकर्तः, —विकर्तृ *m.* 1. the killer of a cow. —2. a husbandman. —विततः a horse-sacrifice having many cows. —विदः 1. a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. —2. N. of Kṛishṇa. —3. Brihaspati. °द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the month of फल्गुन. —विष् *f.*, —विष्टा cowdung. —विसर्गः day-break (when cows are let loose to graze in forests). —वीथिः *f.* N. of that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisms भाद्रपदा, रेवती and अश्विनी, or according to some, हस्त, चित्रा and स्वाती. —वीथे the price received for milk. —वृंहं a drove of cattle. —वृंशरकः an excellent bull or cow. —वृषः, —वृषभः an excellent bull. °ध्वजः an epithet of Siva. —वैद्यः a quack doctor. —व्रजः 1. a cow-pen. —2. a herd of cows. —3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, —व्रतिन् *a.* one who imitates a cow in frugality. —शकृत् *n.* cowdung. —शतं a present of a hundred cows to a Brâhmana. —शालं, —ला a cow-stall. —शीर्षः, —र्षे a kind of sandal. —षड्गवं three pairs of kine. —षन्, —षा *a.* Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —षा (सा) तिः 1. acquiring cattle. —2. giving cattle. —ष्टोमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्यः a cowherd. —सदृक्षः a species of ox (गवय). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविसर्ग. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age). —सहस्रं a kind of present (महादान). (—सी) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day

of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. —2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. —3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तना, —नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, —कं a cow-pen. —स्वामिन् *m.* 1. an owner of cows. —2. a religious mendicant. —3. an honorary title affixed to proper names; (e. g. वेपदेवगोस्वामिन्). —हत्या cow-slaughter. —हल्लं (sometimes written हल्लं) cowdung. —हित *a.* cherishing or protecting kine. (—तः) N. of Vishṇu.

गोमत् *a.* 1 Rich in cows. —2 Possessing or containing cattle. —3 Mixed with milk. —*n.* Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds. —ती N. of a river.

गोमय *a.* 1 Consisting of cattle. —2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः, —यं Cow-dung —यं Cowdung cake; उपलशकलमेतद्देवकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15. —Comp. —उत्था 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung —2. a gad-fly. —उत्रं, —प्रियं a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् *a.* Rich in herds. —*m.* 1 An owner of cattle. —2 A jackal. —3 A worshipper. —4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठः-ष्ठं [ गावस्तिष्ठत्यत्र घञर्थे क षत्वम् ] ( Usually गोष्ठं only ) 1 A cowpen, cowhouse, cow-station. —2 A station of cowherds. —ष्ठः An assembly or meeting. —3 An epithet of Siva. —ष्ठ A purificatory श्रद्ध ceremony. °पतिः a chief herdsman. °वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. °श्वः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठेपंडितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster. गोष्ठेक्षोदिन् *m.* a boasting coward; also गोष्ठपदु, गोष्ठेप्रगल्भः, —शूरः &c.

गोष्पदं 1 A cow's foot. —2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. —3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression; i. e. a very small puddle. —4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. —5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोडुंबः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. —2 A measure of capacity equal to a Drona. —3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गौडः 1 A fleshy navel. —2 A person with a fleshy navel. —3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadâ and Kṛishṇâ.

गोतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of Angiras, father of Satânanda and husband of Ahalyâ. —2 N. of a sage, the founder of Nyâya philosophy.

गोतमी Ahalyâ, wife of गोतम. —Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Satânanda.

गोध्रा [ गुध्यते, वेष्टयते बाहुरनया करणे घञ ] 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. —2 The alligator. —3 A sinew chord.

गोधिः [ गौर्ध्वं धीयते यस्मिन् आधारे इन् ] 1 The forehead. —2 The Gange-tic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोधेरः A protector, guardian.

गोपः, —गोपनं See under गुप्.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्दः Brain; (also गोद ).

गोलः, —ला, —लं [ गुड् अच् डस्य लः ] 1 A ball, globe; Mâl. 7. 1. —2 The celestial or terrestrial globe. —3 A circle. —4 A sphere, anything round or globular. —लः 1 A widow's bastard; cf. कुंड. —2 The conjunction of several planets or the presence of several in one sign. —3 Myrrh. —ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. —2 A large globular water-jar. —3 Red arsenic. —4 Ink. —5 A woman's female friend. —6 N. of Durgâ. —7 N. of the river Godâvarî. —Comp. —अध्यायः N. of an astronomical work by Bhâskarâchârya. —यंत्रं a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [ गुड् ण्वल् डस्य लः ] 1 A ball, globe. —2 A wooden ball for playing with. —3 A globular water-jar. —4 A widow's bastard. —5 A conjunction of six or more planets. —6 Mo-



lasses. -7 Gum myrrh. -क The heaven of Kṛishṇa.

**गोलासः,-ग** A mushroom.

**गोष्ट्** 1 A. (गोष्टे) To assemble, collect, heap together.

**गोष्टिः** ङी f. 1 An assembly, meeting. -2 Society, association. -3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse; **गोष्टी सत्कविभिः समं** Bh. 1. 28; Māl. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्टीमनुभवति Pt. 2. -4 A multitude or collection. -5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. -6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. ° **पतिः** 1. the chief of an assembly, president. -2. the master of a family.

**गोसः** [ गां जलं स्यति सो-क ] 1 Gum myrrh. -2 Early morning, day-break. -3 Hot season.

**गोहः** Ved. 1 A house. -2 A hiding-place, a lair.

**गोहनं** Covering, hiding.

**गोहिरं** The heel.

**गौजिकः,-गः** A goldsmith.

**गौडः** 1 N. of a country; the स्कंदपुराण thus describes its position:—वंगदेशं समारभ्य भुवनेशांतगः शिवे । गौडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ -2 A particular subdivision of Brāhmaṇas. -डाः (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauḍa. -डी 1 Spirit distilled from molasses; **गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा** Ms. 11. 95. -2 One of the Rāginis. -3 (In rhet.) One of the *Ritis* or *Vrittis* or styles of poetic composition: S. D. mentions four *Ritis*, while K. P. only three, **गौडी** being another name for परुषा वृत्ति; **ओजः-प्रकाशकैरतैः (वर्णैः) तु परुषा (i. e. गौडी)** M. P. 7; **ओजःप्रकाशकैर्वर्णैर्विध आडंबरः पुनः समासबहुला गौडी** S. D. 627. -डं Sweetmeats.

**गौडिक** a. Relating to molasses. -कः Sugar-cane. -कं Rum.

**गौण** a. (णी f.) [ गुणमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता गौणी, तत आगतः अण् ] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. -2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रधान); **गौणे कर्मणि बुद्ध्यादेः प्रधाने नीहकृष्वहां** Sk -3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or

sense). -4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word; as in **गौणीलक्षणा**. -5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. -6 Attributive. -Comp. -पक्षः the minor or weaker side of an argument &c.

**गौणिक** a. 1 Relating to the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). -2 Having qualities. -3 Subordinate. -4 Resembling a sack.

**गौण्यं** Subordination, inferior position or rank.

**गौतमः** N. of (1) the sage Bhāradvāja; (2) of Satānanda, Gotama's son; (3) N. of Kṛipā, Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Buddha; (5) of the propounder of the Nyāya system of philosophy. -Comp. -संभवा the river Godāvarī.

**गौतमी** 1 N. of Kṛipā, wife of Droṇa. -2 An epithet of the Godāvarī. -3 The teaching of Buddha. -4 The Nyāya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. -5 Turmeric. -6 A kind of yellow pigment. -7 An epithet of Durgā. -8 N. of the river Gomatī.

**गौधमीनं** A field where wheat is grown.

**गौनर्दः** An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Māhabhāshya.

**गौपिकः** The son of a Gopī or herdsman's wife.

**गौपुच्छ** a. Like a cow's tail.

**गौपुच्छिक** a. Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

**गौप्तेयः** The son of a Vaisya woman.

**गौर** a. (रा or री f.) 1 White; **कैलासगौरं वृषमारुरुक्षोः** R. 2. 35; **द्विरद्वशनच्छेदगौरस्य तरय** Me. 59, 52; Rs. 1. 6. -2 Yellowish, pale-red; **गोरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगौरे** Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65; **गौरांगि गर्वे न कदापि कुर्याः** R. G. -3 Reddish. -4 Shining, brilliant. -5 Pure, clean, beautiful. -रः 1 The white colour. -2 The yellowish colour. -3 The reddish colour. -4 White mustard. -5 The moon. -6 A kind of buffalo. -7 A kind of deer. -8 The planet Jupiter. -9 N. of Chaitanya. -रं 1 The filament of a lotus.

-2 Saffron. -3 Gold. -Comp. -अंगः N. of (1) Viṣṇu. (2) Kṛishṇa. -आस्यः a kind of black monkey, with a white face. -खरः a wild monkey. -सर्षपः white mustard (considered as a kind of weight).

**गौरक्ष्यं** The office of a herdsman.

**गौरवं** a. [ गुरोर्भाविः कर्म० वा अण् ] Belonging to a Guru or teacher. -वं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.); **जघनं** S. 3. 8; **सुरेन्द्रमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवात्** R. 3. 11. -2 Importance, high value or estimation; **स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं** R. 14. 18; 18. 39; **कार्यगौरवेण** Mu. 5; importance or urgent nature; U. 6. 7. -3 Respect, regard, consideration; **तथापि यन्मय्यपि ते गुरुत्वि्यस्ति गौरवं** Si. 2. 71; **प्रयोजनापेक्षितया प्रभूणां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु** Ku. 3. 1; Amaru. 19. -4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness; **कोऽर्थी गतो गौरवं** Pt. 1. 146; Ms. 2. 145. -5 Cumbrousness. -6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable). -7 Depth (as of meaning); **यच्चार्यतो गौरवं** Māl. 1. 7. -Comp. -आसनं a seat of honour. -ईरित a. praised, famed, celebrated. **गौरवित** a. Highly esteemed or honoured.

**गौरिका** A virgin, a young girl.

**गौरिलः** 1 White mustard. -2 Dust of iron or steel.

**गौरी** 1 N. of Pārvatī; as in **गौरीनाथ**. -2 A young girl eight years old; **अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी**. -3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. -4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. -5 The earth. -6 Turmeric. -7 A yellow pigment or dye; (called **गोरोचना**). -8 The wife of Varuṇa. -9 The Mallikā creeper. -10 The Tulasī plant. -11 The Manjishthā plant. -12 Speech. -Comp. -कांतः, -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -गुरुः the Himālaya mountain; **गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश** R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21. -जः N. of Kārtikeya. ( -जं ) tale. -पटः the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of Siva, symbolizing the female organ. -पुत्रः N. of Kārtikeya. -ललितं a yellow orpiment. -सुतः 1. N. of कर्तिकेय. -2. the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

**गौरुतल्पिकः** The violator of the preceptor's bed.



**गौलक्षणिकः** One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

**गौलिमकः** A single soldier of a troop.

**गौल्यं** 1 Syrup. -2 Spirituous liquor.

**गौशतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing a hundred cows.

**गौष्टीनं** The site of an old cow-pen.

**गौसहस्रिक** *a.* Possessing a thousand cows.

**गिधः** *f.* Ved. Eating, consuming.

**गना** Ved. A woman.

**गमा** The earth.

**ग्रथ** or **ग्रंथ** 1 *A.* (ग्रथते, ग्रथते) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be wicked. -3 To bend.

**ग्रथनं** 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. -2 Stringing together. -3 Composing, writing; (न also in these two senses).

**ग्रथनः** [ग्रथ् बा° नङ्] A cluster, bunch, tuft.

**ग्रथित** *p. p.* [ग्रथ् संदर्भे क् नलोपः] 1 Strung or tied together. -2 Composed; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नाटकेन *S.* 1. वर्णैः कतिपयैरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरेव *Si.* 2. 72. -3 Arranged, classed. -4 Thickened, coagulated. -5 Knotty. -6 Hardened. -7 Hurt, injured. -8 Seized, taken possession of. -9 Overcome. -तं A tumor with hard knots.

**ग्रंथ** 1. 9. *P.*, 10 *U.*, 1 *A.* (ग्रंथति, ग्रथ्नाति, ग्रथयति-ते, also ग्रथति, ग्रथते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together; *Bk.* 7. 105; स्रजो ग्रथयते &c. -2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. -3 To wind round. -4 To write, compose; ग्रथ्नामि काव्यशशिर्न विततार्थरश्मि *K.* *P.* 10. -5 To form, make, produce; ग्रथन्ति बाष्पाब्जिदुनिकरं पद्मपङ्क्तयः *K.* 60; *Bk.* 17. 69. -6 To set or strew with.

**ग्रंथः** [ग्रथ् संदर्भे भावे घञ्] 1 Binding, stringing together (*fig.* also). -2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book; ग्रंथारम्भे, ग्रंथकृत्, ग्रंथसमाप्ति &c. -3 Wealth, property. -4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anushtubh metre. -**Comp.** -कर्तृ, *m.* -कारः -कृत् *m.*, a writer, an author; ग्रंथारम्भे सनुचितेष्टे-

वतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृशति *K.* *P.* 1. -कूटी, -कूटी 1 a library. -2 a studio. -विस्तरः, विस्तारः voluminousness, diffuse style. -संधिः a section or chapter of a work; (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अध्याय).

**ग्रंथनं**, -ना [ग्रथ् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stringing or tying together. -2 Composing, writing.

**ग्रंथिः** 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशाविद्युपामेतौ *Bh.* 3. 20; so मेदेऽग्रंथि. -2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c.; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधदेशे *S.* 1. 18; *Mk.* 1. 1; *Ms.* 2. 43; *Bh.* 1. 57. -3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money; hence, purse, money, property; कुसीदाद् शरिद्रं परकरगतग्रंथिशमनात् *Pt.* 1. 11. -4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. -5 A joint of the body. -6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. -7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. -**Comp.**

-छेदकः, -भेदः, -मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-pocket; अंगुलीग्रंथिभेदस्य छेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रहे *Ms.* 9. 277; *Y.* 2. 274; *S.* 6. -पर्णः, -र्ण 1. *N.* of a fragrant tree; न ग्रंथिपर्णप्रणयाश्चरति कस्तूरिकागंधसृगास्तृणेषु *Vikr.* 1. 17. -2. a kind of perfume. -बंधनं 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. -2. tying a knot. -3. a ligament. -मूलं garlic. -हरः a minister.

**ग्रंथिकः** 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virāṭa. -3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

**ग्रंथित** See ग्रथित.

**ग्रंथिन** *m.* 1 One who reads books, bookish; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रंथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः *Ms.* 12. 103. -2 Learned, well-read. -3 Relating to books.

**ग्रंथिमत्** *a.* Knotty, tied by a knot; *Ku.* 3. 46.

**ग्रंथिल** *a.* [ग्रंथिर्विद्यतेऽस्य सिध्मा° लच्] Knotted, knotty. -लं 1 The root of long pepper. -2 Undried ginger.

**ग्रस्** *I.* 1 *A.* [ग्रसते, ग्रस्त] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume;

स इमां पृथिवीं कृत्स्नां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः *Mb.*; *Bg.* 11. 30. -2 To seize. -3 To eclipse; द्वावेव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरानिशा-प्राणेश्वरौ भासुरौ *Bh.* 2. 34; हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्मद्विम्नः स्फुटं फलं *Si.* 2. 49. -4 To slur over words. -5 To destroy. -**WITH** सं to destroy; *Bk.* 12. 4. -**II.** 1 *P.*, 10 *U.* (ग्रसति, ग्रासयति-ते) To eat, devour.

**ग्रसनं** [ग्रस् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swallowing, eating. -2 Seizing. -3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. -4 A mouthful.

**ग्रसिष्णु** *a.* Accustomed to swallow. -*m.* The Supreme Soul.

**ग्रस्त** *p. p.* [ग्रस् कर्मणि क्] 1 Eaten, devoured. -2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रह°, विपद्°, जरा° *U.* 6. 39. -3 Slurred; °मुक्तं *U.* 5. 13; °आमिषं *Pt.* 1. 193. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Taken, seized. -स्तं A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -**Comp.** -अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. -उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

**ग्रस्तिः** *f.* The act of swallowing or devouring.

**ग्रासः** [ग्रस् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful; *Ms.* 3. 133; 6. 28; *Y.* 3. 55. -2 Food, nourishment. -3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. -4 The morsel bitten. -5 The act of swallowing. -6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. -7 (In geom.) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles. -8 An eclipse. -**Comp.** -आच्छादनं food and clothing; *i. e.* bare subsistence. -शल्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

**ग्रह** 9 *U.* (In Vedic literature ग्रह्; गृह्णाति, जग्राह, अग्रहीत्, ग्रहीतुं, गृहीत *caus.* ग्राहयति; *desid.* जिघृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तथोर्जगहतुः पादान् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी *R.* 1. 57; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते *Mk.* 1. 50; तं कंठे जग्राह *K.* 363; पाणिं गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. -2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् *R.* 1. 18; *Ms.* 7. 124; 9. 162. -3 To apprehend, capture,



take prisoner ; बन्दिग्रहं गृहीत्वा V. 1 ; यास्तत्र चोरान् गृहीयात् Ms. 8. 34. -4 To arrest, stop, catch; Bg. 6. 35. -5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजगृहीत-हृदयया मया V. 4 ; हृदये गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50 ; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् गृहीतुं R. 18. 13. -6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुब्धमर्थेन गृहीयात् Chāṇ. 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. -7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate ; गृहीतुमार्यान् परिचर्यया मुहुर्महानुभावाहि नितान्तमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. -8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c. ) ; as in पिशाचगृहीत, वेताल गृहीत. -9 To assume, take ; द्युतिमग्रहीद् ग्रहणः Si. 9. 23 ; Bk. 19. 29. -10 To learn, know, recognize, understand ; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1. 43. -11 To regard, consider, believe, take for ; मयापि मूर्खिण्डबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6 ; परिहासविजल्पितं रुखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18. एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1 ; Mu. 3. -12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense ) ; ज्यानिनादमथ गृह्णीत तयोः R. 11. 15. -13 To master, grasp, comprehend ; R. 18. 46. -14 To guess, conjecture, infer ; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च गृह्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -15 To utter, mention ( as a name ) ; यदि मयान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305 ; न तु नामापि गृहीयात् पत्न्यौ प्रेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. -16 To buy, purchase ; कियता मूल्येनैतत्पुस्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2 ; Y. 2. 169 ; Ms. 8. 201. -17 To deprive ( one ) of, take away from, rob or seize away ; Bk. 9. 9 ; 15. 63. -18 To wear, put on ( as clothes &c. ) ; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. -19 To conceive. -20 To observe ( as a fast ). -21 To eclipse. -22 To undertake, undergo, begin. -23 To take up, draw (water.) -24 To stop, intercept. -25 To withdraw, draw back. -26 To include. -27 To receive hospitably ( as a guest ). [ The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined ]. -Caus. 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept -2 To give away in marriage; Ku. 1. 52 -3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -4 To make one take, deliver over to. -5 To be-

come familiar with. -With अनुसं to salute humbly. -अप to take away, tear off. -अभि to seize forcibly. -II. 1 P., 10 U. ( ग्रहीते, ग्राहयति-ते ) To take, receive, &c.

गृहीत *p. p.* [ग्रह कर्मणि-क्] 1 Taken, seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of ; केशेषु गृहीतः. -2 Obtained, acquired, gained. -3 Received, accepted. -4 Robbed. -5 Collected. -6 Agreed, promised. -7 Perceived, known, understood, learnt. -8 Worn ( see ग्रह ). -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* knowing the meaning or sense ; अग्रहीतार्थे वास S. 6. -गर्भा *a.* pregnant woman. -दिशु 1. run away, fugitive, dispersed. -2. disappeared. -देह *a.* incarnate. -नामन् *a.* called by name ; U. 1. 48 ; सु° ' whose name is auspiciously invoked ' a respectful way of speaking of venerable or dead persons. -विद्य *a.* versed in science, learned. -वेतन *a.* paid, remunerated. -श्वपद *a.* the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

गृहीतिन् *a.* Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); गृहीतीषदस्वंगेषु Dk. 120.

गृह्य *a.* 1 To be taken or received. -2 To be sized. -3 To be observed, perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on ; to be honored. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best. -7 Dependent, subservient. -ह्यः The anus.

ग्रहः [ ग्रह-अच् ] 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure, रुधुः कच-ग्रहैः K. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, hold ; कर्कटकग्रहान् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting ; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing ; अंगलीश्रयिभेदस्य छेद्येऽग्रथमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277 ; so गोग्रहः. -5 Booty, spoil. -6 Eclipse ; see ग्रहण. -7 A planet, ( the planets are nine :—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुकः शनिश्चरो राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव ॥ ) ; नक्षत्रतारामहसकुलापि ( रात्रि ) R. 6. 22, 3. 13, 12. 28 ; गरुणा रतनभोरण मुखचंद्रेण भावता । शनैश्चराभ्यां पादभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mentioning ; utterance, repeating ( as of a name ) ; नामजातिग्रहं स्वेषामभिद्रोहेण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271 ; Amaru. 83. -9 A shark,

crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. -14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number ' nine '. -19 Any state of mind which proceeds from magical influences. -20 A house. -21 A spoonful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or vessel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving ; प्राण° Pt. 1. 295. -Comp. -अधीन *a.* subject to planetary influence. -अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. ( -नं ) friction of the planets. -अधीशः the sun. -आधारः, -आश्रयः polar star ( as the fixed centre of the planets ). -आमयः 1. epilepsy. -2. demoniacal possession. -आलुचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces ; द्येनो महालुचने Mk. 3. 20. -ईशः the sun. -कल्लोलः an epithet of Rāhu. -गतिः the motion of the planets. -चितकः an astrologer. -दश the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. -देवता the deity that presides over a planet. -नायकः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn. -निग्रहौ ( du. ) reward and punishment. -नेमिः the moon. -पातिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -पीडनं, -पीडा 1. oppression caused by a planet. -2. an eclipse. शशिविवाकरयोर्ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91 ; H. 1. 51 ; Pt. 2. 19. -पुषः the sun. -भक्तिः *f.* division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets. -भोजनः oblation offered to the planets. -मंडलं, -ली the circle of the planets. -यज्ञः, -यागः worship or sacrifice offered to the planets. -द्युतिः conjunction of planets. युद्धं opposition of planets. -राजः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. Jupiter. -वर्षः the planetary year. -विप्रः an astrologer. -शांतिः *f.* propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. -शृगाटकं triangular position of the



planets with reference to one another. —संगमः conjunction of planets.

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहणं [ ग्रह् भावे ल्यट् ] 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; आ मृगग्रहणेऽशुचिः Ms. 5. 130. —2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचारधूमग्रहणात् R. 7. 27. —3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणं. —4 Wearing, putting on; सौत्तरच्छ-दमध्यास्त नेपथ्यग्रहणाय सः R. 17. 21. —5 An eclipse; Y. 1. 218. —6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरां N. 2. 95. —7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिप्यर्था-द्वग्रहणं वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेनैव समुद्रमावे-रुत् R. 3. 28. —8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्विग्रह गगुर्भिर्गतिर्नैर्नयथाः Me. 44. —9 The hand. —10 An organ of sense. —11 A prisoner, captive. —12 Taking by the hand, marrying. —13 Taking captive, imprisonment. —14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing. —15 Choosing. —16 Taking or drawing up. —17 Attraction. —18 Con- taining, enclosing. —19 Under- taking, undergoing. —20 Service. —21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. —22 Acceptation, meaning. —23 Assent, agreement. —24 Inviting, calling, addressing. —Comp. —अतः close of study.

ग्रहणक a. Containing, involving.

ग्रहणिः, —णी f. 1 An imaginary or- gan supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines. —2 The small intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is diffused. —3 Diar- rhoea, dysentery. —Comp. —हरं cloves.

ग्रहणीय a. Acceptable.

ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. —2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निशाखिलयापि वापिका प्रससाद् ग्रहि- लेव मानिनी N. 2. 77

ग्रहीतव्य a. 1 To be taken, seized or received, acceptable. —2 To be taken up or drawn (as a fluid). —3 To be apprehended or perceived, to be learnt or acquired.

ग्रहीतृ a. ( त्री f. ) [ ग्रह्-तृच् इटो दीर्घः ] 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in गुण- ग्रहीतृ q. v. —2 Perceiver, observant. —3 Debtor. —4 Purchaser.

ग्राह a. ( ही f. ) [ ग्रह् भावे घञ् ] Seiz-

ing, clutching; taking, holding, re- ceiving &c. —हः 1 Seizing, grasp- ing. —2 A crocodile, shark; रागग्राहव- ती Bh. 3. 45. —3 A prisoner. —4 Accept- ing. —5 Understanding, knowledge. —6 Persistence, importunity. —7 De- termination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. —8 A disease. —9 Any large fish or marine animal. —10 Morbid affec- tion, disease. —12 Beginning, un- dertaking. —ही A female crocodile.

ग्राहं ind. ( At the end of comp. ) Taking, seizing; बहिग्राहं गृहीता V. 1.

ग्राहक a. ( हिका f. ) [ ग्रह्-क्वल् ] One who receives, takes &c. —कः 1 A hawk, falcon. —2 A curer of poison. —3 A purchaser. —4 A police-officer.

ग्राहकत्वं Sensibility, power of feel- ing; Mál. 1. 41.

ग्राहिः 1 A female evil spirit. —2 A swoon.

ग्राहित a. Made to take or seize.

ग्राहिन् a. [ ग्रह् णिनि ] 1 Seizing, taking, holding. —2 Picking, gather- ing. —3 Containing. —4 Drawing, at- tracting, alluring. —5 Obtaining, gaining. —6 Searching through, scrutinizing. —7 Choosing, selecting. —8 Perceiving, observing. —9 Accept- ing. —10 Astringent. —11 Obstructing. —m. The wood-apple tree. —णी Adverse fate ( प्रतिकूला ).

ग्राहृत् a. Seizing, laying hold of.

ग्राह्य a. [ ग्रह्-ण्यत् ] 1 To be taken or seized &c., see ग्रह्. —2 To be un- derstood; Pt. 1. 47. —3 Acceptable. —3 To be received in a hospitable manner. —5 To be admitted in evi- dence. —ह्यं A present.

ग्रामः [ ग्रस्-मन् आदन्तादेशः ] 1 A village, hamlet; पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थं ग्रामस्यार्थं कुलं त्यजेत्। ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थं स्वान्मार्थं पृथिीं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. —2 A race, com- munity. —3 A multitude, collection ( of anything ); e. g. गुणग्राम, इंद्रिय- ग्राम; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. —4 A gamut, scale in music. —Comp. —अधिकृतः —अध्यक्षः, —ईशः, —ईश्वरः superintendent, head, chief of a village. —अंतः the border of a village, space near a vil- lage; Ms. 4. 116, 11. 79. —अंतरं another village. —अतिकं the neighbourhood of a village. —अंतीय a. situated in the neighbourhood of a village. —यं space near a village. —आचारः a

village custom. —आधानं hunting.

—उपाध्यायः the village priest.

—कंदकः 1. 'the village-pest', one who is a source of trouble to the village. —2. a tale-bearer.

—काम a. 1. one wishing to take possession of a village. —2. fond of living in villages. —कुक्कुटः a do- mestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beauti- ful in a village. —2. a village-boy.

—कूटः 1. the noblest man in a village. —2. a Sûdra. —गृह्य a. being outside a village. —गोदुहः the herds- man of a village. —घातः plundering a village. —घोषिन् m. an epithet of Indra. —चर्या sexual intercourse; ( स्त्रीसंभोग ) —चैत्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village; Me. 23. —ज, —जात a. 1. village-born, rustic. —2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a

number of villages, a district. —जीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community. —2. a leader or chief in general. —3. a barber. —4. an epithet of Vishnu. —5. a libidinous man. ( -f. ) 1. a whore, harlot. —2. the indigo plant. —पुत्रः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —त- क्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —द्रुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. —2. army for the protection of a village. —प्रेष्यः the messenger or servant of a com- munity or village. —मद्गुरिका a riot, fray, village tumult. —मुखं a market. —मृगः a dog. —याजकः, —याजिन् m. 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a de- graded Brâhmaṇa. —2. the attend- ant of an idol. —युद्धं a riot, fray. —लुटनं plundering a village. —वासः ( ग्रामेवासः also ) 1. a villager. —2. residence in a village. —षंडः an impotent man ( स्त्रीव ). —संकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संघः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्थ a. 1. a villager. —2. a co-villager. —हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. —2 The col- lective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामदिका A wretched or miser-



able village ; कतिपयग्रामटिकापर्यटन-  
दुर्विदग्ध P. R. 1.

ग्रानयति Den. P. To invite or call.

ग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Rural, rustic.  
-2 (In music) Chromatic. -3 Rude.  
-कः 1 The headman of a village ;  
Ms. 7. 116, 118. -2 A villager.

ग्रामिन् *a.* 1 Rustic, rural. -2  
Libidinous. -*m.* 1 A villager, pea-  
sant. -2 The head of a village. -णी  
The indigo plant.

ग्रामीण *a.* [ ग्रामे भवः खज् ] 1 Vulgar,  
rude. -2 Chromatic. -3 Belonging  
to a village. -णः 1 A villager; ग्रामीण-  
वध्वस्तमलक्षिता जनैश्चिरं वृत्तीनामुपरि व्य-  
लोकयन् Si. 12. 37; Amaru. 11. -2  
A dog. -3 A crow. -4 A hog.

ग्रामीय *a.* Belonging to a village.  
-यः A villager, boor, churl.

ग्रामेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Village-born,  
rustic. -यी A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य *a.* [ ग्राम-यत् ] 1 Relating to  
or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7.  
120. -2 Living in a village, rural,  
rustic; अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मि-  
ष्टमश्नाति Chand. M. 1. -3 Domestic-  
ated, tame (as an animal). -4 Cul-  
tivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild').  
-5 Low, vulgar, used only by low  
people (as a word); चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये  
कामचांडालवृक्षये R. G., or कदिरते हरते  
मनः S. D. 574, are instances of ग्राम्य  
expressions. -6 Indecent, obscene.  
-7 Relating to sexual pleasures. -8  
Relating to a musical scale. -म्यः  
1 A tame hog. -2 The first two  
signs of the zodiac, *Aries* and  
*Taurus*. -म्या The Indigo plant.  
-म्यं 1 A rustic speech. -2 Food pre-  
pared in a village. -3 Sexual inter-  
course. -4 Acceptance. -Comp.  
-अश्वः an ass. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. the occupa-  
tion of a villager -2. sexual plea-  
sure. -कुंकुमं safflower. -धर्मः 1. the  
duty of a villager. -2. sexual inter-  
course, copulation. -3. the right of a  
villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse').  
-पशुः a domestic animal. -बुद्धि *a.*  
boorish, clownish, ignorant. -मृगः  
a dog. -वल्लभा a harlot, prostitute.  
-सुखं sexual intercourse, copula-

tion.

ग्रावन् *a.* Hard, solid. -*m.* 1 A  
stone or rock; किं हि नामैतदंबुनि मज्जं-  
त्यलाबुनि ग्रावणः संप्लवंत इति Mv. 1;  
अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं  
U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. -2 A mountain.  
-3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [ गिरत्यनया, गृ-वनिप् नि० Un. 1.  
152 ] The neck, the back part of  
the neck; ग्रीवाभंगाभिरामं मुहुरनुपत-  
स्यं रत्ने दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -Comp. -घंटा  
a bell hanging down from the neck  
of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् *a.* Long-necked, handsome-  
necked. -*m.* A camel.

ग्रीष्म *a.* [ असते रसान्; ग्रस्-मनिन्  
Un. 1. 147 ] Hot, warm. -ष्मः 1  
The summer, the hot season, cor-  
responding to the months of Jyesh-  
tha and Shâdha; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य  
गीयतां S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35.  
-2 Heat, warmth. -ष्मी The नवमल्लि-  
का plant. -Comp. -कालीन *a.* per-  
taining to summer. -उद्भवा, -जा,  
-भवा the Navamallikâ creeper,  
(double jasmine).

गृच् 1 P. (ग्रेचति) 1 To steal,  
rob. -2 To go.

ग्रैव (वी *f.*), ग्रैवेय (यी *f.*) *a.*  
[ ग्रीवायां भवः; अण् ढञ् वा ] Being on or  
belonging to the neck; Si. 18. 10.  
-वं, -यं 1 A collar or necklace. -2  
A chain worn round the neck of an  
elephant; नासस्तु करिणां ग्रैवं त्रिपदी-  
च्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रैवेयकं [ ग्रीवायां बद्धोऽलंकारः, ढकञ् ]  
1 A neck-ornament; *e. g.* अस्माकं स-  
खि वाससी न रुचिरे ग्रैवेयकं नोऽज्ज्वलं S.  
D. 3. -2 A chain worn round the  
neck of an elephant.

ग्रैष्म, ग्रैष्मिक *a.* Relating to  
summer.

ग्रैष्मिक *a.* (ष्मिका *f.*) 1 Sown in  
summer. -2 To be paid in summer  
(as a debt).

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लसते, ग्लस्त) To eat,  
devour.

ग्लह् 1 U., 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लह-  
यति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by

gambling. -2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [ cf. P. III. 3. 70 ] 1 A dice-  
player. -2 A stake, wager, bet; व्या-  
त्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् Si. 8. 32.  
-3 A die. -4 Gambling, playing.  
-5 A dice-box. -6 Cast of the dice,  
game at dice. -7 A chess-man.

ग्लुच् 1 P. (ग्लुचति, ग्लुक) 1 To  
go, move. -2 To steal, rob. -3 To  
take away, deprive of; बहून्मग्लुचत्  
प्राणानग्लोचोच्चरणे यशः Bk. 15. 30.

ग्लुच् 1 P. (ग्लुचति) 1 To rob. -  
To go.

ग्लेप् 1 A. (ग्लेपते) 1 To be poor  
or miserable. -2 To shake, tremble.  
-3 To move or go.

ग्लेव् 1 A. (ग्लेवते) To serve, wor-  
ship.

ग्लेष् 1 A. (ग्लेषते) To seek, search,  
investigate.

ग्लै 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel  
aversion or dislike, be unwilling or  
disinclined to do anything (with  
inf.). -2 To be fatigued or wearied,  
feel tired or exhausted. -3 To de-  
spond, sink in spirit, be dejected;  
Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. -4 To wane,  
fade, faint away. -Caus. (ग्ल-ग्ल-  
पयति, but प्रग्लपयति) 1 To cause to  
fade away, wither up; S. 3. 18; Ku.  
3. 49. -2 To tire out, exhaust. -3  
To injure, trouble, hurt. -4 To  
emaciate, waste; Ku. 5. 29; U. 3. 5.

ग्लपनं 1 Withering, drying up.  
-2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान *p. p.* [ ग्लै कर्तरि क्त ] 1 Weary,  
languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted.  
-2 Sick, ill. -नं 1 Exhaustion. -2  
Disease.

ग्लानिः *f.* [ ग्लै भावे नि ] 1 Exhaust-  
tion, languor, fatigue; मनश्च ग्लानि-  
वृच्छति Ms. 1. 53; अंगग्लानिं सुरज-  
नितां Me. 70, 31; Sânti. 4. 4. -2 De-  
cay, decline; आत्मादयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं  
नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30; यदा यदा हि  
धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. -3  
Debility, weakness. -4 Displeasure,  
unwillingness, sickness.

ग्लानु *a.* [ ग्लै-स्नु ] Languid, wearied.

ग्लौ *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Camphor.  
-3 The earth.



## घ.

**घ** *a.* (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying; as in पाणिघ, राजघ &c. —घः 1 A bell. —2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

**घष्** 1 A. (घषते) 1 To shed or diffuse lustre. —2 To flow, stream.

**घग्घ** 1 P. (घग्घते) 1 To laugh. —2 To laugh at, deride.

**घट्** I. 1 A. (घटते, जघटे, अघटिष्ट, घटितुं, घटित) 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc., or dat.); दयितां चातु-मलं घटस्व Bk. 10. 40; अंगदेन समं यो-द्धुमघटिष्ट 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23; 20. 24; 22. 31. —2 To happen, take place, be possible; प्राणैस्तपोभि-रथवाऽभिमतं महीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Mâl. 1. 9 if it can be effected; कस्यापरस्योद्धुमयैः प्रसूनै-र्वादित्रसृष्टिर्घटते भटस्य N 22. 22; उभ-यथापि घटते Ve. 3; प्रसदिति ब्रूयामिद-मसति कोपे न घटते Ratn. 2. 19 is not proper &c. —3 To be united with; Mâl. 2. 8. —4 To come to, reach. —*Caus.* (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together; इत्थं नारीर्घटयितुमलं कामिभिः Si. 9. 87; अनेन मैत्रीं घटायि-ष्यतस्तथा N. 1. 46; क्रुधा संधि भीमो दिघटयति यूयं घटयत Ve. 1. 10; Bk. 11. 11. —2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; घटयति घनं कंठाश्लेषे रसान्न पयोधरौ Ratn. 3. 9; घटय जघने कांचीं Gît. 12. —3 To accomplish, bring about, effect; तदस्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Mâl. 1. 14; (अभिमतं) आनी-य झटिति घटयति Ratn. 1. 7; Bh. 2. 120. —4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make; एवमभिधाय वैनतेयं...अघटयत् Pt. 1; कान्ति कथं घटि-तवानुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3; घटय भुज-बंधनं Gît. 10. —5 To prompt, impel; स्नेहौघो घटयति मां तथापि दक्तु Bk. 10. 73. —6 To rub, touch. —7 To exert oneself for. —8 To move, agitate. —II. 10 U. (घाटयति, घाटित) 1 To

hurt, injure, kill. —2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. —3 To shine.

**घटः** [ घटअच् ] A large earthen water-jar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. —2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ). —3 An elephant's frontal sinus. —4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. —5 A measure equal to 20 dropas. —6 A part of a column. —7 A border. —8 A peculiar form of a temple. —**Comp.** —आटोपः covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. —उद्भवः, —जः, —योनिः, —सं-भवः epithets of the sage Agastya. —ऊधस् *f.* (forming घटोद्धी) a cow with a full udder; गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोद्धीः R. 2. 49. —कर्परः 1. N. of a poet. —2 a piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd; जीयय येन कविना य-मकैः परेण तस्मै वहंयमुक्तं घटकर्परेण Ghat. 22. —कारः, —कृत् *m.* a pot-ter. —ग्रहः a water-bearer. —दासी a procuress; cf. कुंभदासी. —पर्यसनं the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patita* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. —भेदनकं an instrument used in making pots. —राजः a water-jar of baked clay. —स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgâ.

**घटक** *a.* [ घटयति घट-णिच् ष्वल् ] 1 Exerting oneself, striving for; एते सत्पुरुषाः परार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परित्यज्य ये Bh. 2. 74. —2 Bringing about, accomplishing. —3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. —कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. —2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. —3 A genealogist.

**घटनं**, —ना [ घट्-ल्यट् ] 1 Effort, exertion. —2 Happening, occurring. —3 Accomplishment, bringing about,

effecting; as in अघटितघटना. —4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination; तस्मै तस्मय-सा घटनाय योग्यं V. 2. 16; देहद्वयार्थ-घटनारचितं K. 239; U. 3. 13. —5 Making, forming, shaping. —6 Motion. —7 Strife, hostility; Pt. 1. 159. —8 ( ना ) A troop of elephants. **घटा** [ घट् भावे अङ् ] 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. —2 A number, troop, assemblage; प्रलयघनघटा K. 111; कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29; 5. 6; Mâl. 5. 19; मातंगघटा Si. 1. 64. —3 A troop of elephants assembled for martial purposes. —4 An assembly.

**घटिकः** [ घटेन तरति ठन् ] A water-man. —कं The hip, the posteriors.

**घटिका** 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel; नार्यः श्मशानघटिका इव वर्जनीयाः Pt. 1. 192; एष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. —2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. —3 A water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikâs of the day. —4 The ankle. **घटित** *p. p.* [ घट् णिच् क्त ] 1 United, joined, connected; Mâl. 10. 23. —2 Planned, devised. —3 Happened. —4 Effected, produced. —5 Made or composed of.

**घटिन्** *m.* The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ).

**घटिधम** *a.* One who blows into a water-jar or pot. —मः A potter.

**घटिधय** *a.* One who drinks a pitcherful (of water &c.).

**घटी** 1 A small jar. —2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. —3 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghatikâs or time of the day. —**Comp.** —कारः a potter. —ग्रह, —ग्राह *a.* see घटग्रह. —यंत्र 1. a machine for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अरघट. —2. a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the ghatikâs or time of the day.



**घटिघटः** An epithet of Siva.

**घटोत्कचः** N. of a son of Bhîma by a female demon named हिंङ्वा. He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas on the side of the former, but was slain by Karna with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.]

**घट्** 1 A. ( घट्ते ), usually 10 U. ( घट्टयति-ते, घट्टित ) 1 To shake, stir about; as in वायुघटिता लताः. -2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over; विटजननखघटितेव वीणा Mk. 1. 24; Bk. 14. 2. -3 To smooth, stroke. -4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. -5 To disturb.

**घटः** [ घट्-घञ् ] 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters ( Mar. घाट ). -2 Stirring, agitating. -3 A toll-station. -Comp. -कुटी a toll station. °प्रभातन्याय see under न्याय. -जीविन् m. 1. a ferryman. 2. a man of a mixed tribe; ( वैद्यायां रजकाज्जातः ). -3. attendant at a landing place.

**घटनं** Shaking, moving.

**घटना** [ घट्-युञ् ] 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing. -3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

**घटित** a. [ घट् कर्मणि क्त ] 1 Shaken. -2 Produced.

**घण्** 8 U. ( घणोति, घणुते ) To shine.

**घट्** 1. 10. P. ( घटति, घटयति ) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

**घट** a. Shining, splendid -टः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A kind of sauce, a kind of dish. -Comp. -फलकः a shield with a ringing sound.

**घंटा** [ घट्-अच् ] 1 A bell. -2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. -Comp. -अगारं a belfry. -फलकः, -कं a shield furnished with small bells. -ताडः a bellman. -नादः the sound of a bell. -पथः 1. the chief road through a village, a highway, main road; ( दशधन्वंतरो राजमार्गो घंटापथः स्मृतः Kautilya ). -2. N. of Mallinâtha's commentary on the Kirâtârjunîyam; कर्तुं प्रवेशमिह भारविकाव्यमभ्ये घंटापथं

कमपि नूतनपातनिष्ये Malli. -शब्दः 1. bell-metal. -2. the sound of a bell.

**घंटिका** A small bell.

**घंटिन्** a. 1 Furnished with bells. -2 Sounding like a bell. -m. An epithet of Siva.

**घंटुः** 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. -2 Heat, light.

**घंडः** A bee.

**घन** a. [ हन् मूर्तौ अप् घनदेशश्च Tv ]. 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; संजातश्च घनाघनः Mâl. 9. 39; नासा घनास्थिका Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. -2 Thick, close, dense; घनावेरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 91; Amaru. 57. -3 Thick-set, full, fully developed ( as breasts ); घटयति घसुने कुचयुगगगने मृगमदरुचिरुषितं Gît. 7; अगुरुचतुष्कं भवति गुरु द्वौ घनकुचयुग्मे शशिवदनाऽसौ Srut. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amaru. 28. -4 Deep ( as sound ); Mâl. 2. 12; Mu. 1. 21. -5 Uninterrupted, permanent. -6 Impenetrable. -7 Great, excessive, violent. -8 Complete. -9 Auspicious, fortunate. -10 Coarse, gross. -11 Engrossed by, full or replete with; Mâl. 1. 32; निर्वृति ° U. 6. 11. -नः A cloud; घनोदयः प्राक्तदनतरं पयः S. 7. 30; घनरुचिरकलापो निःसपत्नोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2 An iron club, a mace. -3 The body. -4 The cube of a number ( in math. ). -5 Extension, diffusion. -6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. -7 Talc. -8 Phlegm. -9 Any compact mass or substance. -10 Hardness, firmness. -11 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the padas नमः रुद्रेभ्यः ये repeated in this manner would stand thus:— नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये ये रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये. -नं 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. -2 Iron. -3 Tin. -4 Skin, rind, bark. -5 A mode of dancing. -Comp -अत्ययः -अंतः ' disappearance of the clouds ', the season succeeding the rains, autumn; ( शरद् ); R. 3. 37. -अज्ञानी N. of Durgâ. -अंबु n. rain. -आकरः the rainy season. -आगमः, -उदयः ' the approach of clouds ', the rainy season; घनागमः कामिजनप्रियः प्रिये Rs. 2. 1. -आमयः the date-tree. -आश्रयः the atmos-

phere, firmament. -उत्तमः the face.

-उपलः hail. -ओघः gathering of clouds. -कफः hail. -कालः the rainy season. -गर्जितं 1. thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. -2. a deep loud roar.

-गोलकः alloy of gold and silver.

-घनः the cube of a cube. -जंबालः thick mire. -उज्जाला lightning. -तालः a kind of bird ( सारंग ). -तोलः the Châtaka bird. -धातुः lymph. -ध्वनि

a. roaring. (-निः) 1. a deep or low tone. -2. the muttering of thunder clouds; Si. 16. 25. -नाभिः smoke ( being supposed to be a principal ingredient in clouds; Me. 5 ). -नी-

हारः thick hoar-frost or mist. -पदं the cube root. -पद्वी ' the path of clouds ', firmament, sky; कामिर्घन-

पद्वीमनेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -पाषंडः a peacock. -फलं ( in geom. ) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation -मूलं cube root ( in math. ). -रसः 1. a thick juice. -2. extract, decoction. -3. camphor. -4. water ( m. or n. ). -वरं the face. -वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power ( in math. ). -वर्तन् n. the sky; घनवर्त्म सहस्रेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. -वल्लिका, -वल्ली lightning. -वानः a thick oppressive breeze or air. -वीथिः the sky. -शब्दः thunder, peal of thunder. -वासः a kind of pumpkin gourd. -वाहनः 1. Siva. -2. Indra. -इयाम a. ' dark like a cloud ', deep-black, dark. (-मः) an epithet (1) of Râma, (2) of Kṛishṇa. -समयः the rainy season. -सारः 1. camphor; घनसारनीहारहार &c. Dk. 1 ( mentioned among white substances ). -2. mercury. -3. water. -स्वनः, -शब्दः, -रवः the roaring of clouds. -हस्तसंख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid ( in math. ).

**घनीकु** 8 U. 1 To make compact, harden, thicken, solidify. -2 To congeal, condense.

**घनीभू** 1 P. To be thickened, condensed or congealed, be increased or deepened; U. 2. 26.

**घनीयति** Den. P. To long for solid food.

**घनाघन** a. 1 Fond of slaughter, striking down. -2 Cruel, hurting, mischievous. -3 Even, uniform, compact. -नः 1 Indra. -2 A vicious elephant, or one in rut or intoxi-



cation.-3 A thick or raining cloud.  
-4 Mutual collision or contact.

**घं** 1 A. (घं बन्ते) To go, move.

**घर्** 10 P. (घारयति) To cover.

**घरः** A house.

**घरदः** A grinding stone.

**घर्घर** a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); **घर्घरवा पारश्म-शानं सरित्** Māl. 5. 19, U. 4. 29. -2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). -रः 1 An indistinct or low murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. -2 Noise in general. -3 A door, gate. -4 Creaking, crackling, rattling &c. -5 The pass of a mountain. -6 A sliding door, curtain. -7 Mirth, laughter. -8 An owl. -9 A fire of chaff.

**घर्घरा,-री** 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A girdle of small bells. -3 The Ganges. -4 A kind of lute. -5 A bell hanging on the neck of a horse. -6 One of the notes in music (n. also).

**घर्घरिका** 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Fried grain.

**घर्घरितं** The grunting of a hog.

**घर्** 1 P. (घर्षति) To go.

**घर्मः** a. [ घरति अंगात्; घृ-सेके कर्तरि मक् नि° गुणः Un. 1. 146 ] Hot. -र्मः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. -2 The hot season, summer; निःश्वास-सहाराशुक्रमाजगाम घर्मः प्रियावेशमिवोप-देष्टुं R. 16. 49. -3 Sweat, perspiration; Si. 1. 58. -4 A cauldron, boiler -5 Sunshine; U. 2. 9, 3. 5. -6 A cavity in the earth shaped like a boiler. -7 A hot day. -8 Ved. A sacrifice. -9 Juice. -10 Milk (of cows). -Comp. -अंशुः the sun; S. 5. 14. -अंतः the rainy season. -अंबु, अंभस् n., -उदक, -जलं sweat, perspiration; S. 1. 30; Māl 9. 17, 1. 37. -चर्चिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. -छेदः cessation of heat. -दीधितिः the sun; R. 11. 64. -दुधा, -दुह f. a cow giving warm milk for offerings. -द्युतिः the sun; Ki. 5. 41. -पयस् n. sweat, perspiration; Si. 9. 35. -दिमः 1. the sun. -2. heat, radiance. -स्वेद a. Ved. coming with splendour, or showering down water, or coming to the oblation

( Sāy ); perspiring with heat ( B. and R ).

**घस्** 1. 2. P. ( घसति, घस्ति, घस्त ) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद् ).

**घसः** The eater, devourer.

**घसिः** Ved. Food.

**घस्पर** a. [ घस् -कर्मच् ] 1 Voracious, gluttonous; दावानलो घस्परः Bv. 1. 34. -2 Devourer, destroyer; दुपदसुतचमूधस्मरो द्रौणिरस्मि Ve. 5. 36.

**घस्र** a. [ घस् -रक् ] Hurtful, injurious. -स्रः 1 A day; घस्रा गमिष्यति भविष्यति सुप्रशोषं Subhâsh. -2 The sun; Mv. 6. 8. -स्रं Saffron.

**घासः** [ घस् कर्मणि घञ् ] 1 Food. -2 Meadow or pasture grass; घासाभावात् Pt. 5; घासमुष्टिं परगवे दद्यात् संवत्सरं तु यः Mb. -Comp. -कुंदं, -स्थानं a pasture. -कूटं hay-rick.

**घासिः** [ घस् बा० इण् ] 1 Fire. -2 Grass.

**घाटः,-टा** [ घट् -अच् ] The back of the neck. -टः 1 A pitcher. -2 A landing place.

**घांटिकः** 1 A bell-ringer. -2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. -3 The Dhattūra plant.

**घातः** [ हन्-णिच् घञ् ] 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्याघात S. 3. 13; नयनश-रघात Gīt. 10; so पार्श्वघातः, शि-रोघात &c. -2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; वियोगो मुग्धाक्ष्याः स खलु रिपुष तावाधिरभूत् U. 3. 44; प-द्युघातः Gīt. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. -3 An arrow. -4 Power. -5 The product of a sum in multiplication. ( In comp. translated by 'inauspicious'; °दिवसः ). -Comp. -चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion determined by one's natal zodiacal sign. -तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. -नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. -वारः an inauspicious day of the week. -स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution.

**घातक** a [ हन्-णिच् घञ् ] Killing, destroying, a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

**घातन** a. [ हन्-णिच् भावे ल्यट् ] A killer, murderer. -नं 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. -2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

**घातिः** [ हन्-णिच् इण् ] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing birds. -f. A bird-net.

**घातिन्** a. ( नी f. ) [ हन्-णिच् णिनि ] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing (birds &c.) -3 Destructive. -Comp. -पक्षिन्, -विहगः a hawk falcon.

**घातुक** a. ( की f. ) [ हन्-णिच् उक्ञ् ] 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. -2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

**घात्य** a. [ हन्-णिच् ण्यत् ] Proper or fit to be killed.

**घारः** See under घ.

**घार्तिकः** [ घृतेन निर्वृतः ठञ् ] A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him; "छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति".

**घासः** See under घस्.

**घु** 1 A. ( घवते, घुत ) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

**घुः** The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

**घुट्** I. 6 P. ( घुटति, घुटित ) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. -2 To protect, preserve. -II. 1 A. ( घोट-ते ) 1 To come back, return. -2 To barter, exchange.

**घुटः, घुटिः, -टी f., घुटिकः, -का** The ankle.

**घुड्** 6 P. ( घुडति ) To prevent, defend.

**घुण्** I. 1 A., 6 P. ( घोणते, घुणाति, घु-णित ) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel. -II. 1 A. To take, receive.

**घुणः** [ घृण्-क ] A particular kind of insect found in timber. -Comp. -अक्षरं, -लिपिः f. an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. °न्यायः see under न्याय.

**घुटः, घुटकः, घुटिका** The ankle.

**घुटिक** Cow-dung found in woods.

**घुडः** A large black bee.

**घुर्** 6 P. ( घुरति, घुरित ) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort; grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुत्र न घुर्घुरयितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छुकरः K. P. 7. -2 To be frightful or terrible. -3 To cry in distress.



**घुरणः** A sound.

**घुरघुरायते** Den. A. To utter gurgling sounds.

**घुरी** The nostrils, especially of a hog; **घुर्युरायितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छूकरः** K. P. 7.

**घुरुरः** 1 Guinea-worm. -2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. -**रा** Growling &c. (as of a dog).

**घुर्युकः**, -**रिका** A gurgling sound.

**घुर्युगयते** Den. A. To murmur, hum, whisper.

**घुर्यती** 1 The grunting of a hog. -2 The mole-cricket.

**घुलघुलारवः** A sort of pigeon.

**घुष्** I. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति-ते, घोषित, घुष्ट or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. -2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापादृते तासां कु-  
ष्यंत इति घुष्यतां S. 6. 22; घोषयतु म-  
न्मथनिर्देशं Git. 10; इति घोषयतीति डिडि-  
मः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कणन् H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -3 To praise. -4 To fill with cries, make resonant. -II. 1 A. (घुषते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

**घुष** a. Sounding.

**घुषित** a. [घुष् क] Proclaimed, sounded, declared; also घुष्ट.

**घुष्टं** A cart, carriage.

**घोषः** [घुष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general; स घोषो धातराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19; so रथ°, तूर्य°, शंख° &c. -2 The thundering of clouds; स्निग्धगंभीरघोषं Me. 64. -3 Proclamation. -4 Rumour, report. -5 A herdsman; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धा-  
नुपस्थितान R. 1. 45. -6 A hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगायां घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादानीय Mk. 7. -7 (In gram.) The soft sound heard in the articulation of the soft consonants. -8 A Kāyastha. -9 A vowel. -10 A gnat, mosquito. -11 An epithet of Siva. -**षं** Bell-metal.

**घोषकः** [घोष स्वार्थे क] A crier, proclaimer.

**घोषवत्** a. Making a sound, sounding. -2 Sonant. -**ती** A lute

**घोषणं**, -**णा** [घुष् भावे ल्युट्] Proclamation, declaring or speaking aloud, public announcement; व्याघा-  
तो जयघोषणादिषु बलादस्मद्वलानां कृतः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72. -2 Speak-  
ing aloud, making a great noise.

**घोषयितु** 1 A crier, bard, herald. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A captive.

**घुसृणं** Saffron; यत्र स्त्रीणां मसृण-  
घुसृणालेपनोष्णा कुचश्रीः Vikr. 18. 31.

**घूकः** An owl. -**Comp.** -**अरिः** a crow. -**नादिनी** the Ganges.

**घूत्कारः** Hooting; Māl 5. 19; U. 2. 29.

**घूर्** 4 A. (घूर्यते) To kill, hurt.

**घूर्ण** 1 A., 6 P. [घूर्णते, घूर्णति, घूर्णत] To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel, stagger; योषितामतिमोदेन जुघूर्णुर्विभ्रमा-  
तिशयपूषि वपूषि Si. 10. 32; भयात्के-  
चिदघूर्णुः Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अद्यापि तां सुरतजागरघूर्णमानां Ch. P. 5; भूपालाः कमलाबिलासमदिरो-  
न्मीलन्महाघूर्णिताः Bv. 4. 42. -**Caus.** (घूर्णयति-ते) To cause to shake, reel or roll about; नयनान्यरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16; Bh. 1. 89 (with prepositions like आ, वि the root retains the same meaning).

**घूर्ण** a. Shaking, moving to and fro. -**र्णः** Whirling, rolling. -**Comp.** -**वायुः** a whirlwind.

**घूर्णनं**, -**ना** [घृष्-भावे-ल्युट्] Shaking, reeling, whirling or turning round, revolving; मौलिघूर्णनचलत् Git. 9; घूर्णनामात्रपतनभ्रमणादर्शनादिकृत् S. D.

**घूर्णिः** [भावे-इन्] Rolling, revolving.

**घृ** I. 1 P. (घरति, घृत) To sprinkle. -II. 10 U. (घारयति-ते, घारित). To sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -III. 3 P. (जिघर्ति) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine. -IV. 5 U. (घृणोति, घृणते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine.

**घारः** [घृ-घञ्] Sprinkling, wetting.

**घृत** a. [घृ-क्] 1 Sprinkled. -2 Illumined. -**तं** 1 Ghee, clarified butter; (सर्वविलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत् Sāy.). -2 Butter. -3 Water. -**Comp.** -**अन्नः**, -**अर्चिस्** m. blazing fire. -**अवनिः** the spot on the sacrificial post which is smeared with ghee.

-**आहवनः** fire. -**आहुतिः** f. an oblation of ghee. -**आह्वः** 1. the Sarala tree. -2. turpentine -**उदः** 'ocean of ghee' one of the seven oceans. -**ओदनः**, boiled rice mixed with ghee. -**कुल्या** a stream of ghee. -**केशः** 1. fire. -2. one whose locks are unctuous. -**रीधितिः** fire. -**धारा** a continuous stream of ghee. -**निर्णिज्** a. shining. (-m.) fire. -**पदी** an epithet

of the goddess Ilā. -**पशुः** a sacrificial victim represented by ghee.

-**पूरः**, -**वरः** a kind of sweetmeat; also °**पूर्वकः**. -**पृच्** a. accompanied with ghee. -**पृष्ट** a. having a shining body. -**प्रतीकः**, -**प्रयस्** m., प्रसक्तः fire. -**मंडः** the scum of melted butter. -**योनिः** fire. -**लेखनी** a ladle for ghee.

**घृतवत्** a. Greasy.

**घृतिन्** a. Containing ghee.

**घृतेली** A cock-roach.

**घृण्** 8 P. (घृणोति, घृण) To shine, burn. -II 1 A (घृणते) To seize.

**घृणः** 1 Heat, ardour. -2 Sunshine. -3 A Day.

**घृणा** [घृ-नक्] 1 Compassion, pity, tenderness; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे घृणां पत्रिणा सह मुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15. 13. -2 Disgust, aversion, contempt; तस्याज तोषं परपुष्टघृष्टे घृणां च वणिक्कणिते वितेने N. 3. 60; 1. 20; R. 11. 65. -3 Reproach, censure. -**Comp.** -**अर्चिः** m. fire.

**घृणाल** a. Compassionate, merciful, tender-hearted.

**घृणि** a. [घृ-निनिगुणाभावः] 1 Displeasing. -2 Shining. -**णिः** 1 Heat, sunshine. -2 A ray of light. -3 The sun. -4 A wave. -n. Water. -**Comp.** -**निधिः** the sun. (f.) the Ganges.

**घृणिन्** a. Merciful, tender-hearted, kind; Pt. 1. 424. -2 Censorious, abusive.

**घृताची** a. 1 Greasy, abounding in ghee. -2 Containing water. -3 Shining. -f. 1 Night. -2 N. of Sarasvatī. -3 N. of an *apsaras*; N. 2. 109 (the following are the principal nymphs of Indra's heaven; घृताची मेनका रंभा उर्वशी च तिलोत्तमा। सु-  
केशी मंजुघोषाद्याः कथ्यन्तेऽप्सरसो बुधैः). -**Comp.** -**गर्भसंभवा** large cardamoms.

**घृष्** 1 P. (घर्षति, घृष्ट) 1 To rub, strike against; अद्यापि तत्कनककुंडल-  
घृष्टमास्यं Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. -2 To brush, furbish, polish. -3 To crush, grind, pound; द्रौपद्या ननु मत्स्य-  
राजभवने घृष्टं न किं चंदनं Pt. 3. 175. -4 To compete, rival (as in संघर्षे q. v.).

**घर्षः** 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding.



घर्षक *a.* Rubbing. —कः A polisher.

घर्षण *a.* Rubbing, grinding. —णं 1 Rubbing, friction. —2 Grinding, pounding. —णी Turmeric.

घर्षित *a.* Rubbed, pounded, brushed.

घृष्ट *a.* [ कर्मणि-क्त ] Rubbed, &c.

घृष्टिः [ कर्तरि-क्तिच् ] A hog. —*f.* 1 Grinding, pounding, rubbing. —2 Emulation, rivalry, competition.

घृष्टिः A hog.

घोषः Intermediate space.

घोटः, -घोटकः A horse —Comp. —अरिः a buffalo.

घोटी, -घोटिका A mare, horse in general; आटीकसेऽग करिघोटीपदाति-जुषि वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजां *Asvad.* 5.

घोण ( न ) सः A sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; घोणोन्नतं मुखं *Mk.* 9. 16. —2 The nose of a horse, snout ( of a hog ); घुर्घुरायमाणघोर-घोणन *K.* 78.

घोणिन् *m.* A hog.

घोटा The jujube tree. —2 The betel-nut tree. —3 A timber tree.

घोर *a.* [ घृ-अच् *Up.* 5. 64 ] 1 Terrific, frightful, horrible, awful; शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद्बुधे विकृतेति तां *R.*

12. 39; or तार्किक कर्मणि घोरे मां नियोजयसि केशव *Mb.*; घोरं लोके पितृमयशः *U.* 7. 6; *Ms.* 1. 50; 12. 54. —2 Violent, vehement. —3 Ved. Venerable, awful, sublime. —रः *N.* of Siva. —रा Night. —रं 1 Horror, awfulness. —2 Poison. —3 Venerableness. —4 Magic formulæ and charms. —5 Saffron. —Comp. —आकृति, -दर्शन *a.* frightful in appearance, terrific, hideous. (—नः) an owl. —घुञ्ज्य bell-metal. —घोरतरः Siva. —पुष्पं brass. —रासनः, -रासिन्, -वाशनः, -वाशिन् *m.* a jackal. —रूपः an epithet of Siva.

घोलः, -लं Butter-milk having no water in it; ( तत्तु सस्नेहमजलं मथितं घोलमुच्यते *Susr.* ).

घ्न *a.* ( घनी *f.* ) ( Used only at the end of comp. ) Killing, destroying, removing, curing; ब्राह्मणघ्नः, बालघ्नः, वातघ्नः, पित्तघ्नः; depriving one of, taking away; पुण्यघ्न, धर्मघ्न &c.

घ्नसः Ved. A day.

घ्रा 1 *P.* ( जिघ्रति, जघ्नौ, अघ्रात्-अघ्रासीत्, घ्रात-घ्राण ) 1 To smell, smell at, perceive by smell; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हन्ति जिघ्रन्नपि भुजंगमः *H.* 3. 14; *Bv.* 1. 99. —2 To kiss. —*Caus.* ( घ्रापयति ) To cause

to smell; *Bk.* 15. 109. (Prepositions like अव, आ, उप, वि, सं &c. are added to this root without any material change of meaning; गंधमाघ्राय चोर्व्याः *Me.* 21; आमोदमुपाजिघ्रन्तौ *R.* 1. 43; see *Bk.* 2. 10; 14. 12; *R.* 3. 3; 13. 70; *Ms.* 4. 209 also).

घ्राण *p. p.* [ घ्रा कर्मणि-क्त ] Smelt. —णः, -णं 1 Smell. —2 Smelling. —3 The nose (also *n.*). —णं 1 The act of smelling; घ्राणेन सूकरा हन्ति *Ms.* 3. 241. —2 Odour, scent. —3 The nose; बुद्धिद्वियाणि चक्षुःश्रोत्रघ्राणरसनात्वगाख्यानि *Sân. K.* 26; *Ku.* 3. 47, *Rs.* 6. 27; *Ms.* 5. 135. —Comp. —इन्द्रियं the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति घ्राणं *T. S.* —चक्षुस् *a.* 'having nose for the eyes', blind ( who smells out his way ). —सर्पण *a.* grateful or pleasant to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (—णं) fragrance, odour. —पाकः a disease of the nose.

घ्रात *p. p.* Smelled smelled at. घ्रातव्य *a.* To be smelled at. —व्यं Odour.

घ्रातिः *f.* 1 The act of smelling; घ्रातिरघ्रेयमद्ययोः *Ms.* 11. 68. —2 Smell. —3 The nose.

घ्रेय *a.* To be smelled at. —; Smell, odour.

## ङ.

( No word in general use begins with this letter ).

ङः 1 An object of sense. —2 Desire, wish. —3 An epithet of Siva.

ङु 1 *A.* ( ङ्वते ) To sound.

## च.

च *a.* 1 Seedless. —2 Bad, vile. —चः An epithet of Siva. —2 Chewing, eating. —3 The moon. —4 A tortoise. —5 A thief. —*ind.* A particle expressing 1 Copulation ( and, also as well as, moreover ) used to join words or assertions together; ( in this sense it is used with each

of the words or assertions which it joins together; or it is used after the last of the words or assertions so joined, but it never stands first in a sentence ); मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च *Mál.* 1. 31; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः *R.* 1. 57; *Ms.* 1. 64; 3. 5;

कुलेन कांत्या वयसा नवेन गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः *R.* 6. 79; *Ms.* 1. 105; 3. 116. —2 Disjunction ( but, still, yet ); शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः *S.* 1. 16. —3 Certainty, determination, ( indeed, certainly, exactly, quite, having the force of एव ); अतीतः पयानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोः *G. M.*;



ते तु यावन्त एवाजौ तावांश्च दृष्टे स तैः R. 12. 45. -4 Condition (if=चेत्); जी-  
वितुं चेच्छसे (= इच्छसे चेद्) मूढ हेतुं मे  
गदतः शृणु Mb.; लोभश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्)  
गुणेन किं Bh. 2. 45 v. l. -5 It is  
often used expletively (पादपूर्णार्थे);  
भीमः पार्थस्तथैव च G. M. (Lexico-  
graphers give, besides the above, the  
following senses of च which are  
included in the general idea of co-  
pulation; 1 अन्वाचय joining a sub-  
ordinate fact with a principal one;  
भो भिक्षामट गां चानय; see अन्वाचय.  
-2 समाहार collective combination;  
as पाणी च पादौ च पाणिपादं. -2 इतरत-  
रयोग or mutual connection; as वृक्षश्च  
न्यग्रोधश्च वृक्षन्यग्रोधौ. -4 समुच्चय aggre-  
gation; as पचति च पठति च). च is  
frequently repeated with two as-  
sertions (1) in the sense of 'on the  
one hand-on the other hand',  
'though-yet', to denote antithesis;  
न सुलभा सकलैर्बुमुखी च सा किमपि चेद-  
मनंगविचिष्टं V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R 16.  
7; or (2) to express simultaneous  
or undelayed occurrence of two  
events (no sooner than, as soon  
as); ते च प्रपुरुदन्वंतं बुबुधे चादिपूरु-  
षः R. 10. 6; 3. 40; 11. 50, 81;  
Ku. 3. 58, 66; S. 6. 7; Māl. 9. 39.

**चक्** 1 U. (चकति-ते, चकित) 1 To  
be satiated, be contented or satisfied.  
-2 To repel, resist. -3 To shine.

**चकित** a. [चक् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Shaking,  
trembling (through fear); भय°, सा-  
ध्वस°; Me. 27. -2 Frightened, made  
to tremble, startled; व्याधानुसारचकि-  
ता हिरणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17; Amaru.  
46; Me. 14. -3 Afraid, timid, ap-  
prehensive; चकितविलोकितसकलदिशा  
Gīt. 2; पौलस्त्यचकितेश्वराः (दिशः) R.  
10. 73. -तं 1 Trembling. -2 Alarm,  
fear. -तं ind. With fear, in a  
startled manner, alarmingly, with  
awe; चकितमुपैति तथापि पार्थमस्य M. 1  
11; सभयचकितं Gīt. 5; Sānti. 4. 4.

**चकास्** 2 P. (rarely A.) (चकास्ति-  
स्ते, चकासांचकार, अचकासीत् चकासित) 1  
To shine, be bright; गंडश्चंडि चकास्ति  
नीलनलिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Gīt. 10; च-  
कासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा Si. 1. 8; Bk.  
3. 37. -2 (Fig.) To be happy or  
prosperous; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चि-  
राय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17.  
-Caus. To cause to shine, illumi-  
nate; Si. 3. 6. -With वि to shine,  
be bright.

**चकासित** a. Shining, splendid,  
bright.

**चकोरः** [चक्-तृन् ओरन् Up. 1.  
64] A kind of bird, the Greek  
partridge (said to feed on moon-  
beams); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा म-  
त्ताश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोरा-  
क्षि विलोकयेति R. 6. 59; 7. 25;  
रकुदधरधीधवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति  
लोचनचकोरं Gīt. 10. (चकोरकः also.)

**चक्** 10 P. (चक्यति) 1 To suffer.  
-2 To give or inflict pain, trouble.

**चकल** a. Round, circular.

**चकसः** Dishonesty, crookedness,  
fraud.

**चक्रं** [क्रियते अनेन, कृ घञर्थे क नि°  
द्वित्वम् Tv.] 1 The wheel of a carriage;  
चक्रवत्परिवर्तते दुःखानि च सुखानि च H.  
1. 173. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A  
sharp circular missile weapon, a  
disc (especially applied to the weapon  
of Vishṇu). -4 An oil mill. -5 A  
circle, ring; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशिताननं  
Rs. 2. 14. -6 A troop, multi-  
tude, collection, Si. 20. 17. -7  
A realm, sovereignty. -8 A  
province, district, a group of  
of villages. -9 A form of military  
array in a circle. -10 A circle or  
depression of the body. -11 A cycle,  
cycle of years. -12 The horizon.  
-13 An army, a host. -14 Section  
of a book. -15 A whirlpool. -16  
The winding of a river. -17 An  
astronomical circle; राशि° the zodiac.  
-18 Circular flight (of birds &c.).  
-19 A particular constellation in  
the form of a hexagon. -20 Range,  
department in general. -21 The  
convolutions or spiral marks of the  
शालिग्राम. -22 A crooked or fraudu-  
lent contrivance. -क्रः 1 The ruddy  
goose (also called चक्रवाक). -2 A  
multitude, troop, group. -Comp.  
-अंगः 1. a gander having a curved  
neck. -2. a carriage. -3. the ruddy  
goose (चक्रवाक). (-गी) a goose. (-गं) a  
parasol. -अटः 1. a juggler, snake-  
catcher. -2. a rogue, knave, cheat.  
-3. a particular coin, a *dīnāra*.  
-अधिवासिन् m. the orange tree  
-आकार, -आकृति a. circular, round.  
-आरुधः an epithet of Vishṇu.  
-आवर्तः whirling or rotatory  
motion. -आह्वः, -आह्वयः the  
ruddy goose; -इश्वरः 1. lord

of the discus', N. of Vishṇu.  
-2. the officer in charge of a  
district. -उपजीविन् m. an oil-  
man. -कारकं 1. a nail. -2. a kind  
of perfume. -गंडुः a round pillow.  
-गतिः f. rotation, revolution.  
-गुच्छः the Asoka tree. -ग्रहणं, -णी  
f. a rampart, an entrenchment.  
-चर a. moving in a circle. (-रः) a  
juggler. -चारिन् m. a chariot. -चू-  
डामणिः a round jewel in a coronet  
or diadem. -जीवकः, -जीविन् m. a  
potter. -तीर्थं N. of a holy place.  
-इष्टः a hog. -धर a. 1. bearing or  
having a wheel. -2. carrying a dis-  
cus. -3. driving in a carriage. -(रः) 1.  
an epithet of Vishṇu; चक्रधरप्रभावः  
R. 16. 55. -2. a sovereign, governor  
or ruler of a province. -3. a village  
tumbler or juggler. -4. a snake.  
-धारा the periphery of a wheel.  
-नदी the Gaṇḍakī river. -नाभिः  
the nave of a wheel. -नामन् m. 1.  
the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). -2. a  
pyritic ore of iron. -नायकः 1. the  
leader of a troop. -2. a kind of  
perfume. -नेमिः f. the periphery or  
circumference of a wheel; नीचैर्न च-  
त्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109.  
-पाणिः an epithet of Vishṇu.  
-पादः, -पादकः 1. a carriage. -2. an  
elephant. -पालः 1. the governor  
of a province. -2. an officer in charge  
of a division of an army. -3. horizon.  
-4. a circle. -5. one who carries a  
discus. -फलं a kind of discus.  
-बधुः, -बांधवः the sun. -बालः, -डः,  
बालः, -लं, -डं 1. a ring, circle. -2. a  
collection, group, multitude, mass;  
कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74; प्रकटयासि कि-  
मुच्चैर्विषां चक्रवालं Ratn. 4. 16; Mv.  
6. 4; Mu. 3. 21.; K. 126, 178.  
-3. horizon. (-लः) 1. a mythical range  
of mountains supposed to encircle  
the orb of the earth like a wall  
and to be the limit of light and  
darkness. -2. the ruddy goose.  
-बालधिः a dog. -भृत् m. 1. one who  
holds a discus. -2 N. of Vishṇu.  
-भेदिनी night. -भ्रमः, -भ्रमिः f. a  
lathe or grindstone; आरोप्य चक्रभ-  
मिमुष्णतेजारस्वष्ट्रेव यन्नोल्लिखितो विभाति  
R. 6. 32. -भ्रांतिः f. revolution of  
wheels; V. 1. 5. -मंडलिन् m. a  
species of cobra. -मुखः a hog.  
-मुषलः a battle carried on with  
the discus and club. -यानं a wheel-



carriage. —रहः a hog. —वर्तिन् *m.* 1. an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमद्रक्षितीश Ak.); पुत्रमेवगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमामुहि S. 1. 12; तव तन्नि कुचावेनौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ । आसमुद्रक्षितीशोऽपि भवान् यत्र करप्रदः ॥ Udb. : (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'); —2. (hence) head, foremost; आपहतः किल महाशयचक्रवर्ती विस्तारयत्यकृतपूर्वमुग्रभावं Bv. 1. 70. —वाक्रः (की *f.*) the ruddy goose; दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकी निवैकां Me. 83. °बंधुः the sun. —वाटः 1. a limit, boundary. —2. a lamp-stand. —3. engaging in an action. —वातः a whirlwind, hurricane. —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. —2. wages for transporting goods in a carriage. —व्यूहः a circular array of troops. —संज्ञं *tin.* (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. —साह्वयः the ruddy goose. —हस्तः an epithet of Vishnu.

चक्रक *a.* [ चक्रमिव कायति कै-क ] Wheel-shaped, circular. —कः Arguing in a circle (in logic). चक्रवत् *a.* [ चक्रमस्त्यस्य मतुप् मस्त्यवः ] 1 Wheeled. —2 Circular. —3 Armed with a discus. —*m.* 1 An oilman. —2 A sovereign emperor. —3 N. of Vishnu.

चक्राकी, चक्रांकी A goose. चक्रिकः A discus-bearer. —का 1 A heap, troop. —2 A fraudulent device.

चक्रिन् *a.* [ चक्रमस्त्यस्य इनि ] 1 Having a wheel, wheeled. —2 Bearing a discus. —3 Driving in a carriage. —4 Circular, round. —5 Indicative (सूचक). —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 22. —2 A potter. —3 An oilman. —4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. —5 The governor of a province. —6 An ass. —7 The ruddy goose. —8 An informer. —9 A snake. —10 A crow. —11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय *a.* Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रिकृ 8 U. To form into a circle, to curve or bend as a bow; Ku. 3. 70.

चक्रीवत् *m.* An ass; Si. 5. 8.

चक्ष् 2 A (चष्टे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses). 1 To see, observe, perceive. —2 To speak, say, tell (with dat. of the person). —3 To abandon, leave.

चक्षणं [ चक्ष् -ल्युट् न ख्यादेशः ] 1 Ved. 1 Appearance, new aspect. —2 Speaking, saying. —3 Eating a relish to promote appetite.

चक्षणि *a.* Ved. Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

चक्षन् *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षस् *m.* [ चक्ष् असि न ख्यादेशः ] 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. —2 An epithet of Brihaspati. —*n.* 1 Radiance, clearness. —2 The act of seeing, being seen. —3 Look, sight, the eye.

चक्षु *m.* or *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षुस् *a.* [ चक्ष् करणे डसि Un. 2. 118 ] Seeing. —*n.* 1 The eye; दृश्यं तमसि न पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9; कृष्णसरे ददचक्षुः S. 1. 6; cf. words like प्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञानचक्षुस्, नयचक्षुस्, चारचक्षुस् &c. —2 Sight, look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्षुरायुश्चैव प्रहीयते Ms. 4. 41, 42. —3 Light, clearness. —4 Lustre, splendour. —Comp. —गोचर *a.* visible, being within the range of the eye. —ग्रहणं morbid affection of the eye. —दानं the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. —पथः the range of sight, the horizon. —बंधः blinding the sight; Vās. 67. —मलं the excretion of the eyes. —रागः (चक्षुरागः) 1. redness in the eyes. —2. 'eye-love', love or liking as expressed by an exchange of glances; पुरश्चक्षुरागरतदनु मनसोऽनन्यपरता Māl. 6. 15; चक्षुरागः कोकिलेषु न परकलत्रेषु K. 41 (where the word has sense 1 also). —रोगः (चक्षुरोगः) a disease of the eye. —विषयः 1. the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रान्तिषु कपोतेषु H. 1; Ms. 2. 198. —2. an object of sight, any visible object. —3. the horizon. —श्वस् *m.* a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुष्मत् *a.* 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुष्मतां प्रीतिरा-

सीत्समरसा द्वयोः R. 4. 18; °ता 4. 13 —2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्षुष्य *a.* [ चक्षुषे हितः यत् ] 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful; Si. 8. 57. —2 Good for the eyes. —3 Produced from the eye. —व्यः, -व्या A collyrium or application to the eyes. —व्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चंकुणः, -रः 1 A tree. —2 A carriage. —3 A vehicle in general (*n.* also).

चंक्रमणं *a.* [ क्रम् यङ् ल्युट् यञो लुक् Tv. ] 1 Moving about, taking exercise. —2 Going slowly or crookedly. —3 Moving or going about, walking; विष चंक्रमणं रात्रौ Chāp. 97; चक्रे स चक्रानिभचंक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. —4 Going slowly or tortuously. —5 Leap, jump, spring; Pt. 4.

चंक्रमा Going or moving about, walking.

चंग *a.* 1 Handsome, beautiful. —2 Clever. —3 Healthy, sound.

चंगिमन् *m.* Beauty.

चंचू 1 P. (चंचति, चंचित) 1 To move, wave, shake; समरशिरसि चंचपंचचूडश्चमूनां U. 5. 3; Māl. 5. 23; चंचचंचू Nāg. 4; चंचत्पराग Git. 1. —2 To dangle about; विलपति हसति विषीदति रोदिति चंचति मुंचति तापं Git. 4. —3 To leap, jump. —4 To go, move.

चंचः [ चंच-अच् ] 1 A basket. —2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (पंचांगुलं मानं). —चा 1 Anything made of cane (as mat &c.). —2 A straw-man, doll. —3 A puppet of grass or reed. —4 A contemptuous epithet of a man.

चंचत्क *a.* 1 Leaping, jumping. —2 Moving, trembling, shaking.

चंचरिन् *m.* The large black bee; करी बरीभरीति चेद् दिशं सरीसरीति कां । रिथरी चरीकरीति चेन्न चंचरीति चंचरी Udb.

चंचरी, -चंचरीकः A large black bee; चुलुकयनि मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.; कुंदलताया विहुक्तमकरंदरसाया अपि चंचरीकः । प्रणयप्रहृष्टप्रेमभरभंजनकातरभावभीतः ॥ Vb. 1. 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चंचल *a.* [ चंच-अलच्, चंचं गतिं लाति ल



चक [च. च. Tv.] 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; श्रुत्वैव भीतहरिणीशि-  
शुचंचलाक्षी Ch. P. 27; चंचलकुंडल Gīt. 7;  
Amaru. 79. -2 (Fig.) Inconstant, fickle,  
unsteady; भोगा मेघवितानमध्यविलसत्सौ-  
हामिनीचंचलाः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19;  
मनश्चंचलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. -लः 1  
The wind. -2 A lover. -3 A libertine.  
-ला 1 Lightning. -2 Lakshmi, the  
goddess of wealth.

चंचु *a.* [चंच-उन्] 1 Celebrated, re-  
nowned, known. -2 Clever (as अक्षर-  
चंचु); ओष्ठेन रामो रामोष्ठविचंचुवनचंचुता  
Si. 2. 14; see चंचु. -चुः A deer. -चुः,  
-चूः *f.* A beak, bill. -Comp. -पुटः,  
-टं the bill of a bird when shut;  
चंचुपुटं चपलयति चकोरपोताः R. G.;  
Bv. 2. 99; अमोचि चंचुपुटमौनमुद्रा वि-  
हायसा तेन विहस्य भूयः N. 3. 99; व्य-  
लिखचंचुपुटेन पक्षती 2. 2, 4; Amaru.  
13. -प्रहारः a peck with the beak.  
-भृत्-भत्, *m.* a bird. -सूचिः the  
tailor-bird.

चंचुका A beak, bill.

चंचुर *a.* Clever, expert.

चट् I. 1 P. (चटति, चटित) 1 To  
break, fall off, separate. -2 To rain.  
-3 To cover. -II. 10 U. (चटयति-ते)  
1 To kill, injure. -2 To pierce,  
break.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटका, चटिका 1 A hen-sparrow.  
-2 The root of long pepper.

चटनं 1 Cracking, splitting. -2  
Falling off in small pieces.

चटुः, -टु *n.* [चट-उन्] 1 Kind or flat-  
tering words; see चाटु. -2 A scream.  
-3 A devotional posture among  
ascetics. -टुः The belly.

चटुल *a.* [चट-उलच्] 1 Trembling,  
tremulous, unsteady, moving about,  
shaking; आयस्तमैक्षत जनश्चटुलाग्रपादं  
Si. 5. 6; चासातिमात्रचटलैः स्मरतः सु-  
नेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चटुलशफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षिता-  
नि Me. 40; Mu. 3 24; Si. 5. 10, 13. -2  
Fickle, inconstant (as a lover &c.).  
किं लब्धं चटुल त्वयेह नयता सौभाग्यमेतां  
दशां Amaru. 14; चटुलप्रेम्णा दयितेन  
71. -3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable;  
इति चटुलचाटुपटुचारु मुखैरिणो राधिका  
मधि वचनजातं Gīt. 10. -ला Light-  
ning.

चटुलोल, चटुलोल *a.* 1 Tremulous.  
-2 Lovely, beautiful. -3 Talking  
sweet words.

चटचटा The sound of the clash-

ing of weapons, cracking of fire &c.

चटचटायते Den. A. To crackle,  
rattle.

चटचटायनं Crackling.

चण् 1 P. (चणाति) 1 To sound. -2  
To go. -3 To injure, hurt, kill.

चण *a.* (At the end of comp.)  
Renowned, celebrated, skilled in,  
famous for; अक्षरचणः. -णः The  
chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उत्पतितोपि हि  
चणकः शक्तः किं भ्राष्ट्रं भक्तुं Pt. 1.  
132. -Comp. -अम्लं sour pease.  
-आत्मजः the sage चणक्य.

चंड *a.* 1 (a) Fierce, violent,  
impetuous. (b) Passionate, angry,  
wrathful; अथैकधेनोरपराधचंडात् गुरोः  
कृशानुप्रतिमाद् विभेषि R. 2. 49; M. 3.  
20; see चंडी below. -2 Hot, warm;  
as in चंडांशु. -3 Active, quick. -4  
Pungent, acrid. -5 Mischievous  
evil. -6 Circumcised. -डः 1 An  
evil being or demon. -2 Siva. -3  
Skanda. -4 The tamarind tree. -डं  
1 Heat, warmth. -2 Passion, wrath.  
-adv. Violently, fiercely, angrily.  
-Comp. -अंशुः, -दीधितिः, -भानुः the  
sun. -नायिका an epithet of Durgā  
-मुंडा a form of Durgā; (=चाण्डा q  
v.). -सृगः a wild animal. -विक्रम  
*a.* of impetuous valour, fierce in  
prowess.

चंडवत् *a.* Violent, warm. -ती N.  
of Durgā.

चंडा, -डी *f.* 1 An epithet of Durgā.  
-2 A passionate or angry woman; चं-  
डी चंडं हन् भुय्यता मां M. 3. 20; चंडी  
मामवधूय पदपतितं जातानुतापेव सा V. 4.  
38; R. 12. 5; Me. 104. -डी 1 A  
term of endearment applied to one's  
mistress. -2 Hurt, injury. -Comp.  
-इश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Siva;  
पुण्यं याय, स्त्रिभवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य  
Me. 33. -कुसुमः red oleander.

चंडिः *f.*, चंडिका N. of Durgā.

चंडिमन् *m.* 1 Passion, violence, im-  
petuosity, wrath -2 Heat, warmth.  
चंडिलः A barber.

चंडीकृ 8 U. To enrage, make angry  
or violent, provoke.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -कं A short petticoat.

चंडाल *a.* [चंड-आलच्] Wicked or  
cruel in deeds, of black deeds (कुर-  
कर्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. -लः A gene-  
ral name for the lowest and most

despised of the mixed castes origi-  
nating from a Sūdra father and a  
Brāhmaṇa mother. -2 A man of this  
caste, an outcast, चंडालः किमयं द्वि-  
जतिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131;  
10. 12, 16; 11. 176. -Comp. -वल्ल-  
की the lute of a Chāṇḍāla, a com-  
mon or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका 1 The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.  
-2 N. of Durgā.

चंडुः [चंड-उन्] 1 A rat, mouse.  
-2 A small monkey.

चत् 1 U. (चतति-ते) 1 To ask, beg,  
request. -2 To go. -Caus. (चातयति  
-ते) 1 To cause to hide. -2 To scare,  
terrify.

चतित *a.* (Ved. चत्त) Hidden;  
made to disappear.

चात *a.* Driving away, removing.  
-नं 1 Tormenting, afflicting. -2  
Removing, scaring away.

चतुर *num. a.* [चत्-उरन् Un. 5.  
58] (always in pl.; चत्वारः *m.*;  
चतस्रः *f.*; चत्वारि *n.*) Four; चत्वा-  
रो वयसृत्विजः Ve. 1. 25; चतस्रोऽवस्था  
बाल्यं कौमारं यौवनं वार्धक्यं चेतः; चत्वा-  
रि शृंगा त्रयो अस्य पादाः &c.; शेषान् मा-  
सान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me.  
110. -ind. Four times. [cf. Zend  
chathru; Gr. tessares; L. quatuor].  
[In comp. the र् of चतुर is changed to  
a visarga (which in some cases be-  
comes श्, ष् or स्, or remains unchang-  
ed) before words beginning with hard  
consonants]. -Comp. -अंशः a  
fourth part. -अंग *a.* having 4 mem-  
bers, quadripartite. (-गं) 1. a com-  
plete army consisting of elephants,  
chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको  
हि खंजनवशो नलिनीदलस्थे दृष्टः करोति  
चतुरंगबलाधिपत्यं S. Til. 4; चतुरंगब-  
लो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत्। अहं पंचांग-  
बलवानाकाशं वशमानये Subhāsh. -2. a  
sort of chess. -अंगिन् *a.* having four  
parts. (-नी) a complete army, see  
चतुरंग. -अंगुलं 1. the four fingers of  
the hand. -2. four fingers broad. -अंत  
*a.* bordered on all sides; भूत्वा चि-  
राय चतुरंतमहीसपत्नी S. 4. 19. -अंता  
the earth. -अशीति *a.* eighty-fourth.  
-अशीति *a.* or *f.* eighty four. -अश्र,  
-अस्र *a.* (for अश्र-स्त्रि) 1. four cor-  
nered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. -2.  
symmetrical, regular or handsome  
in all parts; बभूव तस्याश्चतुरस्र गोभि वपुः  
Ku. 1. 32. (-अः, -सः) 1. a square.



-2. a quadrangular figure. -3. (in astr.) N. of the fourth and eighth lunar mansions. —अहं a period of four days. —आत्मन् *m.* N. of Vishnu. —आननः, -मुखः an epithet of Brahmā; इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुर्नान Udb. —आश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. —उत्तर *a.* increased by four. —उषणं the four hot spices, *i. e.* black pepper, long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper. —कर्ण (चतुर्कर्ण) *a.* heard by two persons only; Pt. 1. 99. —कोण (चतुष्कोण) *a.* square, quadrangular. (-णः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. —गतिः 1. the Supreme Soul. -2. a tortoise. —गवः a carriage drawn by four oxen. —गुण *a.* four times, four-fold, quadruple. —चत्वारिंशत् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्) *a.* forty-four; °रिंश-शतम् forty-fourth. —नवत (चतुर्वित) *a.* ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four added; चतुर्नवतं शतं 'one hundred and ninety four'. —इतः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. —दश *a.* fourteenth. —दशन् *a.* fourteen. °रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalāshṭaka:— लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभपारिजातकसुरा धन्वन्तरिश्चन्द्रमा गावः कामदुघाः सुरेश्वरगजा रंभादिदेवांगनाः। अश्वः सप्तमुखो विषं हरिधनुः शंखोऽमृतं चांबुधे रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुर्युः सदा मंगलं॥). °विद्या (pl.) the fourteen lore; (they are :— षडंगमिश्रिता वेदा धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणकौमीमांसा तर्कमपि च एता विद्याश्चतुर्दश ॥). —दशी the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —दिशं the four quarters taken collectively. —दिशं *ind.* towards the four quarters, on all sides. —दोलः-लं a royal litter. —द्वारं 1. a house with four entrances on four sides. -2. four doors taken collectively. —नवति *a.* or *f.* ninety-four. —पंच *a.* (चतुःपंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. —पंचाशत् *f.* (चतुःपंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत्) fifty-four. —पथः (चतुःपथः or चतुष्पथः) (-थं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (-थः) a Brāhmaṇa. —पद *a.* (चतुष्पद) 1. having four feet. -2. consisting of four limbs. (-दः) a quadruped. (-दी)

a stanza of four lines; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जानिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. —पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brāhmaṇas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. —पाणिः (चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Vishnu. —पाद्-द (चतुष्पद्-द) *a.* 1. quadruped. -2. consisting of four members or parts. (-*m.*) 1. a quadruped. -2. (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; *i. e.* plea, defence, rejoinder, and judgment. —पार्श्वे the four sides of a square. —बाहुः an epithet of Vishnu. (-हु *n.*) a square. —भद्रं the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुरुषार्थः); *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. —भागः the fourth part, a quarter. —भावः N. of Vishnu. —भुज *a.* 1. quadrangular. -2. having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu; R. 16. 3. -2. a quadrangular figure. -3. square. (-जं) a square. —मासं a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of आषाढ to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). —मुख having four faces. (-खः) an epithet of Brahmā; स्वतः सर्वं चतुर्मुखात् R. 10. 22. (-खं) 1. four faces; Ku. 2. 17. -2. a house with four entrances. —मंडलं a four-fold arrangement (of troops &c.). —युगं the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. —रात्रं (चतुरात्रं) an aggregate of four nights. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Brahmā. —वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुरुषार्थः); *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. —वर्णः 1. the four classes or castes of the Hindus; *i. e.* ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्ण-मयो लोकः R. 10. 22. -2. four principal colours. —वार्षिका a cow four years old. —विंश *a.* 1. twenty-fourth. -2. having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंशं शतं (124). —विंशति *a.* or *f.* twenty-four. —विंशतिक *a.* consisting of twenty-four. —विद्य *a.* one who has studied the four Vedas. —विद्या the four Vedas. —विध *a.* of four sorts or kinds, four-fold. —वेद *a.* familiar with the four Vedas. (-दः) the Supreme Soul. —व्यूहः N. of Vishnu. (-हं) medical science. —शालं (चतुःशालं, चतुश्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुश्शाली) a square of four buildings,

a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेदय Mk. 3. 7. —षष्टि *a.* or *f.* 1. sixty-four. -2. N. for the Rigveda containing 64 Adhyāyas. °कलाः (pl.) the sixty-four arts. —सप्तति *a.* or *f.* seventy-four. —समं an unguent of four things, sandal, agallochum, saffron and musk. —सीमा the boundaries on all four sides. —हायन, -ण *a.* four years old; (the *f.* of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). —होत्रकं the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर्थ *a.* (र्थी *f.*) [ चतुर्णी पूरणः उद् युक् च ] The fourth. —र्थः The fourth letter of any class. —र्थं A quarter, a fourth part. —Comp. —अंश *a.* receiving a fourth part. (-शः) a quarter or fourth part. —आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brāhmaṇa's religious life, Sannyāsa. —फलं the second inequality or equation of a planet. —भक्त *a.* eating the fourth meal. —भाज् *a.* receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects, as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक *a.* The fourth. —कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan. —थिका A weight equal to four Karshas.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The dative case (in gram.). —Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth night of the marriage.

चतुर्धा *ind.* In four ways, four-fold.

चतुष्क *a.* [ चतुरवयवं चत्वारोऽवयवा यस्य वा कन् ] 1 Consisting of four. -2 Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं च शतं समं Ms. 8. 142 (*i. e.* 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). —ष्कं 1 The number 'four.' -2 A collection of four. -3 A crossway. -4 A quadrangular courtyard. -5 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 68, 7. 9. -6 A necklace of four strings. —ष्की 1 A large four-sided pond. -2 A mosquito curtain. चतुष्किका The number 'four'.



**चतुष्टय** *a.* ( *यी f.* ) [ चत्वारोऽवयवा विधा अस्य तयप् ] Four-fold, consisting of four; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुर्मुखसमीरिता । प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ Ku. 2. 17. —यं A group or collection of four; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. —2 A square. —3 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. —4 The centre of a circle.

**चत्वारिंशत्** *f.* Forty.

**चतुर** *a.* [ चत्-उरच् ] 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted; सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुरेव दूती Mu. 3. 9; Amaru. 15, 44; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; 18. 15. —2 Quick, swift. —3 Charming, beautiful, lovely, agreeable; न पुनरेति गतं चतुरं वयः R. 9. 47; Ku. 1. 47; 3. 5; 5. 49. —रः 1 A round pillow. —2 Crooked gait. —3 An elephant's stable. —रं 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. —2 An elephant's stable.

**चतुल** *a.* Depositing, placing.

**चत्वरं** [ चत्-स्वरच् Un. 2. 121 ] 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. —2 A place where many roads meet; स खलु श्रष्टिचत्वरे निवसति Mk. 2. —3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice. —4 A collection of four chariots.

**चत्वालः** 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. —2 Kusa grass. —3 Womb.

**चद्** 1 U. [ चदति-ते ] To ask, beg. **चदिरः** [ चद्-किरच् ] 1 The moon. —2 Camphor. —3 An elephant. —4 A snake.

**चन्** 1. 6. P. [ चनति ] 1 To sound, —2 To hurt, injure, kill.

**चनस्** *n.* 1 Food. —2 Delight, satisfaction, pleasure.

**चनसित** *a.* Ved. Delighted, satisfied, pleased.

**चनस्यति** Den. P. 1 To like. —2 To eat. —3 To delight in.

**चनिष्ठ** *n.* Containing or granting much food.

**चन** *ind.* Not, not also, even not ( not used by itself, but found used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, क, कदा, कुतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see

under किम् ). *Note.* Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

**चंद्** 1 P. [ चंदति, चंदित ] 1 To shine. —2 To be glad or rejoiced.

**चंदः** 1 The moon. —2 Camphor.

**चंदकः** The moon. —2 A kind of fish.

**चंदनः**-नं [ चंदन्तात्-ल्यु ] Sandal, ( the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application ); अनलायगुरुचंदनैधसे R. 8. 71; मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चंदनं शुचौ प्रिये यांति जनस्य सेव्यतां Rs. 1. 2; एवं च भाषते लोकश्चंदनं किल शीतलं । पुत्रगात्रस्य संस्पर्शश्चंदनादतिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति 1. 41. —2 Anything most excellent of its kind. —(Comp. —अचलः, —गिरिः, —अद्रिः the Malaya mountain. —उदकं sandal-water. —पुष्पं cloves. —सारः 1. the most excellent sandal-wood. —2. a kind of alkali ( वज्रकार ).

**चंदनिन्** *a.* Rubbed with, or smelling of, sandal-wood.

**चंदनीया** A kind of yellow pigment ( गेरुचन ).

**चंदिरः** [ Un. 1. 51 ] 1 An elephant. —2 The moon; अपि च मानसमनुनिधिर्यशो विमलशारदचंदिरचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; मुकुंदमुखचंदिरे चिरमिव चकोरायतां 4. 1.

**चंद्र** *a.* [ चंद् णिच् रक् ] Ved. 1 Glittering, bright, shining ( as gold ). —2 Lovely, beautiful. —द्रः 1 The moon; यथा प्रह्लादनाचंद्रः R. 4. 12; हतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी 8. 37; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवेदमानि H. 1. 61; मुख°, वदन° &c.; पर्याप्तचंद्रेव शरत्त्रियामा Ku. 7. 26 ( for mythological account see सोम ). —2 The moon, as a planet. —3 Camphor; विलेपनस्य धिकचंद्रभागताविभावनाद्यापल्लाप पांडुतां N. 1. 51. —4 The eye in a peacock's tail. —5 Water. —6 Gold ( *n.* also ). —7 A lovely or agreeable phenomenon. —8 A spot similar to the moon —9 The symbol or mark of a Visarga. —10 A reddish kind of pearl. —11 The fifth lunar mansion. —12 The number 'one'. (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent' or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). —द्रा 1 Small

Cardamoms. —2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. —3 An awning, a canopy. —(Comp. —अंशुः 1. Vishnu. —2. a moon-beam. —अर्धः the half moon; Pt. 4. °चूडामणिः, °मौलिः, °शेखरः epithets of Siva. —आतपः 1. moon-light. —2. awning. —3. an open hall only furnished with a roof. —आत्मनः, —भौरसः, —जः, —जातः, —तनयः, —नंदनः, —पुत्रः the planet Mercury. —आनन *a.* moon-faced. ( —नः ) an epithet of Kārtikeya. —आपीडः an epithet of Siva. —आभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. —आह्वयः camphor. —इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses, blossoming during the night. —उदयः 1. moon-rise. —2. awning. —3. a mercurial preparation used in medicine. ( —या ) a kind of medicine for the eyes. —उपलः the moon-stone. —ऊरु 1. a digit of the moon; राहोश्चंद्रकलाभिवाननचरिं वैवात्समासाद्य मे Māl. 5. 28. —2. the crescent before or after the new moon. —कांतः, —मणिः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च हिनस्नानुद्गते चद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Si. 4. 58; Amaru 57; Bh. 1. 21; Māl. 1. 24. ( —तः, —तं ) the white eatable water-lily blossoming during the night. ( —तं ) sandal-wood. —कांता 1. a night. —2. the wife of the moon. —3. moon-light. —कांतिः *f.* moon-light. ( —नः ) silver. —क्षयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. —गृहं the fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer. —गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. °रथः a deceased progenitor, the manes. —गोलिका moon-light. —ग्रहणं an eclipse of the moon. —चं वला a small fish. —चूडः, —मौलिः, शेखरः, —चूडामणिः epithets of Siva; ( 'having the moon for his crest', 'moon-crested' ); रहस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. —दाराः ( *m. pl.* ) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha and married to the moon. —द्युतिः sandal-wood. ( —*f.* ) moon-light. —नामन् *m.* camphor. —निभ *a.* bright, handsome. —पंचांगं the luni-solar calendar.



—पादः a moon-beam ; Me. 70 ; Mál. 3. 12. —प्रभा moon-light. —बाला 1. large cardamoms. —2. moon-light. —विदुः the sign for the nasal (उ). —भस्मन् *n.* camphor. —भागा *N.* of a river in the south. —भासः a sword ; see चंद्रहस. —भूति *n.* silver. —मणिः the moon-stone. —मंडलं 1 the orb or disc of the moon. —2. the lunar sphere. —3. a halo round the moon. —मुखी a moon-faced (*i. e.* lovely) woman. —रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. —रेणुः a plagiarist. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहकं, —लौहं, —लौहकं silver. —वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. —वदन *a.* a moon-faced. —व्रतं 1. a kind of vow or penance = चांद्रायण q. v. —2. a regal property or virtue. —शाला 1 a room on the top (of a house &c. ) ; विद्यदतः पुष्पकचंद्रशालाः क्षणं प्रतिश्रुत्सुखराः करंति R. 13. 40. —2. moonlight. —शालिका a room on the top of a house. —शिला the moon-stone ; Bk. 11. 15. —संज्ञः camphor. —संभवः *N.* of Budha or Mercury. (—वा) small cardamoms. —सालोक्य attainment of the lunar heaven. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Rāhu. —हासः 1. a glittering sword. —2. the sword of Ravana ; हे पाणयः किमिति वाञ्छथ चंद्रहासं B. R. 1. 56, 61. —3. *N.* of a king of Kerala, son of Sudharmika. [ He was born under the Mūla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe ; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse. ] (—सं) silver.

चंद्रकः 1 The moon. —2 The eye in a peacock's tail. —3 A finger-nail. —4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water). —कं Black pepper.

चंद्रकवत् *m.* A peacock.

चंद्रकिन् *m.* A peacock ; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमस् *m.* 1 The moon ; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. —2 A month —3 Camphor.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight ; इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया यद्विधमप्युत्तरलीकरोति N. 3. 116 ; R. 19. 39 ; कामुकैः

कुर्मलकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. —2 ( At the end of comp. ) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated ; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिका ; cf. कौमुदी. —3 Illumination. —4 A large cardamom. —5 The river Chandrabhâgâ. —6 The Mallikâ creeper. —Comp. —अंबुजं the white lotus opening at moonrise. —द्रावः the moon-stone. —पायिन् *m.* the Chakora bird.

चंद्रिन् *a.* Ved 1 Golden, possessing gold. —2 Having the moon. —*m.* The planet Mercury (son of the moon).

चंद्रिना Moonlight.

चंद्रलः 1 A barber. —2 An epithet of Siva.

चंद्रमहः A dog.

चप् I. 1 P. ( चपति ) To console, soothe. —II. 10 U. ( चपयति-ते ) 1 To grind, pound, knead. —2 To cheat.

चपटः = चपेट q. v.

चपल *a.* [ चप्-मंदायां गतौ कल उप-धोकारस्याकारः Tv. ; cf. Up. 1. 108 ] 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous ; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धैतमूलाः S. 1. 15 ; चपलायताक्षी Ch. P. 8. —2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering ; Sânti. 2. 12 ; चपलमति &c. —3 Frail, transient, momentary ; नलिनीदलगतजलमतितरलं तद्वज्जीवितमतिशयचपलं Moha M. 5. —4 Quick, nimble, agile ; ( गतं ) शैशवाच्चपलमप्यशोभत R. 11. 8. —5 Inconsiderate, rash ; cf. चापल. —लः 1 A fish. —2 Quicksilver. —3 The Châtaka bird. —4 Consumption. —5 A sort of perfume. —6 Black mustard.

चपला 1 Lightning ; कुरबकुकुसुमं चपलामुषमं रतिपतिमृगकानने Gît. 7. —2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. —3 Spirituous liquor. —4 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —5 The tongue. —6 Long pepper. —Comp. —जनः 1. a fickle or unsteady woman ; Si. 9. 16. —2. the goddess of wealth.

चपलक *a.* Wanton, fickle, unsteady &c.

चपलता-त्वं 1 Trembling. —2 Fickleness.

चपलायते Den. A. To move to and fro, tremble.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with the open hand ; खडिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति Mbh.

चम् 1 P. ( चमति, चांत ) 1 To drink, sip, drink off ; चचाम मधु माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. —2 To eat.

चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः *f.* 1 Admiration, surprise. —2 Show, spectacle. —3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry ; चेतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कवित्वेव रम्या Bv. 3. 16 ; तद्देशे वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारित्वात् K. P. 1. —4 Riot, festive or angry riot

चमत्कारिन् *a.* Astonishing, surprising. —2 Unusual, uncommon.

चमरः [ चम्-अरच् Up. 3. 31 ] A kind of deer. —रः, —रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara. —री 1 A shoot, sprout ( मंजरी ). —2 The female Chamara ; यस्याथर्युक्तं गिरिगजशब्दं कुर्वते बालव्यजनश्चनयः Ku. 1. 13, 48 ; Si. 4. 60 ; Me. 53. —Comp. —पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (—च्छः) a squirrel.

चमरिकः The Kovidâra tree.

चमसः, —सं [ चमत्यस्मिन्, चम्-अ-सच् Tv. ] 1 A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice ; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी ). —2 A cake made of barley, rice &c. चमसिः *f.* A kind of cake.

चमूः *f.* [ चम्-ऊ Up. 1. 81 ] 1 An army (in general) ; पश्येतां पांडुपुत्राणामाचार्य महतीं चमूं Bg. 1. 3 ; वसवीनां चमूनां Me. 43 ; गजवती जवतीब्रह्मा चमूः R. 9. 10. —2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot. —3 Ved. A dish or vessel. —4 A grave. —Comp. —चरः a soldier, warrior. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander ; R. 13. 74. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

चमूरुः A kind of deer ; चकासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा Si. 1. 8.

चप् 10 U. ( चपयति-ते ) To go, move.

चपः [ चप्-अच् ] The Kovidâra tree. —पं The flower of this tree.

चाकः [ चप्-वल् ] 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. —2 A kind of perfume. —कं 1 A flower



of this tree; अद्यापि तां कनकचपकदा-  
मगैरी Ch. P. 1. -2 The fruit of a  
variety of plantain. -Comp. -माला  
1. N. of a neck-ornament worn by  
women. -2. a garland of Champaka  
flowers. -3. a kind of metre (see  
App.). -रंभा a species of plantain.

**चंपकालु:** The jack or bread-fruit  
tree.

**चपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती** N. of an  
ancient city on the Ganges, capital  
of the Angas and identified with  
the modern Bhāgalpura.

**चंपालु:** = चंपकालु q. v.

**चंपू:** f. A kind of elaborate and  
highly artificial composition in which  
the same subject is continued  
through alterations in prose and  
verse; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चंपूरित्यभिधी-  
यते S. D. 569; for instance भोजचंपू,  
नलचंपू, भारतचंपू &c.

**चंब** 1 P. (चंबाति) To go, move.

**चाघ्रिष** a. Ved. Contained in the  
sacrificial vessel (as libations)  
(चमसस्थ); Rv. 1. 56. 1.

**चय** 1 A. (चयते) To go to or to-  
wards, move.

**चर्** 1 P. (चरति, चचार, अचारति,  
चरेतुं, चरित or sometimes चर्ण) 1 To  
walk, move, go about, roam, wander;  
नष्टाशंका हरिणशिशवो मंदमदं चरन्ति S. 1.  
15 (चर् may mean here 'to graze'  
also); इंद्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67;  
कपयश्चेहरास्य रामस्येव मनोरथाः R. 12.  
59; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68; 8. 236; 9.  
306; 10. 55. -2 (a) To perform, do,  
act; रचयति रेखाः सलिले यस्तु खले चर-  
ति सत्कारं Bv. 1. 98. (b) To practise,  
perform, observe; चरतः किल दुश्चरं  
तपः R. 8. 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30.  
-3 To act, behave towards, conduct  
oneself (oft. with loc. of the person);  
चरतीनां च कामतः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287;  
आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चरेत् Mb. ; तस्यां त्वं  
साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root  
may be also अचर). -4 To graze;  
सुचिरं हि चरन् शस्यं H. 3. 9. -5 To  
eat, consume. -6 To be engaged in,  
be busy with. -7 To live, continue  
to be, continue in any state. -8 To  
spread, be diffused. -9 To live, be,  
exist. -10 To move, travel through,  
pervade, go along, follow. -Caus.  
(चारयति) 1 To cause to move or go.  
-2 To send, direct, move. -3 To  
drive away. -4 To cause to perform

or practise. -5 To cause to copulate.  
-6 To cause to graze, pasture. -7  
To obtain knowledge of, acquaint  
oneself with. -8 To doubt. [cf.  
L. *curro*.]

**चर a. (री f.) [ चर्-अच् ]** 1 Mov-  
ing, going, walking; grazing &c.;  
धर्मारण्यचरेषु प्राणिषु S. 5. 9 -2 Fol-  
lowing, practising (at the end of  
comp.). -3 Trembling, shaking.  
-4 Moveable; see चराचर below; Ms.  
3. 201; Bg. 13. 15. -5 Animate;  
Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. -6 (Used as an  
affix) formerly, late; आद्यचर 'one  
who was formerly rich' so देवदत्तच-  
रः अध्यापकचर late teacher &c. -रः  
1 A spy. -2 A wagtail. -3 A game  
played with dice and men. -4 A  
cowrie. -5 The planet Mars. -6  
(Hence) Tuesday. -7 The seventh  
Karapa in astrology. -8 The Kara-  
pas taken collectively. -9 The dif-  
ference of time between two meri-  
dians. -10 The first, fourth, seventh,  
and tenth signs of the zodiac.  
-Comp. -अचर a. 1. moveable and  
immoveable; चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षि-  
राधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67; 2. 5; Bg. 11.  
43. -2. wished, desired. -3. shaking,  
trembling. (-रं) 1. the aggregate of  
all created things, the world; Ms.  
1. 57, 63; 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10.  
-2. the sky, the atmosphere.  
-3. heaven. (-री) a young woman.  
-द्रव्यं moveables, goods and chattels.  
-पुष्टः a mediator. -भं, -भवनं a  
varying sign of the zodiac; i. e.  
the first, fourth, seventh and tenth.  
-मूर्तिः f. an idol which is carried  
about in procession.

**चरकः** 1 A spy. -2 A wandering  
mendicant, a vagrant.

**चरटः** The wag-tail.

**चरणः** -णं [ चर्-करणे ल्यट् ] 1 A  
foot; शिरसि चरण एष न्यस्यते वारयैनं  
Ve. 3. 38; जात्या काममवध्योसि चरण  
त्विदमुद्धृतं 39. -2 A support, pillar,  
prop. -3 The root of a tree.  
-4 The single line of a stanza.  
-5 A quarter. -6 A school or branch  
of any of the Vedas; e. g. चरणगुरुवः  
Mv. 1, Māl. 1; Pt. 4. 3. -7 A race.  
-8 (In prosody) A dactyl. -णः 1  
A foot-soldier. -2 A ray of light.  
-णं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering.  
-2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6.  
75. -3 Conduct of life, behaviour

(moral). -4 Accomplishment. -5  
Eating, consuming. -6 Course. -7  
Acting, dealing, managing, conduct.  
-8 Fixed observance of any class,  
age (as priesthood &c). -Comp.  
-अमृतं, -उदकं water in which the  
feet of a (revered) Brāhmaṇa or  
spiritual guide have been washed.  
-अरविदं, -कमलं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot.  
-आयुधः a cock -आस्कंदनं trampling,  
treading under foot. -गत a. fallen  
at the feet, prostrate. -ग्रंथिः m.,  
-पर्वन् n. the ankle. -न्यासः a foot-  
step. -पः a tree. -पतनं falling  
down or prostration (at the feet of  
another); Amaru. 17. -पतित a.  
prostrate at the feet; Me. 105.  
-पातः 1. tread, trampling. -2. foot-  
fall. -3. prostration. -शुश्रूषा, -सेवा  
1. prostration. -2. service, devotion.  
**चरणिः** A man (मनुष्य); Rv. 8.  
24. 23.

**चरण्य** a. Ved. moving, moveable  
(चरणशील).

**चरथ** a. Ved. 1 Moving, living.  
-2 Moveable. -थः, -थं 1 Going,  
moving. -2 Moveableness. -3 Life.  
-4 A way.

**चरम** a. [ चर्-अमच् Up. 5. 69 ] 1  
Last, ultimate, final; चरमा क्रिया 'the  
final or funeral ceremony.' -2 Pos-  
terior, back; पृष्ठं तु चरमं तनोः Ak. -3  
Old (as age). -4 Outermost. -5  
Western, west. -6 Lowest, least.  
-मं ind. At last; at the end. -Comp.  
-अचलः, -अद्रिः, -क्षमाभूत् m. the west-  
ern mountain behind which the sun  
and moon are supposed to set. -अ-  
वस्था the last state (old age). -का-  
लः the hour of death. -वयस् a. old,  
aged; Māl. 6. 2.

**चरिः** [ चर्-इन् ] An animal.

**चरित** p.p. [ चर्-कर्मणि क् ] 1 Wander-  
ed or roamed over, gone. -2 Per-  
formed, practised. -3 Attained. -4  
Known. -5 Offered; S. 4. 21. -6  
Acted, behaved; S. 5. 16. -तं 1 Go-  
ing, moving, course. -2 Acting, do-  
ing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds;  
उदारचरितानां H. 1. 70; सर्वे खलस्य च-  
रितं मशकः करोति 1.81. -3 Life, bio-  
graphy, adventures, history; उत्तरं  
रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रहृज्यते U. 1. 2;  
दिवौकसस्त्वचरितं लिखति S. 7. 5; so  
दशकुमारचरितं &c. -4 Nature. -5  
Fixed law, due or proper observance.  
-Comp. -अर्थ a. 1. that has ac-



complished its end or desired object, successful; रामरावणयोर्युद्धं चरितार्थमि-  
वाभवत् R. 12. 87; चरितार्थेव भारती  
10. 36, Ki. 13. 62. -2. satisfied, con-  
tented. -3. effected, accomplished.  
-4. significant, true to its sense;  
Ku. 2. 17. -5. appropriate, fit;  
Ku. 4. 45. °ता the attainment of the  
desired object; S. 5.

चरितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be gone. -2  
To be followed, practised or per-  
formed &c.

चरित्रं [ चर इव ] 1 Behaviour, habit,  
conduct, practice, acts, deeds. -2  
Performance, observance. -3 History,  
life, biography, account, adventures.  
-4 Nature, disposition. -5 Duty,  
established or instituted observance;  
Ms. 2. 20, 9. 7. -6 A foot, leg. -7  
Going. -त्रा The tamarind tree.  
-Comp. -बंधकः a friendly pledge.

चरिष्णु *a.* [ चर-इष्णुच् ] Moveable,  
active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56.

चरीत्रं Behaviour, conduct, prac-  
tice &c.

चर्य *a.* [ चर-कर्मणि यत् ] To be gone;  
to be practised &c. -र्या 1 Going  
about, moving, walking about; driv-  
ing or going in a carriage; रथ° U. 5.  
-2 Course, motion; as in राहचर्या. -3  
Behaviour, conduct, deportment. -4  
Practice, performance, observance;  
Ms. 1. 111; व्रतचर्या, तपश्चर्या. -5 Regular  
performance of all rites or customs.  
-6 Eating. -7 A custom, usage; Ms.  
6. 32. -8 Pervading; visiting.  
-र्यं 1 Going about. -2 Behaviour,  
conduct.

चरुः [ चर उन् ] 1 An oblation of  
rice or barley boiled for presentation  
to the gods and the manes; अनवस्त्रा-  
वी निरुष्मपक्व आदनश्चरुरिति याज्ञि काः ( It  
is often boiled in milk and is called  
पयश्चरु; cf. R. 10. 51, 54, 56; or  
sprinkled over with butter or ghee.)  
-2 A kind of vessel in which an ob-  
lation is prepared. -3 A cloud. -Comp.  
-चेलिन् *m.* N. of Siva. -स्थाली a  
vessel for boiling rice &c for pre-  
sentation to the gods and the manes.

चर्कतिः *f.* Ved. Mention, praise,  
glory; Rv. 5. 74. 9.

चर्च 1 P. ( चर्चति ) To go or move.

चर्च I. 10. U. ( चर्चयति-ते चर्चित ).  
To read, read carefully, peruse,  
study. -II. 6 P. ( चर्चति, चर्चित ) 1

To abuse, condemn, censure, menace.  
-2 To discuss, consider, investi-  
gate. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To an-  
oint, smear.

चर्चः [ चर्च-अच् ] Considering, de-  
liberation.

चर्चक *a* [ चर्च-कृल् ] Repeating.

चर्चनं [ चर्च-कृट् ] 1 Studying, repeti-  
tion, reading repeatedly. -2 Smear-  
ing the body with unguents.

चर्चरिका, चर्चरी [ चर्च-बा० अरन्गैरा.  
ङीष् ] 1 A kind of song. -2 Striking  
the hands to beat time ( in music ).  
-3 The recitation of scholars. -4  
Festive sport, festive cries or mer-  
riment. -5 A festival. -6 Flattery.  
-7 Curled hair. -8 Triple symphony.  
-9 Alternate recitation of a poem by  
two persons.

चर्चरीकः 1 Siva. -2 Decoration or  
curling of the hair.

चर्चा, चर्चिका 1 Repetition, recita-  
tion, study, repeated reading, peru-  
sal. -2 Discussion, inquiry, investi-  
gation. -3 Reflection. -4 Smearing  
the body with unguents; भंगचर्चाम-  
रचयं K. 157; श्रीखड्गचर्चा विष Gīt. 9.  
-5 An epithet of the goddess Durgā.

चर्चिः *f.* [ चर्च भावे इन् ] 1 Repetition.  
-2 Investigation ( विचारणा ).

चर्चिक्यं 1 Anointing the body. -2  
An unguent.

चर्चित *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared,  
perfumed, scented &c.; चंदनचर्चित-  
नीलकलेवरपीतवसनवनमाली Gīt. 1; Rs.  
2. 21. -2 Discussed, considered, in-  
vestigated. -3 Sought, desired. -तं  
Anointing, smearing.

चर्चस् *m.* N. of one of the nine  
treasures of Kubera.

चर्तन *a.* Ved. Stringing together.  
-नं A hook, or pin.

चर्त्य *a.* 1 To be strung or tied.  
-2 To be hurt or injured.

चर्पटः [ चर्प्-अटन् ] The open  
palm of the hand with the fingers  
extended; cf. चपेट. -2 A quanti-  
ty of bubbles or specks.

चर्पटी A thin cake or biscuit of  
flour ( पिष्टकभेद ).

चर्व 1 P. ( चर्वति ) 1 To go, move,  
-2 To eat.

चर्भटः A kind of cucumber.

चर्भटी 1 Noise of merriment. -2

Cucumber. -3 A proud or arrogant  
saying.

चर्म 1 A shield. -2 Ved. A  
skin.

चर्मण्वती N. of a river flowing  
into the Ganges, the modern Cha-  
mbal.

चर्मन् *n.* [ चर्मानिन् Un. 4. 144 ]  
1 Skin ( of the body ). -2 Leather,  
hide; Ms. 2. 41, 174. -3 The sense  
of touch. -4 A shield; Si. 18. 21.

-Comp. -अंतः a piece or strap of  
leather. -अंभस् *n.* lymph. -अवक-  
र्तन working in leather. -अवकर्तृ  
*m.* a shoe-maker. -कारः,  
-कारिन्, -कृत् *m.* 1. a shoe-maker,  
currier. -2. a mixed caste ( from a  
Chândāla woman and a fisherman ).

-कारकः a worker in leather. -की-  
लः, -लं a wart. -चटकः, -का,  
-चटिका, -चटी a bat. -चित्रकं white  
leprosy. -जं 1. hair. -2. blood.

-तरंगः a wrinkle. -तिरु *a.* cover-  
ed with pimples. -दंडः, -नलिका,  
-नासिका a whip. -दलं, -दूषिका a  
kind of leprosy, cutaneous disease.

-द्रुतः, -वृक्षः the Bhūrja tree. -पट्टि-  
का a flat piece of leather for play-  
ing upon with dice. -पत्रा a bat,  
the small house-bat. -पादुका a  
leather shoe. -प्रभेदिका a shoe-  
maker's awl. -प्रसेवकः, -प्रसेविका

a bellows. -बंधः a leather band or  
strap. -मुंडा an epithet of Durgā.

-यष्टिः *f.* a whip. -वसनः ' clad in  
skin', N. of Siva. -वाद्यं a drum,  
tabor &c. -संभवा large cardamoms.  
-सारः lymph, serum.

चर्मण्य *a.* Leathern. -ण्यं Leather-  
work.

चर्मय *a.* Leathern.

चर्मरुः, चर्मरः A shoe-maker, a  
worker in leather, currier.

चर्मक *a.* [ चर्म-कृट् ] Armed with  
a shield.

चर्निन् *a* ( नी *f.* ) [ चर्म-इनि ] 1  
Armed with a shield. -2 Leathern.  
-*m.* 1 A soldier armed with a shield.  
-2 Plantain. -3 The Bhūrja tree.

चर्या See under चर्.

चर्व 1 P., 10 U. ( चर्वति, चर्वयति-ते,  
चर्वित ) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse,  
bite; लांगूलं गाढतरं चर्वितुमारब्धवान्  
Pt. 4; यम्येतच्च न कुकुरैरहरहर्जघातं  
चर्व्यते Mk. 2. 11. -2 To suck up.  
-3 To relish, taste.



**चर्वणं**, -णा [ चर्व् भवे ल्युट् ] 1 Chewing, eating. -2 Sipping, tasting. -3 Food which must be chewed, solid food. -4 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing, enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्वणैव च स्वामिन्ने विदुषां मतं S. D. 57; (com.=चर्वणा आस्वादनं तच्च स्वादः काव्यार्थसंभेदादात्मानंदसमुद्भव इत्युक्तप्रकारं); so also; निष्पत्त्या चर्वणस्यास्य निष्पत्तिरुपचारतः 58.

**चर्वा** [ चर्व्-अङ् ] 1 A blow with the flat of the hand (said to be also चर्वन् m.). -2 Chewing.

**चर्वित** p. p. [ चर्व् कर्मणि-क्त ] 1 Chewed, bitten, eaten. -2 Tasted. -**Comp.** -चर्वणं (lit.) chewing the chewed; (fig.) tautology, useless repetition, profitless reiteration. -पात्रं a spitting pot.

**चर्व्य** p. [ चर्व् कर्मणि ण्यत् यत् वा ] To be chewed, chewable. -र्व्य Solid food, such as requires mastication.

**चर्षणि** a. [ कृष् अनि आदेश्च चः Tv. ] Ved. 1 Seeing, observing. -2 Moving, moveable. -3 Swift active, -णिः A man. -f. A disloyal woman (बंधकी).

**चल्** I. 1 P. ( चलति, rarely चलते, चचल, अचलीत्, चलितुं, चलित ) 1 To shake, tremble, move, throb, palpitate, stir; छिन्नश्चेलः क्षणं भुजाः Bk. 14. 40; सपक्षोद्भिर्वाचालीन् 15. 24; 6. 84. -2 (a) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place); पदात्पदनपि चलितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Chan. 32; चचाल बाला स्तनभिन्नवल्कला Ku. 5. 84; Mk. 1. 56. (b) To proceed (on one's way), depart, set out, start off; चेलुश्चरपरिग्रहाः Ku. 6. 92 vl. -3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; मुनेरपि चतस्तरस्य दर्शनच्चलते मनः Pt. 1. 400; लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. -4 To deviate or swerve (with abl.); चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y. 1. 361. -**Caus.** (च-चा-लयति, चलित, चालित ) 1 To cause to move, shake, stir; R. 8. 53. -2 To drive away, dismiss, remove or expel from; चाणक्ये चलिताधिकारा मुखे Mu. 4. 15. -3 To lead away from. -4 To cherish, foster (चालयति only). -5 To disturb, agitate; सुजनं जनाश्चलायितुं क ईदृशते Si. 15. 40. -II. 6 P. ( चलति, चालित ) To sport, play, frolic about.

**चल** a. [ चल्-अच् ] 1 (a) Moving trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c.); चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशसि S. 1. 24 चलकाकपक्षकैरमात्यपुत्रैः R. 3. 28 waving; Bh. 1. 16. (b) Moveable (opp. स्थिर), moving; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2. 5; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed; दयितास्वनवस्थितं नृणां न खलु प्रेम चलं सुहृज्जने Ku. 4. 28; प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु 3. 1. -3 Frail, transitory, perishable; च ग लक्ष्मीश्चलः प्राणाश्चलं जीवितयौवनं Bh. 3. 128. -4 Confused. -लः 1 Trembling, shaking, agitation. -2 Wind. -3 Quicksilver. -4 The supreme being. -ला 1 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. -2 Lightning. -3 A kind of perfume. -**Comp.** -अचल a. 1. moveable and immovable. -2. fickle, unsteady, very transitory (=अतिचले); चलाचले च संसारे धर्म एको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128; लक्ष्मीं च चलाचलां Ki. 11. 30 (चलाचल=चंचल Malli.); कस्य न भवति चलाचलं धनं Mk. 2. 14; N. 1. 60. (-लः) a crow.

-आतंकः rheumatism. -आत्मन् a. inconstant, fickle-minded. -इंद्रिय a. 1. sensitive. -2. sensual. -इषुः one whose arrow flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. -कर्णः the true distance of a planet from the earth. -चंचुः the Chakora bird. -चित्त a. fickle-minded. -दलः, -पत्रः the Asvattha tree. -संधिः moveable articulation of the bones.

**चलन** a. [ चल् भवे ल्युट् ] Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. -नः 1 A foot. -2 A deer. -नं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion; चलनात्मकं कर्म T. S.; हस्त°, जानु° &c.; तरलदृगंचलचलनमनोहरवदनजनितरतिरागं Gīt. 11. -2 Turning or leaving off. -3 Roaming, wandering. -नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women. -2 The rope for tying an elephant.

**चलनकं** [ चलनं संज्ञायाम् कन् ] A short petticoat worn by low women. -निका Silken fringes.

**चालित** p. p. [ चल्-क्त ] 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. -2 Gone, departed; एवमुक्त्वा स चालितः. -3 Attained. -4 Known, understood. -5 Removed, displaced. (see चल्). -तं 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Going,

walking. -3 A kind of dance; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरंग M. 1.

**चलुः** [ चल-उन् ] A mouthful (of water).

**चलुकः** [ चलना मीयते कन् Tv. ] 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. -2 A halfful or mouthful (of water); cf. चुलुक.

**चलद्विषः** The Kokila or Indian cuckoo.

**चलिः** A cover, wrapper.

**चष्** I. 1 U. (चषति ते) To eat. -II. 1 P. (चषति) To kill, injure, hurt.

**चषकः**-कं [ चष्-करणे कन् ] A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass; च्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चक्रोत्तरेव R. 7. 49; मुखं लालाक्लृप्तं पिबति चषकं सासवमिव Santi. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56, 57; Mâl. 5. 18. -कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 Honey.

**चषतिः** [ चष्-भावे अति ] 1 Eating. -2 Killing. -3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

**चषालः** 1 A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. -2 An iron ring at the base of the post. -3 A hive.

**चह्** 1 P., 10 U. (चहति, चहयति ते) 1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To be proud or haughty. -4 To grind, pound.

**चाकचक्यं** Brilliancy, lustre.

**चाक्र** a. (की f.) [ चक्रेण निर्वृत्तं अण् ] 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). -2 Circular. -3 Relating to a wheel.

**चाक्रिक** a. (की f.) [ चक्रेण चरति ठक् ] 1 See चाक्र above. -2 Relating to a company or circle. -कः 1 A potter. -2 An oil-maker; Y. 1. 165 (=तैलिक according to Mit.; शाकटिक or cartman according to others). -3 A proclaimer. -4 A bard, chorister. -5 A coachman, driver.

**चाक्रिणः** The son of a potter or oil-maker.

**चाक्रेय** a. [ चक्र-दञ् ] Relating to a wheel.

**चाक्षुष** a. (षी f.) [ चक्षुषा गृह्यते, चक्षुस्-अण् ] 1 Depending on, or produced from, sight. -2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. M. 1. 4. -3 Visible, to be seen. -षः N. of the



sixth Manu. —बं Knowledge dependent on vision. —Comp. —ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चाक्ष्म *a.* Ved. 1 Seeing, a seer. —2 Forbearing, gracious, kind.

चांगः 1 Wood-sorrel. —2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं [चंचल-व्यञ्ज] 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. —2 Fickleness. —3 Transitoriness.

चाटः [चट्-भेदे अच्] A rogue or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चटः = प्रतारकाः विश्वास्य ये परधनमपहरन्ति Mit.); Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकैरः A young sparrow.

चाटुः, -टु *n.* 1 [चट्-उण्] Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweet-heart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं Rs 6. 14; विरचित चाटुवचनरचनं चरणरचितप्रणिपातं Gît. 11; Amaru. 83; Pt. 1. 175; Sânti. 3. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing). —2 Distinct or clear speech. —3 Endearing words or acts; Mâl. 10. 1. —Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. flattering or coaxing language. —2. service. —उल्लोल, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. —पटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. —बटुः a jester, buffoon. —लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. —शतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटुशतैरनुकूलं Gît. 2; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुङ्क्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाटुकः, कं Pleasing or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन *a.* [चणकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं, खञ्ज] Fit for, or sown with, the chick-pea.

चाणक्यः *N.* of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विष्णुगुप्त, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrûra to Mathurâ, Kamsa sent this redoubt-

able wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. —Comp. —मर्दनः, -सूदनः *N.* of Krishna.

चांडं Violence, force.

चांडालः (ली *f.*) [चंडाल एव स्वार्थे अण्] An out-cast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 79; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 = चंडालिका q. v. —2 *N.* of Durgâ.

चातकः (की *f.*) [चत् याचने कर्तरि ण्वल्] *N.* of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; सूक्ष्मा एव पतन्ति चातकमुखे द्वित्राः पयो-बिंदवः Bh. 2. 121; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. —Comp. —आनंदनः 1. the rainy season. —2. a cloud.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) [चतुर एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Relating to four. —2 Clever, able, shrewd. —3 Speaking well, flattering. —4 Drawn by four (as a carriage). —5 Governing, ruling. —6 Visible, perceptible. —रः A small round pillow. —रं A four-wheeled carriage. —री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्गदचातुरीतुरी *N.* 1. 12.

चातुरक *a.* 1 Flattering. —2 Perceptible, visible. —3 Governing. —कः A small round pillow.

चातुरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [चतुर्भिरक्षैर्निष्पाद्यते अण्] Four casts in playing at dice. —क्षः A small round pillow.

चातुरार्थिकः [चतुर्षु अर्थेषु विहितः ठक्] (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), [चतुर्षु आश्रमेषु विहितः ठक्], चातुराश्रमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmana; see आश्रम.

चातुरिकः [चातुरीं रथचर्यां वेत्ति ठक्] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थक, -चातुर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चतुर्थे अङ्गि भवः ठक् वृश् वा] 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. —कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्थाह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश *a.* Appearing on the fourteenth day. —शं A demon (Sk.) (चतुर्दश्यां दृश्यते इति).

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनध्याय q. v.).

चातुर्भौतिक *a.* Consisting of four elements.

चातुर्मास *a.* [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवः अण्] Produced in four months. —सी 1 *N.* of a sacrifice (इष्टि). —2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

चातुर्मासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) One who performs the Châturmâsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्यं [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ण्य] *N.* of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्यं [चतुरस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. —2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; धूचातुर्यं Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्य *a.* [चतुर्वर्ण-व्यञ्ज] Suited to the four tribes, or belonging to them. —ण्यै 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं धर्मं चातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 63; Bg. 4. 13. —2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विद्य *a.* (वी) Knowing the four Vedas. —द्यं The four Vedas; also चातुर्वैद्य.

चातुर्विध्यं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चातुर्होत्र *a.* Conducted by the four priests. —त्रं 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. —2 The office or duties of these priests. —3 The four priests taken collectively.

चातुर्होत्रियः A sacrifice performed by four priests.

चातुष्कांडिक *a.* Divided into four parts.

चातुष्टय *a.* [चतुष्टयं वेत्ति, अण्] Knowing or familiar with the चतुष्टय.

चात्रं [चाय् करणे घृन्] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

चात्वालः [cf. Up. 1. 113] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. —2 Kusa grass (दर्भ).



**चांदनिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ चंदनेन संपद्यते ठक् ] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. -2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

**चांद्र** *a.* (द्री *f.*) [ चंद्रस्येदम् अण् ] Relating to the moon, lunar; गुरुकाव्यानुगां बिभ्रच्चांद्रीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. -**द्रः** 1 A lunar month. -2 The bright fortnight ( शुक्लपक्ष ). -3 The moon-stone. -**द्रं** 1 The vow called चांद्रायण q.v. -2 Fresh ginger. -3 The lunar mansion called मृगशीर्ष. -**द्री** Moonlight. -**Comp.** -आख्यं fresh ginger. -भागा the river Chandra-bhâgâ. -मासः a lunar month. -व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow q. v.

**चांद्रकं** Dried ginger.

**चांद्रमस** *a.* (सी *f.*) [ चंद्रमस इदम् अण् ] Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25; चंद्रं गता पद्मगुणान्न भुंक्ते पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसीमभिख्यां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -**सी** N. of the wife of Brihaspati. -**सं** 1 The constellation मृगशिरस्. -2 The stars in Orion.

**चांद्रमसायनः**, -**निः** [ चंद्रमसोऽपत्यं फिञ् ] The planet Mercury.

**चांद्रायणं** [ चंद्रस्यायनमिवायनमत्र पूर्वपक्षत् संज्ञायां णत्वम् संज्ञायां दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv. ] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age ( the period of its waxing and waning ); ( in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight ); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.* and Ms. 11. 217.

**चांद्रायणिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

**चापः** [ चपस्य वंशभेदस्य विकारः अण् Tv. ] 1 A bow ; तति चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5 ; so चापपाणिः ' with a bow in hand. ' -2 The rain-bow. -3 ( In geom. ) An arc of a circle. -4 The sign of the zodiac called *Sagittarius*.

**चापिन्** *a.* [ चापोऽस्त्यस्य इनि ] Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 N. of Siva. -2 The sign of the zodiac *Sagittarius*.

**चापलं**, -**ल्यं** [ चपलस्य भावः कर्म वा

अण् पक्षे व्यञ्ज ] 1 Quick motion, swiftness. -2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness ; Ki. 2. 41. -3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act ; धिक् चापलं U. 4 ; तद्गुणैः कर्णमागत्य चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9 ; स्वचित्तवृत्तिरिष चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101 ; Ku. 3. 41. -4 Restiveness ( as of a horse ); पुनः पुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42. -5 Boldness ; Ku. 5. 40. -6 Agitation, tremour.

**चामरः**, -**रं** [ चमर्योः विकारः तत्पुच्छनिर्मितत्वात् ] ( also -रा-री sometimes ) 1 A *chowrie* or bushy tail of the Chamara ( Bos Grunniens ) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty ( and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses ); व्याधूयन्ते निचुलतरुभिर्मजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4 ; अद्वयमासीत् त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16 ; Ku. 7. 42 ; H. 2. 29 ; Me. 35 ; चित्रन्यस्तमिवाचलं हयशिरस्यायामवचामरं V. 1. 4 ; S. 1. 8. -**Comp.** -ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a *chowrie*. -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chowrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c. ; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणितं चामरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. -**पुष्पः**, -**पुष्पकः** 1. the betel-nut tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -3. the mango tree.

**चामरिकः** A person who carries a *chowrie*.

**चामरिन्** *m.* [ चामर-इनि ] A horse.

**चामीकरं** [ चमीकरे स्वर्णकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tv. ] 1 Gold ; तप्तचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14 ; R. 7. 5 ; Si. 4. 24 ; Ku. 7. 49. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -**Comp.** -प्रख्य *a.* like gold.

**चामुंडा** A terrific form of Durgâ ; Mâl. 5. 25 ; ( the word is thus derived ; यस्माच्चंडं च मुंडं च गृहीत्वा त्वमुपागता चामुंडेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भविष्यसि || ).

**चांपिला** The river Champâ ; ( perhaps the modern Chambal ).

**चांपेयः** 1 The Champaka tree. -2 The Nâgakesara tree. -**यं** 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. -2 Gold. -3 The Dhattūra plant ; ( *m.* also in the last two senses ).

**चांपेयकं** A stamen or filament.

**चाम्यं** Food.

**चाय्** 1 U ( चायति-ते ) 1 To observe, discern, see ; तं पार्वतीयप्रमदाश्चचायिरे

विकाशविस्फारितविभ्रमेक्षणाः Si. 12. 51. -2 To worship honour.

**चायनीय** *a.* To be worshipped.

**चायितृ** *a.* Ved. Observing, seeing.

**चायु** *a.* [ चाय्-अण् ] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

**चारः** [ चर एव अण् ] 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about ; भंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2 ; क्रीडाशैले यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 walk on foot. -2 Motion, course, progression ; मंगलचारः ; शनिचार, राहु° &c. -3 A spy, scout, secret emissary ; Ms. 7. 184 ; 9. 261 ; see चारचक्षुस् below. -4 Performing, practising. -5 A prison. -6 A bond, fetter. -**रं** An artificial poison.

-**Comp.** -अंतरितः a spy. -**ईक्षणः**, -**चक्षुस्** *m.* ' using spies as eyes ', a king ( or a statesman ) who employs spies and sees through their medium ; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9. 256 ; cf. Kâmandaka :—गावः पश्यन्ति गंधन वेदैः पश्यन्ति च द्विजाः । चारैः पश्यन्ति राजानश्चक्षुर्भ्यामितरे जनाः || also Râm. :—यस्मात्पश्यन्ति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थोन्नराधिपाः । चारेण तस्माद्वच्यन्ते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः || -**चण**, -**चञ्चु** *a.* graceful in gait, of graceful carriage. -**उया** the sine of the ascensional difference. -**पथः** a place where two roads meet. -**भट्टः** a

valorous man, warrior. -**भटी** courage. -**वायुः** summer-air, zephyr.

**चारक** *a.* [ चारयति चर्-णिच्-ण्वल् ] 1 Acting, doing, proceeding. -**कः** 1 A spy. -2 A herdsman. -3 A leader, driver. -4 An associate. -5 A groom, cavalier. -6 A prison ; निगडितचरणा चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32. -7 A bond, fetter. -8 Going, motion. -9 A wandering Brâhmanical student.

**चारणः** [ चारयति कीर्ति चर्-णिच्-ल्यु ] 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. -2 A wandering actor or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard ; Ms. 12. 44. -3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister ; S. 2. 14. -4 A reader of scriptures. -5 A spy. -**Comp.** -दाराः female dancers, actresses.

**चारणत्वं** The art of dancing.

**चारथ** *a.* Ved. Wandering, going.

**चारिका** A female attendant.

**चारित** *a.* 1 Caused to go. -2 Distilled &c.

**चारितार्थ्य** Attainment of an object, successfulness.



**चारित्रं** [चर-णित्रन् Un. 4. 171; चरि-त्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् वा ] (also written चारि-त्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. -2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct; अनृतं नाभिधास्यामि चारित्र्यशं-कारणं Mk. 3.26,25; चारित्र्यविहीन आ-दयोपि च दुर्गतो भवति 1.43. -3 Chasti-ty, purity of life ( of women ). -4 Disposition, temperament. -5 Peculiar observance or practice. -6 Hereditary observance. -त्रा The tamarind tree. -**Comp.**-कवच *a.* clad in the armour of chastity. -दे-वता the presiding deity of virtue or chastity ; U. 7.

**चारिन्** *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Walking, going, moving, being, living; पाद°, मृग°. -2 Acting, proceeding, doing. -3 Living or feeding on. -*m.* A foot-soldier.

**चारु** *a.* ( रु or र्वा *f.* ) [ चरति ष्वित्ते चर्-उण्, cf. Un. 1. 3 ] 1 Agreeable, wel- come, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc. ); वरुणाय or वरुणे चारुः. -2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, ele- gant, pretty; प्रिये चारुशीले मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Gīt. 10; सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरं वसन्ते Rs. 6. 2; चक्रासतं चारुचमूरुच-र्मणा Si. 1. 8; 4. 49. -रु: An epithet of Brihaspati. -रु *n.* Saffron. -**Comp.**-अंगी a beautifully formed woman. -घोण *a.* handsome-nosed. -दर्शन *a.* good-looking, lovely. -धामा, -धारा, -रावा Sachī, Indra's wife. -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* having beautiful eyes. ( -नेत्रः, -नः ) a deer. -पुटः a particular time in music. -फला a vine, grape. -लोचना a woman with lovely eyes. -वक्त्र *a.* having a beautiful face. -वर्धना a woman. -व्रता a female who fasts for a whole month. -शिला 1. a jewel, gem. -2. a beautiful slab of stone. -शील *a.* of a lovely disposition or character. -हासिन् *a.* sweet-smiling.

**चारिचक** *a.* Conversant with the repetition ( of the Veda ).

**चारिचक्यं** 1 Perfuming the per- son, smearing with sandal &c. -2 An unguent.

**चार्म** *a.* ( र्मी *f.* ) [ चर्मणा परिवृतः अण् ] 1 Leathern. -2 Covered with leather ( as a car ). -3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

**चार्मण** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Covered with skin or leather. -णं [ चर्मणां समूहः अण् ] A multitude of hides or shields.

**चार्मिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ चर्मणा निर्वृत्तः ठक् ] Made of leather; Ms. 8. 289.

**चार्मिणं** [ चर्मिणां समूहः अण् ] A num- ber of men armed with shields.

**चार्वाकः** [ चारुः लोकसंमतो वाको वाक्यं यस्य, पृषो० Tv. ] 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propound- ed the grossest form of atheism or materialism ( for a summary of the doctrines of Chārvāka, see Sarva. S. 1. ). -2 N. of a Rākshasa described in the Mahābhārata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pāṇḍavas. [ When Yudhishthira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Bra- hmana and reviled him and the assem- bled Brahmanas, but he was soon de- tected, and the real Brahmanas, fill- ed with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to de- ceive Yudhishthira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhīma was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6 ].

**चार्वा** 1 A beautiful woman. -2 Moonlight. -3 Intelligence. -4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. -5 N. of the wife of Kubera.

**चालः** [ चल्-ग ] 1 The thatch or roof of a house. -2 The blue jay. -3 Being moveable.

**चालकः** A restive elephant.

**चालनं** [ चल्-णिच् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Caus- ing to move, shaking, wagging ( as a tail ). -2 Loosening. -3 Muscular action. -4 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. -5 A sieve. -नी A sieve, strainer.

**चालनीय** *a.* 1 To be moved. -2 To be loosened or shaken; also चाल्य in the same sense.

**चाषः-सः** [ चष् भक्षणे स्वार्थे णिच्-अच् ] The blue jay; Māl. 6. 5; Y. 1. 175.

**चि** I. 5 U. ( चिनोति, चिनुते, चिका-चा-य, चिच्ये-क्ये, अचैषीत्-अचैष्ट, चेतुं, चित; caus. चाययति, चापयति, also चययति, चययति, desid. चिचीवति, चिकीषति ) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate ( said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature ); वृक्षं पु-ष्पाणि चिन्वती. -2 To gather for oneself, acquire, gain; चिचीषतां जन्म-

वतामलध्वीं भूते Ki. 3. 11, 2. 19, Mv. 3. 4. -3 To search, look out for; Bh. 3. 46. -4 To pile or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानिव ते भूमावचैर्षुवान-रोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. -5 To set, inlay, cover or fill with, see चित्. -*pass.* To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्प-फलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222 bears fruit; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; राजहंस तव सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चा-पचीयते K. P. 10. -II. 3 P. ( चिकेति ) Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive. -2 To look steadfastly upon. -3 To be intent upon. -4 To seek for, search, investigate, make inquiries, search through. -III. 1 A. ( चयते ) 1 To detest, hate. -2 To revenge, take vengeance on. -IV. 1 U. ( चायति-ते ) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of ( with acc. ). -2 To respect, honour. -3 To observe; cf. चाय्.

**चयः** [ चि-अच् ] 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass; चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3; मृदां चयः U. 2. 7 a lump of clay; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair; so चमरीचयः Si. 4. 60; कुसुमचय, तु-षारचय &c. -2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. -3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. -4 A rampart. -5 The gate of a fort. -6 A seat, stool. -7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. -8 Stacked wood. -9 A cover, or covering. -10 Arranging or keeping the sacred fire; cf. अग्निचय. -11 The amount by which each term in- creases, the common increase or difference of the terms ( in a pro- gression ).

**चयनं** [ चि भावे-ल्युट् ] 1 The act of collecting ( especially flowers &c. ). -2 Piling, heaping. -3 Keeping the sacred fire. -4 Stacking wood.

**चित** *p.* *p.* [ चि-क्त ] 1 Collected, piled up, heaped, gathered. -2 Hoard- ed, accumulated. -3 Got, acquired. -4 Covered with, full of; कृमिकुल-चितं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or inlaid with. -तं A building.

**चिता** 1 A funeral pile, pyre; कुरु संप्रति तावदाशु मे प्रणिपातांजलियाचितश्चि-तां Ku. 4. 35; चिताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57; चिताभस्मन् Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap,



assemblage, multitude. —**Comp.** —**अभिः** the funeral fire. —**चूडक** a pyre. **चितिः** *f.* [चि-आधारे क्तिन्] 1 Collecting, gathering. —2 A heap, multitude, quantity. —3 A layer, pile, stack. —4 A funeral pile. —5 An oblong with quadrangular sides. —6 The understanding. —*m.* The thinking mind.

**चितिका** 1 A pile, stack. —2 A funeral pile. —3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

**चित्य** *a.* 1 To be arranged in order or built up. —2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire). —**त्यं** 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. —2 A monument. —**त्या** 1 A funeral pile. —2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

**चेय** *pot. p.* 1 To be piled up. —2 To be gathered or collected.

**चिकित** *a.* [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क्] Known, understood.

**चिकितान** *a.* [चित् ज्ञाने कानच्] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

**चिकितु** *a.* [चित् उन् वेदे द्वित्वम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. —*f.* Understanding, intellect.

**चिकित्वन्** *m.* Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

**चिकित्वस्** *a.* Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

**चिकित्वित्** *a.* Knowing, conversant with; making known.

**चिकित्सकः** [चित् स्वार्थे सन् ण्वल्] A physician, doctor; उचितवेलातिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरन्ति M. 2; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 162.

**चिकित्सन्** Healing, practising medicine.

**चिकित्सा** [चित् स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing. —2 (In the system of medicine) Therapeutics, one of the six sections (or स्थानानि) of medicine.

**चिकित्सित** *a.* [चित् स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क्] Healed, cured. —**तं** Healing, curing.

**चिकिन** *a.* Flat-nosed.

**चिकिलः** Mud, a slough, mire.

**चिकीर्षक** *a.* [कृ-सन् ण्वल्] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of doing.

**चिकीर्षा** Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, desire.

**चिकीर्षित** *a.* Wished, desired, purposed. —**तं** Design, intention, purpose.

**चिकीर्षु** *a.* Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23; 3. 25-

**चिकुर** *a.* 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. —2 Inconsiderate, rash. —**रः** 1 The hair of the head; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानः...कुसुमानि Git. 12; so घनचयरुचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुणानने 7. —2 A mountain. —3 A musk-rat. —4 A reptile, snake.

—**Comp.** —**उच्चयः**, —**कलापः**, —**निकरः**, —**पक्षः**, —**पाशः**, —**भारः**, —**हस्तः** a mass or tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

**चिकूरः** The hair.

**चिक्** 10 U. (चिक्कयति-ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress. —2 To feel pain.

**चिक्क** *a.* Flat-nosed. —**कः** The musk-rat. —**का** 1 A mouse. —2 A betel-nut.

**चिक्कण** *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [चिक् -क्लिप् चिक्, तं कणति, कण्-शब्दे अच् Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy. —2 Slippery. —3 Bland. —4 Unctuous, greasy; लघु परिचायतामेनां भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इंगुदतैलचिक्कणशीर्षस्य हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. —**णः** The betel-nut tree. —**णा** An excellent cow. —**णं** A betel-nut.

**चिक्कणा**, —**णी** 1 The betel-nut tree. —2 A betel-nut.

**चिक्कसः** Barley-meal.

**चिक्किण** =चिक्कण q. v.

**चिक्किरः** [चिक् बा० इरच्] A mouse.

**चिक्किं** Moisture; freshness. —**दः** The moon.

**चिखलुः** Mud, mire.

**चिगटः** A shrimp or prawn.

**चिचिडः** A sort of gourd.

**चिचिछलाः** (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its people.

**चिचा** 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. —2 The Gunjâ plant.

**चिट्** 1 P., 10 U. (चेटति, चेटयति-ते) To send forth or out (as a servant.)

**चित्** 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतत) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe; नेषुनचेतन्नस्यंतं Bk. 17. 16; चिचेत रामस्तत्कृच्छ्रं 14. 62; 15. 38; 2. 29. —2 To know, understand, be aware or conscious of; परैरध्यारुह्य-

माणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154; कादंब-रिरतभरेण समस्त एव मत्तो न किंचिदपि चेतयते जनोयं K. 240. —3 To regain consciousness. —4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). —5 To desire or long for. —6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. —7 To resolve upon. —8 To appear, shine. —9 To be regarded as. —10 To make attentive, remind of. —11 To teach, instruct. —12 To form an idea, be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

**चित्** *f.* [चित्-संपदा० भावे क्लिप्] 1 Thought, preception. —2 Intelligence, intellect, understanding; Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1. —3 The heart, mind. —4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. —5 Brahman. —**Comp.** —**आत्मन्** *m.* 1. the thinking principle or faculty. —2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit. —**आत्मकं** consciousness. —**आभासः** the individual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements). —**उल्लासः** gladdening the heart or spirit. —**घनः** the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. —**प्रवृत्तिः** *f.* reflection, thinking. —**रूप** *a.* 1. consisting of intelligence. —2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. —3. amiable, good-hearted. (—**पं**) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being. —**शक्तिः** *f.* mental power, intellectual capacity. —**स्वरूपं** the Supreme spirit. —**ind.** 1 A particle added to किं and its derivatives (such as कद्, कथं, क, कदा, कुत्र, कुतः &c.) to impart to them an indefinite sense; कुत्रचित् somewhere; केचित् some &c. —2 The sound चित्.

**चिन्मय** *a.* Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme spirit). —**यं** 1 Pure intelligence. —2 The Supreme spirit.

**चिन्मात्रं** Pure intelligence.

**चित्त** *p. p.* [चित्-क्] 1 Observed, perceived. —2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. —3 Resolved. —4 Intended, wished, desired. —5 Visible, perceptible. —**त्तं** 1 Observing, attending. —2 (a) Thought, thinking, attention; (b) desire, intention, aim; मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57; अनेकचित्तविभ्रांतं 16. 16. —3 The mind; यदासौ दुर्वारः प्रसरति मदश्चित्तकरिणः Sânti. 1. 22; so चलचित्त and comps. below.



-4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty. -**Comp.** -**अनुवर्तिन्** *a.* acting according to one's will, humouring. -**अपहाक**, -**अपहारिन्**, -**आकर्षिन्**, -**हारिन्** *a.* 1. 'hearts-tealing,' attractive, captivating. -2. pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. -**आभोगः** attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing. -**आसंगः** attachment, love. -**उद्वेकः** pride, arrogance. -**ऐक्यं** agreement, unanimity. -**उन्नतिः**, -**समुन्नतिः** *f.* 1. noble-mindedness. -2. pride, arrogance. -**कलित** *a.* anticipated, expected, calculated. -**चारिन्** *a.* acting according to the will of another. -**जः**, -**जन्मन्** *m.*, -**भूः**, -**योनिः** 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love; **चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्भवः** R. 19. 46; **सोयं प्रसिद्धविभवः खलु चित्तजन्मा** Māl. 1. 20. -**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the mind of another. -**नाशः** loss of conscience. -**निर्वृतिः** *f.* contentment, happiness. -**प्रमाथिन्** *a.* moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. -**प्रशम** *a.* composed, tranquil. (-**मः**) tranquility of heart. -**प्रसन्नता** joy, pleasure. -**भेदः** 1. difference of view. -2. inconsistency, inconstancy. -**मोहः** infatuation of the mind. -**रागः** affection, passion, desire. -**विकारः** change of thought or feeling. -**विक्षेपः** distraction of the mind. -**विह्वलः**, -**विभ्रमः** aberration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, insanity. -**विश्लेषः** breach of friendship. -**वृत्तिः** *f.* 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling; **एवमात्माभिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडम्ब्यते** S. 2. -2. thinking, imagining. -3. inward purpose, emotion. -4. (in Yoga phil.) inward working of the mind, mental vision; **योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः** Yoga S. -**वेदना** affliction, anxiety. -**वैकल्यं** bewilderment of the mind, distraction. -**संख्य** *a.* pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. -**हारिन्** *a.* fascinating, attractive, agreeable. **चित्तवत्** *a.* 1. Reasonable, endowed with reason. -2. Kind-hearted, amiable.

**चित्तिः** *f.* [ चित् भावे क्तिन् ] 1 Think-

ing, thought, reflection. -2 Understanding, wisdom. -3 Devotion. -4 Intention, aim, purpose. -5 A wise person. -6 Fame, celebrity (रुगाति). **चित्तिन्** *a.* Ved. Intelligent, wise. **चेतक** *a.* 1 Causing to think. -2 What thinks or feels, sentient. -**की** N. of a plant (हरीतकी).

**चेतन** *a.* (नीf) [ चित्-ल्यु ] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; **चेतनाचेतनेषु** Me. 5 animate and inanimate. -2 Visible, conspicuous, distinguished. -**नः** 1 A sentient being, a man. -2 Soul, mind. -3 The supreme soul. -4 An animal in general. -**ना** 1 Sense, consciousness; **चुलुहयति मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः** R. G.; U. 3. 31; Māl. 9. 12, R. 12. 74; **चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते** regains one's consciousness -2 Understanding, intelligence; **पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना** R. 17. 1. -3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13. 6. -4 Wisdom, reflection. -**नं** 1 Appearance. -2 The thinking principle, the mind.

**चेतनावत्** *a.* Animate, having consciousness.

**चेतस्** *n.* [ चित् करणे असुन् ] 1 Consciousness, sense. -2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. -3 The mind, heart, soul; **चेतः प्रसादयति** Bh. 2. 23; **गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः** S. 1. 34. -4 Will. -**Comp.** -**जन्मन्**, -**भवः**, -**भूः** *m.* 1. love, passion. -2. the god of love. -**विकारः** disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

**चेतोमत्** *a.* Living, sentient.

**चित्र** *a.* [ चित्र-भावे अच्; चि-ष्टन् वा Un. 4. 163 ] 1 Bright, clear. -2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. -3 musing, interesting, agreeable; Māl. 1. 4. -4 Various, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136; Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. -5 Surprising, wonderful, strange; **किमत्र चित्रं** R. 5. 33; S. 2. 15. -6 Perceptible, visible. -7 Conspicuous, excellent, distinguished. -8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opp. सम). -9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound). -**त्रः** 1 The variegated colour. -2 A form of Yama. -3 The Asoka tree. -4= **चित्रगुप्त** q. v. below. -**त्रं** 1 A picture, painting, delineation; **चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पितस्वयोगा** S. 2. 9; **पुनरपि चित्रकृता कां-**

**ता** S. 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. -2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. -3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. -4 A sectarian mark on the forehead. -5 Heaven, sky. -6 A spot. -7 The white or spotted leprosy. -8 (In Rhet.) The last of the three main divisions of *Kāvya* (poetry). (It is of two kinds **शब्दचित्र** and **अर्थवाच्यचित्र**, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammāṭa thus defines it:—**शब्दचित्रं वाच्यचित्रमव्यंग्यं त्वरं स्मृतं** K. P. 1. As an instance of **शब्दचित्र** may be cited the following verse from R. G. **मित्रात्रिपुत्रनेत्राय त्रयीशात्रवशत्रवे । गोत्रारिगोत्रजैत्राय गोत्रात्रे ते नमो नमः ॥** -9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. -10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. -**त्रं ind.** Oh!, how strange!, what a wonder! **चित्रं बधिरो नाम व्याकरणमध्येव्यते** Sk. -**Comp.** -**अक्षी**, -**नेत्रा**, -**लोचना** a kind of bird commonly called *Sārikā*. -**अंग** *a.* striped, having a spotted body. (-**गः**) 1. a kind of snake. -2. N. of Arjuna. (-**गं**) 1. vermilion. -2. yellow orpiment. -**अंगद** *a.* decked with brilliant bracelets. (-**दा**) N. of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhruvāhana. -**अंगदसूः** *f.* an epithet of Satyavatī, mother of Vyāsa. -**अन्नं** rice dressed with coloured condiments; Y. 1. 304. -**अपूपः** a kind of cake. -**अर्पित** *a.* committed to a picture, painted. °**आरंभ** *a.* painted; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. -**आकृतिः** *f.* a painted resemblance, portrait. -**आयसं** steel. -**आरंभः** a painted scene, outline of a picture; V. 1. 4. v. l. -**उक्तिः** *f.* 1. agreeable or eloquent discourse; **जयति ते पंचमनादभिवाचित्रोक्तिसंदर्भविभूषणेषु** Vikr. 1. 10. -2. a voice from heaven. -3. a surprising tale. -**ओदनः** boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. -**कंदः** a pigeon. -**कथालापः** telling agreeable or charming stories. -**कंबलः** 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's housing. -2. a variegated carpet. -**कर** 1. a painter. -2. an actor. -**कर्मन्** *n.* 1. an extraordinary act. -2. ornamenting, decorating. -3. a picture; Mu. 2. 4. -4. magic. (-*m.*) 1. a magician, one who works wonders. -2.



a painter. °विद् *m.* 1. a painter. -2. a magician. -कायः 1. a tiger in general. -2. a leopard or panther. -कारः 1. a painter. -2. N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गांधिकां चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parâsara). -कूटः N. of a hill and district near Prayâga; R. 12. 15, 13. 47, U. 1. -कृत *a.* astonishing, surprising. (-*m.*) a painter. -कोलः a kind of lizard. -क्रिया painting. -क्षत्र *a.* Ved. having manifold power, or one whose wealth is visible. -ग, -गत *a.* 1. painted, drawn in a picture. -2. coloured, variegated. -गंध yellow orpiment. -गुप्तः one of the beings in Yama's world recording the vices and virtues of mankind; Mu. 1. 20. -गृहं a painted room. -जल्पः a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects. -तंडुल a medicinal plant said to possess anthelmintic virtues. -त्वच् *m.* the Bhûrja tree. -दंडकः the cotton-plant. -न्यस्त *a.* painted, drawn in a picture; Ku. 2. 24. -पक्षः the francoline partridge. -पटः, -हः 1. a painting, a picture. -2. a coloured or chequered cloth. -पद *a.* 1. divided into various parts. -2. full of graceful expressions. -पादा the bird called Sârikâ. -पिच्छकः a peacock. -पुखः a kind of arrow. -पृष्ठः a sparrow. -प्रतिकृतिः *f.* representation in colours, a painting, picture. -फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture-board. -वर्हः a peacock. -भानु *a.* of a variegated colour, shining with light. (-नुः) 1. fire. -2. the sun; (चित्रभानुर्भिर्भातीति दिने रवौ रात्रौ वह्नौ K. P. 2 given as an instance of one of the modes of भजन). -3. N. of Bhairava. -4. the Arka plant. -5. Siva. -6. an epithet of the Asvins. -7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. -भूत *a.* painted. -मंडलः a kind of snake. -मृगः the spotted antelope. -मेखलः a peacock. -योधिन् *a.* fighting in a wonderful manner. (-*m.*) an epithet of Arjuna. -रथः 1. the sun. -2. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife Muni; अत्र मुनेस्तनयश्चित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां भ्रातृणामधिको गुणैः षोडशश्चित्ररथो नाम समुत्पन्नः K. 136; V. 1. -लिखनं painting.

-लिखित *a.* 1. painted. -2. dumb, motionless (as in a picture). -लेख *a.* of beautiful outlines, highly arched; रुचिस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलेखे भुवौ Git. 10. (-खा) 1. a portrait, picture. -2. N. of a friend and companion of Ushâ, daughter of Bâna. [When Usha related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Usha's recognising Aniruddha, Chitralekha, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace]. -लेखकः a painter. -लेखनिका a painter's brush. -वदालः the sheat-fish. -वनं N. of a forest near the Gandakî. -वाजः a cock. -विचित्र *a.* 1. variously coloured, variegated. -2. multi-form. -विद्या the art of painting. -शाला a painter's studio. -शिखांडिन् *m.* an epithet of the seven sages:—मरीचि, अंगिरस्, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. °जः an epithet of Brihaspati. -शिरस् *m.*, -शर्षिकः a kind of venomous insect. -श्रीः great or wonderful beauty. -संस्थ *a.* painted. -हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting. चित्रक *a.* 1 Bright, lovely, agreeable. -2 Brave, powerful. -कः 1 A painter. -2 A tiger in general. -3 A small hunting leopard. -4 N. of a tree. -कं 1 A sectarial mark on the forehead. -2 A particular manner of fighting. -3 N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka.

चित्रयति Den. P. 1 To make variegated, paint. -2 To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल *a.* Variegated, spotted. -लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा [ चित्र-अच् ] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोयोगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46. -2 A kind of snake. -3 Worldly illusion, unreality. -Comp. -अटीरः 1. the moon. -2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. -ईशः the moon. -मघा the dawn.

चित्रिकः The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science class women:—पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी,

शंखिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Ratimanjarî thus defines चित्रिणी:—भवति रतिरसज्ञा नातिखर्वा न दीर्घा तिलकुसुमसुनासा स्निग्धनीलोत्पलाक्षी । घनकाठिनकचाट्या सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलगुणविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥ 5.

चित्रित *a.* 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Painted.

चित्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [ चित्र-णिनि; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इति वा ] 1 Wonderful. -2 Variegated. -3 Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चित्रिकृ 8 U. 1 To feel wonder. -2 To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, -कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्रीकृत *a.* Painted, embellished.

चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरोत्तरभावाच्चित्रीयते जीवलोकः Mv. 5; Bk. 17. 64; 18. 23. -2 To wonder.

चित्र्य *a.* To be honoured or worshipped.

चित् 10 U. ( चितयाते-ते, चितित ) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा पिंगलकश्चितयामास Pt. 1 चितय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः S. 2. -2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् ( चित्तं ) न चितयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य; वधे राजा मनसापि न चितयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. -3 To mind, take care of, look to; तातस्त्वां चितयिष्याति S. 4.; cf. also R. 1. 64; U. 1. 19. -4 To call to mind, remember. -5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोऽप्युपायश्चित्यतां H. 1. -6 To regard as, esteem. -7 To weigh, discriminate. -8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चितक *a.* [ चित्-क्वल् ] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp); as दैव° an astrologer; उपाय°.

चितनं, ना [ चित्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिष्टचितनं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Thought, reflection. -3 Anxious thought.

चिता [ चित्-भावे अ ] 1 Thinking, thought. -2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; so वीतचित्तः 12. -3 Reflection, consideration. -4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; ध्यानं चिता हितानाम्नेः शून्यताश्वासतापकृत् S. D.



201. -Comp. -आकुल *a.* full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. -कर्मन् *n.* anxiety. -पर *a.* thoughtful, anxious. -मणिः 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काचमूल्यान विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया Sânti 1. 12; अपि चिंतामणिश्चिंतापरिश्रममपेक्षते Mâl. 10. 22; तदेकलुब्धे हृदि मेऽस्ति लब्धुं चिंता न चिंतामणिमप्यनर्घ्यं N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -2. N. of Brahmâ. -वेदमन् *n.* a council-hall.

चिंतित *a.* 1 Thought, reflected. -2 Devised, found out. -तं 1 Reflection, thought. -2 Care, attention.

चिंतितः *f.*, चिंतिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चिंत्य *pot. p.* [ चिन् कर्मणि यत् ] 1 To be considered or thought over. -2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. -3 Conceivable, comprehensible. -4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च कचिदस्फुटालंकारत्वे उदाहृतं ( यः कौमारहरः &c. ) एतच्चिंत्यं S. D. 1.

चिंतिडी The tamarind tree.

चिपट *a.* Flat-nosed. -टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपटः *a.* See चिपट. -Comp. -मीव *a.* short-necked. -नास, -नासिक *a.* flat-nosed.

चिपटकः, चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिप्पः A disease of the finger-nail; also चिप्प्य.

चिबु (बु) कं The chin; चिबुकं सुदृशः स्पृशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot; also चिमिकः.

चिर *a.* [ चिरक् ] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिरविरह. चिरकालः चिरमित्रं &c. -रं A long time. Note.— The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time', 'after a long time', 'long since', 'at last', 'finally'; न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; कियचिरेणार्यपुत्रः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति S. 6; R. 5. 64; प्रीतिस्मिते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिरात्सुतस्पर्शरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 87; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरे कुर्यात् Sat. Br. -Comp. -आयुस् *a.* long-lived, ( -m. ) a god. -आरोधः

a protracted siege, blockade. -उत्थ *a.* existing for a long time. -कार, -कारिक, -कारिन्, -क्रिय *a.* acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. -कालः a long time. -कालिक, -कालीन *a.* 1. of long standing, old, long-continued. -2. chronic ( as a disease ). -जात *a.* born long ago, old. -जीविन् *a.* long-lived ( -m. ) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अश्वत्थामा बलिव्यासो हनुमांश्च विभीषणः । कृपः परशुरामश्च सप्तैते चिरजीविनः ॥ -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. a crow. -4. N. of two plants जीवक &c. शाल्मलि. -पाकिन् *a.* ripening late. -पुष्पः the Bakula tree. -मित्रं an old friend. -मेहेन् *m.* an ass. -रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. °उषित *a.* having lodged for a long time. -विप्रोषित *a.* long banished, a long sojourner. -सूता, -सूतिका a cow that has borne many calves. -सेवकः an old servant. -स्थ, -स्थायिन्, -स्थित *a.* lasting, long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव *a.* Long lived. -वः An epithet of Kâma.

चिरंटी, चिरिंटी [ चिरेण अटति पितृगृहात् भर्तृगेहं अट्-अच् पृषो० Tv. ] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. -2 A young woman ( in general ).

चिरत्न *a.* ( स्त्री f. ) [ चिरे भवः चिर-त्न ] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन *a.* ( नी f. ) [ चिरं भवार्थे ट्यल् तुट् च ] Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तदत्ते मुनिमासनं मुनिश्चिरंतनस्तावदभिन्यवीविशत् Si. 1. 15; चिरंतनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरायति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरायति पांचाली Ve. 1; किं चिरायितं भवता; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरि 5 P. ( चिरिणोति ) To kill, hurt, injure ( used only in the Veda ).

चिरुः The shoulder-joint.

चिर्भटिः A sort of cucumber.

चिल् 6 P. ( चिलति ) To put on clothes.

चिलमी ( मि ) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. -2 A fire-fly. -3 Lightning.

चिल् 1 P. ( चिलति, चिलित ) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. -2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्ल *a.* [ चिल्-अच् ] Blear-eyed. -ल्लः 1 A bleared or sore eye. -2 The ( Bengal ) kite; चिल्ला also in this sense; बंधनभ्रष्टो गृहकपोतश्चिल्लाया मुखे पतितः M. 4; cf. English "From the frying-pan into the fire". -Comp. -आभः a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिल्लका, चिल्लिका, चिल्ली A cricket; cf. झिल्लिका.

चिविः The chin.

चिविट = चिपिट q. v.

चिहण *a.* = चिह्न q. v.

चिहुर = चिकुर q. v.

चिह् 10 U. ( चिह्नयति-ते ) To mark, stamp ( properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न ).

चिह्नं 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom; ग्रामेषु यूपचिह्नेषु R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. -2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुरःफलानि R. 2. 22; प्रहर्षचिह्न 2. 68. -3 A sign of the zodiac. -4 Stamp, print, impression; पद् °. -5 Aim, direction. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* 1. marking, spotting. -2. striking, wounding, killing. -3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित *a.* 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2. 85; 1. 319; दिवा चरेयुः कार्यार्थे चिह्निता राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55, 2. 170. -2 Branded. -3 Known, designated.

चीक् 1. 10. P. ( चीकति, चीकयाति ) 1 To endure, bear, suffer. -2 To be impatient. -3 To touch.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoetic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; स विषीदति चीत्काराद्द्वर्द्धभस्ताडितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायक्यश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवन्तः Mâl. 1. 1.

चीनः [ चि-नक् पृषो० दीर्घः ] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A sort of cloth. -4 A thread. -नाः ( m. pl. ) The rulers or people of China. -नं 1 A banner. -2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. -3 Lead. -Comp. -अंशुकं, -वासस् *n.* China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांशुक-



मिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीटम नस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Māl. 6. 5; Amaru. 75. —**कर्पूरः** a kind of camphor. —**जं** steel. —**पहं** lead. —**पिटं** 1. red lead. —2. lead. —**वंगं** lead.

**चीनाकः** A kind of camphor.

**चीभ** 1 A. (चीभते) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. —2 To boast, swagger.

**चीरं** [चि क्रन् दीर्घश्च; Un. 2. 26] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment; Ms. 6. 6. —2 A bark. —3 A cloth or garment in general. —4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. —5 A stripe, stroke, line. —6 A manner of writing with strokes. —7 Lead. —8 A crest. —9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. —**Comp.** —**परिग्रह**, —**वासस्** a. 1. clothed in bark; Ku. 6. 92; Ms. 11. 102. —2. dressed in rags or tatters. (—m.) an epithet of Siva. —**भवन्ती** the elder sister of a wife (?).

**चीरकः** A manner of writing, see **चीर** above.

**चीरित** a. Having strips, ragged.

**चीरिन्** a. [चीर-इनि] Clothed in bark, garments or rags.

**चीरिः** f. [चि बा० क्रि दीर्घश्च] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. —2 A cricket. —3 The hem of an undergarment.

**चीरि (रु) का** A cricket.

**चीर्ण** a. (चर्-नक् पृषो० अत ईन्वम्) 1 Done, performed, observed. —2 Studied, repeated. —3 Split, divided. —**Comp.** —**पर्णः** the Kharjūra and Nimba trees.

**चीलिका** A cricket.

**चीव्** I. 1 U. (चीवति-ते) 1 To wear, cover. —2 To take or receive. —3 To seize. —II. 10 U. (चीवयति-ते) 1 To shine. —2 To speak.

**चीवरं** [चि-ध्वरच् नि० दीर्घः; चीव्-अरच् वा; cf. Un. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag; प्रेतचीवरवसा स्वनोमया R. 11. 16. —2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चीवराणि परिधत्ते Sk.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदां Māl. 1; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

**चीवरिन्** m. 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. —2 A mendicant (in general).

**चुक्** 10 U. (चुक्याति-ते) To inflict or suffer pain.

**चुकारः** The roaring of a lion.

**चुकः** [चक्-रक् अत उत्वं च Un. 2. 15] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. —2 Sourness. —**क्रं** Sourness, acidity. —**Comp.** —**अम्लं** vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (—म्ला) 1. a tamarind tree. —2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. —**फलं** the tamarind fruit. —**वास्तूकं** wood-sorrel.

**चुककं, चुक्रिका** A kind of wood-sorrel.

**चुक्रा** The tamarind tree.

**चुक्रिमन्** m. Sourness.

**चुक्षा** 1 Injuring, killing. —2 Washing.

**चुचिः** The female breast; udder.

**चुचुकः, -कं, चुचूकं** The nipple of the breast.

**चुचु** a. (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षर°, चार° &c. —**जुः** 1 The musk-rat or shrew. —2 A mixed caste born of a Brāhmaṇa father and Vaideha female.

**चुचुरी** A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

**चुट्** I. 6. 10. P. (चुटति, चोटयति) To cut off, divide. —II. 1. 10. P. (चोटति, चोटयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

**चुट्** 10 P. (चुटयति) To become small or shallow (as a river.)

**चुड्** I. 6 P. (चुडति) To conceal or hide.

**चुड्** 1 P. (चुडति) 1 To dally, sport. —2 To hint one's meaning. —3 To act or do.

**चुण्** 6 P. (चुणति) To cut off, pierce.

**चुण्ट** I. 1. 10. P. (चुण्टति, चुण्टयति) To cut off. —II. 1. P. To become small.

**चुण्ड** I. 1 P. To become small. —II. 10 P. To cut off.

**चुटा, -डा** A small well or reservoir.

**चुत्** 1 P. (चोताति) To ooze, trickle, see **च्युत्**.

**चुतः** The anus.

**चुद्** I. 10 U. (चोदयति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward,

urge or drive on, push on; चोदया-  
श्चान् S. 1. —2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite; R. 4. 24. —3 To hasten, accelerate. —4 To question, ask. —5 To press with a request. —6 To put forward, adduce, as an argument or objection. —7 To enjoin, lay down; Ms. 2. 165. —8 To request, solicit. —9 To help on. —10 To bring or offer quickly. —11 To fix, settle, direct. —12 To be quick. —II. 1 U. Ved. (चोदति ते) 1 To impel, incite. —2 To offer quickly (Soma). —3 To hasten, be quick.

**चोद** a. [चोदयतीति चुद्-अच्] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. —**दः** A whip or goad.

**चोदक** a. [चुद्-ण्वल्] Driving, urging. —**कः** 1 Directing, invitation. —2 (in gram.) परिग्रह q v.

**चोदन** a. [चुद्-भावे ल्यट्] Driving, impelling. —**नं** 1 The act of driving. —2 Invitation. —3 Order, rule, precept.

**चोदना** 1 Sending, directing, throwing. —2 Urging or driving onward. —3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. —4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. —**Comp.** —**गुडः** a ball for playing with.

**चोदित** p. p. 1 Sent, directed. —2 Urged on, driven. —3 Incited, prompted, inspired. —4 Put forward as an argument. —5 Thrown, cast. —6 Appointed. —8 Ordered, directed.

**चाद्य** a. [चुद्-ण्यत्] 1 To be driven or impelled. —2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. —3 To be mentioned. —**द्यं** 1 Objecting, asking a question. —2 An objection. —3 Wonder, surprise.

**चुंदी** A procuress, bawd.

**चुप** 1 P. (चोपाति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

**चोपन** a. Moving, stirring. —**नं** Moving slowly.

**चुबुकः** The chin.

**चुब्रं** The mouth, face.

**चुब्** I. 1. 10. U. (चुंबति-ते, चुंबयति-ते, चुंबित) 1 To kiss (fig. also); श्लिष्य-  
ति चुंबति जलधरकरूपं हरिरुपगत इति  
तिमिरमनल्पं Gīt. 6; प्रियामुखं किंपुरुष-  
श्चुंबे Ku. 3. 38, Amaru. 16; H. 4. 132. —2 To touch softly, or graze;



-WITH परि to kiss; Rs.6.18; Amaru. 77. -II, 10 P. To hurt, kill.

चुंबः, बा [ चुंब-भावे घञ् अच् बा ] A kiss.

चुंबकः [ चुंब-ण्वल् ] 1 A kisser. -2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. -5 A loadstone. -6 The upper part or middle of a balance.

चुंबनं [ चुब् भावे ल्यट् ] Kissing, a kiss; चुंबनं रेहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये R. G.

चुंबित p.p. 1 Kissed. -2 Touched softly.

चुंबिन् a. 1 Kissing, sipping; Mâl. 9. 7. -2 Touching, grazing; Bh. 3. 95.

चुर् 10 U. ( चोरयति-ते, चोरित ) 1 To rob, steal; Ms. 8. 333; V. 3. 17. -2 ( Fig. ) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अचूचुरचंद्रमसोभिरामतां Si. 1. 16.

चुर a. Stealing, robbing &c.

चुरणं Robbing, theft.

चुरा Theft.

चो ( चौ ) रः 1 A thief, robber; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16; इदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67. -2 Any dishonest dealer. -3 One that steals or captivates the heart. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. theft. -गत a. robbed. -रूपः a clever thief.

चो ( चौ ) रिका Theft, robbery; °विवाह Mâl. 1 secret marriage.

चोरित a. Stolen, robbed. -तं Theft.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. -2 Anything stolen.

चुरिः =री f. A small well.

चुल् 10 P. ( चोलयति ) 1 To raise or elevate. -2 To rise, increase. -3 To dip, dive or plunge into.

चुलुकः [ चुल्-उकञ् ] 1 Deep mud. -2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; ममौ स भद्रं चुलुके समुद्रः N. 8. 45; ज्ञात्वा विधातुश्चुलुकान् प्रसूतिं Vikr. 1. 37. -3 A small vessel. -क Water in which pulse has been steeped.

चुलुकिन m. A porpoise.

चुलुप् 1 P. ( चुलुपति ) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate.

-WITH उड् 1. to swing. -2. to agitate; अंभोधेर्नालिकेलीरसमिव चुलुकैरुचुलुपंत्यपो ये Mv. 5. 8.

चुलुपः Fondling children.

चुलुपा A she-goat.

चुल्ल 1 P. ( चुल्लति ) 1 To play, sport, to make amorous gestures.

-2 To conjecture.

चुल्ल a. Blear-eyed. -ल्लः A blear eye.

चुल्लकः The palm of the hand hollowed as in the act of holding water. -की 1 A kind of water-pot. -2 A porpoise.

चुल्लिः A fire-place.

चुल्ली 1 A fire-place. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A large apartment or hall composed of three divisions, one looking north, another east, and the third west.

चुस्तः, -स्तं [ चु क्त बा० सुट् ] 1 The burnt exterior of roast meat. -2 Fried meat. -3 Chaff. -4 Rind.

चूचुकं, चूचुकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चूडः Ved. 1 A protuberance. -2 The ceremony of tonsure.

चूडकः A well.

चूडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head ( left after the ceremony of tonsure ); R. 18. 51; U. 5. 36; 5. 3; 4. 20. -2 The ceremony of tonsure. -3 The crest of a cock or peacock; Pt. 2. 73. -4 Any crest, plume or diadem. -5 The head. -6 Top, summit. -7 A room on the top of a house. -8 A well. -9 An ornament ( like a bracelet worn on the wrist ). -Comp. -करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure; Ms. 2. 35. -पाशः a mass of hair; चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं Me. 65. -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel ( fig. also ). -2. best, excellent ( usually at the end of comp. ). -लक्षणं tonsure.

चूडार-ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. -2 Crested. -लं The head.

चूडिक, चूडिन् a. 1 Having a lock of hair on the head. -2 Crested.

चूडाफलं Vinegar prepared from fruits.

चूण 10 P. ( चूणयति ) 1 To con-

tract. -2 To close, shrink.

चूतः [ चू-क्त, चोतति रसं चुत्-अच् वा षष्ठी० Tv. ] 1 The mango tree; ईषद्व-द्वरजः कणामकपिशा चूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7; चूतांकुरास्वादकषायकंठः Ku. 3. 32; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see पंचबाण. -तं The anus.

चूतकः 1 The mango tree. -2 A small well.

चूतिः f. The anus.

चूर् 4 A. ( चूर्यते ) To burn.

चूरी-चूरिका A small well.

चूर्ण 10 U. ( चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित ) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. -2 To bruise, crush.

चूर्णः-र्ण [ चूर्ण कर्मणि अच् ] 1 Powder. -2 Flour. -3 Dust. -4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. -र्णः 1 Chalk. -2 Lime. -3 Pounding. -Comp. -कारः a lime-burner. -कुंतलः a curl, curly hair; समं केरलकांतानां चूर्णकुंतलवलिभिः Vikr. 4. 2. -खंडः-डं 1. gravel, pebble. -2. lime-stone nodule. -पदं a peculiar exercise, walking backwards and forwards. -पारदः vermillion. -मुष्टिः f. a handful of perfume or powder. -योगः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः [ चूर्ण स्वार्थे क ] Grain fried and pounded. -कं 1 A fragrant powder. -2 A style of prose-composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds; अकटोराक्षरं स्वल्पसमासं चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6. -3 Explaining in prose the purport of a foregoing verse.

चूर्णनं Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णः-र्ण f. 1 Pounding, powder. -2 A sum of hundred cowries. -3 N. of Patanjali's Mahâbhâshya on the Sûtras of Pânini. -4 A selection of an unanswerable argument. -Comp. -कृत् m. 1. an epithet of Patanjali. -2. an annotator, commentator.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. -2 A style of prose composition.

चूर्णित a. 1 Pounded, pulverized. -2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces; Ku. 5. 24.

चूर्णिन् a. Made or mixed up with anything powdered.

चूर्णीकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to powder, pound, grind. -2 To bruise, smash.



**चूर्णीभू** 1 P. To become dust, fly off into minute particles.

**चूर्तिः** *f.* Going.

**चूलः** Hair. —**ला** 1 An upper room. —2 A crest. —3 The crest of a comet; cf. चूडा.

**चूलिकं** A cake of flour fried with ghee.

**चूलिन्** *a.* Having a crest.

**चूलिका** [चुल् समुच्चये ण्वल् षोऽदीर्घः] 1 The crest or comb of a cock. —2 The root of an elephant's ear. —3 (In dramas) The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage; अंतर्जवनिकासंस्थैः सूचनार्थस्य चूलिका S. D. 310; *e. g.* in the beginning of the 4th act of Mv.

**चूष** 1 P. ( चूषति, चूषित ) To drink, suck up or out.

**चूषा** 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). —2 Sucking. —3 A girdle.

**चूष्यं** [ चूष कर्मणि ण्यत् ] Any article of food to be sucked.

**चोषः** 1 Sucking. —2 Inflammation (in medicine). —3 Drying up.

**चोषणं** Sucking, suction.

**चोष्यं** = चूष्य *q. v.*

**चृत्** I. 6 P. ( चृतति ) 1 To hurt, kill. —2 To tie, bind or connect together. —II. 1 P., 10 U. ( चर्तति, चर्तयति-ते ) To light, kindle.

**चेकितानः** 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 N. of a Yâdava prince, who fought on the side of the Pândavas in the great war.

**चेदः (डः)** [ चिट अच्, वा टस्य डः ] A servant.

**चेदकः** 1 A servant, slave; any one who does a set task. —2 A paramour.

**चेदि (डि) का, चेदिः (टी) (डी) *f.*** A female slave or servant.

**चेद्** *ind.* If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence); अयि रोषमुरी-करोषि नो चेत्किमपि त्वां प्रति वारिधे वशमः Bv. 1. 44; Ku. 4. 9; इति चेद् —न 'if it be urged that... (we reply) not so' (frequently used in controversial works); सन्निधानमात्रेण राजप्रभृतीनां दृष्टं कर्तृत्वमिति चेन्न S. B.; अथ चेद् but if.

**चोदिः** (*m. pl.*) N. of a country; तरीशितारं चेदीनां भवांस्तमवमस्त

मा Si. 2. 95, 63. —**Comp.** —**पतिः**, —**भूभृत् *m.***, —**राज् *m.***, —**राजः** N. of Sisupâla, son of Damaghosha and king of the Chedis; Si. 2. 96; see शिशुपाल.

**चेल** 1 P. ( चेलति ) 1 To go, move. —2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

**चेलं** 1 A garment; कुसुमारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. —2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile; भार्याचेलं 'a bad wife.' —**Comp.** —**आशकः** a moth. —**प्रक्षालकः** a washerman.

**चेलिका** A bodice.

**चेलुकः** A Buddhist novice.

**चेलु** 1 P. ( चेलति ) To go or move. —2 To shake, tremble.

**चेष्ट** 1 A. ( चेष्टते, चेष्टित ) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life; यदा स देवो जागर्ति तदेवं चेष्टते जगत् Ms. 1. 52; Mâl. 8. 8; S. 6. 27. —2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. —3 To perform, do ( anything ). —4 To frequent. —5 To behave, act. —**WITH** वि 1. to stir, move, be in motion, move about. —2. to act, behave.

**चेष्टं** 1 Moving the limbs, gesture. —2 Acting.

**चेष्टक *a.*** [ चेष्ट-ण्वल् ] Making efforts. —**कः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

**चेष्टनं** 1 Motion. —2 Effort, exertion. —3 Performing, doing.

**चेष्टा** [ चेष्ट-अङ् ] 1 Motion, movement; किमस्माकं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3; Mâl. 5. 7. —2 Gesture, action; चेष्टया भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. —3 Effort, exertion. —4 Behaviour; Pt. 1. 150. —5 Action, deed, performing. —**नाशः** destruction of the world. —**निरूपणं** observing a person's movements.

**चेष्टित *p. p.*** [ चेष्ट-कर्तरि क् ] Moved, stirred &c. —**तं** 1 Motion, gesture, act. —2 Doing, action, behaviour; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68; तत्तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4 doing or work.

**चैतन्यं** [ चेतनस्य भानः व्यञ्ज् ] 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. —2 Soul, spirit, mind; U. 1. 36.

—3 Consciousness, feeling, sensation, sense; U. 1. 48. —4 (In Vedânta phil.) The supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation. —**न्यः** N. of a modern reformer of the Vaishnava faith.

**चैतसिक *a.*** Relating to the mind.

**चैत्त *a.*** [ चित्तस्येदं अण् ] Belonging to the mind, mental. —**त्तं** Memory.

**चैत्तिक *a.*** Mental, intellectual.

**चैत्य *a.*** Relating to a pile. —**त्यः** 1 The individual soul. —2 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. —3 A monument, tomb-stone. —4 A sacrificial shed. —5 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. —6 A temple. —7 A reflection. —8 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23. (रथ्यावृक्ष Malli.) —**Comp.** —**तरुः**, —**द्रुमः**, —**वृक्षः** a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. —**पालः** the guardian of a sanctuary. —**मुखः** a hermit's water-pot.

**चैत्रः** [ चि टृण् ; चित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् ; चित्रायां भवः अण् वा ] 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrâ (corresponding to March-April). —2 A Buddhist mendicant. —3 One of the seven ranges of mountains dividing the continent into Varshas. —**त्रं** A temple, monument for the dead. —**Comp.** —**आवलिः *f.*** the full-moon-day of Chaitra. —**सखः** an epithet of the god of love.

**चैत्रकः** The month चैत्र.

**चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रिन् *m.*** The month called Chaitra.

**चैत्री** The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

**चैत्ररथं ( रथं )** N. of the garden of Kubera; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60.

**चैद्यः** N. of Sisupâla; अभिचैद्यं प्रतिष्ठासु Si. 2. 1.

**चैल *a.*** Made of cloth. —**लं** A piece of cloth, garment. —**लः** A month. —**Comp.** —**धावः** a washerman.

**चैलकः** A Buddhist mendicant.

**चैलिकः** A piece of cloth.

**चोक्ष *a.*** 1 Pure, clean. —2 Honest. —3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. —4



Pleasing, agreeable, delightful. -5 Sharp, pungent, keen.

**चोचं** 1 A bark, rind. -2 Skin, hide. -3 The cocoa-nut. -4 The uneatable part of a fruit. -5 The fruit of the fan-palm. -6 A plantain.

**चोचकः** A bark in general.

**चोटी** A petticoat.

**चोडः** A bodice; चोडी also.

**चोलः** ( *m. pl.* ) [ चुल् कर्मणि घञ् ] N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore. -लः, -ली 1 A short jacket, a bodice. -2 A garment reaching to the feet. -लं A garment. -Comp. -उंडुकः a diadem, turban.

**चोलकः** 1 A breast-plate. -2 A bark-dress. -3 A bodice. -कं Bark, rind.

**चोलकिन्** *m.* 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. -2 The orange tree. -3 The wrist. -4 The shoot of a bamboo.

**चोलं ( लो ) डुकः** A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

**चोस्कः** An excellent horse.

**चौक्ष** *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Pleasant, agreeable, lovely.

**चौड ( डी *f.* ), चौल ( ली *f.* ) *a.*** [ चूडा प्रयोजनमस्य चूडा० णः वा डस्य लः ] 1 Crested. -2 Relating to tonsure. -डं, -लं The ceremony of tonsure.

**चौर्य** 1 Theft, robbery. -2 Trickery. -3 Secrecy, concealment. -Comp.

-रतं secret sexual enjoyment; Pt. 1. 174. -वृत्तिः *f.* the habit of robbery.

**चौर्यकं** Theft, stealing.

**च्यु** I. 1 A. ( च्यवते, च्युत ) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink ( fig. also ); S. 2. 8. -2 To come out of, flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from; स्वतश्च्युतं वह्निमिवाद्भिरंबुदः R. 3. 58; Bk. 9. 71. -3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away from, leave ( duty &c. ); ( with abl. ) अस्माद्धर्मान् च्यवेत् Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. -4 To lose, be deprived of; अच्योष्ट सत्त्वानृपतिः Bk. 3. 20, 7. 92. -5 To vanish, disappear, perish, be at an end; R. 8. 66; Ms. 12. 96. -6 To decrease. -7 To bring about, make, form, create. -8 To cause to go away, cause to forget. -Caus. ( च्यावयति-ते ) 1 To cause to move, excite, agitate. -2 ( A. ) To move oneself, be shaken or moved. -3 To remove, drive away, expel. -4 To deprive, take away; Pt. 1. 240. -5 To cause to fall. -II. 10 P. ( च्यावयति ) 1 To suffer, bear. -2 To laugh.

**च्यवनं** 1 Moving, motion. -2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation. -3 Dying, perishing. -4 Sinking, falling. -5 Departure, deviation. -6 Flowing, trickling.

**च्यावन** *a.* Causing to fall. -नं Expulsion, driving away.

**च्युत** *p. p.* [ च्यु-क्त च्युत्-क वा ] 1 Fallen down,, slipped, fallen. -2 Removed, expelled. -3 Strayed,

erred, deviated from. -4 Deprived. -5 Broken, disordered. -6 Dropped, oozed out. -7 Lost, gone, perished; R. 3. 45. -8 Moved, shaken. -Comp. -अधिकार *a.* dismissed from office. -आत्मन् *a.* of a depraved soul, evil-minded; Ku. 5. 81.

**च्युतिः** *f.* [ च्यु-भावे क्तिन् ] 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 Deviation from. -3 Dropping, oozing. -4 Losing, deprivation; धैर्यच्युतिं कुर्यात् Ku. 3. 10. -5 Vanishing, perishing. -6 The vulva. -7 The anus. -8 Quick motion.

**च्युत्** 1 P. ( च्योतति ) 1 To drop, flow, ooze, trickle, stream forth; इदं शोणितमभ्यग्रं संप्रहारेऽच्युततयोः Bk. 6. 28. -2 To drop or fall down, slip; इदं कवचमच्योतति Bk. 6. 29. -3 To cause to drop or stream forth. -4 To wet thoroughly, moisten.

**च्योतं** 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2 Dropping, falling. -3 Trickling, oozing.

**च्युपः** The face, mouth.

**च्युस्** 10 P. ( च्योसयति ) 1 To laugh. -2 To suffer. -3 To leave. -4 To hurt, kill. -5 To loose.

**च्यूतः** The mango tree.

**च्यौत्न** *a.* [ च्यु गतौ करणे त्त्न ] 1 Animating, enlivening. -2 A goer. -3 Oviparous. -4 Abandoned; wick- ed, void of virtue. -त्नं 1 Shaking, concussion. -2 Enterprise. -3 Management. -4 Strength.

## छ.

**छ** *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Trembling, unsteady. -छः 1 A part, fragment. -2 Cutting, dividing. -छा 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An infant, a child. -3 Quick-silver. -छं A house.

**छगः** ( गी *f.* ) A goat.

**छगणः-णं**, Dry cow-dung.

**छगलः** 1 A goat. -2 N. of the sage Atri. -3 N. of a country. -ला, -ली A she-goat. -लं A blue cloth. -Comp. -अंत्रिका, -अंत्रिः a wolf.

**छगलकः** A goat.

**छटा** 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सटाच्छटाभिन्नघनेन Si. 1. 47; Māl. 10. 10. -2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; Si. 8. 38; Māl. 5. 23. -3 A continuous line, streak; छातेतरांबु-च्छटा K. P. 1. -Comp. -आभा lighting. -फलः the betel-nut tree.

**छत्रः** A mushroom. -त्रं 1 A parasol, an umbrella; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ms. 7. 96. -2 Concealing the faults of

one's teacher. -Comp. -धरः, -धारः the bearer of an umbrella. -धारण 1. carrying or bearing an umbrella; Ms. 2. 178. -2. carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. -पतिः 1. a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. -2. N. of an ancient king in जंबुद्वीप. -भंगः 1. 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. -2. dependence. -3. wilfulness. -4. a forlorn condition, widowhood.



**छत्रकः** 1 A temple in honour of Siva. -2 A bee-hive of a conical form. -3 A king-fisher. -**त्रिका** Mushroom. -**कं** A mushroom.

**छत्रा, छत्राकः** A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19; Y. 1. 176; also **छत्राकी-कं**.

**छत्रिकः** The bearer of an umbrella.

**छत्रिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) Having or bearing an umbrella. -*m.* A barber.

**छत्वरः** 1 A house. -2 A bower, arbour.

**छद्** 10 U. (छदति-ते, छादयति-ते, छन्न, छदित) 1 To cover, cover over, veil; हैमैच्छन्ना Me. 76; चक्षुः खेदात्सलिलगुरुभिः पद्मभिश्छादयन्ती Me. 90; छन्नोपांतः...काननामैः 18. -2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover oneself. -3 To hide, conceal; Pt. 1. 287; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्वं कृतं कर्म छादयते ह्यसाधवः Mb.; छन्नं दोषमुदाहरन्ति Mk. 9. 4.

**छदः, -छदनं** 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद, उत्तरच्छद &c. -2 A wing; अन्यभृतच्छदच्छदेः Si. 16. 50; च्छद-हेम कषात्रिवालसत् N. 2. 69. -3 A leaf. -4 A sheath, case. -**Comp.** -**पत्रः** the Bhūrja tree.

**छदिः** *f.*, -**छदिस्** *m.* [छद-कि-इस् वा] 1 The roof of a carriage. -2 The roof of or thatch of a house.

**छद्मन्** *m.* [छादयते स्वरूपमनेन; छद्-मानिन् Up. 4. 144] 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. -2 A plea, pretext, guise; ब्रह्मछद्मा सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 2. 25; पलित-छद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Si. 2. 21; कुतोऽन्यथा स्रवत्येष स्वेच्छद्मामृतद्रवः Ratn. 2. 17. -3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छद्मना परिद्वामि मृत्यवे U. 1. 46; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72. -4 The thatch or roof of a house. -**Comp.** -**तापसः** a religious hypocrite. -**रूपेण** *ind.* incognito, in disguise. -**वेशिन्** *m.* a player, a cheat, one dressed in disguise.

**छद्मिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) [छद्मन्-इनि] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. -2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); *e. g.* ब्राह्मणछद्मिन् disguised as a Brāhmaṇa.

**छन्न** *a.* [छद्-क्त नि०] 1 Covered. -2 Hidden, concealed, secret &c.; see छद्. -3 Desolate, solitary. -4 Private. -**न्नं** A secret.

**छन्नच्छन्नं** *ind.* An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छन्नच्छन्निति बाष्पकणाः पतन्ति Amaru. 89.

**छन्द** 10 U. (छन्दयति-ते, छन्दित) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To persuade, coax. -3 To cover. -4 To be delighted in.

**छन्द** *a.* [छद्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, fascinating, inviting, alluring. -2 Private, solitary, secret. -3 Praising. -4 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विज्ञाप्यतां देवी यस्ते छन्द इति V. 3 just as you like; Pt. 1. 69. -2 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct; षष्ठे काले त्वमपि दिवसस्यात्मनश्छन्दवर्ती V. 2. 1; Gīt. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वच्छन्दं according to one's free will, independently. -3 (Hence) subjection, control. -4 Meaning, intention, purport. -5 Poison. -6 Appearance, look, shape. -7 Pleasure, delight. -**Comp.** -**अनुवृत्तं, -त्तिः** indulgence of whims, humouring, complaisance.

**छन्दकः** 1 An epithet of Vāsudeva. -2 A protector.

**छन्दन** *a.* Pleasing, charming.

**छन्दस्** *m.* [छन्दयति असुन्] 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (गृहीयात्) मूर्खे छन्दोऽनुवृत्तेन याथातथ्येन पंडितं Chāṇ. 33. -2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. -3 Meaning, intention. -4 Fraud, trick, deceit. -5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपतिराद्यच्छन्दां यः प्रयोक्ता U. 3. 48; बहुलं छन्दसि frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवच्छन्दसामिव R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. -6 A metre; ऋक्छन्दसा आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री छन्दसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 4. -7 Metrical science, prosody; (regarded as one of the six Vedāṅgas or auxiliaries to the Vedas, the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -**Comp.** -**कृतं** any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions; यथोरितेन विधिना नित्यं छन्दस्कृतं पठेत् Ms. 4. 100. -**गः** (-छन्दोगः) 1. a reciter in metre. -2. a student or chanter of the Sāmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छन्दोगः सामवेदाध्यायी) -**भंगः** a violation of the laws of metre. -**विचितिः** *f.* 'examination of metres'; N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छन्दोविचित्यां सकलस्तत्पंचचो निर्दिशतः Kāv. 1. 12. -**वृत्तं** a metre in general. -**स्तुभ** *m.* N. of Aruṇa.

**छन्दस्य** *a.* Ved. 1 Fit for hymns, metrical. -2 Made at will.

**छन्दित** *a.* Gratified, pleased.

**छन्दु** *a.* Ved. Pleasing, lovely.

**छम्** 1 P. (छमति) To eat, consume.

**छमच्छमित** An imitative word for the sound of 'crackling', or 'rattling'.

**छमंडः** 1 An orphan. -2 A single man; one who has no relative.

**छम्** 1. 10. P. (छमति, छमयति) To go, move.

**छर्द्** 10 U. (छर्दयति, छर्दित) To vomit.

**छर्दः, छर्दनं, छर्दिः** *f.*, **छर्दिका** Vomiting, sickness.

**छर्दिस्** *f.* [छर्द्-भावे इति] 1 Vomiting. -2 A secure place or residence. -3 A house.

**छलः, -लं** [छल्-अच्] 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विग्रहे शठपलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमत्र न गृह्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Si. 13. 11. -2 Roguery, knavery. -3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an उत्प्रेक्षा); असुरक्षाहि बहुच्छलाः श्रियः Ki. 2. 39; परिखावल्यच्छलेन या न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरा N. 2. 95; प्रत्यर्प्य पूजामुदाच्छलेन R. 7. 30, 6. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru. 15; Māl. 9. 1. -4 Intention. -5 Wickedness. -6 A family. -7 Design, device. -8 Fiction, circumvention.

**छलक** *a.* Delusive, cheating.

**छलयति** Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं छलयते Gīt. 1; शैवाललोलांश्छलयन्ति मीनान् R. 16. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

**छलिकं** A kind of drama or dancing; छलिकं दुष्प्रयोज्यमुदाहरन्ति M. 2.

**छलनं, -ना** [छल्-णिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Deceiving, cheating, outwitting. -2 Fraud, trick.

**छलित** *a.* Cheated, deceived &c. -**तं** Deceiving, cheating.

**छलिन्** *m.* A cheat, swindler, rogue.

**छलिः, -ली** *f.* [छद्-क्लिप् तां लाति ला-क गौरा° डीप्] 1 Bark, rind. -2 A spreading creeper. -3 Offspring, progeny, posterity.

**छविः** *f.* [छयति असारं छिनत्ति तमो वा छो-वि किच् वा डीप्; cf. Up. 4. 56] 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयपांडुमुखच्छविः R. 9. 38;



**छविः** पांडुरा S. 3. 10; Me. 33; U. 6. 27. -2 Colour in general. -3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance; **छविकरं मुख-चूर्णमनुश्रियः** R. 9. 45. -4 Light, lustre. -5 Skin, hide.

**छप्** 1 U. (छाति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

**छाग** a. (गी f.) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. -गः (गी f.) 1 A goat; ब्राह्मणश्छागतो यथा (वंचितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. -गं 1 The milk of a she-goat. -2 An oblation. -Comp. -भोजिन् m. a wolf. -मुखः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -रथः, -वाहनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

**छागणः** A fire of dried cowdung.

**छागल** a. (ली f.) Coming from or relating to a goat. -लः A goat.

**छागिका** A she-goat.

**छात** a. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (p. p. of छे q. v.).

**छात्रः** [छत्रं गुरोर्वैगुण्यावरणं शीलमस्य Sk.; छत्रं ण] A pupil, disciple. -त्रं A kind of honey. -Comp. -गंडः an indifferent poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. -दर्शनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. -व्यसकः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

**छात्रकं** Honey in the comb or hive.

**छादं** [छद्-अच्] A thatch, roof.

**छादनं** [छद्-ल्युट्] 1 A cover, screen (fig. also); विनिर्मितं छादनम-ज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. -2 Concealing. -3 A leaf. -4 Clothing. -5 Darkening. -नी Hide, skin.

**छादित** a. See छत्र.

**छाद्विक** a. [छादना चरति व्यवहरति टक्] Fraudulent. -कः A rogue; Ms. 4. 105.

**छांदस** a. (सी f.) [छंदः अधीते वे-त्ति वा पक्षे अण्] 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as छांदसः प्रयोगः. -2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas. -3 Metrical. -सः A Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

**छांदसीय** a. Metrical, familiar with metres.

**छांदोमिक** a. Belonging to the छंदोमस् (as a day or सूक्त).

**छाया** [छे-ण Un. 4. 109] 1 Shade, sha-

dow(changed at the end of Tat.comp. into छाये when बाहुल्य or thickness of shade is meant; e. g. इक्षुच्छायनिषादि-न्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4, 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21); छाया मधः सानुगतां निषेव्य Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादप-स्तीत्रमुष्णं शमयति परितापं छायाया संश्रि-तानां S. 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6; 3. 70; Me. 67. -2 A reflected image, a re-lection; छाया न मूर्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32. -3 Resemblance, likeness. -4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination. -5 Blending of colours. -6 Lustre, light; छाया मंडललक्ष्येण R. 4. 5; रत्न-च्छायाव्यतिकरः Me. 15, 35. -7 Colour; Māl. 6. 5. -8 Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न मुंचति S. 3; मेघैरंतरितः प्रि-ये तव मुखच्छायानुकारी शशी S. D.; Pt. 5. 88. -9 Beauty क्षामच्छायं भवनं Me. 80, 104. -10 Protection. -11 A row, line. -12 Darkness. -13 A bribe. -14 N. of Durgā. -15 The shadow of a gnomon as indicating the sun's position. -16 The Sun. -17 Nightmare. -18 N. of a wife of the sun (she was but a shadow or likeness of संज्ञा, the wife of the Sun; consequently when संज्ञा went to her father's house without the knowledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the Sun three children:—two sons Sāvarni and Sani, and one daughter Tapanī). -यः One who grants shade. -Comp. -अंकः the moon. -आत्मन् m. a reflected image or form. -करः the bearer of an umbrella. -ग्रहः a mirror. -तनयः, -सुतः -आ-त्मजः Saturn, son of छाया. -तरुः -हु-मः a large umbrageous tree; Me. 1; S. 4. 11. -द्वितीय a. 'accompanied only by one's shadow', alone. -पथः the galaxy, the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. -भृत् m. the moon. -मानः the moon. (-नं) a measure of shadow. -मित्रं a parasol. -मृगधरः the moon. -यंत्रं a sun-dial.

**छायामय** a. Reflected, shadowy.

**छालः, -लं** Bark; a bark-garment.

**छिः** f. [छे-वा° कि] Abuse, re-  
proach.

**छिका** Sneezing.

**छित** a. See छात.

**छिद्** 7 U. (छिनत्ति, छित्ते, चिच्छेद, आच्छिदत्, अच्छेत्सीत्, आच्छिन्न, छेत्तुं, छिन्न) 1 To cut, cut or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide; नैनं छिंदति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 69, 70; 9. 276; Y. 2. 302. -2 To disturb, in-  
terrupt (as sleep). -3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate; तृष्णां छिद्धि Bh. 2. 77; एतन्ने संशयं छिद्धि मतिर्मे संप्रमुह्यति Mb; राघवो रथम-  
प्राप्तां तामाशां च सुराद्विषां। अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्वा-  
णैश्चच्छेद कदलीमुखं ॥ R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. -4 To take away, remove, de-  
prive of; न नः किंचिद् छिद्यते S. B. we do not lose anything [cf. L. scindo].

**छित्तिः** f. [छिद्-क्तिन्] Cutting, divid-  
ing.

**छित्त्वर** a. (री f.) [छिद्-स्वरप् षष्ठो° दस्य तः] 1 Fit for cutting. -2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

**छिद्** a. (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, remov-  
ing, splitting &c.; भ्रमच्छिदामाभ्रम-  
पादपानां R. 5. 6; पंकच्छिदः फलस्य M. 2. 8. -m. The divisor, denomi-  
nator.

**छिदकं** [छिद्-कुन्] 1 Indra's thun-  
derbolt. -2 A diamond.

**छिदा** Cutting, dividing.

**छिदिः** f. 1 An axe. -2 Indra's  
thunderbolt. -3 Cutting off.

**छिदिरः** [छिद्-किरच् Un. 1. 51] 1  
An axe. -2 A sword. -3 Fire. -4 A  
rope, cord.

**छिदुर** a. [छिद्-कुरच्] 1 Cutting,  
dividing, removing; Si. 6. 8. -2  
Easily breaking. -3 Broken, dis-  
ordered, deranged; संलक्ष्यते नच्छिदुरोऽ-  
पि हारः R. 16. 62. -4 Hostile. -5 Ro-  
guish, knavish.

**छिद्र** a. [छिद्-रक्, छिद्र-अच् वा] Pierc-  
ed, containing holes. -द्रं 1 A hole,  
slit; cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening,  
crack; नव छिद्राणि तान्येव प्राणस्यायत-  
नानि तु Y. 3. 99; Ms. 8. 239; अयं  
पटश्छिद्रशतैरलंकृतः Mk. 2. 9; so काष्ठ°,  
भूमि° &c. -2 A defect, flaw, ble-  
mish; त्वं हि सर्षपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि  
पश्यसि। आत्मनो बिल्वमात्राणि पश्यन्नपि  
न पश्यसि ॥ Mb. -3 A vulnerable or  
weak point, weak side, imperfec-  
tion, foible; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्याद्वि-  
द्याच्छिद्रं परस्य तु। गृहेत् कूर्म इवांगानि  
रक्षेद्विवरमात्मनः ॥ Ms. 7. 105, 102; छिद्रं  
निरूप्य सहसा प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81



( where छिद् means a hole also ); Pt. 3. 39 ; Pt.2. 38 ; Proverb: छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवति ' misfortunes never come single'. -4 (Astr. ) N. of the eighth house. -Comp. -अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंधानिन्, -अनुसारिन्, -अन्वेषिन् a. 1. looking out for faults or flaws. -2. seeking the weak points of another, picking holes, censorious; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च परच्छिद्रानुजीविनां Pt.1. -अन्तर m. a cane, reed. -आत्मन् a. one who exposes his weak points to the attack of others. -कर्ण a. having the ear pierced. -दर्शन a. 1. exhibiting faults. -2. seeking the weak points. -दर्शिन् a. observing faults, a captious critic.

छिद्रयति Den. P. To perforate, bore, pierce through.

छिद्रित a. [ छिद् कर्मणि क ] 1 Having holes. -2 Bored, perforated.

छिद् = छित्वर q. v.

छिन्न p. p. [ छिद्-क् ] 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken. -2 Destroyed, removed; see छिद्. -3 Decaying, declining. -4 Exhausted, tired, fatigued. -त्रा A whore, harlot. -Comp. -केश a. shorn, shaven. -द्रुम: a riven tree. -द्वेध a. whose doubt is dispelled. -नासिक a. noseless. -भिन्न a. cut up through and through, mutilated, mangled, cut up. -मस्त, मस्तक a. decapitated. (-स्ता-का) a headless form of Durgâ. -मूल a. cut up by the roots; R. 7. 43. -श्वास: a kind of asthma. -संशय a. ' one whose doubt is dispelled', free from doubt, confirmed.

छेत् a. 1 Cutter. -2 A wood-cutter. -3 Destroying, removing (doubts &c.).

छेदः [ छिद् भावे घञ् अच् वा ] 1 Cutting, felling down, breaking down, dividing; अभिज्ञाच्छेदपातानां क्रियते नन्दनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; R. 14. 1; Ms. 8. 270, 370; Y. 2. 223, 240. -2 Solving, removing, dissipating, clearing; as in संशयच्छेद. -3 Destruction, interruption; निद्राच्छेदाभिताम्रा Mu. 3.21. -4 Cessation, end, termination, disappearance as in घर्मच्छेद S. 2. 5. -5 A distinguishing mark. -6 A cut, an incision, cleft. -7 Deprivation, want, defi-

ciency. -8 Failure; संततिच्छेद S. 6. -9 A piece, bit, cut, fragment, section; बिसकिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवंतः Me. 11, 59; अभिनवकरिवंतच्छेदपांडुः कपोलः Mâl. 1. 22; Ku. 1. 4; S. 3. 6; R. 12. 100. -10 (In math.) A divisor, the denominator of a fraction. -Comp. -करः a wood-cutter.

छेदक a. [ छिद्-प्बुल् ] Cutting off, dividing &c. -कः The denominator of a fraction.

छेदन a. [ छिद् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Cutting asunder, dividing, splitting. -2 Destroying, solving, removing. -नं 1 Cutting, tearing, cutting off, splitting, dividing; Ms. 8. 280, 292, 322. -2 A section, portion, bit, part. -3 Destruction, removal. -4 Division.

छेदि a. [ छिद्-इन् ] 1 Cutting. -2 Breaking. -दिः 1 A carpenter. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

छेदित a. Cut, divided, split &c.

छेदिन् a. 1 Cutting or tearing off, dividing. -2 Destroying, removing.

छेद्य p.p. [ छिद्-यत् ] To be cut or divided, divisible. -द्य Amputation.

छुछुदरः ( री f.) The musk-rat; Y. 3. 213; Ms. 12. 65.

छुद् 6. 10. P. ( छुटति, छोटयति ) To cut, clip off.

छुड् 6 P. ( छुडति ) To cover, hide, screen.

छुद्रं [ छुद्-रक् पृषो° ] 1 Retaliation, counteraction. -2 A ray ( of light ).

छुप् 6 P. ( छुपति ) To touch.

छुपः a. [ छुप् कर्तरि क, घञर्थे क वा ] Active, zealous, swift. -पः 1 Touch. -2 A shrub, bush. -3 Combat, war. -4 Air, wind.

छुबुकं Ved. The chin; see चिबुक.

छुर I. 1 P. ( छोरति, छुरित ) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To engrave. -II. 6 P. ( छुरति, छुरित ) 1 To cover, smear, daub, inlay, coat, envelop. -2 To intermix. -Caus. ( छोरयति, छुरयति ) 1 To inlay, set with mosaic ornaments. -2 To overspread. -3 To besmear; Mâl. 9. 30.

छुरण 1 Smearing, anointing; ज्योत्स्नाभस्मच्छुरणधवला रात्रिकापालिकीयं K. P. 10. -2 Overspreading; U. 6.4.

छुरा [ छुर-क ] Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित p. p. [ छुर-क् ] 1 Set, inlaid. -2 Overspread, coated, covered over with; अनेकधानुच्छुरिताश्मराशोः Si. 3. 4, 7; इंदुकिरणच्छुरितमुखीं K. 10. -3 Blended, intermixed; परस्परेण छुरितामलच्छवी Si. 1. 22. -4 Besmeared, anointed; Ve. 1. 1. -5 Cut.

छुरी, छुरिका, छुरी A knife.

छुद् I. 1 P., 10 U. ( छर्दति, छर्दयति -ते ) To kindle. -II. 7 P. ( छृणति, छृ-न्न ) 1 To play. -2 To shine. -3 To vomit. -Caus. ( छर्दयति-ते ) 1 To pour out. -2 To spit out, eject, vomit. -3 To kindle, light.

छृष् 1 P., 10 U. ( छर्षति, छर्षयति-ते ) To beg, request.

छेक a. [ छो-बा०डेकन् Tv.] 1 Tame, domesticated ( as a beast ). -2 Citizen, town-bred. -3 Shrewd, trained in the acuteness and vice of towns. -कः 1 A bee. -2 A kind of अनुप्रास see below. -Comp. -अनुप्रासः one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास, ' the single alliteration ', which is a similarity occurring once ( or singly ) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants; e. g. आ-दाय वकुलगंधानंधीकुर्वन्पदे पदे भ्रमरान् । अयमेति मंदमंदं कावेरीवारिपावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -अपहृतिः f. a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अपहृति. The Chandrâloka thus defines and illustrates it:- छेकापहृतिरन्यस्य शंकातस्तस्य निहवे । प्रजल्पन्मत्पदे लग्नः कांतः किं न हि नूपुरः 5. 27. -उक्तिः f. insinuation, double entendre.

छेकाल, छेकिल a. = छेक q. v.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छैदिकः A cane.

छो 4 P. ( छद्यति, अच्छात्-अच्छासीत्, छात, or छित, caus. छाययति ) To cut, cut asunder, mow, reap; Bk. 14. 101, 15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and fore-finger together ( Mar. चुटकी )

छोटिन् m. [ छुद्-णिनि ] A fisherman.

छोरण Abandoning, leaving.

छोलंगः A citron, lime.

छ्यु 1 A. ( छ्यवते ) To go, move approach.



## ज.

**ज** *a.* [जि-जन्-जु-वा ड] 1 (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अत्रिनेत्रज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंडज, उद्भिज &c. -2 Prepared from, made of. -3 Belonging to, connected with, peculiar to. -4 Swift. -5 Victorious, conquering. -जः 1 A father. -2 Production, birth. -3 Poison. -4 An imp or goblin. -5 A conqueror. -6 Lustre. -7 N. of Vishnu. -8 N. of Siva. -9 Enjoyment. -10 Speed, swiftness. -11 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet (गण).

**जंस्** 10 P. (जंसयति) 1 To protect. -2 To liberate, release, set free.

**जकुटः** 1 The Malaya mountain. -2 A dog. -दं A pair.

**जक्ष्** 2 P. (जक्षति, जक्षित or जग्ध) 1 To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13. 28; 15. 46, 18. 19; Me. 21. -2 To laugh.

**जक्षणं, जक्षिः** Eating, consuming.

**जगत्** *a.* (ती *f.*) Moving, moveable; सूर्य आत्मा जगतस्तस्थुषश्च Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगच्चापि यज्ञवेत् Mb. -*m.* Wind, air. -*n.* The world, the universe; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -2 'The world of the soul', body; Mâl. 5. 2. -ती (*dual*) Heaven and the lower world. -**Comp.** -अंबा, अंबिका N. of Durgâ. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. -आदिः, आदिजः the Supreme deity. -आदिजः an epithet of Siva. -आधारः 1. time. -2. air, wind. -आयुः, आयुस् *m.* wind. -ईशः, पतिः the lord of the universe, the Supreme deity; an epithet of Vishnu and Siva. -उद्धारः salvation of the world. -कर्तृ, धातृ *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmâ. -कारणं the cause of the universe. -गुरुः 1. the Supreme deity. -2. Siva. -3. Nârada. -4. Brahmâ. -5. Vishnu. -चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. -जीवः a living being. -त्रयं the three

worlds i.e. heaven, earth and the lower world. -हीपः the sun. -धात्री 1. Durgâ. -2. Sarasvatî. -नाथः 1. the lord of the universe. -2. Vishnu. -3. Dattâtreyâ. -4. N. of a country. -5. N. of an idol at Jagannâtha. -6. N. of a poet. (-थौ) Vishnu and Siva. (-था) N. of Durgâ. -निवासः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवभर्मणि Si. 1. 1. -3. worldly existence. -प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Brahmâ, Vishnu, and Siva. -2. an Arhat of the Jainas. -प्राणः, बलः wind. -बीजं N. of Siva. -मातृ *f.* 1. Durgâ. -2. Lakshmî. -योनिः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. of Brahmâ. (-निः *f.*) the earth. -वन्द्यः N. of Kṛishṇa. -विनाशः the expiration of Yugas. -वहा the earth. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. the sun. -सेतुः the Supreme Being. -सष्टृ *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmâ. -3. Siva.

**जगती** 1 The earth; (समीहते) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती 5. 20. -2 People, mankind. -3 A cow. -4 The site of a house. -5 A field planted with jambu. -6 A kind of metre; (See App.). -**Comp.** -अधीश्वरः, ईश्वरः a king; N. 2. 1. -धरः a mountain. -रुह् *m.* a tree.

**जगदः** An attendant, guardian.

**जगनुः** (जुः) 1 Fire. -2 An insect. -3 An animal.

**जगरः** [जागर्ति युद्धेऽनेन जागृ-अच् पृषो० Tv.] An armour.

**जगल** *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. -लं 1 Cowdung. -2 An armour. -3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

**जग्ध** *a.* [अद् कर्मणि-क्] Eaten. -रथं 1 A place where a person has eaten. -2 Eating, dinner, food.

**जग्धिः** *f.* [अद्-क्तिन्] 1 Eating; Mâl. 6. 19. -2 Food, victuals.

**जग्मि** *a.* [गम् किन् द्वित्वम्] 1 Going, being in constant motion. -2 Going to, hastening or drawing towards. -न्मिः Wind, air.

**जघनं** [वक्रं हंति हन् यङ् अच् पृषो०; Un. 5. 32] 1 The hip and the loins, the buttocks; घटय जघने कांचीमंच सजा कबरीभरं Gît. 12. -2 The pudenda. -3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -**Comp.** -अर्धः 1. the hinder part. -2. rear-guard. -कूपकौ (*dual*) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. -गौरवं weight of the hips; S. 3. 8. -चपला 1. an unchaste or libidinous woman; पत्यौर्विदेशयाते परमसुखं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173. -2. a woman active in dancing.

**जघनिन्** *a.* Having large buttocks.

**जघन्य** *a.* [जघने भवः यत्] 1 Hindmost, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. -2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. -3 Of low origin or rank. -न्यः A Sûdra. -न्यं The penis. -**Comp.** -जः 1. a younger brother. -2. a Sûdra.

**जघ्निः** [हन्-किन् द्वित्वं च] A weapon (offensive).

**जघ्नु** *a.* [हन्-कु द्वित्वं च] Striking, killing.

**जंगम** *a.* [गम्-यङ् अच्] Moving, living, moveable (opp. immoveable स्थावर); चितामिरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकामिरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -2 Derived from living beings. -मं A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -**Comp.** -इतर *a.* immoveable. -कुटी an umbrella.

**जंगल** *a.* [गल्-यङ्-अच् पृषो०] Desert, waste. -लः, लं Flesh, meat. -लं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

**जंगालः** A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, land-mark.

**जंगुलं** Poison, venom.



**जघा** [ जघन्यते कुटिलं गच्छति हन् यङ्-लुकि अच् पृषो०; cf. Up. 5. 31 ] 1 Leg from the ankle to the knee, the shank. -2 The upper part of the leg, the part about the loins. -3 A part of a bed-stead. -**Comp.** -करः, -करिकः, -कारः, -कारिकः a runner, courier, an express. -त्राणं an armour for the legs.

**जघाल** *a.* [ जघा वेगवती अस्त्यस्य लच् ] Running swiftly, rapid. -लः 1 A courier. -2 A deer, an antelope.

**जघिल** *a.* [ जघा-इलच् ] Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

**जज्, जज्** 1 P. (जजति or जजति) To fight.

**ज (जं) जः** A warrior, soldier.

**जज्झ** ( जज्झति ) To make a dashing sound.

**जजन** *a.* [ जन्-यङ् लुक्-अच् पृषो० ] 1 Being born again. -2 Burning.

**जजपुक** *a.* Muttering prayers repeatedly. -कः An ascetic, or devotee (who mutters prayers); cf. P. III. 2. 166.

**जट्** 1 P. (जटति) To clot, become twisted or matted together ( as hair ).

**जट** *a.* [ जट्-अच् ; जन् उणा० टन् अंत्य-लोपश्च ] Wearing twisted locks of hair. -टा [ Up. 5. 30 ] 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; अंसव्यापि शकुंतनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11; जटाश्च बिभृयान्नित्यं Ms. 6. 6; Māl. 1. 2. -2 A fibrous root. -3 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the words नमः रुद्रेभ्यः repeated in this manner would stand thus:—नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यः. -4 A root in general. -5 A branch. -6 The शतावरी plant. -**Comp.** -चरिः, -दंक्रः, -दीरः, -धरः epithets of Siva. -जूटः 1. a mass of twisted hair (in general). -2. the twisted hair of Siva; जटाजूटमथौ यदासि विनिबद्धा पुराभेदा G. L. 14. -**ज्वालः** a lamp. -**धर** *a.* wearing matted hair. (-रः) a mendicant or ascetic. -**मंडलं** braided hair forming a coil on the top of the head. -**मौलिः** crest of (formed by) clotted hair; Ku. 2. 26.

**जटायुः, जटायुस्** *m.* A son of Syeni and Aruna, a semi-divine bird. [ He was a great friend of Dasaratha.

He once saved his life while he was thrown down along with his car by Saturn against whom he had proceeded when a drought, said to be caused by the planet, well-nigh devastated the earth. While Ravana was carrying away Sita, Jatayu heard her cries in the chariot and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rama passed by that place in the course of his search after Sita. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Ravana and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rama and Lakshmana].

**जटाल** *a.* [ जटा अस्यर्थे सिन्ध्मा० लच् ] 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. -2 Collected together (like matted hair); द्रवदहनजटालज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. -लः The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 Bdelium.

**जटालक, -जटिक** *a.* Wearing twisted or braided hair.

**जटिः** (टी) *f.* [ जट्-इन् ] 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 Clotted hair. -3 An assemblage, multitude.

**जटिन्** (नी *f.*) *a.* [ जटा अस्यस्य इनि ] Having twisted hair. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The waved-leaf fig-tree ( पक्ष ). -3 An elephant sixty years old.

**जटिल** *a.* [ जटा अस्यर्थे इलच् ] 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेशकाश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'). **ज्येष्ठानुवृत्तिज्जटिलं च शिरोऽस्य साधोः** R. 13. 78. -2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानंतोऽप्येते वयमिह विपज्जालजटिलान् न मुंचामः कामानहह गहनो मोहमहिमा Bh. 3. 21; शिखाकलाप° Pt. 2. 81; Ve. 2. 18. -3 Dense, impervious; Bv. 1. 52. -लः 1 A lion. -2 A goat. -3 An ascetic. -4 A Brāhmaṇa in the first period of his life. -**ला** Long pepper.

**जटिलीकृ** 8 U. 1 To twist together, form into a braid. -2 To complicate, interweave.

**जटिलीभावः** Complication, confusion.

**जटु (डु)लः** [ जट्-उलच् पृषो० टस्य डो वा ] A freckle, mark.

**जटर** *a.* [ जायते जंतुर्गर्भो वास्मिन् जन्-अरंता देशः Tv. ] 1 Hard, stiff, firm. -2 Old. -3 Bound, tied. -रः, -रं 1 The

stomach, belly, abdomen; जटरं को न बिभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. -2 The womb. -3 A hole, cavity. -4 The interior of anything. -5 The bosom. -6 Morbid affection of the bowels. -**Comp.** -अग्निः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -**आमयः** dropsy. -**ज्वाला, -व्यथा** belly-ache, colic. -**यंत्रणा, -यातना** pain endured by the child in the womb.

**जटरीकृत** *a.* 1 Contained in the belly. -2 Concealed in the bosom.

**जठलं** Ved. The cavity or receptacle of waters.

**जड** *a.* [ जलति घनीभवति जल् अच् लस्य डः Tv. ] 1 Cold, frigid, chilly; Māl. 9. 13; U. 6. 13. -2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चिन्ताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; U. 3. 41; 6. 28; 6. 39; परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. -3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडानधान् पंगुन्...चातुं G. L. 15, so जडधी, जडमति &c. Y. 2. 25; Ms. 2. 110. -4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं नु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9. -5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. -6 Dumb. -7 Unable to learn the Vedas ( Da-yabhāga ). -**डः** 1 Cold, frost, winter. -2 Idiocy, stupidity. -3 Dulness, apathy, sluggishness. -**डं** 1 Water. -2 Lead. -**Comp.** -**क्रिय** *a.* slow, dilatory. -**भरतः** an idiot.

**जडता, -त्वं** 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. -2 Ignorance, stupidity; Pt. 1. -3 ( In Rhet. ) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175. -4 Stupefaction, numbness, stupor; U. 3. 12. -5 Dulness, timidity; Māl. 6. 15.

**जडयति** Den. P. To stupefy, benumb; Māl. 1. 30.

**जडिमन्** *m.* 1 Frigidity. -2 Stupidity. -3 Dulness, apathy. -4 Stupor, stupefaction, Māl. 1. 35.

**जडीकृ** 8 U. 1 To stupefy, benumb. -2 To paralyse, render motionless or insensible; R. 2. 42.

**जडीभू** 1 P. To become insensible or stupid.

**जडीभावः** 1 Frigidity, coldness. -2 Stupidity. -3 Apathy, sluggishness,



**जडुल:** A freckle, mark.

**जतु** *n.* [ जन्-ड तोंऽतादेशः Un. 1. 18 ] 1 Lac; Pt. 1. 107. -2 A kind of red dye. -तुः, -तूः *f.* A bat. -**Comp.** -अश्मकं red arsenic. -गृह a house made of lac (such as was built by Duryodhana in order to burn up the Pāṇḍavas). -पुत्रकः a man at chess. -माणः a mole, a natural mark on the body. -रसः lac.

**जतुक** Lac.

**जतुका** 1 Lac. -2 A bat.

**जतुनी, जतूका** A bat.

**जत्रु** *n.* [ जन्-रु तोंऽतादेशः Un. 4. 102. ] The collar bone, the clavicle; **जत्रुक** also.

**जन्** 4 A. (जायते, जज्ञे, अजनि-अजनिष्ठ, जानितुं, जात; *pass.* जन्त्यते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते वै पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; प्राणाद्वा-युरजायत Rv. 10. 90, 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. -2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). -3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिष्टलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1.6; रक्तनेत्रोऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. -4 To be possible, applicable &c. -5 To be born or destined for anything. -**Caus.** (जनयति) 1 To give birth, beget, cause, produce. -2 To cause, occasion.

**जनः** [ जन्-अच् ] 1 A creature, living being, man. -2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क वयं क परोक्षमन्मथो मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखीजनः a female friend; दासजनः a slave, अबलाजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker-whether male or female, in the sing. or pl.-instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of himself in the third person); अयं जनः प्रष्टुमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40 (male); भगवन्परवानयं जनः प्रतिकूलाचरितं क्षमस्व मे R. 8. 81 (female); पद्मानगशरा-तुरं जनमिमं त्रातापि नो रक्षासि Nāg. 1. 1 (female and pl.). -3 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1; सतीमापि शातिकुलैकसंश्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17. -4 Race, nation, tribe. -5 The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -ना Birth, production. -**Comp.** -आतिग

*a.* extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. -**अधिपः**, -**अधिनाथः** 1. a king. -2. N. of Vishnu. -**अंतः** 1. a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. -2. a region. -3. an epithet of Yama. -4. personal proximity. -**अंतिकं** secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another). (-*ind.*) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction:— त्रिपताक-रेणान्यानपवार्यतरा कथां । अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत् स्याज्जनान्ति तज्जनान्तिकं ॥ 425. -**अर्णवः** a large concourse of people, caravan. -**अर्थशब्दः** a family appellation. -**अर्दनः** an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna. -**अशनः** a wolf. -**आकीर्ण** *a.* thronged or crowded with people; S. 5.10. -**आचारः** 1. a popular usage or custom. -2. propriety, decorum. -**आश्रमः** an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -**आश्रयः** a pavilion. -**इंद्रः**, -**ईशः**, -**ईश्वरः**, a king. -**इष्ट** *a.* desired or liked by the people. (-**ष्टः**) a kind of jasmine. (-**ष्टा**) turmeric. -**उदाहरणं** glory, fame. -**ओघः** a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -**कारिन्** *m.* lac. -**चक्षुस्** *n.* 'the people's eye', the sun. -**जन्मादिः** the Supreme Being. -**त्रा** an umbrella, a parasol. -**देवः** a king. -**पदः** 1. a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 361v.1. -2. a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4; दक्षिणात्ये जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. -3. the country (opp. the town पुर, नगर); जनपदवधूलोचनैः पथिमानः Me. 16. -4. the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign); जनपदहितकर्ता त्यज्यते पार्थिवेन Pt. 1. 131. -5. mankind. -**पदिन्** *m.* the ruler of a country or community. -**प्रवादः** 1. rumour, report. -2. scandal, calumny. -**प्रिय** *a.* 1. philanthropic. -2. liked by the people, popular. (-**यः**) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. coriander-seed. -**मरकः** an epidemic disease. -**मर्यादा** established custom or usage, popular custom. -**रंजनं** gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -**रवः** 1. rumour. -2. calumny, scandal. -**लोकः** one, (*i. e.* the fifth), of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharloka. -**वादः** (also **जनेवादः**) 1. news, rumour. -2. a scandal. -**व्यवहारः** popular usage. -**श्रुत** *a.* well-known

among people, famous. -**श्रुतिः** *f.* a rumour, report. -**संवाध** *a.* densely crowded with people. -**स्थानं** N. of a part of the Dandakâ forest; R. 12. 42; 13. 22, U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

**जनंगमः** A Chândâla.

**जनक** *a.* (निका *f.*) [ जन्-णिच् ण्वल् ] Generating, producing, causing; क्लेशजनक, दुःखजनक &c. -**कः** 1 A father, progenitor. -2 N. of a famous king of Videha or Mithilâ, foster-father of Sîtâ. He was remarkable for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the abandonment of Sîtâ by Râma, he became an anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage याज्ञवल्क्य was his priest and adviser. -**Comp.** -**आत्मजा**, -**तनया**, -**नंदिनी**, -**सुता** epithets of Sîtâ, daughter of king Janaka.

**जनता** [जनानां समूहः तल्] 1 Birth. -2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनात्यये पार्वणौ शशिदिवाकराविव R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Pt. 1. 301; Si. 5. 14, 12. 29; 16. 6.

**जनन** *a.* [ जन् भावे ल्युट् ] Producing, causing &c.; भुजगानां जननीं जजाप विद्यां Si. 20. 41. -**नः** The Supreme Being. -**नं** 1 Birth, being born; यावज्जननं तावन्मरणं Moha M. 13. -2 Causing, production, creation; शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. -3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. -4 Life, existence; यदैव पूर्वं जनने शरीरं सा वक्षरोषात्सुदती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. -5 Race, family, lineage. -6 Preparation for a religious ceremony (दीक्षा).

**जनानिः** *f.* [ जन्-अनि ] 1 A mother. -2 Birth.

**जननी** [ जन्-णिच् अनि ङीप् ] 1 A mother. -2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. -3 A bat. -4 Lac.

**जनमेजयः** N. of a celebrated king of Hastinâpura, son of Parîkshit, the grandson of Arjuna. [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was



closed. It was to this king that Vaisampayana related the Mahabharata, and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahmana. ]

**जनयति:** *f.* Ved. Production, generation.

**जनयंत** *a.* Generating, producing.

**जनयितृ** *a.* ( *त्री f.* ) Producing, begetting, creator. — *m.* A father; Pt. 1. 9.

**जनयित्री** A mother.

**जनयिष्णुः** A progenitor, producer.

**जन्,** — **जनस्** *n.* See जन 3.

**जनिः,** — **जनिका,** — **जनी** *f.* 1 Birth, creation, production. — 2 A woman. — 3 A mother. — 4 A wife. — 5 A daughter-in-law.

**जनित** *a.* [ जन्-णिच्-क्त ] 1 Given birth to. — 2 Produced, created. — 3 Occasioned, occurred, happened &c.

**जनिन्** *m.* A father.

**जनित्रं** Ved. 1 A birth-place, home. — 2 Origin, source.

**जनित्री** A mother.

**जनित्वः** A father. — **त्वा** A mother.

— **त्वौ** ( *dual* ) Parents.

**जनिमन्** *m.* or *n.* 1 Birth, production. — 2 Offspring, descendants. — 3 A creature, being. — 4 Gender, sex. — 5 Genus, kind.

**जनीयति** Den. P. To long for a wife.

**जनु** ( *नू* ) *f.* Birth, production.

**जनुस्** *n.* 1 Birth; धिग्वारिधीनां जनुः Bv. 1. 16. — 2 Creation, production. — 3 Life, existence; जनुः सर्व-  
ज्ञायं जयति ललितोत्तंस भवतः Bv. 2. 55. — 4 Nativity. — 5 Birth-place. — 6 A creature, being. — 7 Genus, kind. — **Comp.** — **जनुषांधः** blind from birth, born blind.

**जंतुः** [ जन्-तुन् ] 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 77. — 2 The ( individual ) soul. — 3 An animal of the lowest organization. — 4 People, mankind. — **Comp.** — **कंजुः** 1. a snail's shell. — 2. a snail. — **घ्नः** 1. the citron. — 2. a snail. — **फलः** the Udumbara tree.

**जंतुका** Lac.

**जंतुमती** The earth.

**जन्मं** Birth.

**जन्मन्** *n.* [ जन् भावे मनिन् ] 1 Birth; तां जन्मने शैलवधू प्रपदे Ku. 1. 21. — 2 Origin, rise, production, creation; भाकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणैः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5. 60; ( at the end

of comp. ) arising or born from ;

सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा इवाम्निः Me. 53. — 3

Life, existence; पूर्वेष्वपि हि जन्मसु

Ms. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. — 4

Birth-place. — 5 Nativity. — 6 A father,

giver of birth, progenitor; S. 7. 18.

— 7 Natal star. — 8 ( In astr. ) N. of

the first mansion or Nakshatra. — 9

A creature, being. — 10 People. — 11

The people of a household. — 12

Kind, race. — 13 Nature; property,

quality. — 14 Custom, manner. — **अ-**

**धिपः** 1. an epithet of Siva. — 2. the

regent of a constellation under

which a person is born ( in astrology ). — **अंतरं** 1. another life. — 2. the

preceding life, former birth; मनो हि

जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञं R. 7. 15. — 3. re-

generation. — 4. the other world.

— **अंतरीय** *a.* belonging to or done

in another life. — **अंधः** *a.* born

blind. — **अष्टमी** the eighth day of

the dark fortnight of Srâvana, the

birth-day of Kṛishṇa. — **आस्पदं** birth-

place. — **ईशः** = 2जन्माधिप. — **कीलः**

an epithet of Vishṇu. — **कुंडली** a

diagram in a horoscope in which

the positions of different planets

at the time of one's birth are mark-

ed. — **कृत्** *m.* a father. — **क्षेत्रं** birth-

place. — **तिथिः** *m.*, *f.*, — **दिनं**, — **दिवसः**

birth-day. — **दः** a father. — **नक्षत्रं** —

the natal star. — **नामन्** *n.* the name

received on the 12th day after birth.

— **पः** the regent of a planet under

which a person is born. — **पत्रं**, — **पत्रि-**

**का** a horoscope. — **पादपः** a family-tree.

— **प्रतिष्ठा** 1. a birth-place. — 2. a

mother; S. 6. — **भाज्**, — **भृत्** *m.* a crea-

ture, living being; मोदतां जन्मभाजः

सततं Mk. 10. 60. — **भाषा** a mother-

tongue; यत्र स्त्रीणामपि किमपरं जन्म-

भाषावदेव प्रत्यावासं विलसति वचः सं-

स्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. — **भूमिः** *f.*

birth-place, native country. — **योगः**

a horoscope. — **रोगिन्** *a.* sickly

from birth. — **लग्नं**, — **राशिः** the sign

of the zodiac under which a per-

son is born. — **वर्त्मन्** *n.* the vulva.

— **शोधनं** discharging the obligations

derived from birth. — **साफल्यं** attain-

ment of the ends of existence; Pt.

1. 28. — **स्थानं** 1. birth-place, native

country, home. — 2. the womb. — **हेतुः**

cause of birth, author of one's be-

ing; पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R.

1. 24.

**जन्मिन्** *m.* A creature, a living being; Pt. 1. 106.

**जन्य** *a.* [ जन् कर्तरि यत् ] 1 To be born

or produced. — 2 Born, produced. — 3

( At the end of comp. ) Born from,

occasioned by. — 4 Belonging to a race

or family. — 5 Vulgar, common. — 6

National. — 7 Relating to, or fit for

men. — **न्यः** 1 A father. — 2 A friend,

attendant or relative of a bride-

groom; Māl. 6. 2. — 3 A common

man. — 4 A report, rumour. — **न्य**

1 Birth, production, creation. — 2

That which is born or created, a

created thing, an effect ( opp.

जनक ); **जन्यानां जनकः कालः** Bhâshâ

P. 45; **जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्ये तिष्ठति**

निश्चितं Sabdak. — 3 The body. — 4 A

portent occurring at birth. — 5 A

market, a fair. — 6 War, battle; तत्र

जन्यं रघोर्घोरं पर्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77.

— 7 Censure, abuse. — 8 A community,

nation. — 9 People. — 10 Report, ru-

mour. — **न्या** 1 The friend of a mother.

— 2 The relation of a bride, a bride's

maid; याहीति जन्यामवदत्कुमारी R. 6.

30. — 3 Pleasure, happiness. — 4 Af-

fection.

**जन्युः** [ जन्-युच् बा० न अनादेशः ] 1

Birth. — 2 A creature, living being.

— 3 Fire. — 4 The creator or Brahmâ.

**जप्** 1 P. ( जपति, जपित or जप्त ) 1 To

utter in a low voice, repeat internal-

ly, mutter; जपन्नपि तवैवालापमंत्रावलिं

Gît. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सकामं

4; N. 11. 26. — 2 To mutter prayers

or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 260.

— 3 To pray to one or invoke in a

low voice.

**जप** *a.* [ जप्-कर्तरि अच् ] Mutter-

ing, whispering. — **पः** 1 Muttering

prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an

under-tone. — 2 Repeating passages of

the Veda or names of deities &c.;

Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. — 3 A muttered

prayer. — 4 Counting silently the

beads of a rosary &c. — **Comp.** — **परायण**

*a.* engaged in muttering prayers.

— **माला** a rosary of beads. — **यज्ञः**,

— **होमः** muttering prayers as a sacri-

fice.

**जपनं** [ जप्-भावे ल्युट् ] The mutter-

ing of prayers.

**जपा** [ जप्-अच् टाप् ] The China

rose ( the plant or its flower ); सांध्यं

तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं ध्यानः Me. 36.



**जप्य** *a.* [ जप् कर्मणि यत् ] To be repeated in a low voice, muttered, or whispered. —**प्यः**, —**प्यं** A muttered prayer.

**जम्, जंम्** I. 1 P. ( जमति, जंमति ) To copulate ; cf. यम् —II. 1 A. ( जमते, जंमते ) 1 To yawn, gape. —2 To snap at ; seize with the mouth. —**Caus.** ( जंमयति ) To crush, destroy, dispel.

**जम्** 1 P. ( जमति ) To eat.

**जमनं**=जमन q. v.

**जमदग्निः** A Brāhmaṇa and descendant of Bhṛigu and father of Parasurāma. [ Jamadagni was the son of Richika and Satyavati. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study, and is said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Renuka who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas ( according to some Chitraratha and his queen ) sporting and playing in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, ' wetted but not purified by the stream '. Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her, and ordered his sons, as they came in, to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Parasurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command, struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger, and he desired Parasurama to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted ].

**जंपती** *m. du.* [ जाया च पतिश्च ] Husband and wife; cf. दंपती and जायापती.

**जंबालः** 1 Mud. —2 Moss. —3 The Ketaka plant.

**जंबालिनी** A river.

**जंबीरः** The citron tree. —**रं** A citron.

**जंबु-बू** *f.* 1 The rose apple tree and its fruit. —**Comp.** —**खंडः**, —**द्वीपः**, —**पर्वतः** N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru. —**नदी** one of the seven heavenly rivers.

**जंबु ( बू ) कः** ( की *f.* ) 1 A jackal. —2 A low man. —3 The rose apple tree. —4 An epithet of Varuna.

**जंबूमत्** *m.* 1 A mountain. —2 A monkey. —**ती** A heavenly nymph.

**जंबुलः** [ जंबुं तन्नामफलं लाति ला-क ] 1 A kind of tree ( =जंबू q.v. ). —2 The Ketaka plant. —**लं** Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom ( or of the bride ). —**Comp.** —**मालिका** the same as above.

**जंभः** [ जम्-अच्-नुम् ] 1 The jaws ( usually in pl. ). —2 A tooth. —3 Eating. —4 Biting asunder. —5 A part, portion. —6 A quiver. —7 The chin. —8 Yawning, gaping. —9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. —10 One who devours a demon. —11 Explanation, interpretation. —12 The citron tree. —**Comp.** —**अरातिः**, —**द्विषः**, —**भेदिन्**, —**रिपुः** epithets of Indra. —**अरिः** 1. fire. —2. Indra's thunderbolt. —3. Indra.

**जंभक** *a.* 1 Eating, devouring. —2 Killing, crushing; destroying. —3 Biting asunder. —4 Explaining, interpreting. —5 Opening, expanding. —6 Yawning. —**कः** A lime or citron.

**जंभका, जंभा, जंभिका** A yawn, gaping.

**जंभनं** Sexual intercourse.

**जंभ (भी) रः** The lime or citron tree.

**जंभलः** =जंभरः. —**ला** A female Rākshasī (by meditating on whom women are said to become pregnant).

**जंभिन्** *m.* The citron tree.

**जम्बः** Mud, mire.

**जयंतः** 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमीसंभवेनेव जयंतेन पुरंदरः V. 5. 14; S. 7. 2; R. 3. 23, 6. 78. —2 N. of Siva. —3 The moon. —4 N. of Vishnu. —5 A name assumed by Bhīma at the court of Virāṭa. —**ती** 1 A flag or banner. —2 N. of the daughter of Indra. —3 N. of Durgā. —4 Blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Dasarā and gathered at its close. —5 The rising of the asterism Rohinī at midnight on the eighth day of the dark half of Srāvaṇa *i. e.* on the birth day of Kṛishṇa. —**Comp.** —**पत्रं** ( in law ) 1. the written award of the judge in favour of either party. —2. the label on the fore-head of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

**जयद्रथः** A king of the Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryo-

dhana, having married Duhsalā, daughter of Dhṛitarāshṭra. [ Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupadī in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadī, by virtue of her magical *sthāli*, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their break-fast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She, of course, indignantly refused, but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husbands were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued and captured the ravisher and released Draupadī; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu, and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war. ]

**जर** *a.* [ जृ -अप् ] 1 Becoming old, or worn out, old, aged. —2 Wearing out. —3 Causing old age, producing decay, consuming. —**रः** 1 Wearing out, wasting. —2 Destruction.

**जरठ** *a.* [ जृ बा०अठ ] 1 Hard, solid. —2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरठाः प्रकामगुर्वीः परिणतदिक्रिकास्तटीर्बिभर्ति Si. 4. 29 (where जरठ means ' hard ' also). —3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. —4 Bent, bowed down, drooping. —5 Pale, yellowish-white. —6 Full-grown, ripe, matured ; जरठकमल Si. 11. 14. —7 Hard-hearted, cruel. —**ठः** 1 N. of Paṇḍu, father of the five Pāṇḍavas. —2 Old age.

**जरण** *a.* [ जृ-ल्यु ] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. —2 Promoting digestion. —**णः**, —**णं** Cummin seed. —**णा** 1 Old age. —2 Praise. —**णं** 1 Old age. —2 One of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end.

**जरंड** *a.* Decayed, old.

**जरण्या** Ved. Old age.

**जरत्** *a.* 1 Old, aged, decayed. —2 Infirm, decrepit. —*m.* An old man. —**Comp.** —**कारुः** N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vāsuki. [ One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He, however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race.



This son was Astika ]. —गवः an old ox ; शरिद्रस्य परा मूर्तिर्यन्मानद्रविणाल्पता । जरहवधनः शर्वस्तथापि परमेश्वरः ॥ Pt. 2. 159.

**जरतिका**, —जरती An old woman.

**जरतः** 1 An old man. —2 A buffalo.

**जरा** [ जृ-अङ् गुणः ] ( The word जरस् is optionally substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual ) 1 Old age ; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह पलितच्छन्ना जरा R. 12. 2 ; तस्य धर्मरेतरासीद् बुद्धत्वं जरया ( जरसा ) विना 1. 23. —2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. —3 Praise. —4 Digestion. —5 N. of a female demon ; see जरसंध below. —6 Invoking, greeting. —Comp.

—अवस्था decrepitude. —आतुर *a.* 1. infirm. —2. old. —जीर्ण *a.* old through age, debilitated, infirm ; Bh. 3. 17. —पुष्ट=जरसंध. —भीरुः the god of love, Cupid. —संधः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha.

[ According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Krishna had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhishthira performed the great Rajasuya sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhima went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings, whereupon Bhima challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted ; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhima ].

**जरायणि** : N. of Jarasandha.

**जरायु** *n.* [ जरामेति इ-शुण् ] 1 The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. —2 The outer skin of the embryo. —3 After-birth. —4 Secundines. —5 The uterus, womb. —Comp. —ज *a.* born from the womb, viviparous ; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3.42.

**जरित** *a.* [ जरा-इतच् ] 1 Old, aged. —2 Decayed, infirm.

**जरिन्** *a.* ( जी *f.* ) [ जरा अस्त्यस्य इनि ] Old, aged. —*m.* An old man.

**जरिमन्** *m.* Ved. Decrepitude, old age.

**जरुथ** *a.* [ जृ-उथन् ] 1 Speaking harshly. —थं Flesh.

**जर्च** ( छ्, ज् ) 1. 6. P. 1 T say, speak. —2 To blame, reprove, censure. —3 To threaten or menace.

**जर्जर** *a.* [ जर्ज-बा० अर ] 1 Old, infirm, decayed. —2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles ; जराजर्जरितविषाणकोटयो मृगाः K. 21 ; गात्रं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18 ; विसर्पन् धाराभिर्लुठति धरणीं जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29 ; Si. 4. 23 ; Mâl. 9. 16. —3 Wounded, hurt. —4 Pained, tormented ; Mâl. 9. 53. —5 Dull, hollow ( as the sound of a broken vessel ). —रं 1 The banner of Indra. —2 Moss.

**जर्जरित** *a.* [ जर्ज-णिच् कर्मणि क्त ] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. —2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. —3 Completely overpowered, disabled ; स्मरशरजर्जरितापि सा प्रभाते Gît. 8.

**जर्जरीक** *a.* 1 Old, decayed. —2 Ragged, full of holes, perforated.

**जर्जरीकृ** 8 U. To wound, disable.

**जर्ण** *a.* [ जृ-नन् ] Old, aged, decayed. —र्णः 1 The ( waning ) moon. —2 A tree.

**जर्झ** 9. 6 P. ( जर्झति ) 1 To say, speak. —2 To blame. —3 To threaten, menace.

**जर्तिलः** Wild sesamum.

**जर्तुः** 1 The vulva. —2 An elephant.

**जर्त्स्** 1 P. ( जर्त्सति ) 1 To say, speak. —2 To blame, censure, abuse. —3 To protect.

**जर्हिलः** = जर्तिल *q. v.*

**जल** I. 1 P. ( जलति ) 1 To be rich or wealthy. —2 To cover, hide, screen. —3 To cover ( as with a net ), encircle, entangle. —4 To be sharp. —5 To be cold, stiff, dull, or dumb. —II. 10 P. ( जालयति ) To cover, screen &c.

**जल** *a.* [ जल् अच् डस्य लो वा ] 1 Dull, cold, frigid = जड *q. v.* —2 Stupid, idiotic. —लं 1 Water ; तातस्य कूपो-यमिति ब्रुवाणाः क्षारं जलं कापुरुषाः पिबन्ति । Pt. 1. 322. —2 A kind of fragrant medicinal plant or perfume ( ह्रीवेर ). —3 The embryo or uterus of a cow. —5 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. —Comp. —अंचलं 1. a spring.

—2. a natural water-course. —3. moss.

—अंजलिः 1. a handful of water. —2. a libation of water presented to the manes of a deceased person ;

कुपुत्रमासाद्य कुतो जलांजलिः Châp. 69 ; मानस्यापि जलांजलिः सरभसं लोके न दत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 ( where, जलांजलिं दा means 'to leave or give up' ). —अदनः a heron. —अदनी a leech. —अणुकं, —अंडकं the fry of fish.

—अंडकः a shark. —अत्ययः autumn ( शरद् ). —अधिदैवतः, —तं an epithet of Varuna. ( —तं ) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. —अधिपः an epithet of Varuna. —अंबिका a well. —अर्कः the image of the sun reflected in water. —अर्णवः 1. the rainy season. —2. the ocean of sweet water. —अर्थिन् *a.* thirsty. —अवतारः a landing-place at a river side. —अष्टीला a large square pond. —असुका a leech. —आकरः a spring, fountain, well. —आकांक्षः, कांक्षः, कांक्षिन् *m.* an elephant. —आखुः an otter. —आढ्य *a.* watery, marshy. —आत्मिका a leech. —आधारः a pond, lake, reservoir of water. —आयुका a leech. —आर्द्र *a.* wet. ( —र्द्र ) wet garment or clothes. ( —र्द्रा ) a fan wetted with water. —आलोका a leech.

—आवर्तः eddy, whirl-pool. —आशय *a.* 1. resting or lying in water. —2. stupid, dull, apathetic. ( —यः ) 1. a pond, lake, reservoir. —2. a fish.

—3. the ocean. —4. the fragrant root of a plant ( उशीर ). —आश्रयः 1. a pond. —2. water-house. —आह्वयं a lotus.

—इंद्रः 1. an epithet of Varuna. —2. N. of Mahâdeva. —3. the ocean. —इंधनः the submarine fire. —इभः a water-elephant. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Varuna. —2. the ocean.

—उद्वासः 1. a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain, ( cf. परीवाह ). —2. overflow of a river.

—उदरं dropsy. —उद्भव *a.* aquatic. ( —वा ) benzoin. —उरगा, —ओकस् *m.*, —ओकसः a leech. —कंदकः a crocodile —कपिः the Gangetic porpoise.

—कपोतः a water-pigeon —कर *a.* making or pouring forth water. ( —रः ) tax for water. —करंकः 1. a shell. —2. cocoa-nut. —3. a cloud. —4. a wave. —5. a lotus. —कल्कः mud.

—कल्मषः the poison produced at the churning of the ocean. —काकः the diver-bird. —कांतः the wind. —कांतारः an epithet of Varuna. —किराटः a shark. —कुकुटः a water-fowl. ( —टी )



the black-headed gull. —कुतलः, —कोशः moss. —कूपी 1. a spring, well. —2. a pond. —3. a whirlpool. —कूर्मः the porpoise. —कैलिः, *m.* or *f.*, —क्रीडा playing in water, splashing one another with water. —केशः moss. —क्रिया presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. —गुल्मः 1. a turtle. —2. a quadrangular tank. —3. a whirlpool. —चर *a.* (also जलेचर) aquatic. (—रः) 1. an aquatic animal. —2. a fish. —3. any kind of water-fowl. °आजीवः, °जीवः a fisherman. —चत्वरं a square tank. —चारिन् *m.* 1. an aquatic animal. —2. a fish. —ज *a.* born or produced in water. (—जः) 1. an aquatic animal. —2. a fish. —3. sea-salt. —4. a collective name for several signs of the zodiac. —5. moss. —6. the moon. (—जः, —जं) 1. a shell. —2. the conch-shell; अधरोष्ठे निवेद्य दध्मौ जलजं कुमारः R. 7. 63, 10. 60. (—जं) a lotus. °आजीवः a fisherman. °आसनः an epithet of Brahmā; वाचस्पतिरुवाचेवं प्राञ्जलिर्जलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. °कुसुमं the lotus. °द्रव्यं a pearl, shell or any other thing produced from the sea. —जंतुः 1. a fish. —2. any aquatic animal. —जंतुका a leech. —जन्मन् a lotus. —जिह्वः a crocodile. —जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. —डिबः a bivalve shell. —तरंगः 1. a wave. —2. a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. —ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. —त्रा an umbrella. —त्रासः hydrophobia. —दः 1. a cloud; जायते विरला लोके जलदा इव सञ्जनाः Pt. 1. 29. —2. camphor. °अशनः the Sāla tree. —आगमः the rainy season. °आभ *a.* black, dark. °कालः the rainy season. °क्षयः autumn. —दुर्दुरः a kind of musical instrument. —देवः the constellation पूर्वाषाढा. —देवता a naiad, water-nymph. —द्रोणी a bucket. —धरः 1. a cloud. —2. the ocean. —धारा a stream of water. —धिः 1. the ocean. —2. a hundred billions. —3. the number 'four'. °गा a river. °जः the moon. °जा Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. °रक्षणा the earth. —नकुलः an otter. —नरः a merman. —नाडी, —ली a water-course. —निधिः 1. the ocean. —2. the number 'four'. —निर्गमः 1. a drain, water-course.

—2. a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. —नीलिः moss. —पक्षिन् *m.* a water-fowl. —पटलं a cloud. —पतिः 1. the ocean. —2. an epithet of Varuṇa. —पथः a sea voyage; R. 17. 81. —पद्धतिः *f.* a gutter, drain. —पात्रं 'a water-pot' drinking-vessel. —पारावतः a water-pigeon. —पित्तं fire. —पुष्पं an aquatic flower. —पूरः 1. a flood of water. —2. a full stream of water. —पृष्ठजा moss. —प्रदानं presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. —प्रलयः destruction by water. —प्रांतः the bank of a river. —प्रायं a country abounding with water; जलप्रायमनूपं स्यात् Ak. —प्रियः 1. the Chātaka bird. —2. a fish. (—या) an epithet of Dakṣhāyāni. —प्लवः an otter. —प्लावनं a deluge, an inundation. —बंधः, —बंधकः a dam, dike, rocks or stones impeding a current. —बंधुः a fish. —बालकः, —बालकः the Vindhya mountain. —बालिका lightning. —बिडालः an otter. —बिबः, —बं a bubble. —बिल्वः 1. a (quadrangular) pond, lake. —2. a tortoise. —3. a crab. —भीतिः *f.* hydrophobia. —भू *a.* produced in water. —भूः *m.* 1. a cloud. —2. a place for holding water. —3. a kind of camphor. —भूषणः wind. —भृत् *m.* 1. a cloud. —2. a jar. —3. camphor. —मक्षिका a water-insect. —मंडुकं a kind of musical instrument; (=जलदुर्दुर). —मद्गुः a king-fisher. —मसिः 1. a cloud. —2. camphor. —मार्गः a drain, canal. —मार्जरः an otter. —मुच् *m.* 1. a cloud; Me. 69. —2. a kind of camphor. —मूर्तिः an epithet of Siva. —मूर्तिका hail. —मौदं a fragrant root (उशीर). —यंत्रं 1. a machine for raising water. —2. a water-clock, clepsydra. —3. a fountain. °गृहं, °निकेतनं, °मंदिरं a house erected in the midst of water (a summer-house) or one supplied with artificial fountains; कचिद्विचित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. —यात्रा a voyage. —यानं a ship. —रंकुः a kind of gallinule. —रंडः, —रुंडः 1. a whirlpool. —2. a drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. —3. a snake. —रसः sea-salt. —राशिः the ocean. —रुहः, —हं a lotus. —रूपः a crocodile. —लता a wave, billow. —वरंटः a watery pustule. —वाद्यं a kind of musical instrument. —वायसः a diver-bird.

—वासः residence in water. (—सं) = उशीर. q. v. —वाहः 1. a cloud. —2. a water-bearer. —3. a kind of camphor. —वाहकः, —नः a water-carrier. —वाहनी an aqueduct. —विषुवं the autumnal equinox. —वृश्चिकः a prawn. —वैकुतं any change in the waters of rivers indicating a bad omen. —व्यालः 1. a water-snake. —2. a marine monster. —शयः, —शयनः, —शायिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —शुक्तिः *f.* a bivalve shell. —शुचि *a.* bathed, washed. —शूकं moss. —शूकरः a crocodile. —शोषः drought. —समुद्रः the ocean of fresh water. —संपर्कः mixture or dilution with water. —सर्पिणी a leech. —सूचिः *f.* 1. the Gangetic porpoise. —2. a kind of fish. —3. a crow. —4. a water-nut. —5. a leech. —स्थानं, —स्थायः a pond, lake, reservoir. —हं a small water-house (rather summer-house) furnished with artificial fountains. —हस्तिन् *m.* a water-elephant. —हारिणी a drain. —हासः 1. foam. —2. cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलकं A conch, shell.

जलग *a.* Aquatic. —गः The colocynth.

जलगम A Chāṇḍāla.

जलाका, जलालुका, जलिका, जलुका, जलूका, जलोका, जलोकिका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजातं A lotus.

जलेवाहः A diver.

जलेशयः 1 A fish. —2 N. of Vishnu.

जलाप *a.* Ved. 1 Mitigating, pacifying. —2 Healing, comforting, soothing (as a medicine); Rv. 2. 33. 7. —बं 1 Water. —2 Happiness, comfort.

जल्प 1 P. (जल्पाति, जल्पित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकपोलं जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; एकेन जल्पन्त्यनल्पाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136; Bh. 1. 82. —2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. —3 To chatter, prattle, babble. —4 To praise.

जल्पः [ जल्प भावे घञ् ] 1 Talk, speech. —2 Discourse, conversation. —3 Babble, prattling, gossip. —4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्पक *a.* ( ल्पिका *f.* ), जल्पाक *a.* Talkative, garrulous.

जल्पनं *a.* [ जल्प-ल्युट् ] Speaking, say-



ing, talking &c. —नं 1 Saying, talking. —2 Chattering, garrulity.

जल्पिः *f.* Ved. Inarticulate speech.

जल्पित *a.* [जल्प् कर्मणि क्] Said, spoken, ; prattled &c. —तं Talk, gossip.

जल्हः Ved. Fire.

जव *a.* [जु-भावे अण्] Swift, expeditious. —वः 1 (*a*) Speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो हि सप्ते परमं विभूषणं Bh. 3. 121; S. 1. 8. (*b*) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीडादुदतिष्ठदच्युतः Si. 1. 12. —2 Velocity. —Comp. —अधिकः a fleet horse, a courser. —अनिलः a strong wind, hurricane.

जवन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ जु भावे ल्युट् ] Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. —नः A courser, a swift horse. —नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिमन् *m.* Speed, velocity.

जवस् *n.* Ved. Quickness, speed.

जविन् *a.* Quick, fleet. —*m.* 1 A horse. —2 A camel.

जविन *a.* Rapid, quick.

जवनिका, जवनी [ जु करणे ल्युट् संज्ञायां कन् ] 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. —2 A curtain in general; नरः संसारांते विशति यमधानीजवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. —3 The sail of a boat.

जवसः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जपा.

जघ् 1 U. (जघति-ते ) To injure, hurt, kill.

जस् I. 4 P. (जस्यति) 1 To set free, release. —2 To be exhausted or tired. —3 To go. —II. 1. 10. P. (जसति, जसयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. —2 To disregard, slight.

जसुः 1 An weapon (आयुध). —2 Weakness, exhaustion.

जसुरि *a.* Ved. Exhausted, tired. —रिः Indra's thunderbolt.

जस्रं Exhaustion, fatigue.

जहक *a.* Abandoning, leaving. —कः 1 Time. —2 A child. —3 The slough of a snake. —का A kind of pole-cat.

जहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Leaving, abandoning. —Comp. —लक्षणा, —स्वार्था a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary

sense; *e. g.* in the familiar instance गंगायां घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगातट; cf. अजहत्स्वार्था also. —2. irony.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः A young animal.

जहुः N. of an ancient king, son of Suhotra, who adopted the river Gangā as his daughter. [The river Ganges, when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जहुतनया, —कन्या, —सुता, नन्दिनी &c.; cf. R. 8. 95].

जहान् *n.* Ved. Water.

जा 1 A mother. —2 A husband's brother's wife. —3 A race, tribe.

जागर्तं The Jagatī metre.

जागुडं Saffron. —डः N. of a country famous for its saffron.

जागृ 2 P. (जागर्तं, जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (*fig.* also); सोऽपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51; गुरौ षाड्गुण्यर्चितायामार्ये चार्ये च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. —2 To be roused from sleep, awake. —3 To foresee, be provident.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागर *a.* [जागृ भावे घञ् गुणः] Awake, watchful. —रः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34. —2 A vision in a waking state. —3 An armour, mail.

जागरक *a.* [जागृ-ण्वल् गुणः] Waking, awake.

जागरणं [ जागृ भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Waking, wakefulness. —2 Watchfulness, vigilance. —3 Sitting up at night as a part of a religious ceremony.

जागरित *a.* One who has been long awake. —तं Waking.

जागरित् *a.* (त्री *f.*), जागरूक *a.* [जागृ-तृच् ङक् वा] 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरूकस्य याथार्थ्यं वेदकस्तव R. 10. 24. —2 Watchful, vigi-

lant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 85; Si. 20. 36.

जागरिन् *a.* Wakeful, awake, vigilant.

जागृवि *a.* Ved. 1 Watchful, attentive, vigilant. —2 Awake. —3 Clear, bright (as fire). —4 Active, animating. —विः 1 A king. —2 Agni, or fire.

जागर्तिः, जागर्था, जाग्रिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रत् *a.* 1 Watching, being awake. —2 Attentive, careful, watchful. —3 Clear, bright. —*m.* Ved. Dreaming in a waking state, day dream.

जाघनी 1 A tail. —2 The thigh.

जांगल *a.* (ली *f.*) [ जंगले भवः जंगलप्रायो वा अण् ] 1 Rural, picturesque. —2 Wild. —3 Savage, barbarous. —4 Arid, desert. —लः The francoline partridge. —लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.; Māl. 5. 5.

जांगलिः, जांगलिकः A snake-charmer.

जांगुलं Poison, venom. —ली 1 Knowledge of poisons, possession of charms or drugs as antidotes. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

जांगुलिः, जांगुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवैद्य).

जांघिक *a.* [ जंघाभ्यां जीवति वेतना० ठञ् ] Running. —कः 1 A courier, an express. —2 A camel.

जाजिन् *m.* A warrior, combatant; जजौजोजाजिजिज्जाजी Si. 19. 3.

जाठर *a.* (री *f.*) [ जठरे भवः अण् ] Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठरान्निः Pt. 2. 178. —रः 1 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. —2 'Offspring of the womb', a child.

जाड्यं [ जडस्य भावः ष्यञ् ] 1 Coldness, frigidity. —2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. —3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं वसुधाधिपस्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23; जाड्यं हीमति गण्यते 54. —4 Tastelessness of the tongue. —Comp. —अरिः the citron tree.

जात *p. p.* [ जन् कर्त्तरि क् ] 1 Brought into existence, engendered, produced. —2 Grown, arisen. —3 Caused, occasioned. —4 Felt, affected by, oft. in comp.; दुःख &c. —5 Apparent, clear. —6 Become, present,



-8 Happened. -8 Ready at hand, collected; see जन्. -तः 1 A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथय U. 4 'dear boy, 'oh my darling &c.'). -2 A living being. -ता A daughter, mostly used in addressing; जाते 'dear child.' -तं 1 A creature, living being. -2 Production, origin. -3 Kind, sort, class, species. -4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविभ्राणितक्रोश-जातं R. 5. 1 all that goes to form wealth, i. e. every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुखं everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure; अपत्यजातं 'the brood of young ones,' S. 5. 22. -5 A child, a young one. -6 Individuality, specific condition. -Comp. -अपत्या a mother. -अमर्ष a. vexed, enraged. -अश्रु a. shedding tears. -इष्टिः f. a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. -उक्षः a young bullock. -कर्मन् n. a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3. 18. -कलाप a. having a tail (as a peacock). -काम a. enamoured. -पक्ष a. having wings; अजातपक्ष unfledged. -पाश a. fettered. -पुत्रा a woman who has borne a son or sons. -प्रत्यय a. inspired with confidence. -प्रेत a. born and dead; Pt. 1. -मन्मथ a. fallen in love. -मात्र a. just born. -रूप a. beautiful, brilliant. (-पं) 1. gold; अप्याकरसमुत्पन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता । जातरूपेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129. -2. the form in which a person is born, i. e. nakedness. -3. the thorn apple. -धर a. naked. -विद्या Ved. knowledge of the origin and nature of all things. -विभ्रम a. 1. confounded. -2. precipitate. -वेदस् m. an epithet of fire (or of the sun); Ku. 2. 46; Si. 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72; the word is variously explained; cf. Nir.:—जातवेदाः कस्मात् जातानि वेद, जातानि नैनं विदुः, जाते जाते विद्यते इति वा, जात-विदो वा जातधनो, जातविदो वा जातप्रज्ञानो यत्तज्जातः पशून्विदतेति तज्जातवेदसो जातवेदस्त्वमिति ब्राह्मणम्. -वेदसी an epithet of Durgā. -वासगृहं, -वेदमन् m. the lying-in-chamber.

जातक a. [ जात-स्वार्थे क ] Born, produced, -कः 1 A new-born infant.

-2 A mendicant. -कं 1 A ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकर्मन्). -2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. -3 An aggregate of similar things. -Comp. -ध्वनिः a leech.

जातिः f. [ जन्-क्तिन् ] 1 Birth, production; Pt. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 148. -2 The form of existence fixed by birth. -3 Race, family, lineage, rank. -4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); अरे मूढ जात्या चेद्वध्योऽहं एषा सा जातिः परित्यक्ता Ve. 3; (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four:—ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र). -5 A class, genus, kind, species; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. -6 The properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोत्व, अश्वत्व of cows, horses &c.; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. -7 A fire-place. -8 Nutmeg. -9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नो कुंदजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40 (written also as जाती in the last two senses). -10 (In Nyāya) Futile answer. -11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. -12 Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. -13 False generalization. -14 A figure of speech (in rhetoric) which consists in so arranging words that they may read the same in Sanskrit as well as in Prākṛita (संस्कृतप्राकृतयोः समा जातिः); cf. Vb. 1. 30. -15 A class of metres; see App. -Comp. -अंध a. born blind; Bh. 1. 90. -कोशः, -षः, -षं nutmeg. -कोशी, -षी the outer skin of the nutmeg. -धर्मः 1. the duties of a caste. -2. a generic property. -ध्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. -पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. -फलं a nutmeg. -ब्राह्मणः a Brāhmaṇa only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brāhmaṇa; (तपः श्रुतं च योनिश्च त्रयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं । तपःश्रुताभ्यां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः ॥ शब्दार्थचिन्तामणि). -भ्रंशः loss of caste; Ms. 11. 67. -भ्रष्ट a. outcast. -महः birth-day festival. -मात्रं 1. 'mere birth,' position in life obtained by mere birth. -2. caste only (but not the

performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -3. species, genus. -लक्षण generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. -वाचक a. expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरवः पुरुषो हस्ती. -वैरिः instinctive or natural hostility. -वैरिन् m. a born enemy. -वैलक्षण्यं inconsistency, incompatibility in kind. -शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः, पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. -संकरः admixture of caste; mixed blood. -संपन्न a. belonging to a noble family. -सारं nutmeg. -स्मर a. remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो मुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 355. -स्वभावः generic character or nature. -हीन a. of low birth, outcast.

जातिमत् a. Nobly born, of high rank.

जाती The jasmine plant (मालती).

जातीय, -क a. Belonging to a tribe, race, kind &c.

जात्य a. [ जातौ भवः यत् ] 1 Of the same family, related. -2 Noble, well-born, sprung from a noble family; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4. -3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -4 Best, excellent. -5 (Math.) Rectangular.

जातु ind. A particle meaning:— 1 At all, ever, at any time, possibly; किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्यौवनहारिणा Pt. 1. 26; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. -2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. -3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. -4 Used with the potential mood जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with'; जातु तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजयेन्नावकल्पयामि (न मर्षयामि) Sk. -5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हा); जातु तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजयति ibid.

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुष a. (षी f.) [ जनूनो विकारः अण्-षुक् च P. IV. 3. 138 ] 1 Made of, or covered with, lac. -2 Sticky, adhesive.

जातुः m. A thunderbolt.

जातूकर्णः An epithet of Siva.

जानं Ved. Birth, production, origin.



**जानकी** [जनकस्यापत्यं स्त्री, अण्] N. of Sītā, wife of Rāma.

**जानपदः** [जानेन उत्पत्त्या पद्यते पदम् ; जनपदे भवः, अण् वा] 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant (opp. पौर). -2 A country. -3 A tax &c. from peasants. -4 subject. -रा A popular expression. -री Profession, business.

**जानपदिक** a. Relating to a country.

**जानान** a. Knowing, understanding.

**जानि** A substitute for जाया at the end of Bah. comp.

**जानु** n. [जन्-जुण्] The knee ; जानुभ्यामवर्ति गत्वा kneeling (or falling on one's knees) on the ground. -**Comp.** -**द्वय** a. reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. -**फलकं**, -**मंडलं** the knee-pan. -**विजानु** n. a peculiar position in fighting (contracting and extending the knees). -**संधिः** the knee-joint.

**जापः** [जप्-घञ्] 1 Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. -2 A muttered prayer.

**जापक** a. Muttering prayers. -**कं** A kind of fragrant wood.

**जाप्य** a. To be muttered. -**प्यं** A prayer to be muttered in a low voice.

**जापनं** 1 Declining, rejection. -2 Dismissing, sending away. -3 Completing, finishing.

**जाबालः** A goat-herd.

**जाबालिः** 1 N. of the author of a law-book. -2 N. of an infidel Brâhmaṇa, a priest of king Dasaratha who tried to dissuade Rāma from his resolution of going to the forest and to induce him to accept the throne offered by Bharata.

**जामदग्न्यः** N. of Parasurāma q.v.

**जामा** [जम्-अदने वा० अण् स्त्रीत्वं] 1 A daughter. -2 A daughter-in-law.

**जामातृ** m. [जायां माति मिनोति मिमीते वा नि०; cf. Un. 2. 94] 1 A son-in-law; जामातृयज्ञेन वयं निरुद्धाः U. 1. 11; जामाता दशमो ग्रहः Subhâsh. -2 A lord, master. -3 The sunflower.

**जामातृकः** A son-in-law.

**जामि** a. [जम्-इन् नि० वृद्धिः] 1 Cus-

tomary, usual. -2 Peculiar, or belonging to. -**मिः** f. 1 A sister. -2 A daughter. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A near female relative (सन्निहितसर्पिड-स्त्री Kull.); Ms. 3. 57-58. -5 A virtuous and respectable woman. -6 Ved. A finger. -7 Water. -**n.** 1 Blood-relationship, relation of sister and brother. -2 Relation (in general), descent. -3 Tautology.

**जामित्रं** The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign (लग्न); **तित्यौ च जामित्रगुणान्वितायां** Ku. 7. 1. (जामित्रं लग्नान्तरमं स्थानं Malli.) Note—Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates the future good-luck of one's wife (जायामित्रं?); but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron*.

**जामेयः** [जाम्या भगिन्या अपत्यं दृञ्] A sister's son.

**जांबवं** [जंब्वाः फलं अण् तस्य बा० न लृप् Tv.] 1 Gold. -2 The fruit of the Jambu tree.

**जांबवत्** m. N. of a king of bears who was of signal service to Rāma at the siege of Lankā. He was also noted for his medical skill. [This same Jambavat appears to have lived up to the time of Krishna, or perhaps he was another being of that time; for there was a fight between Krishna and Jambavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel which the latter had got from Prasena, brother of Satrajit. Krishna vanquished Jambavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter Jambavati, at his entire disposal].

**जांबीरं (-लं)** A citron. -**लं** Ved. The knee-pan.

**जांबूनदं** [जंबूनद्यां भवं अण्] 1 Gold; R. 18. 44. -2 A golden ornament; कृतरुचश्च जांबूनदैः Si. 4. 66. -3 The Dhattūra plant.

**जायकं** A kind of yellow fragrant wood.

**जाया** A wife. (The word is thus derived:—पतिर्भार्या संप्रविश्य गर्भो भूत्वेह जायते 1 जायायास्तद्धि जायात्वं यदस्यां जायते पुनः Ms. 9. 8; see also Malli. on R. 2. 1). As last member of Bah. comp. जाया is changed to जानि; सीताजानि: 'one who has Sītā for his wife'; so युवजानि:, वामार्धजानि:. -**Comp.** -**अनुजीविन्** m., -**आजीवः** 1. an actor, a dancer,

-2. the husband of a harlot. -3. a needy man, pauper. -4. a kind of crane (वक्र). -**घ्नः** 1. a murderer of his wife. -2. a mole or mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife. -**पती** (dual) husband and wife. (The other forms of the comp. are हंपती and जंपती q.v.)

**जायिन्** a. (नी f.) [जि-णिनि] Conquering, subduing. -**m.** The burden of a song (in music).

**जायु** a. Victorious. -**युः** 1 Medicine. -2 A physician.

**जारः** [जीर्यन्तेन जृ करणे घञ्; जरयतीति जारः Nir.] 1 A paramour, gallant, lover; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -2 A confidential friend. -**री** N. of Durgā. -**Comp.** -**जः**, -**जन्मन्**, -**जातः** a bastard. -**भरा** an adulteress.

**जारिणी** An adulteress.

**जालं** 1 A net, snare. -2 (a) A web, cob-web. (6) Any woven texture. -3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. -4 An eye-hole, lattice, window; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिरन्या R. 7. 9; धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2; Ku. 7. 60. -5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass; चिन्तासंततितंतुजालनिविडस्यूतेव Māl. 5. 10; Ku. 7. 89; Si. 4. 56; Amaru. 58. -6 Magic. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 An unblown flower. -9 The membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds. -10 A disease of the eyes. -11 Pride, arrogance. -**लः** The Kadamba tree. -**Comp.** -**अक्षः** a loop-hole, window. -**कर्मन्** n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing. -**कारकः** 1. a net-maker. -2. a spider. -**गर्दभः** a kind of pimple or boil. -**गोणिका** a kind of churning vessel. -**ग्रथित** a. connected by a web; S. 7. 16. -**पाद्**, -**पादः** a goose. -**प्राया** mail, armour.

**जालकं** [जालमिव कायति कै-क] 1 A net. -2 A multitude, collection; बद्धं कर्णशिरीषरोधि वदने घर्माभसां जालकं S. 1. 30; R. 9. 68. -3 A lattice, window. -4 A bud, an unblown flower; अभिनवैजालिकैर्मालतीनां Me. 98; so यूथिकाजालकानि 26. -5 A kind of ornament (worn in the hair); तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः R. 9. 44 (आभरणविशेषः). -6 A nest. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 A plantain or the fruit.



-9 Pride. -कः A window, lattice.

-Comp. -मालिन् *a.* veiled.

जालकिन् *m.* A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालवन् *a.* 1 Furnished with a net, reticulated. -2 Covered with iron network. -3 Cunning, deceptive (मायाविन्).

जालिकः [ जालिन चरति पर्पः षन् ] 1 A fisherman. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A spider. -4 The governor or chief ruler of a province. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A conjurer, juggler. -का 1 A net. -2 A chain-armour. -3 A spider. -4 A leech. -5 A widow. -6 Iron. -7 Plantain. -8 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी 1 A room ornamented with pictures. -2 A kind of melon (कोषातकी). -3 Certain boils or pustules which appear in the disease called प्रमेह.

जालंधरः N. of a country in the north-west of India, the territory between the rivers Beas and Sutlej.

जालाषं Ved. A kind of drug with healing properties.

जाल्म *a.* ( ल्मी *f.* ) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. -2 Rash, inconsiderate. -ल्मः ( ल्मी *f.* ) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1. -2 A poor man, a low or degraded man. -3 One who reads or recites badly; cf. P. VI. 2. 158.

जाल्मक *a.* ( ल्मिका *f.* ) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्यं 1 Speed, swiftness. -2 Haste, hurry.

जास्पतिः Ved. A son-in-law.

जाहं A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of'; कर्णजाहं the root of the ear; so अक्षि, ओष्ठ &c.

जाहकः 1 A pole-cat. -2 A leech. -3 A bed, a cot.

जाहवी [ जहोः अपत्यं स्त्री अण् डीप् ] An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. ( Atm. when preceded, by परा and वि ) ( जयति, जिगाय जिग्ये अजैषीत्-अजेष्ट, जेतुं, जित ) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate; जयति तुलामधिरूढो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330; Bk. 15. 76, 19. 2. -2 To surpass, excel;

गर्जितानंतरं वृष्टिं सौभाग्येन जिगाय सा Ku. 2. 53; R. 3. 34; Ghat. 22; Si. 1. 19. -3 To win ( by conquest, in gambling or in a law-suit), acquire by conquest; प्रागजीयत घृणा ततो मही R. 11. 65; ( where जि means 'to conquer' also ); Ms. 7. 96. -4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer ( as passions ). -5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent ( generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations ); जयतु जयतु महाराजः ( in dramas ). स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; जितमुहुषतिना नमः सुरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 5; Bh. 2. 24; Gīt. 1. 1. -6 To convict. -7 To overcome or get the better of ( as a disease &c. ). -8 To expect from ( with abl. ).

-Caus. ( जापयति ) To cause to win or conquer. -Desid. ( जिगीषति ) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate, to seek for; चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. -WITH अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish; Bk. 19. 2.

जयः [ जि भावे अच् ] 1 Conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning ( in battle, game or a law-suit ). -2 Restraint, curbing, conquest as in इन्द्रियजय. -3 N. of the sun. -4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. -5 N. of Yudhishthira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -7 An epithet of Arjuna. -या 1 N. of Durgā. -2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgā. -3 A kind of banner. -4 The third, eighth or thirteenth lunar days of any of the two lunar fortnights. -Comp.

-आवह *a.* conferring victory. -आशिस् *f.* 1. a prayer for victory. -2. congratulations after victory; a cheer of victory. -उद्धुर *a.* exulting in victory. -कोलाहलः 1. a shout of victory. -2. a kind of game with dice. -घोषः, -घोषणं, -णा a proclamation of victory. -ढक्का a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. -दत्तः N. of Jayanta, Indra's son. -पत्रं a record of victory. -पालः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. -पुत्रकः a kind of dice. -मंगलः 1. a royal elephant. -2. a remedy for fever. (-लं) a cheer of victory. -यज्ञः the अश्वमेध sacrifice.

-लक्ष्मीः, -श्रीः the goddess of victory; Ku. 2. 52. -लेखं record of victory. -वाहिनी an epithet of Sachā. -शब्दः 1. a shout of victory. -2. the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by bards &c. -शृंगं a horn blown to announce a victory. -स्तम्भः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निचखान जयस्तंभान् गंगास्रोतोऽतरेषु सः R. 4. 36. -स्वामिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

जयक *a.* Victorious.

जयत्सेनः A name assumed by Nakula while living at Virāta King.

जयद्वलः A name assumed by Sahadeva.

जयनं [ जि करणे ल्युट् ] 1 Conquering, subduing. -2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. -युज् 1. caparisoned. -2. victorious.

जयिन् *a.* [ जि शीलार्थे इति ] 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेदुकलादयः Māl. 1. 36. -*m.* A victor, a conqueror; पौरस्त्यानेवमाक्रामस्तांस्तान्नपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34.

जय्य *a.* [ जि-यत् ] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जेय).

जिगीषा [ जि-सन् भावे अ ] 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं वैवस्वत जिगीषया R. 15. 45. -2 Emulation, rivalry. -3 Eminence. -4 Exertion, profession, habit of life. -5 Eminence. -6 Military ardour, warlike spirit.

जिगीषु *a.* Desirous of conquering. -2 Vying or contending with.

जित *p. p.* [ जि-कर्मणि क् ] 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained, ( as enemies, passions &c. ) -2 Won, got, obtained ( by conquest ). -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by; कामजित; स्त्रीजित &c. -तं Victory. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* reading well or readily. -अमित्र *a.* one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -2. one who has subdued his passions. (-त्रः) N. of Vishnu. -अरि *a.* one who has conquered his enemies or passions. (-रिः) an



epithet of Buddha. —आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, void of passion. —आहव *a.* victorious. —इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श & शब्द); श्रुत्वा स्पष्टवाचं दृष्ट्वा च भुक्त्वा घ्रात्वा च यो नरः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विज्ञेयो जितेन्द्रियः Ms. 2. 98. —काशिः the fist doubled. —काशिन् *a.* appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; चाणक्योऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2; जितकाशी राजसेवकः *ibid.* —क्रोध, —मन्यु *a.* imperturbable, not excitable. (—धः) an epithet of Vishnu. —नेमिः a staff made of the Asvattha tree. —लोक *a.* 'one who has won heaven' (epithet of a class of manes). —शत्रु *a.* victorious. —श्रम *a.* inured to fatigue, hardy. —स्वर्ग *a.* one who has won heaven.

जित् *a.* [जि-क्विप्] (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारकजित्, कंसजित्, सहस्रजित् &c.

जितिः *f.* 1 Victory, conquest. —2 Gaining, obtaining,

जित्य *a.* Conquerable. —त्या 1 Victory. —2 Acquisition, gain. —3 A ploughshare. —त्यः A harrow.

जित्वन् *a.* Victorious.

जित्वर *a.* [जि-करप्] (री *f.*) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; शस्त्राण्युपायंसत जित्वराणि Bk. 1. 16; करदीकृतभूपालो भानुभिर्जित्वरैर्विशां Si. 2. 9. —री *N.* of the city Benares.

जिष्णु *a.* [जि-गुत्सु] 1 Victorious, triumphant; R. 4. 85; 10. 18. —2 Winning, gaining. —3 (At the end of comp.) Canquering, excelling; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5; Si. 13. 21. —ष्णुः 1 The sun. —2 *N.* of Indra. —3 *N.* of Vishnu. —4 *N.* of Arjuna.

जेत् *a.* [जि-तृच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. —2 Surpassing, excelling. —*m.* 1 A conqueror, victor. —2 An epithet of Vishnu.

जिः A demon (पिशाच).

जिगतुः Breath, life.

जिघत्सा [अद् सन् घसादेशः भावे अ] 1 Desire of eating, hunger. —2 Striving for. —3 Contending with.

जिघत्सु *a.* [अद् सन् घसादेशे उ] Hungry.

जिघलुः Ved. An enemy.

जिघांसक *a.* Revengeful, murderous.

जिघांसा Desire of killing; R. 15. 19. —2 Malice, revenge.

जिघांसु *a.* [हन् सन् उ] Desirous of killing, murderous. —सुः An enemy.

जिघृक्षा [ग्रह् सन् भावे अ] Desire of taking or seizing.

जिघ्र *a.* [ग्रा कर्तरे श जिघ्रादेशः] 1 Suspecting. —2 Conjecturing, guessing; observing; *e.g.* मनोजिघ्रः सप्तजिनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा [ज्ञा सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness. —2 Search, investigation, test, examination.

जिज्ञासित *a.* Investigated, asked, inquired to.

जिज्ञासु *a.* [ज्ञा सन् उ] 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. —2 Desirous of getting absolution (मुमुक्षु).

जित्तमः, जितुमः, जित्मः Gemini, the third sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जिन *a.* [जि-नक्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. —2 Very old. —नः 1 A generic term applied to a chief Bauddha or Jaina saint. —2 *N.* applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. —3 A very old man. —4 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —इन्द्रः, ईश्वरः 1. a chief Bauddha saint. —2 an Arhat of the Jainas. —सद्यन् *n.* a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिब्रि *a.* Ved. Old, decayed. —त्रिः 1 Time. —2 A bird.

जिम् 1 P. (जेमति) To eat.

जिरि 5 P. (जिरिणोति) To kill, hurt.

जिन्व् 1 P. (जिन्वति) 1 To be active or lively, busy oneself. —2 To urge on, impel, excite. —3 To refresh, animate. —4 To promote. —5 To grant, confer. —6 To please, satisfy.

जिष् 1 P. (जेषति) To sprinkle.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिहान *a.* 1 Going, going to. —2 Getting, obtaining; See हा 'to go'.

जिहानकः Destruction of the world.

जिह्वा *a.* [जहाति सरलमार्गः हा-मन् सन्वत् आलोपश्च Un. 1. 138] 1 Slop-

ing, athwart, oblique. —2 Crooked, awry, squint; Rs. 1. 12. —3 Tortuous, curved, going irregularly. —4 Curved, bent. —5 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; धृतहेतिरप्यधृतजिह्वमतिः Ki. 6. 24; सुहृदर्थमीहितमाजिह्वाधियां Si. 9. 62. —5 Dim, dark, pale-coloured: विधि-समयानियोगादीतिसंहारजिह्वं Ki. 1. 46. —6 Slow, lazy. —ह्वां 1 Dishonesty, falsehood. —2 The Tagara tree. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* crooked-eyed, squinting. —ग *a.* moving slowly. (—गः) a snake. —गति *a.* meandering, going tortuously; Rs. 1. 13. —मेहनः a frog. —योधिन् *a.* fighting unfairly. (—*m.*) an epithet of Bhîma. —शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जिह्वायति Den.P. To go crookedly.

जिह्वः The tongue.

जिह्वल *a.* Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वा 1 The tongue. —2 The tongue of fire, *i. e.* a flame. —3 A sentence. —Comp. —आस्वादः lick, ing, lapping. —उल्लेखनी, —उल्लेखनिका, —निलेखनं a tongue-scraper. —पः 1. a dog. —2. a cat. —3. a tiger. —4. a leopard. —5. a bear. —मूलं the fur of the tongue. —मूलं the root of the tongue. —मूलीय *a.* a term particularly applied to the Visarga before क् and ख् and also to क्, ख् and the guttural class of consonants (in gram.). —रदः a bird. —लिह् *m.* a dog. —लौल्यं greediness. —शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जीतिः *f.* [जि-किन् वेदे दीर्घः] 1 Victory. —2 Decrease, loss. —3 Fading away, growing old.

जीन *a.* [ज्या-क् संप्रसा० दीर्घः] Old, aged, decayed. —नः A leather bag; जीनकार्मुकवस्तावीन् पृथग् दद्याद्विशुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः [जयाति नभः, जीयते अनिलेन जीवनस्योदकस्य मूतं बंधो यत्र, जीवनं जलं मूतं बद्धं अनेन, जीवनं मुच्यतीति वा षष्ठी० Tv. cf. Un. 3. 91] 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. —2 A mountain. —3 A nourisher, sustainer. —4 An epithet of Indra. —Comp. —कूटः a mountain. —केतुः an epithet of Siva. —वाहनः 1. *N.* of Indra. —2. *N.* of a king of the Vidyâdharas, hero of the play called Nâgânanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर). [He was the



son of Jimutaketu and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was, by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play].

—वाहिन् A. smoke.

**जीर** *a.* [ ज्या रक् संप्रसा० दीर्घः ] Ved. Swift, quick. —रः 1 A sword. —2 Cumin-seed. —3 An atom.

**जीरकः, जीरणः** Cumin-seed.

**जीरिः** [ जीर्यति जृ-बा० रिक् ] Ved. A man. —*f.* Quick or flowing water.

**जीर्ण** *p.p.* [ जृ-क् ] 1 Old, ancient. —2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22; U. 6. 38; Māl. 5. 30. —3 Digested; सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविचक्षणः सुतः H. 1. 22. —र्णः 1 An old man. —2 A tree. —3 Cumin-seed. —णा Large cumin-seed. —र्ण 1 Benzoin. —2 Old age, decrepitude. —**Comp.** —उद्धारः 'renewing the old', repairs, especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. —उद्यानं ruined or neglected garden. —उवरः lingering fever. —पर्णः the Kadamba tree. —वज्रं a particular gem. —वस्त्र *a.* wearing old clothes. —वाटिका a ruined house.

**जीर्णक** *a.* Almost dried up or withered.

**जीर्णिः** *f.* 1 Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. —2 Digestion.

**जीर्विः** [ जृ-क्विन् ] 1 An axe. —2 The body. —3 A cart. —4 An animal.

**जीव** 1 P. (जीवति, जीवित) 1 To live, be alive; यस्मिन् जीवति जीवन्ति बहवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञातुः खदग्धोऽपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; Ms. 2. 235. —2 To revive, come to life. —3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); सत्यानृतं तु वाणिज्यं तेन चैवापि जीव्यते Ms. 4. 6; विपणेन च जीवन्तः 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense;

अजिह्मामशदां शुद्धां जीवेद्ब्राह्मणजीविकां Ms. 4. 11. —4 (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); चौराः प्रमत्ते जीवन्ति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः । प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः ॥ राजा विवदमानेषु नित्यं मूर्खेषु पंडिताः Mb. —*Caus.* 1 To restore to life. —2 To nourish, nurture, bring up.

**जीव** *a.* [ जीव्-कर्तरि क ] Living, existing. —वः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul; गतजीव, जीवत्याग, जीवाशा, &c. —2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called जीवात्मन् as opposed to परमात्मन् the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131; Ms. 12. 22-23. —3 Life, existence. —4 A creature, living being. —5 Livelihood, profession. —6 N. of Karna. —7 N. of one of the Maruts. —8 The constellation पुष्य. —9 N. of Brihaspati. —10 The third lustrum in the cycle of Jupiter. —11 Association of cause and effect. —12 N. of Vishnu. —**Comp.** —अंतकः 1. a bird-catcher, fowler. —2. a murderer, slayer. —अजीवाधारः the world of organic and inorganic creation. —आत्मन् *m.* the individual soul enshrined in the human body (as opposed to परमात्मन् 'the Supreme soul'). —आदानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding, (in medic.). —आधानं preservation of life. —आधारः the heart. —इधनं glowing fire-wood, burning wood. —उत्सर्गः 'casting off life,' voluntary death, suicide. —उपाधिः the three states, *i.e.* waking, dreaming and sleeping. —ऊर्णा the wool of a living animal. —गृहं, मंदिरं 'the abode of the soul,' the body. —ग्राहः a prisoner taken alive. —घनः Brahmâ. —ज *a.* born alive. —जीवः (also जीवजीवः) the Chakora bird. —तोका a woman whose children are living. —दः 1. a physician. —2. an enemy. —दशा mortal existence. —धनं 'living wealth,' property in the shape of living creatures, live-stock. —धानी the earth. —निकायः a being endowed with life. —पतिः *f.*, —पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. —पत्रं a fresh leaf. —पितृ, —पितृक *a.* (a son or daughter) whose father is still alive. —पुत्रा, —वत्सा a woman

whose son is living. —मातृका the seven mothers or female divinities; (कुमारी धनदा नंदा विमला मंगला बला । पञ्चा चेति च विख्याताः सप्तैता जीवमातृकाः). —योनिः a sentient being. —रक्तं menstrual blood. —लोकः 1. the world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence; त्वत्प्रयागे शातालोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Māl. 9. 37; जीवलोकतिलकः प्रलीयते 21; so स्वर्गोद्भूतजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2; Bg. 11. 7; U. 4. 17. —2. living beings, mankind; दिवस इवाभ्रद्वयमस्तेपात्यये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12; or आलोकमर्कादिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 35. —वृत्तिः *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. —शेष *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. —शोणितं living, *i.e.*, healthy blood. —संक्रमणं transmigration of the soul. —साधनं grain, corn. —साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. —सूः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. —स्थानं 1. a joint, an articulation. —2. the vital parts, heart.

**जीवक** *a.* [ जीव्-णिच् ण्वल् ] 1 Living, making a livelihood by, generating &c. —2 One who lives a long time. —कः 1 A living being. —2 A servant. —3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. —4 A usurer. —5 A snake-catcher. —6 A tree. —7 A medicinal plant of that name.

**जीवत्** *a.* (न्ती *f.*) Living, alive. —**Comp.** —तोका a woman whose children are living. —पतिः *f.*, —पत्नी *f.* a woman whose husband is living. —पितृकः one whose father is alive. —मुक्त *a.* 'liberated while living', a man who, being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme spirit, is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. —मुक्तिः *f.* final liberation in the present state of life. —मृत *a.* 'dead while alive,' one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the world (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

**जीवथ** *a.* [ जीव्-अथ ] 1 Long-lived. —2 Virtuous, pious. —थः 1 Life, existence. —2 A tortoise. —3 A



peacock. -4 A cloud. -5 Virtue, piety.

**जीवन** *a.* ( नी. f. ) [ जीव भावे ल्युट् ] Enlivening, giving life. -नः 1 A living being. -2 Wind. -3 A son. -4 The Supreme Being. -नं 1 Life, existence ; ( fig. also ) ; त्वमसि मम भूषणं त्वमसि मम जीवनं Gīt. 10. -2 The principle of life, vital energy ; Bg. 7. 9. -3 Water ; बीजानां प्रभव नमोऽस्तु जीवनाय Ki. 18. 39 ; or जीवनं जीवनं ( life ) हन्ति प्राणान् हन्ति समीरणः Udb. -4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence ( fig. also ) ; Ms. 11. 77 ; विदुषां जीवनं मूर्खः H. 3. 33. -5 Butter made from milk one day old. -6 Marrow. -7 Enlivening, making alive. -Comp. -अंतः death. -आघातं poison. -आवासः 1. 'residing in water', epithet of Varuna, the regent of water. -2. the body. -उपायः livelihood. -ओषधं 1. elixir of life. -2. a life-giving medicine.

**जीवनक** *a.* [ जीवन-कन् ] Enlivening. -कं Food.

**जीवनीय** *a.* [ जीव्-बा० करणे अनीयर ] 1 To be lived. -2 Supporting life. -यं 1 Water. -2 Fresh milk.

**जीवन्त** *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Long-lived. -तः 1 Life, existence. -2 A drug, medicament.

**जीवन्तिकः** A fowler.

**जीवल** *a.* 1 Full of life. -2 Animating, inspiriting.

**जीवा** [ जीव्-अच् ] 1 Water. -2 The earth. -3 A bow-string ; मुहूर्त्तजीवाद्योषैर्वधिरयति Mv. 6. 30. -4 The chord of an arc. -5 Means of living. -6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. -7 N. of a plant ( वचा ). -8 Life, existence.

**जीवानु** *m., n.* 1 Food. -2 Life, existence ( fig. also ) ; स खलु प्राज्ञजीवानुः सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः J. N. V. -3 Restoration to life, revival ; रे हस्त दक्षिण मृतस्य शिशोर्द्विजस्य जीवातवे विस्त्रज शूद्रमुनौ कृपाण् U. 2. 10. -4 A medicine for restoring life.

**जीविका** [ जीव्-अकन् अत इत्वं ] 1 Means of living, livelihood. -2 The life-giving element, i. e. water.

**जीवित** *p. p.* [ जीव्-कर्तरि क् ] 1 Living, existent, alive ; R. 12. 75. -2 Returned to life, revived. -3 Animated, enlivened. -4 Lived through ( as a period ). -तं 1 Life,

existence ; त्वं जीवितं त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26 ; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63 ; Me. 83 ; नाभिनन्देत मरणं नाभिनन्देत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45 ; 7. 111. -2 Duration of life. -3 Livelihood. -4 A living being. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -आशा hope of life, love of life. -ईशः 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama ; जीवितेश्वरसति जगाम सा R. 11. 20 ( where the word is used in sense 1 also ). -3. the sun. -4. the moon. -5. a drug which is said to revive the dead. -ईश्वरः Siva. -कालः duration of life. -ज्ञा an artery. -नाथः a husband. -व्ययः sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life, jeopardy, danger to life ; स आतुरो जीवितसंशये वर्तते ' he is dangerously ill ' ; Bv. 2. 20.

**जीवितव्य** *a.* To be lived, kept alive &c. -व्यं 1 The possibility of living. -2 Life. -3 Possible return to life.

**जीविन्** *a.* ( नी. f. ) [ जीव्-णिनि, जीव्-इ-निच् ] ( Generally at the end of comp. ) 1 Living, alive, existing ; R. 1. 63. -2 Living upon or by ; शस्त्रजीविन् आशुधजीविन् &c. -*m.* A living being.

**जीव्यं** Life. -व्या A means of livelihood.

**जुकुटः** 1 A dog. -2 The Malaya mountain.

**जुगुप्सनं, जुगुप्सा** 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. -3 ( In Rhet. ) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bibhatsa sentiment, thus defined:—दोषेक्षणादिभिर्गर्हा जुगुप्सा विषयोद्भवा S. D. 207.

**जुगु** 1 P. ( जुगति ) 1 To abandon, quit. -2 To exclude, set aside.

**जुगित** *a.* Deserted, abandoned. -तः A man of a degraded caste, a Chāṇḍāla.

**जुटकं** A braid of hair.

**जुटिका** A tuft of hair on the top of the head ; cf. चूडा.

**जुड** I. 6 P. ( जुडति ) 1 To bind. -2 To go. -II. 10 P. 1 To send, throw or cast, direct. -2 To grind or pound.

**जुत्** 1 A. ( जौतते ) To shine.

**जुन्** 6 P. ( जुनाति ) To go, move.

**जुवकः** Ved. An epithet of Varuna.

**जुर्** 6. 4. P. ( जुर्ति, जूर्यति ) Ved. 1 To decay, become or grow old,

waste away, perish.

**जुर्** *m.* An old man.

**जूर्ण** *a.* Decayed, old.

**जुल्** 10 P. ( जौल्यति ) To reduce to powder, grind, pound.

**जुवस्** *a.* Ved. Speed, quickness.

**जुष्** I. 6 A. ( जुषते-जुष्ट ) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. -2 To be favourable or propitious. -3 To like, be found of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy ; सत्त्वं जुषाणस्य भवाय देहिनां Bhāg. -4 To devote or attach oneself to, practise, undergo, suffer ; पौलस्त्योऽजुषत शुचं विपन्नबंधुः Bk. 17. 112. -5 To frequent, visit, inhabit ; जुषते पर्वतश्रेष्ठमृषयः पर्वसंधिषु Mb. -6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to ; रथं च जुजुषे शुभं Bk. 14. 95. -7 To choose. -8 To enjoy, possess, have ; Māl. 5. 18. -9 To happen to. -10 To delight in granting or performing. -11 To show oneself favourable towards. -Caus. 1 To like, be fond of. -2 To fondle, cherish. -3 To delight in, approve of, rejoice at. -II. 1 P., 10 U. ( जौषति, जौषयति-ते ) 1 To reason, think. -2 To investigate, examine. -3 To hurt. -4 To be satisfied.

**जुष्** *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in ; Bh. 3. 103. -2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, amusing, resorting to &c. ; परलोकजुषां R. 8. 85 ; रजोजुषे जन्मानि K. 1.

**जुष्य** *a.* To be served, worshipped &c. -व्यं Service.

**जुष्ट** *p. p.* [ जुष्-कर्माणि क् ] 1 Pleased, gratified. -2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c. ; Bg. 2. 2. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Liked, loved, agreeable. -5 Served, worshipped. -6 Propitious, favourable. -7 Shared, partaken in ; U. 6. 40. -ष्टं The remnants of meal ( उच्छिष्ट ).

**जौषः** 1 [ जुष्-भावे घञ् ] Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. -2 Silence. -षः Happiness. -षं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish, with ease. -2 Silently ; किमिति जौषमास्यते S. 5 ; Bv. 2. 17.

**जौषणं, ना** 1 Liking. -2 Satisfaction, approval. -3 Choosing.

**जुहुराण** *a.* Making crooked or acting crookedly. -णः The moon.



**जुहुवानः** [ हु कर्माणि कानच् ] 1 Fire. -2 A tree. -3 A hard-hearted man.

**जुहुः** *f.* [ हु क्तिप् नि० द्वित्वं दर्धिश्च Tv. ] 1 A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial ghee into the fire. -2 A tongue; especially of Agni, *i. e.* a flame. -**Comp.** -**आस्यः** fire.

**जुहुरा (वा) णः** 1 A sacrificial priest. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

**जुहूवत्** *m.* Fire.

**जुहोतिः** A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb जुहोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; क्षरति सर्वा वैदिकयो जुहोतियजतिक्रियाः Ms. 2. 84. ( See Medhātithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञनारायण shortly renders जुहोति by उपविष्टहोम and यजति by तिष्ठद्धोम. See Asvalāyana 1. 2. 5. also).

**जू** 1 U., 9 P. ( जवति-ते, जुनाति ) 1 To press or hurry on, move on quickly. -2 To impel quickly, urge or drive on. -3 To excite, animate, inspire.

**जू** *a.* Ved. Quick, speedy.

**जूः** *f.* 1 Speed. -2 Atmosphere. -3 A female demon. -4 An epithet of Sarasvatī. -5 Going speedily, quick motion. -6 A mark on the forehead of horses and oxen.

**जूत** *a.* [ जू-क्त ] ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Impelled, urged, pressed. -2 Ved. Gone. -3 Drawn. -4 Given.

**जूतिः** *f.* 1 Going on, proceeding, moving. -2 Quickness, speed. -3 Uninterrupted flow or motion. -4 Impulse, incitement, instigation. -5 Inclination, propensity, tendency.

**जूकः** The sign Libra of the zodiac ( a word of Greek origin ).

**जूटः** The mass of twisted or matted hair; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलय-सङ्गनद्धजूटाजटाः Māl. 1. 2.

**जूटकं** Matted hair.

**जूर** 4 A. ( जूर्यते, जूर्ण ) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To be angry with ( with dat. ); भर्त्रे नखेभ्यश्च चिरं जुजूरं Bk. 11. 8. -3 To grow old.

**जूर्णि** *a.* Ved. 1 Swift, speedy, quick. -2 Running, proceeding quickly. -3 Praising, invoking. -**णिः** *f.* 1 Speed. -2 An epithet of Aditya or sun. -3 The body. -4 The Brahman (*n.*). -5 Anger. -6 A fiery weapon.

**जूर्तिः** *f.* [ ज्वर भावे क्तिन् ऊट् ] 1 Fever. -2 Feverish or morbid heat.

**जूर्व** 1 P. ( जूर्वति ) Ved. 1 To burn. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

**जूष** 1 U. ( जूषति-ते ) To hurt, kill. **जूषः**, -ष The water of boiled pulse.

**जू** 1 P. ( जरति ) 1 To make low or humiliate. -2 To excel.

**जृम्, जृम्** 1 A. ( जृभते, जृभते, जृभित जृब्ध ) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. -2 To open, expand, burst open ( as a flower &c. ); वरयुवतिमुखाभं पंकजं जंभतेऽद्य Rs. 3. 22. -3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जृभतां जृभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरं क्रो-धज्योतिः Ve. 1; मृष्णे जृभसि ( Paras. is irregular ) Bh. 3. 5; भोगः कोपि स एक एव परमो नित्योदितो जृभते 3. 80. -4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल्प-योनेरभिमानभूतमात्मानमाधाय मधूर्जजृभे Ku. 3. 24; U. 5. 13. -5 To be at ease. -6 To recoil or fly back ( as a bow ). -**Caus.** To cause to yawn or expand.

**जृम्**, -भा, -भं [ जृम्-घञ् ] 1 Yawning, gaping; U. 4. 29. -2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कलिकाश्र-यी जृम्भा प्रभवति K. 257; जृम्भारंभप्रवि-ततदलोपांतजालप्रविष्टैः Ve. 2. 7; Māl. 9. 16. -3 Expansion. -4 Bursting open.

**जृम्भकः** [ जृम्-भुल् ] 1 ' A yawner ', a sort of demon. -**क्रं** Swelling. -**भिका** Gaping, yawning.

**जृम्भण** *a.* [ जृम्-भावे ल्युट् ] Causing to gape or yawn. -**णं** 1 Gaping, yawning -2 Stretching ( the limbs ); ( अंगानि ) मुहुर्मुहुर्जृम्भणतत्पराणि Rs. 6. 10. -3 Blossoming, blooming; मालती शिरसि जृम्भणोन्मुखी Bh. 1. 25.

**जृम्भित** *p p* [ जृम्-क्त ] 1 Yawned, gaped. -2 Opened, expanded, displayed; Māl. 1. 32. -3 Opened, blown ( as a flower ). -4 Done, exerted. -5 En- larged, increased. -**तं** 1 Gaping. -2 Expansion, opening, blooming. -3 Developing, coming into view.

**जू** I. 1.4.9. P., 10 U. ( जरति, जीर्यति, जृणाति, जारयाति-ते, जजार, जारयामास, अजरत् अजारीत्, अजीजरत्, जरि-री-तुं, जीर्ण or जा- रित ) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither away, decay; जीर्यते जीर्यतः केशा वंता जीर्यति जीर्यतः । जीर्यतश्चक्षुषी आत्रे तृ- णैका तरुणायते Pt. 5. 16; Bk. 9. 41. -2 To perish, be consumed ( fig.

also ); अजारीदिव च प्रज्ञा बलं शोकात्त- थाऽजरत् Bk. 6. 30; जेरुराशा दशास्य- स्य 14. 112. -3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमन्नं प्रशंसीयात् Chāṇ. 79; उदरे चाजरन्नये Bk. 15. 150. -4 To break up or fall to pieces. -**Caus.** ( ज-जा-र यति ) 1 To make old, wear out, consume. -2 To cause to be digested; to digest. -II. 1 A. ( जरते ) Ved. 1 To move, approach, come near. -2 To crackle ( as fire ). -3 To roar. -4 To call out to, invoke, praise.

**जारक** *a.* [ जृ-णिच् "बुल् ] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Promoting digestion, digestive.

**जारणं** [ जृ-णिच् ल्युट् ] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Stimulating digestion. -3 Calcining or oxidizing metals. -4 A condiment.

**जारद्व** *a.* ( वीथिः ) The portion of the moon's path occupied by the constellations श्रवण, धनिष्ठा and शतता- रका ( according to ब्राह्मिहिर ); accord- ing to others, by विशाखा, अनुराधा and ज्येष्ठा.

**जैताकः** A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

**जेन्य** *a.* Ved. 1 Of noble origin, well-born. -2 Genuine, true. -3 Victorious.

**जेमनं** [ जिम्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Eating. -2 Food.

**जेष्** 1 A. ( जेषते ) To move, go.

**जेह** 1 A. ( जेहते ) Ved. 1 To reach, go towards. -2 To strive after, exert. -3 To open the mouth, pant, gasp.

**जे** 1 P. ( जायति ) To wane, de- cline, decay, perish.

**जैत्र** *a.* ( जी *f.* ) [ जैत्-अण् ] 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इवमिह मदनस्य जैत्रमस्त्रं विफ- लगुणातिशयं भविष्यतीति Māl. 2. 6 धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्वधौ R. 4. 16, 16. 72. -2 Superior. -**त्रः** 1 A victor, conquer- or. -2 Quick-silver. -**त्रं** A Victory, triumph. -3 Superiority. -**Comp.** -**रथः** a victor.

**जैनः** A 1 A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -2 A Buddha.

**जैमिनिः** N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mimāṃsā school of philosophy



(properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतमुन्म-  
माथ सहसा हस्ती मुनि जैमिनि Pt. 2. 23.

**जैव** *a.* [ जीवस्येदं अण् ] 1 Belong-  
ing to जीव or the soul. -2 Belong-  
ing to Jupiter.

**जैवातृक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Long-  
lived, one for whom long life is  
desired; जैवातृक ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः  
Dk. -2 Thin, lean. -कः 1 The  
moon; राजानं जनयांबभूव सहसा जैवा-  
तृक त्वां तु यः Bv. 2. 78. -2 Cam-  
phor. -3 A son -4 A drug, medi-  
cament. -5 A peasant.

**जैवेयः** An epithet of Kacha, son  
of Brihaspati.

**जैहयं** Crookedness, deceit, false-  
hood.

**जैहयं** The pleasure of taste.

**जौगं, -गकं** Aloe-wood.

**जौगटः** The longings of a preg-  
nant woman (दोहद).

**जोटिंगः** 1 An epithet of Siva.  
-2 A devotee who practises the  
most rigid austerities.

**जोडः** Binding, tie.

**जोषा, जोषित्** *f.* A woman; cf.  
योषा, योषित्.

**जोषिका** 1 A cluster of young buds.  
-2 A woman.

**ज्ञा** 9 U. ( जानाति, जानीति, ज्ञौ, ज्ञे,  
अज्ञासीत्-अज्ञास्त, ज्ञातुं, ज्ञात ) 1 To  
know (in all senses), to learn,  
become acquainted with; मा ज्ञासी-  
स्त्वं सुखी रामो यदकार्षीत्स रक्षसां Bk.  
15. 9. -2 To know, be aware  
of, be familiar or conversant with;  
ज्ञानं तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 1; जानन्नपि हि  
मेधावी जडवह्नेक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110,  
123; 7. 148. -3 To find out, ascer-  
tain, investigate; ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्या-  
धीति Mk. 9. -4 To comprehend,  
apprehend, understand, feel, ex-  
perience; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. -5  
To test, try, know the true charac-  
ter of; आपत्सु मित्रं जानीयात् H. 1.  
72; Chan. 21. -6 To recognise; न  
त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारिन्  
Me. 63. -7 To regard, consider,  
know to be; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं  
कामरूपं मधोनः Me. 6. -8 To act, en-  
gage in (with gen. of the instru-  
ment); सर्पिषो जानीते Sk. 'he enga-  
ges in sacrifice with clarified butter  
(सर्पिषः=सर्पिषा). -9 Ved. To acknow-

ledge, approve, allow. -10 To recog-  
nise as one's own, take posses-  
sion of. -*Caus.* ( ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति )

1 To announce, inform, make  
acquainted with, make known, no-  
tify. -2 To request, ask (Atm.).  
-3 To sharpen. -4 To satisfy. -5 To  
praise. -6 To immolate, kill (as an  
animal). -*Desid.* (जिज्ञासते) 1 To de-  
sire to know, investigate, ascertain;  
R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 14. 91. -2 To  
conjecture, suppose, guess.

**ज्ञा** *a.* [ ज्ञा-क ] ( At the end of  
comp.) 1 Knowing, familiar with;  
कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c.  
-2 Wise; as in ज्ञमन्य thinking  
oneself to be wise. -ज्ञः 1 A wise  
and learned man. -2 The sentient  
soul. -3 The planet Mercury. -4  
The planet Mars. -5 An epithet of  
Brahmā.

**ज्ञपित, ज्ञप्त** *a.* Made known, in-  
formed, expounded, taught.

**ज्ञप्तिः** *f.* 1 Understanding. -2 In-  
tellect. -3 Promulgating. -4 Satis-  
faction. -5 Sharpening. -6 Praise.  
-7 Immolating, killing.

**ज्ञात** *a.* [ ज्ञा-कर्मणि-क्त ] Known, as-  
certained, understood, learnt, com-  
prehended &c.; आज्ञापय ज्ञातविशेष  
पुंसां Ku. 3. 3; see ज्ञा above. -तं  
Knowledge. -*Comp.* -सिद्धांतः a  
man completely versed in any  
Śāstra.

**ज्ञातव्य** *pot. p.* 1 To be known or  
understood. -2 Conceivable, com-  
prehensible.

**ज्ञातिः** [ ज्ञा-क्तिच् ] 1 A paternal re-  
lation, a father, brother &c.; agnate  
relatives collectively. -2 A kinsman  
or kindred in general. -3 A distant  
kinsman who is not entitled to the  
oblations offered to deceased an-  
cestors. -4 A father. -*Comp.* -क-  
र्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं the duty of a kinsman.  
-भावः kin, relationship. -भेदः dis-  
sension among relatives. -विद् *a.*  
one who has or makes near relatives.

**ज्ञातेयं** Relationship.

**ज्ञातृ** *a.* [ ज्ञा-तृच् ] Knowing, intel-  
ligent, wise. -*m.* 1 A wise man. -2  
An acquaintance. -3 A bail, surety.

**ज्ञानं** [ ज्ञा-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Knowing, un-  
derstanding, becoming acquainted  
with, proficiency; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च  
ज्ञानं Mal. 1. 7. -2 Knowledge, learn-  
ing; बुद्धिर्ज्ञानेन शुध्यति Ms. 5. 109;

ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शत्रौ R. 1. 22. -3 Con-  
sciousness, cognizance, knowledge;  
ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ms. 8. 288.  
knowingly or unknowingly, con-  
sciously or unconsciously. -4 Sacred  
knowledge; especially, knowledge  
derived from meditation on the  
higher truths of religion and phi-  
losophy which teaches man how to  
understand his own nature and how  
he may be reunited to the Supreme  
spirit (opp. कर्मन्); cf. ज्ञानयोग and  
कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. -5 The organ  
of intelligence, sense, intellect. -6  
Conscience. -7 The Supreme spirit.  
-8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 The  
Vedās taken collectively. -*Comp.*  
-अनुत्पादः ignorance, folly. -अपोहः  
forgetfulness. -अभ्यासः 1. study. -2.  
thinking, reflection. -आत्मन् *a.* all-  
wise. -इन्द्रियं an organ of perception;  
(these are five त्वच, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्ण  
and घ्राण the skin, tongue, eye, ear  
and nose; see बुद्धीन्द्रिय under इन्द्रिय ).  
-काण्डं that inner or esoteric portion  
of Veda which refers to true spiri-  
tual knowledge, or knowledge of the  
Supreme spirit, as distinguished  
from the knowledge of ceremonial  
rites (opp. कर्मकाण्ड). -कृत *a.* done  
knowingly or intentionally. -गम्य  
*a.* attainable by the understanding.  
-चक्षुस् *n.* the eye of intelligence,  
the mind's eye, intellectual vision  
(opp. चर्मचक्षुस्); सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येदं निखिलं  
ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (-*m.*) a  
wise and learned man. -तत्त्वं true  
knowledge, knowledge of god. -त-  
पस् *n.* penance consisting in the  
acquisition of true knowledge. -दः a  
preceptor. -दा an epithet of Sarasva-  
tī. -दुर्बल *a.* wanting in knowledge.  
-निश्चयः certainty, ascertainment.  
-निष्ठ *a.* intent on acquiring true  
(spiritual) knowledge. -पतिः 1.  
the Supreme spirit. -2. a teacher,  
preceptor. -मुद्र *a.* 'having the im-  
press of wisdom', wise. -मूल *a.* found-  
ed on spiritual knowledge. -यज्ञः a  
man possessed of true or spiritual  
knowledge, philosopher. -योगः con-  
templation as the principal means of,  
attaining the Supreme spirit or ac-  
quiring true or spiritual knowledge.  
-लक्षणं, -णा 1. indication, sign, a means  
of knowing or inferring. -2. (in  
logic) sign or proof of knowledge;



subsequent derived from antecedent knowledge. —विज्ञानं 1. sacred and miscellaneous knowledge. —2. the Vedas with the supplementary branches of knowledge, such as medicine, arms, &c. —शास्त्रं the science of fortune-telling. —साधनं 1. a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. —2. an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां वृते ज्ञानमयेन वह्निना R. 8. 20. —2 Containing knowledge. —यः 1 The Supreme spirit. —2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [ ज्ञानमस्त्यस्य इनि ] Intelligent, wise. —*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. —2 A sage, one possessed of true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञानित्वं Fortune-telling.

ज्ञानीयति Den. P. To wish for knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* [ ज्ञा-णिच्-ल्यु ] Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. —कः 1 A teacher. —2 A commander, a master. —3 A master of requests, an officer of the court of an Indian prince; Pt. 3. —कं (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं [ ज्ञा-णिच्-ल्युट् ] Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा [ ज्ञा-सन्-भावे अ ] The desire of knowing.

ज्ञेय *pot. p.* [ ज्ञा कर्मणि यत् ] 1 To be investigated, or learnt or understood. —2 To be regarded as. —3 Perceptible, cognizable.

ज्या I. 9 P. (जिनाति) 1 To overpower, oppress. —2 To grow old. —3 A. (जीयते) To be oppressed.

जीत *a.* 1 Oppressed, overpowered. —2 Become old; also जीन.

ज्यानं Ved. Oppression.

ज्येय *a.* 1 To be oppressed. —2 First, best.

ज्या 1 A bow-string; विश्रामं लभ-

तामिदं च शिथिलज्याबंधमस्मद्भुः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 15; 12. 104. —2 The chord of an arc. —3 The earth. —4 A mother. —5 Overpowering force or strength. —6 Excessive demand, importunity.

ज्यानिः *f.* [ ज्या-नि ] 1 Old age, decay. —2 Quitting, abandoning. —3 A river, stream. —4 Oppression. —5 Deprivation, loss; Mâl. 9. 33.

ज्यायस् *a.* (सी *f.*; compar. of प्रशस्य, वृद्ध) 1 Elder, senior; प्रसवक्रमेण स किल ज्यायान् U. 6. —2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. —3 Larger, greater. —4 (In law) One not a minor, *i. e.* come of age and responsible for his own action. —5 Aged, old. —6 Decayed, worn out.

ज्यायिष्ठ *a.* (irreg.) 1 The most excellent. —2 Noblest, first, best.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध). 1 Eldest, most senior. —2 Most excellent, best. —3 Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. —ष्टः 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. —2 An epithet of the Supreme Being. —3 Life. —4 N. of a lunar month (=ज्यैष्ठ q. v.). —ष्टा 1 An eldest sister. —2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of the three stars). —3 The middle finger. —4 A small house-lizard. —5 An epithet of the Ganges. —6 The goddess of misfortune, elder sister of Lakshmi. —ष्टी A small house-lizard. —ष्टं 1 The most excellent, the first or head. —2 Tin.

—Comp. —अंशः 1. eldest brother's share. —2. the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. —3. the best share. —अंबु *n.* 1. water in which grain has been washed. —2. the scum of boiled rice. —आश्रमः 1. the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brâhmana; *i. e.* that of a householder. —2. a householder. —तातः a father's eldest brother. —तातिः *f.* Ved. superiority. —वर्णः 1. the highest caste (that of Brâhmanas). —2. a Brâhmana. —वृत्तिः *f.* the duties of seniority. —श्वश्रूः *f.* 1. a wife's eldest sister. —2. the eldest mother-in-law.

ज्येष्ठामूल-मूलीयः The month ज्यैष्ठ q. v.

ज्यैष्ठः N. of a lunar month in

which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). —ष्टी 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्यैष्ठ. —2 A small house-lizard.

ज्यैष्ठिनेय *a.* Born from the eldest or principal wife.

ज्यैष्ठ्यं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. —2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यु 1 A. (ज्यवते) To go near, approach.

ज्युत् 1 U. (ज्योतति-ने) To shine.

ज्युतिः *f.* Light.

ज्यो 1 A. (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. —2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिस् *n.* [ ज्युत्-इसुन् आदेर्दस्य जः ज्युत्-इसुन् वा ] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. —2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17; U. 4. 18. —3 Lightning. —4 A heavenly body. —5 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.). —ज्योतिर्भिरुद्याद्भिरिव त्रियामा Ku. 7. 21; Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 19; S. 7. 6. —6 Brightness of the sky, day-light (opp. तमस्). —7 The sun and moon (dual). —8 Light as the divine principle of life, intelligence. —9 The science of the course of heavenly bodies; astronomy. see ज्योतिष. —10 The faculty of seeing. —11 The celestial world. —*m.* 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —इंगः, —इंगणः the fire-fly. —कणः a spark of fire. —गणः the heavenly bodies collectively; —चक्रं the zodiac. —ज्ञः an astronomer or astrologer. —मंडलं the stellar sphere. —मिलिन् *m.* —वी(वी)जं a fire-fly. —रथः (ज्योतीरथः) the polar star. —लोकः the supreme spirit. —विद् *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. —विद्या, —शास्त्रं (ज्योतिःशास्त्रं) astronomy or astrology. —स्तोमः (ज्योतिष्टोमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies. —हस्ता N. of Durgâ.

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (वी *f.*) [ ज्योतिः सूर्यादिगत्यादिकं प्रतिपाद्यतयाऽस्त्यस्य अच् ] 1 Astronomical or astrological. —षः



An astronomer or astrologer. —**व** 1 Astronomy, astrology, the science of the course of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time resting thereon. —2 One of the six Vedāṅgas (being a short tract on astronomy). —**Comp.** —**विद्या** astronomical or astrological science.

**ज्योतिषिकः** One who studies or knows astronomy.

**ज्योतिषी**, **ज्योतिष्कः** A planet, star, luminary. —**ष्कं** N. of the shining peak of Meru. —**ष्कः** The चित्रक tree.

**ज्योतिष्मत्** *a.* [ज्योतिरस्त्यस्य मनुप्] 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रतारमहसंकुलापि **ज्योतिष्मती** चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. —2 Celestial. —*m.* 1 The sun. —2 N. of the third foot of Brahmā. —3 N. of one of the seven suns appearing at the destruction of the world. —**ती** 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). —2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण *i, e.* a tranquil state of mind.

**ज्योत्स्ना** [ज्योतिरस्त्यस्यां ज्योतिष उपधा लोपो नश्च प्रत्ययः P. V. 2. 114 Sk.] 1 Moonlight; स्फुरत्स्फारज्योत्स्नाधवलिततले कापि पुलिने Bh. 3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34. —2 Light (in general). —3 An epithet of Durgā. —4 A moonlight-night. —**Comp.** —**ईशः** the moon. —**प्रियः** the

Chakora bird. —**वृक्षः** a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

**ज्योत्स्नी** A moonlight-night.

**ज्यौत्स्न** *a.* Bright or lit with moonlight. —**त्स्नः** The bright half of a month. —**त्स्नी** A full-moon night.

**ज्यौः** The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

**ज्यौतिषिकः** an astronomer or astrologer.

**जि** I. 1 P. (जयति) 1 To overpower, conquer. —2 To go. —II. 9. 10 P. (जिणाति, जाययति) To grow old.

**ज्वर्** 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. —2 To be diseased.

**ज्वर** *a.* [ज्वर् भावे थ] 1 Heated, feverish. —2 Excited, inflamed. —**रः** 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कौशभसा परिषिचति Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; दर्पज्वरः, मदनज्वरः, मदज्वरः &c. —2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; व्येतु ते मनसो ज्वरः Rām.; मनसस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. —**रा** Fever. —**Comp.** —**अग्निः** the paroxysm of fever. —**अंकुशः** a febrifuge. —**प्रतीकारः** cure of fever, febrifuge.

**ज्वरित**, **ज्वरिन्** *a.* (णी *f.*) Attacked with fever.

**ज्वल्** 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चालितैधनोभिः S. 6. 30; Ku.

5. 30. —2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire) अमृतमधुरसुदुतरवचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजपवनेन Gīt. 7. —3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा Bk. 1. 4. —4 To burn (as a wound). —**Caus.** (ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते, but प्रज्वलयति) 1 To set on fire, light, kindle. —2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten.

**ज्वल** *a.* [ज्वल्-अच्] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Bright, brilliant. —**लः** Flame, blaze, light.

**ज्वलका** A large flame of fire.

**ज्वलन** *a.* [ज्वल्-युच्] 1 Flaming, shining. —2 Combustible. —**नः** Fire; तदनु ज्वलनं मदपितं त्वरयेदक्षिणवातवीजनैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. —2 Corrosive alkali. —3 The number 'three'. —**नं** Burning, blazing, shining. —**Comp.** —**अश्मन्** *m.* the sun-stone.

**ज्वलित** *a.* [ज्वल्-क्त] 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. —2 Flaming, blazing.

**ज्वाल** *a.* [ज्वल्-ण] Burning, blazing. —**लः** 1 A flame, light; दग्दहनजटालज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. —2 A torch.

**ज्वाला** 1 A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bh. 1. 95. —2 Burnt rice. —**Comp.** —**जिह्वः**, —**ध्वजः** fire. —**मुखी** a volcano. —**वक्त्रः** an epithet of Siva.

**ज्वालिन्** *a.* [ज्वल्-णिनि] 1 Flaming, blazing. —2 Shining. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

## झ.

**झ** *a.* 1 Asleep, sleeping. —2 Lost, destroyed. —**झः** 1 Beating time. —2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. —3 Wind accompanied by rain. —4 N. of Brihaspati. —5 A thing lost or mislaid. —6 A hurricane. —**झा** The descent of a cascade, waterfall.

**झगझगायते** Den. A. To flash, sparkle.

**झग (गि) ति** *ind.* Quickly, at once; साप्यप्सरा झगित्यासीत्तद्रूपाकृष्टलाचना Mb.

**झंकारः**, **झंकृतं** A low murmur-

ing sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अयं) दिगंतानातेने मधुपकुलझंकारभरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53.

**झंकारिणी** The river Ganges.

**झंकृतिः** *f.* A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

**झंझनं** 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. —2 A rattling or ringing sound.

**झंझा** 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. —2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. —3 A clanking sound, jingling. —4 Raining in large drops. —5 Anything lost. —**Comp.** —**अ-**

**निलः**, —**मरुत्**, —**वातः** wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सवृष्टिकः Ak. हिमांबुझंझानिलविहलस्य (पद्मस्य) Bv. 2. 169; Amaru. 48; Māl. 9. 17.

**झद्** 1 P. (झदति) 1 To become matted or clotted together (as hair). —2 To become confused or entangled.

**झटिः** [झट्, -इन्] A small tree, shrub, bush.

**झटिति** *ind.* Quickly, at once; मुक्ताजालमिव प्रयति झटिति भ्रश्यद्दृशोऽदृश्यतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

**झणझणं**, —**णा** Jingling sound.



**झणझणायित** α. Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; U. 5. 5.

**झण (न) त्कारः** Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments; **झणत्कारकूरकणितगुणगुंजद्गुरुधनुर्धृतप्रेमा बाहुः** U. 5. 26; **उद्वेजयति वरिद्धं परमुद्रा-गणनझणत्कारः** Udb.

**झम्** 1 P. (झमाति) To eat, consume.

**झंपः, झंपा** A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63. -**Comp.** -**आशिन्** m. a king-fisher.

**झंपाकः, झंपारुः, झंपिन्** m. A monkey, an ape.

**झरः, झरा, झरी** [झ-अच्] A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; **प्रत्यमक्षतज-झरीनिवृत्तपाद्यः** Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

**झर्च** 6 P. (झर्चति) 1 To speak. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To injure. -4 To threaten, menace.

**झर्झरः** 1 A sort of drum. -2 The Kali age. -3 A cane-staff. -4 An iron instrument used in cooking. -5 A cymbal. -**रा** A whore, harlot. -**री** A sort of drum. -**रं** A sound as of splashing or dropping.

**झर्झरकः** The Kali age.

**झर्झरावती** The Ganges.

**झर्झरिन्** α. Furnished with a drum. -m. An epithet of Siva.

**झर्झरीकः** 1 The body. -2 A region, country. -3 A picture.

**झलझला** The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

**झला** 1 A girl, daughter. -2 Sunshine, glittering light, splendour. -3 A cricket.

**झलिः** f. The areca-nut.

**झलुः** 1 A prize-fighter. -2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. -**झी** A kind of drum.

**झलुकं-की** Cymbal.

**झलुकंठः** A pigeon.

**झलुरा-री** 1 A cymbal. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A curl, lock of hair. -4 Moisture. -5 Purity.

**झल्लिका** 1 Dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A rag or cloth used for applying colour or perfumes.

**झल्लोलः** A ball at the lower end of a spindle.

**झष** 1 U. (झषति-ते) 1 To take. -2 To put on, wear. -3 To hurt or kill (only P. in this sense).

**झषः** 1 A fish in general; **झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि** Bg. 10. 31; cf. words like **झषकेतन** below. -2 A large fish. -3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -4 Heat, warmth. -5 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -**ब** 1 A forest, wood. -2 A desert, dreary forest. -**Comp.** -**अंकः**, -**केतनः**, -**केतुः**, -**ध्वजः** N. of the god of love; **स्त्रीमुद्रां झषकेतनस्य** Pt. 4. 34. -**अशनः** a porpoise. -**उदरी** an epithet of Satyavatī, mother of Vyāsa.

**झांकृतं** 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. -2 A splashing sound (as of falling cascades); **स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो झांकृतैर्निर्झराणां** U. 2. 14.

**झाटः** [झट-णिच्-अच्] 1 An arbour, bower. -2 A wood, thicket. -3 Cleaning sores. -**टा**, -**टी** The Jasmine plant.

**झाटास्त्रकः** The water melon.

**झाटि (टी) का** Jasmine.

**झामकं** A burnt brick.

**झामरः** A small whetstone used in sharpening needles &c.

**झाश्वरः** A tabor-player, drummer.

**झालिः** A sort of sour or raw mango fried with salt, mustard, and

Asa Foetida (हिंगु); आम्रमामफलं पिष्ट राजिकालवणान्वितम् । भृष्टं हिंगुयुतं पूतं योलितं झालिरुच्यते ॥ Bhāva P.

**झिंगिनी** 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A torch, fire-brand.

**झिंशी** A cricket.

**झिंझिमः** A forest on fire.

**झिंटी** A kind of shrub.

**झिरिका, झिरी, or झिरीका** A cricket.

**झिलिः** f. 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Parchment. -**Comp.** -**कंठः** a domestic pigeon.

**झिल्लिका** 1 A cricket. -2 The sound or cry of a cricket. -3 The light of sunshine. -4 Light, splendour. -5 The dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes. -6 A cloth used for applying colour &c.

**झिल्ली** A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument, cymbal. -3 A parchment. -4 The wick of a lamp. -5 A cloth for applying unguents, colours &c. -6 Sunshine. -7 Light, lustre. -8 Rice burnt by cooking in a sauce-pan &c.

**झिल्लीकः** A cricket. -**का** 1 A cricket. -2 Sunshine. -3 Dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes.

**झीरुका** A cricket; also झीरिका.

**झुंटः** 1 A tree. -2 A shrub, bush.

**झूणिः (लिः)** 1 A kind of betel-nut. -2 A voice from heaven boding ill-luck, an evil omen. -3 A thicket.

**झृ** 4. 9. P (झीयति or झृणाति) To grow old; cf. जृ.

**झोंडः** The betel-nut tree.

**झ्यु** 1 P. (झ्यवति) To go or move



## ट.

**टः** 1 A sound like the twang of a bow-string. -2 A dwarf. -3 A quarter, a fourth part. -**टा** 1 The earth. -2 An oath. -**टं** A hollowed coconut.

**टकरः** An epithet of Siva.

**टगर** *a.* Squint-eyed. -**रः** 1 Borax. -2 Wanton play or sport. -3 Confusion. -4 An object of sense.

**टङ्क** 10 U. (टङ्कयति-ते, टङ्कित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To cover. -**WITH** उद् 1. to scrape, scratch. -2. to bore out, pierce through.

**टङ्कः**, -**कं** [टङ्क-घञ् अच् वा] 1 A hatchet, an axe; a stone-cutter's chisel; **टङ्कैर्मनः** शिलगुहेव विदार्यमाणा Mk. 1. 20; R. 12. 80. -2 A sword. -3 The sheath of a sword. -4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet; the slope or declivity of a hill; Bk. 1. 8. -5 Anger. -6 Pride. -7 The leg. -8 A chasm, cleft. -9 The wood-apple tree. -10 Borax. -11 A weight of silver equal to four Māshas. -12 The fruit of the wood-apple (*n.*). -13 A stamped coin. -14 A spade, hoe. -**का** The leg.

**टङ्ककः** A stamped coin, especially of silver. -**Comp.** -**पतिः** a mint-master. -**शाला** a mint.

**टङ्कटीकः** N. of Siva.

**टङ्कणं (नं)** 1 Borax. -2 Binding,

tying. -**णः** (नः) 1 A species of horse. -2 N. of a people. -**Comp.** -**क्षारः** borax.

**टङ्कारः** 1 The twang of a bow-string. -2 A howl, cry, shout. -3 Fame. -4 Surprise, wonder.

**टङ्कारिन्** *a.* (णी *f.*) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound; **टङ्कारिचापमनु लंकाशरक्षतजपंकावरूषितशरं** Asvad. 1.

**टङ्किका** A hatchet; Vikr. 1. 16.

**टङ्गः**, -**गं** 1 A spade, hoe. -**गः** 1 Borax. -2 A weight of four Māshas.

**टङ्गणः**, -**णं** Borax.

**टङ्गा** The leg.

**टङ्गनी** A small house-lizard.

**टङ्गरी** 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A joke, jest. -3 A lie. -4 A kettle-drum.

**टङ्गुरः** The sound of a drum.

**टल्** 1 P. (टलति) To be confused or disturbed.

**ट (दा) लः**, -**दलनं** Confusion, perturbation.

**टाङ्कं** A kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from the fruit of the wood-apple tree).

**टाङ्करः** A libertine, lecher.

**टाङ्कारः** A clang, twang.

**टारः** 1 A horse. -2 A catamite.

**टिक्** 1 A. (टेक्ते) To go, move.

**टिटि (ट्टि) भः** (भी *f.*) A kind of bird; उत्क्षिप्य टिटिभः पादावास्ते भंगभयादिवः Pt. 1. 314; Ms. 5. 11; Y. 1. 172; also टिटिभक.

**टिप्** 10 P. (टिपयति) To direct, throw, cast.

**टिपनं** Sending, throwing.

**टिप्पणी (नी)** A gloss, a comment; sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss'; as Kaiyaṭa's commentary on the Mahābhāṣya, or Nāgojībhāṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyaṭa's gloss.

**टीक्** 1 A. (टीक्ते) To move, go, resort to; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्रतदलं कोयटिकटीक्ते Māl. 9. 7. -**WITH** आ to go, move, go about; आटीक्सेङ्ग करिचोटीपदातिजुषि वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5.

**टीका** [टीक्यते गम्यते ग्रन्थार्थोऽनया] A commentary, gloss; काव्यप्रकाशस्य कृता गृहे गृहे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्गमः.

**टुः** 1 Gold. -2 One who can change his shape at will. -3 N. of the god of love.

**टुडुक** *a.* 1 Small, little. -2 Vile, cruel. -3 Harsh.

**टेर, -टेरक** *a.* Squint-eyed.

**टोट** *a.* Small, little.

**टुल्** 1 P. To become disturbed or confused.

## ठ.

**ठः** 1 An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामाभिषेके मदविह्वलायाः कक्षाद्युतो हेमघटस्तरुण्याः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं ठठं ठठं ठं ठठं ठठं ठः Subhāsh. -2 A loud noise. -3 The disc of the sun or

moon. -4 A circle, globe. -5 A cypher. -6 A place resorted to or held sacred by all. -7 An object of sense. -8 An idol, deity. -9 An epithet of Siva.

**ठकुरः** 1 An idol, a deity. -2 An

honorific title added to the name of a distinguished person; (*e. g.* गोविंद-ठकुर the author of the Kāvya-pradīpa).

**ठारः** Hoar-frost.

**ठालिनी** A girdle.



## ड,

**डः** 1 A sound. -2 A kind of drum or tabor. -3 Submarine fire. -4 Fear. -5 An epithet of Siva. -**डा** 1 A kind of female imp ( डाकिनी ). -2 A basket carried by means of a sling.

**डकारी** The lute of the Chândâlas.

**डप्** 10 A. ( डपयते ) To collect, amass, heap together.

**डम्** 1 P. ( डमति ) To sound.

**डमः** A despised and mixed caste ( Dom ).

**डमरः** 1 Riot, tumult, affray. -2 Petty warfare between villages. -3 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -**रं** Running away through fear, rout.

**डमरुः** A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kâpâlikas; (sometimes regarded as *n.* also ).

**डप्** = डप् q. v.

**डब्** 10 U. ( डबयति-ते ) 1 To throw, send. -2 To order. -3 To behold.

**डंबर** *a.* Famous, renowned. -**रः** 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Mâl. 9. 16. -2 Show, pomp. -3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance; U 6.17; Mâl. 3.7. -4 Pride, arrogance.

**डम्** 10 U. ( डमयति-ते ) To collect.

**डलकं, डलुकं** A sling, basket.

**डवित्थः** A wooden antelope.

**डाकिनी** A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

**डांकृतिः** *f.* The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

**डामर** *a.* 1 Terrific, dreadful, awful; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतलप्रयाणवेगः Mâl. 5. 3. -2 Riotous, tumultuous. -3 Resembling, having the appearance ( *i. e.* lovely, beautiful ); रतिगालिते ललिते

कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे ( चिकुरे ) Gît. 12. -**रः** 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. -2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife. -3 Any surprising sight. -4 N. of a mixed caste.

**डालिमः** = डाडिमः q. v.

**डाहलः** ( pl. ) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाश्लिष्यति डाहलोर्वी Vikr. 1. 103.

**डाहुकः** A gallinule.

**डिकरी** A young woman.

**डिंगरः** 1 A servant. -2 A knave, cheat, rogue. -3 A depraved or low man. -4 A fat man. -5 Throwing, casting forth. -6 An insult.

**डिंडिमः** A kind of small drum ( fig. also ); इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः H. 2. 86; मुखरयस्व यशोनवडिंडिमं N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चंडि रणितरसना-रवाडिंडिममभिसर सरसमलज्जं Gît. 11; आर्यबालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिंडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

**डिंडी ( डि ) रः** 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. -2 Foam ( in general ); उड्डानेन डिंडीरे पिंडपंक्तिरदृश्यत Vikr. 4. 64.

**डित्थः** 1 A wooden elephant. -2 A good-looking, dark-coloured young man proficient in every science.

**डिप्**, -**डिप्** I. 10 A. To collect, heap together. -II. 4.6. 10.P. ( डिप्यति, डिपति, डेपयति ) 1 To throw, cast, send. -2 To direct.

**डिम्** ( डेमति ) To hurt, injure.

**डिमः** One of the ten kinds of dramas; मायेंद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधोद्भ्रातादिचेष्टितैः । उपरागैश्च भूयिष्ठो डिमः ख्यातोऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D. 517.

**डिंबः** 1 Affray, riot. -2 sound or noise occasioned by terror. -3 A young child or animal. -4 An

egg. -5 A globe or ball. -6 Globular or round blossom; Mâl. 9. 26. -7 A chrysalis. -8 The embryo in the first stage of its existence. -9 The spleen. -10 The uterus. -**Comp.** -**आहवः**, -**युद्धं** petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight; Ms. 5. 95.

**डिविका** 1 A libidinous woman. -2 A bubble.

**डिंभः** 1 A young child. -2 Any young animal such as a cub; जूभस्व रे डिंभ दंतांस्ते गणयिष्यामि S. 7. -3 A fool, a block-head. -**भा** An infant  
**डिंभकः** ( भिका *f.* ) 1 A young child. -2 Any young animal.

**डी** 1. 4. A. ( डयते, डीयते, डिड्ये, अडयिष्ट, डयितुं, डीन ) 1 To fly, pass through the air. -2 To go. -**With** प्र to fly up; हंसैः प्रडीनैरिव Mk. 5.5. -**प्रोड्** to fly up; प्रोड्डीयैव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्क्रंठमालिगितः 23.

**डयनं** 1 Flight. -2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

**डीन** *p. p.* [ डी-क्त ] Flown up. -**नं** The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight; *e. g.* अवडीनं, उड्डीनं, प्रडीनं, अभिडीनं, विडीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं &c.

**डुंडुभः-मः** A kind of snake not poisonous ( निर्विषा डुंडुभाः स्मृताः ).

**डुंडुलः** A small owl.

**डुंडुकः** A gallinule.

**डुलिः** A small turtle.

**डोमः** A man of a very low caste; also डोंब.

**डोरः** A fillet of thread ( tied round the arm ). -2 The string with which a packet or parcel is tied.

**डुल्** 10 U. ( डुलयति-ते ) To mix.



## ढ.

**ढः** 1 An imitative sound. -2 A large drum. -3 A dog's tail. -4 A dog. -5 A serpent.

**ढका** 1 A large or double drum ; न ते हडुकेन न सोपि ढक्या न मर्दलैः सापि न तेऽपि ढक्या ॥ N. 15. 17. -2 Coveting. -3 Disappearance.

**ढामरा** A goose.

**ढालं** A shield.  
**ढालिन्** m. A warrior armed with a shield.

**ढुढनं** Seeking, investigating.

**ढुढिः** An epithet of Ganesa.

**ढालः** A large drum or tabor.

**ढौक्** 1 A. ( ढौक्ते, ढौकित ) To go, approach ; यांतं वने रात्रिचरी डुढौके

Bk. 2. 23 ; 14. 71, 15. 49. — *Caus.* ( ढौकयति-ते ) 1 To bring near, cause to approach ; तन्मांसं चैव गोमायोस्तैः क्षणाराधु ढौकितं Mb. ; Bk. 17. 103. -2 To present, offer. — WITH उप to present, offer ; एकैकं पशुमुपढौकयामः Pt. 1.

**ढौकनं** 1 Offering. -2 A present, bribe.

## ण.

[ There are hardly any words in real use in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhātupāṭha, are written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are

so written to show that the न is liable to be changed to ण when preceded by prepositions, like प्र, परि, अन्तर &c. ]

**णः** 1 Knowledge. -2 Certainty,

ascertainment. -3 An ornament. -4 A water or summer-house. -5 A bad man. -6 Siva. -7 The sound of negation. -8 Gift, giving.



## त.

**तः** 1 A tail. -2 The tail of a jackal. -3 The breast. -4 The womb. -5 The hip or flank. -6 A warrior. -7 A thief. -8 A wicked man. -9 An outcast, a barbarian. -10 A Buddha. -11 A jewel. -12 Nectar. -13 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet. -**ता**, -**तं** 1 Passing, crossing. -2 Virtue, religious merit. -**ता** N. of Lakshmi.

**तंस** I. 1 A. Ved. (तंसते) 1 To shake. -2 To pour out. -3 To beg, request. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तंसति, तंसयति-ते) To decorate.

**तक्** 1. 2. P. Ved. (तक्ति, तकि) 1 To fly (as an arrow or bird), rush at or upon. -2 To laugh at, deride, scoff. -3 To bear, endure.

**तक** a. Ved. 1 Censured. -2 Enduring.

**तकु** a. Ved. Approaching (गामुक).  
**तकन्** a. Ved. Rushing, darting along. -m. A bird (especially a bird of prey). -2 A fleet horse. -3 A thief, rogue.

**तकिल** a. Fraudulent, crafty, rogue. -**ला** A medicament, drug.

**तकन्** n. A child, offspring.

**तक्रं** Butter-milk. -**Comp.** -**अटः** a churning-stick. -**सारं** fresh butter.

**तक्ष** 1. 5. P. (तक्षति, तक्षोति, तष्ट) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split; आत्मानं तक्षति ह्येष वनं परशुना यथा Mb.; निधाय तक्षयते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उव्वनः Ak. -2 To fashion, shape, form (out of wood &c.). -3 To make, create in general. -4 To wound, hurt. -5 To invent, form in the mind. -6 To make one's own, appropriate. -7 To cover. -8 To peel. -9 To make thin. -**WITH** **निस्** 1 to slice out of. -2 to form, create.

**तक्ष** a. (At the end of comp.) Paring, cutting &c.; also तक्ष.

**तक्षकः** [ तक्ष्णुल ] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession). -2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). -3 N. of the architect of the gods. -4 N. of one of the principal

Nâgas or serpents of the Pâtâla, son of Kasyapa and Kadru; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

**तक्षणं** [ तक्ष्णान्ते-ल्युट् ] Paring, cutting; शरवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115; Y. 1. 185. -**णी** A carpenter's adze.

**तक्षन्** m. [ तक्ष्-कनिन् ] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession); अतश्चा तक्षा K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter);' Si. 12. 25. -2 N. of the architect of the gods.

**तगरः** A kind of plant.

**तक्** 1 P. (तंक्ति, तंक्ति) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To laugh. -3 To live in distress.

**तंकः** [ तंक् भावे अच् ] 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. -2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. -3 Fear, terror. -4 A stone-cutter's chisel. -5 A garment.

**तंकनं** Living in distress, miserable living.

**तंग्** 1 P. (तंगति, तंगित) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To stumble.

**तंच्** I. 7 P. (तनक्ति, तंचित) To contract, shrink; तनन्ति व्योम विस्तृतं Bk. 6. 38. -II. 1 P. (तंचति) To go.

**तंज्** 7 P. See तंच्.

**तट्** I. 1 P. (तटति) 1 To groan. -2 To rise, be raised or elevated. -II. 10 U. (ताडयति-ते) To beat, strike.

**तटः** [ तट्-अच् ] 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. -2 The sky or horizon. -3 An epithet of Siva. -**टः** -**टा**, -**टी**, -**टं** 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope; शीलं शैलतटात्पतन्तु Bh. 2. 39; प्रोक्तुंगर्चितातटी Bh. 3. 45; सिधोस्तटावोच इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; U. 3. 8; उच्चारणात्पक्षिगणास्तटीस्तं Si. 4. 18. -2

A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; पद्मापयोधरतटीपरिभलम् Gît. 1; नो लुप्तं सखि चंदनं स्तनतटे S. Til. 7; सो जघनतट, कटितट, ओणीतट, कुक्षतट, कंटतट, ललाटतट &c. -**टं** A field. -**Comp.** -**आघातः** butting, striking against a bank or declivity; अभ्यस्यंति तटाघातं निर्जितैरावता गजाः Ku. 2. 50. -**स्थ** a. 1. (lit.) situated on a bank or declivity. -2. (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive; तटस्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Mâl. 1. 14; तटस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13; मया तटस्थस्त्वमुपद्रुतोसि N. 3. 55 (where तटस्थ has sense 1. also). (-**स्थः**) an indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe. (-**स्थं**) that property or लक्षण of a thing which is distinct from its nature, and yet is the property by which it is known; e. g. गंधवत्त्व in the case of पृथ्वी.

**तटकं** A shore or bank.

**तटगः** = तडाग q. v.

**तटाकः** -**कं** A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); See तडाग.

**तटिनी** [ तटमस्त्यस्या इनि ङीप् ] A river; कदा वाराणस्याममरतटिनीरोधसि वसन् Bh. 3. 123; Bv. 1. 23.

**तटयः** An epithet of Siva.

**तड्** 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against; गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहस्ताडितं S. 2. 5; (नौः) ताडिता मारुतैर्यथा Râm.; R. 3. 61; Ku. 5. 24; Bh. 1. 50. -2 To beat, strike, punish by beating, hit; लालयेत्पंच वर्षाणि दश वर्षाणि ताडयेत् Châp. 11, 12; न ताडयेत्तृणेनापि Ms. 4. 169; पादेन यस्ताडयते Amaru. 52. -3 To strike, beat (as a drum); ताडयमाना सुभेरीषु Mb.; अताडयन् मृदंगांश्च Bk. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. -4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument); श्रोतुर्वित्तं त्रीरिव ताडयमाना Ku. 1. 45. -5 To shine. -6 To speak. -7 (In astr.) To strike against, touch, obscure or eclipse partially. -8 (In Math.) To multiply,



**ताडि** *a.* Beating. —**डि:** Striking, a stroke.

**ताड** *a.* [ तड् भावे अच् ] Beating, striking. —**ड:** 1 A blow, knock, thumb, whipping, chastisement. —2 Noise, sound. —3 A sheaf. —4 A mountain. —**Comp.** —**घ** *a.* beating with a whip or strokes of any kind. —**घ:**, —**घात:** an artificer who beats or hammers, a smith.

**ताडन** *a.* [ तड् भावे ल्युट् ] Beating, whipping, striking. —**नं** 1 Beating, whipping, flogging; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः Chān. 12; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8; S. Til. 9. —2 (In astr.) Touching, partial eclipse. —**ना** Striking. —**नी** A whip.

**ताडित** *p. p.* Struck, beaten, chastised.

**ताडुल** *a.* Beating, striking.

**ताड्यमान** *a.* Being beaten or struck; श्रोतुर्वित्तरीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45; ताड्यमानः किं न ब्रूयात् Mu. 5. —**न:** A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

**तडग:** See तडाग.

**तडाक:** A pond, pool. —**का** 1 A blow. —2 A bank, shore. —3 Splendour, lustre.

**तडाग:**—**गं** 1 A pond, deep pool, tank; स्फुटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव शरदि तडागं Gīt. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237. —2 A tank. —3 A trap for catching deer.

**तडाघात:** See तडाघात; ( उच्चैः करि करारक्षेपे तडाघातं विदुर्बुधाः Sabdak.).

**तडित्** *f.* 1 Lightning; घनं घनांते तडितां गुणैरिव Si. 1. 7; Me. 77; R. 6. 65. —2 Killing, injury. —*ind.* Closely, near. —**Comp.** —**गर्भ:** a cloud. —**लता** forked lightning. —**लेखा** a streak of lightning.

**तडित्वत्** *a.* Containing or having lightning; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वानिव तोयद् V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. —*m.* A cloud; Si. 1. 12.

**तडिन्मय** *a.* Consisting of lightning; Ku. 5. 25.

**तड्** 1 A. ( तडते, तडित ) To strike.

**तडक:** [ तड्-डुल् ] 1 A juggler, a cheat. —2 Froth, foam. —3 A wagtail. —**क:** —**कं** 1 Complete performance or preparation. —2 Decoration. —3 The upright post of a house. —4 A composition abounding in compounds.

**तडा** Killing, striking.

**तंडुरीण:** 1 A barbarian. —2 A fool, blockhead. —3 Water in which rice has been soaked.

**तंडुल:** [ तंड्-डल् ] Grain after threshing, unhusking and winnowing; ( especially rice ); शस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another:— शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्रोक्तं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते । निस्तुषस्तंडुलः प्रोक्तः स्विन्नमन्नमुदाहृतं ॥ ). —**Comp.** —**अंबु** *n.* gruel. —**उत्थं-कं** rice-gruel. —**ओघ:** 1. a prickly sort of bamboo. —2. a heap of grain.

**तत** See under तन्.

**ततम** *a.* That one ( of many ).

**ततर** *a.* That one ( of two ).

**ततस्** ( ततः ) *ind.* 1 From that ( person or place &c. ), thence; न च निम्नादिव हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Māl. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85. —2 There, thither. —3 Then, thereupon, afterwards; ततः कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 110, Amaru. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. —4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. —5 Then, in that case ( as a corr. of यदि ); यदि गृहीतमिदं ततः किं K. 120; अमोच्यमश्वं यदि मन्यसे प्रभो ततः समाप्ते &c. R. 3. 65. —6 Beyond that ( in place ), further, further more, moreover; ततः परतो निर्मानुषमरण्यं K. 121. —7 Than that, other than that; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं ततः Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36. —8 Sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्मात्-तस्याः; ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; यतः-ततः means ( a ) where-there; यतः कृष्णस्ततः सर्वे यतः कृष्णस्ततो जयः Mb. Ms. 7, 188. ( b ) since-therefore. यतो यतः-ततस्ततः wherever-there; यतोयतः षट्चरणोभिवर्तते ततस्ततः प्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. ततः किं ' what then ', ' of what use is it ', ' what avails it '; प्राप्ताः श्रियः सकलकामदुष्टास्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73, 74; Sānti. 4. 2; ततस्ततः ( a ) ' here and there ', ' to and fro '; ततो दिव्यानि मान्यानि प्रादुरासस्ततस्ततः Mb. ( b ) ' what next ', ' what further, ' well proceed ( occurring in dramas ); ततः प्रभृति-ततस्ततः ( corr. of यतः प्रभृति ); तृष्णा ततः प्रभृति मे द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru. 68; Ms. 9. 68.

**ततस्त्य** *a.* Coming or proceeding from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

**तति** *pron. a.* ( Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति ) So many; e. g. तति पुरुषाः संति &c. ( for other senses see the word under तन् ).

**ततिथ** *a.* ( Correlative of यातिथ ) That one of a number.

**ततुरि** *a.* 1 Preserving, cherishing. —2 Conquering. —3 Killing, hurting. —**रि:** An epithet of Agni and Indra.

**तत्त्वं** ( Sometimes written as तत्त्वं ) 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्मधुकर हतास्त्वं खलु कृती S. 1. 24. —2 Truth, reality; न तु मामभिजानीति तत्त्वेनातश्च्यवंति तं Bg. 9. 24. —3 True or essential nature; संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. —4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme Spirit pervading the universe. —5 A true or first principle. —6 An element, a primary substance. —7 The mind. —8 Sum and substance. —9 Slow time in music. —10 An element or elementary property. —11 The Supreme Being. —12 A kind of dance. —13 The three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature ( सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस् ). —**Comp.** —**आभियोगः** a positive charge or declaration. —**अर्थः** truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. —**ज्ञ-**, **विद्** *a.* 1. a philosopher. —2. knowing the true nature of Brahman. —3. knowing the true nature of anything. —4. acquainted with the true principles of science. ( —**ज्ञः** ) a Brāhmaṇa. —**ज्ञानं** 1. knowledge of the truth. —2. a thorough knowledge of the principles of a science. —3. philosophy. —**न्यासः** N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishṇu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

**तत्त्वतः** —**तत्त्वेन** *ind.* Truly, really, accurately; तत्त्वत एनामुपलक्ष्ये S. 1; Ms. 7. 10.

**तत्र** *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. —2 On that occasion, under those circumstances,



then, in that case. -3 For that, in that; निरीतयः । यन्मदीयाः प्रजास्तत्र हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63. 4 Often used for the loc. case of तद्; Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60; 4.186; Y. 1. 263. तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless'; (corr. of यद्यपि). तत्र तत्र 'in various places or cases, 'here and there, 'to every place'; अध्यक्षांश्च विधान्कुर्यात् तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. -Comp. -भवत् a. (ती f.) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker; (पूज्ये तत्र भवानत्रभवांश्च भगवानपि); आदिष्टोऽस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन S. 4; तत्रभवान् काश्यपः S. 1. &c. -स्थ a. standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य a. (तत्र भवः अव्ययात् त्यप्) Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा [तद् प्रकारे थाल् विभक्तित्वात्] ind. 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वंचयित्वा S. 5; सूतस्तथा करोति V. 1. -2 And also, so also, as well as; अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा Pt. 1. 318; R. 3. 21. -3 True, just so, exactly so; यदात्थ राजन्यकुमार तत्तथा R. 3. 48; Ms. 1. 42. -4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा, see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यद्यपि) 'even then,' 'still,' 'yet,' 'never-the-less,' प्रथितं दुष्यंतस्य चरितं तथापीदं न लक्षये S. 5; वरं महत्या अयते पिपासया तथापि नान्यस्य करोत्युपासना Chât. 2. 6; वपुःप्रकर्षाद्वज्रयदुहं रघुस्तथापि नीचैर्विनयाददृश्यत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'assent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञामादाय मूर्ध्ना मदनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; R. 1. 92, 3. 67; Ku. 6. 3; तथेति निष्क्रान्तः (in dramas). तथैव; 'even so,' 'just so'; 'exactly so'; तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also,' 'and likewise,' 'in like manner,' 'so it has been said'; तथाहि 'for so' 'as for instance,' 'for this (it has been said)'; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना । तथाहि वसें तस्यासन् परार्थैकफला गुणाः ॥ R. 1. 29; S. 1. 32. -Comp. -कृत a. thus done.

-गत a. 1. being in such a state or condition; तथागतायां परिहासपूर्वं R. 6. 82. -2. of such a quality. (-तः) 1. Buddha; काले मितं वाक्यमुदर्कपश्यं तथागतस्येव जनः सुचेताः Si. 20. 81. -2. a Jina. -गुण a. endowed with such qualities. -भावः 1. that state or condition. -2. reality; Mâl. 1. 31. -भूत a. 1. of such qualities or nature. -2. so circumstanced, in that condition; तथाभूतां दृष्ट्वा नृपसदसि पांचालतनयां Ve. 1. 11. -राजः an epithet of Buddha. -रूप, -रूपिन् a. thus shaped, looking thus. -विध a. of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82, R. 3. 4. -विधं ind. 1. thus, in this manner. -2. likewise. equally. -विधेय a. of such a sort.

तथात्वं -तथाता 1 Such a state, being so. -2 True state or nature, truth. -3 The case being admitted to be as stated.

तथ्य a. [तथा साधु यत्] True, real, genuine; प्रियमपि तथ्यमाह प्रियंवदा S. 1. -थ्यं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 8. 274.

तद् pron. a. (Nom. sing. सः m., सा f., तत् n.) 1 That, referring to something not present; (तदिति परोक्षे विजानीयात्). -2 He, she, it; (oft. as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य Pt. 1. -3 That, i. e. well-known; सा रम्या नगरी महान्स नृपतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत् Bh. 3. 37; Ku. 5. 71. -4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुभूतार्थः); उत्कांपिनी भयपरिस्खलितां शुक्रांता ते लोचने प्रतिदिशं विधुरे क्षिपती K. P. 7; Bv. 2. 5. -5 The same, identical, that, very; usually with एव; तानांन्द्रियाणि सकलानि तदेव नाम Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the form of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis; (often translatable by 'therefore', 'then'); सोहमिज्याविशुद्धात्मा R. 1. 69; 'I that very person', 'I therefore'; (I who am so and so); स त्वं निवर्तस्व विहाय लज्जां 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return', &c. When repeated तद् has the sense of 'several', 'various'; तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु K. 369;

Bg. 7. 20; Mâl. 1. 36; ते ते भावाः 17. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore', 'on that account', 'in that case', 'for that reason.' तेन हि if so, well then. -ind. 1 There, thither. -2 Then, in that case, at that time. -3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्शमां भूमिमवतरावः U. 5; Me. 7, 109; R. 3. 46. -4 Then (corr. of यदि); तथापि यदि महत्कुतूहलं तत्कथयामि K. 136; Bg. 1. 46. -n. 1 The Supreme Spirit or Brahman. -2. This world. -Comp. -अतिपात a. going beyond the bounds. -अनंतर a. next to that. (-ind.) immediately after that, thereupon. -अनु ind. after that, afterwards; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13; R. 16. 87; Mâl. 9. 26. -अंत a. perishing in that, ending thus. -अर्थ, -अर्थीय a. 1. intended for that. -2. having that meaning. -अर्ह a. meriting that. -अवधि ind. 1. so far; upto that period, till then; तदवधि कुशली पुराणशास्त्रस्मृतिशतचारुविचारजो विवेकः Bv. 2. 14. -2. from that time, since then; आसौ दीर्घस्तदवधि मुखे पांडिमा Bv. 2. 62. -अवस्थ a. so circumstanced. -एकाक्षित a. having the mind solely fixed on that. -कर a. serving, obeying as servant. -काल. 1. the current moment, present time. -2. that time. -धी a. having presence of mind. -कालं ind. 1. instantly, immediately. -2. at that time, at a certain time. -क्षणः 1. present, time being, present or current moment; R. 1. 51. -2. the same moment. -3. a measure of time. -क्षणं, -क्षणात् ind. immediately, directly, instantly; R. 3. 14; Si. 9. 5; Y. 2. 14; Amaru. 83. -क्रिय a. working without wages. -गत a. gone or directed to that, intent on that. devoted to that, belonging to that. (-तः) the continued multiplication of four or more like quantities. -गुण a. possessing those qualities. (-णः) 1. the quality or virtue of anything. -2. a figure of speech (in Rhet.); स्वमुत्सृज्य गुणं योगादत्युज्ज्वलगुणस्य यत् । वस्तु तद्गुणतामेति भण्यते स तु तद्गुणः K. P. 10; see Chandr. 5. 141. -संविज्ञानः a term applied to those Bahuvrihi compounds in which the qualities denoted by the name are perceived along with the thing itself; as लंबकर्ण; cf. अतद्गुणसंविज्ञान also



—ज *a.* immediate, instantaneous.  
 —ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. —तृतीय *a.* doing that for the third time. —धन *a.* miserly, niggardly. —परार्थः the Supreme Being. —पर *a.* 1. following that, coming after that, inferior. —2. having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परोऽभूत् R. 2. 5; 1. 66; Ms. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ms. 3. 262. —3. diligent. (—रः) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. °ता, °स्वं 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. —2. inferiority. —परायण *a.* solely devoted or attached to anything. —पुरुषः 1. the original or Supreme Spirit. —2. N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुषः; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —पूर्व *a.* 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारि तत्पूर्वनिबद्धया तया Ku. 5. 10, 7. 30; R. 2. 42, 14. 38. —2. prior, former. —प्रथम *a.* doing that for the first time; Ku. 5. 66. —फल *a.* having that as a fruit or result. (—लः) 1. the white water-lily. —2. a kind of perfume. —बलः a kind of arrow. —भावः becoming that. —मात्रं 1. merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity. —2. (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध). —मात्रिक *a.* consisting of rudimentary atoms. —राजः an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king' or 'chief'; as from अंग is formed अंग 'king' of the Angas by the affix अङ्. —वाचक *a.* denoting or signifying that. —विद् *a.* 1. knowing that. —2. knowing the truth. —विध *a.* of that kind or sort; R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. —स्य *a.* being on or in that, connected with it. (—स्यः) a particular mode of multiplication. —हित *a.* good for that. (—तः) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them —2. a noun formed by a Taddhita affix, a derivative

noun.

तदा *ind.* 1 Then, at that time. —2 Then, in that case; (corr. of यदा); Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा यदा-तदा तदा 'whenever'; तदाप्रभृति 'since then,' 'thenceforward'; Ku. 1. 53. —Comp. —मुख *a.* begun, commenced. (—खं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं *ind.* Then, at that time.

तदानींतन *a.* Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; एषोस्मि कार्यवशादायोध्यिकस्तदानींतनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1.

तदीय *a.* Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8, 25.

तद्वत् *a.* Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्वानपोहः K.P.2. —*ind.* 1 Like that, in that manner. —2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्मय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Made up of that. —2 Wholly absorbed in that; Māl. 1. 41; S. 6. 21; M. 2. 9. —3 Identical with, or become one with that.

तन् I. 8 U. (तनोति, तनुते, ततान, तेने, अत-ता-नीत्, तनितुं, तत; *pass.* तन्यते or तायते; *desid.* तितंसति, तितांसति, तितनिषति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाह्वोः सकरयोस्ततयोः Ak. —2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91; Ku. 2. 33. —3 To cover, fill; स तर्मां तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11. —4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow; स्वयि विमुखे मयि सपदि सुधानिधिरपि तनुते तनुदाहं Git. 4; पितुमुं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3. 39; Māl. 9. 43; यो वुज्जं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. —5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितीशो नवार्ति नवाधिकां महाक्रतूनां महीनीयशासनः । समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव ॥ R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. —6 To compose, write (as a work &c.); as in नाम्नां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते टीकां. —7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). —8 To spin out, weave. —9 To propagate, or be propagated. —10 To continue, last. —11 To protract, prolong, augment. —12 To embellish. —13 To prepare (a way for). —14 To direct one's way towards. [cf. L. *tendo*]. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति,

तानयति-ते) 1 To confide, trust, place confidence in. —2 To help, assist, aid. —3 To pain or afflict with disease. —4 To be harmless. —5 To sound.

तत् *p.p.* [तन्-क्त] 1 Extended, spread; Si. 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. —2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to. —3 Covered over, concealed. —4 Protracted, continued. —5 Bent (as a bow). —6 Spreading wide &c.; see तन्. —तः Ved. 1 A father. —2 Wind, air. —3 Extent. —4 Offspring, a child (*n.* also). —5 A son. —तं Any stringed musical instrument.

ततिः *f.* [तन्-क्तिन्] 1 A series, row, line. —2 A troop, group, multitude; विस्त्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्लवे S. 2. 6; बलाहकततीः Si. 4. 54; 1. 5. —3 A sacrificial act, a ceremony.

तन् *f.* Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. —2 Offspring, posterity.

तनः Ved. A descendant. —ना-नं Offspring.

तनयः [तनोति कुलं, तन्-कयन्] 1 A son. —2 A male descendant. —3 (In astrol.) N. of the fifth lunar mansion. —या A daughter; गिरि°, कलिंद° &c. —यौ (dual) A son and a daughter. —यं Posterity, family, offspring.

तनयितु *a.* Ved. Roaring, thundering.

तनस् *m.* Ved. Offspring, posterity.

तनिका A rope for fastening anything.

तनिमन् *m.* [तनु-इमनिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. —*n.* The liver.

तनिष्ठ *a.* 1 Thinnest; least. —2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु q. v.).

तनीयस् *a.* Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु q. v.).

तनु *a.* (नु, न्वी *f.*) [तन्-डन्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated. —2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limbs, as a mark of beauty); R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वंगी. —3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Rs. 1. 7. —4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9, 3. 2; तनुत्यागो बहुमहः H. 2. 91 'giving little' &c. —5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru. 27. —6 Shallow (as a river). —*f.* 1 The body, the



person. -2 Outward form, manifestation; प्रपन्नस्तनुभिर-  
वतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः S. 1. 1; M. 1.  
1. -3 Nature, the form or character of anything. -4 Skin. [cf. L. *tenuis*, Eng. *thin*.]. -Comp. -अंग  
a. having slender limbs, delicate. (-गी) a delicate woman. -ऊनः the  
wind. -कूपः a pore of the skin. -छद् (द) a. protecting, clothing.  
-छद्ः an armour; R. 9. 51; 12. 86. -ज a. born from the body; Pt.  
2. 80. (-जः) a son. -जा a daughter. -त्यज् a. 1. risking one's  
life. -2. giving up one's person, dying; R. 1. 8. -3. rash, desperate, fool-hardy. -त्याग a. spending  
little, sparing, niggardly. -त्रं, -त्राणं, an armour. -प्रकाश a. of dim  
lustre; R. 3. 2. -भवः a son. (-वा) a daughter. -भस्त्रा the nose. -भृत्  
m. any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human  
being; कल्पं स्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभिस्ततः  
किं Bh. 3. 73. -बीजः the jujube. -मध्य a. having a slender waist.  
-रसः perspiration. -रुह् n., -रुहं the hair of the body. -वातः a  
kind of hell. -वारं an armour. -व्रणः a pimple. -संचारिणी a young woman,  
a girl ten years old. -सरः perspiration. -हृद्ः the anus.

तनुक a. Thin, small.

तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning; Ku. 4. 13.

तनुल a. Spread, expanded.

तनुस n. The body.

तनु f. The body. -Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a son. -उद्भवा, -जा a daughter. -जनिः, जन्मन् a son. -तलं a measure of length equal to the arms extended, a fathom. -तापः fatigues or troubles of the body; U. 1. 23. -नपं clarified butter, ghee. -नपात् m. fire; तनू-  
नपाद्मवितानमाधिजैः Si. 1. 62; अधःकृत-  
स्यापि तनूनपातो नाधः शिखा याति क-  
दाचिदेव || H. 2. 67. (-n.) ghee. -नम्र m. wind. -रुहं 1. the hair of the body (-m. also). -2. the wing of a bird, a feather. (-हः) a son. -हृद्ः the anus, the rectum; cf. तनुहृद्.

तनुकृ 8 U. To make thin or fine, diminish, lessen; as in लज्जां तनुकृत्य.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20; तव तन्वि कुचावेतौ नियतं चक्रव-

र्तिनौ Udb.

तन्तिः f. [तन्-कर्मणि क्तिच्] 1 A cord, line, string. -2 A row, series. -3 Extension, expansion. -4 A cow. -5 A weaver. -Comp. -पालः 1. a guardian of (the rows of) cows. -2. N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virāṭa.

तन्तुः [तन्-तुन्] 1 A thread, cord, wire, string, line; चितासंततितन्तु Māl. 5. 10; Me. 70. -2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20. -3 A filament; विसंतनुगुण-  
स्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. -4 An offspring, issue, race. -5 A shark. -6 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads. -कीटः a silk-worm. -नागः a (large) shark. -निर्यासः the palmyra tree. -नाभः a spider. -पर्वन् n. the anniversary of the day of full-moon in the month of Srāvaṇa when Kṛishṇa was invested with the sacred thread. -भः 1. the mustard seed. -2. a calf. -वर्धनः 'increasing the race', N. of Vishṇu, also of Siva. -वाद्यं any stringed musical instrument. -वानं weaving. -वापः 1. a weaver. -2. a loom. -3. weaving. -वायः 1. a spider. -2. a weaver. -3. weaving. °दंडः a loom. -विग्रहा a plantain. -शाला a weaver's workshop. -संतत a. woven, sewn. (-तं) wove cloth. -संततिः f., -संतानः weaving. -सारः the betel-nut tree.

तंतुकः 1 The mustard seed. -2 (At the end of comp.) A thread, rope. -की A vein or any tubular vessel of the body.

तंतुनः-णः A shark.

तंतुरं-लं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तंत्र 10 U. (तंत्रयति-ते, तंत्रित) 1 To rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा S. 5. 5. -2 To perform or go through in order. -3 To maintain by discipline, keep in order. -4 (A.) To support, maintain (as a family).

तंत्रं 1 A loom. -2 A thread. -3 The warp or threads extended lengthwise in a loom. -4 Posterity. -5 An uninterrupted series. -6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites, system, framework, ritual; कर्मणां यु-  
गपद्भावस्तंत्रं Kāty. -7 Main point. -8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory,

science; जितमनसिजतंत्रविचारं Git. 2. -9 Subservience, dependence; as in स्व-  
तंत्र, परतंत्र; देवतंत्रं दुःखं Dk. 5. -10 A scientific work. -11 A chapter, section, as of a work; तंत्रैः पंचभिरेतच्च-  
कार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -12 A religious treatise teaching magical and mystical formularies for the worship of the deities or the attainment of superhuman power. -13 The cause of more than one effect. -14 A spell. -15 A chief remedy or charm. -16 A drug, medicament. -17 An oath, ordeal. -18 Raiment. -19 The right way of doing anything. -20 Royal retinue, train, court. -21 A realm, country, authority. -22 (a) Government, ruling, administration; लोकतंत्राधिकारः S. 5. (b) Arrangement or machinery of government; सर्वमेव तंत्रमाकुलीभूतं Mu. 1; 2. 1. -23 An army. -24 A heap, multitude. -25 A house. -26 Decoration. -27 Wealth. -28 Happiness. -29 Model. -30 Supporting a family. -31 Providing for the security and prosperity of a kingdom. -Comp. -काष्ठं = तंतुकाष्ठ q. v. -वापः, -पं 1. weaving. -2. a loom. -वायः 1. a spider. -2. a weaver. (तंत्रवापः also).

तंत्रकः A new garment (unbleached cloth).

तंत्रणं Maintenance of order, discipline, government.

तंत्रता 1 Arranging into a system. -2 Dependence, subjection.

तंत्रा Sleepiness; cf. तंद्र.

तंत्रायिन् m. The sun.

तंत्रिन् a. 1 Having threads, made of threads. -2 Having chords or wires (as a lute). -3 Having a Tantra, or following one. -m. 1 A musician. -2 A soldier.

तंत्रिः, -त्री f. 1 A string, cord; Ms. 4. 38. -2 A bow-string. -3 The wire of a lute; तंत्रीमार्द्रा नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् Me. 86. -4 A sinew. -5 A tail. -6 A young woman having peculiar qualities. -7 A lute.

तंद्र a. 1 Tired, fatigued. -2 Lazy. -द्रं Ved. A series or row.

तंद्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. -2 Sleepiness, sluggishness; तंद्रालस्यविवर्जनं Y. 3. 158; Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.



तंद्रालु *a.* 1 Tired, exhausted. -2 Sleepy, slothful.

तंद्रिः, -द्री *f.* Sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तंद्रिका Sloth, sleepiness.

तंद्रित *a.* Lazy; as in अतंद्रित 'unremitting'; Ku. 5. 14.

तद्रिन् *a.* Weary, lazy.

तन्युतः [ तन्-युतच् ] 1 Wind. -2 Night. -3 Roaring, thundering. -4 A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under तद्.

तप् I. 1 P. rarely A., 4. P. (तपति, तपति; तप् ) 1 ( Intransitively used ) ( *a* ) To shine, blaze ( as fire or sun ); तमस्तपति घर्मोऽशौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13; U. 6. 14; Bg. 9. 19. ( *b* ) To be hot or warm, give out heat. ( *c* ) To suffer pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Gît. 7. ( *d* ) To mortify the body, undergo penance ( with तपस् ); अगणिततनूतं पं तपस्त्वा तपांसि भगीरथः U. 1. 23. -2 ( Transitively used ) ( *a* ) To make hot, heat, warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. ( *b* ) To inflame, burn, consume by heat; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनस्त्वामनिशं मां पुनर्दहत्येव S. 3. 17; अंगैरनंगतभैः 3. 7. ( *c* ) To hurt, injure, damage, spoil; यास्यन् सुतस्तप्यति मां समन्त्यु Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6. ( *d* ) To pain, distress. ( *e* ) To mortify the body, undergo penance ( with तपस् ) -*Pass.* ( तप्यते ) ( regarded by some as a root of the 4th conjugation ) 1 To be heated, suffer pain. -2 To undergo severe penance ( oft. with तपस् ) U. 2. 8. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* ( तापयति-ते, तापित ) 1 To heat, make warm; गगनं तापितपायितासिलक्ष्मी Si. 20. 75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांभस्तृणोल्कया H. 1. 86. -2 To torment, pain, distress; भृशं तापितः कंदर्वेण Gît. 11; Bk. 8. 13. -WITH निस् 1. to heat. -2. to purify. -3. to burnish. -वि 1. to shine ( Atm. like उच्चप् q. v. ); रविर्वितपतेऽत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. -2, to warm, heat.

तप *a.* [ तप्-अच् ] 1 Burning, warming, consuming by heat. -2 Causing pain or trouble, distressing. -पः 1 Heat, fire, warmth. -2 The sun. -3 The hot season; Si. 1. 66. -4 Penance, religious austerities. -Comp. -अत्ययः, -अंतः the end of the hot season and the

beginning of the rainy season; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; 5. 23; S. 3. 12. -आत्मक *a.* practising austerities.

तपती 1 The river Tâptî. -2 N. of a daughter of the sun, married to Samvarṇa and mother of Kuru.

तपन *a.* [ तप्-त्यु ] 1 Warming, heating, burning, shining &c. -2 Causing distress, paining. -3 The sun; प्रतापान्तपनो यथा R. 4. 12; ललाटंतपस्तपति तपनः U. 6; Mâl. 1. -4 The hot season. -5 The sun-stone. -6 N. of a hell. -7 An epithet of Siva. -8 The Arka plant. -9 N. of Agastya. -नं 1 Heat, burning. -2 Paining, grieving. -3 Mental agony, anguish. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -दीधितिः 1. the sun. -2. a sun-beam. -आत्मजः, -तनयः an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karna. (3) of Sugrîva. -आत्मजा, -तनया an epithet of the Yamunâ and of the Godâvarî. -इष्टं copper. -उपलः, -मणिः the sun-stone. -छद् the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godâvarî or the river Tâptî. -2 Heat.

तपनीय *a.* 1 To be heated. -2 To be suffered or practised ( as a penance ). -यं Gold; especially gold purified with fire; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3; तपनीयोपानद्युगलमार्यः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4; असंस्पृशतौ तपनीयपीठं R. 18. 41. ( Also तपनीयकं in this sense. )

तपस् *n.* [ तप्-असुन् ] 1 Warmth, heat, fire. -2 Pain, suffering. -3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification; तपः किलेवं तद्वासिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or bodily mortification. -5 Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. -7 One of the seven worlds; *i. e.* the region above the world called जनस्. -8 The month of religious austerities. -9 A long period of time, Kalpa. -10 ( In astr. ) The ninth lunar mansion. -*m.* 1 The month of Mâgha; तपसि मंदगभस्तिरभीषुमान् Si. 6. 63. -2 An epithet of Agni. -*m.*, -*n.* 1 The cold season; ( शिशिर ). -2 The winter ( हेमन्त ). -3 The hot season ( ग्रीष्म ). -Comp. -अनुभावः the influence of religious penance. -अवटः the Brahmâvarta country. -कर *a.* undergoing pe-

nance; also तपस्कर. -क्लेशः the pain of religious austerity. -चरणं, -चर्या the practice of penance. -तक्षः an epithet of Indra. -धन *a.* 1. rich in religious penance. -2. pious, ascetic. -3. consisting in penance, ( -नः ) 'rich in penance', an ascetic, devotee; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः S. 1. 13; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 7; 4. 1; Si. 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 242. -निधिः an eminently pious man, an ascetic; R. 1. 56. -निष्ठ *a.* performing penance. -प्रभावः, -बलं the power acquired by religious austerities; efficacy or potency of devotion. -भृत् *a.* ascetic, pious. -मूर्तिः 1. an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit. -राजः the moon. -राशिः an ascetic. -लोकः the region above the world called जनस्. -वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance; कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमिति श्रेष्ठ S. 1; R. 1. 90, 2. 18. -वासः a place of penance or religious austerities. -विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. -वृद्ध *a.* very ascetic or devout. -शील *a.* inclined to practise penance. -समाधिः the practice of penance or religious austerities; Ku. 3. 24; 5. 6, 18. -स्थली 1. a seat of religious austerity. -2. N. of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 A bird.

तपस्य *a.* Produced by heat. -स्यः 1 The month of Phâlguna. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -स्या Religious austerity, penance; ( also *m.* and *n.* ).

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise penance; सुरासुरगुरुः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्तपस्यति S. 7. 9, 12; R. 13. 41; 15. 49, Bk. 18. 21; Ku. 3. 17.

तपस्वत् *a.* Ved. 1 Burning, hot. -2. Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance. 2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन् *a.* 1 Practising penance, devout. -2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable; सा तपस्विनी निर्वृता भवतु S. 4; Mâl. 3; N. 1. 135. -*m.* 1 An ascetic; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणीया R. 14. 67. -2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An epithet of Nârada. -4 A sparrow. -नी 1 A female ascetic. -2 A poor or wretched woman. -Comp. -पत्रः the sun-flower.



तपित *a.* Heated, burnt &c.  
तपिष्णु *a.* Warming, heating, burning.

तपु *a.* Ved. Burning hot.  
तपुषी The heat of anger.  
तपुस् *a.* [ तप्-उसि; cf. Up. 2. 116 ]  
Burning hot. —*m.* 1 Fire. —2 The sun. —3 An enemy.

तपोमय *a.* 1 Consisting in religious penance. —2 Practising penance, devout. —*y:* The Supreme Being.

तप्त *p. p.* [ तप्-क्त ] 1 Heated, burnt. —2 Red-hot, hot. —3 Melted, fused. —4 Distressed, pained, afflicted. —5 Practised (as penance). —**Comp.** —कांचनं gold purified with fire. —कृच्छं a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days; Ms. 11. 214; Y. 3. 318. —रूपं, —रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [ तप्-घञ् ] 1 Heat, glow; अर्कमयूखतापः S. 4. 10; M. 2. 13; Ms. 12. 76; Ku. 7. 84. —2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरतापशतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदाघप्रसरयोः S. 3. 9; Bh. 1. 16. —3 Sorrow, distress. —**Comp.** —त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world; *i. e.* आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधिभौतिक. —हर *a.* 1. removing heat, cooling. —2. consoling.

तापक *a.* [ तप्-क्वल् ] Heating, burning, inflaming. —कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन *a.* [ तप्-णिच् भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Heating, inflaming. —2 Distressing. —नः 1 The sun. —2 The hot season. —3 The sun-stone. —4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Burning. —2 Distressing. —3 Chastising. —4 A division of hell. —5 Gold.

तापनीय *a.* Golden. —यं Gold of the weight of a निष्क.

तापयान *a.* Warming, burning.

तापित *p. p.* 1 Warmed Heated. —2 Distressed, pained.

तापिन् *a.* 1 Suffering from a disease (moral or physical.). —2 Heating. —3 Hot.

ताप्यं Sulphuret of iron.

तम् 4 P. (ताम्यति, तांत) 1 To choke, be suffocated. —2 To be exhausted or fatigued; ललितशिरीषपुष्पहननैरपि ता-

म्यति यत् Mâl. 5. 31. 3 To be distressed (in body or mind), be uneasy or pained, pine, waste away; प्रविशति मुहुः कुंजं गुंजन्मुहुर्बहु ताम्यति Gît. 5; गाढोत्कंठा ललितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Mâl. 1. 15, 9. 33; तृष्णे मुधा ताम्यसि Mu. 3. 1; Amaru. 7. —4 To stop, become immovable. —5 To wish, desire. —*Caus.* (ताम्यति) To suffocate, choke.

तमं 1 Darkness. —2 The tip of the foot. —मः 1 An epithet of Râhu. —2 The Tamâla tree. —3 Darkness.

तमकः A kind of asthma.

तमत *a.* [ तम्-अतच् Up. 3. 110 ] 1 Desirous, longing for. —2 Wished, desired.

तमनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तांत *p. p.* [ तम्-क्त ] 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued. —2 Troubled, afflicted. —3 Faded, withered; see तम्.

तमस् *n.* [ तम्-असुन् ] 1 Darkness; किं वाऽभविष्यदरुणस्तमसां विभेत्ता तं चेत्सहस्रकिरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत् S. 7. 4; V. 1. 7; Me. 37. —2 The gloom or darkness of hell; Ms. 4. 242. —3 Mental darkness, illusion, error; मुनिसुताप्रणयस्थितिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7. —4 (In Sân. phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one of the three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (the other two being सत्त्व and रजस्); Ku. 6. 60; Ms. 12. 24. —5 Grief, sorrow. —6 Sin. —*m., -n.* An epithet of Râhu. —**Comp.**

—अपह *a.* removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (—हः) 1. the sun. —2. the moon. —3. fire. —4. a Buddha. —अरिः 1. the sun. —2. the moon. —3. fire. —कांडः—डं great or spreading darkness. —गुः an epithet of Râhu. —गुणः see तमस् above (4). —घ्नः 1. the sun. —2. the moon. —3. fire. —4. Vishnu. —5. Siva. —6. knowledge. —7. a Buddha. —ज्योतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. —ततिः spreading darkness. —नुद् *m.* 1. a shining body. —2. the sun. —3. the moon; R. 3. 33. —4. fire. —5. a lamp, light. —नुदः 1. the sun. —2. the moon. —3. the Supreme Being. —प्रभा a sort of hell. —प्रवेशः 1. groping in the dark. —2. mental gloom. —भिद्, —मणिः a fire-fly. —विकारः sickness, disease. —वृत *a.* 1. obscured,

clouded. —2. affected with anger, fear &c. —हन्, —हर *a.* dispersing darkness. (—*m.*) 1. the sun. —2. the moon.

तमस *a.* Dark-coloured. —सः 1 Darkness. —2 A well. —सा N. of a river. —सं 1 Darkness. —2 A city.

तमस्वत् *a.* Dark, gloomy. —ती 1 Night. —2 Turmeric.

तमास्विनी, तमा A night.

तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तरुणतमालनीलबहलोन्नमदंबुधराः Mâl. 9. 18; R. 13. 15, 49; Gît. 11. —2 A sectarial mark of sandal upon the forehead. —3 A sword, scimitar. —4 The bark of the bamboo. —**Comp.** —पत्रं 1. a sectarial mark upon the forehead. —2. a Tamâla leaf.

तमालकः 1 The Tamâla tree. —2 The bark of a bamboo.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamâla trees.

तमि, —नी *f.* 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां S. 9. 23. —2 A swoon, faint. —3 Turmeric.

तमिस्त्र *a.* Dark. —सं 1 Darkness; एतत्तमालदलनीलतमं तमिस्त्रं Gît. 11; क-रचरणोरसि मणिगणभूषणकिरणविभिन्नतमिस्त्रं 2; Ki. 5. 2. —2 Mental darkness, illusion. —3 Anger, wrath. —स्रः The dark half of the month. —**Comp.** —पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिस्त्रा 1 A dark night; सूर्ये तप-त्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्त्रा R. 5. 13; Si. 6. 70; Ki. 9. 18; Ku. 6. 43. —2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय *a.* 1 Covered with darkness. —2 Ignorant. —यः N. of Râhu.

तम A Taddhita affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns, adjectives, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमाम्; अश्व° Pt. 5. 'the best horse'; सुहृत्तम Mu. 1; so पचातितमाम्. It is also added to pronouns in the sense of 'one of many'; *e. g.* कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमंगः A platform, a stage.

तमंगकः The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin. —2 Lead.

तंबा, तंबिका A cow.



**तय** 1 A. (तयते) 1 To go, move; अध्यावास रथं तेये पुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. 2 To guard, protect.

**तयः** Protection.

**तर** A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तराम्. It is added, like तम्, to pronouns in the sense of 'one of two,' e. g. कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

**तर, तरण, तरणि, तरंड, तरि-री, तरीष** &c. See under तृ.

**तरक्षः, -क्षुः** A hyena.

**तरंगः** [ तृ-अंगच् ] 1 A wave; U. 3. 47; Bh. 1. 81; R. 13. 63; S. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). -3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

**तरंगित** a. [ तरंगः संजातोऽस्य, तार० इतच् ] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves; पीडा° Mâl. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. -तं Waving; अपांगतरंगिता-नि बाणाः Gît. 3.

**तरंगिन्** a. Wavy, undulating, unsteady. -णी A river; as in राजतरंगिणी.

**तरंतः** [ तृ-अच् ] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard shower. -3 A frog. -4 A demon or Rākshasa. -5 A devotee. -ती A boat.

**तरल** a. [ तृ-अलच् ] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; ताराव-तिस्तरलविद्युदिवाभ्रवृंदं R. 13. 76, घन इव तरलबलाके Gît. 5; Si. 10. 40; U. 5. 11; S. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वैराग्यितारस्तरलाः स्वयं मत्सरिणः परे Si. 2. 115; Amaru. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. -लः 1 The central gem of a necklace; मुक्तामयोऽप्य-तरलमध्यः Vās. 35; or हारांस्तारांस्तरल-गुटिकान् ( Malli. considers this as an interpolation in Meghadûta ). -2 A necklace. -3 A level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond. -6 Iron. -7 Thorn-apple. -ला 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liquer. -3 A bee. -Comp. -नयना-लोचना a woman with rolling or tremulous

eyes.

**तरलयति** Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro; Amrau. 87; U. 5. 35.

**तरलायते** Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

**तरलायितः** A large wave, surf. -तः, तं Fickleness.

**तरलित** a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating; तुंगतरंग Gît. 11; हारा 7.

**तरवारिः** A sword.

**तरस्** a. [ तृ-करणादौ असुन् ] Ved. Quick, energetic. -n. 1 Speed, velocity. 2 Vigour, strength, energy; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28, 11. 77; Si. 9. 72. -3 A bank, a place of crossing. -4 A float, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

**तरसं** Meat, flesh.

**तरसानः** A boat.

**तरस्वत्** a. 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

**तरस्विन्** a. ( नी f. ) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, courageous; mighty; R. 9. 23, 11. 89; 16. 77. -m. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

**तरांधुः, तरालुः** A large flat-bottomed boat.

**तरिः, तरीषः** &c. See under तृ.

**तरिता** 1 The fore-finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgā.

**तरु** a. [ तृ-उन् Un. 1. 7 ] Protecting. -रुः 1 A tree; नवसरोहणशि-थिलस्तरुविमुकरः समुद्धर्तुं M. 1. 8. -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. -खंडः-डं, -षंडः-डं an assemblage or clump of trees. -जीवनं the root of a tree. -तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. -नखः a thorn. -मृगः a monkey. -रागः 1. a bud or blossom. -2. a young shoot, sprout. -राजः the Tâla tree. -राजन् m. 'the king of trees', N. of the tree Pârijâtaka; also °वरः. -रुहा a parasitical plant. -विला-सिनी the Navamallikâ creeper. -शायिन् m. a bird. -सारः camphor. **तरुश** a. Full of or abounding in trees.

**तरुटः** The root of the lotus.

**तरुण** a. [ तृ-उन् Un. 3. 54 ] 1

Young, youthful, juvenile, (as a man). -2 (a) Young, newly-born or produced, tender, soft; Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun) Ku. 3. 54. -3 New, fresh; तरुणं दधि Châṇ. 64; तरुणं सर्षपशाकं नवौदनं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि । अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नाति ॥ Chand. M. 1. -4 Lively, vivid. -णः A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -2 The castor-oil plant. -3 Large cumin-seed. -णी A young or youthful woman; वृद्धस्य तरुणी विषं Châṇ 78. -णं 1 Cartilage. -2 A sprout. -Comp. -अस्थि n. cartilage. -ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. -दधि n. coagulated milk five days old. -पीतिका red arsenic.

**तरुणकं** A sprout.

**तरुणयति** Den. P. To heighten, spread; Mâl. 5. 6.

**तरुणायते** Den. A. To remain young or fresh; तृष्णैका तरुणायते Pt. 5. 16.

**तरुणिमन्** m. Youth, juvenility.

**तरुतृ** Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onward. -3 Protecting ( तारक )

**तरुत्र** a. Ved 1 Carrying across. -2 Conquering.

**तरुषः** A conqueror. -षा Victory.

**तरुष्यति** Den. P. To attack.

**तरुस्** n. Ved. 1 Battle. -2 Superiority. -3 Overcoming.

**तर्क** 10 U. ( तर्कयति-ते, तर्कित ) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer; त्वं तावत्कतमां तर्क-यसि S. 6; Me. 96. -2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider or regard as ( with two acc. ). -4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view; ( पातुं ) त्वं चेदच्छफटिकवि-शदं तर्कयेदित्येवंगंभः Me. 51. -5 To ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 To speak.

**तर्कः** ( तर्क-भावे अच् ) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess; प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2. -2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning; कुतः पुनरस्मिन्-वधारिते आगमार्थे तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपस्था-वकाशः; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः प-रिहियते S. B.; तर्कोऽप्रतिष्ठः स्मृतयो विभिन्नाः Mb.; Ms. 12. 106. -3 Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of logic;



यत्काव्यं मधुवर्षि धर्षितपरास्तर्केषु यस्यो-  
क्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्कदी-  
पिका -5. (In logic) Reduction to  
absurdity, a conclusion opposed to  
the premises, a *reductio ad ab-  
surdum*. -6 A system of doctrine  
founded on pure reasoning or free  
thinking, a philosophical system  
(particularly one of the six principal  
darsanas q. v.). -7 A name for the  
number 'six'. -8 Supplying an el-  
ipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish,  
desire. -कर्त्ता Speculation, reasoning.  
-Comp. -आभासः fallacious rea-  
soning, fallacy in drawing conclu-  
sions. -विद्या logic. -शास्त्रं 1. logic.  
-2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक a. [ तर्क-ण्वल् ] Inquiring,  
inquisitive. -कः 1 A suitor, an in-  
quirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician.

तर्कणं Reasoning, speculation.  
तर्कित p. p. Doubted, guessed,  
discussed, investigated, examined  
&c.; see तर्क. -तं A supposition, con-  
jecture.

तर्किन् a. [ तर्क-णिनि ] 1 Guessing.  
-2 Reasoning, versed in speculation.  
-m. A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुः A suppliant, petitioner.  
तर्कुः m., f. A spindle, an iron pin  
upon which cotton is first drawn  
out; तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं.-Comp.-पिंडः,  
-पीडी, -पीडः, -पाटी a ball at the lower  
end of a spindle.

तर्क्षुः A hyena.

तर्क्ष्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्ज्ज 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also)  
(तर्ज्जति, तर्ज्जयति-ते, तर्ज्जत) 1 To threaten,  
menace, terrify; सखीमंगुल्या तर्ज्जय-  
ति S. 1; अहिताननिलोद्धूतैस्तर्ज्जयन्नि-  
व क्रेतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41;  
Bk. 14. 80. -2 To scold, revile, cen-  
sure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17.  
103. -3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं-ना [तर्ज्ज-भावे ह्युट्] 1 Threaten-  
ing, frightening. -2 Censuring; R.  
19. 17; Ku. 6. 45. -3 Pointing at  
(in ridicule or contempt). -4 Put-  
ting to shame, excelling, surpassing.  
-5 Anger. -नी The fore-finger.

तर्जित p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Blam-  
ed. 3 Disgraced. -तं Threatening,  
a menace.

तर्णः, तर्णकः A calf; Si. 12. 41.

तार्णः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तर्द 1 P. (तर्दति) 1 To injure,

hurt. -2 To kill, cut through; Bk.  
14. 108; see तर्द also.

तर्दु-दू f. A wooden ladle.

तर्धन् n. Ved. A hole, an opening

तर्पणं See under तृप्.

तर्फितृ a. A killer, an injurer.

तर्ब 1 P. (तर्बति) To go, move.

तर्बटः A year.

तर्मन् n. The top of the sacrificial  
post.

तर्षः, तर्षणं &c. See under तृष्.

तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि ind. [ तद्-हिंल् ] 1 At that  
time, then. -2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि  
'when-then'; यदि-तर्हि 'if-then';  
कथं तर्हि 'how then'.

तल् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयति-ते)  
1 To be full or complete. -2 To fix,  
found, establish. -3 To be fixed. -4  
To accomplish a vow.

तलः-लं [ तल्-अच् ] 1 A surface;  
भुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलं R.  
4. 29; sometimes used at the end  
of comp. without much alteration  
of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the  
earth' i. e. earth itself; शुद्धे तु दर्पण-  
तले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; नभस्तलं  
&c. -2 The palm of the hand; R. 6.  
18. -3 The sole of the foot. -4 The  
fore-arm. -5 A slap with the hand.  
-6 Lowness, inferiority of position.  
-7 A lower part, part underneath,  
base, foot, bottom; रेवारोधसि वेतसी-  
तरुतले चेतः समुत्क्रांते K. P. 1. -8  
(Hence) The ground under a tree  
or any other object, shelter afforded  
by anything; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषी-  
दति Rs. 1. 13. -9 A hole, pit. -10 A  
span. -लः 1 The hilt of a sword.  
-2 The palmyra tree. -3 N. of Siva.  
-4 Pressing the strings of a lute with  
the left hand. -5 A division of hell.  
-लं 1 A pond. -2 A forest, wood. -3  
Cause, origin, motive. -4 A leathern  
fence worn round the left arm (तल्  
also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः  
f. a toe. -अतलं the fourth of the  
seven divisions of hell. -ईक्षणः a hog.  
-उदर a. having a protuberant belly,  
pot-bellied. -उदा a river. -घातः a  
slap with the palm of the hand. -ता-  
लः 1. a kind of musical instrument.  
-2. clapping of the hands. -त्रं, -त्राणं,  
-वारणं a leathern glove of an archer.

-प्रहारः a slap with the hand. -युद्धं a  
fight with the palms of the hands.

-लोकः nether world (पाताल). -सारकं  
a martingale. -हृदयं the centre of  
the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित a. Fixed, having a bot-  
tom. - तं Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तलित् f. Lightning; cf. तलित्.

तलिन a. [ तल्-इनन् Un. 2. 53. ]  
1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small,  
little. -3 Clear, clean. 4 Situated  
under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6  
Separate. -नं A bed, couch.

तलिमं 1 Paved ground, a pave-  
ment. -2 A bed, cot, couch. -3  
An awning. -4 A large sword or  
knife.

तलुन a. [ तल्-उनन् ] Young. -नः  
1 A youth. -2 Wind, air. -नी  
A girl, young woman.

तलकं A forest.

तल्पः-ल्पं [ तल्-पक् Un. 3. 28 ] 1 A  
couch, bed, sofa; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्त-  
ल्पमुज्झांचकार R. 5. 75 'left the  
bed', 'rose.' -2 (Fig.) A wife  
(as in गुरुतल्पग q. v.). -3 The  
seat of a carriage. -4 An upper  
story, a turret, tower; R. 16.  
11. -Comp. -कीटः a bug.

तल्पकः One whose business it  
is to make or prepare beds (as a  
servant).

तल्पनं 1 An elephant's back.  
-2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पलं The back-bone of an  
elephant, (पृष्ठवंश); सांद्रत्वकास्तल्पला-  
मिष्टकक्षाः Si. 18. 6.

तल्लः A reservoir, tank. -स्त्री 1  
A youthful woman. -2 N. of the  
wife of Varuna. -3 A boat. -हं  
A pit, hole.

तल्लजः 1 Excellence, superiority,  
happiness. -2 (At the end of  
comp.) Excellent (in this sense  
the word is always masculine,  
whatever be the gender of the  
first member of the compound)  
गोतल्लजः 'an excellent cow'; so  
कुमारीतल्लजः 'an excellent maiden'.

तल्लिका A key.



**तल्वं** Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

**तवक्षीरं** 1 Manna of bamboo. -2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

**तवराजः** A sort of sugar.

**तवस्र** *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, great. -*n.* Strength, power (बल).

**तवस्य** *a.* 1 Increasing strength (as an oblation). -स्यं Strength.

**तविष** *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. -षः 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Strength. -4 Business (व्यवसाय). -षी 1 Power. -2 The earth. -3 A river. -4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

**तविष्या** Violence, force.

**तवीषः** 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Gold.

**तव्य** A Kṛit affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य from कृ.

**तष्ट** *a.* 1 Hewn, cut, chiseled, split. -2 Fashioned; see तक्ष.

**तष्टृ** *m.* 1 A carpenter in general. -2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मान्).

**तस्** 4 P. (तस्यति) 1 To fade away, become exhausted. -2 To throw down. -3 To wane, decay, perish. -4 To reject, cast. [cf. Eng. *toss*.]

**तस्करः** 1 A thief, robber; मा संचर मनःपांथ तत्रास्ते स्मरतस्करः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. -2 (At the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. -3 The ear. -री A passionate woman.

**तस्करता** 1 Theft. -2 Hearing.

**तस्थु** *a.* Stationary, immoveable, stable.

**ताक्षण्यः, ताक्ष्णः** The son of a carpenter.

**ताच्छीलिकः** N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

**ताच्छील्यं** The act of being accustomed to that; ताच्छील्ये गितिः.

**ताजत्** *a.* Quick, speedy. -*ind.* Suddenly, abruptly; (opp. चिरं).

**ताटकः** An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

**ताटस्थ्यं** 1 Proximity. -2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तटस्थ.

**ताड , ताडनं &c.** see under तड्.

**ता(ट)डका** 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mārīcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvamitra. Rama was first unwilling to bend his bow against a woman, but the sage overcame his scruples, see R. 11. 20]. -2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

**ताडकेयः** [ ताडकाया अपत्यं टक् ] An epithet of the demon Mārīcha, son of Tâḍakâ.

**ताडकः, ताडपत्रं** See ताटक.

**ताडाग** *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or coming from tanks.

**ताडिः -डी *f.*** 1 A kind of palm. -2 A kind of ornament.

**तांडवः -वं** 1 Dancing in general; मद्तांडवोत्सवांते U. 3. 18; भ्रू° dance or playful movement of the eyebrows; 3. 19. -2 Particularly, the frantic or violent dance of Siva; त्र्यंबकानंदि वस्तांडवं देवि भूयादभीष्टयै च हृष्टयै च नः Māl. 5. 23, 1. 1. -3 The art of dancing. -4 A sort of grass. -5 (In prosody) A foot of three short syllables. -**Comp.** -तालिकः an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of Siva. -प्रियः N. of Siva.

**तांडवित** *a.* 1 Dancing, made to dance; Māl. 2. -2 Moving round in a wild dance; U. 5. 36. -3 Fluttering. -4 Frowning.

**तांडिः** The science of dancing.

**तातः** [ तन्-क्त दीर्घश्च Up. 3. 90 ] 1 A father; मृष्यंतु तवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; हा तातेति क्रंदितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तात चंद्रापीड K. 106; Māl. 6. 16; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तव तातो वनान्तरे Mb. -3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages; हेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तात धनुषा धनुर्भूतः R. 11. 40; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधानुं तथार्हसि 1. 72. -4 Any person for whom one

feels pity. -**Comp.** -**गु** *a.* 1. agreeable to a father. -2. paternal. (-गुः) a paternal uncle. -**तुल्यः** a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations.

**तातनः** The Khanjana or wagtail.

**तातल** *a.* 1 Paternal. -2 Hot. -**लः** 1 A disease. -2 An iron club or spike. -3 Cooking, maturing. -4 Heat. -5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

**तातिः** Offspring. -**तिः *f.*** Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टताति or शिवताति q. v.

**तात्कालिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Simultaneous. -2 Immediate. -3 Relating to any particular time.

**तात्काल्यं** Simultaneity.

**तात्पर्यं** [ तत्परस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अत्रेदं तात्पर्यं &c. -2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. -3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्यं P. II. 3. 43 Com. -4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in a sentence); वक्तुरिच्छा तु तात्पर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhāṣhā P. 84; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः 82. -5 Explanation. -6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

**तात्पर्यक** *a.* Aiming at, meaning.

**तार्विक** *a.* True, real, essential; किं चासीदमृतस्य भेदविगमः साचिस्मिन्ने तार्विकः Bv. 2. 81; तार्विकः संबंधः &c.

**तादर्थिक** *a.* Intended for that.

**तादर्थ्यं** 1 Identity of aim, object. -2 Relation to. -3 Sameness of meaning. -4 Purpose, aim.

**तादात्म्यं** Sameness of nature, identity, unity; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमभोरुहां Bv. 2. 81; भगवत्यात्मनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

**तादृक्ष** *a.* (क्षी *f.*), तादृश *a.*, तादृश *a.* (शी *f.*) Such-like, like him, her or it, like that; तादृग्गुणा Ms. 9. 22, 36; Amaru. 46; यादृशस्तादृशः any body whoever, common or ordinary man; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशे तादृशे जने Pt. 1. 390.

**तानः** [ तन्-घञ् ] 1 A thread, fibre. -2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगंतुं Ku. 1. 8. (the number of tānas is said to



be 49 ). -3 A monotonous tone. -न 1 Expanse, extension. -2 An object of sense. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. tuning the voice as a preparatory step to singing. -2. running over the notes to catch the key.

**तानवं** Thinness, smallness; हास्य-प्रभा तानवमाससाद Vikr. 1. 106.

**तानूरः** A whirlpool.

**तांत** See under तम्.

**तांतव** *a.* ( वी *f.* ) [ तंतोर्विकारः अञ् ] Made of threads. -वं 1 Spinning, weaving. -2 A web. -3 A woven cloth.

**तांतुवायिः, तांतवाय्यः** The son of a weaver.

**तांत्रिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. -2 Relating to the Tantras. -3 Taught or contained in them. -कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

**ताप, तापन, &c.** See under तप्.

**तापत्यः** An epithet of Kuru; also of Arjuna.

**तापस** *a.* ( सी *f.* ) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. -2 Devout. -सः ( सी *f.* ) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. -इष्टा, -प्रिया a grape. -तरुः, -द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इंगुदी.

**तापस्य** Asceticism.

**तापिच्छः** The Tamāla tree or its flower (*n.* ); प्रफुल्लतापिच्छनिभैरभीषुभिः Si. 1. 22; व्योमस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिभिरिव तमोवल्लीभिर्त्रियंते Māl. 5. 6; ( तापिज used in the same sense ).

**तापीजं** Sulphuret of iron.

**तापी** 1 N. of the river Tāptī, which joins the sea near Surat. -2 The river Yamunā.

**तामः** [ तम्-करणे घञ् ] 1 An object of terror. -2 A fault, defect. -3 Anxiety, distress. -4 Desire. -5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

**तामरं** 1 Water. -2 Clarified butter.

**तामरसं** [ तामरे जले सस्ति सस् ड Tv. ] 1 The red lotus; Pt. 1. 94; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37; Amaru. 70. 88. -2 Gold. -3 Copper. -सी A lotus-pond.

**तामस** *a.* ( सी *f.* ) [ तमोऽस्यस्य अण् ] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness; Māl. 9. 52; U. 5. 12. -2 Affect-

ed by or relating to तमस् or the quality of darkness ( the third of the three qualities of nature ); Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2; M. 1. 1; Ms 12. 33-34. -3 Ignorant. -4 Vicious. -सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. -2 A snake. -3 An owl. -4 N. of a son of Rāhu. -सं Darkness. -सी 1 Night, a dark night. -2 Sleep. -3 An epithet of Durgā.

**तामसिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ तमसा निर्वृत्तं ठञ् ] 1 Dark. -2 Belonging to, derived from, or connected with तमस्.

**तामिस्रः** 1 A division of hell. -2 The dark fortnight of a month. -3 Hatred. -4 Anger. -5 A demon, Rākshasa (going about in the dark).

**तांबूलं** 1 The areca-nut. -2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunam, and spices is usually chewed after meals; तांबूलभृतगङ्गोऽयं भलं जल्पति मानुषः K. P. 7; रागो न स्व-लितस्तवाधरपुटे तांबूलसंवर्धितः S. Til. 7. -Comp. -अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box; Pt. 1. -करं, -पेटिका a betel-box; ( Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा ). -दः, -धरः, -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. -वल्ली the betel-plant; R. 6. 64.

**तांबूलिकः** A seller of betel.

**तांबूलिन्** *a.* Relating to betel. -*m.* A servant who prepares the Tām-bûla and gives it to his master when wanted.

**तांबूली** The betel-plant; तांबूलीनां दलैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42.

**ताम्र** *a.* [ तम्-रक् दीर्घः Un. 2. 16 ] 1 Made of copper. -2 Of a coppery red colour, red; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च. -म्रः A kind of leprosy with red spots. -म्रं 1 Copper. -2 A dark or coppery red. -श्री A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measuring time by placing it in a water-vessel. -Comp. -अक्षः 1. a crow. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo. -अर्धः bell-metal. -अश्मन् *m.* a kind of jewel ( पद्मराग ). -आभं red sandal ( रक्त-चंदन ). -उपजीविन् *m.* a coppersmith. -ओष्ठः ( forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रौष्ठ ) a red or cherry lip; Ku. 1. 44. -कारः,

-कुहः a brazier, coppersmith. -कु-मिः a kind of red insect ( इद्रगोप ). -2. the lady bird. -3. cochineal. -गर्भं sulphate of copper. -चूडः a cock. -त्रपुजं brass. -द्रुः the red sandal-wood. -द्वीपः the island of Ceylon. -धातुः red chalk. -पटः, -पत्रं, a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed; Y. 1. 319. -पर्णी N. of a river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls; R. 4. 50. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -फलकं a copper-plate. -मुख *a.* copper-faced. (-खः) a Frank or European. -वर्णी the blossom of sesamum. -लिप्तः N. of a country. (-प्ताः pl. ) its people or rulers. -वृक्षः a species of sandal. -शिखिन् *m.* a cock. -सारकः a sort of Khadira. (-कं) red sandal-wood.

**ताम्रकं** Copper.

**ताम्रिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Made of copper, coppery. -कः A brazier, copper-smith.

**ताम्रिमन्** *m.* Redness, the colour of copper.

**ताम्रयं** Redness.

**ताय्** 1 A. ( तायते, तायित ) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. -2 To protect, preserve. -With वि to spread, create; Bk. 16. 105.

**तायनं** 1 Proceeding well, succeeding. -2 Increase, growth.

**तायुः** Ved. A thief.

**तार** *a.* [ तृ-गिच् भावे अच् ] 1 High, ( as a note. ) -2 Loud, shrill ( as a sound ); Māl. 5. 20. -3 Shining, radiant, clear; हारांस्तारांस्तरलगुटिकान् ( regarded as an interpolation in Me. by Malli. ); उरासे निहितस्तारो हारः Amaru. 28; R. 5. 52. -4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -5 Clear, clean. -रः 1 The bank of a river. -2 The clearness of a pearl. -3 A beautiful or big pearl; हारममलतरतार-मुरासि दधतं Git. 11. -4 An epithet of (1) Vishnu, (2) Siva. -5 The mystical syllable ओम् ( प्रणव ). -6 Protection. -7 A high tone or note. -8 Crossing, passing over. -रः, -रं 1 A star or planet; ( said to be *f.* also ). -2 The pupil of the eye; ( said to be *m.* also ). -3 A pearl ( said to be *f.* also ). -Comp. -अम्रः camphor. -अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. -पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. -पुष्पः



the Kunda or jasmine creeper. —वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. —शुद्धिकरं lead. —स्वर *a.* having a loud or shrill sound. —हारः 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. —2. a shining necklace.

**तारकः** N. of a demon killed by Kārtikeya. [He was the son of Vajranga and Varangi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahmā and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kartikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. —**Comp.** —अरिः, —जित् *m.* an epithet of Kārtikeya. (For other senses, see under तृ).

**तारका** 1 A star. —2 A meteor, falling star. —3 The pupil of the eye; संदीप्य दृशमुद्यततारकां R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11. —4 N. of the wife of Brihaspati.

**तारकिणी** A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

**तारकित** *a.* [तारकाः अस्य संजाताः इतच्] Starry, star-spangled, studded with stars.

**तारण, तारित, तारिक &c.** See under तृ.

**तारतम्यं** [तरतमयोर्भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. —2 Difference, distinction; निर्धनं निधनमेतयोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्याविधिमुक्तचेतसां। बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्मिता रेफ एव जयवैजयंतिका॥ Udb.

**तारल** *a.* Unsteady. —लः 1 A libidinous man, lecher, libertine. —2 The companion of a dissolute man (विट).

**तारल्यं** 1 Tremulousness. —2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

**तारा** 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीसु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. —2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. —3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कांतामंतःप्रमोहादभिसरति मदभ्रान्ततारश्चकोरः Māl. 9. 30; विस्मयस्मेरतारैः 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47. —4 A pearl. —5(a) N. of the wife of Vāli, king of the monkeys, and mother of Angada. She in vain

tried to dissuade her husband Vāli from fighting with Rāma and Sugrīva, and married Sugrīva after Vāli had been killed by Rāma. (b) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmā had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Tārā gave birth to a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (c) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohidāsa; (also called Tārāmatī). —**Comp.** —अधिपः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71. —2. Siva. —3. Brihaspati. —4. Vāli. —5. Sugrīva. —आपीडः the moon. —आभः quicksilver. —पतिः 1. the moon; R. 13. 76. —2. Vāli. —3. Brihaspati. —4. Siva. —पथः the atmosphere, firmament. —प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. —भूषा the night. —मंडलं 1. the starry region, the zodiac. —2. the pupil of the eye. —मृगः the constellation मृगशिरस्. —मैत्रिकं 'the friendship of the stars', spontaneous or unaccountable love; Māl. 7, 4; U. 5. —वर्षे falling stars.

**तारायणः** The holy fig-tree.

**तारुण** *a.* Youthful, young.

**तारुण्यं** 1 Youth, youthfulness. —2 Freshness (fig.).

**तारेयः** 1 The planet Mercury. —2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vāli.

**तार्कव** *a.* (वी *f.*) Spun, woven.

**तार्किकः** [तर्कं वेत्ति तच्छास्त्रमधीते वा ठञ्] 1 A dialectician, logician. —2 A philosopher.

**तार्क्षः** N. of the sage कश्यप.

**तार्क्ष्यः** 1 An epithet of Garuḍa; व्रस्तेन तार्क्ष्यात् किल कालियेन R. 6. 49. —2 N. of Garuḍa's elder brother Aruṇa. —3 A car. —4 A horse. —5 A snake. —6 A bird in general. —7 N. of Siva. —8 N. of Siva. —9 Gold. —10 A kind of antidote. —**Comp.** —ध्वजः an epithet of Vishṇu. —नायकः an epithet of Garuḍa.

**तार्ण** *a.* (र्ण *f.*) [तृणस्त्वेदं शिवा० अण्] 1 Made of grass. —2 Levied

from grass (as a tax). —र्णः Fire.

**तार्तीय** *a.* [तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The third. —2 Belonging to the third. —यं A third part.

**तार्तीयिक** *a.* The third; तार्तीयिक-तया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे N. 3. 136; तार्तीयिकं पुरारेस्तद्वस्तु मदनशोषणं लोचनं वः Māl. 1. v. 1.

**तालः** [ तल् एव अण् ] 1 The palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23. —2 A banner formed of the palm. —3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Māl. 5. 23. —4 Flapping in general. —5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. —6 Beating time (in music); करकिसलयतालैर्मुग्धया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 10; Me. 79. —7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. —8 The palm of the hand. —9 A lock, bolt. —10 The hilt of a sword. —11 An epithet of Siva. —12 (In prosody) A trochee. —13 A particular measure of height. —14 A short span. —लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. —2 Yellow orpiment. —**Comp.** —अंकः 1. N. of Balarāma. —2. the palm-leaf used for writing. —3. a book. —4. a saw. —5. N. of Siva. —6. a man endowed with every fortunate mark or sign.

—अवचरः a dancer, an actor. —केतुः an epithet of Bhīshma. —क्षीरकं, —गर्भः the exudation of the palm. —जटा, —प्रलंबः the fibres of the palm tree. —ध्वजः, —भृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarāma. —पत्रं 1. the palm-leaf used for writing. —2. a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). —बद्ध, —शुद्ध *a.* measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. —मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. —यंत्रं 1. a kind of surgical instrument. —2. a lock, a lock and key. —रेचनकः a dancer, an actor. —लक्षणः an epithet of Balarāma. —वनं a grove of trees. —वृंतं a fan; S. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृंतकः.

**ताली** 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. —2 The common toddy (tādī). —3 Fragrant earth. —4 A sort of key. —**Comp.** —वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

**तालकं** 1 Yellow orpiment. —2 A fragrant earth. —3 A bolt, latch.



—की The vinous exudation of the palm, *toddy*. —Comp. —आभ *a.* green. (—भः) the green colour.

**तालकः** A kind of ear-ornament, (=ताडक *q. v.*).

**तालव्य** *a.* Relating to the palate, palatal. —Comp. —वर्णः a palatal letter; *i. e.* इ, ई, च, छ, ज, झ, ञ् and य. —स्वरः a palatal vowel; *i. e.* इ and ई.

**तालिकः** [ तालेन निर्वृतः ठक् ] 1 The open palm of the hand. —2 Clapping the hands (तालिका also); यथैकेन न हस्तेन तालिका संप्रपद्यते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेषः N. 3. 7. —3 A tie, seal.

**तालितं** 1 Coloured cloth. —2 Any musical instrument. —3 A string, tie.

**तालिन्** *m.* N. of Siva.

**तालिशः** A mountain.

**तालु** *n.* [ तरंत्यनेन वर्णाः तृ-अण् रस्य लः; cf. Un. 1. 5 ] The palate; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. —Comp. —जिह्वः 1. a crocodile. —2 the uvula. —पाकः an abscess in the palate. —पुष्पुटः an indolent swelling of the palate. —मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. —स्थान *a.* palatal. (—नं) the palate.

**तालुकं** 1 The palate. —2 A disease of the palate.

**तालूरः** A whirlpool, an eddy.

**तालूषकं** The palate.

**तावक** *a.* (की *f.*), तावकीन *a.* Thy, thine; तपः क वत्से क च तावकं वपुः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bv. 1. 36, 96.

**तावत्** *a.* (Correlative of यावत् *q. v.*) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यावत् एवाजौ तावांश्च दृशे स तैः R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. —2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावती संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावती दा-तुमर्हसि Ms. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. —3 All (expressing totality); याव-द्वत्तं तावज्जुक्तं G. M. —*ind.* 1 First (before doing anything else); आर्ये इतस्तावदागम्यतां S. 1; आह्लादयस्व ता-वच्चंद्रकरश्चंद्रकांतमिव V. 5. 11; Me. 13. —2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; सखे स्थिरप्रतिबंधो भव । अहं तावत् स्वामिनश्चित्तवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्ये S. 2; R. 7. 32. —3 Just, now; गच्छ तावत्. —4 Indeed, (to em-

phasize an expression); त्वमेव ताव-त्प्रथमो राजद्रोही Mu 1 'thou thyself'; त्वमेव तावत्परिचितय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67. —5 Truly, really (to express as- sent); दृढस्तावद्धंघः H. 1. —6 As for, with respect to; विग्रहस्तावदुपस्थितः H. 3; एवं कृते तव तावत्क्लेशं विना प्राण-यात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1. —7 Completely; तावत्प्रकीर्णाभिनवोपचारां R. 7. 4 (ताव-त्प्रकीर्ण = साकल्येन प्रसारितः Malli.). —8 Surprise (oh!, what a wonder). (For the senses of तावत् as a cor- relative of यावत्, see यावत्). —Comp. —कृत्वस् *ind.* so many times. —मात्रं just so much. —वर्ष *a.* so many years old.

**तावतिक**, **तावत्क** *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

**तावद्धा** *ind.* 1 In such a number. —2 So often.

**तावरं** A bow-string.

**ताविषः** —बी 1 The ocean. —2 Heaven.

**तावीषः** 1 The ocean. —2 Gold. —3 Heaven. —बी 1 A river. —2 The earth. —3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

**तावुरिः** The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Tauros*).

**तास्कयं** Theft.

**तिक्** I. 1 A. (तेकते) To go or move. —II. 5 P. (तिक्रोति) 1 To go. —2 To attack, assail. —3 To wound. —4 To seek to injure or kill. —5 To challenge; also written तिग् or तिघ् in this sense.

**तिक** *a.* [तिज्-बा०कर्तरिक्] 1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flavours or *Rasas*); Me. 20. —2 Fragrant; Me. 33. —क्तः 1 Bitter taste; (see under कटु). —2 The Kutaja tree. —3 Pungency. —4 Fragrance. —Comp. —गंधा mustard. —तंडुला long pep- per. —धातुः bile. —फलः, —मरिचः the clearing-nut plant.

**तिक्तक** *a.* Bitter. —कः 1 The Kha- dira tree. —2 N. of several plants.

**तिग्म** *a.* [तिज्-मक् जस्य गः Un. 1. 45] 1 Sharp, pointed (as a wea- pon). —2 Violent. —3 Hot, scorch- ing. —4 Pungent, acrid. —5 Fiery, passionate. —ग्मं 1 Heat. —2 Pun- gency. —Comp. —अंशुः 1 the sun; तिग्मांशुरस्तं गतः Gīt. 5. —2. fire. —3.

N. of Siva. —करः, —दीधितिः, —रश्मिः, —रुच् *m.* the sun. —तेजस् *a.* Ved. 1. sharp-pointed. —2. penetrating. —3. of a violent nature. —4. of resplend- ent lustre. —यातना acute or violent pain.

**तिज्** I. 1 A. (Strictly *desid.* of तिज्) (तितिक्षते, तितिक्षित) 1 To en- dure, bear. —2 To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तितिक्षमा- णस्य परेण निंदां M. 1. 17; तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ms. 6. 47. —II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेजयाति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39. —2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

**तितिक्षा** Endurance, patience, re- signation; forbearance.

**तितिक्षु** *a.* Patient, forbearing, enduring.

**तेजः** 1 Pungency. —2 Sharpness (of a weapon). —3 Brilliancy. —4 Spirit.

**तेजनं** [तिज्-णिच्-ल्यु] 1 A bamboo. —2 Sharpening, whetting. —3 Kindling. —4 Rendering bright. —5 Polishing. —6 A reed. —7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. —नी 1 A mat. —2 A tuft. —3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

**तिजिलः** (नः) 1 The moon. —2 A Rākshasa.

**तितउः** A sieve. —*n.* A parasol.

**तितिक्षा** &c. See under तिज्.

**तितिभः** 1 A fire-fly. —2 A kind of insect (इंद्रगोप).

**तितिरः**, **तितिरः** The francoline partridge.

**तितिरिः** [ तिति शंति शब्दं रौति रु-बा० डि Tv. ] 1 The francoline partridge. —2 N. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the black Yajurveda.

**तितिरिकः** The francoline partridge.

**तितिरीक** *a.* Spotted like a par- tridge.

**तिथः** 1 Fire. —2 Love. —3 Time. —4 The rainy season or autumn.

**तिथिः** *m.* or *f.* [ अत्-इथिन् षष्ठी० वा डीप् cf. Un. 4. 2 ] 1 A lunar day; तिथिरेव तावन्न शुद्धयति Mu. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. —2 The number '15'. —Comp. —ईशः the regent of a lunar day. —क्षयः 1. the day of new moon. —2. the day on which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises.



—पत्री an almanac. —पालनं observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. —प्रणीः the moon. —वृद्धिः *f.* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns (one which comprises two sunrises).

**तिनिशः** A particular tree; हा-त्युहैस्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7.

**तितिडः**, -डी, तितिडिका, तितिडीकः 1 The tamarind tree. -2 A sour sauce (made of its fruits). -कं 1 The fruit of the tamarind. -2 A sour sauce.

**तितिली**, तितिलि (ली) का The tamarind tree.

**तिदुः**, तिदुकः, तिदुलः N. of a tree. तिदुकं, -की The fruit of the ebony tree. -कं A kind of measure (कर्ष).

**तिप्** 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle -2 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. -3 To protect.

**तिम्** I. 1 P. (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten. -II. 4 P. (तिम्यति) 1 To become wet. -2 To become quiet or tranquil, be calm.

**तिमित** *a.* [ तिम्-कर्तरि-क्त ] 1 Moist, wet, damp. -2 Motionless, steady. -3 Calm, tranquil.

**तिमिः** 1 The ocean. -2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size; R. 13. 10. -3 A fish in general. -4 The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. -Comp. -कोषः the ocean. -जं a kind of pearl. -ध्वजः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyi saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning fit and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Rāma into exile).

**तिमिगिलः** A kind of fish which swallows a *timi*; Bv. 1. 55. °अशनः, °गिलः a very large fish which swallows even a *timingila*; तिमिगिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्गिलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः I.

**तिमित** See under तिम्.

**तिमिर** *a.* [ तिम्-किरच् ] Dark; वि-न्यस्यंती दृशौ तिमिरं पथि Gīt. 5; बभूवु-

स्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. -रः-रं 1 Darkness; तन्नैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; Ku. 4. 11; Si. 4. 57. -3 Blindness. -3 Iron-rust. -Comp. -अरिः, -नुद् *m.*, -रिपुः the sun.

**तिमिरमयः** 1 An epithet of Rāhu. -2 An eclipse in general.

**तिमिरयति** Den. P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

**तिमिरायते** Den. A. To be or appear dark.

**तिमिरिन्** *m.* The cochineal insect.

**तिरयति** Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret. -2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Māl. 1. 40; वारं-वारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः 35; तिरयति वचनं 9. 30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

**तिरस्** *ind.* [ तृ-असुन् स्वरादि ] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry; स तिर्यङ् यस्तिरोऽचति Ak. -2 Without; apart from. -3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. -4 Across, beyond, over. -5 Indirectly, badly. [ In classical literature तिरस् is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (a) कृ, (b) धा, and (c) भू; see below. ] -Comp. -कुड्य, -प्राकार *a.* looking through a wall. -गत *a.* vanished, disappeared. -वर्ष *a.* protected from rain.

**तिरस्कृ** (तिरः-कृ) 8 U. 1 To despise, contemn; H. 3. 8, Bk. 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse; गीभिर्गुरुणां परुषाक्षराभिस्तिरस्कृता यांति नरा महत्त्वं Bv. 1. 73. -3 To surpass, excel; R. 3. 8. -4 To cover, conceal; R. 16. 20; Ms. 4. 49, Amaru. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

**तिरस्कर** *a.* Surpassing, excelling.

**तिरस्कृ** (स्क्रा)रिणी 1 A curtain, veil; तिरस्करिण्यो जलदा भवन्ति Ku. 1. 14; M. 2. 1. -2 An outer tent, screen of cloth. -3 A kind of magical veil (or spell) rendering the wearer invisible; S. 6. and V. 2, *inter alia*. It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some *Mantras*.

**तिरस्कारः**, तिरस्कृतिः *f.*, तिरस्कृत्या 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Censure, abuse, reproach. -3 Concealment, disappearance.

**तिरस्कृत** *p. p.* 1 Disregarded, des-

pired. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished. -5 Surpassed, excelled.

**तिरोधा** 3 U. 1 To disappear, vanish; R. 10. 48, 11. 91. -2 To cover, conceal, hide. -3 To excel, eclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat. -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl.).

**तिरोधानं** 1 Disappearance, removal; अथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां G. L. 18. -2 A covering, veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

**तिरोहित** *p. p.* 1 Concealed, hidden, removed from sight. -2 Vanished, disappeared.

**तिरोभू** 1 P. To disappear, vanish; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44. -*Caus.* To dispel.

**तिरोभावः** Disappearance.

**तिरस्यति** Den. P. To disappear.

**तिरोहयति** Den. P. To hide, conceal.

**तिर्यक्** *a.* (तिरश्ची *f.*, rarely तिर्ये, ची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry; Ku. 6. 71. -2 Crooked, curved. -3 Crossing over, traversing. -4 Winding. -5 Lying in the middle or between. -*m.*, -*n.* 1 An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal; बंधाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पाशादिरासादितपौरुषः स्यात् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. -2 A bird. -3 (With Jainas) The organic world, or plants. -Comp. -अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. -अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. -ईक्ष *a.* looking obliquely. -ईशः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -गः an animal. -गतिः transmigration of animals. -जनः an animal. -जातिः *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). -प्रमाणं breadth. -प्रेक्षणं a side-look. -यानः a crab. -योनः an animal. -योनः *f.* animal creation or race; तिर्यग्योनौ च जायते Ms. 4. 200. -सूत्रं a cross-line. -स्रोतस् *m.* 1. the animal world. -2. an animal, a beast or bird.

**तिर्यक्** *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51, Ku. 5. 74;

**तिर्यक्ता-त्वं** 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth.

**तिरश्ची**, तिर्येची The female of an animal.



तिरश्चीन *a.* [तिर्यगेव स्वार्थे ख] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुसारथे: Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातशल्यं U. 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल् I. 1 P. (तेलति) To go, move. -II. 6 P., 10 U. (तिलति, तेलयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [तिल्-क्] 1 The sesamum plant; नासाभ्येति तिलप्रभूनपद्वी Gīt. 10. -2 The seed of this plant; नाकस्माच्छांडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान्। लुंचितानितरैर्येन कार्यमत्र भविष्यति || Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum-seed; तिले तालं पश्यति 'makes mountains of molehills'. -Comp. -अन्नं rice with sesamum seed. -अंबु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation; S. 3; Ms. 3. 223. -उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदनः, -नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum. -जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः 1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2. a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and die off. -किट्टं, -खलिः *f.*, -खली, -चूर्णं the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum-seed). -तैलं sesamum-oil. -धेनुः *f.* sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brāhmaṇa. -पर्णः turpentine. (-र्णं) sandal-wood. -पर्णी 1. the sandal tree. -2. frankincense. -3. turpentine. -पर्णिका, -पर्णि (र्णं) कं sandal-wood. -पिंजः, -पेजः barren sesamum. -पीडः an oilman. -भाविनी jasmine. -रसः, -स्नेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [तिल्-कुन्, तिल इवार्थे स्वल्पे वा कन् वा] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आक्रांता तिलकक्रियापि तिलकैर्लीनाद्विरेफांजनैः M. 3. 5; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकस्तिलकः प्रमदामिव R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. -कः, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c.; मुखे मधुश्री-

स्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30; कस्तूरिका-तिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4 : 1. 121. -2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'); जीवलोक्तं Māl. 9. 21; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song (ध्रुवक). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs. -3 A kind of salt. -4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp. -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a *Tilaka*-mark.

तिलकित *a.* 1 Marked with a *Tilaka*. -2 Freckled, spotted; also तिलकिन्. तिलतुदः An oilman.

तिलशः *ind.* In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य *a.* Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. -ल्यं A field of sesamum.

तिल्वः The *lodhra* tree.

तिलित्सः A large snake.

तिष्ठहु *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (*i. e.* after an hour or an hour and a half after evening); आतिष्ठहु जपन् संध्यां Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठहु-रात्रैः प्रथमनाडिका).

तिष्ठद्धोमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

तिष्य *a.* [तुष्यन्त्यस्मिन् तुष्-क्यप् नि०] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the asterism पुष्य. -व्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pausha. -व्यं The Kali Yuga. -Comp. -केतुः an epithet of Siva.

तिष्यकः The month पौष.

तीक् 1 A. (तीकते) To go, move; cf. टीक्.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* [तिज्-क्स्न, Un. 3. 18] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, inauspicious. -8 Keen. 9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic,

pious. -क्ष्णः 1 Nitre. -2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. -क्ष्णं 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency. -4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death. -7 A weapon. -8 Sea-salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). -11 Plague, pestilence. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the sun. -2. fire. -अग्निः dyspepsia, heartburn. -आयसं steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कंदः the onion. -कर्मन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. (-न.) a clever work. -कल्कः coriander. -तंडुला long pepper. -तैलं 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sāla tree. -दंष्ट्रः a tiger. -दंष्ट्रकः a leopard. -धारः a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1. the clove tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -फलं 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -मंजरी the betel-plant. -राक्षसः the sun. -रसः 1. salt-petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison; शत्रुप्रयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरसदायिनां Mu. 1. 2. -लौहं steel. -शूकः barley. -सारः iron.

तीम् 4 P. (तीम्यति) To be wet or moist.

तीर् 10 U. (तीरयति-ते) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीरं 1 A shore, bank; नदीतीर, सागरतीर &c. -2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. -रः 1 A sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -Comp. -जः a tree near a shore.

तीरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -तं 1 Completion of any affair. -2 Non-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीरुः N. of Siva.

तीर्ण See under तृ.

तीर्थ [तृ-थक् Un. 2. 7] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place; (Mar. घाट); विषमोपि विगाह्यते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means also'); तीर्थं सर्वविद्यावताराणां K. 44. -3 A place of water. -4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy



object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.); शुचि मनो यद्यास्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh. 2. 55; R. 1. 85. -5 A channel, medium, means; तदनेन तीर्थेन घटेत &c. Māl. 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient; कः पुनस्तादृशस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U. 1; Ms. 3. 136; H. 2. 8, R. 5. 15. -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया तीर्थादिभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin. -10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. 12 Advice, instruction. -13 Right place or moment. -14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities, Manes &c. -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brāhmaṇa. -20 (In liturgical language) The path to the altar between the चात्वाल and उत्कर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science (शास्त्र). -24 An auxiliary, a help; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him; (the number being 15 on one's side and 18 on the enemy's side); cf. Pt. 3. 69. -र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनन्द-तीर्थ. -Comp. -उदकं holy water; तीर्थोदकं च वह्निश्च नान्यतः शुद्धिमर्हति U. 1. 13. -कमंडलु m. n. a pot filled with water from a holy place. -करः 1. a Jaina Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas; (also तीर्थ-कर in this sense). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. -4. N. of Vishṇu. -काकः, -ध्वाक्षः, -वायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person; (लेलुप). -देवः an epithet of Siva. -पाद् m. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -भूत a. sacred, holy. -यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. -राजः N. of Prayāga. -राजिः, -जी f. an epithet of Benaras. -वाकः the hair of the head. -विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, (such as क्षौर). -शिला the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. -सेविन् a. a pilgrim. (-m.) a crane.

तीर्थक a. Holy, sacred, venerable.

-कः An ascetic, a Brāhmaṇa.

तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brāhmaṇa (visiting holy places).

तीर्थीकृ 8 U. To make sacred, sanctify.

तीर्थीभूत a. Become sacred, venerable.

तीर्थ्य a. Relating to a sacred place.

-र्थः An ascetic.

तीव्र 1 P. (तीवति) 1 To be large or strong. -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीवरः 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Rājaputrī by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीव्र a. 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विलंघिताधोरणतीव्रयत्नाः R. 5. 48 'strong or violent efforts'; &c. U. 3. 35; S. 1. 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. -त्रः 1 Sharpness. -2 Siva. -त्रं 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. -त्रं ind. Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. -आनन्दः an epithet of Siva. -गति a. quick, swift. -गंधा cumin seed. -पौरुषं 1. daring heroism. -2. heroism (in general). -वेदना acute or sharp pain. -संवेग a. 1. of strong impulse, resolute. -2. very poignant or sharp.

तीव्रयति Den. P. To make sharp, strengthen.

तु 2 P. (तौति and तवीति) 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain. -3 To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

तु ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word) 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the other hand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वेषां सुखानामंतं ययौ । एकं तु सुतमुखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59; विपर्यये तु पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5; (in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). -2 And now, on one's part, and; एक-

दा तु प्रतीहारी समुपसृत्याब्रवीत् K. 8; राजा तु तामार्थं श्रुत्वाऽब्रवीत् 12. -3 As to, as regards, as for; प्रवर्त्यतां ब्राह्मणानुद्दिश्य पाकः । चंद्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1; Māl. 8. 4. -4 It sometimes marks a difference (भेद) or superior quality; मृष्टं पयो मृष्टतरं तु दुग्धं G. M. -5 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle; भीमस्तु पांडवानां रौद्रः G. M. -6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive; निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूरणैकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6.

तुक्खारः, तुखारः, तुषारः N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya mountain; cf. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुश्या Ved. Water.

तुंग a. 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent; जलनिधिमिव विधु-मंडलदर्शनतरलिततुंगतरंगं Gīt. 11; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवारोह R. 6. 3, 4. 70; Si. 2. 48; Me. 12, 64. -2 Long. -3 Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Strong, passionate. -गः 1 A height, elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top, summit. -4 The planet Mercury. -5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 The aphelion of a planet. -8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man. -10 An epithet of Siva. -गं The stamina of the lotus-blossoms. -Comp. -बीजः quicksilver. -भं the apsis of a planet. -भद्रः a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. -भद्रा N. of a river flowing into the Kṛishṇā. -मुखः a rhinoceros. -वेणा N. of a river. -शेखरः a mountain.

तुंगिन् a. High, lofty. -m. A planet at the apex of its orbit.

तुंगी 1 Night. -2 Turmeric. -Comp. -ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3. an epithet of Kṛishṇā. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a temple of Siva. -पतिः the moon.

तुच् m. f. Ved. Offspring, children.

तुच्छ a. 1 Empty, void, vain, light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low, mean, insignificant, contemptible, worthless. -5 Poor, miserable, wretched. -च्छं Chaff. -Comp. -द्रुः the castor-oil tree. -धान्यः -धान्यकः straw, chaff.



**तुच्छक** *a.* Void, empty.  
**तुच्छयति** Den. P. To make empty or poor; Mk. 10. 60.  
**तुच्छीकृ** 8 U. To despise, slight, contemn.  
**तुच्छय** *a.* Ved. Void, empty.  
**तुज्** 1 P. (तोजति) To hurt, injure.  
**तुज्** *f.* Ved. 1 Shock. -2 Pressure. -3 Assault.  
**तुज्** 1 P. (तुजति) Ved. 1 To reach, extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3 To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5 To live. -6 To strike, hit. -7 To push. -8 To emit, send forth. -9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards. -10 To give.  
**तुज** *a.* Ved. Noxious, mischievous, hurtful. -जः 1 A shock, assault. -2 A demon. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 Giving.  
**तुद्** 6. P. (तुदति) 1 To dispute, quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.  
**तुदितुदः** N. of Siva.  
**तुदमः** A mouse, rat.  
**तुद्** 1. 6. P. (तोडति, तुडति) 1 To split, rend, break. -2 To push. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near, convey.  
**तुड्** 1 P. (तुडति) To disregard, contemn.  
**तुण्** 6 P. (तुणति) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend. -2 To act fraudulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.  
**तुड** 1 A. (तुडते) To press out.  
**तुडं** [ तुड-अच् ] 1. Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुडैरातामकुटिलैः (शुकाः) Kāv. 2. 9. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 The point of an instrument. -डः N. of Siva.  
**तुडकेरिका** The cotton plant.  
**तुडिः** [ तुड-इन् ] 1 Face, mouth. -2 A beak. -डिः *f.* The navel.  
**तुडिक** *a.* Furnished with a trunk.  
**-का** The navel.  
**तुडिकेरी** 1 The cotton plant. -2 A large swelling on the palate.  
**तुडिन्** *m.* N. of the bull of Siva.  
**तुडिभ** See तुदिभ.  
**तुडिल** *a.* [ तुड-भ, सिध्मा० लच् वा ] 1 Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a prominent navel. -3 Talking severely; cf. तुदिल.  
**तुत्थ** 10 U. (तुत्थयति-ते) 1 To

praise. -2 To cover, screen, Si. 5. 11. -3 To spread.  
**तुत्थः** [ तुद्-थक् ] 1 Fire. -2 A stone. -त्थं Sulphate of copper, usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment.  
**-त्था** 1 Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo plant. -**Comp.** -अंजनं blue vitriol applied to the eyes as a medical ointment.  
**तुत्थकं** Blue vitriol.  
**तुद्** 6 U. (तुदति-ते, तुज्) 1 To strike, wound, hit; तुदोद् गदया चारि Bk. 14. 81; 15. 37; Si. 20. 77. -2 To prick, goad. -3 To bruise, hurt. -4 To pain, vex, torment, afflict; सुतीक्ष्णधारापतनोमसायकैस्तुदंति चेतः प्रसभं प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4, 6. 28.  
**तुद्** *a.* Striking, tormenting &c.  
**तुज्** *p. p.* [ तुद्-क् ] 1 Struck, hurt, wounded. -2 Tormented. -3 Cut, broken. -4 Pricked. -**Comp.** -वायः a tailor, Ms. 4. 214. -सेवनी the suture of a wound or of a skull.  
**तोत्रं** [ तुद्-करणे घृन् ] A goad for driving cattle or elephants. -**Comp.** -वेत्रं a rod borne by Vishnu.  
**तोदः** [ तुद् भावे घञ् ] 1 Pain, anguish, torture. -2 The sun. -3 Guiding, urging, driving (horses &c.). -4 Sharp pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.  
**तोदनं** [ तुद्-करणे घञ् ] 1 Pain, anguish. -2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth (तुड),  
**तुदं** The belly, a corpulent or protuberant belly. -दः -दी The navel. -**Comp.** -कूपका, -कूपी the cavity of the navel. -परिमार्ज, -परिमृज्, -मृज् *a.* lazy, sluggish.  
**तुदवत्** *a.* Corpulent, fat.  
**तुदि** *f. n.* The belly. -*f.* The navel.  
**तुदिक, तुदित, तुदिन्, तुदिभ, तुदिल, a.** 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2 Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with. मकरंदतुदिलानामरविशानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great; N. 2. 89.  
**तुदिकरः, तुदिका** The navel.  
**तुप्, -तुप्, -तुफ** 1. 6. P. (तोपति, तुपति, तुप-फ-ति) To injure, hurt.  
**तुभ्** 4. 9. P. (तुभ्यति, तुभाति) To hurt, injure, strike; Bk. 17. 79. 90.  
**तुमुल** *a.* Tumultuous, noisy; Māl. 9. 3; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, raging; R. 3. 57. -3 Excited. -4 Perplexed, confused; R. 5. 49. -लः

-लं 1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2 A confused combat, mêlée.  
**तुब्** I. 1 P. (तुबति) 1 To distress, trouble. -2 To kill, hurt. -II. 10 U. (तुबयति-ते) To hurt, trouble.  
**तुबः** [ तुब्-अच् ] A kind of gourd. -बा 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A milch cow. -3 A milk-vessel.  
**तुबरः** N. of a Gandharva; see तुबरु. -र A kind of musical instrument.  
**तुबिः-बी** *f.* A sort of gourd; न हि तुबीफलविकलो बीणादंडः प्रयाति महिमानं Bv. 1. 80.  
**तुब (बु) रुः** N. of a Gandharva.  
**तुघ्न** *a.* Ved. 1 Destroying, defeating, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 Energetic, strong.  
**तुर्** I. 6 U. (तुरति-ते) 1 To hurry, hasten. -2 To overcome. -3 To injure. -II. 3 P. (तुतोति) To run. -**तुर्** *a.* 1 Hastening. -2 Fighting. -*f.* Speed.  
**तुर** *a.* Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting. -2 Speedy, quick, prompt. -3 Strong, energetic. -4 Hurt, wounded. -5 Rich. -6 Abundant. -रः Speed, velocity.  
**तुरण** *a.* Ved. Quick, swift. -ण Haste, speed.  
**तुरण्यति** Den. P. 1 To be swift. -2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.  
**तुरी** Ved. Great strength.  
**तुरकिन्** *a.* Turkish.  
**तुरकः** N. of a people, the Turks.  
**तुरगः** [ तुरेण गच्छति गम्-ड ] 1 A horse; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. -2 The mind, thought. -गी A mare. -**Comp.** -आरोहः a horseman. -उपचारकः a groom. -प्रियः -यं barley. -ब्रह्मचर्यं forced or compulsory celibacy. leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society. -मेधः a horse-sacrifice. -रक्षः a groom, an equerry.  
**तुरगिन्** *m.* A horseman; तुरगिन् also.  
**तुरंगः** [ तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-ख मुम् वा डिच् ] 1 A horse; भातुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 5; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. -2 A name for the number 'seven'. -3 The heart, mind. -गी A mare. -**Comp.** -अरिः 1. a buffalo



-2. fragrant oleander. —आरूढः a horseman. —द्विषणी a she-buffalo. —प्रियः-यं barley. —मेधः a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61. —यायिन्, —सादिन् *m.* a horseman. —वक्त्रः, —वदनः a Kinnara. —शाला, —स्थानं a horse-stable. —स्कन्धः a troop of horses.

तुरंगकः A horse.

तुरंगमः A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुरायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). -2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुरासाह *m.* (Nom. sing. तुरासाह-इ) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40; also of Vishnu.

तुरी [तु-इन् डीप्] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof. -2 A shuttle; तद्गच्छातुरीतुरी N. 1, 12. -3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय *a.* 1 The fourth. -2 Consisting of four parts. -3 Mighty. —यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. -2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. —Comp. —वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Sūdra.

तुरयिक *a.* A fourth (part).

तुर्य *a.* Fourth; N. 4. 123. —यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part. -2 (In Vedānta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुरुष्काः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुर्फरी, तुर्फरीतु *a.* Ved. Killing (हन्तृ); Rv. 10.106. 6.

तुर्व 1 P. (तु-तूर्-वति) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt, kill; वृत्रं यादिद्र तूर्वसि Rv. 8. 99. 6. -2 To excel. -3 To overpower. -4 To save.

तुर्वाणि *a.* Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly. -2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तुल् 1 P., 10 U. (तोलति-तोलयति-ते; also तुलयति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from तुला) 1 To weigh, measure. -2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. -3 To raise, lift up; कैलासे तुलिते Mv. 5. 37; पौलस्त्यतुलितस्याद्रेराध्वान इव न्हियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30. -4 To bear up, hold up, support; पृथिवीतले तुलितभूभुव्यसे Si. 15. 30, 61. -5 To compare, equal, liken (with

instr.); तृणमिव तुलयति Pt. 5. 31; मुखं श्लेष्मागारं तदपि च शशांकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8. 12. -6 To match, be equal to (with acc.); प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64. -7 To make light of, contempt, despise; अंतःसारं घनं तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्यति त्वां Me. 20 (where तु. also means 'to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30. -8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43 (where some editions read तुलयिष्यति for तुलयिष्यति). -9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तुलयसि Mk. 1 (तुलयसि v. l.). -10 To counterbalance, outweigh. -11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [तुल्-ल्युट्] 1 Weight. -2 Lifting. -3 Comparing, likening, &c. —ना 1 Comparison. -2 Weighing. -3 Lifting, raising. -4 Rating, assessing, estimating. -5 Examining.

तुला [तुल्-भिदा०अङ्] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal; अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतं H. 4. 131. v. l. -2 A measure, weight. -3 Weighing. -4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen., instr. or in comp.); किं धूर्जटेरिव तुलामुपयाति संख्ये Ve. 3. 8; तुलां यदाराहेति वृत्तवाससा Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 15; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50. -5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामधिरूढो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330. -6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. -7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*. —Comp. —कूटः a false weight. —कोटिः -टी *f.* 1. an ornament (an anklet or नूपुर) worn on the feet by women; लीलाचलस्त्रीचरणारुणोत्पलस्खलतुलाकोटिनिनादकोमलः Si. 12. 44. -2. a hundred millions (अर्बुद). —कोशः, —कोषः 1. ordeal by weighing. -2. a place where a balance is kept. —दानं the gift to a Brāhmaṇa of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —धटः 1. the scale of a balance. -2. an oar. —धरः 1. a trader, merchant. -2. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —धारः a dealer

trader, or merchant. -2. the string of a balance. -3. the beam. -4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —परीक्षा ordeal by the balance. —पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brāhmaṇa as a gift); cf. तुलादान. —प्रग्रहः, —प्रग्रहः the string or beam of a balance. —मानं, —यष्टिः *f.* the beam of a balance; Pt. 1. 150. —बीजं the berry of the Gunjā plant —सूत्रं the string of a balance तुलित *p. p.* 1 Weighed, counterpoised. -2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल्.

तुल्य *a.* [तुलया समितं यत्] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen., instr., or in comp.); Ms. 4.86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 38. -2 Fit for. -3 Identical, same. -4 Indifferent. —Comp. —दर्शन *a.* regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. —पानं drinking together, computation. —भावना (in arith.) combination of like sets of magnitude. —योगिता (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10; cf. Chandr. 5. 41. —रूप *a.* like, similar, analogous. —गुणः *f.* equal subtraction. —शोधनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तोलः, —लं [तुल्-कर्मणि अच्] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. -2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 *māshas* or a *tolā*.

तोलनं Raising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोल्य *a.* To be weighed. —त्यं Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुलां सादृश्यं स्याति, सो-क गौरा०जीष् शकंधा. Tv.] The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishnu. —Comp. —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasī leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bālakrishna with the holy basil, performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kārtika. —वृंदावनः—नं a square



pedestal in which the sacred basil is planted.

**तुलिः** -ली *f.* =तुरी, (1) and (2) *q.v.*

**तुवर** *a.* 1 Astringent. -2 Beardless; also तूवर. -रः, -रं An astringent taste. -री 1 A fragrant earth. -2 Alum.

**तुवरिका** 1 A kind of earth. -2 Alum.

**तुवि** *a.* Ved. 1 Much, many; Rv. 3. 30. 3. -2 Strong, powerful. -विः *f.* A long gourd (तुंबी).

**तुविस** *n.* Ved. 1 Growth. -2 Strength. -3 Intellect.

**तुश्** Ved. 1 A. (तोश्ते) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. -2 To be pressed out or extracted. -3 To trickle.

**तुष्** 4 P. (तुष्यति, तुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.); रत्नैर्महर्हिस्तुतुषुर्न देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55; Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. -2 To become calm or quiet. -3 To satisfy, please (with acc.). -*Caus.* (तोषयति-ते) To please, gratify, satisfy.

**तुष्ट** *p. p.* [तुष् कर्तरि क्] 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. -2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else. -ष्टः N. of Vishnu.

**तुष्टिः** *f.* [तुष्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. -2 (In Sân. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except what is possessed.

**तोषः** [तुष्-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

**तोषण** *a.* [तुष्-कर्तरि ल्युट्] Satisfying, gratifying, pleasing. -णं [भावे ल्युट्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, contentment. -2 Anything that gives satisfaction, a gratification. -णी An epithet of Durgâ.

**तोषित** *a.* Pleased, satisfied &c.

**तोषिन्** *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Pleased with. -2 Gladdening, satisfying.

**तुषः** [तुष्-क] The husk or chaff of grain; अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. -**Comp.** -अग्निः, -अनलः 1. fire of the chaff or husk of corn -2. a mode of capital punishment consisting in twisting straw round the limbs of a criminal

and then setting it on fire. -अंबु *n.* -उदकं, -उत्थं sour rice-gruel or barley gruel. -ग्रहः, -सारः fire.

**तुषार** *a.* [तुष्-आरन् किञ्च Un. 3. 139] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy; अपां हि तृप्ताय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा N. 3. 93; Si. 9. 7. -रः 1 Frost, cold; Ku. 5. 27. -2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 6; Rs. 4. 1. -3 Dew; R. 14. 84; S. 5. 19. -4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water; पृक्तस्तुषारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2. 13; 9. 68; U. 5. 3. -5 A kind of camphor. -**Comp.** -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the Himâlaya mountain; ते तुषाराद्रिवाताः Me. 107. -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कणः a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. -कालः winter. -किरणः, -रश्मिः the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9. 27. -गौर *a.* 1. white as snow. -2. white with snow. (-रः) camphor.

**तुषिताः** (*m. pl.*) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

**तुष्ट, -तुष्टिः** See under तुष्.

**तुष्टुः** A jewel worn in the ears.

**तुष्यः** N. of Siva.

**तुस्** 1 P. (तोसति) To sound.

**तुस** = तुष *q. v.*

**तुस्तं** 1 Dust. -2 Husk.

**तुहिन** *a.* [तुह्-इनन् ङ्हस्वश्च Un. 2. 52] Cold, frigid. -नं 1 Snow, ice. -2 Dew or frost; तृणाग्रलघ्वैस्तुहिनैः पताङ्गिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. -3 Moonlight. -4 Camphor. -**Comp.** -अंबुः, -करः, -किरणः, -गुः, -द्युतिः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon; Si. 9. 30. -2. camphor. -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -शैलः the Himâlaya mountain; R. 8. 54. -कणः 1. a dew-drop; Amaru. 54. -2. a snow-flake. -शर्करा ice.

**तूड** 1 P. (तूडति) 1 To disrepect, contemn. -2 To split.

**तूण** I. 10 U. (तूणयति-ते) To contract. -II. 10 A. (तूणयते) To fill, fill up.

**तूणः** [तूण-कर्मणि घञ्] A quiver; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलिपटलकृतस्मरतूणविलासे Gît. 1; R. 7. 57. -णी 1 An internal disease by which the anus and the bladder become painfully affected. -2 The indigo plant. -3

A quiver; R. 9. 56; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -**Comp.** -धरः -धारः an archer. तूणिः, तूणीरः -रं A quiver.

**तूतुजान** *a.* Ved. Quick, eager (क्षिप्र)

**तूतुम** *a.* Quick, active; Rv. 10. 50. 6.

**तूदः** The cotton tree. -ही N. of a country.

**तूपरः** Ved. A hornless beast, particularly a goat.

**तूवरः** 1 A beardless man. -2 A bull without horns. -3 Astringent flavour. -4 A eunuch. -री A fragrant earth.

**तूय** *a.* Ved. Quick. -यं Water.

**तूर्** 4 A. (तूर्यते, तूर्ण) 1 To go quickly, make haste. -2 To hurt, kill.

**तूर** *a.* 1 Hastening. -2 A courier. -रा Speed.

**तूरं** A kind of musical instrument. -री A thorn-apple.

**तूर्ण, तूर्णि &c.** See under त्वर.

**तूर्यः, -र्यं** [तूर्यते ताडयते तूर-यत्] A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225; Ku. 7. 10. -**Comp.** -ओघः a band of instruments. -खंडः a sort of tabor.

**तूर्वयाण, तूर्वि** *a.* Quick, rapid

**तूल** I. 10 A. (तूलयते) To fill. -II. 1 P. (तूलति) 1 To ascertain the quantity or weight of. -2 To weigh, measure. -3 To drive out.

**तूलः** -लं [तूल-अच्] Cotton. -लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. -2 A tuft of grass. -3 The mulberry. -4 The panicle of a flower or plant. -5 The thorn-apple. -ला 1 The cotton tree. -2 The wick of a lamp. -ली 1 Cotton. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. -4 A painter's brush. -5 The Indigo plant. -**Comp.** -कार्मुकं, -धनुस् *n.* a cotton-bow, i. e. a bow used for cleaning cotton. -नाली (लिः) *f.*, -नालिका a thick roll of cotton drawn out in spinning. -पिचुः cotton. -शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant. -सेचनं the act of spinning.

**तूलकं** Cotton.

**तूलिः** *f.* A painter's brush. -**Comp.** -फला the silk-cotton tree.

**तूलिका** 1 A painter's brush; a



pencil; उन्मीलितं तुलिकयैव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. -2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. -3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton-bed. -4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod. -5 An ingot mould.

तुलिनी = तुलिकला above.

तुवर = तुवर q. v.

तुवरक *a.* Unmanly, eunuch.

तृष् 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 To satisfy.

तृषः Ved. The border of a garment.

तृष्णीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

तृष्णीम् *ind.* [ तृष् बा० नीम् स्वरादि ] In silence, silently, quickly, without speaking or noise; किं भवांस्तृष्णीमास्ते V. 2; न योत्स्य इति गोविन्द-मुत्तवा तृष्णीं बभूव ह Bg. 2. 9. -Comp. -भावः silence, taciturnity. -शील *a.* silent, taciturn.

तृस्तं [ तृस् बा० तान् दीर्घश्च ] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute particle.

तृह् 6 P. ( तृहति ) To kill, hurt; see तृह्.

तृहण Hurting, killing.

तृह *a.* Hurt, injured, killed; see तृह्.

तृध् 1 P. ( तृधति ) To go, move.

तृक्षः N. of the sage Kasyapa.

तृखं Nutmeg.

तृष् 8 U. ( तृणोति-तृणते or तृणोति तृणते ) To eat, grass graze.

तृणं [ तृह्-नक् हलोपश्च Un. 5. 8 ] 1 Grass in general; किं जीर्णे तृणमस्ति मानमहतामश्रयः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness; तृणमिव लघुलक्ष्मी-नैव तान्संरुणाद्भि Bh. 2. 17; see तृणीक also. -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. -अञ्जनः a chameleon. -अटवी a forest abounding in grass. -अन्नं rice growing wild. -असृज् *n.*, -कुङ्कुमं, -गौरं a variety of perfume. -भावर्तः a whirlwind. -ह्रस्वः the

palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw. -ओकस् *n.* a hut of straw. -कांडः, -डं a heap of grass. -कुटी, कुटीरकं a hut of straw. -कूटं a heap of straw. -केतुः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -गोधा a kind of chameleon. -माहिन् *m.* a sapphire. -चरः a kind of gem ( गोमेद ). -जलायुका, -जलूका a caterpillar. -जम्बन् *a.* feeding on grass. -जातिः *f.* grass kind, the vegetable kingdom. -ज्योतिस् *n.* the plant called ज्योतिष्मती. -द्रुमः 1. the palm tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Ketaka tree. -5. the date-tree. -धान्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ध्वजः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -पीडं hand-to-hand fighting. -पूली a mat, seat made of reeds. -प्राय *a.* worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. -बिंदुः N. of a sage; R. 8. 79. -मणिः a sort of gem (amber). -मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for ऋणमत्कुण). -राज् *m.* the vine palm. -राजः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the bamboo. -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. -वृक्षः 1. the fan-palm tree. -2. the date-tree. -3. the cocoa-nut tree. -4. the areca-nut tree. -शीतं a kind of fragrant grass. -शून्यं N. of two plants केतकी and मल्लिका. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -हर्म्यः a house of straw.

तृणकं Grass, a worthless blade of grass.

तृणकीया A grassy place.

तृणीकृ 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt; U. 6. 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure; जगद् वक्त्रेण तृणीकृतैर्दुः N. 3. 54.

तृण्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय *a.* The third. -यं A third part. -Comp. -प्रकृतिः *m.* or *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक *a.* 1 Recurring every third day, tertian (as a fever). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The third.

तृतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations.

-Comp. -कृत *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpuruṣa. -प्रकृतिः *m.*, *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

तृतीयिन् *a.* 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

तृद् 1 P., 7 U. ( तर्दति, तृणति, तृत्ते, तृण ) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108; 15. 36, 44. -3 To set free. -4 To disregard.

तृप् I. 4. 5. 6. P. ( तृप्यति, तृप्नोति, तृप्ति, तृप्त ) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; अथ तृप्स्यति मांसदाः Bk. 16. 29; प्राचीन च तृप्त क्रूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr.; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also); को न तृप्यति वित्तेन H. 2. 174. तृप्तस्तत्प्राप्तिते Bh. 2. 84; नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्ठानां नापगानां महोदधिः । नांतक-सर्वभूतानां न पुंसां वामलोचना ॥ Pt. 1: 137; तस्मिन्निह तृप्तुर्देवास्तते यज्ञे Mb -2 To please, gratify. -Caus. To gratify, please. -Desid. तितृप्सति, तितृप्सति. -II. 1 P., 10 U. ( तर्पति, तर्पय, ति-ते ) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 (Atm., To be satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4 To gladden, refresh, reanimate U. 3. 2.

तर्पण *a.* [ तृप्-णिच् वा ल्यट् ] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. -णं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction, pleasure. -3 Satiety, fullness. -4 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased ancestors ( पितृयज्ञ ). -5 Fuel for the sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the eyes with oil &c. -Comp. -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhīṣma.

तर्पित *a.* Pleased, gratified.

तर्पिन् *a.* 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

तृपत् A. Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

तृप्त *a.* [ तृप्-क् ] Satiated, satisfied, contented. -सं Satisfaction.

तृप्तिः *f.* [ तृप्-क्तिन् ] 1 Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.



**तृप्** *a.* 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. -प्रः A sacrificial cake (पुरोडाश). -प्रं 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

**तृपतः** The moon.

**तृपल** *a.* 1 Pleased. -2 Restless. -लः A stone. -ला A creeper.

**तृपुः** Ved. A thief.

**तृफूः** *f.* The serpent race.

**तृप्** or **तृफ्** = **तृप्** *q. v.*

**तृष्** 4 *P.* (तृष्यति, तृषित) 1 To be thirsty; Bk. 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

**तृषः** [तृष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

**तृषणं** [तृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire.

**तृषित, तृषल** *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

**तृष्** *f.* [तृष्-संप० क्तिप्] (nom. sing. तृष्ट-इ) 1 Thirst; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kâma.

**तृषा** See तृष्. -**Comp.**-**आर्त** *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. -**भू** *f.* the bladder. -**हं** water.

**तृषित** *p. p.* 1 Thirsty; Ghat. 9; Rs. 1. 18. -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. -**तं** Thirst, desire.

**तृषु** *a.* Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.

**तृषण्ज्** *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

**तृष्णा** [तृष् न किञ्च] 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तृष्णां छिनत्त्यात्मनः H. 1. 171; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain; तृष्णां छिद्धि Bh. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -**Comp.**-**क्षयः** cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

**तृष्णालु** *a.* Very thirsty.

**तृष्य** *a.* To be wished or desired. -**व्यं** Greediness, thirst.

**तृष्ट** *a.* Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

**तृह** 7 *P.*, 10 *U.*, 6 *P.* (तृणेदि, तृह्याति-ते, तृहति, तृह; desid. तितृष्यति, तितृष्यति,

तितृष्यति) To injure, hurt, kill, strike; न तृणेह्यीति लोकोऽयं वित्ते मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) तृणे-दु रामः सह लक्ष्मणेन 1. 19.

**तृ** 1 *P.* (तरति, ततार, अतारीत्, तरि-री-स्यति, तीर्ण) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोदुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कपिशां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (a) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Me. 19. (b) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्णे Bk. 12. 77. -4 (a) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीरा हि तरं-त्यापदं K. 175; कृच्छ्रं महत्तीर्णः R. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 1; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. (b) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); देवात्तीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षभयात्तीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महाभयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period). -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete. -**Pass.** (तीर्यते) To be crossed &c. -**Caus.** (तारयति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. -**Desid.** (तितीर्षति, तितरिष्यति, तितरीषति) To wish to cross &c.; दोभ्यां तितरीषति तरंगवतीभुजंगं K. P. 10.

**तर** *a.* [तृ-भावे-अप्] 1 Crossing. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering; cf. दुस्तर. -**रः** 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight; दीर्घाध्वनि यथादेशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat. -5 Fire. -**Comp.**-**पण्यं** freight. -**पण्यिकः** one who receives the freight. -**स्थानं** a landing-place, wharf.

**तरणः** [तृ-ल्युट्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 Svarga or heaven. -**णं** 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 An oar.

**तरणि** *a.* [तृ-अनि] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick, energetic, unremitting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent,

-**णिः** 1 The sun. -2 A ray of light. -3 The Arka plant. -4 Copper. -**णिः**, -**णी** *f.* A raft, boat. -**Comp.**-**धन्यः** an epithet of Siva. -**पेटकः** an oval bowl of wood for baling a boat. -**रत्नं** a ruby.

**तरङः**, -**डा**, -**डी**, -**डं** [तृ-अंडच्] A boat. -**डः**, -**डं** 1 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing-line. -3 An oar. -**Comp.**-**पादा** a kind of boat.

**तरण्यति** Den. *P.* To cross over.

**तरद्** *f.* [तृ-करणे अदि] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारंडव).

**तरंती** A boat.

**तरिः-रीः** *f.* [तृ-करणे इ] 1 A boat: जी-र्णा तरिः सरिदतीव गभीरनीरा Udb.; Si. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. -**री** 1 A small wooden baling-vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -**Comp.**-**रयः** an oar, a paddle.

**तरिकः** [तराय तरणाय हितः बा० ठन्] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. -**का** 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

**तरिकिन्** *m.* A ferry-man.

**तरिचं, तरिची, तरिणी** A boat, ship.

**तरीषः** [तृ-ईषन्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting. -8 Dry cow-dung. -**षी** N of a daughter of Indra.

**तारक** *a.* (रिका *f.*) [तृ-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. -**कः** 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 N. of Siva. -**कः**, -**कं** A boat, raft. -**कं** 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also *f.*).

**तारण** *a.* [तारयत्यनेन तृ-ल्युट्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. -**णः** 1 N. of Siva; also of Vishnu. -2 A boat, raft. -**णं** 1 Crossing. -2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

**तारणिः**, -**णी** A float, raft.

**तारिकं** Fare, freight.

**तारित** *p. p.* Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.



तारिन् *a.* [ तृ-णिच्-णिनि ] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य *a.* [ तृ-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated. -र्थ Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु *a.* 1 Desirous of crossing; R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तीर्ण *p. p.* [ तृ-क् ] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see तृ.

तेज् 1 P. ( तेजति ) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजनं See under तिज्.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् *n.* [ तिज्-भावे कृष्णादै असुन् ] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge ( of a knife &c. ). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation ( the other four being पृथिवी, अप्, वायु, and आकाश ). -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15. -8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शाम्यन्तु U. 5. 7; S. 7. 15. -10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषानुमितां ( राजलक्ष्मीं ) दधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed, semen virile; स्याद्रक्षणीयं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65; 2. 75; दुष्यन्तेनाहितं तेजो दधानां भूतये भुवः S. 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku. 1. 51, S. 4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthen-

ing faculty of the human frame seated in the bile ( पित्त ). -27 The brain. -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. illuminating. -2. granting vital power or strength. -बीजं marrow. -भंगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2 depression, discouragement. -मण्डलं a halo of light. -मूर्तिः the sun. -रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. -वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre.

तेजस्वन्, तेजोवन् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U. 6. 14; Ki. 16. 16. -3 Dignified, noble. -4 Famous, illustrious. -5 Violent. -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजोमय *a.* 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47. -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेनः A note introductory to a song.

तेप् 1 A. ( तेपते ) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze, drop. -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine.

तेमः [ तिम्-घञ् ] Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Moisture. -3 A sauce, condiment. -नी A fire-place.

तेव् 1 A. ( तेवते ) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament.

तेवनं 1 Play, pastime. -2 A pleasure-garden, play-ground.

तैक्ष्ण्यं 1 Sharpness ( of a knife ), acuteness. -2 Pungency. -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty.

तैजस *a.* ( सी *f.* ) [ तेजसो विकारः अण् ] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous; U. 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light; तैजसस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तये R. 11. 43. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate. -5 Vigorous, energetic. -6 Powerful, intense. -सः The highly refined or subtle essence ( Vedānta phil. ). -सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. -Comp. -आवर्तनी a crucible.

तैतिक्ष *a.* ( क्षी *f.* ) Patient, enduring.

तैतिरः A partridge.

तैतिलः 1 A rhinoceros. -2 A god. -लं N. of the fourth astronomical period or करण.

तैत्तिरः 1 A partridge. -2 A rhinoceros. -रं A flock of partridges.

तैत्तिरिकः One who catches partridges.

तैत्तिरीय *m.* pl. The followers of the Taittirīya school of the Yajurveda. -यः The Taittirīya branch of the Yajurveda ( कृष्णयजुर्वेद ).

तैतिडीक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarinds.

तैमिरः A disease of the eyes ( dimness ).

तैर्थ *a.* ( र्थी *f.* ) Relating to a sacred place.

तैर्यिक *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Coming from a sacred place. -3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines. -कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. -कं Holy water ( such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place ).

तैलं [ तिलस्य तत्सदृशस्य वा विकारः अण् ] 1 Oil; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 284; R. 8. 38. -2 Benzoin. -Comp. -अटी a wasp. -अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil. -कल्कजः oil-cake. -कारः an oilman. -किहं oil-cake. -चौरिका a cockroach. -द्रोणी an oil-tub. -पर्णिका, पर्णी 1. sandal. -2. incense. -3. turpentine. -पायिन् *m.* 1. a kind of cockroach. -2. a sword. -पिञ्जः the white sesamum. -पिपीलिका the small red ant. -पीत *a.* one who has drunk oil. -फलः 1. the Ingudi tree. -2. the sesamum plant. -भाविनी Jasmine. -माली the wick of a lamp. -यंत्रं an oil-mill. -स्फटिकः a kind of gem.

तैलकं A small quantity of oil.

तैलपाता Oblation to fire ( स्वधा ), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire; cf. इयैनपाता and P. IV. 2. 58 and VI. 3. 71.

तैलिकः, तैलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तैलिनी The wick of a lamp.

तैलीनं A field of sesamum.

तैलंगः N. of a country, the mo-



dern Telangana or Carnatic.—गा: (pl.) The people of this country.

तैष: N. of the lunar month Pausha.

तोकं An offspring, a child; व्याकरणे शकदस्य च तोकं Nir.

तोकक: The Châtaka bird.

ताकम: 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley.—2 Green colour.—3 A cloud.—कमं The wax of the ear.

तोड् 1 P. (तोडति) To disrespect, to denigrate.—2 Splitting, dividing.—3 Tearing.—3 Hurting, injuring.

तोडत्रं, तोड, -तोडनं See under तुड्.

तोमरः-रं 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin.—Comp.—धर: 1 fire (considered as a deity).—2. a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fragrant earth.

तोयं 1 Water; S. 7. 12.—2 The constellation पूर्वाषाढा or its regent.

—Comp.—अधिवासिनी trumpet-flower.—आत्मन् m. the Supreme Being.

—आधारः, -आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिष्यन्दरेखांकिताः S. 1. 14.

—आलयः the ocean, sea.—ईशः 'lord of waters' an epithet of Varuna. (—शं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा.—उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Me. 37.—कर्मन् n.

1. ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water.—2. libations of water to the deceased.—काम a. 1. fond of water.

—2. thirsty. (—मः) a sort of crane.—कृच्छ्रः, -च्छ्रं a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period.—क्रीडा sporting in water; Me. 33.—गर्भः the cocoa-nut.—चरः an aquatic animal.

—डिंबः, -डिंभः hail.—दः a cloud; R. 6. 65; V. 1.14. °अत्ययः the autumn.—दं ghee.—धरः a cloud.—धारः 1. a cloud.—2. raining.—धिः, -निधिः 1. the ocean.—2. the number 'four' °प्रियं cloves.—नीवी the earth.—पा.

षाणजमलं oxide of zinc.—पुष्पी, -प्रष्टा trumpet-flower.—प्रसादनं the clearing-nut tree or its nut, see.

अंबुप्रसादनं or कतक.—मलं sea-foam.—मुच्च m. a cloud.—यंत्रं 1. a water-clock.—2. an artificial jet or fountain of water.—रसः moisture.

—राज् m. 1. the ocean.—2. Varuna,

the regent of waters.—राशिः the ocean.—वेला the edge of water, shore.—व्यतिकरः confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 95.—शुक्तिका an oyster.—सर्पिका, -सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः-णं [तुर्-युच् आधारे ल्युट् Tv.] 1 An arched doorway, a portal.—2 An outer door or gateway; गणो नृपा-

गामथ तोरणाद् बाहिः Si. 12. 1; दूरालक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75.—3 Any temporary and ornamental arch; Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11.

5.—4 An elevated place near a bathing-place.—णं The neck, throat.—णः N. of Siva.

तोल, तोलनं &c. See under तुल्.

तोष, तोषण &c. See under तुष्.

तोषलं A club (मुसल).

तौक्षिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster.—कं A pearl.

तौर्यं [तूर्ये भवं अण्] The sound of musical instruments.—Comp.

—त्रिकं the union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony; तौर्यत्रिकं वृथाव्या च कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तौलं A balance.

तौलिकः, तौलिकिकः A painter.

तौलिन् m. 1 A weigher.—2 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

तौल्यं 1 Weight.—2 Equality, similarity.

तौषार a. (रीफ.) Snowy.—रं Snow, cold.

त्मन् m. Ved. 1 The vital air.—2 One's own person, self; cf. आत्मन्.

त्यज् 1 P. (त्यजति, तत्याज, अत्याक्षीत्, त्यक्षति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all senses), abandon, quit, go away from; वर्त्म भानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39; Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177; S. 5. 26.—2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 6.

122.—3 To give up, renounce, resign, surrender; Bh. 3. 16; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21.—4 To shun, avoid.—5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. 6 To set aside, disregard; त इमेऽवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणांस्त्यक्त्वा धनानि च Bg. 1. 33.—7 To except.—8 To distribute, give away; कृतं (संचयं) आश्रयुजे

त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47; Ms. 6. 15.—9 To shoot off.—Caus. 1 To cause to give up &c., to deprive (a person) of anything.—2 To expel, turn out.—3 To quit.—Desid. (तित्यक्षति) To wish to leave &c.

त्यक्त p. p. [त्यज् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted.—2 Resigned, surrendered.—4 Shunned, avoided; see त्यज्.—Comp.

—आग्निः a Brâhmana who has given up household fire.—जीवित, -प्राण a. ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk; मर्त्ये त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9.—लज्ज a. shameless.

त्यक्त a. Abandoning, leaving &c.

त्यजनं 1 Leaving, quitting.—2 Giving.—3 Excepting, exclusion.

त्यजस् m. Ved. 1 Abandonment.—2 Difficulty.—3 Anger.—4 Estrangement, dislike, envy.—5 A weapon causing abandonment.—m.—f.—n. Ved. Offspring, descendants.

त्यागः [त्यज्-भावे घञ्] 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्रस्त्यागमर्हति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79.—2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms. 10. 112; Bg. 12. 11.—3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity; करे आद्यस्त्यागः Bh. 2. 65; H. 1.154; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 17; Pt. 1. 169.—4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 22.—5 Secretion, excretion.—6 Dismissing, discharging.—7 Sacrificing oneself.—8 A sage.—Comp.—पत्रं a bill of divorcement.—युत, -शील a. liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् a. 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up &c.—2 Giving away, a donor.—3 Heroic, brave.—4 Liberal.—5 Sacrificing.—6 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्यभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

त्याजित p. p. 1 Made to leave or abandon.—2 Caused to be disregarded.

त्याज्य a. 1 To be left, shunned or expelled.—2 To be given up or relinquished.—3 To be sacrificed.—4 To be excluded.—ज्यं A part of an asterism or its duration considered to be unlucky.



**अस्** 1 P., 10 U. (असति, असयति-ते) To speak or shine.

**अक्** 1 A. (अकते) To go; so also **अख** 1 P., **अग्** 1 P.

**अद्** 1 P. (अदति) 1 To act, perform some functions. -2 To try, strive. -3 To be busy or active.

**अप्** 1 A. (अपते, अपित) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; अपते तीर्थानि त्वारेतामिह यस्याद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28. -WITH अप to turn away or retire through shame; तस्माद्वलैरपत्रेपे Bk. 14. 84; येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन नुष्यति Mb.

**अपा** [अप्भावे अङ्] 1 Bashfulness modesty; मंदत्रपाभर Gīt. 12. -2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). -3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4 Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity -Comp. -निरस्त, होन *a.* shameless, impudent. -रंडा *a.* harlot.

**अपित** *a.* Modest, bashful.

**अपु** *n.* [अग्निं दृष्ट्वा अपते लज्जते इव, अप-उन् Tv.] 1 Tin; याद मणिस्त्रपुणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75. -2 Lead.

**अपुलं** -बं, **अपुस्** *n.*, **अपुसं** Tin. -बं Cucumber.

**अप्स्यं** Diluted curds.

**अपिष्ट** *a.* (superl. of तृप्त) Highly satisfied.

**अपीरस्** *a.* (सी *f.*) (compar. of तृप्त) More satisfied.

**अय** *a.* (यी *f.*) Triple, three-fold, treble, divided into three parts, of three kinds; त्रयी वै विद्या ऋचो यजूंषि सामानि Sat. Br.; Ms. 1. 23. -यं A triad, a group or collection of three; अदेयमासीत् त्वयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16; लोकत्रयं Bg. 11. 20, 43; Ms. 2. 76.

**अयस्** (Nom. pl. *m.* of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals) Three. -Comp. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् *a.* or *f.* forty-third. -त्रिंश *a.* thirty-third. -त्रिंशत् *a.* or *f.* thirty-third. °पतिः an epithet of (a) Indra, (b) प्रजापति. -दश *a.* 1. thirteenth. -2. having thirteen added; त्रयोदशं शतं 'one hundred and thirteen.' -दशन् *a. pl.* thirteen. -दशक *a.* consisting of thirteen. (-कं) the number thirteen. -दशम *a.* thirteenth. -दशी the thirteenth

day of a lunar fort-night. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. -पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. -विंश *a.* 1. twenty-third. -2. consisting of twenty-three. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-three. -षष्टिः *f.* sixty-three. -सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-three.

**अयी** 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (ऋग्यजुःसामानि); त्रयी मयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1; तौ त्रयी-वर्जमिनरा विद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2; Ms. 4. 125. -2 A triad, triplet; व्यद्योतिष्ट सभावेद्यामसौ नराशिखित्रयी Si. 2. 3. -3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. -4 Intellect, understanding. -Comp. -तनुः 1. an epithet of the sun; so त्रयीमयः. -2. an epithet of Siva. -धर्मः the duty enjoined by the three Vedas: Bg. 9. 21. -मुखः a Brāhmaṇa.

**अस्** I. 1. 4. P. (असति, अस्याति, अस्त) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen or instr.); प्रमदवनात्त्रस्यति K. 255; कपेरत्रामिष्टुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11, 5. 75, 14. 48, 15. 53; Si. 8. 24; Ki. 8. 7. -3 To run away, run from. -Caus. (आसयति-ते) To frighten, terrify -II. 10 U. (आसयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize. -4 To oppose, prevent.

**अस** *a.* [अस्-घञर्थे क] Moveable, locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1 A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The aggregate of moving or living beings. -4 Animals and men. -Comp. -रेणुः 1. an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जालांतरगते भानौ सूक्ष्मं यद्दृश्यते रजः। प्रथमं तत्प्रमाणानां त्रसरेणुं प्रचक्षते॥ Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1. 361. -2 N. of one of the wives of the sun.

**असनं** [अस्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Alarm, fear. -2 Anxiety, uneasiness.

**असरः** A shuttle.

**असुर**, **अस्तु** *a.* [अस्-उरच्] Fearful, trembling, timid; अत्रस्तुभिर्युक्तधुरं तुरंगैः R. 14. 47; सीतां सौमित्रिणा त्यक्तां सध्रीर्ची अस्तुमेकिकां Bk. 6. 7.

**अस्त** *p. p.* [अस्-क्त] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed; अस्तैकहायनकुरंगविलोलदृष्टिः Māl. 4. 8. -2 Timid, fearful. -3 Quick, rolling.

**आस** *a.* [अस्-भावे घञ्] 1 Moveable, moving. -2 Frightening. -सः

1 Fear, terror, alarm; अंतः कंडुकिकं-चुकस्य विधाति आसादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. -2 Alarming, frightening. -3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

**आसन** *a.* [अस्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -नं 1 The act of frightening or causing alarm. -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm.

**आसित** *a.* Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

**आ** 2 A. (आते) To protect; see also त्रै.

**आण**, **आत** &c. See under त्रै.

**त्रि** *num. a.* [Un. 5. 66] (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः *m.*, तिस्रः *f.* त्रीणि *n.*) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 229; प्रियतमाभिरसौ तिसृभिर्वभौ R. 9. 18; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्युतमती सती Ms. 9. 90. [Cf. L. tres; Gr. treis; A. S., Zend thri; Eng. three.] -Comp. -अंशः 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part. -3. three-fourths. -अक्ष *a.* triocular. -अक्षः, -अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. -अक्षरः 1. the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. -2. a match-maker or घटक (that word consisting of three syllables). -3. a genealogist. (-री) knowledge, learning; see विद्या. -अंकटं, -अंगटं 1. three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. -2. a sort of collyrium. (-टः) N. of Siva. -अंजनं the three kinds of collyrium, i. e. कालांजन, रसांजन, and पुष्पांजन. -अंजलं, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. -अधिपतिः an epithet of Vishnu. -अधिष्ठानः the soul. (-नं) spirit, life (चेतन्य). -अध्वगा, -मार्गगा, -वर्त्मगा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). -अनीक *a.* having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (-का) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. -अंबकः (also त्रियंबक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रियंबकं संयमिनं ददर्श Ku. 3. 44; जडीकृतस्थंबकत्रीक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. °सखः an epithet of Kubera. -अंबका an epithet of Pārvatī. -अब्द *a.* three years old.



-३) three years taken collectively. -अशीति *a.* eighty-third. -अशीति: *f.* eighty-three. -अष्टन् *a.* twenty-four. -अश्र, -अस *a.* triangular. (-सं) a triangle. -अह: 1. a period of three days. -2. a festival lasting three days. -आहिक *a.* 1. performed or produced in three days. -2. recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -3. having provision for three days. -कचं (तृचं also) three *Riks* taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. -ऐहिक *a.* having provision for three days. -ककुद् *m.* 1. N. of the mountain Trikūṭa. -2. N. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa. -3. the highest, chief. -4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. -ककुम् *m.* Ved. 1. Indra. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -कर्मन् *n.* the chief three duties of a Brāhmaṇa *i. e.* sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-*m.*) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brāhmaṇa). -काय: N. of Buddha. -कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present, and the future, or morning, noon and evening. -2. the three tenses (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (-लं) *ind.* three times, thrice. °ज्ञ, °दर्शिन *a.* omniscient. (*m.*) 1. a divine sage, seer. -2. a deity. -3. N. of Buddha. °विद् *m.* 1. a Buddha. -2. an Arhat (with the Jainas). -कूट: N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankā, the capital of Rāvaṇa; Si. 2. 5. -कूर्चकं a knife with three edges. -कोण *a.* triangular, forming a triangle. (-णः) 1. a triangle. -2. the vulva. -खं 1. tin. -2. a cucumber. -खद्वं, -खद्वी three bedsteads taken collectively. -गण: an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिवर्ग below. -गत *a.* 1. tripled. -2. done in three days. -गर्ता: (*pl.*) 1. N. of a country, also called जलंधर, in the north-west of India. -2. the people or rulers of that country. -गर्ता 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. -2. a woman in general. -3. a pearl. -4. a kind of cricket. -गुण *a.* 1. consisting of three threads; व्रताय मौजिं त्रिगुणां बभार यां Ku. 5. 10. -2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble,

threefold, triple; सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. -3. containing the three Guṇas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. (-णं) the Pradhāna (in Sān. phil.) (-*ind.*) three times; in three ways (-णा: *m. pl.*) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1. (-णा) 1. Mâyā or illusion (in Vedānta phil.). -2. an epithet of Durgā. -चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -चक्षुर *a.* (*pl.*) three or four; गत्वा जवात्त्रिचक्षुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-three. -जगत् *n.* -जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. -जट: an epithet of Siva. -जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Rākshasa attendants kept by Rāvaṇa to watch over Sītā, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikā. She acted very kindly towards Sītā and induced her companions to do the same. -जीवा-ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. -णता a bow. -णव, -णवन् *a. pl.* three times nine, *i. e.* 27. -णाचिकेत: a part of the Adhvaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). -णीता a wife ('thrice married'; it being supposed that a girl belongs to Soma, Gandharva and Agni before she obtains a human husband). -तक्षं, तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. -दंडं 1. the three staves of a Sannyāsin (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. -2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (-डः) the state of a religious ascetic. -दंडिन् *m.* 1. a religious mendicant or Sannyāsin who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. -2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed), cf. वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. -दशा: (*pl.*) 1. thirty. -2. the thirty-three gods. (-शः) a god, an immortal; Ku.

3. 1. °अंकुशः, °आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. °आयुधं rainbow. °अधिपः, °ईश्वरः, °पतिः epithets of Indra. °अधिपतिः N. of Siva. °अध्यक्षः °अयनः an epithet of Viṣṇu. °अरिः, a demon. °आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. °आलयः, °आवासः 1. heaven. -2. the mountain Meru. -3. a god. °आहारः 'the food of the gods', nectar. °इन्द्रः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -3. Brahman. °गुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati, °गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. इन्द्रगोप); अहधे त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42. °दीधिका an epithet of the Ganges. °मंजरी the holy basil. °वधू, °वनिता, an Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादर्पणस्य तिथिः स्याः Me. 58. °वर्त्मन् the sky. °अष्टः 1. Agni. -2. Brahman. -दिनं three days collectively. °स्पृश *m.* concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. -दिवं 1. the heaven; त्रिमार्गयेव त्रिदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28; S. 7. 3. -2. sky, atmosphere. -3. paradise. -4. happiness. (-वा) cardamoms. °अधीशः, °ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a god. °उड्वा 1. the Ganges. -2. small cardamoms. °ओकस् *m.* a god. -दृश *m.* an epithet of Siva. -दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ. -धातुः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -धामन् *m.* 1. N. of Viṣṇu. -2. of Vyāsa; -3. of Siva. -4. of Agni. -5. death. -धारा the Ganges. -णयनः (नयनः) -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. -नवत *a.* ninety-third. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. -नयना Pārvatī. -नाभः Viṣṇu. -नेत्रचूडामणिः the moon. -पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. -पंचाश *a.* fifty-third. -पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. -पटुः glass (काच). -पताकः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. -2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. -पत्रकः the Palāśa tree. -पथं 1. the three paths taken collectively, *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, earth and the lower world. -2. a place where three roads meet. (-था) an epithet of Mathurā. °गा an epithet of the Ganges; धृत-सत्ययज्ञिपथगामभितः स तमारुह पुरुषत-



सुतः Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. —पद्, —पाद्, —पात् *m.* Ved. 1. Vishṇu. —2. fever (personified). —पद् *a.* three-footed. (—इं) a tripod. —पदिका 1. a tripod. —2. a stand with three feet. —पद्दी 1. the girth of an elephant; नाससत्करिणां त्रैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48. —2. the Gâyatrî metre. —3. a tripod. —4. the plant गोधापद्दी. —परिक्रांत *a.* one who walks thrice round a sacred fire. —पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. —पादः 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure). —2. the figure formed by such intersection. —पाठिन् *a.* 1. familiar with Samhitâ, Pada, and Krama. —2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. —पाद्ः 1. the Supreme Being. —2. fever. —पाद् *a.* 1. having three feet. —2. consisting of three parts, having three-fourths; R. 15. 96. —3. trinomial. (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu in his dwarf incarnation. —2. the Supreme Being. —पुट *a.* triangular. (—टः) 1. an arrow. —2. the palm of the hand. —3. a cubit. —4. a bank or shore. —पुटकः a triangle. —पुटा an epithet of Durgâ. —पुटिन् *m.* the castor-oil plant. —पुंड्रं, —पुंड्रकं a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung ashes. —पुरं 1. a collection of three cities. —2. the three cities of gold, silver, and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya; (these cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (—रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. °आधिपतिः N. of Maya, °अंतकः, °आरेः, °घ्नः, °दहनः, °द्विष्ट *m.* °हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 3. 123; R. 17. 14. °वाहः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14. (—री) 1. N. of a place near Jabbalpura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. —2. N. of a country. —पुरुष *a.* 1. having the length of three men. —2. having three assistants. (—वं) the three ancestors, father, grand-father, and great-grand-father. —पृष्ठं the highest heaven. —पौरुष *a.* 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. —2. offered to three (as oblations). —3.

inherited from three (as an estate). —प्रभुतः an elephant in rut. —फला the three myrobalans taken collectively, (Mar. हिरडा, बेहडा and आवळकाठी). —बध्नः the individual soul. —बलि, —बली, बलिः, —बली *f.* 1. the three folds or wrinkles of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); क्षामोदरोपरिलसत्त्रिवलीलतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. —2. the anus. —बलिकं the anus. —बाहुः a kind of fighting with swords. —भं three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. —भद्रं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. —भागः 1. the third part. —2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac. —भुजं a triangle. —भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °गुरुः Siva. °पतिः Vishṇu. —भूमः a palace with three floors. —मधु *n.* —मधुरं sugar, honey, and ghee. —मार्गा the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. —मुकुटः the Trikūṭa mountain. —मुखः an epithet of Buddha. —मुनि *ind.* having the three sages पाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतंजलि; त्रिमुनि व्याकरणम्. —मूर्तिः 1. the united form of Brahmâ, Vishṇu, and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. —2. Buddha, or Jina. —मूर्धन् *m.* a demon; U. 2. 15. —यष्टिः a necklace of three strings. —यामकं *sin.* —यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *prahara* being excluded); संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. —2. turmeric. —3. the Indigo plant. —4. the river Yamunâ. —युगः an epithet of Siva. —यानिः a law-suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). —रसकं spirituous liquor. —रात्र *a.* lasting for three nights. (—त्रः) a festival lasting for three nights. (—त्रं) a period of three nights. —रेखः a conch-shell. —लिंग *a.* having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. —2. possessing the three Guṇas. (—गाः) the country called Telanga. (—गी) the three genders taken collectively. —लोकं the three worlds. (—कः) an inhabitant of the three worlds. °आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being.

°ईशः the sun. °नाथः 'lord of the three worlds' an epithet of 1. Indra; R. 3. 45. —2. of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. —लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्यामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हरशिरश्चुंबिनीविच्छदायां Bh. 3. 95; Sânti. 4. 22. —लोचनः Siva. (—ना) 1. an unchaste woman. —2. an epithet of Durgâ. —लोहकं the three metals;— gold, silver, and copper. —वर्गः 1. the three objects of worldly existence, *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, and काम; Ku. 5. 38. —2. the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षयः स्थानं च वृद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak. —3. the three qualities of nature, *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्. —4. the three higher castes. —5. the three myrobalans. —6. propriety, decorum. —वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. —वर्ष *a.* three years old. —वारं *ind.* three times, thrice. —विक्रमः Vishṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. —विद्यः a Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. —विध *a.* of three kinds, three-fold. —विष्टपं, —पिष्टपं 1. the world of Indra heaven; त्रिविष्टपस्येव पतिं जयंतः R. 6. 78. —2. the three worlds. °सद् *m.* a god. —वृत्त *a.* 1. threefold. —2. consisting of three parts. (—*m.*) 1. a sacrifice. —2. a girdle of three strings. —3. an amulet of three strings. (—*f.*) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °करण combining three things, *i. e.* earth, water, and fire. —वोनिः, —णी *f.* the place near Prayâga where the Ganges joins the Yamunâ and receives under ground the Sarasvatî. —वेदः a Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. —शंकुः 1. N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyâ and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishtha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was, in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chandala,



While he was in this wretched condition, Visvamisra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations, undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvamisra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down headforemost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvamisra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku', and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well-known proverb; त्रिशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ S. 2 ]. -2. the Châtaka bird. -3. a cat. -4. a grass-hopper. -5. a fire-fly. °जः an epithet of Harischandra. °याजिन् m. an epithet of Visvamisra. -शत a. three hundred. (-तं) 1. one hundred and three. -2. three hundred. -शरणः a Buddha. -शालं a house with three halls or chambers. -शिखं 1. a trident. -2. a crown or crest (with three points). -शिरस् m. 1. N. of a demon killed by Râma. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -3. fever. -शीर्षः Siva. -शीर्षिकं, -शूलं a trident. °अंकः, °धारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शूलिन् m. an epithet of Siva. -शृंगः 1. the Trikuṭa mountain. -2. a triangle. -शोकः the soul. -षष्टिः f. sixty-three. -संध्यं, -संध्यी the three periods of the day, i. e. dawn, noon, and sunset. -संध्यं ind. at the time of the three Sandhyâs. -सप्तत a. seventy-third. -सप्ततिः f. seventy-three. -सप्तन्, -सप्त a. pl. three times 7, i. e. 21. -सम a. (in geom.) having three equal sides, equilateral. -साम्यं an equilibrium of the three (qualities). -स्थली the three sacred places, काशी, प्रयाग, and गया. -स्रोतस् f. an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां S. 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. -सीत्य, -हल्य a. ploughed thrice (as a field). -हायण a. three years old.

त्रिश a. (शी f.) 1 Thirtieth. -2 Joined with thirty; e. g. त्रिशं शतं one hundred and thirty. -3 Consisting of thirty. -4  $\frac{1}{30}$  of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

त्रिशक a. 1 Consisting of thirty.

-2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रिशन् f. Thirty. -Comp. -पत्रं A lotus opening at moonrise.

त्रिशत्कं An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिशतिः f. Thirty.

त्रिक a. [ त्रयाणां संघः कन् ] 1 Triple, three-fold. -2 Forming a triad. -3

Three per cent. -4 Happening the third time. -कं 1 A triad. -2 A place where three roads meet. -3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके स्थूलता Pt. 1. 190; कश्चिद्विद्वत्त्रिकभिन्नहारः R. 6. 16. -4 The part between the shoulder-blades. -5 The three spices. -का 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. -2 The cover of a well.

त्रितय a. (यी f.) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. -यं A triad, a group of three; अद्वा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 8. 78; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा ind. In three ways, or in three parts; Ku. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिस् ind. Thrice, three times.

वृट् 4. 6. P. (वृट्चति, वृटति, वृटति) To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गदगलत्पृट्चद्विलीनाक्षरं Bh. 3. 8, 1. 96; अयं ते बाष्पौघस्त्रुटित इव मुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29.

वृटिः, -टी f. [ वृट्-इन् वा डीप् ] 1 Cutting, tearing. -2 A small part, an atom. -3 A very minute space of time equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Kṣhapa or  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a Lava. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Loss, destruction. -6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

वृटित p. p. Cut, broken, divided, split &c.

त्रोटिः f., -टी A bill, beak. -Comp. -हस्तः a bird.

वृप् (फ), वृप् (फ) 1 P. (वृप्ति &c.) To hurt, kill.

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. -2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 37. -3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; त्रेताहतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. -4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see युग.

त्रेधा ind. Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सत्त्वेधाख्यायते Sat. Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं त्रेधा स्थितात्मने R. 10. 16.

त्रै 1 A. (त्रायते, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with abl.); क्षतात्त्रिल त्रायत इत्युद्गः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -WITH परि to save &c.; परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्राण p. p. [ त्रै कर्मणि क्, भावे ल्युट् वा ] Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. -णं 1 Protection, defence, preservation; आर्तित्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि S. 1. 11; R. 15. 3; Mâl. 9. 26. -2 Shelter, help, refuge. -3 Protecting, preserving. -4 An armour.

त्रात p. p. Preserved, saved, protected. -तं Protection.

त्रातृ a. 1 A guardian, defender, protector. -2 Protecting, defending.

त्रैकालिक a. (की f.) Relating to the three times, i. e. past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्यं 1 The three times, past, present, and future, or sunrise, noon and sunset. -2 Tripartition. -3 A triad.

त्रैगुणिक चै a. (की f.) Triple three-fold.

त्रैगुण्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. -2 Triplcity. -3 The three Guṇas or properties (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैगुण्योद्भवमत्र लोकचरितं नानारसं दृश्यते M. 1. 4.

त्रैतं Ved. A triad.

त्रैदशिक a. Divine. -कं The part of the hand sacred to the gods.

त्रैध a. Threefold, triple.

त्रैनिष्किक a. Worth three nishkas.

त्रैपुरः 1 The Tripura country. -2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैपुरुष a. (पी f.) Extending to the three male generations.

त्रैमातुरः An epithet of Lakshmana.

त्रैमासिक a. (की f.) 1 Three months old. -2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. -3 Quarterly.

त्रैमास्यं A period of three months.

त्रैराशिकं The rule of three (in math.).

त्रैलोकः An epithet of Indra.

त्रैलोक्यं The three worlds taken



collectively; R. 10. 53.

**त्रैवर्गिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Relating to the three objects of life; cf. त्रिवर्ग.

**त्रैवर्णिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Relating to the first three castes. — **कः** A member of the first three castes.

**त्रैवर्षिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Three years old. —2 Lasting for three years &c.; also त्रैवर्षिक.

**त्रैविक्रम** *a.* ( मी *f.* ) Belonging to Trivikrama or Vishnu; R. 7. 35. — **मं** The three steps of Vishnu.

**त्रैविध्यं** 1 The three Vedas. —2 The study of the three Vedas. —3 An assembly of Brâhmanas familiar with the three Vedas. —4 The three sciences. — **यः** A Brâhmana versed in the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 20.

**त्रैविध्यं** Three-foldness, three kinds or sorts, triplicity.

**त्रैविष्टपः, त्रैविष्टपेयः** A god.

**त्रैशंकवः** An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

**त्रोटकं** [ वृट्-वृल् ] 1 A species of drama:—समाष्टनवपंचांकं दिव्यमानुषसं-भयं । त्रोटकं नाम तत्प्राहुः प्रत्येकं सविदूष-कं ॥ S. D. 540; *e. g.* Kâlidâsa's Vikramorvasîyam (?). —2. An angry speech. — **कः** A kind of poisonous insect.

**त्रोटिः** See under वृट्.

**त्रोत्रं** 1 A goad. —2 A kind of disease.

**त्वक्ष्** 1 P. ( त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट ) 1 To pare, hew, peel. —2 To make thin. —3 To cover.

**त्वक्षस्** *n.* Strength, might, power. **त्वष्ट** *p. p.* Made thin, pared, peeled &c.

**त्वष्टिः** *f.* Carpentry. — *m.* N. of a mixed tribe (?).

**त्वाष्ट्र** *a.* [ त्वष्टा देवता अस्य अण् ] Belonging to Tvashttri; U. 6. 3. — **ष्ट्री** 1 The asterism चित्रा. —2 A small car. — **ष्ट्र** The creative power.

**त्वंकारः** Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou', theeing and thouing.

**त्वंग** 1 P. ( त्वंगाति ) 1 To go, move. —2 To jump, gallop. —3 To tremble.

**त्वच्** 6 P. ( त्वचति ) To cover.

**त्वच्** *f.* 1 Skin ( of men, serpents

&c. ); U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. —2 Hide ( as of a cow, deer &c. ); R. 3. 31. —3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2, 37, 17. 12. —4 Any cover or coating. —5 The sense of touch. — **Comp.** — **अंकुरः** horripilation. — **इन्द्रियं** the organ of touch. — **कंडुरः** a sore — **गंधः** the orange. — **छेदः** 1. a skin-wound, scratch, bruise. —2. circumcision. — **जं** 1. blood. —2 hair ( on the body ). — **तरंगकः** a wrinkle. — **त्रं** an armour; **त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे वरं** Bk. 14. 94. — **दोषः** disease of the skin, leprosy. — **परिपु-टनं** peeling of the skin. — **पारुष्यं** roughness of the skin. — **पुष्पः** horripilation. ( — **ष्पी**, — **ष्प** ) a blotch, scab. — **भेदः** a scratch. — **मलं** hair of the body. — **रोगः** leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease. — **सारः** ( त्वचि-सारः ) a bamboo; **त्वक्सारं रंघपरि-पूरणलब्धगीतिः** Si. 4. 61. — **सुगंधः** an orange.

**त्वचं** 1 Skin. —2 Bark.

**त्वचनं** 1 Covering with a skin. —2 Skinning.

**त्वचयति** Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide. —2 To peel off the skin.

**त्वचस्** *n.* Skin.

**त्वचा** See त्वच्.

**त्वच्य** *a.* Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

**त्वाच** *a.* ( ची *f.* ) Relating to the skin, contagious.

**त्वद्** A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds: *e. g.* त्वद्धीन, त्वत्सादृश्यं &c.

**त्वदीय** *a.* Thy, thine, your, yours; R. 3. 50.

**त्यद्विध** *a.* Like thee or you.

**त्वर** 1 A. ( त्वरते, त्वरित-तूर्ण ) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्सुहृदर्थं त्वरतां M. 2; नानुनेनुमबलाः स तत्त्वरे R. 19. 38. — **Caus.** ( त्वरयति ) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite, urge forward, accelerate; त्वरयोर्वशी V. 2; Ku. 4. 36. —2 To call quickly away; Mâl. 5. 25.

**तूर्ण** *p. p.* [ त्वर्-भावे क ] 1 Quick, speedy, rapid. —2 Fleet. — **र्ण** Rapidity, quickness. — **र्ण** *ind.* Quickly, speedily; चूर्णमानीयतां तूर्णं पूर्णचंद्रनि-भानने Su bhâsh.

**तूर्णि** *a.* Quick. — **र्णिः** *f.* Speed. — *m.* 1 The mind. —2 A Sloka. —3 Dirt, excrement.

**त्वरणं** Making haste, velocity.

**त्वरा, त्वरिः** *f.* [ त्वर्-अङ् ] 1 Haste, hurry, speed; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरा सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना हिया Ratn. 1. 2. —2 Urgency or pressing nature; Ku. 2. 63. — **Comp.** — **आरोहः** a pigeon.

**त्वरित** *p. p.* Quick, swift, speedy. — **तं** Despatch, haste. — *ind.* Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

**त्वष्टृ** *m.* [ त्वश्-तृच् ] 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. —2 Visvakarman, the architect of the gods. [Tvashttri is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras and a daughter called संज्ञा, who was given in marriage to the son. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Tvashttri mounted the sun upon his lathe, and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc; cf. आरोप्य चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वष्ट्रेव यत्नो-द्धितो विभाति. R. 6. 32. The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishnu, the Trisula of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods ].

**त्वादृश्, त्वादृश** ( शी *f.* ) *a.* Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69.

**त्विष्** 1 U. ( त्वेषति-ते ) To shine, glitter, sparkle, blaze.

**त्विष्** *f.* 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance; चयास्त्वेषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 75; Ratn. 1. 18. —2 Beauty. —3 Authority, weight. —4 Wish, desire. —5 Custom, practice. —6 Violence, vehemence. —7 Speech. — **Comp.** — **ईशः**, the sun; also त्विषांपातिः or त्विषामीशः

**त्विषा** Splendour, lustre, light.

**त्विषिः** 1 A ray of light. —2 Beauty, lustre.

**त्वेष** *a.* Bright, brilliant.

**त्सर** 1 P. ( त्सरति ) 1 To go or approach gently or stealthily, creep, crawl. —2 To proceed crookedly or fraudulently.

**त्सरुः** 1 Any creeping animal. —2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; सुप्रमहविमलकल-धौतत्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3; त्सरुप्रदेशादप-र्वाजितांगः Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48. — **Comp.** — **मार्गः** sword-exercise.

**त्सारुक** *a.* Skilful in handling a sword.



## थ.

**थ:** 1 A mountain. -2 A protector. -3 A sign of danger. -4 A kind of disease. -5 Eating. -थं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Terror, fear. -3 Auspiciousness.

**थर्व** 1 P. (थर्वति) To go or move.

**थुङ् 6 P.** (थुङति) 1 To cover, screen. -2 To hide or conceal.

**थोडनं** Covering, wrapping up.

**थुत्कारः** The sound थुत् made in spitting.

**थुर्व** 1 P. (थु-थुर्वति) To hurt, in-

jure.

**थूत्कारः, थूत्कृतं** The sound थूत् made in spitting.

**थैथै** ind. The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

## द.

**द a.** (At the end of comp.) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing; as धनद, अन्नद, गरद, तोयद, अनलद &c. -दः 1 A gift, donation. -2 A mountain. -दं A wife. -दा 1 Heat. -2 Repentance.

**दंश्** I. 1. P. (दंशति, दष्ट; desid. दि-दंशति) To bite, sting; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19; मृणालिका अवशत् K. 32 ate, browsed &c. -II. 1 P, 10 U (दंशति, दंशयति-ते) To speak or shine.

**दंशः** [ दंश्-अच् भावे घञ् वा ] 1 Biting, stinging; मुग्धे विधेहि मयि निर्वय-दंतदंशं Gīt. 10. -2 The sting of a snake. -3 A bite, the spot bitten; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; U. 3. 35. -4 Cutting, tearing. -5 A gad-fly; R. 2. 5; Ms. 1. 40; Y. 3. 215. -6 A flaw, fault, defect (in a jewel). -7 A tooth. -8 Pungency. -9 An armour. -10 A joint, limb. -Comp. -भीरुः, -भीरुकः a buffalo. -वदनः a heron.

**दंशक a.** [ दंश्-ण्वल् ] Biting, stinging. -कः 1 A dog. -2 A gad-fly. -3 A fly.

**दंशन** [ दंश्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 The act of biting or stinging; e. g. दष्टाश्च दंशनैः कांतं दासीकुर्वति योषितः S. D. -2 An armour, mail; Si. 17. 21.

**दंशित a.** 1 Bitten. -2 Mailed, furnished with an armour. -3 Protected. -4 Fitting closely (as an armour). -तं A bite.

**दंशिन् m.** See दंशक.

**दंशी** A small gad-fly.

**दंशेर a.** 1 Biting. -2 Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

**दंष्ट्रा** [ दंश्-ष्ट्रन् टाप् ] A large tooth, tusk, fang; प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरव-क्त्रदंष्ट्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4; R. 2. 46; दंष्ट्राभंगं मृगाणामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमाना-वलेपा नाज्ञाभंगं सहते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वा-कृशाः सार्वभौमाः || Mu. 3. 22. -Comp. -अस्त्रः, -आयुधः a wild boar. -क-राल a. having terrible tusks. -विषः a kind of snake.

**दंष्ट्राल a.** Having large tusks.

**दंष्ट्रिक a.** Tusked. -का =दंष्ट्रा q.v.

**दंष्ट्रिन् a.** 1 Tusked, having large teeth. -2 Biting or wounding with the teeth. -3 Carnivorous. -m. 1 A wild boar. -2 A snake. -3 A hyena. -4 Any animal with tusks.

**दंशनः, -नं** [ दंश् भावे करणादौ वा ल्युट् नि० नलोपः ] 1 A tooth; मुहुर्मुहुर्दंशनविवि-दितोष्ठया Si. 17. 2; शिखरिदंशना Me. 82; Bg. 11. 27. -2 Biting. -नः The peak of a mountain. -नं An armour; (also m.). -Comp. -अंशुः brightness of the teeth; Ku. 6. 25. -अंकः a tooth-mark, bite. -उच्छि-

**ष्टः** 1. a lip. -2. a kiss. -3. a sigh.

**-छदः, -वासस् n.** 1. a lip. -2. a kiss.

**-पदं** a bite, tooth-mark; दंशनपदं भवद्धरगतं मम जनयति चेतसि खेदं Gīt. 8. -बीजः the pomegranate tree.

**दंशेर a.** 1 Biting. -2 Noxious, hurtful. -रः A mischievous or venomous animal.

**दंशे(से)रकः** A young camel.

**दष्ट p. p.** Bitten, stung; see दंश्.

**दंसनं-ना, दंसस्, दंसिः** Ved. An act, deed.

**दकं** Water; as in दकोदर.

**दक्ष 1 A.** (दक्षते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To do, go or act quickly. -3 To hurt, kill. -4 To act conformably to another (Paras.). -5 To be competent or able. -6 To go, move.

**दक्ष a.** [ दक्ष-कर्तरि अच् ] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever, skilful; नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Rat. 1. 6; मेरौ स्थिते शोम्भरि रोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2; R. 12. 11. -2 Fit, suitable. -3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt; Y. 1. 76. -4 Honest, upright. -क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajāpati.

[ He was one of the ten sons of Brahman, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters, 27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa, becoming by him the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals; see कश्यप. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati, nor her husband Siva, the chief of the gods. Sati, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When Siva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it, and pursued Daksha



who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But Siva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, Siva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair, and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo ! a powerful demon started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice; whereupon the mighty demon, attended by several demigods, went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] -2 A cock. -3 Fire. -4 The bull of Siva. -5 A lover attached to many mistresses. -6 An epithet of Siva. -7 Mental power, ability, capacity. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 The right side or part; वामतो जानकी यस्य दक्षभागे च लक्ष्मणः. -10 Ability, power, fitness. -11 Strength of will, energy, resoluteness. -12 Strength, power. -13 Bad disposition, wickedness. -क्षा 1 The earth. -2 An epithet of the Ganges. -क्षं Strength, vigour. -Comp. -अध्वर-ध्वंसकः, -ऋतुध्वंसिन् *m.* epithets of Siva. -कन्या, -जा, -तनया 1. an epithet of Durgā. -2. a lunar mansion. -जापतिः 1. the moon -2. Siva. -सुतः a god. (-ता) a lunar mansion.

दक्षायः 1 A vulture. -2 An epithet of Garuḍa.

दक्षिण *a.* [ दक्ष-इनन् Un. 2. 50 ] 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever. -2 Right (opp. वाम). -3 Situated on the right side. -4 South, southern; as in दक्षिणवायु, दक्षिणदिक्. -5 Situated to the south. -6 Sincere, straightforward, honest, impartial. -7 Pleasing, amiable. -8 Courteous, civil. -9 Compliant, submissive. -10 Dependent. -णः 1 The right hand or arm. -2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic compositions to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. -3 An epithet of Siva or Vishnu. -4 The right-hand horse of a carriage. -5 The southern sacred fire. -णः, -णं 1 The right side. -2 The Deccan. -णं The highest doctrine of the Śāktas. -Comp. -अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed

southwards; also called अन्वाहार्य-पचन *q. v.* -अग्र *a.* pointing to the south. -अचलः the southern mountain, *i. e.* Malaya. -अत्ययः a dweller in the south. -अपर *a.* south-western. -अभिमुख *a.* facing the south, directed towards the south. -अयनं the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice. -अर्धः 1. the right hand. -2. the right or southern side. -आचार *a.* 1. honest, well-behaved. -2. a worshipper of Sakti according to the right hand (or purer) ritual. -आशा the south. °पतिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. the planet Mars. -इतर *a.* 1. left (as hand or foot); Ku. 4. 19. -2. northern. (-रा) the north. -उत्तर *a.* turned or lying to the south and the north. °वृत्तं the meridian line. -पश्चात् *ind.* to the south-west. -पश्चिम *a.* south-western. (-मा) the south-west. -पूर्व, -प्राच् *a.* south-east. -पूर्वा, -प्राची the south-eastern quarter. -भागः the southern hemisphere. -समुद्रः, -सागरः the southern ocean. -स्थः a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः *ind.* 1 From the right or south. -2 To the right hand. -3 To the south or southward (with *gen.*).

दक्षिणा *ind.* 1 On the right or south of. -2 In the southern direction (with *abl.*). -णा 1 A present or gift to Brāhmaṇas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). -2 Dakṣiṇā regarded as a daughter of Prajāpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified; पत्नी सुदक्षिणे-त्यासीध्वरस्येव दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. -3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration; प्राणदक्षिणा, गुरुदक्षिणा &c. -4 A good milch-cow, prolific cow. -5 The south. -6 The southern country, the Deccan. -7 Fame. -8 A kind of heroine thus defined:— या गौरवं भयं प्रेम सद्भावं पूर्व-नायके। न मुंचत्यन्यसक्तापि सा ज्ञेया दक्षिणा बु-धैः॥ -9 Completion of any rite. -Comp. -अर्ह *a.* deserving or worthy of a gift. -आवर्त *a.* 1. curved to the right. -2. turned towards the south. (-र्तः) the Deccan. -कालः the time of receiving Dakṣiṇā.

-पथः 1. the southern part of India, the south or Deccan; अस्ति दक्षिणाप-थे विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Māl. 1. -2. 'the path of the दक्षिणा', *i. e.* the cow constituting the sacrificial cow. -प्रणव *a.* inclining to the south. -बंधः (in Sāṅkhya phil.) the bond-  
age of ritual or ceremonial obser-  
vances. -युग्यः the right yoke-  
horse.

दक्षिणात् *ind.* On the right, from the south, southward.

दक्षिणाहि *ind.* 1 Far on the right. -2 Far in the south, to the south of (with *abl.*); दक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दक्षिणीकृ 8 U. 1 To place on the right side. -2 To keep the right side towards any one (as a mark of respect); cf. प्रदक्षिण.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य *a.* Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brāhmaṇa; दक्षिणां देवी दक्षिण्यैः प्रतिग्राहयति M. 5.

दक्षिणेन *ind.* On the right side of (with *acc.* or *gen.*); दक्षिणेन वृक्षवा-टिकामालाप इव भ्रूयते S. 1; दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दगा (का) गलं Examining the ground in searching for water, or rules for ascertaining the places of waters.

दग्ध, -दग्धिका See under दह.

दध् I. 5 P. (दधोति) 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To go, leap. -3 To protect. -II. 4 P. (दध्यति) Ved. 1 To go, flow. -2 To reach, attain. -3 To go away.

दध् *a.* (घ्री *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदध्नेन पयसोत्तीर्य K.; कीलालव्यति-करगुल्फदध्नपंकः (मार्गः) Māl. 3. 17; 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दध् 1 P. (दधति) 1 To abandon, leave. -2 To protect, cherish.

दंड 10 U. (दंडयति-ते, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise; (this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives); तान् सहस्रं च दंडयेत् Ms. 9. 234; 8. 123; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्यै दंडयतो दंड्यान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः-डं [ दंड-अच् ] 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel; पततु शिर-स्यकांडयमदंड इवैष भुजः Māl. 5. 31; काष्ठदंडः. -2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority



and punishment ; आतदंडः S. 5. 8. -3 The staff given to a twice-born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread ; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. -4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 The stem or stalk as of a lotus, tree &c.; U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्ञ्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवातपत्रं S. 5. 6; Ku. 7. 89; so कमलदंड &c. -7 The oar of a boat. -8 An arm or leg (at the end of comp.). -9 The staff or pole of a banner, a tent &c. -10 The beam of a plough. -11 The cross-bar of a lute or a stringed instrument. -12 The stick with which an instrument is played. -13 A churning-stick. -15 Fine; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229; Y. 2. 237. -15 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा Mu. 1; दंडं दंड्येषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; कृतदंडः स्वयं राजा लेभे शुद्रः सतां गर्ति R. 15. 53. -16 Imprisonment. -17 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients; see उपाय; Ms. 7. 109; Cf. Si. 2. 54. -18 An army; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहात् व्यशिष्यत R. 17. 62; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294; Ki. 2. 12. -19 A form of military array. -20 Subjection, control, restraint; वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च। यस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते॥ Ms. 12. 10. -21 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. -22 The penis. -23 Pride. -24 The body. -25 An epithet of Yama. -26 N. of Vishnu. -27 N. of Siva. -28 An attendant on the sun. -29 A horse; (said to be m. only in this and the preceding four senses). -30 A particular appearance in the sky (similar to a stick). -31 An uninterrupted row or series, a line. -32 Standing upright or erect. -33 A corner, an angle. -Comp. -अजिनं 1. staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion). -2. (fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. -अधिपः a chief magistrate. -अनीकं a detachment or division of an army; तव हतवतो दंडानीकैर्विर्भर्यतेः अर्थ M. 5. 2. -अप (व) ता-

नकः tetanus, lock-jaw. -अपूपन्यायः see under न्याय. -अर्ह a. fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. -अलसिका cholera. -आख्यं a house with two wings, one facing the north and the other the east. -आज्ञा judicial sentence. -आश्रमः the condition of a pilgrim. -आश्रमिन् m. a devotee, an ascetic. -आहतं buttermilk. -कर्मन् n. infliction of punishment, chastisement. -काकः a raven. -काष्ठं a wooden club or staff. -ग्रहणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant. -घ्न a. striking with a stick, committing an assault. -चक्रः a division of an army. -छदनं a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept. -ढक्का a kind of drum. -दासः one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt. -देवकुलं a court of justice. -धर, -धार a. 1. carrying a staff, staff-bearer. -2. punishing, chastising; U. 2. 10. -3. exercising judicial authority. (-रः) 1. a king, अमनुवं मनुदंडधरान्वयं R. 9. 3. -2. N. of Yama. -3. a judge, supreme magistrate. -4. a mendicant carrying a staff. -5. a potter. -धारणं 1. carrying a staff (as by a Brahmachârin). -2. following the order of a mendicant. -3. infliction of punishment. -नायकः 1. a judge, a head police-officer, a magistrate. -2. the leader of an army, a general. -3. a king. पुरुषः a policeman, constable. -निपातनं punishing, chastising. -नीतिः f. 1. administration of justice, judicature. -2. the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity; R. 18. 46. -3. an epithet of Durgâ. -नेतृ m. 1. a king. -2. Yama. -3. a judge. -पः a king. -पांशुलः a porter, door-keeper. -पाणिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. N. of the god Siva at Benares. -पातः 1. falling of a stick. -2. infliction of punishment. -3. dropping one line in a manuscript. -पातनं infliction of punishment, chastisement. -पारुष्यं 1. assault, violence. -2. hard or cruel infliction of punishment. -पालः, -पालकः 1. a head magistrate. -2. a door-keeper, porter. -पाशकः, -पाशिकः 1. a head police-officer; Pt. 2. -2. a hangman, an

executioner; Mu. 1. -पोणं a strainer furnished with a handle. -प्रणामः 1. bowing without bending the body, (keeping it erect like a stick). -2. falling flat or prostrate on the ground. -बालधिः an elephant. -भंगः non-execution of a sentence. -भृत् m. 1. a potter. -2. an epithet of Yama. -माण (न) वः 1. a staff-bearer. -2 an ascetic bearing a staff. -3. a chief or leader. -मायः a principal road, highway. -मुखः a leader, general of an army. -यात्रा 1. a solemn procession (particularly bridal). -2. warlike expedition, conquest (of a region). -यामः 1 an epithet of Yama. -2. of Agastya. -3. a day. -वधः capital punishment. -वादिन् a. reprimanding, censuring, threatening with punishment; (also -m.). -वासिकः a door-keeper, warder. -वासिन् m. 1. a door-keeper. -2. a magistrate. -वाहिन् m. a police-officer. -विकल्पः discretion given to an officer in awarding punishment or fine. -विधिः, -उद्यमः 1. rule of punishment; Pt. 1. 376. -2. criminal law. -विष्कम्भः the post to which the string of a churning-stick is fastened. -व्यूहः a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in long lines or columns. -शास्त्रं the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law. -हस्तः 1. a door-keeper, warder, porter. -2. an epithet of Yama. दंडकः 1 A stick, staff &c. -2 A line, row. -3 N. of a metre; see App. I. -कः, -का, -कं N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadâ and Godâvarî; (it was a vast region said to be tenantless in the time of Râma); प्राप्तानि दुःखान्यपि दंडकेषु R. 14. 25; किं नाम दंडकेयं U. 2; कायोभ्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

दंडनं Punishing, chastising, fining. दंडनीय a. Punishable, deserving or liable to be fined.

दंडायते Den. A. To stand erect (like a stick).

दंडवत् a. 1 Carrying a staff. -2 Furnished with a handle. -3 Having a large army. -ind. 1 Erect or upright like a stick. -2 Falling prostrate; दंडवत् प्रणामं कृत्वा.



**दंडादंडि** *ind.* 'Stick against stick,' fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

**दंडारः** [ दंडमृच्छति क -अण् उप० स० ]  
1 A carriage. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A raft, boat. -4 An elephant in rut. -5 A bow or any other instrument.

**दंडिकः** A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

**दंडिका** 1 A stick. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string of pearls, a necklace. -4 A rope.

**दंडित** *p. p.* Punished, chastised, fined &c.

**दंडिन्** *a.* [ दंड-अस्त्यर्थे इनि ] Bearing or having a staff. -*m.* 1 A Brâhmaṇa of the fourth order, a *Sannyâsin*. -2 A door-keeper, porter. -3 An oarsman. -4 A Jaina ascetic. -5 An epithet of Yama. -6 A king. -7 A religious mendicant (Bhikshu). -8 An epithet of Siva. -9 *N.* of a poet, author of the *Kâvyâdarsa* and *Dasakumâra-charita*; जाते जगति वाल्मीके कविरित्यभिधाऽभवत् । कवी इति ततो व्यासे कवयस्त्वयि दंडिनि ॥ Udb. -**Comp.** -**मुंडः** an epithet of Siva.

**दंड्य** *a.* Punishable, deserving punishment or fine.

**दत्** *m.* A tooth; (a word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections). -**Comp.** -**छदः** (दच्छदः) a lip.

**दत्त**, दत्तक, दत्तम See under दा.

**दद्** 1 A. (ददते) To give, offer, present.

**दद** *a.* Giving, offering &c.

**ददनं** A gift, donation.

**दद्रुः** [ दद्-रु ] 1 A cutaneous eruption, herpes. -2 A kind of leprosy. -3 A tortoise.

**दद्रुकः** Leprosy.

**दद्रु(द्रु)ण** *a.* Herpetic, afflicted with a cutaneous disease.

**दध्** 1 A. (दधते) 1 To hold. -2 To have, possess. -3 To give, present.

**दध** *a.* Holding, possessing, giving &c.

**दधि** *n.* [ दध्-इन् ] 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk; क्षीरं दधिभावेन परिणमते S. B; दध्योदनः &c. -2

**Turpentine.** -3 A garment. -**Comp.** -**भक्ष**, -**ओदनं** boiled rice mixed with दधि. -**उत्तरं**, -**उत्तरकं** (गं) the skim of curdled milk, whey. -**उदः**, -**उदकः** the ocean of coagulated milk. -**कूर्चिका** mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. -**चारः** a churning-stick. -**जं** fresh butter. -**फलः** the wood-apple (कपित्थ). -**मंडः**, -**वारि** *n.* whey. -**मंथनं** churning coagulated milk. -**शोणः** a monkey. -**सक्तु** *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. -**सारः**, -**स्नेहः** fresh butter. -**स्वेदः** buttermilk.

**दधित्थः** The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

**दधिषाय्यः** Clarified butter.

**दधिस्यति** Den. P. To wish for curds; also दध्यस्यति.

**दधीचः**, -**चिः** *N.* of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die, and offered his bones to the gods; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vritra and other demons. -**Comp.** -**अस्थि** *n.* 1 the thunderbolt of Indra. -2, a diamond.

**दनुः** *f.* *N.* of one of the daughters of Daksha given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the *Dânavas*. -*m.* *N.* of a monster, son of Sṛī, cursed by Indra and killed by Râma and Lakshmaṇa. He had a headless trunk, and hence called दनुकबंध. -**Comp.** -**जः**, -**पुत्रः**, -**संभवः**, -**सूनुः** a demon. °**अरिः**, -**द्विष्** *m.* a god.

**दंतः** [ दन्-तन् Un. 3. 86 ] 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents, beasts &c.); वसिष्ठे यदि किञ्चिदपि दंतचिकित्सां मुनी हरति दन्तिमिरमतिघोरं Gît. 10; सर्पदंत, वराह° &c. -2 An elephant's tusk, ivory; °**पांचालिका** Mâl. 10. 5. -3 The point of an arrow. -4 The peak of a mountain. -5 The side or ridge of a mountain. -6 The number thirty-two. -7 A bower, an arbour (कुंज). -**Comp.** -**अग्रं** the point of a tooth. -**अंतरं** the space between the teeth. -**अर्बुदः**, -**दं** gum-boil. -**आघातः** 1. a bite. -2. the citron tree. -**आयुधः** a hog. -**आलयः** the mouth. -**आलिका**, -**आली** a horse's bridle. -**उद्धेदः** dentition. -**उलूखलिकः**, -**खलिन्** *m.* one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain

to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite; cf. Ms. 6. 17. -**कर्षणः** a lime or citron tree. -**कारः** an artist who works in ivory. -**काष्ठं** a piece of stick or twig used as a tooth-brush. -**कूरः** fight. -**ग्राहिन्** *a.* injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. -**घर्षः** chattering or grinding the teeth. -**घातः** a bite. -**चालः** looseness of the teeth. -**छदः** a lip; वारंवारमुदारशीत्कृतकृतो दंतच्छदान् पीडयन् Bh. 1. 43; Rs. 4. 12. -**जात** *a.* (a child) that is teething. -**जाहं** the root of a tooth. -**धावनं** 1. cleaning or washing the teeth. -2. a tooth-brush. (-**नः**) 1. the Bakula tree. -2. the Khadira tree. -**पत्रं** a sort of ear-ornament; R. 6. 17; Ku. 7. 23; (often used in Kâdambarî). -**पत्रकं** 1. an ear-ornament. -2. a Kunda flower. -**पत्रिका** 1. an ear-ornament; Si. 1. 60. -2. Kunda. -**पवनं** 1. a tooth-brush. -2. cleaning or washing the teeth. -**पांचालिका** an ivory doll; Mâl. 10. 5. -**पातः** the falling out of the teeth. -**पाली** 1. the point of a tooth. -2. gum. -**पुष्पुटः** -**टकः** gum-boil. -**पुष्पं** 1. the Kunda flower. -2. fruit of the clearing-nut plant (कतकफल). -**प्रक्षालनं** washing the teeth. -**फलः** the wood-apple tree. (-**ला**) long pepper. -**भागः** the fore-part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -**मलं**, -**रजस्** *n.* the tartar of the teeth. -**मांसं**, -**मूलं**, -**वल्कं** gums. -**मूलीयाः** *pl.* the dental letters, viz. -**ल्**, **त्**, **य्**, **व्**, **ध्**, **न**, **ल्** and **स्**. -**रोगः** tooth-ache. -**लेखकः** one who earns his bread by painting or marking the teeth. -**वल्कं** the enamel of the teeth. -**वस्त्रं**, -**वासस्** *n.* the lip; तुलां यदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34, Si. 10. 86. -**बीजः**, -**बीजः**, -**बीजकः**, -**बीजकः** the pomegranate tree. -**वीणा** 1. a kind of musical instrument or harp. -2. chattering of the teeth; दंतवीणां वादयन् Pt. 1. -**वेष्टः** 1. the gums. -2. a ring round the tusk of an elephant. -3. a tumor of the gums. -**वैदर्भः** loosening of the teeth through external injury. -**व्यसनं** fracture of the teeth. -**शंकुः** a pair of pincers for drawing out teeth. -**शठ** *a.* sour, acid. (-**ठः**) 1. sourness, acidity. -2. the citron tree. -**शर्करा** tartar



of the teeth. —**शानः** a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. —**शिरा** 1. a back or double tooth. —2. the gum. —**शूलः**, लं tooth-ache. —**शोधनिः** *f.* a tooth-pick. —**शोफः** swelling of the gums. —**संघर्षः** gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. —**हर्षः** morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). —**हर्षकः** the citron tree.

**इतक** *a.* Paying attention to one's teeth. —**कः** 1 A tooth (at the end of comp.); see **दंत**. —2 A peak, summit. —3 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

**इतावति** *ind.* 'Tooth against tooth', biting one another.

**इतावलः**, **इतिन्** *m.* An elephant; Bv. 1. 60; **इतैर्गुणत्वमापन्नैर्बध्यते मत्तदंतिनः** H. 1. 35; R. 1. 71; Ku. 16. 2. —**Comp.** —**इतः** ivory. —**मदः** the juice exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut.

**इतुर** *a.* [ **दंत-उरच्** ] 1 Having long or projecting teeth; **शूकरे निहते चैव इतुरो जायते नरः** Tv.; Si. 6. 54. —2 Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated, uneven (*fig.* also); **अखर्वगर्वस्मितइतुरेण** Vikr. 1. 50. —3 Undulatory. —4 Rising, bristling (as hair). —5 Overspread, covered with; U. 6. 27. —**Comp.** —**छदः** the lime tree.

**इतुरित** *a.* 1 Having long or projecting teeth. —2 Notched, serrated, bristling; **केतकिइतुरिताशे** Gīt. 1; **पुलकभर°** 11; K. 216. —3 Besmeared, covered with; Māl. 3.

**इतुल** *a.* Having or furnished with teeth.

**इत्य** *a.* [ **दंते दंतमूले वा भवः यत्** ] 1 Dental. —2 Suitable to the teeth. —**त्यः** (*i. e.* वर्णः) A letter of the dental class; see **दंतमूलीय** above.

**दंशः** A tooth.

**दंशक** *a.* [ **दंश-यङ्-ऊक** ] 1 Biting, venomous. —2 Mischievous. —**कः** 1 A serpent, snake. —2 A reptile in general. —3 A demon, Rākshasa; **इषुमति रघुसिंहे दंशकाञ्जिघांसौ** Bk. 1. 26.

**दम्, दंम्** I. 1. 5. P. (दमति or दमोति, दम्भ; *desid.* धिप्सति, धीप्सति, दि-दमिषति) 1 To injure, hurt. —2 To deceive, cheat. —3 To go. —II. 10 U. (दंभयति-ते) To impel, propel, drive onward.

**दम्भिः** *f.* Ved. Injury, hurt,

damage.

**दम्भः** Ved. Deception, fraud.

**दम्भ** *a.* Little, small; **अदम्भर्भा-नाधिशय्य स स्थली** Ki. 1. 38; see **अदम्भ**. —**भ्रः** The ocean. —**भ्रं** *ind.* A little, slightly, to some extent.

**दम्** 4 P. (दाम्याति, दमित, दांत) 1 To be tamed. —2 To be calm or tranquil; Ms. 4. 35, 6. 8, 7. 141. —3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain; **यमो दाम्याति राक्षसान्** Bk. 18. 20; **दमित्वाप्यरिसंघातान्** 9. 42, 19; 15. 37. —4 To pacify. —**Caus.** (दमयति-ते) 1 To tame. —2 To subdue, conquer, overpower. —3 To afflict, crush down; **अतिभारेण दमयति** Pt. 4.

**दमः** [ **दम् भावे घञ्** ] 1 Taming, subduing. —2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint; Bg. 10. 4; (निग्रहो बाह्यवृत्तीनां दम इत्यभिधीयते). —3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities; (कुत्सितात्कर्मणो विप्र यच्च चित्तिनिवारणं स कीर्तितो दमः). —4 Firmness of mind. —5 Punishment, fine; Ms. 9. 284, 290; 8. 293; Y. 2. 4. —6 Mire, mud. —7 Vishnu. —8 N. of a brother of Damayanti. —**मः** —**मं** Ved. 1 A house, home. —2 The inmates of a house. —**Comp.** —**कर्तृ** *m.* a lord, ruler. —**घोषः** N. of a king, father of शिशुपाल q. v.

**दमक** *a.* Taming, subduing, conquering.

**दमथः**, —**थुः** [ **दम्-भावे-अथच्** ] 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint. —2 Punishment.

**दमन** *a.* (नी *f.*) [ **दम् भावे ल्युट्** ] Taming, subduing, overpowering, conquering, defeating; **जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैवं निर्वक्तुमर्हसि** U. 5. 32; Bh. 3. 89; so **सर्वदमन**, **अरिदमन** &c. —2 Tranquil, passionless. —**नः** 1 A charioteer. —2 A warrior. —3 The *Kunda* plant. —4 An epithet of Vishnu. —**नं** 1 Taming, subjugation, curbing, restraint. —2 Punishing, chastising; **दुर्वीतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वायतंते** Mv. 3. 34. —3 Self-restraint. —4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 35. **दमनकः** N. of a tree.

**दमयंती** N. of the daughter of Bhīma, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her matchless beauty she subdued the

ride of all lovely women; cf. N. 2. 18 :—**भुवनत्रयसुभ्रुवामसौ दमयंती कमनीय-तामदं । उदियाय यतस्तनुभिया दमयंतीति त-तोऽभिधां दधौ** ॥ A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamvara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama, and Varuna themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali, envious of the good fortune of Nala, entered his body, and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayanti were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment'. While wandering through the wilderness, Damayanti had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Ritu-parna also.]

**दमयितृ** *a.* [ **दम्-णिच्-तृच्** ] 1 Taming, subduing. —2 A punisher, chastiser —3 An epithet of Vishnu, or Siva.

**दमित** *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquillized. —2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

**दमिन्** *a.* 1 Tamed, subdued. —2 Taming, subduing, overpowering.

**दम्य** *a.* 1 To be trained or tamed. —2 To be punished, punishable.

—**म्यः** 1 A young bullock (requiring training and experience); **नार्हति तातः पुंगवधारितायां धुरि दम्यं नियोजयितुं** V. 5; **गुर्वी धुरं यो भुवनस्य पित्रा धुर्येण दम्यः सदृशं विभर्ति** R. 6. 78; Mu. 3. 3. —2 A steer that has to be tamed.

**दांत** *p. p.* [ **दम्-कर्तरि क्त** ] 1 Tamed, subdued, overpowered, curbed, restrained, bridled; see **दम्**. —2 Docile, tame, mild. —3 Self-possessed, self-controlled; U. 5. —4 Subdued, conquered, vanquished; U. 5. 33. —5 Resigned. —6 Liberal. —7 Dental. —8 Patient of bodily



mortifications or austerities &c. —तः 1 A tamed ox. —2 A donor. —3 N. of a tree ( दमनक ).

दांतिः *f.* [ दम्-क्तिन् ] 1 Self-restraint, subjection, control. —2 The patient endurance of bodily mortifications, religious austerities &c. —3 Humiliation.

दसु (मू) नस् *m.* Fire.

दंपती *m. du.* ( comp. of जाया and पति ) Husband and wife; R. 1. 35, 2. 70; Ms. 3. 116.

दंभ I. 5 P. See दम्. —II. *Caus.* or 10 U. ( दंभयति ते ) 1 To kill, destroy, strike down. —2 ( A. ) To collect, arrange, string.

दंभः [ दंभ-घञ् ] 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. —2 Religious hypocrisy; Bg. 16. 4. —3 Arrogance, pride, ostentation. —4 Sin, wickedness. —5 The thunderbolt of Indra. —6 An epithet of Siva.

दंभक *a.* Cheating, deceiving.

दंभनं [ दंभ-भावे ल्युट् ] Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

दंभिन् *a.* [ दंभ-णिनि ] 1 Wicked, proud. —2 Hypocritical. —*m.* A hypocrite, an impostor; Y. 1. 130; Bg. 13. 7.

दंभोलिः 1 Indra's thunderbolt. —2 A diamond.

दय् 1 A. ( दयते, दयित ) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with ( with gen. ); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावध्येति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 2. 33, 15. 63. —2 To love, like, be fond of; दयमानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 4; Bk. 10. 9. —3 To protect; नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10. 9. —4 To go, move. —5 To grant, give, divide or allot. —6 To hurt.

दया [ दय् भिदा-भावे अङ् ] Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy; निर्गुणेष्वपि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वन्ति साधवः H. 1. 60; R. 2. 11; यत्नादपि पर-क्लेशं हर्तुं यादृदि जायते । इच्छा भूमिसुरश्रेष्ठ सा दया परिकीर्तिता ॥ —Comp. —कर *a.* kind, sympathetic. ( —रः ) an epithet of Siva. —कूटः, —कूचः epithets of Buddha. —वीरः ( in Rhet. ) the sentiment of heroic compassion; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion; *e. g.* Jīmūtavāhana's remark to Garuḍa in Nāg.:—शिरामुखैः स्यंदत एव रक्तमयापि देहे मम मांसमस्ति । तूर्ति

न पश्यामि तवापि तावत् किं भक्षणात्त्वं विरतो गरुत्मन् ॥ cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

दयालु [ दय्-आलुच् ] Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 57, 52, 3.

दयित *p. p.* [ दय्-क्त ] Beloved, desired, liked; Bk. 10. 9. —तः A husband, lover, a beloved person; V. 3. 5; Bv. 2. 182. —ता A wife, one's beloved woman; दयिताजीवितालंबनार्थी Me. 4; R. 2. 3; Bv. 2. 182; Ki. 6. 13; दयिताजितः 'a hen-pecked husband'.

दयितु *a.* Kind, compassionate.

दर *a.* [ दृ-अप् ] 1 Tearing, rending, &c. ( at the end of comp. ). —2 Little, small. —रः, —रं 1 A cave, cavity, hole. —2 A conch-shell. —रः 1 Fear, terror, dread; सा दरं पृथना निन्द्ये हीयमाना रसादरं Si. 19. 23; न जातहादेन न विद्विषा दरः Ki. 1. 33. —2 A stream. —रं *ind.* A little, slightly ( in comp. ); दरमीलनयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7; दरविगलितमल्लीवल्लिचंचत्पराग &c. Gīt. 1; so दरदलित-विकासित U. 4; Māl. 3. —Comp —तिमिरं the darkness of fear; हरति हरतिमिरमतिघोरं Gīt. 10. —द *a.* causing fear. —दः, —दं vermilion. —वरः, —इंद्रः Vishnu's conch ( पांचजन्य. )

दरक *a.* Timid, cowardly.

दरणं Breaking, splitting.

दरणि *m. f.*, दरणी [ दृ-अण् ] 1 An eddy. —2 A current. —3 Surf. —4 Breaking.

दरथः 1 A cavity, hollow cave. —2 Fleeing away, taking flight. —3 Over-running the country for forage.

दरद् *f.* 1 The heart. —2 Terror, fear. —3 A mountain. —4 A precipice. —5 A bank or mound.

दरदाः *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kāshmirā. —दः Fear, terror. —दं Red lead.

दरिः, —री *f.* A cave, cavern, valley; दरिगृह Ku. 1. 10; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 3. 120. —Comp. —भूत् *m.* a mountain.

दरित *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified. —2 Timid. —3 Torn, rent.

दरिद्रा 2 P. ( दरिद्रति, दरिद्रित; *caus.* दरिद्रयति; *desid.* दिदरिद्रासति, दिदरिद्रिषति ) 1 To be poor or needy; अधोऽधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपर्युपरि पश्यतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति ॥ H. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 31. —2 To be in distress; युक्तं ममैव किं वक्तुं दरिद्राति

यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. —3 To become thin or sparse; दरिद्रति विद्यद्भुमे कुसुमकांतयस्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

दरिद्र *a.* [ दरिद्रा-क ] Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances; स तु भवतु दरिद्रो यस्य तृष्णा विशाला मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bh. 3. 50. °ता Poverty; शंकनीया हि लोकेऽस्मान्निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

दरिद्राणं Poverty.

दरिद्रायक *a.* Poor, needy.

दरिद्रित *a.* Poor, pauper, distressed.

दरोदर 1 A gamester. —2 A stake at play. —रं 1 Gambling. —2 A die, dice; see दुरोदर.

दर्दर *a.* Cracked, broken. —रः 1 A mountain. —2 A jar slightly broken.

दर्दरीकः 1 A frog. —2 A cloud. —3 A kind of musical instrument. —कं A musical instrument in general.

दर्दुरः [ दृणाति कर्णौ शब्देन उरच् नि० Tv. ] 1 A frog; पंकलिचमुखाः पिबन्ति सलिलं धाराहता दर्दुराः Mk. 5. 14. —2 A cloud. —3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. —4 A mountain. —5 N. of a mountain in the south ( associated with Malaya ); स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51. —6 The sound of a drum. —7 A sort of rice. —रा, —री N. of Durgā. —रं A group or assembly of villages, district, province. —Comp. —पुटः the mouth of a pipe.

दर्दुः ( द्रुः ) *f.* A kind of leprosy.

दर्दु (द्रु) ण *a.* Herpetic.

दर्पः, दर्पण, दर्पित &c. See under दप.

दर्भः [ दम्-घञ् अच् वा ] A kind of sacred grass ( Kusa grass ) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c.; S. 1. 7; R. 11. 31; Ms. 2. 43, 3. 208, 4. 36. —Comp. —अंकुरः a pointed blade of darbha grass; S. 2. 12. —अनूपः a watery place full of darbha grass. —आह्वयः the Munja grass. —पत्रं a kind of grass ( काश ). —संस्तरः a bed of Kusa grass.

दर्भटं A private apartment, a retired room.

दर्भ *a.* Ved. 1 Destroying. —2 Tearing, rending asunder.

दर्वः [ दृ-व ] 1 A mischievous or



harmful person (हिस्र). -2 A demon, goblin. -3 A ladle. -4 Injury, hurt. -5 The hood of a snake.

**दर्वटः** 1 A village constable, a police-officer. -2 A door-keeper.

**दर्वरीकः** 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Air, wind.

**दर्विकः** -का A ladle, spoon.

**दर्वी** (र्विः) *f.* [ दृ-विन् वा डीप् ] 1 A ladle, spoon. -2 The expanded hood of a snake; Si. 20.42. -**Comp.** -करः a snake, serpent. -होमः an oblation made with a ladle.

**दर्श**, दर्शक, दर्शन &c. See under दृश्.

**दल्** 1 P. (दलति, दलित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack; दलति हृदयं गाढोद्वेगं द्विधा तु न भिद्यते U. 3. 31; अपि प्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28; Māl. 9. 12, 20; दलति न सा हृदि विरहभरेण Gīt. 7; Amaru. 38. -2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower); दलन्वनीलोत्पल U. 1; स्वच्छंदं दलदरविह ते मरंदं विदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिहाः Bv. 1. 15; Si. 6. 23; Ki. 10. 39. -**Caus.** (द-दा-लयति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. -2 To cut, divide, split. -3 To dispel, drive or chase away; Māl. 8. 1. -4 To wither. -**WITH** उद् (*caus.*) to tear up. -वि 1. to break, split, crack; त्वदिषुभिर्व्यदलिष्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2. to dig up.

**दलः** -लं [ दल्-अच् ] 1 (a) A piece, portion, part, fragment; Si. 4. 44. (b) A piece torn or split off. (c) Tearing, cutting. -2 A degree. -3 A half, the half. -4 A sheath, scabbard. -5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf; R. 4. 42; S. 3. 21, 22. -6 The blade of any weapon. -7 A clump, heap, quantity. -8 A detachment, a body of troops. -9 Alloy or adulteration. -**Comp.** -आढकः 1. foam. -2. a cuttle-fish bone. -3. a ditch, moat. -4. a hurricane, high wind. -5. red chalk. -6. wild sesamum. -7. the Kunda creeper. -8. a Sūdra. -9. the headman of a village. -10. an elephant's ear. -आढ्यं mud on the banks of a river. -कपाटः a folded leaf. -कोमलं a lotus. -कोषः the Kunda creeper. -निर्मोकः the

Bhūrja tree. -पुष्पा the Ketaka plant. -सूचिः, -ची *f.* a thorn. -स-सा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

**दलनं** [ दल्-करणे ल्युट् ] Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting; मत्तेभकुम्भ-दलने भुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59.

**दलनी**, दलिः *m. f.* A clod of earth.

**दलशः** *ind.* By pieces, in fragments.

**दलिकं** Timber, a piece of wood.

**दलित** *p. p.* [ दल्-क्त ] 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. -2 Opened, expanded. -3 Bisected. -4 Driven asunder, dispelled, scattered. -5 Trodden down, crushed, destroyed. -6 Manifested, displayed.

**दल्पः** 1 A weapon. -2 Gold. -3 Sāstra.

**दल्भः** 1 A wheel. -2 Fraud, dishonesty. -3 Sin.

**दल्मिः** 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

**दवः** 1 A wood, forest. -2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration; वितर वारि-द वारि द्वातुरे Subhāsh. -3 Fire, heat. -4 Fever, pain. -**Comp.** -अग्निः, -दहनः a forest-conflagration; यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य | यस्य च सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य || K. P. 9; Bv. 1. 36; Me. 53; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना दवान्निः R. 2. 14.

**दवथुः** 1 Fire, heat. -2 Pain, anxiety, distress. -3 Inflammation of the eye.

**दवयति** Den. P. To make distant, remove (to a distance).

**दविष्ट** *a.* (Superl. of दूर) Most distant &c.

**दवीयस्** *a.* (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. -2 Far beyond or removed from; विद्यावतां सकलमेव गिरां दवीयः Bv. 1. 69.

**दशन** *num. a.* (pl.) Ten; स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वा अत्यतिष्ठदशांगुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1. -**Comp.** -अंगुल *a.* ten fingers long. (-लं) a water-melon. -अधिपतिः a commander of ten men. -अर्ध *a.* five. (-र्धं) five. (-र्धः) an epithet of Buddha. -अर्हः 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa or Viṣṇu. -2. Buddha. -अवताराः *m. pl.* the ten incarnations of Viṣṇu; see under अवतार. -अवर *a.* consisting of at least ten. -अश्वः the moon.

-आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Rāvaṇa; R. 10. 75. -आमयः an epithet of Rudra. -ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. -एकादशिक *a.* who lends 10 and receives 11 in return; i. e. who lends money at ten per cent. -कंठः, -कंधरः epithets of Rāvaṇa; सप्तलोकैकवीरस्य दशकंठकुल-द्विषः U. 4. 27. -अरिः, -जित् *m.*, रिपुः epithets of Rāma; R. 8. 29. -कर्मन् *n.* the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice-born classes. -कुमारचरितं a prose work by Daṇḍin. -गुण *a.* ten-fold, ten times larger. -ग्रामपतिः, -ग्रामिकः, -ग्रामिन् *m.* -पः a superintendent of ten villages. -ग्रामी a collection or corporation of ten villages. -ग्रीवः = दशकंठ q. v. -पारमिताध्वरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha. -पुरं *N.* of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva; Me. 47. -बंधः a tenth part. -बलः, -भूमिगः epithets of Buddha. -बाहुः an epithet of Siva. -भुजा, -महाविद्या *N.* of Durgā. -मालिकाः *pl.* 1. *N.* of a country. -2. the people or rulers of this country. -मास्य *a.* 1. ten months old. -2. ten months in the womb (as a child before birth). -मुखः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. -रिपुः an epithet of Rāma; R. 14. 87. -मूलं a tonic medicine prepared from the roots of ten plants. -रथः *N.* of a celebrated king of Ayo-dhyā, son of Aja, and father of Rāma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasishtha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of Rishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice Kausalya bore to him Rama, Sumitra Lakshmana and Satrugna, and Kaikeyi Bharata. Dasara-tha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite - 'his life, his very soul'. Thus when Kaikeyi at the instigation of Manthara demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and, failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikeyi remained inexorable, and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart]. -रश्मिशतः the sun; R. 8. 29. -रात्रं a period of ten



nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. —रूपभृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —लक्षणकः religion; cf. धृतिः क्षमा दमोऽस्तेयं शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः । धीर्विद्या सत्यमक्रोधो दशकं धर्मलक्षणम् ॥. —वक्त्रः, —वदनः see दशमुख. —वाजिन् *m.* the moon. —वार्षिक *a.* happening after, or lasting for, ten years. —विध *a.* of ten kinds. —शतं 1. a thousand. -2. one hundred and ten. °शस्त्रिणः the sun. °अक्षः, °नयनः Indra. —शती a thousand. —स (सा) ह्यं ten thousand. —हरा 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshtha. -3. a festival in honour of Durgā held on the tenth of Asvina.

दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, ten-fold; कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47. —कं A group of ten; decad. —Comp. —मासिक *a.* hired for ten months.

दशत् *f.*, दशतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways. -2 In ten parts.

दशम *a.* (मी *f.*) Tenth. —मं A tenth part.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The tenth decad of the human life. -3 The last ten years of a century. —Comp. —स्थ, —दशमीगत *a.* above ninety years old.

दशिन् *a.* 1 Divided into ten parts. -2 Having ten. —*m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशन, दष्ट See under दंश.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्तांशुकं पवनलोलदशं वहंती Mk. 1. 20; छिन्ना इवांबरपदस्य दशाः पतंति 5. 4. -2 The wick of a lamp; Bh. 3. 129; Ku. 4. 30. -3 Age or time of life; see दशांत below. -4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन, &c.; R. 5. 40. -5 A period in general. -6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनामंक्रमेण

Me. 109; विषमां हि दशां प्राप्य देवं ग-  
ह्यते नरः H. 4. 3. -7 State or condition of mind. -8 The result of actions, fate. -9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). -10 The mind, understanding. —Comp. —अधिपतिः, —ईशः the sun; (for other meanings see under दशन्). —अंतः 1. the end of a wick. -2. the end of life; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपे-  
यिवान् R. 12. 1 (where the word is used in both senses). —अंतरं different states, vicissitudes of life; S. 4. 1. —अंतरः a lamp. —कर्षः, —कर्षिन् *m.* 1. the end of a garment. -2. a lamp. —पाकः, —विपाकः 1. the fulfilment of fate. -2. a changed condition of life. —विपर्यासः ill-luck, misfortune.

दशार्णाः *m.pl.* 1 N. of a country; संपत्स्यंते कतिपयदिनस्थाधिहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23. -2 The people of this country.

दशेर See under दंश.

दशे (से) रकः A young camel.

दस् I. 4 P. (दस्यति) 1 To throw up, toss. -2 To decay, waste away, perish. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (दंसाति, दंसयति -ते) 1 To bite, destroy, overpower. -2 To see. -3 To shine. —Caus. To exhaust, weary.

दसनं 1 Wasting, perishing. -2 Throwing. -3 Dismissing, sending away.

दस्त *a.* 1 Wasted, perished. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Dismissed.

दस्म *a.* [ दस्-मक् ] Ved. 1 Destroying, destructive. -2 Beautiful. -3 Wonderful, extraordinary. —स्मः 1 A sacrificer. -2 A thief, rogue. -3 Fire.

दस्मन् *a.* Ved. Desirable, acceptable.

दस्म्य *a.* Beautiful.

दस्युः [ दस्-युच् ] 1 N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of gods and men, and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). -2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. -3 A thief, robber, bandit; पा-  
त्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन S. 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Mc. 7. 143. -4 A villain, miscreant; Māl. 5. 21. -5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दस्र *a.* [ दस्यति पांडून् दस्-रक् ] Sa-

vage, fierce, destructive. —सौ (*m.* du.) 1 The two Asvins, the physicians of the gods. -2 The number 'two'. —सः 1 An ass. -2 A robber. —सं 1 The cold season. -2 The lunar mansion Asvinī. —Comp. —दे-  
वता the constellation Asvinī. —सूः *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Asvins, =संज्ञा q. v.

दह 1 P. (दहति, ददाह, अभाक्षति, ध-  
क्षति, दग्धुं, दग्ध, desid. दिधक्षति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दग्धुं विश्वं  
दहनक्रियैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः Ve. 3. 6, 5. 20; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मन मान-  
सं देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gīt. 10; S. 3. 17. -2 To consume, destroy com-  
pletely. -3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress, grieve; इत्यमात्मकृतमप्रतिहतं  
चापलं दहति S. 5; तत्सविषमिव शल्यं  
दहति मां 6. 8; एतत्तु मां दहति यद् गृह-  
मस्मदीयं क्षीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयति  
Mk. 1. 12, R. 8. 86, U. 4. 14. -4  
To cauterize (in medicine).  
—WITH निस् 1. to burn, consume. -2.  
to torment, distress, pain. —परि to  
burn, scorch; दिशि दिशि परिदग्धा भू-  
मयः पावकेन Rs. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. —प्र  
1. to burn. -2. to burn completely.  
-3. to pain, torment. -4. to trouble,  
tease. —सं to burn; आभिजनः सं-  
दहतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

दहन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ दह-ल्यु ] 1 Burn-  
ing, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71.  
-2 Destructive, injurious. —नः 1  
Fire. -2 A pigeon. -3 The number  
'three'. -4 A bad man. -5 The  
Bhallātaka plant. -6 Lead-wort.  
(चित्रक). -7 The constellation कृत्तिका.  
—नं 1 Burning, consuming by  
fire (fig. also); R. 8. 20.  
-2 Cauterizing. -3 Sour gruel.  
—Comp —अरातिः water. —उपलः  
the sun-stone. —उल्का a fire-brand.  
—केतनः smoke. —प्रिया Svāhā, wife  
of Agni. —सारथिः wind.

दहनीय 1 *a.* To be burnt. -2  
Combustible.

दग्ध *p. p.* [ दह-क् ] 1 Burnt, con-  
sumed by fire. -2 (Fig.) Consumed  
by grief, tormented, distressed.  
-3 Famished. -4 Inauspicious, as in  
दग्धयोग. -5 Dry, tasteless, insipid. -6  
Wretched, accursed, vile, (used as  
a term of abuse before a word); ना-  
द्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पताति U. 4; अस्य दग्धो-  
दरस्यार्थे कः कुर्यात्पातकं महत् H. 1. 68;



so दग्धजठरस्यार्थे Bh. 3. 8. -7 Cunning (विदग्ध). -ग्धा 1 The quarter where the sun remains overhead. -2 A lunar day or तिथि on which it is considered inauspicious or unlucky to do any act. -ग्धं 1 Burning. -2 Cauterizing. -Comp. -काकः a raven.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दाहः [ दह्-भावे-घञ् ] 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki. 5. 14. -2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). -3 The sensation of burning, internal heat. -4 Feverish or morbid heat. -Comp. -अगुरु *n.*, -काष्ठं a kind of agallochum. -आत्मक *a.* destructive, having power to burn, combustible; S. 2. 7. -ज्वरः inflammatory fever. -सरः, -सरस् *n.*, -स्थलं a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. -हर, -हरण *a.* allaying heat. (-रं, -णं) the Usīra plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) [ दह्-ण्वल् ] 1 Burning, kindling. -2 Incendiary, inflammatory. -3 Cauterizing. -कः 1 Fire. -2 The Chitraka plant.

दाहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. -2 Cauterizing.

दाहिन् *a.* [ दह्-णिनि ] 1 Burning, setting on fire. -2 Tormenting, paining, distressing.

दाहुक *a.* Burning &c.

दाह्य *a.* [ दह्-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible.

दहर *a.* [ दह्-अर् ] Small, subtile, fine, thin. -2 Young in age. -3 Unintelligible. -रः 1 A child, an infant. -2 Any young animal. -3 A younger brother. -4 The cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -5 A mouse or rat.

दह *a.* Small, fine, thin. -हः 1 cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -2 Fire. -3 A forest-conflagration.

दा I. 1 P. ( यच्छति, दत्त ] To give, grant. -WITH प्रति to exchange ; ति-लेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk. -II. 2. P. ( दाति, ) To cut; ददाति द्रविणं भूरि दाति दारिद्र्यमर्थिनां K.R.-III. 4 P. ( दायति ) To bind (?). -IV. 3 U. ( ददाति, दत्ते; ददौ-ददे, अदात्-अदित, दास्यति-ते, दातुं, दत्त; but with आ the *p. p.* is आन ; with उप, उपात्त ; with

नि, निदत्त or नीत्त, and with प्र, प्रदत्त or प्रत्त ) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen. or loc. also, of the person ); अवकाशं किलोदन्वान् रामायाम्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58 ; सेचनघटेः बालपादपेभ्यः पयो दातुमित एवाभिवर्तते S. 1 ; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271 ; कथमस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. -2 To pay ( as debt, fine &c. ). -3 To hand or deliver over. -4 To restore, return. -5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender ; प्राणान् दा to sacrifice one's life ; so आत्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. -6 To put, place, apply, plant ; कर्णे करं ददाति &c. -7 To give in marriage ; यस्मै दद्यात् पिता दत्तेनां Ms. 5. 151 ; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. -8 To allow, permit ( usually with inf. ); दाष्पस्तु न ददात्येनां द्रष्टुं चित्रगतामपि S. 6. 21. ( The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected ; मनो दा to think, direct the mind to anything ; नीतौ मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5 ; अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room ; ( see अवकाश ) ; कर्णे दा to give ear to or listen ; दर्शनं दा to show oneself to, grant audience to ; शब्दं दा to make a noise ; तालं दा to clap the hands ; आत्मानं खेदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble ; आतपे दा to expose to the sun's heat ; आज्ञां, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command ; आशिषं दा to pronounce a blessing ; चक्षुः, दृष्टिं दा to cast a glance, see ; वाचं दा to address a speech to ; प्रतिवचः, -वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give reply ; शोकं दा to cause grief ; श्राद्धं दा to perform a Srāddha ; मार्गं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way ; वरं दा to grant a boon ; संपातं दा to fight ; अर्गलं दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch ; निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter ; संकेतं दा to make an appointment ; शापं दा to curse ; द्वात्तिं दा to enclose, fence in ; अग्निं, पावकं दा to set on fire, &c. &c. -Caus. ( दापयति-ते ) To cause to give, grant, &c. -Desid. ( दित्सति-ते ) To wish to give, &c.

दत्त *p. p.* [ दाकर्मणि-क्त ] 1 Given, given away, presented. -2 Made over, delivered, assigned. -3 Placed, stretched forth. -4 Preserved, guarded ; see दा. -त्तः 1 One of the

twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law ; ( also called दत्त्रिम ) ; माता पिता वा दद्यातां यमङ्गिः पुत्रमापदि । सदृशं प्रीति-संयुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्त्रिमः सुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. -2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas ; cf. the quotation under गुप्त. -3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasūyā ; see दत्तात्रेय below. -त्तं Gift, donation. -Comp. -अनप(पा)क-र्मन्, -अप्रदानिकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. -अवधान *a.* attentive.

-आत्मन् *m.* an orphan or a son who being deserted by his parents, offers himself to persons disposed to adopt him ; दत्तात्मा तु स्वयं दत्तः Y. 2. 131.

-आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasūyā, considered as an incarnation of Brahmā, Vishnu and Mahesa. -आदत्त *a.* given and received. -आदर *a.* 1. showing respect, respectful. -2. treated with respect. -दृष्टि *a.* looking at ; S. 1. 7.

-नृत्योपहार *a.* presented with the offering of a dance, i.e. complimented with a dance ; Me. 32. -शुल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. -हस्त *a.* having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of ; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60 ' leaning on Sambhu's arm ' ; स कामरूपेश्वरदत्त-हस्तः R. 7. 17 ; ( fig. ) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted ; देवेनेत्यं दत्तहस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1. 8 ; वात्या खेवं कृशांग्याः सुचिरमवय-वैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21.

दत्तकः An adopted son ; Y. 2. 130 ; see दत्त above.

दत्तिः A gift, donation.

दत्तं Ved. A gift, donation.

दत्त्रिम *a.* Received by gift. -मः One of the twelve kinds of sons ; see दत्त ; Ms. 8. 415 ; 9. 141.

दा 1 Protection, defence. -2 Cleaning, purifying.

दाकः 1 A giver, donor. -2 An institutor of a sacrifice ( who employs and pays the priests ).

दात *a.* 1 Divided, cut. -2 Washed, purified. -3 Reaped.

दातव्य *a.* 1 To be given. -2 Payable. -3 To be restored or returned. -4 To be given in marriage, &c. see दा.

दातिः *f.* 1 Giving. -2 Cutting, destroying. -3 Distribution.

दातृ *a.* ( त्री *f.* ) [ दा-तृच् ] 1 Giving,



offering, granting, presenting, bestowing, imparting, &c. -2 Liberal. -*m.* ( ता ) 1 A giver ( in general ); Ku. 6. 1. -2 A donor ; Bv. 1. 66. -3 A lender, creditor. -4 A teacher. -5 A cutter.

दात्रं 1 An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife. -2 Ved. A share, possession. -3 A gift, donation.

दात्वः A donor. -त्वं 1 The performance of a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial rite.

दानं [ दा-ल्युट् ] 1 Giving, granting, teaching, &c. ( in general ). -2 Delivering, handing over. -3 A gift, donation, present ; Ms. 2. 158 ; Bg. 17. 20 ; Y. 3. 274. -4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence ; R. 1. 69 ; Bh. 2. 43. -5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut ; सदानतोयेन विषाणि नागः Si. 4. 63 ; Ki. 5. 9 ; V. 4. 25 ; Pt. 2. 70 ( where the word has sense 4 also ) ; R. 2. 7, 4. 45, 5. 43. -6 Bribery, as one of the four Upâyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy ; see उपाय. -7 Cutting, dividing. -8 Purification, cleaning. -9 Protection. -10 Pasture. -11 Adding. -नः Ved. 1 Distribution ( of food ), meal, especially a sacrificial meal. -2 Part, possession, share. -3 A distributor. -Comp. -काम *a.* liberal. -कुल्या the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. -धर्मः alms-giving, charity. -पतिः 1. an exceedingly liberal man. -2. Akrûra, a friend of Kṛishṇa. -पत्रं a deed of gifts. -पात्रं 'a worthy recipient', a Brâhmana fit to receive gifts. -प्रातिभाच्यं security for payment of a debt. -भिन्न *a.* made hostile by bribes. -वज्रः an epithet of the Vaisyas or men of the third tribe. -वारि *n.*, -तायं ichor flowing from the temples of elephants. -वीरः 1. a very liberal man. -2 ( In Rhet. ) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality ; e. g. Parasurâma who gave away the earth with its seven continents ; cf. the instance given in R. G.

under दानवीरः—कियदिदमधिकं मे यद्विजायार्थयित्रे कवचमरमणीयं कुंडलं चार्पयामि । अकरुणमवकृत्य द्राक्पणन निर्यद्वहलरुधिरधारं मौलिमावेदयामि ॥ -शील, -शूर, -शौंड, *a.* exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean or unworthy gift.

दानिन् *a.* 1 Liberal, munificent. -2 Having gifts.

दानीय *a.* 1 Due, bestowable, fit to be given. -2 Receiving gifts. -यं A gift, donation.

दानु *a.* [ दा-नु ] 1 Valiant. -2 Conquering, destroying. -नुः 1 A donor. -2 Prosperity. -3 Satisfaction. -4 Air, wind. -5 A demon. -*n.* 1 A gift. -2 A fluid, drop.

दापनं Causing or obliging ( one ) to pay or give.

दापित *p. p.* [ दा-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त ] 1 Caused to be given. -2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. -3 Adjudged. -4 Assigned, awarded.

दित्सा Desire of giving ; Bv. 1. 125.

दित्सु *a.* Wishing to give &c.,

देय *a.* [ दा कर्मणि यत् ] 1 To be given, offered or presented ; R. 3. 16. -2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift. -3 To be returned or restored ; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17 ; Ms. 8. 139, 185. -4 To be shown. -5 To be given in marriage. -6 To be paid ( as a debt &c. ). -7 To be placed, put, applied, laid, &c. ; see दा above. -यं A gift, donation.

दाक्ष *a.* ( क्षी *f.* ) Relating to Daksha. -क्षं The south.

दाक्षायण *a.* ( णी *f.* ) Coming from the Daksha family. -णः A son of Daksha. -णं Gold or a golden ornament.

दाक्षायणिन् *m.* A Brâhmana student wearing gold ear-rings.

दाक्षायणी [ दक्षस्यापत्यं स्त्री इजि फक्-ङीप् ] 1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions ( they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha ). -2 N. of Diti, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons. -3 N. of Pârvatî. -4 The lunar constellation called Revatî. -5 N. of Kadru or Vinatâ. -6 N. of Aditi, mother of the gods. -7 The Danti plant. -Comp. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the moon. -पुत्रः a god.

दाक्षायण्यः The sun.

दाक्षायः A vulture.

दाक्षिः A son of Daksha.

दाक्षिण *a.* ( णी *f.* ) [ दक्षिणा प्रयोजनमस्य-अण् ] 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general. -2 Relating to the south. -णं A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणात्य *a.* Belonging to or living in the south, southern ; अस्ति दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे महिलारोप्यं नाम नगरं Pt. 1. -त्यः A southerner, a native of the Deccan ; आरंभशूराः खलु दाक्षिणात्याः. -2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्य *a.* [ दक्षिणस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] Relating to a sacrificial gift. -ण्यं 1 ( *a.* ) Politeness, civility, courtesy ; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R. 1. 31. ( *b.* ) Kindness ; V. 1. 2 ; Bh. 2. 22 ; Mâl. 1. 8. -2 Insincere or over-courteous conduct of a lover ( towards his beloved ) ; S. 6. 4 ; it is thus defined :— दाक्षिण्यं चेष्टया वाचा परचित्तानुवर्तनम्. -3 The state of relating to or coming from the south ; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 ( where the word has sense 1 or 2 also ). -4 Concord, harmony, agreement. -5 Honesty, candour. -6 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. -2 N. of the mother of Pânini. -Comp. -पुत्रः N. of Pânini.

दाक्षेयः A metronymic of Pânini.

दाक्ष्यं [ दक्षस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability ; Bg. 18. 43. -2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाघः Burning.

दाडकः A tooth, tusk.

दाडि ( लि ) मः -मा 1 The pomegranate tree ; पाकारुणस्फुटितदाडिमकांति वक्त्रं Mâl. 9. 31 ; Amaru. 13. -2 Small cardamoms. -मं The fruit of the pomegranate tree. -Comp. -प्रियः, -भक्षणः a parrot.

दाडिबः The pomegranate tree.

दाढा 1 A large tooth or tusk. -2 A multitude. -3 Wish, desire.

दाढिका The beard ; Ms. 8. 283 ( Kull. इमधु ).

दांड *a.* ( डी *f.* ) Relating to a stice or punishment. -डा A kind of gamk with sticks.

दांडाजिनिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Carrying



a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). —कः A cheat, hypocrite, impostor.

**दांडिकः** A chastiser, punisher.

**दाक, दाति, दातु, दानं, दानु, &c.** See under द्वा.

**दात्यूहः** 1 The gallinule; दात्यूहै-स्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Māl. 9. 7. —2 The Chātaka bird. —3 A cloud. —4 A water-crow. (Written also दात्यूह).

**दादः** [ दद्-घञ् ] A gift, donation. —Comp. —दः a donor.

**दाधिक** a. (की f.) 1 Made of or from, or mixed or sprinkled with, coagulated milk. —2 Carrying about or selling coagulated milk. —3 Eating anything with coagulated milk. —क A kind of broth.

**दान्** 1 U. ( दानति-ते ) To cut, divide. —Desid. ( दीदांसति-ते ) To make straight; ( desid. in form, but not in sense ).

**दानवः** [ दनोरपत्यं अण् ] A demon, Rākshasa; त्रिदिवमुद्धृतदानवकंदकं S. 7. 3. —Comp. —अरिः 1. a god. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —गुरुः an epithet of Sukra.

दानवेयः = दानव q. v.

**दांत, दांति:** See under दम्.

**दांतिक** a. (की f.) Made of ivory.

**दापन, दापित** See under दा.

**दामन्** n. [ दो-मनिन् ] 1 A string, thread, fillet, rope. —2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आद्ये बद्धा विरहदिवसे या शिखा दाम हित्वा Me. 92; कनकचंपकदामगौरीं Ch. P. 1; Si. 4. 50. —3 A line, streak (as of lighting); विद्युद्दाम्ना हेमराजीव विंध्यं M. 3. 20; Me. 27. —4 A large bandage. —5 Ved. A gift. —6 A portion, share. —7 A girdle. —Comp. —अंचलं, —अंजनं a foot-rope for horses, &c.; Si. 5. 61. —उद्गरः an epithet of Krishna.

**दामनी** A foot-rope.

**दामा** A string, cord.

**दामिनी** Lightning.

**दांपत्यं** Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

**दांभिक** a. (की f.) [ दंभेन चरति धर्म-ठक् ] 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. —2 Proud, imperious. —3 Ostentatious, sanctimonious. —कः 1 A

cheat. —2 A hypocrite.

**दायः** [ दा भावे-घञ् ] 1 A gift, present, donation; रहसि रमते प्रीत्या दायं ददात्यनुवर्तते Māl. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Māl. 4; Ms. 8. 139. —2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bridegroom). —3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य माता दायमवामुयात् Ms. 9. 217, 77, 164, 203. —4 A part or share in general. —5 Delivering, handing over. —6 Dividing, distributing. —7 Loss, destruction. —8 Irony. —9 Site, place. —10 Alms given to a student at his initiation, &c. —Comp. —अपवर्तनं forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. —अर्ह a. claiming inheritance. —आदः [ दायमादत्ते, आदा-क ] 1. one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; पुमान्दायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir.; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. —2. a son. —3. a relative, kinsman near or remote, a distant descendant. —4. a claimant or pretender in general; गवां गोषु वा दायदः Sk. —आदा, —दी 1. an heiress. —2. a daughter. —आद्यं 1. inheritance. —2. the state of being an inheritor. —कालः the time of the partition of an inheritance. —बंधुः 1. a partner in the inheritance. —2. a brother. —भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

**दायक** a. (यिका f.) [ दा-ष्बल् ] Giving, granting, bestowing, &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तर°, पिंड°, &c. —कः 1 An heir, inheritor. —2 A donor.

**दायिन्** a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Giving, granting. —2 Causing, producing; as in क्लेशदायिन् &c.

**दारः** 1 A rent, gap, cleft, hole. —2 A ploughed field. —राः [ दारयन्ति (भ्रातृ-न्) इति दाराः cf. P. III. 3. 20 Vārt. ] (m. pl.) A wife; एते वयमभी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; दशरथदारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4; Pt. 1. 100; Ms. 1. 112; 2. 217; S. 4. 16, 5. 29. —Comp. —अधीन a. dependent on a wife. —उपसंग्रहः, —ग्रहः, —परिग्रहः, —ग्रहणं marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. —कर्मन् n., —क्रिया marriage; R. 5. 40. —बलिभुज् m. a crane.

**दारक** a. (रिका f.) [ दृ-ष्बल् ] Breaking, tearing, splitting; दारिका इद-

यदारिका पितुः. —कः 1 A boy, a son. —2 A child, infant. —3 Any young animal. —4 A village hog. —Comp. —आचार्यः a schoolmaster.

**दारणं** [ दृ-णिच् युच् ] 1 Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving. —2 The fruit of the clearing-nut plant. —णी N. of Durgā.

**दारिका** 1 A daughter. —2 A harlot. —3 A rent, cleft. —Comp. —दानं the gift of a daughter in marriage.

**दारव** a. (वी f.) Wooden, made of wood.

**दारिः** f. Tearing, cutting.

**दारित** p. p. Torn, divided, split, rent.

**दारिन्** m. 1 A husband. —2 A polygamist.

**दारी** 1 A cleft. —2 A kind of disease. —3 A chap.

**दारदः** 1 Quicksilver. —2 The ocean. —दः, —दं Vermilion.

**दारिद्र्यं, दारिद्रं** [ दरिद्रस्य भावः व्यञ्ज् ] Poverty, indigence; दारिद्र्यदोषो गुण-राशिनाशी Subhāsh.

**दारु** a. [ दीर्घेते दृ-उण् ] 1 Tearing, rending. —2 Liberal. —3 Kind. —रुः 1 A liberal or munificent man. —2 A donor. —3 An artist. —रु n. (said to be m. also) 1 Wood, a piece of wood, timber. —2 A block. —3 A lever. —4 A bolt. —5 The pine or Devadāru tree. —6 Ore. —7 Brass. —Comp.

—अंडः the peacock. —आघाटः the wood-pecker. —कृत्यं wood-work; Pt. 1. 90. —गर्भा a wooden puppet.

—जः a kind of drum. —पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough.

—पुत्रिका, —पुत्री a wooden doll. —मुख्याह्वया, मुख्याह्वा a lizard. —यंत्रं 1.

a wooden puppet moved by strings. —2. any machinery of wood. —वधूः a wooden doll. —सारः sandal. —हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

**दारुकः** 1 The Devadāru tree. —2 N. of Krishna's charioteer; उत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. —का 1 A puppet. —2 A wooden figure.

**दारुण** a. [ दृ-णिच्-उणन् Un. 3. 53 ] 1 Hard, rough; U. 3. 34. —2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless; मद्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23; पशुमारण-कर्मदारुणः 6. 1; दारुणरसः 'of cruel resolve or nature' U. 5. 19; Ms. 8. 270. —3 Fierce, terrible, frightful; S. 6. 28. —4 Heavy, violent, intense,



poignant, agonizing ( grief, pain &c. ); हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5. -5 Sharp, severe ( as words ). -6 Atrocious, shocking. -णः 1 The sentiment of horror ( भयानक ). -2 N. of Vishnu. -णं Severity, cruelty, horror, &c.

दारुण्यं 1 Harshness. -2 Cruelty. -3 Dreadfulness.

दाढ्यं [ दृढस्य भावः द्युय ] 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness. -2 Confirmation, corroboration. -3 Strength, energy.

दारुः-रं 1 A conch-shell the valve of which opens to the right. -2 Water. -3 Lac.

दार्भ a. ( बी f. ) Made of *darbha* grass ; दार्भं मुच्युदजपदलं वीतनिद्रो मयूरः S. 4 v. 1.

दार्ध a. ( बी f. ) Wooden.

दार्ढ्यं A council-house, court; ( a word derived from the Persian ).

दार्शनिकः One familiar with the Darsanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्पण a. ( दी f. ) 1 Stony, mineral. -2 Ground on a flat stone ( as सक्तु &c. ).

दार्ष्टान्त a. ( ती f. ), दार्ष्टान्तिक a. ( की f. ) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्टान्त q. v., that which is the subject of an illustration ( उपमेय ); स्वापस्य दार्ष्टान्तिकत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankara.

दालं A kind of wild honey.

दालनं Tooth-ache.

दालिमः = दाडिम q. v.

दालिमः N. of Indra.

दावः [ दुनाति-दु कर्तरि ण ] = दव q. v. -Comp. -आग्निः, -अनलः, -दहनः a forest-conflagration; आनन्दमृगदावग्निः शीलशाखिमद्विपः । ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसमागमः ॥ Bv. 1. 109, 34.

दावित a. Pained, troubled ; Mál. 6.

दाश I. 1. 10. U. ( दाशति-ते, दाशयति-ते ) 1 To give, grant. -2 To offer an oblation. -II. 5 P. ( दाशति ) To hurt, kill.

दाशः 1 A fisherman ; Ms. 8. 408, 409, 10. 34. -2 A servant, ( दास q. v. ). -Comp. -ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. -नंदिनी an epithet of Satyavatî,

mother of Vyâsa.

दाशे ( से ) यः The son of a fisherman's wife. -य्या An epithet of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa.

दाशरथः, दाशरथिः 1 A son of Dasaratha in general ; R. 10. 44. -2 N. of Râma and his three brothers, but especially of Râma ; R. 12. 45.

दाशार्हाः ( m. pl. ) The descendants of Dasârha, the Yâdavas ; Si. 2. 64. -हः An epithet of Kṛishṇa.

दाशेरः 1 The son of a fisherman. -2 A fisherman. -3 A camel.

दाशेरकः The Mâlava country. -काः ( m. pl. ) The rulers or inhabitants of that country ; see दाशेर also.

दाश्व a. Liberal, giving.

दास् 1 U. 5 P. = दाश् q. v.

दासः 1 A slave, servant in general ; गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1; गृह°, कर्म° &c. -2 A fisherman. -3 A Sûdra, a man of the fourth caste. -4 A knowing man, one who knows the universal spirit. -5 N. of Vṛitrâsura. -6 A demon. -7 A savage, barbarian ( opp. आर्य ). -8 A worthy recipient ( दानपात्र ). -9 A word added to the name of a Sûdra ; cf. गुप्त. -Comp. -अनुदासः ' a slave of a slave ', the humblest of the servants ; ( sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility ). -जनः a servant or slave ; कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानिनि दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29 ; ( दासस्यकुलं is used as a compound in the sense of ' the mob or the common people ' ). -भावः servitude.

दासिका A female servant or slave.

दासी 1 A female servant or slave. -2 The wife of a fisherman. -3 The wife of a Sûdra. -4 An altar. -5 A harlot. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः the son of a female slave. -श्रोत्रियः a Brâhmaṇa ( knowing the Vedas ) attached to a female slave. -सभं a collection of female slaves. ( The gen. sing. दास्याः enters into some compounds, but loses its literal sense; e.g. दास्याःपुत्रः, -सुतः ' a whore-son ', used as a term of abuse ; दास्याःपुत्रैः शकुनिलुब्धकैः S. 2 ; but दास्याः सद्गुणी ' like

a female slave' ).

दासेयः The son of a female slave. दासेरः, -रकः 1 The son of a female slave. -2 A Sûdra. -3 A fisherman. -4 A camel ; Si. 12. 32, 5. 66.

दास्यं Servitude, slavery, service, bondage ; पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षमं S. 5. 27 ; Ms. 8. 410.

दास्यं The first of the 27 lunar mansions.

दाह, दाहक, दाहन, दाह्य, &c. See under दह.

दिकः A young elephant ( कर्भ ) twenty years old.

दिग्घ See under दिह.

दिंडिः, दिंडिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित a. [ दो-क्त इत्वम् ] Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः f. 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. -2 Liberality. -3 N. of a daughter of Daksha, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas*. -m. A king. -Comp. -जः, -तनयः a demon, a Râkshasa.

दित्यः A demon.

दिद्युः Ved. 1 A bright weapon. -2 The sky, heaven.

दिधिः Firmness, stability.

दिधिषाद्य a. Supporting. -र्यं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A false friend.

दिधिषुः 1 The second husband of a woman married again or twice. -2 A suitor. -3 A husband. -f. A virgin widow re-married.

दिधि ( धी ) षूः f. 1 A woman twice married. -2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married ; ज्येष्ठायां यद्यनूदायां कन्यायामुह्यतेऽनुजा । सा चाश्रोत्रिषूः पूर्वा च दिधिषूः स्मृता ॥ -Comp. -पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother ( not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification ) ; भ्रातृसुतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत कामतः । धर्मेणापि नियुक्तायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिषूपतिः Ms. 3. 173.

दिधीर्षा Desire to sustain or support ; दिक्षुजराः कुरुत तत्त्वितये दिधीर्षा B. R. 1. 48.



**दिनः-नं** [यति तमः, दो दी वा नक् ह-  
स्व ; Un. 2. 49 ] 1 Day (opp. रात्रि):  
दिनांते निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R.  
4. 1; यामिनयति दिनानि च सुखदुःखव-  
शीकृते मनसि K. P. 10; दिनांते निलया-  
य गतुं R. 2. 15. -2 A day (including  
the night, ) a period of 24 hours;  
दिने दिने सा परिवर्धमाना Ku. 1. 25; सप्त  
व्यतीत्युस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25.  
-Comp. -अंशः any portion of a day,  
i. e. an hour, a watch, &c. -अंधं  
darkness. -अत्ययः, -अंतः, -अवसानं  
evening, sunset ; R. 2. 15, 45. -अ-  
धीशः the sun. -अर्धः midday, noon.  
-अंतक darkness. -आगमः, -आदिः  
-आरंभः daybreak, morning. -ईशः,  
-ईश्वरः the sun. °आत्मजः 1. an epi-  
thet of Saturn. -2. of Karna. -3.  
of Sugriva. -करः, -कर्तृ, -कृत् m. the  
sun; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो  
नः V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचंद्र चंद्रकेतो U. 6. 8;  
R. 9. 23. °तनयः N. of (1) Saturn;  
(2) Sugriva; (3) Karna; (4) Yama.  
°तनया N. of (1) the river Yamunâ;  
(2) the river Tâptî. -केशरः, -वः  
darkness. -क्षयः, -पातः evening.  
-चर्या daily occupation, daily rout-  
ine of business. -उद्योतिस् n. sun-  
shine. -दुःखितः the Chakravâka  
bird. -पः, -पतिः, -बंधुः, -प्रणीः, -मणिः,  
-मयूखः, -रत्नं the sun. -बलं N. of  
the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth,  
eleventh, and twelfth signs of  
the zodiac taken collectively. -मलं  
a month. -मुखं morning; R. 9. 25.  
-मूर्धन् m. the eastern mountain  
behind which the sun is supposed  
to rise. -यौवनं mid-day, noon (the  
youth of day).

**दिनिका** A day's wages.

**दिन्व** 1 P. (दिन्वति) 1 To be  
glad, or to gladden. -2 To please,  
or to be pleased.

**दिप्** 10 A. (दिपयते) 1 To ac-  
cumulate. -2 To order, direct. So  
दिभ्.

**दिरिपकः** A ball for playing  
with.

**दिलीपः** A king of the Solar  
race, son of अंशुमत् and father of  
भगीरथ, but according to Kâlidâsa,  
of रघु. [ He is described by Ka-  
lidâsa as a grand ideal of what a king  
should be. His wife was Sudakshina,  
a woman in every respect worthy of her  
husband; but they had no issue. For  
this he went to his family priest Va-

sishtha who told him and his wife to  
serve the celestial cow Nandini. They  
accordingly served her for 21 days and  
were on the 22nd day favoured by the  
cow. A glorious boy was then born  
who conquered the whole world and  
became the founder of the line of the  
Raghus.]

**दिलीरं** A mushroom.

**दिव्** I. 4 P. (दीव्यति, द्यूत or द्यून;  
desid. द्यूषति, दिदिविषति) 1 To shine,  
be bright. -2 To throw, cast (as a  
missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. -3 To  
gamble, play with dice (with acc  
or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षरक्षान्वा  
दीव्यति Sk.; Si. 8. 32; Ve. 1. 13. -4  
To play, sport. -5 To joke, trifle  
with, make sport of, rally; (with  
acc.). -6 To stake, make a bet. -7  
To sell, deal in (with gen.); अदेवी-  
द्वंधुभिर्गानां Bk. 8. 122; (but with  
acc. or gen. when the root is pre-  
ceded by a preposition; शतं शतस्य  
वा परिदीव्यति Sk.). -8 To squander,  
make light of. -9 To praise. -10 To  
be glad, rejoice. -11 To be mad or  
drunk. -12 To be sleepy. -13 To  
wish for. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (देवते,  
देवयति-ते) 1 To cause to lament, pain,  
vex, torment. -2 To ask, beg. -III.  
10 A. (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament,  
moan. -WITH परि to lament, moan,  
suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

**दिव्** f. [ दीव्यत्यत्र दिव्-बा०आधारे डि-  
वि Tv. ] (Nom. sing. द्यौः) 1 The  
heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Me. 30. -2  
The sky. -3 A day. -4 Light, bril-  
liance. -5 Fire, glow of fire.  
N.B. The compounds with दिव् as first  
member are mostly irregular; e. g.  
दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra; अन-  
तिक्रमणीया दिवस्पतेराज्ञा S. 6. दिवस्पृ-  
थिव्यौ heaven and earth. दिविजः, दि-  
विष्ठः, दिविस्थः, दिविस (ष) इ m., दिवो-  
कस् m., दिवौकस्, -सः 'inhabitant of  
the heaven', a god; S. 7; R. 3. 19,  
47; दिविषवृद्धैः Gît. 7. दिवस्पृश् m. the  
Supreme Being. दिविरपृश् a. reaching  
or pervading the sky. दिवोद्भवा carda-  
moms. दिवोल्का a meteor. दिवौकस् m.  
1. a god. -2. the Châtaaka bird. -3. a  
deer. -4. a bee. -5. an elephant.

**दिवं** [ दीव्यत्यत्र घञर्थे आधोरक ] 1  
Heaven -2 The sky -3 A day. -4  
A forest, wood, thicket.

**दिवन्** n. The heaven. -m. A day.

**दिवसः** -सं [ दीव्यतेच दिव् असच् किच्  
cf. Un. 3. 121 ] A day; दिवस इवाभ्र-

इयामस्तपात्यये जीवलोकस्य S. 3. 12.  
-Comp. -ईश्वरः, -करः, -नाथः the  
sun; Rs. 3. 22. -मुखं morning,  
daybreak. -मुद्रा a day's wages.  
-विगमः evening, sunset; Me. 99.

**दिवा** ind. By day, in the day-  
time; दिवाभू 'to become day.' -Comp.  
-अटनः a crow. -अंध a. blind by  
day. (-धः) an owl. -अंधकी, -अंधि-  
का a musk-rat. -अवसानं 'close of  
day', evening. -करः 1. the sun;  
Ku. 1. 12, 5. 48. -2. a crow. -3. the  
sun-flower. -कीर्तिः 1. a Chândâla,  
a man of low caste. -2. a barber. -3.  
an owl. -चरः 1. a Chândâla. -2. a  
kind of bird (इयामा). -निशं ind.  
day and night. -पुष्टः, -मणिः the  
sun. -प्रदीपः 'a lamp by day', an  
obscure man. -भीतः, -भीतिः 1. an  
owl; दिवाकराद्भक्षति यो गुहासु लीनं दि-  
वाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12. -2. a  
white lotus (opening at night).  
-3. a thief, house-breaker. -मध्यं  
midday. -रात्रं ind. day and night.  
-वसुः the sun. -शय a. sleeping by  
day; R. 19. 34. -स्वप्नः, -स्वापः  
sleep during day-time. (-पः) an  
owl.

**दिवातन a.** (नी f.) [ दिवा भवः दद्यु  
तुद् च ] Of or belonging to the day;  
Ku. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

**दिविः** The Châsha bird; (also  
दिवः).

**दिव्य a.** [ दिवि भवः यत् ] 1 Divine,  
heavenly, celestial. -2 Supernatural,  
wonderful; परदोषेक्षणदिव्यचक्षुषः Si.  
16. 29; Bg. 11. 8. -3 Brilliant,  
splendid. -4 Charming, beautiful.  
-व्यः 1 A superhuman or celestial  
being; दिव्यानामपि कृतविस्मयां पुरस्तात्  
Si. 8. 64. -2 Barley. -3 An epithet  
of Yama. -4 A fragrant resin,  
bdellium. -5 A philosopher. -व्यं 1  
Celestial nature, divinity. -2 The  
sky. -3 An ordeal (of which 10  
kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2.  
22, 95. -4 An oath, a solemn de-  
claration. -5 Cloves. -6 A kind of  
sandal. -7 A kind of water. -Comp.  
-अंशुः the sun. -अंगना, -नारी, -स्त्री  
a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel,  
an *apsaras*. -अदिव्य a. partly  
human and partly divine (as a  
hero, such as Arjuna). -उदकं rain-  
water. -उपपादुकः a god. -ओषधिः  
f. a herb of great supernatural  
efficacy, i. e. curing snake-poison;



Mu. 1. 21. —कारिन् *a.* 1. taking an oath. -2. undergoing an ordeal. —गन्धः sulphur. (—धा) large cardamoms. (—धं) cloves. —गायनः a Ghandharva. —चक्षुस् *a.* 1. having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. -2. blind. (—*m.*) a monkey. (—*n.*) a divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. —ज्ञानं supernatural knowledge. —दृश् *m.* an astrologer. —दोहदं a present offered to a deity for the accomplishment of one's desired object. —पुष्पः the Karavira tree. —प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. —मानं measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. —मानुषः a demi-god. —रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चितामणि. —रथः a celestial car moving through the air. —रसः 1. quicksilver. 2. heavenly water or love; V. 2. —वस्त्र *a.* divinely dressed. (—स्त्रः) 1. sunshine. -2. a kind of sun-flower. —वाक्य *a.* a celestial word or voice. —श्रेष्ठं an ear which hears everything. —सरित् *f.* the celestial Ganges. —सानुः *N.* of one of the Visvedevas. —सारः the Sâla tree.

**दिश** 6 U. (दिशति-ते, दिष्ट; *desid.* दिदिशति-ते) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः संति मेत्युक्त्वा दिशेत्युक्तो दिशेन्न यः Ms. 8. 57, 52, 53. -2 To assign, allot; इष्टां गतिं तस्य सुरा दिशन्ते Mb. -3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; बाणमन्त्रभवते निजं दिशन् Ki. 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. -4 To pay (as tribute). -5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. -6 To direct, order, command. -7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशन्ति न दिवः सुरसुंदरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28. —*Caus.* (दिशयति-ते) 1 To show, point out, allot, assign. -2 To teach, communicate, tell, inform. -3 To direct, order. -4 To confer, bestow.

**दिश** *f.* [दिशति ददात्यवकाशं दिश-किप्] (Nom. sing. दिक्-ग्) 1 A direction, cardinal point, point of the compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो वयुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; दिशि

दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4. -2 (a) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिक् (often used by commentators &c.); इत्थं लौकिकशब्दानां दिङ्मात्रमिह दर्शितं Sk. (b) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; मुनेः पाठोक्तदिशा S. D.; दिगियं सूत्रकृता प्रदर्शिता; दासीसभं नृपसभं रक्षःसभमिमा दिशः Ak. -3 Region, space, place in general. -4 A foreign or distant region. -5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. -6 A precept, order. -7 The number 'ten'. -8 A side or party. -9 The mark of a bite. (N. B. In comp. दिश becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिक् before words beginning with hard consonants; e. g. दिग्बर, दिग्गज, दिक्पथ, दिक्करिन्, &c.) —**Comp.** —अंतः end of the direction or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; Mâl. 2. 9; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16. 87; नानादिगतागता राजानः &c. —अंतरं 1. another direction. -2. the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. -3. a distant quarter, another or foreign country. —अंबर *a.* having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिग्बरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72. (—रः) 1. a naked mendicant (of the Jaina or Buddha sect.). -2. a mendicant, an ascetic. -3. an epithet of (1) Siva; (2) Skanda. -4. darkness. (—री) an epithet of Durgâ. —अंबरकः a naked mendicant (of the Jaina sect). —ईशः —ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिक्काल. —कन्या, —क्रांता, —कामिनी a region of the sky (considered as a virgin). —करः 1. a youth, youthful man. -2. an epithet of Siva. —करिका, —करी a young girl or woman. —करिन्, —गज, —दंतित्, —वारणः *m.* one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गज); दिग्दंतिशेषाः ककुभश्चकार Vikr. 7. 1. —ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. —चक्रं 1. the horizon. -2. the whole world. —जयः, —विजयः 'conquest of the directions,' the conquest of various countries in all

directions, conquest of the world; स दिग्विजयमभ्याजवीरः स्मर इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4. 1. —तटं the horizon. —दर्शनं 1. showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. -2. a general outline or survey. -3. a compass. —दाहः preternatural redness of the horizon. —नागः 1. an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. -2. N. of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kâlidâsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinâtha's gloss on Me. 14 which is, however, very doubtful). —पतिः, —पालः the regent or guardian of a quarter; (for the names of the several regents, see अष्टदिक्काल; cf. Ms. 5. 96; 7. 303. also). —पथः the surrounding region. —भागः a point of the compass, direction. —मंडलं = दिक्चक्रं q. v. —मात्रं the mere direction or indication. —मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. —मोहः mistaking the way or direction. —वस्त्र *a.* stark naked, unclothed. (—स्त्रः) 1. a Jain or Buddhist mendicant of the दिग्बर class. -2. an epithet of Siva. —विभावित *a.* renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

**दिशा** Direction, quarter of the compass, region, &c. —**Comp.** —गजः, —पालः see दिग्गज, दिक्काल.

**दिशोभाज्** *m.* One who runs in all directions, a fugitive.

**दिश्य** *a.* [दिशि भवः दिगा० यत्] Belonging to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

**दिष्ट** *p. p.* [दिश कर्मणि -क्त] 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. -2 Described, referred to. -3 Fixed, settled. -4 Directed, ordered &c. —ष्टः Time. —ष्टं 1 Assignment, allotment. -2 Fate, destiny, good or ill-luck; भो दिष्ट S. 2. -3 Order, direction, command. -4 Aim, object. —**Comp.** —अंतः 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टांतमाप्स्यति भवानपि पुत्रशंकात् R. 9. 79.

**दिष्टिः** *f.* [दिश भावे किन्, संज्ञायां कर्तरि क्तिच् वा] 1 Assignment, allotment. -2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. -3 Fate, fortune, destiny. -4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिवाञ्छामिव



शुश्राव K. 55 ; दिष्टिद्विद्विधसंभ्रमो महानभू-  
त् K. 70. -5 A sort of measure of  
length.

दिष्ट्या *ind.* (Strictly the instr.  
sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily,  
thank God, how glad I am, how  
fortunate, bravo ; (an exclamation  
of joy or gratulation) ; दिष्ट्या प्रति-  
हन्तं दुर्जितं Māl. 4 ; दिष्ट्या सोऽयं महावा-  
ङ्मंजनानंदवर्धनः U. 1. 32 ; Ve. 2. 12.  
(दिष्ट्या वृद्ध् means 'to be congratulated  
upon' ; as in दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमन  
पुत्रमुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान्वर्धते S. 7 ).

दिष्णुः A giver, donor.

दिह् 2 U. (दिग्धि, दिग्धे, दिग्धः; *desid.*  
दिधिक्षति) 1 To anoint, smear, pla-  
ster, spread over; Bk. 3. 21, 17. 54.  
-2 To soil, defile, pollute ; R. 16.  
15. -3 To increase, augment.

दिह् *f.* 1 Anointing, smearing. -2  
Pollution, soiling.

दिग्ध *p. p.* [ दिह्-क्त ] 1 Smeared,  
anointed, daubed; हस्तावसृग्दिग्धौ Ms.  
3. 132; R. 16. 15 ; दिग्धोऽमृतेन च  
विषेण च पक्ष्मलाक्ष्या गाढं निखात इव मे  
हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. -2 Soiled,  
defiled, polluted. -3 Poisoned, en-  
venomed; Ku. 4. 25. -ग्धः 1 Oil,  
ointment. -2 Any oily substance  
or unguent. -3 Fire. -4 A poi-  
soned arrow. -5 A story (true or  
fictitious.)

दी I. 4 A. (दीयते, दीन) 1 To pe-  
rish, die. -2 To waste, decay, di-  
minish. -II. 4 P. (दीयति) (Ved).  
soar, fly. -III. 3 P. Ved. 1 To  
shine. -2 To please, be admired,  
appear good.

दीः *f.* Decay, ruin.

दीतिः, दीदितिः *f.* Splendour lustre.

दीन *a.* [ दी-क्त तस्य न ] 1 Poor, in-  
digent. -2 Distressed, ruined, af-  
flicted, miserable, wretched. -3  
Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad ;  
सा विरहे तव दीना Gīt. 4. -4 Timid,  
frightened. -5 Mean, piteous ; Bh.  
2. 51. -नः A poor person, one in  
distress or misery ; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः  
Mk. 1. 48 ; दिनानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य  
R. 2. 25. -नं Distress, wretched-  
ness. -ना The female of a mouse  
or shrew. -Comp. -दयालु, -वत्सल *a.*  
kind to the poor. -बंधुः a friend  
of the poor. -लोचनः a cat.

दीनक *a.* Distressed, wretched.

दीक्ष् 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To

consecrate or prepare oneself for  
the performance of a sacred rite ;  
see दीक्षित below. -2 To dedicate  
oneself to. -3 To initiate or intro-  
duce a pupil. -4 To invest with  
the sacred thread. -5 To sacrifice.  
-6 To practise self-restraint. -7 To  
shave one's head, to be shaved.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षणं [ दीक्ष् भावे ल्युट् ] Initiation,  
consecration.

दीक्षा [ दीक्ष्-भावे अ ] 1 (a) Consecra-  
tion for a religious ceremony, ini-  
tiation in general ; R. 3. 44, 65.  
(b) Receiving the initiatory *mantra*.  
-2 A ceremony preliminary to a  
sacrifice. -3 A ceremony or religious  
rite in general ; विवाहदीक्षां R. 3. 33 ;  
Ku. 7. 1, 8, 24. -4 Investiture with  
the sacred thread. -5 Dedicating  
oneself to a particular object, self-  
devotion. -Comp. -अंतः a supple-  
mentary sacrifice made to atone for  
the defects in a preceding one.  
-पतिः the Soma.

दीक्षित *p. p.* [ दीक्ष् कर्त्तरि क्त, दीक्षा जाता-  
स्य तारङ्गित्तु वा ] 1 Consecrated, in-  
itiated (as for a religious ceremony) ;  
एते विवाहदीक्षिता यूयं U. 1 ; Pt. 1. 167 ;  
आपन्नाभयसन्नेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S.  
2. 16 ; R. 8. 75, 11. 24, Ve. 1. 25.  
-2 Prepared for a sacrifice. -3  
Prepared for, having taken a vow  
of ; R. 11. 67. -4 Crowned ; R. 4.  
5. -5 Performed, (as the दीक्षा cere-  
mony). -तः 1 A priest engaged  
in a Dikshā. -2 A pupil. -3 A per-  
son who or whose ancestors may  
have performed a grand sacrificial  
ceremony, such as ज्योतिष्टोम.

दीक्षितृ *m.* A consecrator, spiri-  
tual father.

दीदिवि *a.* 1 Shining. -2 Risen  
(as a star). -विः 1 Boiled rice.  
-2 Heaven. -3 An epithet of (1)  
Agni ; (2) Brihaspati. -4 Final  
emancipation.

दीधितिः *f.* 1 A ray of light ; R.  
3. 22, 17. 48 ; N. 2. 69 ; U. 6. 18.  
-2 Splendour, brightness. -3 Bodi-  
ly lustre, energy ; Bh. 2. 29. -4  
A finger. -5 Ved. A religious  
prayer or devotion. -6 A son-in-  
law. -7 Divine inspiration.

दीधितिमन् *a.* Brilliant. -*m.* The  
sun ; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2 A. (दीधीते) 1 To shine.

-2 To seem, appear.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin ;  
जितश्चासौ मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणां  
Dk. -2 A coin in general. -3 A  
gold ornament. -4 A seal. -5 A  
weight of gold ; [ cf. Gr. *denarius* ].

दीप् 4 A. (दीप्यते, दीतः; *freq.* देदीप्यते)  
1 To shine, blaze, (fig. also) ; सदैरुहैः  
समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M.  
2. 13 ; तरुणीस्तन एव दीप्यते मणिहाराव-  
लिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44 ; Bk. 2. 2, R.  
14. 64 ; H. Pr. 46. -2 To burn, be  
lighted ; यथा यथा चैयं चपला दीप्यते  
K. 105. -3 To glow, be inflamed or  
excited, increase (fig. also) ; R. 5.  
47 ; Bk. 15. 88, Si. 20. 71. -4 To  
be fired with anger ; Ki. 3. 55. -5  
To be illustrious. -Caus. (दीपयति  
ते) 1 To kindle, set on fire, inflame.  
-2 To illuminate, light, irradiate ;  
वृंदावनांतरमदीपयदंशुजालैः ( इंदुः ) Gīt.  
7 ; U. 1. 42. -3 To excite, raise.  
-4 To adorn, grace ; Ki. 10. 1.

दीपः [ दीप्-णिच् अच् ] 1 A lamp,  
light ; नृपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रजाभ्यः संहरन्-  
पि । अंतरस्यैर्गुणैः शुभैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनाचि-  
त् ॥ Pt. 1. 221 ; न हि दीपो परस्परस्थो-  
पकुरुतः S.B. ; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp.  
-आन्विता 1. the day of new moon  
( अमा ). -2.=दीपाली q. v. -आराधनं  
worshipping an idol by waving a  
light before it. -आलिः, -ली, -आव-  
ली, -उत्सवः 1. a row of lights,  
nocturnal illumination. -2. parti-  
cularly, the festival called *Diwali*  
held on the night of new moon in  
आश्विन. -कलिका the flame of a  
lamp. -किहं lamp-black, soot. -कू-  
पी, -खोरी the wick of a lamp. -ध्वजः  
1. lamp-black. -2. lamp-stand. -पुष्पः  
the Champaka tree. -भाजनं a  
lamp ; R. 19. 51. -माला lighting,  
illumination. -वृक्षः 1. a lamp-  
stand. -2. a light. -3. a lantern.  
-4. the tree called *devadāru* q. v.  
-शत्रुः a moth. -शिखा 1. the flame  
of a lamp. -2. lamp-black. -शृङ्खला  
a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक *a.* ( पिका *f.* ) [ दीप्-ण्वल् ] 1  
Kindling, inflaming. -2 Illuminat-  
ing, making bright. -3 Illustrating,  
beautifying, making illustrious. -4  
Exciting, making intense ; Si. 2.  
55 ; Pt. 3. 28. -5 Tonic, stimulat-  
ing digestion, digestive. -6 Skilful  
in managing a lamp. -कः 1 A  
light, lamp ; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुर-



ह्येष निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 57. -2 A falcon. -3 An epithet of Kāmadeva, (also दीप्यक.) -कं 1 Saffron. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत 'relevant' and some अप्रकृत 'irrelevant') having the same attribute are associated together, or in which several attributes (some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object; सकृद्वचिस्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृतप्रकृतत्वनानां । सैव क्रियासु बह्विषु कारकस्येति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10; cf. वदन्ति वर्ण्यवर्णानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः । मदेन भाति कलभः प्रतापेन महीपतिः ॥ Chandr. 5. 45.

दीपन *a.* [दीप्णिञ् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Kindling, inflaming, &c. -2 Digestive, tonic. -3 Exciting, animating, stimulating; Māl. 9. 46. -नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 A tonic stimulating digestion. -3 Exciting, stimulating. -4 Lighting, illuminating. -5 Promoting digestion. -6 Saffron.

दीपनीय *a.* 1 To be lighted or set on fire. -2 Combustible, inflammable. -3 To be excited or stimulated. -4 Relating to tonic medicines. -यः An aromatic seed (यमनी). -यं A tonic medicine.

दीपिका 1 A light, torch; R. 4. 75, 9. 70. -2 (At the end of comp.) Illustrator, elucidator, as in तर्कदीपिका. -3 Moonlight.

दीपित *p. p.* 1 Set on fire. -2 Inflamed. -3 Illuminated. -4 Manifested. -5 Excited, stimulated.

दीपिन् *a.* 1 Inflaming, kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Shining, bright.

दीप्त *p. p.* [दीप् क] 1 Lighted, inflamed, kindled. -2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. -3 Illuminated. -4 Excited, stimulated. -5 Luminous, bright. -6 Heated by the sun, exposed to sunshine. -7 Inauspicious (in general). -प्तः 1 A lion. -2 The citron tree. -3 Inflammation of the nose. -प्तं Gold. -Comp. -अंशुः the sun. -अक्षः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-ग्निः) 1. blazing fire. -2. N. of अगस्त्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. -उपलः 1. the sunstone. -2. a crystalline lens. -किरणः the sun. -कीर्तिः, -वर्णः, -शक्तिः epithets of Kārtikeya. -जिह्वा a vixen; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman). -तपस् *a.*

of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. -पिंगलः a lion. -मूर्तिः Vishnu. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. -लोहं brass, bell-metal.

दीप्तकः A kind of disease of the nose. -कं Gold.

दीप्तिः *f.* [दीप्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lustre. -2 Brilliancy of beauty, extreme loveliness; (for the difference between दीप्ति and कांति see under कांति). -3 Lac. -4 Brass. -5 The flash-like flight of an arrow.

दीप्तिमत् *a.* Splendid, brilliant, shining.

दीप्य *a.* 1 To be kindled, inflammable. -2 Tonic, digestive. -प्यं White cumin seed.

दीप्ति *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant, resplendent; U. 6. 18. -प्रः Fire.

दीर्घ *a.* (Compar. द्रघीयस्, Superl. द्रघिष्ठ) 1 Long (in time or space), reaching far; दीर्घाक्षं शरिदुर्गाति वदनं M. 2. 3; दीर्घान् कदाश्चान् Me 35; दीर्घापांग &c. -2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious; दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108; V. 3. 4; S. 4. 15. -3 Deep (as a sigh); Amaru. 11; दीर्घमुष्णं च निश्चस्य. -4 Long (as a vowel), as the अ in काम. -5 Lofty, high, tall. -6 Dilated, expanded; U. 3. 46. -र्घः 1 A camel. -2 A long vowel. -3 The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth signs of the zodiac. -4 A kind of grass or reed. -र्घा A long lake or oblong tank. -र्घं *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. -2 Deeply. -3 Far. -Comp. -अध्वगः 1. a messenger, an express. -2. a camel. -अहन् *m.* summer (ग्रीष्म).

-आकार *a.* oblong. -आयु *a.* long-lived. -आयुस्, -आयुष्य *a.* long-lived. (-*m.*) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Mārkaṇḍeya. -आयुधः 1. a spear. -2. any long weapon. -3. a hog. -आस्यः an elephant. -कणा white cumin. -कण्डः, -कण्डकः, -कण्ठरः the (Indian) crane. -काय *a.* tall (in stature). -काष्ठं a beam. -केशः a bear. -कोशा, -शी, -कोशिका a cockle. -गतिः, -ग्रीवः, -वाटिकः a camel. -छद्ः sugar-cane. -जघः 1. a camel. -2. a crane. -जिह्वः a snake, serpent. -तपस् *m.* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalyā; R. 11. 33. -तरुः, -द्रुः the palm tree. -तुंडी musk-rat. -दंडः 1. the palm tree

-2. the castor-oil tree. -दर्शिन *a.* 1. provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted; Pt. 3. 167. -2. sagacious, wise. (-*m.*) 1. a vulture. -2. a bear. -3. an owl. -दृष्टि *a.* far-sighted, shrewd, prudent. -नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. (-दः) 1. a dog. -2. a cock. -3. a conch-shell. -निद्रा 1. long sleep. -2. the long sleep, sleep of death; R. 12. 81. -पक्षः the fork-tailed shrike. -पत्रः the palm tree. -पर्वन् *m.* a sugar-cane. -पवनः an elephant. -पादः, -प (पा) द् *m.* a heron. -पादपः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the areca-nut tree. -3. the palm tree. -पृष्ठः a snake. -प्रज्ञ *a.* far-seeing, prudent, sagacious. -बाला *a.* kind of deer (चमरी) of whose tails chowries are made. -मारुतः an elephant. -मुखी the musk-rat. -रंगा turmeric. -रतः a dog. -रदः a hog. -रसनः a snake. -रोमन् *m.* a bear. -लोहितयष्टिका the red variety of sugar-cane. -वक्त्रः an elephant. -सकथ *a.* having long thighs. -सत्रं a long-continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रः) one who performs such a sacrifice; R. 1. 80. -सुरतः a dog. -सूत्र, सूत्रिन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घसूत्री विनश्यति Pt. 4. -स्कंधः the palm tree.

दीर्घीकृ 8 U. To lengthen, prolong; Ku. 3. 76, Me. 31.

दीर्घीभू 1 P. To become long or prolonged.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake; M. 2. 13, R. 16 13. -2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्ण See under दृ.

दु I. 5 P. (दुनोति, दुत or दून) 1 To burn, consume with fire; Bk. 14. 85. -2 To torment, afflict, distress; उद्भासीने जलेजानि दुन्वन्त्ययितं जनं Bk. 6. 74, 5. 98, 17. 99; (मुखं) तव विश्रांतकथं दुनोति मां R. 8. 55. -3 To pain, produce sorrow; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गन्धतया स्म चेत्तः Ku. 3. 28. -4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained; देहि सुंदरि दर्शनं मम मन्मथेन दुतोमि Git. 3. -Pass. (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c.; नायातः सखि निर्दयो यदि शठस्त्वं दूति किं दूयसे Git. 7; Ku. 5. 12, 48; R. 1. 70, 16. 21. -II. 1 P. (द्वति) To go, move.



दुःख *p. p.* 1 Pained, afflicted, fatigued. -2 Burnt, inflamed. -3 Agitated; see दु and दू.

दुःख 10 U. (दुःखयति-ते) T. pain, afflict, distress.

दुःख *a.* [दुःखानि खानि यास्मिन्, दुःखं खनति खन्-ड, दुःख-अच् वा Tv.] 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant; सिंहानां निनदा दुःखाः श्रोतुं दुःखमतो वनं Rām. -2 Difficult, uneasy. -खं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; so दुःखसुख, समदुःखसुख &c. -2 Trouble, difficulty; S. Til. 12; Pt. 1. 163. (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble' S. 7. 13; Bg. 12. 5; Ku. 4. 13; Pt. 1.; R. 19, 49; H. 1. 158). -Comp. -अतीत *a.* freed from pain. -अंतः final emancipation. -आर्त, -अन्वित *a.* pained, afflicted, distressed. -कर *a.* painful, troublesome. -ग्रामः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. -छिन्न *a.* 1. tough, hard. -2. pained, distressed. -छेद्य *a.* 1. hard. -2. to be conquered with difficulty. -जात *a.* feeling pain. -दोह्या (a cow) difficult to be milked. -प्राय, बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. -भाज् *a.* unhappy. -भोगः occurrence of trouble or misery. -लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. -शील *a.* 1. hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable; R. 3. 6, S. 4. -2. accustomed to the misery of; कामेकपत्नीव्रत-दुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7 'who is accustomed to (suffers) the misery (hard lot) of a perfectly chaste life. -संचार *a.* 1. passing (time) unhappily. -2. impassable. -सागरः 'the sea of troubles', worldly life.

दुःखायते Den. A. To feel pain, be distressed. (Also दुःखयति Den. P.)

दुःखित *a.* [दुःख तारुण्यतश्च] 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Poor, unhappy, miserable. -तं Trouble, distress.

दुःखिन् *a.* 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Difficult, painful. -3 Poor, miserable.

दुःखीयति Den. P. To suffer pain, be distressed; दुःखीयति सुखहेतोः को

मूढः सेवकादन्यः H. 2. 27.

दुकूलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general; इयामलमृदुलकलेवरमंडनमधिगतगौरदुकूलं Gīt 11; Ku. 5. 67, 78; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1; R. 17. 25.

दुग्ध, -दुघ &c. See under दुह्.

दुडिः *f.* A small tortoise.

दुडुक *a.* Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुडुभः = दुडुभ q. v.

दुडुमः A green onion.

दुंदमः A kind of drum; see दुंदुभि.

दुध् 1 P. (दोधति) Ved. 1 To kill, hurt, injure. -2 To drive forward, propel.

दुधि *a.* Ved. Injurious, hurtful; Rv. 6. 36. 2.

दुधित *a.* Troubled, perplexed.

दुध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Restraining wicked enemies. -2 Powerful, violent, terrible, injurious, (=दुधि q. v.).

दुंदुः 1 A kind of drum. -2 N. of Vasudeva, Kṛishṇa's father.

दुंदुभः 1 A kind of large kettle-drum. -2 A kind of water-snake. -3 An epithet of Siva.

दुंदुभिः *m. f.* 1 A sort of large kettle-drum, drum; विजयदुंदुभितां ययुर्गवाः R. 9. 11. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Viṣṇu. -2 Of Kṛishṇa. -3 A kind of poison. -4 N. of a demon slain by Vāli. (When Sugrīva showed to Rāma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vāli was, Rāma kicked it with but a gentle force, and threw it many miles away). -5 N. of Varuṇa.

दुंदुभिकः A kind of poisonous insect.

दुंदुमा A sound (of a drum).

दुंदुमायते Den. A. To sound.

दुंदुमायितं Drum-sound; U. 6. 2.

दुंदुमारः 1 A sort of red worm. -2 The smoke of a house. -3 A cat.

दुर् *ind.* (A prefix substituted for दुस् before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in the sense of 'bad', 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing'; for compounds with दुस् as first member see दुस् s. v.). -Comp. -भक्ष *a.* 1.

weak-eyed. -2. evil-eyed. (-क्षः) 1. a loaded or false die. -2. dishonest gambling. -अतिक्रम *a.* 1. difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable; स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः 'nature cannot be changed'; स्वजातिदुरतिक्रमा Pt. 1. -2. insurmountable. -3. inevitable. (-मः) an epithet of Viṣṇu. -अव्यय *a.* 1. difficult to be overcome; R. 11. 88. -2. hard to be attained or fathomed. -अदृष्ट ill-luck, misfortune. -अधिग, -अधिगम *a.* 1. hard to reach or attain, unattainable; Pt. 1. 330. -2. insurmountable. -3. hard to be studied or understood; Ki. 5. 18. -अधिष्ठित *a.* badly performed, managed, or executed. (-तं) improper stay at a place. -अधीत *a.* badly learnt or read. -अध्यय *a.* 1. difficult of attainment. -2. hard to be studied. -अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. -अध्वः a bad road. -अंत *a.* 1. whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite; संकर्षणाय सूक्ष्माय दुरंतायांतकाय च Bhāg. -2. ending ill or in misery, unhappy; अहो दुरंता बलवद्विरोधिता Ki. 1. 23; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते (वसंते) Gīt. 1. -3. hard to be understood or known. -4. insurmountable. -अंतक *a.* =दुरंत q. v. (-कः) an epithet of Siva. -अन्वय *a.* 1. difficult to be passed along. -2. hard to be carried out or followed. -3. difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1. a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premisses. -2. (in gram.) a false agreement. -अभिग्रह *a.* difficult to be caught. -अभिमानिन् *a.* vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. -अवगम *a.* incomprehensible. -अवग्रह *a.* 1. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -2. disagreeable. -अवबोध *a.* unintelligible. -अवस्थ *a.* ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. -अवस्था a wretched or miserable state. -अवाप *a.* difficult to be gained or fulfilled; S. 1. -अवेक्षितं an improper look. -आकृति *a.* ugly, misshaped. -आक्रंद *a.* crying bitterly or miserably; Pt. 4. 29. -आक्रम *a.* 1. invincible, unconquerable. -2. difficult to be passed. -आक्रमणं 1. unfair attack. -2. difficult approach. -आगमः improper or ille-



al acquisition. —आग्रहः foolish obstinacy, headstrongness, pertinacity. —आचर *a.* 1. hard to be performed. —2. incurable (as a disease). —आचार *a.* 1. ill-conducted, badly behaved. —2. following bad practices, wicked, depraved; Bg. 9. 30. (—रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. —आसता vileness, baseness, wickedness. —आत्मन् *a.* evil-natured, low, wicked, vile, base, mean; Pt. 1. 39. (—*m.*) a rascal, villain, scoundrel. —आधर *a.* difficult to be withstood or overpowered, irresistible. —आध्व *a.* 1. hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. —2. not to be attacked with impunity. —3. haughty. (—धः) white mustard. —आधारः an epithet of Siva. —आधी *a.* Ved. malignant, thinking ill of. —आनम *a.* difficult to bend or draw; R. 11. 38. —आप *a.* 1. difficult to be obtained; श्रिया दुरापः कथमीप्सितो भवेत् S. 3. 14; R. 1. 72; 6. 62. —2. difficult to be approached; Pt. 1. 67. —3. hard to be overcome. —आवाध *a.* hard to be molested. (—धः) N. of Siva. —आराध्य *a.* difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated; Pt. 1. 38. —आरुह *a.* difficult to be mounted. (—हः) 1. the Bilva tree. —2. the cocoa-nut tree. —3. the date tree. —आरोह *a.* difficult of ascent. (—हः) 1. the cocoa-nut tree. —2. the palm tree. —3. the date tree. —आलापः 1. a curse, imprecation. —2. foul or abusive language. —आलोक *a.* 1. difficult to be seen or perceived. —2. painfully bright, dazzling; दुरालोकः स समरे निदाघांचरत्नवत् K. P. 10. (—कः) dazzling splendour. —आवार *a.* 1. difficult to be covered. —2. difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. —आशय *a.* 1. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. —2. having a bad place of rest. —आशा 1. a bad or wicked desire. —2. hoping against hope. —आसद् *a.* 1. difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable; R. 3. 66, 8. 4; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. —2. difficult to be found or met with. —3. unequalled, unparalleled. —4. hard to be borne, insupportable. (—दः) an epithet of Siva. —इत *a.* 1. difficult. —2. sinful. (—त्) 1. a

bad course, evil, sin; हरिद्राणां दैन्यं दुरितमथ दुर्वासनहृदां दुतं दूीकुर्वन् G. L. 2; R. 8. 2; Amaru. 2; Mv. 3. 43. —2. a difficulty, danger. —3. a calamity, evil; U. 4. 3. —इतिः *f.* Ved. 1. a bad course. —2. difficulty. —इष्टं 1. a curse, imprecation. —2. a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. —ईशः a bad lord or master. —ईषगा, —एषणा 1. a curse, an imprecation. —2. an evil eye. —उक्त *a.* harshly uttered; Pt. 1. 89. —उक्तं, —उक्तिः *f.* offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. —उच्छेद *a.* difficult to be destroyed. —उत्तर *a.* unanswerable. —उदाहर *a.* difficult to be pronounced or composed; अनुज्झनार्थसंयधः प्रबंधो दुरुदाहरः Si. 2. 73. —उद्वह *a.* burdensome, unbearable. —ऊह *a.* abstruse. —एव *a.* Ved. 1. having evil ways. —2. irresistible, unassailable. (—वः) a wicked person. —ओषस् *a.* Ved. slow, lazy. —ग *a.* 1. difficult of access, inaccessible, impervious, impassable. —2. unattainable. —3. in comprehensible. (—गः, —गं) 1. a difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. —2. a citadel, fortress, castle. —3. rough ground. —4. difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गां Ms. 3. 98, 11. 43; Bg. 18. 58. (—गः) 1. bdellium. —2. the Supreme Being. —3. N. of an Asura slain by Durgâ (thus receiving her name from him). °अध्यक्षः, °पतिः, °पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. °कर्मन् *n.* fortification. °कारक *a.* making difficult. (—कः) the birch tree. °घ्नी N. of Durgâ. °तरणी an epithet of Sâvitri. °मार्गः a defile, gorge. °लंघनं surmounting difficulties. (—नः) a camel. °संचरः 1. a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile. °द्वयसनं a defect or weak point in a fortress. (—गां) an epithet of Pârvatî, wife of Siva. —गत *a.* 1. unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk 18. 10. —2. indigent, poor. —3. distressed, in trouble. —गतता ill-luck, poverty, misery; Pt. 1. 265. —गतिः *f.* 1. misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. —2. a difficult situation or path.

—3. hell. —गंध *a.* ill-smelling. (—धः) 1. bad odour, stink. —2. any ill-smelling substance. —3. an onion. —4. the mango tree. (—धं) sochal salt. —गंधिन् *a.* ill-smelling. —गम *a.* 1. impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कामिनीकायकांतरे कुचपदंतदुर्गमे Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. —2. unattainable, difficult of attainment. —3. hard to be understood. —गाढ, —गाध, —गाह्य *a.* difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. —ग्रह *a.* 1. difficult to be gained or accomplished. —2. difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R. 17. 52. —3. hard to be understood. (—हः) a cramp, spasm. —घट *a.* 1. difficult. —2. impossible. —घन *a.* closely packed together, very compact. —घोषः 1. a harsh cry. —2. a bear. —जन *a.* 1. wicked, bad, vile. —2. slanderous, malicious, mischievous; U. 1. 6. (—नः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः प्रियवादी च नैतद्विश्वासकारणं Châp. 24, 25; शाम्येत्प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. (दुर्जनायते Den. A. to become wicked; Pt. 1. 5.). —जय *a.* invincible. (—यः) N. of Vishnu. —जर *a.* 1. ever youthful. —2. hard (as food), indigestible. —3. difficult to be enjoyed. —जात *a.* 1. unhappy, wretched. —2. bad-tempered, bad, wicked. —3. false, not genuine. (—तं) 1. a misfortune, calamity, difficulty; एवं तादृहुर्जाते मेत्यंतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3; दुर्जातबंधुः R. 13. 72 'a friend in need or adversity.' —2. impropriety. —जाति *a.* 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. —2. outcast. (—तिः *f.*) misfortune, ill-condition. —ज्ञान, —ज्ञेय *a.* difficult to be known, incomprehensible. (—यः) N. of Siva. —णयः, —नयः, —नीतिः 1. bad conduct. —2. impropriety. —3. injustice. —णामन्, —नामन् *a.* having a bad name. —णीत *a.* 1. ill-behaved. —2. impolitic. —3. forward. (—त्) misconduct. —दम, —दमन, —दम्य *a.* difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. —दर्श *a.* 1. difficult to be seen. —2. dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. —दशन *a.* ugly, ill-looking; Mâl. 2. 8. —दशा a misfortune, calamity. —दांत *a.* 1. hard to be tamed or subdued, untamable; Si. 12. 22. —2. intractable, proud, in-



solent; दुर्ज्ञानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वा-  
यतंते Mv. 3. 34. (-तः) 1. a calf. -2.  
a strife, quarrel. -3. N. of Siva.  
-दिन *a.* cloudy, rainy. (-नं) 1. a bad  
day in general. -2. a rainy or cloudy  
day, stormy or rainy weather; उन्न  
मद्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43;  
Mv. 4. 57. -3. a shower (of any  
thing); R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5.  
5. -4. thick darkness. (दुर्दिनायते  
Den. A to become cloudy.) -दिवसः *a.*  
dark or rainy day; Pt. 1. 173. -दु-  
रुदः *a.* an unbeliever. -दृश *a.* disagree-  
able to the sight, disgusting. -दृष्ट  
*a.* ill-judged or seen, wrongly decid-  
ed. -दैवं ill-luck, misfortune. -द्युत  
*a.* an unfair game. -द्रुमः onion. -धर *a.*  
1. irresistible, difficult to be stopped.  
-2. difficult to be borne or suffered;  
दुर्धनेन मर्दनेन साध्यते Ghat. 11; Ms. 7.  
28. -3. difficult to be accomplished.  
(-रः) quicksilver. -धर्ष *a.* 1. in-  
violable, unassailable. -2. inacces-  
sible; H. Pr. 5. -3. fearful, dread-  
ful. -4. haughty. -धी *a.* stupid,  
silly. -नामकः piles. -नामन् *m. f.*  
a cockle. (-न.) piles. -निग्रह *a.*  
irrepressible, unruly; मनो दुर्निग्रहं  
चलं Bg. 6. 35. -निमित्त *a.* carelessly  
put or placed on the ground;  
पदे पदे दुर्निमित्ते गलन्ती R. 7. 10. -नि-  
मित्तं 1. a bad omen; R. 14. 50. -2. a  
bad pretext. -निवार, -निवार्य *a.*  
difficult to be checked or warded  
off, irresistible, invincible. -नीति  
misconduct, bad policy, demerit,  
misbehaviour; Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 39.  
-2. ill-luck. -नीतिः *f.* mal-admini-  
stration; Bv. 4. 36. -बल *a.* 1.  
weak, feeble. -2. enfeebled, spirit-  
less; U. 1. 24. -3. thin, lean,  
emaciated; U. 3. -4. small, scanty,  
little; R. 5. 12. -बाल *a.* bald-  
headed. -2. void of prepuce. -3. hav-  
ing crooked hair. -बुद्धि *a.* 1. silly,  
foolish, stupid. -2. perverse, evil-  
minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. -बोध  
*a.* unintelligible, unfathomable, in-  
scrutable; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविक्रवाः क  
भूपतीनां चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6.  
-भग *a.* 1. unfortunate, unlucky;  
Pt. 1. 415. -2. not possessed of  
good features, ill-looking. -भगा 1.  
a wife disliked by her husband.  
-2. an ill-tempered woman, a shrew.  
-भर *a.* insupportable, burdensome.  
-भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky.

(-म्यं) ill-luck. -भावना 1. an evil  
thought. -2. a bad tendency. -भिक्षं  
1. scarcity of provisions, dearth,  
famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H.  
1. 73; Pt. 2. -2. want in general.  
-भिद, -भेद, -भेद्य *a.* firm. -भृत्यः *a.*  
bad servant. -भ्रातृ *m.* a bad bro-  
ther. -मति *a.* 1. silly, stupid, fool-  
ish, ignorant. -2. wicked, evil-  
minded; Ms. 11. 30. -मद *a.* dran-  
ken, ferocious, maddened, infatuat-  
ed. -मनस् *a.* troubled in mind,  
discouraged, dispirited, sad, melan-  
choly. [दुर्दिनायते Den. A. to be  
troubled in mind, be sad, meditate  
sorrowfully, to be disconsolate, be-  
come vexed or fretted; Mâl. 3].  
-मनुष्यः *a.* a bad or wicked man.  
-मंत्रः, -मंत्रितं, -मंत्रणा evil advice,  
bad counsel; Pt. 1. 169. -मर् *a.*  
hard or difficult death. -मरणं  
violent or unnatural death. -मर्ष  
*a.* 1. unbearable. -2. obstinate,  
hostile. -मर्षणः N. of Vishnu.  
-मर्याद *a.* immodest, wicked. -म-  
ल्लिका, -मल्ली *a.* minor drama, comedy,  
farce; S. D. 553. -मित्रः 1. a bad  
friend. -2. an enemy. -मुख *a.* 1.  
having a bad face, hideous, ugly;  
Bh. 1. 90. -2. foul-mouthed, abu-  
sive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. (-ख.)  
1. a horse. -2. N. of Siva. -मूल्य  
*a.* highly priced, dear. -मेधस् *a.*  
silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull;  
Pt. 1. (-म.) a dunce, dull-headed  
man, blockhead; ग्रंथानधीत्य व्याक-  
र्तमिति दुर्मेधसोऽप्यलं Si. 2. 26. -यशस्  
*n.* ill-repute, dishonour. -योगः 1.  
a bad or clumsy contrivance. -2. a  
bad combination. -योध, -योधन *a.*  
invincible, unconquerable. (-नः)  
the eldest of the 101 sons  
of Dhritarâshtra and Gândhârî.  
[From his early years he conceived  
a deep hatred for his cousins the Pân-  
davas, but particularly Bhîma, and  
made every effort he could to compass  
their destruction. When his father  
proposed to make Yudhishthira heir-  
apparent, Duryodhana did not like the  
idea, as his father was the reigning  
sovereign, and prevailed upon his  
blind father to send the Pandavas away  
into exile. Varanavata was fixed upon  
as their abode, and under pretext of  
constructing a palatial building for their  
residence, Duryodhana caused a palace  
to be built mostly of lac, resin and other  
combustible materials, thereby hoping to  
see them all destroyed when they should

enter it. But the Pandavas were fore-  
warned and they safely escaped. They  
then lived at Indraprastha, and Yudhi-  
sthira performed the Rajasuya sacrifice  
with great pomp and splendour. This  
event further excited the anger and jea-  
lousy of Duryodhana who was already  
vexed to find that his plot for burning  
them up had signally failed, and he in-  
duced his father to invite the Pandavas  
to Hastinapura to play with dice (of  
which Yudhishthira was particularly  
fond). In that gambling-match, Duryo-  
dhana, who was ably assisted by his ma-  
ternal uncle Sakuni, won from Yudhish-  
thira everything that he staked, till the  
infatuated gambler staked himself, his  
brothers, and Draupadi herself, all of  
whom shared the same fate. Yudhish-  
thira, as a condition of the wager, was  
forced to go to the forest with his wife  
and brothers, and to remain there for  
twelve years and to pass one additional  
year incognito. But even this period,  
long as it was, expired, and after their  
return from exile both the Pandavas and  
Kauravas made great preparations for  
the inevitable struggle and the great  
Bharati war commenced. It lasted for  
eighteen days during which all the Kau-  
ravas, with most of their allies, were  
slain. It was on the last day of the war  
that Bhîma fought a duel with Duryo-  
dhana and smashed his thigh with his  
club.]. -योनि *a.* of a low birth.  
-लक्ष्य *a.* difficult to be seen or per-  
ceived, hardly visible. -लभ *a.* 1. dif-  
ficult to be attained, or accomplished;  
R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61.  
-2. difficult to be found or met with,  
scarce, rare; दुर्लभं S. 1. 16. -3.  
best, excellent, eminent. -4. dear,  
beloved. -5. costly. -ललित *a.* 1.  
spoilt by fondling, fondled too  
much, hard to please; हा मदंकदुर्ल-  
लित Ve. 4; V. 2. 8; Mâl. 9. -2.  
(hence) wayward, naughty, ill-  
bred, unruly; स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललिता-  
यास्मे S. 7. (-तं) waywardness,  
rudeness. -लेख्यं *a.* forged docu-  
ment. -वच *a.* 1. difficult to be  
described, indescribable. -2. not  
to be talked about. -3. speaking  
improperly, abusing. (-चं) abuse,  
censure, foul language. -वचस् *n.*  
abuse, censure. -वर्ण *a.* bad-colour-  
ed. (-र्ण) 1. silver. -2. a kind of  
leprosy. -वस *a.* difficult to be re-  
sided in. -वसतिः *f.* painful resi-  
dence; R. 8. 94. -वह *a.* heavy,  
difficult to be borne; U. 2. 10; Ku.  
1. 11. -वच् *a.* speaking ill. (-फ.)  
1. evil words, abuse. -2. inelegant



language or speech. —वाच्य *a.* 1. difficult to be spoken or uttered. —2. abusive, scurrilous. —3. harsh, cruel (as words). (—च्यं) 1. censure, abuse. —2. scandal, ill-repute. —वादः slander, defamation, calumny. —वार, —वारण *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87; Ku. 2. 21. —वासना 1. evil propensity, wicked desire; Bv. 1. 86. —2. a chimera. —वासस *a.* 1. ill-dressed. —2. naked. (—*m.*) N. of a very irascible saint or Rishi, son of Atri and Anasūyā. (He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial). —वाहितं a heavy burden. —विगाह, —विगाह्य *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. —विचित्र्य inconceivable, inscrutable. —विदग्ध 1. unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly. —2. wholly ignorant. —3. foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud; वृथाशस्त्रग्रहणदुर्विदग्ध Ve. 3; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्ध ब्रह्मापि नरं न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. —विद्य *a.* uneducated. —विध *a.* 1. mean, base, low. —2. wicked, vile. —3. poor, indigent; विदधाते रुचिगर्वदुर्विधं N. 2. 23. —4. stupid, foolish, silly. —विनयः misconduct, imprudence. —विनीत *a.* 1. (a) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked; शासितारि दुर्विनीतानां S. 1. 25. (b) rude, naughty, mischievous. —2. stubborn, obstinate. (—तः) 1. a restive or untrained horse. —2. a wayward person, reprobate. —विपाक *a.* producing bad fruit; U. 1. 46. (—कः) 1. bad result or consequence; U. 1. 40; Mv. 6. 7. —2. evil consequences of acts done either in this or in a former birth. —विभाज्य *a.* inconceivable. —विलसितं a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness. —विलासः a bad or evil turn of fate; U. 1. —विष *a.* ill-natured, malignant. (—षः) N. of Siva. —विषह *a.* unbearable, intolerable, irresistible. (—हः) N. of Siva. —वृत्त *a.* 1. vile, wicked, ill-behaved. —2. roguish. (—त्तं) misconduct, ill-behaviour. —वृत्तिः *f.* 1. misconduct. —2. misery, want, distress. —3. fraud. —वृष्टिः *f.* insufficient rain, drought. —वेद *a.* difficult to be known or

ascertained. —व्यसनं a fond pursuit or resolve; Mu. 3. —व्यवहारः a wrong judgment in law. —व्रत *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. —हुः a badly offered sacrifice. —हृद *a.* wicked-hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (—*m.*) an enemy. —हृदय *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. —हृषीक *a.* having defective organs of sense.

दुरोदरः 1 A gamester. —2 A dice-box. —3 A stake. —रं 1 Gambling, playing at dice. दुरोदरच्छाजितां समीहते नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; R. 9. 7. —2 A die.

दुर्व 1 P. (दु-दूर्वति) To hurt, kill.

दुल 10 U. (दोलयति-ते, दोलित) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about; कटिं चेहेलयेदाशु Ratimanjari; दोलयन्द्वाविवाक्षो Bh. 3. 39. —2 To move or shake upwards, throw up; दोलयति धूलिं वायुः Sabdak.

दुलिः *f.* A small or female tortoise.

दुवस् *a.* Active. —*n.* 1 Wealth. —2 An offering. —3 Worship, honor. दुवस्यति Den. P. 1 To honor, worship. —2 To reward.

दुवसन *a.* Adorable, to be worshipped.

दुवस्वन् *a.* 1 Worshipping. —2 Enjoying worship.

दुवोयु *a.* Honouring, worshipping.

दुष् 4 P. (दुष्यति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, be spoiled or suffer damage. —2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. —3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong. —4 To be unchaste or faithless. —*Caus.* (दुष्यति-ते, but दुषयति-ते or दोषयति-ते in the sense of 'making depraved' or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint, contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दुषितं यशः Mk. 10. 27; पुरा दुषयति स्थली R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4; Ms. 5. 1, 104; 7. 195; Y. 1. 189; Amaru. 70; न त्वेवं दुषयिष्यामि शस्त्रग्रहमहाव्रतं Mv. 3. 8 'shall not sully, violate or break &c.' —2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. —3 To violate or dishonour

(as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. —4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. —5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse; दुषितः सर्वलोकेषु निषादत्वं गमिष्यति Rām.; Y. 1. 66. —6 To adulterate. —7 To falsify. —8 To refute, disprove.

दुष्ट *p.p.* [दुष्-क्त] 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. —2 Defiled, tainted, violated, sullied. —3 Depraved, corrupted. —4 Vicious, wicked; as दुष्टवृषः. —5 Guilty, culpable. —6 Low, vile. —7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. —8 Painful. —9 Worthless. —ष्टा 1 A bad or unchaste woman. —2 A harlot. —ष्टं 1 Sin, crime, guilt. —2 A kind of leprosy. —*Comp.* —आत्मन्, —आशय *a.* evil-minded, wicked. —गजः a vicious elephant. —चारिन् *a.* wicked, sinful. —चेतस्, —धी, —बुद्धि *a.* evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. —वृषः a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox. —व्रणः 1. a dull boil or sore. —2. a sinus.

दुष्टिः *f.* Corruption, depravity, दुष *a.* (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting; *e. g.* पंक्तिदुष.

दुषक *a.* (षिका *f.*) [दुष्-णिच्-प्बुल्] 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. —2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. —3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. —4 Disfiguring. —5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). —कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter. —2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दुषण *a.* [दुष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Corrupting, spoiling, destroying, &c.; see दुष्. —2 Dishonouring, violating. —3 Offending against. —4 Opposing, counteracting. —णं 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. —2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). —3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman). —4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. —5 Detraction, disparagement. —6 Adverse argument or criticism, objection. —7 Refutation. —8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime; नोलूकोप्यदलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दुषणं Bh. 2. 93; हाहा धिक् परगृहवासदुषणं U. 1. 40; Ms. 2. 213; H. 1. 98, 115; 2. 180. —णः N. of a demon, one of the generals of Rāvana, slain by Rāma. —*Comp.* —अरिः an epithet of Rāma. —आवह *a.* involving



(one) in blame.

**दुष्णीय** *a.* Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c; see दूष्य.

**दुष्यिन्** *m.* A corrupter, violator.

**दूषः-षी** *f.* The rheum of the eyes.

**दूषिका** 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice. -3 Rheum of the eyes.

**दूषित** *a.* [दुष्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. -2 (*a*) Hurt, injured. (*b*) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; S. 5. 9. (*c*) Blinded, obscured, injured; Ku. 4. 8. -3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. -**ता** A girl who has been violated. -**त्** A fault, offence; U. 4. 14.

**दूषिका** =दूषि *q. v.*

**दूष्य** *a.* [दुष् कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Corruptible. -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. -**स्यं** 1 Matter, pus. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent; Si. 12. 65. -**व्या** Leathern girth of an elephant.

**दोषः** [दुष् भावे करणे व घञ्] 1 (*a*) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसंतस्य क्रि Bh. 2. 93; Pt. 1. 242; नात्र कुलपतिर्दोषं ग्रीह्यति S. 3 'will not find fault or take exception'; so पुनरुक्तदोषा R. 14. 9. (*b*) An error, a mistake. -2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence; जायामदोषामुत संत्यजाति R. 14. 34; Ms. 8. 205; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality; as in आहारदोष. -4 Harm, evil, danger, injury; बहुदोषा हि शर्दरी Mk. 1. 58; को दोषः 'what harm is there'. -5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यात् S. 3: अदाता वंशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद्विद्वत्ता Chāṇ. 48; Ms. 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. -8 (In Nyāya &c.) A fault of a definition; (*i. e.* अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). -9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष, and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullāsa of K. P.). -10 A calf. -11 Refutation. -12 Even-

ing, dusk; cf. दोष. -**Comp.** -**आकर**

*a.* faulty. -**आरोपः** charge, accusation.

-**एकदृग्** *a.* fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. -**कर, -कारिन्, -कृत्** *a.* causing evil, hurtful. -**मस्त** *a.*

1. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or defects. -**ग्राहिन्** *a.* 1. malicious, malignant. -2. censorious.

-**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing faults &c. (-**ज्ञः**) 1. a wise or learned man; R. 1. 93.

-2. a physician. -**त्रयं** disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body; (*i. e.* वात पित्त and कफ).

-**दृष्टि** *a.* censorious. -**प्रसंगः** attaching blame, condemnation, censure.

-**भाज्** *a.* faulty, guilty, wrong. -**भेदः** a peculiar modification of the vitiation of the three humours.

**दोषकः** A calf.

**दोषणं** A charge, an accusation.

**दोषल** *a.* Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.

**दोषिक** *a.* (*की f.*) Faulty, defective, bad. -**कः** Sickness, disease.

**दोषिन्** *a.* (*णी f.*) [दुष्-णिनि] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated. -2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal, wicked, sinful, guilty, bad.

**दुष्टु** *ind.* 1 Ill, bad. -2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

**दुष्यंतः** N. of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of Sakuntalā and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kanva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntalā, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the Gandharva form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months Sakuntalā was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her, along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntalā given in the Ma-

habharata; the story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects; see "Sakuntala." ]

**दुस्** A prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' (N. B. The स् of दुस् is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants; see दुर्; to a Visarga before sibilants, to श् before च् and छ्, and to ष् before क् and प्). -**Comp.** -**कर** *a.* 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं दुष्करं 'sooner said than done'; Amaru. 41; Mk. 3. 1; Ms. 7. 55. (-**र**) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere, ether. -**कर्मन्** *n.* 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. -**कालः** 1. bad times; Mu. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3. an epithet of Siva. -**कुलं** a bad or low family; (आदहीत) स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि Ms. 2. 238. -**कुलीन** *a.* low-born. -**कृत्** *m.* a wicked person. -**कृतं, कृतिः** *f.* a sin, misdeed; उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50. -**क्रम** *a.* ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. -**क्रिया** a misdemeanour, bad act. -**चर** *a.* 1. hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous, difficult; R. 8. 79; Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickedly. (-**रः**) 1. a bear. -2. a bi-valve shell. -**चारिन्** *a.* practising very austere penance. -**चरित** *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-**त्**) misbehaviour, ill-conduct. -**चर्मन्** *a.* affected with a disease of the skin, leprous. (-*m.*) 1. a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. -**चिकित्स्य** *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. -**चेष्टितं** misconduct, error. -**च्यवनः** an epithet of Indra. -**च्यावः** an epithet of Siva. -**छद्** *a.* difficult to be clothed, tattered. -**तर** *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1. difficult to be crossed; R. 1. 2; Ms. 4. 242; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible. -3. not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. -**तर्कः** false reasoning. -**पच** (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. -**पतनं** 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet



(अवशब्द). —परिग्रह *a.* difficult to be seized, taken or kept; Pt. 1. 67. (—हः) a bad wife. —पान *a.* difficult to be drunk. —पार *a.* 1. difficult to be crossed. —2. difficult to be accomplished. —पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied. —प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. —प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. —प्रजस *a.* having bad progeny. —प्रज *a.* (दुष्प्रज) weak-minded, stupid. —प्रज्ञानं bad intellect. —प्रणीत *a.* ill-arranged or managed. (—तं) impolitic conduct. —पथर्ष, —प्रधुष्य *a.* 1. unassailable; see दुर्धर्ष; R. 2. 27. —2. secur from assault, intangible. —प्रमेय *a.* immeasurable. —प्रवादः slander, calumnious report, scandal. —प्रवृत्तिः *f.* bad news, evil report; R. 12. 51. —प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1. irresistible, terrible. —2. hard to bear or endure; M. 5. 10; R. 3. 58. —प्राप, —प्रापण *a.* unattainable, hard to get; R. 1. 48; Bg. 6. 36. —प्रीतिः *f.* displeasure. —शंस *a.* Ved. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. —शक, —शक्त *a.* powerless, weak. —शकुनं a bad omen. —शला N. of the only daughter of धृतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jayadratha. —शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (—नः) N. of one of the 100 sons of धृतराष्ट्र. [ He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishtira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhsasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame and ignominy. Bhima was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhsasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhima encountered Duhsasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drank, according to his resolution, his blood to his heart's content ]. —शील (दुश्शील) *a.* ill-mannered or ill behaved, reprobate. —शृंगी a disloyal wife. —संचार *a.* difficult to be passed; Pt. 1. 173. —षम (दुःषम or दुष्षम), —सम (दुःसम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1. uneven, unlike, unequal. —2. adverse, unfortunate. —3. evil, improper, bad. —षमं, समं *ind.* ill, wickedly. —सत्त्वं an evil being. —संधान, —संधेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled. —सह

(दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —साध, —साध्य *a.* 1. difficult to be accomplished or managed —2. difficult to be cured. —3. difficult to be conquered. —सुप्त *a.* having bad dreams (in one's sleep). —स्थ, —स्थित *a.* (written also दुस्थ and दुस्थित) 1. ill conditioned, poor, miserable. —2. suffering pain, unhappy, distressed —3. unwell, ill. —4. unsteady, disquieted. —5. foolish, unwise, ignorant. (—स्थं *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. —2. instability. —स्पृष्टं (दुः-दुस्पृष्टं) 1. slight touch or contact. —2. slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds य्, र्, ल् and व्. —स्मर *a.* hard or painful to remember; U. 6. 34. —स्वप्नः a bad dream.

दुह् I. 2 U. (दोह्य, दुग्धे, दुग्धे-दुग्धे, अधुशत-त or अदुग्ध, धोक्षति-ते, दोह्यं, दुग्ध) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); भास्वति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथुग्विष्टां दुहधुर्धरित्रीं Ku. 1. 2; यः पौ दोह्य पाषाणं स रामाद्रूतिमाप्नुयात् Bk 8. 82; पयो घटोधीरापि गा दुहति 12. 73; R. 5. 33. —2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्दुहन्निवात्मानं शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9. —3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुग्धेह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मधवा दिवं R. 1. 26. —4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्दुग्धे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31. —5 To enjoy. —Caus. (दोहयति-ते) To cause to milk. —Desid. (दुधक्षति-ते) To wish to milk; राजन् दुधुक्षसि यदि क्षितिधेनुमेतां Bh. 2. 46. —II. 1 P. (दोहति) To hurt, pain, distress.

दुग्ध *p.p.* [दुह-क्त] 1 Milked, milked out. —2 Extracted, drawn out &c. —3 Collected, filled, full. —गन्धं 1 Milk. —2 The milky juice of plants. —3 Milking. —Comp. —अघ्नं, —अघ्नं, —तालीयं the skim of milk, cream. —दा a milch cow. —पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. —पेढ्य *a.* living on the mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. —फेनः cream. —बंधः, —बंधकः the post to which a cow is tied before being milked. —बीजा rice mixed with milk. —समुद्रः. —अब्धिः the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुव *a.* (At the end of comp.)

Milking, yielding, granting, as in कामदुव q. v. —घा A milch-cow.

दाग्ध *m.* [दुह-तृच्] 1 A cowherd, a milkman; मेरौ स्थिते देग्धरि देहवक्षे Ku. 1. 2. —2 A calf. —3 A panegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. —4 One who performs anything out of interested motives with a view to profit himself).

दाग्धी 1 A cow which yields milk. —2 A wet nurse (having much milk). —3 A female who gives anything (with acc.).

दोघ *a.* Ved. Milking. —घः Milking. दोहः [दुह भावे घञ्] 1 Milking; आश्वर्यो गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 28; 17. 19. —2 Milk. —3 A milk-pail. —4 Making profit out of anything, satisfaction, success. —Comp. —अपनयः, —जं milk.

दोहन *a.* [दुह भावे ल्यु ल्यट् वा] 1 Milking. —2 Yielding or granting (desired objects). —नं 1 Milking. —2 A milk-pail. —नी A milk-pail.

दोहित *p.p.* Milked.

दोह्य *a.* [दुह कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be milked, milkable. —ह्यं Milk. —ह्या A cow.

दुहितृ *f.* [दुह दह वा तृच्] A daughter. —Comp. —पतिः a son-in-law. (also दुहितुः पतिः).

दु 4 P. (दूयते, दून 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दूये सात्वतीसुनुर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति Si. 2. 11; कथमथ वंचयते जनमनुगतमसमशरज्जरदूनं Git. 8 'afflicted or distressed &c.' see दु *pass.* —2 To give or cause pain.

दूतः, दूतकः [cf. Up. 3. 90] A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; Chāṇ. 106. —Comp. —मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, —दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. —2 A go-between, procuress. —3 A gossiping or mischief-making woman. (N. B. The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened; see R. 18. 53, 19. 18; Ku. 4. 16 and Malli. thereon).

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. —2 An embassy. —3 A message.

दून See under दु.

दूर *a.* (Compar. दूरीयस्, superl. दूरीष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long; किं दूरं व्यवसायिनां Chāṇ. 73; न यो जनशतं दूरं वाह्यमानस्य वृष्ण्या H. 1. 146, 49. —रं Dis-



tance, remoteness. [ *N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows:— (a) दूर 1 to a distance, far away, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. -2 high above. -3 deeply, far below. -4 highly, in a high degree, very much; नेत्रे दूरमनंजने S. D. -5 entirely, completely; निमग्नां दूरमभसि Ks. 10. 29; दूरमुद्धतपापाः Me. 55. (b) दूरेण 1 far, from a distant place, from afar; खलः कापट्यदोषेण दूरेणैव विमुञ्चते Bv. 1. 78. -2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49; R. 10. 30. v. l. (c) दूरात् 1 from a distance, from afar; प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरः दूराद्गतः 'come from afar' (regarded as comp.); नदीयमभितो.....दूरात्परित्यज्यतां Bh. 1. 81; R. 1. 61. -2 in a remote degree. -3 from a remote period. (d) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1. 9; भोः श्रेष्ठिन् शिरसि भयमतिदूरं तत्प्रतीकारः Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 88]. (दूरीकृ means 1 to remove to a distance, remove, take away; आश्रमे दूरीकृतश्रम Dk. 5; Bv. 1. 122. -2 to deprive (one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. -3 to prevent, ward off. -4 to surpass, excel, distance; S. 1. 17; so दूरीभू to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance; दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाक्रीमिवैकां Me. 83 -Comp. -अंतरित a. separated by a long distance. -आपातः shooting from afar. -आप्लाव a. jumping or leaping far. -आरूढ 1. mounted high. -2. far-advanced, intense, vehement; दूरारूढः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4. -ईरितेक्षण a. squint eyed. -गत a. 1. far removed, distant. -2. gone far, far advanced, grown intense; दूरगतमन्मथाऽक्षमेयं कालहरणस्य S. 3. -ग्रहण the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. -दर्शन, -दृश a. far-seeing. (-नः), -m. 1. a vulture. -2. a learned man, a Pandit. -(-नं) prudence, foresight. -दर्शिन् a. far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (-m.) 1. a vulture. -2. a learned man. -3. a seer, prophet, sage. -दृष्टिः 1. long-sightedness. -2. prudence, foresight. -पातः 1. a long fall. -2. a long flight,

-3. falling from a great height. -पात्र a. having a wide channel, or bed (as a river.) -पार a. 1. very broad (as a river). -2. difficult to be crossed. (-रः) a broad river. (-रा) an epithet of the Ganges. -बंधु a. banished from wife and kinsmen; Me. 6. -भाज् a. distant, remote. -भिन्न a. wounded deeply. -वर्तिन् a. being in the distance, far removed. remote, distant. -वस्त्रक a. naked. -वासिन् a. outlandish. -विलंबिन् a. hanging far down. -वेधिन् a. piercing from afar. -संस्थ a. being at a distance, remote, far away; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3. -स्थ, -स्थित a. remote, far off.

दूरतः ind. 1 From afar, from a distance; तद्वाज्यं दूरतस्त्यजेत् Pt. 5. 69; वहति च परीतापं दोषं विमुञ्चति दूरतः Gīt. 2. -2 Far away, to a distance; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरत्य a. Being far, come from afar.

दूर्य Feces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). -Comp. -अंकुरः a soft blade of Dūrvā grass; V. 3. 12.

दूलिका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दृश्यं A tent.

दूषक, दूषण, दूष्य &c. See under दूष.

दृ I. 6 A. (द्रिप्ते, दृत; desid. दिद्रिप्ते) (rarely used by itself, usually found in combination with अर्) 1 To respect, honor, worship, reverence; द्वितीयाद्रिप्ते रुदा H. Pr. 7; Mv. 7. 3; Bk. 6. 55. -2 To care for, mind; usually with न. -3 To apply or devote oneself closely to, have regard for; भूरि श्रुतं शाश्वतमाद्रिप्ते Māl. 1. 5. -4 To desire. -II. 5 P. (दृणोति) To hurt, kill.

दृत a. Respected, honoured. -ता Cumin.

दृत्य Respect.

दृढ I. 1 P. (दृहति, दृहित) 1 To make firm, strengthen. -2 To make fast, fasten. -3 To fortify. -II. 1 A. (दृहते) 1 To be firm. -2 To grow or increase.

दृहणं Ved. Fortifying, &c.

दृहित p. p. 1 Made firm, strengthened. -2 Grown, increased.

दृकं A hole, an opening.

दृढ a. [ दृह्-क नि० नलोपः ] 1 Fixed, firm, strong, unswerving, untiring; Bg. 15. 3; H. 3. 65; R. 13. 78. -2 Solid, massive. -3 Confirmed, established. -4 Steady, persevering; Bg. 7. 28. -5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. -6 Compact. -7 Tight, close, dense. -8 Strong, intense, great, excessive, mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः करिष्यामि दृढानुतापं Ku. 3. 8; R. 11. 46. -9 Tough. -10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow). -11 Durable. -12 Reliable. -13 Certain, sure. -14 Hard-hearted, cruel; U. 4. -15 Secure. -16 (In Math.) Reduced to the smallest number by a common divisor. -दं 1 Iron. -2 A stronghold, fortress. -3 Excess, abundance, high degree. -4 Anything fixed or firm or solid. -दं ind. 1 Firmly, fast. -2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. -3 Thoroughly. -Comp. -अंग a. strong-limbed, stout. (-गं) a diamond. -आरुधः an epithet of Śiva. -इषुधि a. having a strong quiver. -काडः, -ग्रथिः, -पत्रः a bamboo. -कारिन् a. resolute. -गात्रिका granulated sugar. -ग्राहिन् a. seizing firmly, pursuing an object with untiring energy, resolute. -दंशकः a shark. -द्वार a. having the gates well-secured. -धनः an epithet of Buddha. -धन्वन्, -धन्विन् m. a good archer. -निश्चय a. 1. of firm resolve, resolute, firm. -2. confirmed. -नीरः, -फलः the coconut tree. -पाद a. resolute. (-दः) an epithet of Brahmā. -प्रतिज्ञ a. firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. -प्रत्ययः firm confidence, settled conviction. -प्ररोहः the holy fig-tree. -प्रहारिन् a. 1. striking hard. -2. hitting firmly, shooting surely. -भक्ति a. faithful, devoted. -मति a. resolute, strong-willed, firm. -मुष्टि a. close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (-ष्टिः) a sword. -मूलः, -वृक्षः the cocoa-nut tree. -लोमन् m. a wild hog. -वैरिन् m. a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. -व्रत a. 1. firm in religious austerity, -2.



firm, faithful. -3. persevering, persistent. -संधि *a.* 1. firmly united, closely joined. -2. close, compact. -3. thick-set. -सौहृद *a.* firm in friendship.

**दृढयति** Den. P. To make firm, confirm, strengthen; cf. दृढयति.

**दृढीकृ** 8 U. 1 To fix, make strong. -2 To corroborate, confirm.

**दृढीकरणं, -कारः** Confirmation, corroboration.

**दृतिः** *m. f.* [वृ-विदारणे तिकित् ह्रस्वश्च] 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c.; Ms. 2. 99; Y. 3. 268. -2 A fish. -3 A skin, hide. -4 A pair of bellows. -5 Ved. A cloud. -6 A bull's dewlap. -Comp. -हरिः a dog. -हारः a water-carrier.

**दृधं** Ved. An obstruction to the egress or door of a cow-pen.

**दृन्फुः** *f.* 1 A snake. -2 Thunder-bolt. -3 A wheel. -*m.* The sun.

**दृन्भूः** *m.* 1 The thunderbolt (of Indra). -2 The sun. -3 A king. -4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

**दृप्** I. 1 P., 10 U. (दर्पति, दर्पयति-ते) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (दृप्यति, दृप्त) 1 To be proud, be arrogant or insolent; स क्रिन्नात्मना दृप्यति U. 5; दृप्यद्वा न वदुमान-नदिविषद्वद्वारदुःखापदां Gīt. 9. -2 To be greatly delighted. -3 To be wild or extravagant. -4 To be mad or foolish. -III. 6 P. (दृपति) To pain, torture.

**दर्पः** [दृप् भावे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा] 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness; Ms. 8. 217; Bg. 16. 4. -2 Rashness. -3 Vanity, conceit. -4 Sullenness, sulkeness. -5 Heat. -6 Musk. -Comp. -आध्मात *a.* inflated or puffed up with pride. -कल *a.* uttering a proud and agreeable sound; Ku. 1. 56. -उद्, -हर *a.* humbling, humiliating. -दः, हन् *m.* N. of Vishnu.

**दर्पक** *a.* Making proud, inflaming. -कः N. of Kāmadeva, the god of love.

**दर्पणः** [दृप्-लु] 1 A looking-glass, mirror; लोचनाभ्यां विहीनस्य दर्पणः किं करिष्यति Chāp. 109; Ku. 7. 26; R. 10. 10; 14. 37. -2 N. of a mountain inhabited by Kubera. -ज 1 The eye. -2 Kindling, inflaming,

making proud.

**दर्पित, दर्पित्** *a.* (णी *f.*) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

**दृप्त** *a.* [दृप्-क्त] 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Mad, wild, frantic. -सः N. of Vishnu.

**दृप्र** *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Strong, powerful.

**दृम्** I. 1. 6. P., 10 U. (दर्भति, दृभति, दर्भयति-ते) To tie, fasten, string together, arrange. -II. 10 U. (दर्भयति-ते) To fear, be afraid of.

**दृब्ध** *p. p.* 1 Tied, strung. -2 Afraid. -ब्धं 1 A string. -2 Fear.

**दृब्धेः** *f.* Stringing together, arranging.

**दृप् (फु)** 6 P. (दृप-फ-ति) To afflict, torture, hurt.

**दृफू** *f.* A snake in general; cf. दृन्फू.

**दृश्** 1 P. (पश्यति, ददर्श, अदर्शन्, अद्राक्षीत्, दृश्यति, द्रष्टुं, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive; दृश्यसि भ्रातृजायां Me. 10, 19; R. 3. 42. -2 To look upon, regard, consider; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पंडितः Chāp. 5; Pt. 1. 58. -3 To visit, wait or call upon; प्रत्युद्यथौ मुनिं द्रष्टुं ब्रह्माणमिव वासवः Rām. -4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. -5 To inspect, discover. -6 To search, investigate, examine, decide; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305. -7 To see by divine intuition; ऋषिर्दर्शनात्स्तोमान् ददर्श Nir. -8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place).

-*Pass.* (दृश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested; तत्र न चारु वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 18, 3; R. 3. 40; Bk. 3. 19; Me. 112. -2 To appear or look like, seem, look; R. 3. 34. -3 To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.); द्वितीयाद्वेदितान्तेषु ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk.; इति प्रयोगो भाष्ये दृश्यते. -4 To be considered or regarded; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकानि दारेषु दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16. -*Caus.* (दर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. or gen.) to see anything (acc.), to show, point out; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं Pt. 1; दर्शयति भक्तान् हरिं Sk.; प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामाया-दर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64; 1. 47; 13. 24; Ms. 4. 59. -2 To prove, demonstrate; Bk. 15. 12. -3 To exhibit, display,

make visible; तदेव मे दर्शय देवरूपं Bg. 11. 45. -4 To produce (as in a court of justice); Ms. 8. 158. -5 To adduce (as evidence); अत्र श्रुतिं दर्शयति. -6 (Atm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself; भवो भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (i. e. स्वयमेव); स्वां गृहेऽपि वानितां कथमास्यं ज्हीनिमीलि खलु दर्शयिताहे N. 5. 71; स संततं दर्शयते गत-स्मयः कृतधिपत्यामिव साधु बंधुतां Ki. 1. 10; Ku. 4. 25. -*Desid.* (दिदृक्षते) To wish or desire to see.

**दर्श** *a.* [दृश् भावे घञ्] Seeing, looking. -र्शः 1 Sight, view, appearance, (usually in comp.); दुर्दर्शः, प्रियदर्शः &c. -2 Ocular evidence or proof. -3 The day of the new moon (अमावस्या); एकत्रस्थितचंद्रार्कदर्शनाद् दर्श उच्यते. -4 The new moon. -5 The half-monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -Comp. -पः a god. -या-मिनी the night of the new moon. -विषद् *m.* the moon.

**दर्शक** *a.* (का or शिका *f.*) [दृश्-णि-च् ण्वल्] 1 Seeing, observing, &c. -2 Showing, pointing out; Ku. 6. 52. -3 Examining, looking out for. -4 Explaining, making clear, elucidating. -कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. -2 A door-keeper, warder. -3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

**दर्शत** *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि अतच्] Ved. 1 Visible. -2 Beautiful. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

**दर्शन** *a.* [दृश्-ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, looking at, (at the end of comp.); देव°, धर्म°, &c. -2 Showing, exhibiting. -3 Demonstrating, teaching. -नं 1 Looking at, seeing, observing; R. 3. 41. -2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving, foreseeing; R. 8. 72. -3 Sight, vision; चिंताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5. -4 The eye. -5 Inspection, examination. -6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. -7 Becoming visible. -8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit; देवदर्शनं. -9 (Hence) Going into the presence of, audience; मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; राजदर्शनं मे कारय &c. -10 Colour, aspect, appearance, semblance; Bg. 11. 10; R. 3. 57. -11 Appearance, producing (in court); Ms. 8. 158, 160. -12 A vi-



sion, dream. -13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. -14 Judgment, apprehension. -15 Religious knowledge. -16 A doctrine or theory prescribed in a system. -17 A system of philosophy; as in सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह. -18 A mirror. -19 Virtue, moral merit. -20 Opinion. -21 Intention. -22 Demonstration. -23 A sacrifice. -Comp. -ईप्सु *a.* anxious to see. -उज्ज्वला the great white jasmine. -पथः the range of sight or vision, horizon; मम दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः S. 3 'crossed my sight'. -प्रतिभूः, -प्रातिभाष्यं a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय *pot. p.* [ दृश्-अनयिर् ] 1 To be seen, visible, observable, perceptible. -2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful; अहो दर्शनीयान्यक्षराणि Mu. 1; Pt. 4. 38. -3 To be produced in a court of justice. -Comp. -मानिन् *a.* conceited, proud, vain.

दर्शयतु *a.* [ दृश्-णिच् तृच् ] 1 Showing, exhibiting. -2 Directing, guiding. -*m.* 1 A warder, door-keeper. -2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित *p. p.* [ दृश्-णिच् कृ ] 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. -2 Explained, demonstrated, proved. -3 Apparent, visible.

दर्शितु *a.* [ दृश्-णिच् ] (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, viewing, observing, knowing, understanding, showing, exhibiting, &c.

दृश् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. -2 Discerning, knowing. -3 Looking like, appearing. -*f.* 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving. -2 The eye, sight; सद्ध्ये दृशमुद्गमतां R. 11. 69. -3 Knowledge. -4 The number 'two'. -5 The aspect of a planet. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः the sun. -कर्णः a snake. -क्षयः decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. -गोचर *a.* visible. (-रः) the range of sight. -जलं tears. -क्षेपः, -ज्या the sine of the zenith-distance. -तुल्य *a.* coincident with observation, or an observed place (in astr.). -पथः the range of sight. -पातः a look, glance. -प्रिया beauty, splendour. -भक्तिः *f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. -लबनं vertical parallax. -विषः a

snake. -वृत्तं a vertical circle. -शक्तिः *f.* the faculty of perception. -श्रुतिः a snake, serpent.

दृशतिः *f.* Ved. Looking, seeing. दृशा The eye. -Comp. -आकाङ्क्षं a lotus. -उज्ज्वलं a white lotus.

दृशानः [ दृश्-आनच् किञ्च ] 1 A spiritual teacher. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). -ने Light, brightness.

दृशिः-शी *f.* 1 The eye. -2 A Sâstra. -3 Light. -शिः *f.* Seeing, viewing.

दृशीक *a.* [ दृश् कर्मणि बा० ईकक् ] 1 Worthy of regard, fit to be seen, conspicuous. -2 Beautiful. -का, -कं Appearance, becoming manifest.

दृश्य *pot. p.* [ दृश् कर्मणि क्यप् ] 1 To be seen, visible. -2 To be looked at. -3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely; R. 6. 31; Ku. 7. 64. -इयं A visible object; M. 1. 9.

दृष्टवन् *a.* (रीफ्) [ दृश् कनिप् ] (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. -2 (Fig) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतपारदृष्टा R. 5. 24; विद्यानां पारदृष्टवन् 1. 23.

दृष्ट *p. p.* [ दृश् कर्मणि कृ ] 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, b held. -2 Visible, observable. -3 Regarded, considered. -4 Occurring, found. -5 Appearing, manifested. -6 Known, learned, understood. -7 Determined, decided, fixed. -8 Valid. -9 Allotted. -10 Experienced, suffered, endured, felt. -11 Treated of. See दृश्. -ष्टं 1 Perception, observation. -2 Danger from dacoits. -Comp. -अदृष्ट *a.* 1. seen for the first time. -2. scarcely or hardly seen. -अंतः, -तं 1 an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णश्रद्धोदयाकांक्षी दृष्टांतोऽत्र महर्षयः Si. 2. 31. -2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example; distinguished from उद्गमा and प्रतिवर्तूपमा; see K. P. 10 and R. G. ad. loc.). -3. a Sâstra or science. -4. death; (cf. दिष्टांत). -अर्थ *a.* 1. having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. -2. practical. -3. having a clear idea about anything. -कष्ट, -दुःख &c. *a.* one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hardships. -कूटं a riddle, an enigma. -दोष *a.* 1. found fault with, con-

sidered to be faulty; S. 2. -2. vicious. -3. exposed, detected. -पृष्ठ *a.* running from a battle-field. -प्रत्यय *a.* 1. having confidence manifested. -2. convinced. -रजस् *f.* a girl arrived at puberty. -व्यतिकर *a.* 1. one who has experienced a misfortune. -2. one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* [ दृश्-भावे क्तिन् ] 1 Seeing, viewing. -2 Seeing with the mental eye. -3 Knowing, knowledge. -4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight; केनदर्शी दृष्टिं विलोभयामि V. 2; चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशति S. 1. 24; दृष्टिस्तुणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19; R. 2. 28; S. 4. 2; देवदृष्टिप्रसादं कुरु H. 1. -5 A look, glance. -6 View, notion; क्षुद्रदृष्टिरेषा K. 173; एतां दृष्टि-मवष्टभ्य Bg. 16. 9. -7 Consideration, regard. -8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. -9 (In astrol.) Aspect of the stars. -10 Light (प्रकाश). -Comp. -कृत *n.*, -कृतं a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). -क्षेपः a glance, look. -गुणः a mark for archers, butt, target. -गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. (-रः) the range of sight. -पातः 1. a look, glance; मार्गे मृग-प्रेक्षिणि दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18; Bh. 1. 11, 94; 3. 66. -2. act of seeing, function of the eye; रजःकणैर्विहित-दृष्टिपाताः Ku. 3. 31 (Malli. interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रभा). -पथः the range of sight. -पूत *a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted; दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. -बंधुः a fire-fly. -विक्षेपः a side-glance, leer, oblique look. -विद्या optics. -विभ्रमः an amorous glance, a coquettish look; S. 1. 23. -विषः a serpent.

दृष्टिन् *a.* 1 Having an insight into, or familiar with anything. -2 Having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, absorbed in the contemplation of.

दृशद् *f.* A stone; see दृषद्.

दृषद् *f.* [ दृ-आदि षुक् ह्रस्वश्च; cf. Up. 1. 128 ] 1 A rock, large stone, or stone in general; Me. 55; R. 4. 74; Bh. 1. 38. -2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -Comp. -उपलः a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृषदिमा-



षक्रः a tax raised from mill-stones ).  
**दृषद्वत्** *a.* Stony, rocky. —**ती** 1 N. of a river flowing into the Sarasvatī and forming the eastern boundary of the Aryāvarta: cf. Ms. 2. 17. —2 An epithet of Durgā.

**दृह**, **दृह्** 1 P. ( दृहति, दृहति ) 1 To be fixed or firm. —2 To grow, increase. —3 To prosper. —4 To fasten.

**दृ** I. 4. 9. P. ( दीर्यति, दृणाति, दीर्ण ) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open. —2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —*Pass.* ( दीर्यते ) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered ; कथमेवं प्रलपतां वः सहस्रया न दीर्णमनया जिह्वया Ve. 3. —2 To separate. —3 To be afraid, to fear. —*Caus.* ( द-दा-रयति-ते ) 1 To split, tear asunder, divide by digging. —2 To disperse, scatter. —II 1 P. ( दरति ) To fear, be afraid of. ( With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning ).

**दीर्ण** *p.p.* [ दृ-क ] 1 Torn, rent, split, &c. —2 Frightened, afraid. —**र्ण** 1 Cutting, a rent. —2 Fear.

**दे** 1 A. ( दधते, दात, desid. दिक्षते ) To protect, cherish.

**देदेप्यमान** *a.* Shining intensely, bright, blazing, resplendent.

**देय** See under दा.

**देव** 1 A. ( देवते ) 1 To sport, play, gamble. —2 To lament. —3 To shine. —4 To throw, cast. —WITH परि to lament, mourn.

**देव** *a.* ( वी. f. ) [ दिव्-अच् ] 1 Divine, celestial; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 12. 117. —2 Shining; यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1. 1. —3 Fit to be worshipped or honoured. —**वः** 1 A god, deity; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. —2 ( *a* ) The god of rain, an epithet of Indra; as in द्वादश वर्षाणि देवो न वर्षत. ( *b* ) A cloud. —3 A divine man, Brāhmaṇa. —4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. —5 A title affixed to the names of Brāhmaṇas; as in गोविन्ददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. —6 ( In dramas ) A title of honour used in addressing a king, ( ' My lord ', ' Your majesty ' ); तस्य देव Ve. 4; यथाज्ञापयति देवः &c. —7 Quicksilver. —8 The Supreme Spirit. —9 A fool. —10 A

child. —11 A man following any particular business. —12 A lover. —13 Emulation. —14 Sport, play. —**व** An organ of sense. [ cf. L. *deus*; Gr. *deos* ]. —**Comp.** —**अंशः** a partial incarnation of god. —**अगारः**, —**रं** a temple. —**अंगना** a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —**अतिदेवः**, —**अधिदेवः** 1. the highest god. —2. an epithet of ( 1 ) Siva. ( 2 ) Buddha. ( 3 ) Vishṇu. —**अधिपः** 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. the supreme god. —**अनुचरः**, —**अनुयायिन्** *m.* an attendant or follower of a god. —**अंधस्** *n.*, —**अन्नं** 1. the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. —2. food that has been first offered to an idol see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. thereon. —**अप्रीष्ट** *a.* 1. liked by or dear to gods. —2. sacred or dedicated to a deity. ( —**ष्टा** ) piper betel. —**अरण्यं** the garden of gods, the Nandana garden; R. 10. 80. —**अरिः** a demon. —**अर्चनं**, —**ना** the worship of gods. —**आवसथः** a temple. —**अश्वः** an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. —**आक्राण्डः** ' the garden of the gods, ' Nandana garden. —**आजीवः**, —**आजीविन** *m.* 1. an attendant upon an idol. —2. a low Brāhmaṇa subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it. —**आत्मन्** *a.* 1. consecrated, holy, sacred. —2. of a divine nature. ( —*m.* ) 1. the divine soul. —2. the holy fig-tree. —**आयतनं** a temple; Ms. 4. 46. —**आयुधं** 1. a divine weapon. —2. rainbow. —**आयुषं** the life-time of a god. —**आलयः** 1. heaven. —2 a temple. —**आवासः** 1. heaven. —2. the holy fig-tree ( अश्वत्थ ). —3. a temple. —4. the Sumeru mountain. —**आहारः** nectar, ambrosia. —**इज्** *a.* ( nom. sing. देवेद् इ ) worshipping the gods. —**इज्यः** an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —**इन्द्रः** 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. of Siva. —**इष्ट** *a.* dear to gods. ( —**ष्टः** ) bdellium. ( —**ष्टा** ) the wild lime tree. —**ईशः** an epithet of ( 1 ) Indra. ( 2 ) Siva. ( 3 ) Vishṇu. ( 4 ) Brahman. ( —**शी** ) N. of Durgā; also of Devakī, mother of Kṛishṇa. —**ईश्वरः** N. of ( 1 ) Siva. ( 2 ) Indra. —**उद्यनं** i. divine garden. —2. the Nandana garden. —3. a garden near a temple. —**ऋषिः** ( देवर्षिः ) 1. a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि,

भृगु, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस् &c., एवंवादिनि देवर्षी Ku. 6. 84 ( i. e. अंगिरस् ). —2. an epithet of Nārada; Bg. 10. 13, 26. —**ओकस्** *n.* the mountain Sumeru. —**कन्या** a celestial damsel, a nymph. —**कर्त्तुं** *n.*, —**कार्यं** 1. a religious act or rite. —2. the worship of gods. —**काष्ठं** the Devadāru tree. —**कुटं** a temple. —**कुंडं** a natural spring. —**कुलं** 1. a temple. —2. a race of gods. —3. a group of gods. —**कुल्या** the celestial Ganges. —**कुसुमं** cloves. —**खातं**, —**खातकं** 1. a natural hollow among mountains. —2. a natural pond or reservoir; Ms. 4. 203. —3. a pond near a temple. **विश्रु** a cavern, chasm. —**गणः** a class of gods. —**गणिका** an *apsaras*, q. v. —**गंधर्वः** an epithet of Nārada. ( —**र्व** ) a particular mode of singing. —**गर्जनं** thunder. —**गायनः** a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. —**गिरिः** N. of a mountain; Me. 42. —**गुरुः** 1. an epithet of Kasyapa ( the father of gods ). —2. of Brihaspati ( the preceptor of gods ). —**गुही** an epithet of Sarasvatī or of a place situated on it. —**गुह्यं** 1. a secret only known by gods. —2. death. —**गृहं** 1. a temple. —2. the place of a king. —3. a planetary sphere. —**चर्या** the worship or service of gods. —**चिकित्सकौ** ( du. ) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods. —**छंदः** a pearl-necklace having a hundred strings. —**जनः** the gods collectively. —**जातं** a class of gods. —**जामिः** *f.* a sister of the gods. —**तरुः** 1. the holy fig-tree. —2. one of the trees of paradise, i. e. मंदार, पाजित, संतान, कल्प, and हरिचंदन ) —3. the tree in a village ( चैत्यवृक्ष ), where the villagers usually meet. —**तडः** 1. fire. —2. an epithet of Kāhu —**तातः** 1. a sacrifice. —2. N. of Kasyapa. —**तातिः** 1. a god. —2. divine service. —**तीर्थं** 1. the right moment for the worship of gods. —2. the tips of the fingers sacred to gods. —**दत्त** *a.* 1. god-given, granted by the gods. —2. given to the gods ( as a village, &c. ). ( —**त्तः** ). 1. N. of the conch-shell of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 15. —2. a certain person ( used in speaking of men indefinitely ); देवदत्तः पचति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुङ्क्ते &c. —3. one of the vital airs exhaled in yawning; देवदत्तो विजृम्भणे, °अम्रजः



N. of Buddha. —दर्शन *a.* visiting the gods (—नः) N. of Nārada. —दारु *m. n.* a species of pine; Ku. 1. 54; R. 2. 36. —दासः a servant or attendant upon a temple. (—सी) 1. a female in the service of gods or a temple. —2. a courtesan (employed as a dancer in a temple). —3. the wild citron tree. —दीपः the eye. —दुर्मुखः 1. a divine drum. —2. the holy basil with red flowers. —3. an epithet of Indra. —दूतः a divine envoy or messenger, an angel. —देवः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Siva; Ku. 1. 52. —3. of Vishnu. —द्रोणी a procession with idols. —धर्मः a religious duty or office. —धानी the city of Indra. —नदी 1. the Ganges. —2. any holy river Ms. 2. 17. —नदिन् *m.* N. of the door-keeper of Indra. —नागरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written. —नाथः Siva. —निकायः 'residence of gods', paradise, heaven. —निन्दकः a blasphemer, unbeliever, heretic, atheist. —निर्मित *a.* 'god-created', natural. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पादाः 'the royal feet or presence,' an honorific term for a king; देवपादाः प्रमाणम्. —पथः 1. 'heavenly passage', heaven, firmament. —2. the milky way. —पशुः any animal consecrated to a deity. —पात्रं an epithet of Agni. —पुरः, —पुरी *f.* an epithet of Amarāvati, the city of Indra. —पूज्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.* —प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a deity. —प्रदः 'consulting deities', astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रियः 'dear to the gods', an epithet of Siva; (देवानांप्रियः an irreg. comp. meaning 1. a goat. —2. a fool, idiot like a brute beast, as in तेष्यतात्पर्यं. ज्ञा देवानांप्रियाः K. P. —3. an ascetic (who renounces the world). —बलिः an oblation to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् *m.* an epithet of Nārada. —ब्रह्मणः 1. a Brāhmaṇa who lives on the proceeds of a temple. —2. a venerable Brāhmaṇa. —भवनं 1. the heaven. —2. a temple. —3. the holy fig-tree. —भू *m.* a god. (—*f.*) heaven. —भूतिः *f.* heaven. —भूतिः *f.* an epithet of the Ganges. —भूयं divinity, godhead. —भूत् *m.* an epithet 1. of Vishnu. —2. of Indra. —भोक्ष्यं nectar. —मणिः

1. the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ. —2. the sun. —3. a curl of hair on a horse's neck. —मातृ *f.* N. of Aditi, mother of gods. —मातृक *a.* 'having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother,' watered only by the clouds, depending on rain water and not on irrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (as a country); देशा नद्यं तु वृष्ट्यं तु मातृकं हि जलितः । स्वर्गं हीनातृको देवमनुष्यं यथाकृतं ॥ Ak.; cf. also दितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाः (i. e. नदीमातृकाः) चिराय तस्मिन् कुर्वन्नासते Ki. 1. 17. —मातृकः the jewel of Vishnu called कौस्तुभ. —मासः the eighth month of pregnancy. —मुनिः a divine sage. —यजनं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrifice is performed; देवयजनसंभवे सीते U. 4. —यज्ञि *a.* making oblations to gods. —यज्ञः a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire, or through fire to the gods; (one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brāhmaṇa; see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and पंचयज्ञ also) —यज्यं, —यज्या a sacrifice. —यज्ञः 'an idol-procession', any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession. —यानं, —रथः a celestial car. —युगं 1. the first of the four ages of the world; also called कृतयुग. —2. an age of the gods comprising four ages of men. —योनिः 1. a superhuman being, a demigod. —2. a being of divine origin. —3. fuel used in kindling fire; (*f.* also). —योषा an *apsaras*. —रहस्यं a divine mystery. —राज्, —राजः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. a king. —3. N. of Buddha. —लता the Navamallikā or double jasmine plant. —लिङ्गं the image or statue of a deity. —लोकः heaven, paradise; Ms. 4. 182. —वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्त्तन् *n.* the sky. —वर्धकिः, —शिल्पिन् *m.* Visvakarman, the architect of gods. —वाणी 'a divine voice', a voice from heaven. —वहनः an epithet of Agni. —विद्या 1. divine science. —2. the science of Nirukta or etymology. —विभागः the northern hemisphere. —विश्व *f.*, —विशा a deity. —वीतिः food of the gods. —वृक्षः the Mandāra tree. —वृक्षस् *a.* Ved. occupied by the gods. —व्रतं 1. a religious observance, any religious vow. —2. the favourite

food of the gods. (—तः) an epithet of 1. Bhīshma —2. Kārtikeya. —शत्रुः a demon. —शुनी an epithet of Saramā, the bitch of the gods. —शेखरः the *damanaka* tree. —शेषं the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods. —श्रीः *m.* a sacrifice. (*f.*) Lakshmi. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1. Vishnu. —2. Nārada. —3. a sacred treatise. —4. a god in general. —संघ *a.* divine. —सभा 1. an assembly of the gods (सुवर्ग). —2. a council of a king, council-chamber. —3. a gambling-house. —सम्प्रः 1. a gambler. —2. a frequenter of gaming-houses. —3. an attendant on a deity. —4. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सायुज्यं identification or unification with a deity conjunction with the gods, deification. —सिंहः an epithet of Siva. —सुधिः a tube or cavity (in the heart) leading to the gods; cf. उदान. —सृष्टिः an intoxicating drink. —सेना 1. the army of gods. —2. N. of the wife of Skanda; स्कंदेन साक्षि वि देवसेनां R. 7. 1; (Malli.:—देवसेना=स्कंदपत्नी; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife). —पतिः, —प्रियः an epithet of Kārtikeya. —स्वं 'property of gods,' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments; यद्धनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्वं तद्विद्वद्भ्याः Ms. 11.20, 26. —अपहरणं sacrilege. —हविस् *n.* an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice. —हृतिः *f.* 1. invocation of the gods. —2. N. of a daughter of Manu Svâyambhuva and wife of Kardama. —हेदनं an offence against the gods. —हेतिः a divine weapon.

देवक *a.* [ दिव-बुल ] 1. Sporting, playing. —2. Divine, godlike, celestial. —कः (at the end of comp.) A god, deity.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Krishna. —Comp —नन्दनः, —पुत्रः, —मातृ *m.* —सूनुः, epithets of Krishna.

देवकीय, देवक्य *a.* Divine, godlike.

देवता 1. Divine dignity or power, divinity. —2. A deity, god; Ku. 1. 1. —3. The image of a deity. —4. An idol. —5. An organ of sense. —Comp. —अगारः, —रं, —आगारः, —रं, —गृहं —स्थान *a.* temple. —आधरः an epithet of Indra. —अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity. —आत्मन् *a.* of a divine nature;



Ku. 1. 1. —आयतनं, -आलयः, वेदनं *n.* a temple or chapel. —प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. —स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवदत्त *a.* 1 Having as one's deity; as in अग्निदेवदत्त. —2 Sacred to a deity.

देवदत्त *a.* (की *f.*) Adoring a deity.

देवन् *m.* The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः [ देव्यत्यनेन दिव् करणे ल्युट् ] *A* die. —नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. —2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. —3 Play, sport, pastime. —4 A pleasure-ground, a garden. —5 A lotus. —6 Emulation, desire to excel. —7 Affair, business. —8 Praise. —9 Going, motion. —10 Grief, lamentation, sorrow. —ना 1 Gambling, a game at dice. —2 Sport, pastime. —3 Lamentation.

देवयानी *N.* of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the *Asuras*. [ She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya; (see कच). Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha—the daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face, and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who, with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha, and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age; see Yayati also ].

देवगु *a.* 1 Pious, holy, virtuous. —2 Attending sacred festivals. —युः *A* god.

देवरः *A* husband's brother (elder or younger); Ms. 3. 55; 9. 59; Y. 1. 68.

देवलः 1 *An* attendant upon an idol, a low Brāhmaṇa who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol.

—2 *A* virtuous man. —3 *N.* of Nārada. —4 *A* husband's brother. —5 *N.* of a law-giver.

देवलकः *An* attendant upon an idol; see the preceding word.

देवाटः *N.* of a sacred place called Harihara.

देवसात् *ind.* To the nature of a god or gods. ( °भू to be changed into a god).

देविक *a.* (की *f.*), देविल *a.* 1 Divine, godly. —2 Derived from a god.

—3 Virtuous, pious.

देविह्, देविन् *m.* *A* gamester.

देवी 1 *A* female deity, a goddess.

—2 *N.* of Durgā. —3 *N.* of Sarasvatī.

—4 *N.* of Sāvitrī. —5 *A* queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband); प्रे-

व्यभावेन नामेयं देवीशङ्कमा सती । स्नानीयवस्त्राक्रियया पत्न्योर्ण वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12; देवीभावं गमिता परिवारपदं कथं भजत्येषा K. P. 10. —6 *A* respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank. —Comp. —कोटः the city of Bāṇa, (शोणितपुर). —गृहं 1. the temple of a goddess. —2. the apartment of a queen.

देवृ *m.* [ दिव्-ञ् ] 1 *A* husband's brother (especially younger). —2 The husband of a woman previously married (?).

देवेशयः *An* epithet of Vishṇu.

देव्यं *Divine* dignity, god-head.

देवटः *An* artisan, a mechanic.

देशः [ दिश्-अच् ] 1 *A* place or spot in general; देशः को नु जलावसेक शिथिलः Mk. 3. 12; (often used after words like कपोल, स्कन्ध, अंस, नितम्ब &c., without any meaning : स्कन्धदेशे S. 1. 19 'on the shoulder'). —2 *A* region, country, province, land, territory; यं देशं श्रयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितं H. 1. 171. —3 *A* department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. —4 *An* institute, an ordinance. —5 Range, compass; दृष्टिदेशः Pt. 2. —Comp. —आन्तिथिः a foreigner. —अन्तरं another country, foreign parts; Ms. 5. 78. —अन्तरिन् *m.* a foreigner. —आचारः, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country; Ms. 1. 118. —कालौ (*m.* du.) time and place. (—लं)

*ind.* according to time and place; Pt. 2. 72. —कालज्ञ *a.* knowing the proper place and time. —ज, —जात *a.* 1. native, indigenous. —2. produced in the right country. —3. genuine, of genuine descent. —दृष्ट *a.* 1. seen in a country. —2. customary in a place. —भाषा the dialect of a country; आलोच्य लक्ष्यमधिगम्य च देशभाषा Kāvya. 4. 35. —रूपं propriety, fitness. —व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

दशकः [ दिश-कर्तरि ण्वल् ] 1 *A* ruler, governor. —2 *An* instructor, a preceptor. —3 *A* guide in general.

देशना [ दिश्-णच्-युच् ] *Direction*, instruction.

देशिक *a.* [ देशे प्रसिद्धः ठ् ] Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. —कः 1 *A* spiritual teacher (गुरु). —2 *A* traveller. —3 *A* guide. —4 One familiar with places.

देशित *a.* 1 Told, directed, ordered. —2 Advised, instructed. —3 Pointed out, shown, indicated.

देशिनी *The* fore-finger.

देशी *The* dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 33.

देशीय *a.* [ देशे भवः ङ ] 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. —2 Native, local. —3 Inhabiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in मगधदेशीय, तद्देशीय, वगदेशीय &c. —4 Not far or distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अष्टादशवर्षदेशीयां कन्यां ददर्श K. 131 'a girl about 18 years old (whose age bordered on 18)'; R. 18. 39; so पटुदेशीय &c.

देश्य *a.* [ दिश्-कर्मणि ण्यत् देश-यत् वा ] 1 To be pointed out or proved. —2 Local, provincial. —3 Born in a country, native. —4 Genuine, of genuine descent. —5 Being on the spot or place (where anything is due). —6 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above. —इयः 1 *An* eye-witness of anything; अभियान्ता दिदेद्देश्यं Ms. 8. 52.-53. —2 The inhabitant of a country. —इयं *The* statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देष्णं *Ved.* *A* gift.

देष्णु *a.* 1 Very liberal. —2 Intractable, unruly. —*m.* *A* washerman.



**देहः**, -हं [ दिह-घञ् ] The body; देहं वहति दहना इव गंधवाहा: Bv. 1.104.  
**-हः** Anointing, smearing. **-ही** A rampart, wall, mound. **-Comp.** **-अंतरं** another body. **°प्राप्तिः** *f.* transmigration. **-आत्मवादः** materialism, the doctrines of Chârvâka. **-आत्मवादिन्** *m.* a materialist, a Chârvâka.  
**-आवरणं** armour, dress. **-ईश्वरः** the soul. **-उद्भव**, **-उद्भूत** *a.* born in the body, inborn, innate. **-करः** a father. **-कर्तृ** *m.* 1. the sun. -2. the Supreme Soul. -3. father. **-कोषः** 1. the covering of the body. -2. a feather, wing &c. -3. skin. **-क्षयः** 1. decay of the body. -2. sickness, disease. **-गत** *a.* incarnate, embodied. **-जः** a son. **-जा** a daughter. **-त्यागः** 1. death (in general). -2. voluntary death; resigning the body; तीर्थे तोयव्यतिकरभवे जहुकन्यासरवोर्देहत्यागात् R. 8. 95. **-दः** quicksilver. **-दीपः** the eye. **-धर्मः** the function of the body. **-धारकं** a bone. **-धारणं** living, life. **-धिः** a wing. **-धृष्ट** *m.* air, wind. **-बद्ध** *a.* embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35; Ku. 2. 47. **-बंधः** bodily frame; U. 3. 38, Mâl. 9. 20. **-भाज्** *a.* embodied, corporeal. (*-m.*) any being possessed of a body or life, especially a man. **-भुज्** *m.* 1. the soul. -2. the sun. **-भृत्** *m.* 1. a living being, especially a man; धिगिमां देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 51; Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. life, vitality. **-यात्रा** 1. dying, death. -2. nourishment, food. **-लक्षणं** a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. **-वायुः** one of the five vital airs or lifewinds; see प्राण. **-संचारिणी** a daughter. **-सारः** marrow. **-स्वभावः** bodily temperament.

**दहंभर** *a.* Gluttonous.

**देहवत्** *a.* Embodied. **-m.** 1 A man. -2 The soul.

**देहिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) [ देह-इनि ] Incarnate, embodied. **-m.** 1 A living being, especially a man; त्वद्दीनं खलु देहिनां मुखं Ku. 4. 10; Si. 2. 46; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49. -2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 5. 13; 14. 5. **-नी** The earth.

**देहला** Spirituous liquor.

**देहलिः-ली** *f.* The threshold of

a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विन्यस्यंती भुवि गणनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 87; Mk. 1. 9. **-Comp.** **-दीपः** a lamp suspended over the threshold; **°न्याय** see under न्याय.

**दै** 1 P. (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. -2 To be purified. -3 To protect. **-With अव** 1. to whiten, brighten. -2. to purify.

**दैतेयः** [ दितेरपत्यं-ढक् ] 'A son of Diti,' a Râksbasa, demon. **-Comp.** **-इज्यः**, **-गुरुः**, **-पुरोधस्** *m.*, **-पूज्यः** epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. **-निषुदनः** an epithet of Vishnu. **-मातृ** *f.* Diti, mother of the demons. **-मेदजा** the earth.

**दैत्यः** [ दितेरपत्यं-ङ्य ] See दैतेय. **-Comp.** **-अरिः** 1. a god. -2 an epithet of Vishnu. **-देवः** 1. an epithet of Varuna. -2. wind. **-पतिः** an epithet of Hiranyakasipu q. v. **-युगं** an age of the demons consisting of 12000 divine years.

**दैत्या** 1 A drug. -2 Spirituous liquor.

**दैन** (नी *f.*), **दैनंदिन** (नी *f.*), **दैनिक** (की *f.*) *a.* Diurnal, daily; Bv. 1. 103.

**दैनिकी** Daily wages, day's hire.

**दैर्घ्यं-र्घ** Length, longness.

**दैर्घ्यं**, **-न्यं** [ दीनस्य भावः घञ् ] 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state; हरिद्राणां दैन्यं G. L. 2; फणिनो दैन्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21; इंदोर्दैर्घ्यं त्वदनुसरणाच्छ्रेयसां विवर्धते Me. 84. -2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. -3 Feebleness -4 Meanness.

**देव** *a.* (वी *f.*) [ देवादागतः अण् ] 1 Relating to gods, caused by or coming from gods, divine, celestial; संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kâv. 1. 33; देवीनां मानुषीणां च प्रतिहर्ता त्वमापदां R. 1. 60; Y. 2. 235; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3; Ms. 3. 75.

**-वः** ( *i. e.* विवाहः ) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; यज्ञस्य ऋत्विजे देवः Y. 1. 59; ( for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21 ). **-वं** 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; देवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयन्ति Mu. 3; विना पुरुषकारेण देवमत्र न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help

themselves'; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. ( दैवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally ). -2 A god, deity. -3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. -4 A kind of Srâddha ceremony. -5 Parts of the hands sacred to the gods, *i. e.* the tips of the fingers; cf. Ms. 2. 59. **-वी** A woman married according to the form of marriage called *daiva* q. v. above. **-Comp.** **-अत्ययः** evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. **-अधीन** **-आयत्त** *a.* dependent on fate; दैवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33. **-अहोरात्रः** a day of the gods. *i. e.* the human year. **-उपहत** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate; Mu. 6. 8. **-कर्मन्** *n.* offering oblations to gods. **-कृत** *a.* 1. fated. -2. natural. **-कोविद्**, **-चित्तकः**, **-ज्ञः** an astrologer, a fortune-teller; Y. 1. 313; Kâm. 9. 25. **-गतिः** *f.* turn or course of fate; मुक्ताजालं चिरपरिचितं त्याजितो देवगत्या Me. 96; Pt. 3. 174. **-तंत्र** *a.* dependent on fate. **-दीपः** the eye. **-दुर्विपाकः** hardness of fortune, adverseness or unpropitiousness of fate, an evil turn of fate; U. 1. 40. **-दोषः** badness of fate. **-पर** *a.* 1. trusting to fate, a fatalist. -2. fated, predestined. **-प्रश्नः** 1. fortune-telling, astrology. -2. a voice from heaven. **-युगं** 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years, but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. **-योगः** a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance; ( दैवयोगेन, दैवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally ). **-लेखकः** a fortune-teller, an astrologer. **-वशः**, **-शं** the power of destiny, subjection to fate. **-वाणी** 1. a voice from heaven. -2. the Sanskrit language; cf. Kâv. 1. 33 quoted above. **-हीन** *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

**दैवकः** A god, deity.

**दैवत** *a.* ( ती *f.* ) [ देवता-अण् ] 1 Divine. -2 ( At the end of an adj. comp. ) Honouring or worshipping as one's deity, as in सूर्यदैवता जनाः. **-तं** A god, deity, divinity; मृदं गा दैवतं विप्रघृतं मधु चतुष्पदं प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वीत Ms. 4. 39, 153; U. 4. 4; Amaru. 3. -2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods; Ve. 2. -3 An idol. ( The word is said to be *m.* also, but is



rarely used in that gender. Mamata notices it as a fault called अप्रयुक्तत्व ; see अप्रयुक्त ). -4 N. of the third Kāṇḍa of Yāska's Nirukta.

दैवतस् *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

दैवत्य *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 18 9; 4. 124. -त्यं *A* deity.

दैविक *a.* (की *f.*) [ देव-ठक् ] Relating to the gods, divine; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. -कं *An* inevitable accident.

दैविन् *m.* An astrologer.

दैव्य *a.* (व्या or व्यी *f.*) Divine. -व्यं 1 Fortune, fate. -2 Divine power.

दैवलः, -लकः The servant of an evil spirit.

दैवारिपः A conch-shell ( शंख ).

दैवासुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

दैशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ देशेन निर्वृत्तं तस्येदं वा-ठक् ] 1 Local, provincial. -2 National, belonging to the whole country. -3 Belonging or having reference to space; Bhāṣa P. 120. -4 Acquainted with any place. -5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. -कः 1 A teacher, preceptor. -2 A guide.

दैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ दिष्टमिति मतिर्यस्य, ठक् ] Fated, predestined. -कः A fatalist.

दैहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ देहे भवः, तस्येदं वा ठक् ] Bodily, corporeal.

दैह्य *a.* [ देहे भवः-व्यञ्ज् ] Bodily. -ह्यः The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P. ( दान्ति, दित् ; *caus.* दापयति ; *desid.* दित्सति ) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To mow, reap. -WITH अव to cut or lop off; यदन्यस्मिन्यज्ञे सुच्यवद्यति Sat. Br.

दोग्धृ See under दुह्.

दोघः A calf.

दोरः A rope ( रज्जु ).

दोरकं A string for fastening the wires of a lute.

दोलः [ दुल्-घञ् ] 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating. -2 A swing, litter. -3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phālguna when figures of 'young

Kṛishṇa' ( बालकृष्ण ) are swung in a swing.

दोला, दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin. -2 A swing, hammock ( fig. also ); आसीत्स दोलाचलचित्तवृत्तिः R. 14. 34; 9. 46; 19. 44; संदेहदोलामारोप्यते K. 207. -3 Swinging, fluctuation. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 The Indigo plant. -Comp. -अधिरूढ, -आरूढ *a.* ( lit. ) mounted on a swing ; ( fig. ) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. -युद्धं uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success ; Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate ( fig. also ). -2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोलायमान *a.* 1 Swinging, oscillating. -2 Wavering, vacillating. -3 Perplexed, doubtful.

दोलायित, दोलित *a.* Swung, shaken, oscillating &c.

दोलिका, दोली 1 A cradle. -2 A swing.

दोष, दोषिक, दोषिन् See under दुष्.

दोषन् *m., n.* ( This word has no forms for the first five inflections, i. e. before acc. pl. ) An arm.

दोषस् *f.* Night. -*n.* Darkness.

दोषा *ind.* At night ; दोषाऽपि नूनमहिमांशुरसौ किलेति Si. 4. 46 ; 62. -*f.* 1 The arm. -2 The darkness of night, night ; घर्मकालदिवस इव क्षपितदोषः K. 37 ( where the word means 'a fault or sin' also ). -Comp. -आस्यः, -तिलकः a lamp. -करः the moon.

दोषातन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Nightly, nocturnal ; R. 13. 76.

दोस् *m. n.* [ दम्येत अनेन दम् दोऽसि अर्द्धर्चा° ; Up. 2. 69 ] ( दोषन् is optionally substituted for this word after acc. dual ) 1 The forearm, the arm ; तमुपाद्रवदुद्यम्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23 ; हेमपात्रगतं दोर्भ्यामादधानं पयश्चरु 10. 51 ; Ku. 3. 76. -2 The part of an arc defining its sine. -3 The side of a triangle or square. -Comp. -गडु ( दोर्गड ) *a.* crooked-armed, -ग्रह ( दोर्ग्रह ) *a.* strong, powerful. ( -हः ) pain in the arm. -ड्या ( दो-ड्या ) the sine of the base. -दंडः ( दोर्दंडः ) a stick-like arm, strong arm ; Mv. 7. 8 ; Bv. 1. 128. -निकर्तनं ( दोर्निकर्तनं ) amputation of the arm. -मूलं ( दोर्मूलं ) the arm-pit.

-युद्धं ( दोर्युद्धं ) a duel ; Mv. 5. 37.

-शालिन् ( दोः शालिन् ) possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave ; Ve. 3. 32. -शिखरं ( दोः शिखरं ) the shoulder. -सहस्रभृत् ( दोः सहस्रभृत् ) *m.* 1. an epithet of the demon Bāṇa. -2. an epithet of Sahasrārjuna. -स्थः ( दोस्थः ) 1. a servant. -2. service. -3. a player. -4. play, sport.

दोह, दोहन, दोह्य &c. See under दुह्.

दोहदः-दं [ दोहमाकर्षं ददाति दा-क ] 1 ( *a* ) The longing of a pregnant woman ; प्रजावती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45 ; उपेत्य सा दोहददुःखशीलतां यदेव वज्रे तदयमयदाहन्ते 3. 6, 7. ( *b* ) The desired object itself. -2 Pregnancy. -3 The desire of plants at budding time ( as, for instance, of the Asoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be with sprinkled by mouthfuls of liquor &c. ) ; महीरुहा दोहदसेकशक्तेराकालिकं कोरकमुद्गिरन्ति N. 3. 21 ; R. 8. 62 ; Me. 78 ; see अशोक. -4 Vehement desire ; प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. -5 Wish or desire in general. -Comp. -लक्षणं 1. the foetus, the embryo ( =दोहदलक्षणं q.v. ) -2. the period of passing from one stage of life to another.

दोहदवती A pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहदिन् *a.* Eagerly longing for, ardently desirous of.

दोहलः See दोहद ; वृथा वहासि दोहलं ( v. 1. ) ; ललितकामिसाधारणं M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Asoka tree.

दौःशाल्यं Bad temper, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दौःसाधिकः 1 A door-keeper, porter. -2 The superintendent of a village.

दौःखं Wrangling between women.

दौकू ( गू ) लः A car covered with silk cloth. -लं Fine silk cloth.

दौत्यं Message, mission.

दौरात्म्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity ; R. 15. 72. -2 Mischievousness ; गुणानामेव दौरात्म्याद् धुरिधुर्यो नियुज्यते K. P. 10.

दौरितं Mischief, evil, harm.

दौर्गत्यं 1 Poverty, want, destitution ; Pt. 2. 92. -2 Wretchedness, distress.

दौर्गन्ध्यं Bad or disagreeable smell.



**दौर्ग्रहः** The Asvamedha sacrifice.  
**दौर्ग्य** Difficulty.  
**दौर्जन्य** Wickedness, depravity.  
**दौर्जावित्यं** A wretched or miserable life.  
**दौर्बल्यं-लं** Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.  
**दौर्भागिनेयः** The son of a woman disliked by her husband.  
**दौर्भाग्यं** Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.  
**दौर्भ्रात्रं** A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.  
**दौर्मनस्यं** 1 Evil disposition. -2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. -3 Despair.  
**दौर्मत्र्यं** Evil advice, bad counsel; दौर्मत्र्यान्नुपतिर्विनश्यति Bh. 2. 42.  
**दौर्लभ्यं** Scarcity, rarity.  
**दौर्वचस्यं** Evil speech, bad language.  
**दौर्वीणं** 1 The sap of Dûrvâ or bent grass. -2 A clean leaf (इष्टपर्णः).  
**दौर्हृदं, दौर्हृदं** 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दौर्हृदं in this sense). -2 Pregnancy; सुदक्षिणा दौर्हृदलक्षणं दधौ R. 3. 1. -3 The longing of a pregnant woman. -4 Desire in general.  
**दौर्हृदयं** Evil disposition of mind, enmity.  
**दौर्लेयः** A tortoise.  
**दौर्लिमः** An epithet of Indra.  
**दौवारिकः** (की f.) A door-keeper, warder; R. 6. 59.  
**दौश्चर्यं** 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. -2 A bad deed.  
**दौष्क** a. (ष्की f.) One who swims by the help of his arms.  
**दौष्कुल** a. (ली f.), दौष्कुलेय a. (यी f.) Sprung from a low family, born in a contemptible family.  
**दौष्ट्यं, दौष्टवं** Badness, wickedness.  
**दौष्यं (ष्मं) तिः** A son of Dushyanta; दौष्यंतिमप्रातिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19.  
**दौहित्रः** [ दहितुरपत्यं अञ् ] A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131.  
**-त्रं** Sesamum seed.  
**दौहित्रायणः** The son of a daughter's son.

**दौहित्री** A daughter's daughter.  
**दौहिदिनी** A pregnant woman.  
**द्यविद्यवी** f. A day.  
**द्यु** 2 P. (द्यौति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 101.  
**द्यु** n. 1 A day. -2 The sky. -3 Brightness. -4 Heaven. -5 Sharpness; cf. अद्यु. -m. Fire. (द्यु is a substitute for दिव् f. before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). -Comp. -गः a bird. -चरः 1. a planet. -2. a bird. -जयः attainment or gaining of heaven. -दलः noon. -धुनिः f., -नदी the heavenly Ganges. -निवासः a deity, god; शोकाग्निनाऽगाद् द्युनिवासभूयं Bk. 3. 21. -निवासिन् m. 1. a deity. -2. a virtuous man. -पतिः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Indra. -मणिः the sun. -योषिन् f. an *apsaras*. -लोकः heaven. -षद्, -सद् m. 1. a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. -2. a planet. -सरिन् f. the Ganges.  
**द्युकः** An owl. -Comp. -अरिः a crow.  
**द्युक्ष** a. Ved. 1 Celestial, heavenly. -2 Shining, brilliant. -क्षः An epithet of (1) Varuna, (2) Aryaman, (3) Indra, (4) Agni, (5) Soma.  
**द्युत्** 1 A. (द्योतते, द्युतित or द्योतित; desid. दियुतिषते, दियोतिषते) To shine, be bright or brilliant, दियुते च यथा रविः Bk. 14. 104; 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89. -Caus. (द्योतयति-ते) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4. -2 To make clear, explain, elucidate. -3 To express, mean. -WITH अभि (Caus.) to illuminate; R. 6. 36. -वि to shine, be bright; व्यद्योतिष्ट सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20.  
**द्युत्** m. A ray of light.  
**द्युतिः** f. [ द्युत्-इन् ] 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काचः काचनसंसर्गाद्धते मारकर्ता द्युति H. Pr. 41, Mâl. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. -2 Light, a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. -3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87. -Comp. -करः the polar star or the sage Dhruva. -धरः Vishnu.  
**द्युतित** a. Illuminated, shining bright.  
**द्योतः** [ द्युत्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Light,

lustre, brilliance; as in खद्योत. -2 Sunshine. -3 Heat.  
**द्योतक** a. [ द्युत्-कृत् ] 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.  
**द्योतन** a. [ द्युत्-युच् ] 1 Bright, shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, elucidating. -नः A lamp. -नं 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining. -4 Sight, seeing. -5 Light. -6 Dawn.  
**द्योतनिका** Explanation, elucidation.  
**द्योतनि** a. Shining. -निः Ved. Splendour, lustre.  
**द्योतित** p. p. 1 Illuminated. -2 Illustrated; see द्युत्.  
**द्योतिन्** a. Splendid, bright.  
**द्योतिस** n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre. -2 A star. -Comp. -इंगणः (द्योतिरिंगणः) a fire-fly.  
**द्युमत्** a. 1 Bright, brilliant. -2 Clear, loud. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Calm, serene. -Comp. -गानं a mode of chanting the Sâmvêda. -सेनः N. of a king of Sâlva, and father of Satyavat, husband of Sâvitri.  
**द्युम्नं** 1 Splendour, glory, lustre. -2 Energy, strength, power. -3 Wealth, property. -4 Inspiration. -5 Sacrificial offering or oblation.  
**द्युम्निन्** a. 1 Having wealth or oblations. -2 Majestic. -3 Inspired. -4 Powerful.  
**द्युतः, -तं** [ दिव् भावे-क्त-उठ् अर्द्धर्चा० ] 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; द्युतं हि नाम पुरुषस्यासिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; द्रव्यं लब्धं द्युतेनैव दारा मित्रं द्युतेनैव। दत्तं भुक्तं द्युतेनैव सर्वं नष्टं द्युतेनैव 2. 7; अप्राणिभिर्यत्क्रियते तल्लोके द्युतमुच्यते Ms. 9. 223. -2 (fig.) A battle, fight. -3 The prize won. -Comp. -अधिकारिन् m. the keeper of a gambling-house. -करः, -कृत् m. a gamester, a gambler; अयं द्युतकरः सभिकेन खलीक्रियते Mk. 2. -कारः, -कारकः 1. the keeper of a gambling house. -2. a gambler. -क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. -पूर्णिमा, -पौर्णिमा the day of full moon in the month of Asvina (also called कोजागर) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. -प्रतिपद् f. the first day of the bright half of Kârtika (usu-



ally spent in gambling ). -वीजं a cowrie, a shell used in playing.

-वृत्तिः 1. a professional gambler. -2. the keeper of a gambling-house.

-समा, -समाजः 1. a gambling house. -2. an assembly of gamblers.

द्युन a. 1 Playing, sporting. -2 Lamenting, sorry. -नं The [seventh sign of the zodiac.

द्यै 1 P. (यायति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. -2 To disfigure.

द्यौ f. (Nom. sing. द्यौः) Heaven, paradise, the sky; द्यौर्भूमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (In Dvandva compounds द्यौ is changed to द्यावा, e. g. द्यावापृथिव्यौ, द्यावाभूमी, द्यावाक्षमे 'heaven and earth'). -Comp. -भूमिः a bird. -सद् m. (द्योषद्) a god.

द्रकटः, द्रगडः A kettle-drum; (used in awakening sleepers).

द्रक्षणं A measure of weight, a tola.

द्रढयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten, (lit.); as in जटाञ्जलप्रार्थि द्रढयति. -2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate; निवेशः शैलानां तद्विमिति बुद्धिं द्रढयति U. 2. 27; विशुद्धे-रुत्कर्षस्त्वाय तु मम भक्तिं द्रढयति 4. 11.

द्रढिम् m. 1 Tightness, firmness; बधान द्रढिम् द्रढिमरणीयं परिकरं G. L. 47. -2 Confirmation, corroboration; उक्तस्यार्थस्य द्रढिम्ने Sankara. -3 Assertion, affirmation. -4 Heaviness.

द्रप्स a. Dripping, trickling down. -प्सः 1 A drop. -2 A spark (of fire). -प्सं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds; (also द्रप्स्यं).

द्रप् 1 P. (द्रमति) To go about, run, run about; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रम्मं A drachma; (a word derived from the Greek drachme).

द्रव a. [द्रु गतौ-भावे अप्] 1 Running (as a horse). -2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping; आक्षिप्य काचिद् द्रवरागमेव (पादं) R. 7. 7. -3 Flowing, fluid. -4 Liquid (opp. कठिन); Ku. 2. 11. -5 Melted, liquefied. -वः 1 Going, walking about, motion. -2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. -3 Flight, retreat. -4 Play, amusement, sport. -5 Fluidity, liquefaction. -6 A liquid substance, fluid; U. 3. 25; 2. 16. -7 Juice, essence. -8 Decoction,

-9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृ means 'to melt, liquefy'. द्रवीभू to be melted, as with pity &c.; द्रवीभवति मे मनः Mv. 7. 34; द्रवीभूतं प्रेम्णा तव हृदयमस्ति-न्क्षण इव U. 3. 13; द्रवीभूतं मन्ये पतति जलरूपेण गगनं Mk. 5. 25.) -Comp.

-आधारः 1. a small vessel or receiver. -2. the hands joined together and hollowed, (=चुलुक q. v). -इतर a. solid, hard. -उत्तर a. very fluid. -जः treacle. -द्रव्यं a fluid substance. -रसा 1. lac. -2. gum. -3. extract.

द्रवक, द्रवण a. 1 Running. -2 Oozing, trickling.

द्रवती A river.

द्रवस्यति Den. P. 1 To trouble or afflict oneself. -2 To serve or wait upon a person.

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan (pl.); अस्ति द्रविडेषु कांची नाम नगरी Dk. 130. -2 An inhabitant or native of that country; जरद्द्रविडधार्मिकस्येच्छया नि-सृष्टैः K. 229. -3 N. of a degraded tribe; cf. Ms. 10. 22.

द्रविणं [द्रु-इनन्; Up. 2. 50] 1 Wealth, money, property, substance; Ve. 3. 20; Pt. 3. 174; Bv. 4. 29. -2 Gold; R. 4. 70. -3 Strength, power. -4 Valour, prowess. -5 A thing, matter, material. -6 That of which anything is made. -7 A wish, desire. -Comp. -अधिपतिः-ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. -प्रदः an epithet of Vishnu.

द्रविणस्यु a. Desiring wealth or sacrificial offerings.

द्रव्यं 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. -2 The ingredient or material of anything. -3 A material to work upon. -4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction, &c.); Mu. 7. 14; see अद्रव्य also. -5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaisheshikas; (the dravyas are nine:—पृथिव्यप्तेजोवाय्वाकाशकालदिगात्मम-नांसि). -6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money; तत्तस्य कि-मपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19. -7 A medicinal substance or drug. -8 Modesty. -9 Bell-metal. -10 Spirituous liquor. -11 A wager, stake. -12 Anointing, plastering. -13 An ointment. -14 The

animal-dye, lac. -15 Extract, gum.

-Comp. -अर्जनं, -वृद्धिः, -तिद्धिः f. acquisition of wealth. -अवः f. affluence, abundance of wealth.

-गणः a class of 37 similar substances (in Medic.). -परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. -प्रकृतिः f. the nature of matter. -वाचकं a substantive. -संस्कारः the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c.

द्रव्यकः A carrier of anything.

द्रव्यमय a. (यी f.) Material. -2 Having any substance. -3 Consisting of wealth.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रष्टव्य pot. p. [दृश्-तव्य] 1 To be seen, visible. -2 Perceptible. -3 Fit to be seen, investigated, or examined. -4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful; त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं न दृष्टं S. 2; Bh. 1. 8. -5 To be understood. -6 To be regarded or considered as.

द्रष्टृ m. [दृश्-तृच्] 1 A seer, one who sees mentally; as in ऋषयो मन्त्र-द्रष्टारः. -2 A judge.

द्रहः A deep lake.

द्रा 2 P. (द्राति, द्राण) 1 To sleep. -2 To run, make haste. -3 To fly, run away. -4 To be ashamed.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. -2 Sleeping, sleepy. -णं 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Sleep.

द्राक् ind. Quickly, instantly, forthwith, immediately. -Comp. -भृतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape, (the creeper or the fruit); द्राक्षे द्रक्ष्यति के त्वां Git. 12; R. 4. 65; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. -Comp. -रसः grape-juice, wine.

द्राख् 1 P. (द्राखति) 1 To become dry. -2 To be able, or sufficient. -3 To prohibit, prevent. -4 To adorn, grace.

द्राघ् 1 A. (द्राघते) 1 To be able. -2 To stretch. -3 To exert oneself. -4 To be weary or fatigued. -5 To torment, vex. -6 To wander about.

द्राघयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To increase, intensify; द्राघयति हि मे शोकं स्मर्यमाणा गुणास्तव Bk. 18. 33. -3 To tarry, delay.



**द्राघिमन्** *m.* 1 Length. -2 A degree of longitude.

**द्राघिष्ठ** *a.* Longest, very long; (superl. of दीर्घ *q. v.*).

**द्राघीयस्** *a.* (सी *f.*) Longer, very long; (compar. of दीर्घ *q. v.*); Bv. 1. 35.

**द्राक्ष्** 1 P. (द्राक्षति) 1 To desire, long for. -2 To croak, sound (as a bird). -3 To utter a discordant sound.

**द्राड्** 1 A. (द्राडते) 1 To cut, divide, split. -2 To be pulled to pieces.

**द्रापः** 1 Mud, mire. -2 Heaven, sky. -3 A fool, an idiot. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 A small shell.

**द्रामिलः** N. of Chânakya.

**द्रावः** [द्रु-भावे-घञ्] 1 Flight, retreat. -2 Speed. -3 Running, flowing. -4 Heat. -5 Liquefaction, melting. -Comp. -करं a flux.

**द्रावक** [द्रु-ण्वल्] *a.* 1 Attracting, captivating. -2 Solvent. -3 Liquefying. -कः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. -2 The loadstone. -3 Moon-stone. -4 A thief. -5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. -6 A libertine, lecher. -क Wax.

**द्रावणं** [द्रु-णिच्-युच्] 1 Putting to flight. -2 Melting, fusing. -3 Distilling. -4 The clearing-nut.

**द्राविका** Spittle, saliva.

**द्रावित** *a.* 1 Put to flight, driven away. -2 Fused, melted. -3 Softened, mollified.

**द्राव्य** *a.* 1 To be made to run or put to flight. -2 Fusible.

**द्राविडः** [द्रविडदेशोऽभिजनोऽस्य-अण्] 1 A Dravidian, Dravida. -2 A general name for a Brâhmana of any of the five southern tribes (the पंच-द्रविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, गुर्जर, महाराष्ट्र and तैलंग. -डाः *pl.* The Dravida country and its people. -डी Cardamoms.

**द्राविडकः** Zedoary. -कं Black salt.

**द्राह्** 1 A. (द्राहते) To wake.

**द्रु** I. 1 P. (द्रवति, द्रुत; *desid.* द्रुष्व. ति) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly (often with acc.); यथा न-दीनां बहवोऽवेगाः समुद्रमेवाभिमुखं द्रवन्ति Bg. 11. 28; रक्षांसि भीतानि विशो द्रवन्ति 36; द्रुतं द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly; Bk. 9. 95.

-3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्रते चंद्रकांतः Mâl. 1. 24; 8. 12; U. 6. 12; Pt. 4. 33; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21; Si. 9. 9; Bk. 2. 12. -4 To go, move. -Caus. (द्रावयति-ते) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. -II. 5 P. (द्रुगोति) 1 To hurt, injure; तं द्रुद्रावाद्रिणा कपिः Bk. 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To repent.

**द्रुत** *p. p.* [द्रु-क्त] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flown, run away, escaped. -3 Melted, liquid, dissolved. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened; Mâl. 5. 28; see द्रु. -तः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree. -3 A cat. -तं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -Comp. -पद *a.* going quickly. -विलंबितं N. of a metre; see App. I.

**द्रुतिः** *f.* 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

**द्रु** *m. n.* [द्रवत्यूर्ध्वं द्रु-बा०-डु] 1 Wood. -2 Any instrument made of wood. -*m.* 1 A tree; Ms. 7. 131. -2 A branch. -*f.* Motion. -Comp. -किलिभं the Devadâru tree. -घणः 1. a mallet, wooden mace. -2. an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. -3. an axe, a hatchet. -4. an epithet of Brahmâ. -घ्नी a hatchet. -नखः a thorn. -नस (णस) *a.* large-nosed. -न (ण) हः a scabbard; see द्रुण-ह also. -पदं Ved. a pillar (in general). -पदी a splay-footed female. -सल्लकः a kind of tree (पियाल).

**द्रुत, द्रुतिः** See under द्रु.

**द्रुड्** 1. 6. P. (द्रोडति, द्रुडति) To sink, perish.

**द्रुण्** 6 P. (द्रुणाति) 1 To make curved or crooked, bend. -2 To go, move. -3 To hurt, injure.

**द्रुणः** [द्रुण-क्त] 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. -3 A rogue. -णं 1 A bow. -2 A sword. -Comp. -हः a sheath, scabbard.

**द्रुणा** A bow-string.

**द्रुणिः** -णी *f.* 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

**द्रुपदः** N. of a king of the Pân-châlas. [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school-fellows, as they

earned the science of archery from Drona ather, Bharadvaja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice, when a son named Dhrishtadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona; see Drona also].

**द्रुमः** [द्रुः शाखास्त्यस्य-मः; cf. P. V. 2. 108] 1 A tree; यत्र द्रुमा अपि मृगा अपि बंधवो मे U. 3. 8. -2 A tree of Paradise. -3 An epithet of Kubera. -Comp. -अरिः an elephant. -आमयः lac, gum. -आश्रयः a lizard. -ईश्वरः 1. the palm tree, -2. the moon, -3. the पारिजात tree. -उत्पल the Karnikâra tree. -नखः, -मरः a thorn. -व्याधिः lac, gum. -श्रेष्ठः the palm tree. -वंडं a grove of trees.

**द्रुमिणी** An assemblage of trees.

**द्रुवयः** A measure (मानं).

**द्रुह** 4 P. (द्रुहति, द्रुग्ध) 1 To bear malice or hatred. -2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred); यान्वेति मां द्रुहति मह्यमेव सात्रेत्युपालंभि तयालिर्वर्गः N. 3. 7; Bk. 4. 39.

**द्रुह** *a.* (At the end of comp.) (Nom. sing. द्रुक् -ग्, द्रुद् -इ) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against; Si. 2. 35; Ms. 5. 90. -*f.* Injury, damage.

**द्रुग्ध** *p. p.* Injured, plotted against. -ग्धं An offence, injury, malevolent act.

**द्रुग्धु** *a.* Malevolent, hater.

**द्रोघः** Injury, damage.

**द्रोहः** [द्रुह भावे-घञ्] 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice; अद्रोहश-पथं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35; Bg. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 161, 7. 48, 9. 17. -2 Treachery, perfidy. -3 Wrong, offence. -4 Rebellion. -Comp. -अदः 1. a re-



religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. -2. a hunter. -3. a false man. -चितनं a malicious thought, malice prepenes, a thought or attempt to injure. -बुद्धि a. bent on mischief or evil design. (-बुद्धि: f.) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोहित a. Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

द्रोहिन् a. 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Malevolent, malicious. -3 Plotting against, rebellious.

द्रुहः 1 A son. -2 A lake. -ही A daughter.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः N. of Brāhmā or Siva or Vishṇu.

द्रू 5. 9. P. (द्रूणे-गा-ति,) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To go, move.

द्रुः Gold.

द्रुघणः A hammer, an iron club; see द्रुघण.

द्रुणः A scorpion. -णं A bow.

द्रेक् 1 A. (द्रेक्ते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To show joy, be exhilarated.

द्रै 1 P. (द्रायति) To sleep; cf. द्रा.

द्रोणः [cf. Un. 3. 10] 1 A lake 400 poles long. -2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket); कोयमेवंविधे काले कालपाशस्थिते मयि । अनावृष्टिहेतुं शस्ये द्रोणमेव इवोदितः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. -3 A raven or a carrion crow. -4 A scorpion. -5 A tree (in general). -6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. -7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvāja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghritachi, was preserved by the sage in a drona. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Pāṇḍavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhīshma had been mortally wounded—'lodged in the cage of darts'—he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonder

ful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pandava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhīma, at the suggestion of Krishna, said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishthira, 'the truthful', who also, at the advice of Krishna, gave an evasive reply—uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman and added 'Gaja or elephant' in a very low tone; see Ve. 3. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head]. -णः, -ण A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4 Adhakas or  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a Khārī, or 32 or 64 shers. -णं 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. -2 A tub. -Comp. -आचार्यः see द्रोण above. -काकः, -काकलः a raven. -क्षीरा, -घा, -दुग्धा, -दुघा a cow yielding a drona of milk. -मुखं the capital of 400 villages. -मेघः see द्रोण (2) above.

द्रोणिः, -णी f. [द्रु-नि वा डीप्; Un. 4. 51] 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel. -2 A water-reservoir (जलाधार). -3 A trough for feeding cattle. -4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Sūrpas or 128 shers. -5 The valley or chasm between two mountains; बृहद्द्रोणीशैलकांतारप्रदेशमधितिष्ठतो माधवस्यांतिकं प्रयामि Māl. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणी &c. -6 N. of the wife of Drona. -7 The plantain tree. -8 The Indigo plant. -Comp. -दलः the Ketaka tree.

द्रोणिका 1 A tub, bucket. -2 The Indigo plant.

द्रौणायनः, -निः, द्रौणिः An epithet of Asvatthāman; यद्रामेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31.

द्रौणिक a. (की f.) 1 Containing a drona. -2 Sown with a drona of grain (as a field). -की A vessel holding the measure drona.

द्रौणी A tub, trough.

द्रौपदी [द्रुपदस्यापत्यं स्त्री-अण् डीप्] N. of the daughter of Drupada,

king of the Pāṇchālas. [She was won by Arjuna at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishthira lost his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhshassana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance; and on several occasions, when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvasas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies; (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the Pandavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharati war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अहल्या].

द्रौपदेयः A son of Draupadi; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

द्वंद्वः A plate on which hours are struck. -द्वं A pair, couple.

द्वंद्वं [द्वौ द्वौ सहाभिव्यक्तौ; cf. P. VIII. 1. 15. Sk.] 1 A pair, couple. -2 A couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes, i. e. male and female; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विववुः Ku. 3. 35; Me. 45; न चेद्वंद्वं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27. -3 A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); बलवती हि द्वंद्वानां प्रवृत्तिः K. 135; द्वंद्वैरयोजयचेमाः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6. 81; सर्वर्तुनिर्वृत्तिकरे निवसन्नुपैति न द्वंद्वदुःखमिह किंचिद्विचिचनोऽपि Si. 4. 64. -4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. -5 A duel. -6 Doubt, uncertainty. -7 A fortress, stronghold. -8 A secret. -द्वः 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे द्वंद्वः P. II. 2. 29; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. -2 A kind of



disease. -3 The sign Gemini of the zodiac. -**Comp.** -चर, चारिन् *a.* living in couples. (-*m.*) the ruddy goose; रयिता द्वचरं पतत्रिणं R. 8. 56, 16. 63. -ज *a.* 1. produced from morbid affection of two humours. -2. arising from a quarrel. -3. arising from a couple. -भावः antagonism, discord. -भिन्नं separation of the sexes. -भूत *a.* 1. forming a couple. -2. doubtful, uncertain. -मोहः trouble caused by doubt. -युद्धं a duel, a single combat.

द्वयशः *ind* Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्विन् *a.* 1. Forming a couple. -2. Opposed to one another (as सुख and दुःख), contradictory. -3. Quarrelsome, contentious.

द्विभूत *a.* Engaged in a single combat.

द्वय *a.* ( *यी f.* ) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bh. 2. 104 v. 1.; sometimes used in pl. also; see Si. 3. 57. -यं 1 Pair, couple, brace; (usually at the end of comp.); द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6; 1. 19; 3. 8; 4. 4. -2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. -3 Untruthfulness. -4 ( In gram. ) The masculine and feminine gender. -यी A pair, couple. -**Comp.** -अतिग *a.* one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजस् and तमस्, a saint or a virtuous man. -आत्मक *a.* of a two-fold nature. -वादिन् *a.* double-tongued, insincere. -हीन *a.* of the neuter gender.

द्वयस *a.* ( *सी f.* ) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; गुल्फद्वयसे मदपयसि K. 114; नारीनितंबद्वयसं बभूव (अंभः) R. 16. 46; Si. 6. 55.

द्वज, द्वविंशत्, द्वादश &c. See under द्वि.

द्वपरः-रं [ द्वाभ्यां सत्यत्रेतयुगाभ्यां परः पृषो० Tv. ] 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301. -2 The side of a die marked with two points. -3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वामुष्यायणः = द्वामुष्यायण q. v.

द्वार *f.* 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 88. -2 Access, way. -3 A means, an expedient, ( द्वारा ' by

means of', 'through'). -**Comp.** -स्थः, -स्थितः ( द्वाःस्थः, द्वास्थः, द्वाःस्थितः, द्वास्थितः ) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं [ द्व-णिच्-अच् Tv. ] 1 A door, gateway, gate. -2 A passage, entrance, ingress, opening; अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशोऽस्मिन् R. 1. 4; 11. 18. -3 An aperture of the human body; ( they are nine ); see खं and Ku. 3. 50, Bg. 8. 12, and Ms. 6. 48 also. -4 Way, medium, means. ( द्वारेण ' through ' ' by means of ' ; Pt. 1. ). -री A door. -**Comp.** -अधिपः a porter, door-keeper. -कंदकः the bolt of a door. -कपाटः, -टं the leaf or panel of a door. -गोपः, -नायकः -पः, -पालः, -पालकः a door-keeper, porter, warder. (-पः) N. of Vishnu. -दृशिन् *m.* a door-keeper. -दारुः teak-wood. -पटः 1. the panel of a door. -2. the curtain of a door. -पिंडी the threshold of a door. -पिधानः the bolt of a door. -बलिभुज् *m.* 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow. -बाहुः a door-post, jamb. -यंत्रं a lock, bolt. -वृत्तं black-pepper. -शाखा the leaf of a door. -स्थः a door-keeper.

द्वार ( रि ) का N. of the capital of Kṛishṇa on the western point of Gujarāth; ( for a description of Dvārakā, see Si. 3. 33-63 ) -**Comp.** -ईशः, -नाथः, -पतिः epithets of Kṛishṇa.

द्वारवती, द्वारावती = द्वारका q. v.

द्वारिकः, द्वारिन् *m.* A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि *num. a.* ( Nom. du. द्वौ *m.*, द्वे *f.*, द्वे *n.* ) Two, both; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरौहतां द्वे R. 5. 68. ( N. B. In comp. द्वा is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दशन्, विशाति and त्रिंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पञ्चाशत्, षष्टि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति. ) [ cf. L. *duo*, *bis* or *bi* in comp.; Gr. *duo*, *dis*; Zend *dva*; A.S. *twi*. ] -**Comp.** -अक्ष *a.* two-eyed, binocular. -अक्षर *a.* dissyllabic. (-रः) a word of two syllables. -अंगुल *a.* two fingers long. (-लं) two fingers' length. -अणुकं an aggregate or molecule of two atoms a diad. -अर्थ *a.* 1. having two senses. -2. ambiguous, equivocal. -3. having two objects in view. -अशीत *a.* eighty-second. -अशीतिः

*f.* eighty-two. - अष्टं copper.

-अहः a period of two days. -आत्मक *a.* 1. having a double nature. -2. being two. -आमुष्यायणः ' a son of two persons or fathers, an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. -कचं ( द्वचं or द्वचर्चं ) a collection of two verses or *riks*. -कः, -ककारः 1. a crow ( there being two *Kas* in the word काक ). -2. the ruddy goose ( there being two *kas* in the word कौक ). -ककुद् *m.* a camel. -गु *a.* exchanged or bartered for two cows. (-गुः) a sub-division of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वौ द्विगुरपि चाहं Udb. -गुण *a.* double, two-fold. ( द्विगुणाकृ to plough twice; द्विगुणीकृ to double, increase; द्विगुणीभूत *a.* doubled, augmented ). -गुणित *a.* 1. doubled, multiplied by two; Ki. 5. 46. -2. folded double. -3. enveloped. -4. doubly increased, doubled. -चरण *a.* having two legs, two-legged; द्विचरणपशूनां क्षितिभुजां Sānti. 4. 15. -चत्वारिंश *a.* ( द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिंश ) forty-second. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* ( द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिंशत् ) forty-two. -जः ' twice-born ' 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus ( a Brāhmaṇa, Kshatriya or Vaisya ); see Y. 1. 39. -2. a Brāhmaṇa ( over whom the Samskāras or purificatory rites are performed ); जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते. -3. any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c.; स तमानंदमविंदत द्विजः N. 2. 1; S. 5. 21; R. 12. 22; Mu. 1. 11; Ms. 5. 17. -4. a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां गणैः Bh. 1. 13 ( where द्विज means ' a Brāhmaṇa ' also ). °अग्रचः a Brāhmaṇa. °अयनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. °आलयः 1. the house of a *dvi*ja. -2. a nest. °इंद्रः, °ईशः 1. the moon; Si. 12. 3. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -3. camphor. °दासः a Sūdra. °देवः a Brāhmaṇa. °पतिः, °राजः an epithet of 1. the moon; R. 5. 23. -2. Garuḍa. -3. camphor. °प्रपा 1. a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. -2. a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle, &c. °बधुः, °भुवः 1. a man who pretends to be a Brāh-



mana, -2. one who is 'twice-born' or a Brâhmaṇa by name and birth only and not by acts; cf. ब्रह्मबन्धु. °मुख्यः a Brâhmaṇa. °लिङ्गिन् *m.* 1. a Kshatriya, -2. a pseudo-Brâhmaṇa, one disguised as a Brâhmaṇa. °वाहनः an epithet of Viṣṇu, (having Garuḍa for his vehicle.). °सेवकः a Sûdra. -जन्मन् *a.* 1. having two natures. -2. regenerated. -3. oviparous. (-*m.*), -जातिः *m.* 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ms. 2. 24. -2. a Brâhmaṇa; Ki. 1. 39; Ku. 5. 40. -3. a bird. -4. a tooth. -जातीय *a.* 1. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. -2. of a two-fold nature. -3. of mixed origin, mongrel. (-यः) a mule. -जिह्वा *a.* 1. double-tongued, (fig. also). -2. insincere. (-ह्वः) 1. a snake; Si. 1. 63; R. 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1. 20. -2 an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer. -3. an insincere person. -4. a thief. -उः 1. the sign *visarga* consisting of two dots. -2. N. of Svâhâ, wife of Agni. -त्र *a.* pl. two or three; R. 5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. -त्रिंश (द्वात्रिंश) *a.* 1. thirty-second. -2. consisting of thirty-two. -त्रिंशत् (द्वात्रिंशत्) *f.* thirty-two. °लक्षण *a.* having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. -इण्डि *ind.* stick against stick. -दन्त *a.* having two teeth. -दल *a.* having two parts, two-leaved. -दश *a.* pl. twenty. -दश *a.* (द्वादश) 1. twelfth; Ms. 2. 36. -2. consisting of twelve. -दशन् (द्वादशन्) *a.* pl. twelve. °अंशुः, °अचिस् *m.* an epithet of 1. the planet Jupiter. -2. Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. °अक्षः, °करः, °लोचनः epithets of Kârtikeya. °अंगुलं a measure of twelve fingers. °अध्यायी N. of Jaimini's Mīmāṃsâ in twelve Adhyâyas. °अन्यिक *a.* committing twelve mistakes in reading. °अस्रं a dodecagon. °अहः 1. a period of twelve days; Ms. 5. 83, 11. 168. -2. a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days. °आख्यः, °अक्षः a Buddha. °आत्मन् *m.* the sun. °आदित्याः pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. °आयुस् *m.* a dog. °वार्षिक *a.* 1. twelve years old, lasting for twelve years; Pt. 1. °विध *a.* twelve-fold. °सहस्र *a.* consist-

ing of 12000. -दशी (द्वादशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -दशं (द्वादशं) a collection of twelve. -दाम्नी a cow tied with two ropes. -दिवः a ceremony lasting for two days. -देवतं the constellation विशाखा. -देहः an epithet of Gaṇesa. -धातुः an epithet of Gaṇesa. -नम्रकः a circumcised man. -नवत (द्वा-नवत) *a.* ninety-second. -नवतिः (द्वा-नवतिः) *f.* ninety-two. -पः an elephant. °अधिपः Indra's elephant. °आस्यः an epithet of Gaṇesa. -पक्षः 1. a bird. -2. a month. -पंचाश (द्वा-पंचाश) *a.* fifty-second. -पंचाशत् *f.* (द्वा-पंचाशत्) fifty-two. -पथं 1. two ways. -2. a cross-way, a place where two roads meet. -पद् see द्विपाद् below. -पद् *a.* having two feet (as a verse). -पद्ः a biped, man. -पदिका, पदी a kind of Prākṛita metre. -पाद्, पादः 1. a biped, man. -2. a bird. -3. a god. -पाद्यः, -यं a double penalty. -पायिन् *m.* an elephant. -बिंदुः a Visarga (:). -भुजः an angle. -भूम *a.* having two floors (as a palace). -मातृ, मातृजः an epithet of 1. Gaṇesa. -2. king Jarâsandha. -मात्रः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants). -मार्गी a cross-away. -मुखा a leech. -रः 1 a bee; cf. द्विर्रेफ. -2 = वक्षर q. v. -रदः an elephant; R. 4. 4; Me. 59. °अंतकः, °अरातिः, °अशनः 1. a lion. -2. the Sarabha. -रसनः a snake. -रात्रं two nights. -रूप *a.* 1. biform. -2. written in two ways. -3. having a different shape. -4. bi-colour, bipartite. (-पः) 1. a variety of interpretation or reading. -2. a word correctly written in two ways. -रेतस् *m.* a mule. -रे णः a large black bee (there being two *ras* in the word भ्रमर); Ku. 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. -वचनं the dual number (in gram.). -वज्रकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles (sides). -वाहिका a swing. -विंश (द्वाविंश) *a.* twenty-second. -विंशतिः *f.* (द्वाविंशतिः) twenty-two. -विध *a.* of two kinds or sorts; Ms. 7. 162 -वेशरा a kind of light carriage drawn by mules. -शतं 1. two hundred. -2. one hundred and two. -शत्य *a.* worth or bought for two hundred. -शफ *a.* cloven-footed. (-फः) any cloven-footed animal. -शीर्षः an epithet of Agni.

-षष्ट *a.* pl. twice six, twelve. -षष्ट (द्विषष्ट, द्वाषष्ट) *a.* sixty-second. -षष्टिः *f.* (द्विषष्टिः, द्वाषष्टिः) sixty-two. -सप्तत (द्वि-द्वा-सप्तत) *a.* seventy-second. -सप्ततिः *f.* (द्वि-द्वा-सप्ततिः) seventy-two. -सप्ताहः a fortnight. -समत्रिभुजः an isosceles triangle. -सहस्राक्षः the great serpent Sesha. -सहस्र, -साहस्र *a.* consisting of 2000. (-स्रं) 2000. -सीत्य, -हल्य *a.* ploughed in two ways, *i. e.* first length-wise and then breadth-wise. -सुवर्ण *a.* worth or bought for two golden coins. -हन् *m.* an elephant. -हायन, -वर्ष *a.* two years old. -हीन *a.* of the neuter gender. -हृदया a pregnant woman. -होतृ *m.* an epithet of Agni.

द्विक *a.* 1 Two-fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. -2 Second. -3 Happening the second time. -4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं शतं वृद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2. See द्विक under द्वि also.

द्वितय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; द्रुमसानुमत किमंतरं यदि वायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चलाः R. 8. 90; sometimes used in pl. -यं A pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय *a.* Second; त्वं जीवितं त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Me. 83; R. 3. 49. -यः 1 The second in a family, a son -2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.); प्रयतपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; Ku. 3. 35; so छाया°, दुःख° &c. -3 The second letter of a class. -4 The second person (in gram.). -या 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. -2 A wife, companion, partner. -3 (In gram.) The accusative case. -यं The half. -यं *ind.* A second time, again. -Comp. -आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa, *i. e.* गार्हस्थ्य. -वयस् *a.* having arrived at the second stage of life.

द्वितीयाकृ 8. U. To plough twice.

द्वितीयक *a.* 1 Second; also द्वितीयिक. -2 Happening the second time. -3 Returning every second day (as a fever).

द्वितीयाकृत *a.* Ploughed twice (as a field).

द्वितीयिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Occupying the second place.



द्वित्वं 1 A pair, couple. -2 The number 'two'. -3 Duality. -4 The dual. -5 Reduplication.

द्विधा *a.* Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा *ind.* 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखांदिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विधेव हृदयं तस्य दुःखित-स्याभवत्तदा Mb. -2 In two ways. -Comp. -करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. -गतिः 1. an amphibious animal. -2. a crab. -3. a crocodile.

द्विद्वस् *ind.* By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विस् *ind.* Twice; द्विरिवप्रतिशब्देन व्या-जहार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. -Comp. -आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house. -आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. -उक्त *a.* (द्विरुक्त) 1. spoken twice, repeated. -2. said in two ways. -3. redundant, tautologous, superfluous. (-क्तं) repetition. -उक्तिः *f.* (द्विरुक्तिः) 1. repetition, tautology. -2 superfluity, uselessness. -3. twofold way of narration. -ऊढा (द्विरूढा) a woman married twice. -भावः, वचनं reduplication.

द्विष् 2. U. (द्वेष्टि, द्विष्टे; द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards; न द्वेक्षि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रम्यं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning.)

द्विष् *a.* Hostile, hating, inimical. -*m.* An enemy; रंभ्राण्वेषणदक्षाणां द्वेषामानिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. -*f.* Ved. Hostility. -Comp. -सेवा treachery.

द्विषः An enemy. (द्विषत *a.* Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् *m.* An enemy (with acc. or gen.); ततः परं दुष्प्रसहं द्विषद्भिः R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष्ट *p.p.* [द्विष्-कर्मणि क] 1 Hostile. -2 Hated, disliked. -ष्टं Copper.

द्वेषः [द्विष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18; Bg. 3. 34, 7. 27; so अन्नद्वेषः, भक्तद्वेषः &c. -2 En-

mity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण *a.* Hating, disliking. -णः An enemy. -णं Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषस् *n.* Ved. 1 Hatred. -2 Sin. -3 An enemy.

द्वेषित्, द्वेष्ट *a.* Hating &c. -*m.* An enemy; Pt. 1. 57.

द्वेष्ट्य *pot. p.* 1 To be hated. -2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28; Pt. 1. 239. -व्यः An enemy; Bg. 6. 9; 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वीपः, -पं [द्विर्गता द्वयोर्दिशोर्वा गता अपो यत्र; द्वि-अप्, अप ईप्] 1 An island. -2 A place of refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a distinct ocean. In N. 1. 5 the Dvīpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S. 7. 33. The central one is जंबूद्वीप in which is included भरतखंड or India.) -पं The skin of a tiger. -Comp. -कर्पूरः camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् *a.* Full of islands. -*m.* 1 A river. -2 The ocean. -ती 1 The earth. -2 A river.

द्वीपिन् *m.* 1 A tiger in general; चर्मणि द्वीपिनं हन्ति Sk. -2 A leopard, panther. -Comp. -नखः-खं 1. a tiger's nail. -2. a kind of perfume.

द्वीप्यः 1 An islander. -2 N. of Vyāsa. -3 A sort of crow, slight. -4 N. of Rudra.

द्वृ 1 P. (द्वरति) 1 To hinder. -2 To cover. -3 To disregard. -4 To appropriate wrongly.

द्वेधा *ind.* In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः द्वेषण, द्वेष्ट्य &c. See under द्विष्.

द्वैगुणिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वैगुण्यं 1 Dble mount, value,

or measure. -2 Duality. -3 The possession of two out of the three qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्.

द्वैतं [द्विधा-इतं द्वीतं तस्य भावः स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Duality. -2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles, such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul, are different from each other; cf. अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं श्रवणेन यस्य गलति द्वैतांधकारोत्करः Bv. 1. 86. -3 N. of a forest. -Comp. -वनं N. of a forest; Ki. 1. 1. -वादः the doctrine of dualism; see above. -वादिन् *m.* a philosopher who maintains the dvaita doctrine.

द्वैतिन् *m.* A philosopher who maintains the dvaita doctrine.

द्वैतीयक *a.* (की *f.*) Second; द्वैतीयकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गो नि-सर्गोऽज्ज्वलः N. 2. 110; cf. तार्तीयक.

द्वैध *a.* (धी *f.*) Two-fold, double. -धं 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. -2 Separation into two parts. -3 Double resource, secondary reserve. -4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance; अतिद्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मावुभौ स्मृतौ Ms. 2. 14 9. 32; Y. 2. 78. -5 Doubt, uncertainty; Bg. 5. 25; Ve. 6. 44. -6 Double-dealing, duplicity, one of the six modes of foreign policy; see द्वैधीभाव below and गुण. -7 Contradiction. -धं *ind.* 1 In two parts. -2 In two ways, doubly.

द्वैधीकृ 8 U. To separate, divide (into two).

द्वैधीकृत *a.* Separated, made two-fold. -2 Brought into a dilemma, embarrassed, perplexed.

द्वैधीभू 1 P. 1 To become divided into two parts, be disunited. -2 To vacillate, be divided or uncertain, be in suspense (as mind); कृत्ययो-भिन्नदेशत्वाद् द्वैधीभवति मे मनः S. 2. 17. s

द्वैधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. -2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. -3 Doubt, uncertainty, vacillation, suspense; धृत-द्वैधीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. -4 A dilemma. -5 One of the six Gunas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means



'double-dealing' or 'duplicity', 'keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy'; बलिनोद्दिष्ट-तोर्मध्ये वाचास्मानं समर्पयन् । द्वैधीभावेन तिष्ठेत्तु काकाक्षिवदलक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments', 'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वैधीभावः स्वबलस्य द्वि-धाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160. -6 A contest, dispute. -7 Falsehood, duplicity.

द्वैध्यं 1 Duplicity. -2 Diversity, difference. -3 Falsehood.

द्वैप *a.* ( *पी f.* ) [ द्वीपिनो विकारः -अञ् ] द्वीपादागतः -अण् वा ] 1 Relating to or

living on an island. -2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. -पः A car covered with a tiger's skin. -पं The skin of a tiger.

द्वैपक्षं Two parties.

द्वैपायनः [ द्वीपः अयनं जन्मभूमिर्यस्य स द्वीपायनः, स्वार्थे-अण् ] 'The island-born', N. of Vyāsa.

द्वैप्य *a.* ( *प्या, प्यी f.* ) Living on or relating to an island; Si. 3. 76.

द्वैमातुर *a.* Having two mothers, i. e. a natural mother and a step-mother. -रः 1 N. of Ganesa. -2 N. of Jarāsandha; हते हिडिंबरिपुणा राज्ञि द्वैमातुरे युधि Si. 2. 60.

द्वैमातृक *a.* ( *की f.* ) Nourished by rain and rivers ( as a country ); cf. देवमातृक.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in chariots. -2 A single combat in general. -थः An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं A dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवार्षिक *a.* ( *की f.* ) Biennial.

द्वैविध्यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature. -2 Variance, diversity, difference.

द्वैसमिक *a.* ( *की f.* ) Two years old.

द्वैहायनं The period of two years.

## ध.

ध *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Placing, holding, containing, causing &c. -धः 1 An epithet of Brahmā. -2 N. of Kubera. -3 Virtue, moral merit. -धं Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger; U. 4. 24.

धक् 10 U. ( धक्कयति-ते ) To destroy or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. -2 Ordeal by the balance. -3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjās or Raktikas.

धटिका, धटी 1 Old cloth or raiment. -2 A strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* [ धटोऽस्त्यस्य-इनि ] 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The sign Libra of the zodiac. -3 A dealer, trader. -नी, =धटी.

धण् 1 P. ( धणति ) To sound.

धत्तूरः, -धत्तूरकः -का The white thorn-apple; ( Mar. धोतरा ).

धन् I. 1 P. ( धनति ) To sound, -II. 3 P. ( दधति ) Ved. To bear fruit.

धनं [ धन्-अच् ] 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money ( gold, chattels &c. ); धनं तावदसुलभं H. 1; ( fig. also ), an in तपोधन, विद्याधन, &c. -2 ( *a* ) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुरंजनीयः U. 1. 14; गु-रोरपि धनमाहिताग्नेः R. 2. 44; मानधन, अभिमान° &c. ( *b* ) A valuable article; Ms. 8. 201, 202. -3 Capital, ( opp. वृद्धि or interest ). -4 A booty, prey, spoil. -5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. -6 A contest for prizes, a match. -7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. -8 Surplus, residue. -9 ( In math. ) The affirmative quantity or plus ( opp. ऋण ). -10 A sound. -Comp. -अधिकारः right to property, right of inheriting property. -अधिकारिन् *m.*, -अधिकृतः 1. a treasurer. -2. an heir. -अधि-गोम् *m.*, -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1. an epithet of Kubera; Ki. 5. 16. -2. a treasurer. -अपहारः 1. fine. -2. plunder. -अर्चित *a.* 1. honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents; मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. -2. wealthy, opulent. -अर्थिन् *a.* desiring or

seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. -आधारः a treasury. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -उष्मन् *m.* warmth of wealth; cf. अर्थोष्मन्. -एषिन् *m.* a creditor who claims his money -काम, काम्य *a.* covetous, greedy. -कैलिः an epithet of Kubera. -क्षयः loss of wealth; धनक्षये वर्धति जाडराज्ञिः Pt. 2. 178. -गर्व, -गर्वित *a.* purse-proud. -छुः the numidian crane. -जातं all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. -द *a.* liberal. ( -दः ) 1. a liberal or munificent man. -2. an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 25; 17. 80. -3. N. of fire. -4. =धनंजय ( 4 ) q. v. °अनुजः an epithet of Ravana; R. 12. 52, 88. -दंडः punishment in the shape of a fine. -दायिन् *m.* fire. -धानी treasury. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Kubera; तत्रागारं धनप-तिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75, 7. -2. a treasurer. -3. =धनंजय ( 4 ) q. v. -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -पिशाचिका, -पिशाची 'the demon of wealth', an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. -प्रयोगः usury. -मद *a.* purse-proud. ( -दः ) pride of wealth. -मूलं principal, capital. -लोभः avarice, cupidity. -व्ययः 1. expen-



diture. -2. extravagance. —स्थानं a treasury. —हरः 1. an heir. -2. a thief. -3. a kind of perfume. —हार्थ a. to be won over by wealth; Mk. 1. 31, 5. 9. —हीन a. deprived of wealth, poor.

**धनकः**, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

**धनंजयः** 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mb.:—सर्वाञ्जनपदाञ्जित्वा विजितायाय केवलम् । मध्ये धनस्य तिष्ठामि तेनाहुर्मा धनंजयम् ॥). -2 An epithet of fire. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 A kind of vital air nourishing the body.

**धनवत्** a. Rich, wealthy. —ती N. of the constellation धनिष्ठा.

**धनायति** Den. P. To wish for wealth; Ki. 13. 56; Mv. 4. 49.

**धनिक** a. [धनमादेयत्वेनास्त्यस्य-उन्] 1 Rich; wealthy. -2 Virtuous. —कः 1 A rich or wealthy man. -2 A money-lender, creditor; दापयेद्धनिकस्यार्थे Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. -3 A husband. -4 An honest trader. -5 The प्रियंगु tree. —का 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A wife, young woman. -3 N. of a tree (प्रियंगु).

**धनिन्** a. (नी f.) Rich, opulent, wealthy. —m. 1 A wealthy man. -2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61. -3 The possessor of anything.

**धनिष्ठ** a. Very rich; (Superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). —ष्टा N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

**धनी**, धनीका A young girl or woman.

**धनीयती** Den. P. To wish for wealth.

**धनी (ने) यकं** Coriander seed; see धन्याक.

**धनुः** 1 A bow (perhaps for धनुस् q. v.). -2 N. of the प्रियंगु tree. -3 A measure of four hastas. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 An archer. —f. A sandy shore.

**धनुस्** a. [धन् शब्दे-उत्ति] Armed with a bow. —n. 1 A bow; धनु-व्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; so इंद्रधनुः &c. (At the end of Bah. comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्वन्; R. 2. 8). -2 A measure of length equal to four hastas; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. -3 An arc of a circle. -4 The sign Sagitta-

rius of the zodiac. -5 A desert; cf. धन्वन्.—m. N. of Siva. —Comp. —आकार a. (धनुराकार) bow-shaped, curved, bent. —कर (धनुस्कर) a. having or armed with a bow. (—रः) a bow-maker. —कांड (धनुःकांड) a bow and arrow. —खंड (धनुःखंड) part of a bow; Me. 15. —गुणः (धनुर्गुणः) a bow-string. —ग्रहः (धनुर्ग्रहः), —ग्राहः an archer. —ज्या (धनुर्ज्या) a bow-string; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्व S. 2. 4. —द्रुमः (धनुर्द्रुमः) a bamboo. —धरः, —भृत् m. (धनुर्धरः &c.) 1. an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16. 77. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. —धारिन् m. an archer. —पाणि a. (धनुष्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. —मार्गः (धनुर्मार्गः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. —विद्या (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. —वृक्षः (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1. a bamboo. -2. the अश्वत्थ tree. —वेदः (धनुर्वेदः) the science of archery, one of the four Upavedas q. v. —वेदिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

**धनुष्मत्** m. An archer.

**धनुः** f. A bow.—m. A store of grain.

**धन्य** a. [धनं लब्ध्वा-यत्] 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; Ms. 3. 106, 4. 19. -2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; धन्यं जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. -4 Excellent, good, virtuous. —न्यः 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवन्ति S. 7. 17; Bh. 1. 41; धन्यः कोऽपि न विक्रियां कलयते प्राप्ते नवे यौवने 1. 72. -2 An infidel, an atheist. -3 N. of a spell. —न्या 1 A nurse. -2 Coriander. —न्यं 1 Wealth, treasure. -2 Coriander. —Comp. —वादः 1. an expression of thanks, thanksgiving. -2. praise, applause.

**धन्यमन्य** a. Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

**धन्याकं** 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. -2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

**धन्वं** A bow (rarely used in classical literature). —Comp. —धिः a bow-case.

**धन्वन्** m., n. 1 A dry soil, desert, waste; एवं धन्वानि चंपकस्य सकले संहारहेतावपि Bv. 1. 31. -2 Shore, firm land. -3 The sky. —Comp. —दुर्ग a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert; Ms. 7. 70.

**धन्वंतरं** A measure of distance or length equal to four hastas; cf. दंड.

**धन्वंतरिः** N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

**धन्विन्** a. (नी f.) [धन्वं चापोऽस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Armed with a bow. -2 Cunning, shrewd. —m. 1 An archer; के मम धन्विनोऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -3 Of Siva. -4 of Vishnu. -5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

**धन्विनः** A hog (शूकर).

**धम** a. (मा or मी f.) [धम् धमाने-अच्] (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; अग्निधम, नाडिधम. -2 Melting, fusing. —मः 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Krishna. -3 Of Yama, the god of death. -4 Of Brahmâ.

**धमकः** A blacksmith.

**धमधमा** An onomatopoetic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

**धमन** a. 1 A Blowing. -2 Cruel. —नः A kind of reed.

**धमनिः**, —नी f. 1 A reed, blow-pipe. -2 A tube or canal of the human body, tubular vessel, as a vein, a nerve, &c. -3 Throat, neck. -4 A speech.

**धमिः** f. The act of blowing.

**धम्मलः**, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls, &c.; आकुलाकुलगलद्धम्मिल्ल Git. 2; उरसि निपतितानां सस्तधम्मिल्लकानां (वधूनां) Bh. 1. 49; S. Til. 1.

**धय** a. (Usually at the end of comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in स्तनधय.

**धर** a. (रा or री f.) [धृ-अच्] (Usually at the end of comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed



with, preserving, observing, &c. ; as in अक्षधर, अंशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर, असृग्धर, दिव्यांबरधर, &c. —रः 1 A mountain ; उत्कं धरं द्रष्टुमवेक्ष्य शौरि-मुत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18. —2 A flock of cotton. —3 A frivolous or dissolute man (विट). —4 The king of the tortoises, i. e. Vishnu in his Kūrma incarnation. —5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (णी *f.*) [धृ-युच्] Bearing, preserving, holding, &c. —णः 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge; the side of a mountain. —2 The world. —3 The sun. —4 The female breast. —5 Rice, corn. —6 The Himālaya, (as king of mountains). —णं 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding ; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17 ; धरणिधरणक्रियचक्रगरिष्ठे Gīt. 1. —2 Possessing, bringing, procur- ing, &c. —3 Prop, stay, support. —4 Security. —5 A measure of weight equal to ten *palas*.

धरणिः, —णी *f.* [धृ-अनि वा डीप्] 1 The earth; लुटति धरणिशयने बहु विलपति तव नाम Gīt. 5. —2 Ground, soil. —3 A beam for a roof. —4 A vein. —Comp. —ईश्वरः 1. a king. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3. Of Siva. —क्री-लकः a mountain. —जः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः 1. an epithet of Mars. —2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. —जा, —पुत्री, —सुता an epithet of Sītā, daughter of Janaka, (as born from the earth). —धरः 1. an epithet of Sesha. —2. of Vishnu. —3. a mountain. —4. a tortoise. —5. a king. —6. an elephant fabled to support the earth. —धृन् *m.* 1. a mountain. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3 of Sesha. —पतिः a king. —पूरः, —प्लवः the ocean. —भृन् *m.* 1. a king. —2. a mountain. —3. Vishnu. —4. Sesha. —मंडलं the globe. —रुहः a tree.

धरणीय *a.* 1 To be held, kept or carried. —2 Supportable.

धरा [धरति विश्वं धृ-अच्] 1 The earth; धरा धारापातैर्मणिमयशरैर्भिद्यत इव Mk. 5. 22. —2 A vein. —3 Marrow. —4 The womb or uterus. —5 A mass of gold or other valuables given as a present to Brāhmanas. —Comp. —अधिपः a king. —अमरः, —देवः, —सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —आत्मजः, —पुत्रः, —सूनुः 1. epithets of the planet Mars. —2. epithets of the demon Naraka,

—आत्मजा an epithet of Sītā. —उद्धारः deliverance of the earth. —धरः 1. a mountain. —2. an epithet of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. —3. of Sesha. —पतिः 1. a king. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —भृज् *m.* a king. —भृन् *m.* a mountain.

धरित्री [धृ-इत्र गौराडीप्] 1 The earth ; S. 2. 15 ; R. 14. 54 ; Ku. 1. 2, 17. —2 Ground, soil.

धरिमन् *m.* 1 A balance, pair of scales. —2 A form, figure.

धरण *a.* [धृ-उन्] Ved. Holding, bearing, carrying, supporting. —णः 1 An epithet of Brahman. —2 Heaven, paradise. —3 Water, (*v.* also). —4 Opinion. —5 A place where anything is preserved. —6 Fire. —7 A sucking calf. —णं 1 Basis, prop, support. —2 Firm soil. —3 A reservoir.

धर्षस, -सि, धर्षि *a.* Ved. 1 Support- ing. —2 Strong, able. —3 Durable, firm.

धर्तृ *m.* A supporter, holder.

धर्तूरः The Dhattūra plant.

धर्त्रे [धृ-त्र] 1 A house. —2 A prop, stay. —3 A sacrifice. —4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः [ध्रियते लोकोऽनेन, धरति लोकं वा धृ-मन् ; cf. Up. 1. 137] 1 Religion the customary observances of a caste sect, &c. —2 Law, usage, practice custom, ordinance, statute. —3 Reli- gious or moral merit, virtue, right- ousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human ex- istence) ; Ku. 5. 38 and see त्रिवर्ग also ; एक एव सुहृद्धर्मो निधनेऽप्यनुयाति यः H. 1. 65. —4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct ; षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्म एषः S. 5. 4 ; Ms. 1. 114. —5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. —6 Piety, propriety, decorum. —7 Mora- lity, ethics. —8 Nature, disposition, character ; Māl. 1. 6 ; प्राणि°, जीव°. —9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute ; वदन्ति वप्यावप्यानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45 ; Pt. 1. 304. —10 Manner, resemblance, like- ness. —11 A sacrifice. —12 Good company, associating with the virtu- ous. —13 Devotion, religious ab- straction. —14 Manner, mode. —15 An Upanishad q. v —16 N. of

Yudhishṭhira, the eldest Pāṇḍava. —17 N. of Yama, the god of death. —18 A bow. —19 A drinker of Soma juice. —20 (In astrol.) N. of the ninth lunar mansion. —21 An Arhat of the Jainas. —22 The soul. —Comp. —अंगः (—गा *f.*) the Indian crane. —अ-धर्मौ (*m. du.*) right and wrong, re- ligious and irreligious. विद् *m.* a Mīmāṃsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. —अधि-करणं 1. administration of the laws. —2. a court of justice. (—णः) a judge. —अधिकरणिकः, अधिकारिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate, any judicial functionary. —अधिकरणिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate. —अधिकारः 1. superintendence of religious affairs ; S. 1. —2. adminis- tration of justice. —3. the office of a judge. —अधिष्ठानं a court of justice. —अध्यक्षः 1. a judge. —2. an epi- thet of Vishnu. —अनुष्ठानं acting according to religion, virtuous or moral conduct. —अनुसारः confor- mity to virtue or justice. —अपेक्ष *a.* deviating from virtue, wicked, im- moral, irreligious. (—तं) vice, im- morality, injustice. —अरण्यं a sa- cred or penance grove, a wood in- habited by ascetics ; धर्मारण्यं प्रविश- ति गजः S. 1. 33. —अर्थ *ind.* 1. for religious purposes. —2. justly, ac- cording to justice or right. —अर्ली-क *a.* having a false character. —आगमः a religious statute, law- book. —आचार्यः 1. a religious teacher. —2. a teacher of law or cus- toms. —आत्मजः an epithet of Yudhishṭhira q. v. —आत्मन् *a.* just, righteous, pious, virtuous. (—*m.*) a saint, a pious man. —आश्रय, —आ-श्रित *a.* righteous, virtuous ; Pt. 1. 415. —आसनं the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal ; न संभावित- मद्य धर्मासनमध्यासितुं S. 6 ; धर्मासना- द्विशति वासगृहं नरेन्द्रः U. 1. 7. —अ-स्तिकायः (with Jainas) the catego- ry or predicament of virtue ; cf. अस्तिकाय. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Yu- dhishṭhira. —ईशः an epithet of Yama. —उत्तर *a.* 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, emi- nently just and impartial ; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयन्ते R. 13. 7. —उपदेशः 1. instruction in law or duty, religious or moral instruction. —2. the col- lective body of laws. —उपदेशकः



1. a teacher of the law. -2. a spiritual teacher, a Guru. —कथकः an expounder of law. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं, —क्रिया 1. any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. -2. virtuous conduct. —कथाहरिद्रः the *Kali* age. —काम *a.* 1. devoted to virtue. -2. observing duty or right. —कायः 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2. a Jaina saint. —कीलः a grant, royal edict or decree. —कृत् *a.* observing duty, acting justly. (-*m.*) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. a pious man. —केतुः an epithet of Buddha. —कोशः, —पः the collective body of laws or duties; धर्मकोषस्य गुप्तये Ms. 1. 99. —क्रिया, —कृत्यं any act of religion, any moral or religious rite. —क्षेत्रं 1. Bharatavarsha (the land of religion). -2. N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pândavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. (-त्रः) a virtuous or pious man. —गुप्त *a.* observing and protecting religion. (-सः) N. of Vishnu. —ग्रन्थः a sacred work or scripture. —घटः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brâhmaṇa) in the month of Vaisâkha. —ज्ञ *a.* immoral, unlawful. —चक्रः a Buddha. °भूत् *m.* a Buddha or Jaina. —चरणं, —चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. —चारिन् *a.* practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45. (-*m.*) an ascetic. —चारिणी 1. a wife. -2. a chaste or virtuous wife. —चितक *a.* 1. studying or familiar with duty. -2. reflecting on the law. —चितनं, —चिन्ता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. —जः 1. 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107. -2. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जन्मन् *m.* N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct; अथातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini's Sûtra. —जीवन *a.* one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties. (-नः) a Brâhmaṇa who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites.

—ज्ञ *a.* 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141, 8. 179, 10. 127. -2. just, righteous, pious. —त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostasy. —दानं a charitable gift (made without any self-interest.) —दुग्धं a cow milked for religious purposes only. —द्रवी N. of the Ganges. —दाराः (*m.* pl.) a lawful wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18. —द्रोहिन् *m.* a demon. —धातुः an epithet of Buddha. —ध्वजः, ध्वजिन् *m.* a religious hypocrite, an impostor. —नन्दनः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. —नाभः an epithet of Vishnu. —निबधित् *a.* pious, holy. —निवेशः religious devotion. —निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty. -2. moral or religious observance. —पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2, 20, 72; 8. 7; Y. 2. 128. —पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. —पर *a.* religiously-minded, pious, righteous. —पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. —पालः 'protector of the law,' said metaphorically of (दंड) 'punishment or chastisement,' or 'sword'. —पीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. —पुत्रः 1. a lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. -2. an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. -3. any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. —प्रवक्तृ *m.* 1. an expounder of the law, a legal adviser. -2. a religious teacher, preacher. —प्रवचनं 1. the science of duty; U. 5. 23. -2. expounding the law. (-नः) an epithet of Buddha. —वाणिजिकः, वाणिजिकः 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a merchant. -2. one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit. —भगिनी 1. a lawful sister. -2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. -3. a spiritual sister, any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties. —भागिनी a virtuous wife. —भाषकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhârata, Bhâgavata,

&c. —भिक्षुकः a mendicant from virtuous motives. —भूत् *m.* 1. 'a preserver or defender of justice,' a king. -2. a virtuous person. —भ्रातृ *m.* 1. a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother. -2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —महानात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. —मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. —युगं the Kṛita age. —यूपः an epithet of Vishnu. —रति *a.* 'delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. —राज् *m.* an epithet of Yama. —राजः an epithet of 1. Yama. -2. Jina. -3. युधिष्ठिर. -4. a king. —राजन् *m.* N. of युधिष्ठिर. —रोधिन् *a.* 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful. -2. immoral. —लक्षणं 1. the essential mark of law. -2. the Vedas. (-ण) the Mīmāṃsā philosophy. —लोपः 1. irreligion, immorality. -2. violation of duty; R. 1. 76. —वत्सल *a.* loving piety or duty. —वर्तिन् *a.* just, virtuous. —वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. —वादः discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. —वासरः the day of full moon. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). —विद् *a.* familiar with the law (civil or religious). °उत्तमः N. of Vishnu. —विद्या knowledge of the law or right. —विधिः a legal precept or injunction. —विषयः violation of duty, immorality. —विवेचनं 1. judicial investigation. -2. dissertation on duty. —वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G. :—सपदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीरुपरि पतन्त्यथा कृपाणधाराः । अपहरतुतरां शिरः कृतांतो मम तु मतिर्न मनागपैतु धर्मात् ॥ —वृद्ध *a.* advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. —वैतसिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous. —शाला 1. a court of justice, tribunal. -2. any charitable institution. —शासनं, शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. —शील *a.* just, pious, virtuous. —संहिता a code of laws (especially compiled by sages like Manu, Yājñavalkya, &c.). —संगः 1. attachment to justice or virtue. -2. hypocrisy. —स-



गीतिः 1. discussion about law. -2. (with Buddhists) a council. —सभा a court of justice. —सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. —सूः *m.* the fork-tailed shrike. —सेतुः an epithet of Siva. —स्थः a judge. —स्वामिन् *m.* an epithet of Buddha.

धर्मतः *ind.* 1 According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. -2 Virtuously, righteously. -3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मत्वं 1 Morality, virtue, righteousness. -2 Inherent property or nature.

धर्मन् *m.* [ धृ-मनिन् ] 1 A preserver, maintainer, supporter. —*n.* 1 A religious rite. -2 Support, stay. -3 Religion, duty. -4 Law, custom. -5 A mode, manner. -6 Characteristic quality or mark.

धर्मय *a.* Virtuous, righteous, pious.

धर्मयु *a.* Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मवत् *a.* 1 Holy, virtuous. -2 Upright, just. -3 Lawful, legal.

धर्मिन् *a.* [ धर्मोऽस्त्यस्य-इनि ] 1 Virtuous, just, pious. -2 Knowing one's duties. -3 Obeying the law. -4 Having the properties of, having the nature, peculiar properties, or characteristics of anything, (at the end of comp.); षट् सुता द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10. 41; कल्पवृक्षफलधर्मि कांक्षितं R. 11. 50. -5 Following the habits of any person. —*m.* An epithet of Vishṇu.

धर्मिष्ठ *a.* Very pious; (Superl. of धर्मिन्). —ष्टः An epithet of Vishṇu.

धर्मीपुत्रः An actor, player.

धर्म्य *a.* [ धर्मादिनपेतः-यत् ] 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22; 25-26. -2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. -3 Just, righteous, fair; धर्म्याद्धि युद्धाच्छ्रेयोऽन्यत्क्षत्रियस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31; 9. 2; Y. 3. 44. -4 Legitimate. -5 Usual. -6 Endowed with particular qualities, as तद्धर्म्य.

धर्षः [ धृष्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. -2 Pride, arrogance. -3 Impatience. -4 Restraint. -5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). -6 Injury,

wrong, insult. -7 A eunuch. —Comp. —कास्त्रिणी a violated woman.

धर्षक *a.* [ धृष्-ण्वल् ] 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. -2 Violating, seducing. -3 Impatient. —कः 1 A seducer, an adulterer, a violator. -2 An actor, dancer. -3 Mime.

धर्षणं, -णा [ धृष्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Boldness, insolence. -2 Insult, affront. -3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; as in नारी°. -4 Copulation. -5 Contempt, disrespect. -6 Abuse. -7 Arrogance. -8 An offence.

धर्षणेः-णी *f.* A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित *a.* [ धृष्-कर्मणि क्-इट् गुणश्च ] 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. -2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated; N. 22. 155. -3 Ill-treated abused, insulted. —तं 1 Contumely, pride. -2 Cohabitation, copulation. -3 Impatience, intolerance. —ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षिन् *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. -3 Insulting, ill-treating. -4 Audacious, impudent. -5 Cohabiting. —णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धवः 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 A man. -3 A husband, as in विधवा. -4 A master, lord. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A kind of tree.

धवल *a.* [ धवं कं पलाति ला-क; Tv. ] 1 White; धवलातपत्र, धवलगृहं, धवलवस्त्रं &c. -2 Handsome. -3 Clear, pure. —लः 1 The white colour. -2 An excellent bull. -3 China camphor (चीनकर्पूर). -4 N. of a tree (धव). —लं White-pepper. —ला A woman with a white complexion. —ली A white cow; (धवला also). —Comp. —उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moonrise). —गिरिः N. of the highest peak of the Himālaya mountain. —गृहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. —पक्षः 1. a goose. -2. the bright half of a lunar month. —मृत्तिका chalk.

धवलित *a.* Whitened, made white.

धवलिमन् *m.* 1 Whiteness, white colour. -2 Paleness; इयं भूतिर्नागे प्रियविरहजन्मा धवलिमा Subhāsh.

धवाणकः Wind.

धवित्रं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धस् *a.* [ धा-कसन् ] Holding; रेतो-धस्, पुरोधस् &c. —*m.* 1 N. of Brahman. -2 Brihaspati.

धा 3 U. ( दधाति, धत्ते, दधौ-दधे, अधात्-अधित, धास्यति-ते, धातुं, हित; *pass.* धीयते; *caus.* धापयति-ते; *desid.* धिस्तति-ते ) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon; विज्ञातदोषेषु दधाति इडं Mb.; निःशंकं धीयते (v. l. for दीयते) लोकैः पश्य भस्मचये पदं H. 2. 173. -2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्मुकुलिनि रणत्कोकिले बालचूते Māl. 3. 12; दधुः कुमारानुगमे मनांसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7; Ms. 12. 23. -3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present; (with dat., gen., or loc.); धुर्यो लक्ष्मीमय मायि भृशं धेहि देव प्रसीद Māl. 1. 3; यद्यस्य सोऽद्धात्सर्गे तत्तस्य स्वयमाविशत् Ms. 1. 29. -4 To hold, contain; तानपि दधासि मातः Bv. 1. 68; S. 4. 3. -5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand); Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Ki. 13. 54. -6 To wear, put on, bear; गुरुणि वासांसि विहाय तूर्णं तनूनि..... धत्ते जनः काममदालसांगः Rs. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94; दधतो मंगलक्षौमे R. 12. 8, 9. 40; Bk. 17. 54. -7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess; (usually Atm.); काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युतिं H. Pr. 41; शिरासि मसीपदलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74; R. 2. 7; Amaru. 23. 67; Me. 36; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3. 1; Bk. 2. 1; 4. 16, 18; Si. 9. 3, 10. 86; Ki. 5. 5. -8 To hold up, sustain, bear up; गामधास्यत्कथं नागो मृणालमृदुभिः फणैः Ku. 6. 68. -9 To support, maintain संपद्दिनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्भुवनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; मुग्धा कुड्मलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा Amaru. 70. -11 To suffer, undergo, incur; Si. 9. 2, 32, 66. -12 To perform, do -13 Ved. To bring, convey. -14 To appoint, fix. [ The meanings of this root, like those of दृ, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected; e. g. मनः, मार्त, धियं, &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon; पदं धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णे करं धा to place the hand on the ear &c. ]. —WITH अपि (the अ



being sometimes dropped) 1. (a) to close, shut; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवण-मपिदधाति Gît. 5; so कर्णौ-नयने-पिदधा-ति. (b) to cover, hide, conceal; प्रायो मूर्खः परिभवविधौ नभिमनं विधत्ते S. Til. 17 v. l. प्रभावविहिता V. 4. 2; Si. 9. 76; Bk. 7. 69. -2. to hinder, obstruct, bar; भुजंगविहितद्वारं पा-तालमधितिष्ठति R. 1. 80. (The follow- ing verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions:—अधित कापि मुखे सलिलं सखी प्यधित कापि सरोजदलैः स्त- नौ । व्यधित कापि हृदि व्यजनानिलं न्यधित का- पि हिमं सुतनोस्तनौ N. 4. 111; or, bet- ter still, the following verse of Ja- gannâtha:—निधानं धर्माणां किमपि च विधा- नं नवमुदां प्रधानं तीर्थानाममलप्रधानं त्रिजग- तः । समाधानं बुद्धेरथ खलु तिरोधानमाधियां श्रि- यामाधानं नः परिहरतु तापं तव वपुः ॥ G. L. 18 ).

धाकः [ धा-उणा०क तस्त्वेनत्वम् ] 1 An ox. -2 A receptacle, reservoir. -3 Food, boiled rice. -4 A post, pillar, column. -5 Brahman. -6 A sup- porter.

धातुः [ धा-आधारे तुन् ] 1 A consti- tuent or essential part, an ingredi- ent. -2 An element, primary or ele- mentary substance, i. e. पृथिवी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -3 A secretion, primary fluid or juice, essential in- gredient of the body (which are considered to be 7:—रसासृग्मांसमेदोऽ- स्थिमज्जाशुक्राणि धातवः, or sometimes ten if केश, त्वच् and स्नायु be added). -4 A humour or affection of the body, (i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ). -5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore; न्यस्ता- क्षरा धातुरसेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7; त्वामालि- ख्य प्रणयकुपितां धातुरागैः क्षित्यां Me. 105; R. 4. 71; Ku. 6. 51. -6 A verbal root; भूवादयो धातवः P. I. 3. 1; पञ्चादध्ययनार्थस्य धातोरधिरिवाभवत् R. 15. 9. -7 The soul. -8 The Su- preme Spirit. -9 An organ of sense. -10 Any one of the properties of the five elements, i. e. रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श; and शब्द. -11 A bone. -12 A part, portion. -13 A fluid mineral of a red colour. -14 Ved. A sup- porter. -15 Anything to be drunk, as milk &c.—f A milch cow.—Comp.

। उपलः chalk. —काशीशं, —कासीसं red sulphate of iron. —कुशल a. skilful in working in metals. —क्रिया me- tallurgy, mineralogy. —क्षयः waste

of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. —ग्राहिन् m. calamine. —घ्नं, —नाशनं sour gruel (prepared from the fer- mentation of rice-water. —जं bitumen —द्रावकः borax. —पः the alimentary juice, the chief of the seven essen- tial ingredients of the body. —पाठः a list of roots arranged according to Pāṇini's grammatical system; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ being supposed to be the work of Pāṇini himself, as supple- mentary to his Sūtras). —पुष्टिः f. nutrition of the bodily humours. —भूत m. a mountain. —मलं 1. im- pure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. -2. lead. —माक्षिकं 1. sulphuret of iron. -2. a mineral sub- stance. —मारिन् m. sulphur. —रसः a mineral or metallic fluid; Ku. 1. 7. —राजकः-कं semen. —वल्लभं borax. —वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. —वादिन् m. a mineralogist. —विष् f. lead. —वैरिन् m. sulphur. —शेखरं green sulphate of iron, green vitriol. —शो- धनं, —संभवं lead. —साम्यं good health, (equilibrium of the three humours). —हन् m. sulphur.

धातुमत् a. Rich or abounding in metals. °ता richness in metals; Ku. 1. 4.

धातुमय a. Full of metals, abound- ing in red minerals; R. 2. 29.

धातृ m. [ धा-तृच् ] 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. -2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. -3 An epithet of Brahmā, the creator of the world; मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धाता- पि भनोद्यमः H. 2. 165; R. 13. 6; Si- 1. 13; Ku. 7. 44; Ki. 12. 33. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -5 The soul. -6 N. for the seven sages (सप्तर्षि) being the first creation of Brahmā; cf. Ku. 6. 9. -7 A married woman's para- mour, adulterer. -8 One of the forty-nine winds. -9 An arranger. -10 One who nourishes. —Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sanatkumāra.

धात्रं [ धा-आधारे ङल् ] A vessel for holding anything, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster- mother; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25; Ku. 7. 25. -2 A mother; Y. 3. 82. -3 The earth. -4 The tree called आमलक. —Comp. —पुत्रः 1. a

foster-brother. -2. an actor. —फलं An Amalaka fruit.

धात्रेयिका, धात्रेयी 1 A foster-sister; धात्रेयिकायाश्चतुरं वचश्च Mâl. 1. 33; कथितमेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लवंगिकया Mâl. 1. -2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, —नी [ धा-भावे ल्यट् ] 1 A re- ceptacle, seat; as in मसीधानी, राजधा- नी, यमधानी. -2 Nourishing, nourish- ment. —नी 1 The site of a habita- tion. -2 Coriander.

धानाः f. pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. -2 Grain fried or powdered. -3 Corn, grain. -4 A bud, shoot. -5 Coriander.—Comp.—चूर्णं the meal of fried rice. —पूपः a cake of fried barley. —भर्जनं the frying of grain.

धानकं Coriander.

धानाकाः f. pl. 1 Grain, corn. -2 Fried barley or parched rice.

धानी See धानं.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धाणकः A gold coin (part of a Dînâra ).

धानयः-कः Coriander.

धानुर्दंडिकः, धानुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a bowman; निमित्तादपराद्धेर्धोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं Si. 2. 27.

धानुष्यः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं [ धाने पोषणे साधु यत् ] 1 Grain corn, rice; (for the distinction bet- ween सस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न see under तंडुल). -2 Coriander. -3 A measure equal to four sesamum seeds.—Comp. —अचलः a pile of grain presented to, Brhâmanas as a gift. —अरिः a mouse, rat. —अर्थः wealth in rice or grain —अम्लं sour gruel made of the fer- mentation of rice-water. —अस्थि n. husk, chaff. —उत्तमः the best of grain, i. e. rice. —कल्कं 1. bran. -2. chaff, straw. —कोशः, —कोष्ठकं-कः a granary. —क्षेत्रं a corn-field. —चमसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. —त्वच् f. the husk of corn. —मायः a corn-dealer. —राजः barley. —वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. —वीजं (वीजं) cori- ander. —वीरः a sort of pulse (माष). —शीर्षकं the ear of corn. —शूकं the beard or awn of corn. —सारः thresh- ed corn.



धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्वन *a.* (नी *f.*) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight, (माष *q. v.*).

धामन् *n.* [धा-मनिन्] 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1, 44; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33; Bg. 8. 21; Bh. 1. 33. -2 A place, site, resort; श्रियो धाम. -3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. -4 A ray of light; धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नाः Mu. 3. 17; Si. 9. 53. -5 Light, lustre, splendour; Mu. 3. 17; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59; 10. 6; Amaru. 86; R. 6. 6; 18. 22. -6 Majestic lustre, majesty, glory, dignity; R. 11. 85. -7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप); Ki. 2. 47. -8 Birth. -9 The body. -10 A troop, host. -11 State, condition. -12 A class. -13 Ved. Law, rule. -14 Ved. Property, wealth. -15 A fetter. -16 Fashion, mode, manner. -Comp -केशिन्, *m.* -निधिः the sun. -छद् *m.* Ved. N. of Agni.

धामनिका, धामनी See धमनी.

धाय, धायक *a.* Having, possessing, holding, sustaining, &c.

धायस् *a.* Ved. 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Nourishing. -3 Drinking. -*n.* The act of drinking or sucking.

धायु *a.* 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Liberal. -3 Feeding, eating.

धाव्यः A Purohita or family priest.

धार *a.* [धृ-णिच्-अच्] 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. -2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. -रः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. -3 Snow, hail. -4 A deep place. -5 Debt. -6 A boundary, limit. -7 A sort of stone.

धारक *a.* Holding, possessing, bearing &c.; नाम°, देह°. -कः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk, &c.), a water-pot. -2 A debtor. -का The vulva of a female.

धारण *a.* (नी *f.*) [धृ-णिच्-ल्युट्] Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming, &c. -णी (du.) The two female breasts. -ण 1 The act

of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. -2 Possessing, possession. -3 Observing; holding fast. -4 Retaining in the memory; ग्रहणधारणपटुर्बालकः. -5 Being indebted (to any one.) -6 Steady abstraction of the mind. -7 Keeping, maintaining. -8 Restraining. -9 (In gram.) Pronouncing imperfectly, -णी 1 A row or line. -2 A vein or tubular vessel. -3 Steadiness.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting preserving, &c. -2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; धीर्धारणावती मेधा Mk. -3 Memory in general. -4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind; परिचेतुमुपांशु धारणां R. 8. 18; Ms. 6. 72; Y. 3. 201; (धारणेत्युच्यते चेयं धार्यते यन्मनो तया). -5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. -6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. -7 Understanding, intellect. -8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. -9 Conviction or abstraction. -Comp. -योगः deep devotion. -शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयिष्णु *a.* Capable of holding, sustaining, &c.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream, current; Bh. 2. 93; Me. 55; R. 16. 66; आवद्धधारमश्रु प्रावर्तत Dk. 74. -2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. -3 A continuous line or series; Bv. 2. 20. -4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. -5 The pace of a horse; धाराः प्रसाधयितुमव्यतिकीर्णरूपाः Si. 5. 60. -6 The margin, edge or border of anything; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिव्यवस्यति S. 1. 18. -7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any cutting instrument; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78; 6. 42; 10. 86, 41; Bh. 2. 28. -8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. -9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel; R. 13. 15. -10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. -11 The van or front line of an army.

-12 The highest point, excellence -13 A multitude. -14 Fame. -15 Night. -16 Turmeric. -17 Likeness. -18 The tip of the ear. -19 Speech. -20 Rumour, report. -Comp. -अग्रं the broad-edged head of an arrow. -अंकुरः 1. a drop of rain. -2. hail. -3. advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy). -अंगः a sword. -अटः 1. the Châtaka bird. -2. a horse. -3. a cloud. -4 a furious elephant, one in rut. -अधिरूढ *a.* raised to the highest pitch. -अवनिः *f.* wind. -अश्रु *n.* a flood of tears; Amaru. 10. -आसारः a heavy down-fall of rain, a hard or sharp driving shower; धारासारैर्महती वृष्टिर्बभूव H. 3; V. 4. 1. -उष्ण *a.* warm from a cow (as milk). -गृहं a bathroom with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water; R. 16. 49. -धरः 1. holder of streams, a cloud. -2. a sword. -निपातः, -पातः 1. a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower; Me. 48. -2. a stream of water. -यज्ञं a fountain, jet (of water); Amaru. 59; Ratn. 1. 12. -वर्षः, धृ-संपातः a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower; R. 4. 82. -वाहिन् *a.* incessant continuous; U. 4. 3. -विषः a crooked sword.

धाराल, धारावत् *a.* Having an edge, edged (as a sword &c.).

धारिणी The earth.

धारित *a.* Held, supported, maintained, &c.

धारिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [धृ-णिनि] 1 Carrying, bearing, sustaining, preserving, having, holding, supporting; पादांभोरुहधारि Gît. 12; कर° &c. -2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12, 103. -3 Edged.

धार्य *a.* 1 To be held or maintained. -2 Bearable. -3 To be worn. -4 To be suffered, supportable. -5 To be borne in mind. -र्थ Clothes, garments.

धार्तराष्ट्रः [धृतराष्ट्रस्यापत्यं पुमान्-अण्] 1 A son of Dhritarâshtra. -2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill; निपतन्ति धार्तराष्ट्राः कालवशान्मेदिनीपृष्ठे Ve. 1. 6 (where the word is used in both the senses).

धार्म *a.* [धर्मस्येदं अण्] Belong-



ing to justice or *Dharma* q. v.

**धार्मिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ धर्म अधीते चर-  
ति वा ठक् ] 1 Righteous, pious, just,  
virtuous. -2 Resting on right,  
conformable to justice, equitable.  
-3 Religious.

**धार्मिकं** An assemblage of virtuous  
men.

**धाष्ट्यं** [ धृष्टस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज ]  
Arrogance, insolence, audacity, im-  
pudence, rudeness.

**धाव्** I. 1 P. (धावति, धावति) 1  
(*a*) To run, advance; अद्यापि धाव-  
ति मनः Ch. P. 36; धावत्यमी मृगजवा-  
क्षमयेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8; गच्छति पुरः  
शरिरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः 1. 34.  
(*b*) To move, glide. -2 To run  
towards, advance against, assault,  
encounter; Bk. 16. 67. -3 To flow,  
stream or flow forth; धावत्यभसि तै-  
लवत् Susr. -4 To run or flee away.  
-5 To give milk (as a cow). -II  
1 U. (धावति-ते, धौत or धावित) 1 To  
wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off,  
दधावाङ्गिस्ततश्चक्षुः सुग्रावस्य विभीषणः  
विदांचकार धौताक्षः स रिपुं खे ननई च ||  
Bk. 14. 50, S. 6. 24; Si. 17. 8. -2  
To brighten, polish. -3 To rub in-  
to one's person (Atm.).

**धाव** *a.* (At the end of comp.)  
Washing, cleaning &c.

**धावक** *a.* [ धाव-प्बुल् ] 1 Running,  
flowing. -2 Quick, swift. -3 Wash-  
ing. -कः 1 A washerman. -2 N. of  
a poet (said to have composed the  
Ratnāvalī for King Sriharsha)  
श्रीहर्षादिर्धावकादीनामिव यशः K. P. 1.  
v. 1.; प्रथितयशसां धावकसौमिलिकविपु-  
त्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1. v. 1.

**धावनं** [ धाव-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Running,  
galloping. -2 Flowing. -3 Attacking.  
-4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing,  
washing off. -5 Rubbing with any-  
thing.

**धावित** *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleansed.  
-2 Running towards, or against. -3  
Running, going quickly.

**धावल्यं** 1 Whiteness. -2 Paleness.

**धासस्** *m.* Ved. A mountain.

**धासिः** Ved. Food.

**धि** I. 6 P. (धियति) To hold,  
have, possess. -WITH सं to  
make peace, treat with; cf. संधा-  
-II. or धिन्व् 5 P. (धिनेति) To  
please, delight; satisfy; पश्यन्ती चा-

त्सरूपं तदपि विलुलितसम्भवेयं धिनोति  
Git. 12; धिनोति नास्माञ्जलजेन पूजा  
स्वयान्वहं तन्वि वितन्यमाना N. 8. 97;  
U. 5. 27; Ki. 1. 22.

**धिः** (At the end of comp. only)  
A receptacle, store, reservoir &c.;  
as in उदधि, इषुधि, वारिधि, जलधि &c.

**धिक्** *ind.* An interjection of  
censure, menace or displeasure  
(‘fie’, ‘shame’, ‘out upon’, ‘what  
a pity’ &c. usually with acc.);  
धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च  
Bh. 2. 2; धिगिमां देहभूतामसारतां R.  
8. 50; धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगेतान्  
कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्थो मृदंगः; धिक्  
सानुजं कुरुपति धिगजातशत्रुं Ve. 3. 11;  
sometimes with nom., voc, and  
gen. also; धिक् मूर्ख, धिगर्थाः कष्टसं-  
श्रयाः Pt. 1; धिगस्तु हृदयस्यास्य &c.  
-Comp. -दंडः reprimand, censure;  
Ms. 8. 129. -पारुष्यं abuse, reproach,  
reviling.

**धिक्** 8 U. To despise, disregard,  
contemn, reproach.

**धिक्कारः** -धिक्क्रिया Reproach, con-  
tempt, disregard.

**धिक्कृत** *a.* Censured, reproached.  
-तं Reproach, censure, contempt.

**धिक्ष्** 1 A. (धिक्षते) 1 To kindle.  
-2 To live. -3 To be harassed. -4 To  
be weary.

**धिग्वणः** A man of a mixed tribe  
(sprung from a Brāhmaṇa and  
a female of the Ayogava tribe).

**धिप्सु** *a.* Wishing to deceive, de-  
ceptive; Bk. 9. 33.

**धिन्व्** See धि II.

**धिष्** 3 P. (धिषेति) To sound.

**धिष्** *f.* = धिषणा q. v. below.

**धिषणः** N. of Brihaspati, precep-  
tor of the gods. -णं A dwelling-  
place, an abode, residence. -णा 1  
Speech. -2 Praise, hymn. -3 In-  
tellect, understanding; Mv. 6. 8.  
-4 Earth. -5 A cup, bowl-Comp.  
-अधिपः N. of Brihaspati.

**धिष्य** *a.* Ved. 1 To be praised or  
meditated upon. -2 Worthy of a high  
place. -ष्यः 1 A place for the sacri-  
ficial fire; अमी वेदिं परितः कृत्स्नधिष्याः  
S. 4. 7. -2 N. of Sukra, preceptor  
of the demons. -3 The planet Ve-  
nus. -4 Power, strength. -ष्यं 1  
A seat, an abode, site, place, house;

न भौमान्येव धिष्यानि हित्वा ज्योतिर्मया-  
न्यपि R. 15. 59. -2 A meteor. -3  
Fire (*m.* also). -4 A star, an as-  
terism.

**धी** 4 A. (धीयते) 1 To disregard,  
disrespect. -2 To propitiate. -3 To  
hold, contain. -4 To accomplish,  
fulfil.

**धीः** *f.* [ ध्यै भावे क्तिप् संप्रसारणं च ]  
1 (*a*) Intellect, understanding;  
धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3.  
30; cf. कुधी, सुधी &c. (*b*)  
Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded; Bg.  
2. 54; R. 3. 30. -2 Idea, imagina-  
tion, fancy, conception; न धियां पथि  
वर्तसे Ku. 6. 22; Pt. 1. 136. -3 A  
thought, intention, purpose, pro-  
pensity; Ki. 1. 37. -4 Devotion,  
prayer. -5 A sacrifice. -6 Know-  
ledge, science. -Comp. -इन्द्रियं an  
organ of perception (= ज्ञानेन्द्रिय  
q. v.); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्रं रसना च त्वचा सह  
नासिका चेति षट् तानि धीन्द्रियाणि प्रचक्षते ||.  
-गुणाः (pl.) intellectual qualities:  
they are:—शुश्रूषा श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं  
तथा | ऊहापोहोर्ध्वनिज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीगुणाः ||  
Kāmandaka. -पतिः (धियांपतिः) Bri-  
haspati, the preceptor of the gods.  
-मन्त्रिन् *m.*, -सचिवः 1. a minister  
for counsel (opp. कर्मसचिव ‘a minis-  
ter for action or execution’). -2. a  
wise or prudent adviser. -शक्तिः  
*f.* intellectual quality or faculty.  
-सखः a counsellor, adviser, minis-  
ter.

**धीमत्** *a.* Wise, intelligent, learn-  
ed. -*m.* An epithet of Brihaspati.

**धीक्ष्** = दीक्ष्. q. v.

**धीत** *a.* 1 Sucked, drunk; see धे.  
-2 Reflected upon, thought about.  
-3 Propitiated.

**धीतिः** *f.* 1 Drinking, sucking. -2  
Thirst. -3 Ved. The fingers. -4  
Thought, notion. -5 Devotion. -6  
Disrespect, disregard.

**धीरा** 1 Intellect. -2 A daughter,  
virgin.

**धीर** *a.* [ धियं राति रा-क, धियमीरयति  
ईर-अण् वा उप० स० Tr. ] Brave, bold,  
courageous; धीरोद्धता गतिः U. 6.  
19. -2 Steady, steadfast, firm, dur-  
able, lasting, constant; R. 2. 6.  
-3 Strong-minded, persevering,  
self-possessed, resolute, of firm re-  
solve or purpose; धीरा हि सरंस्यापदं K.  
175; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियन्ते येषां न



चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59. -4 Composed, calm, collected. -5 Sedate, sober, grave, solemn; R. 18. 4. 6 Strong, energetic. -7 Wise, prudent, intelligent, sensible, learned, clever; धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10 : 5. 38, 16. 74; U. 5. 31. -8 Deep, grave, loud, hollow (as sound); स्वरेण धीरेण निवर्तयन्निव R. 3. 43, 59; U. 6. 17. -9 Well-conducted, well-behaved. -10 Gentle, soft, agreeable, pleasing (as a breeze); धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gīt. 5. -11 Lazy, dull. -12 Daring. -13 Headstrong. -रः 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Buddha. -3 The thinking principle, the soul (चिदात्मन्). -4 An epithet of king Bali. -रं Saffron. -रं ind. Boldly, firmly, steadfastly, steadily; Bh. 2. 31; Amaru. 11. -Comp. -उदात्तः the hero of a poetic composition (i. e. a play or poem) who is brave and noble-minded; अविकथनः क्षमावानतिगंभीरो महासत्त्वः, स्थेयान्निगूढमानो धीरोदात्तो दृढव्रतः कथितः || S. D. 66. -उद्धतः the hero of a poetic composition who is brave but haughty; मायापरः प्रचंडश्चपलोऽहंकारदर्पभूयिष्ठः । आत्मस्वाधानिरतो धीरैर्धारीरुद्धतः कथितः S. D. 67. -चेतस् a. firm, resolute, strong-minded, courageous. -प्रज्ञांतः the hero of a poetic composition who is brave and calm; सामान्यगुणैर्भूयान् द्विजातिको धीरप्रज्ञांतः स्यात् S. D. 69. -ललितः the hero of a poetic composition who is firm and brave, but sportive and reckless; निश्चितो मृगुरनिशं कलापरो धीरललितः स्यात् S. D. 68. -स्कंधः a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage, strength of mind; विपत्तौ च महालोको धीरतामनुगच्छति H. 3. 44; V. 2. -2 Suppression of jealousy &c. -3 Gravity, solemnity (as shown by silence &c.); प्रत्यादेशात् खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114. -4 Steadiness, firmness. -5 Wisdom, cleverness. -6 Refusal. (For other meanings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic composition who, though jealous of her husband or lover, suppresses all outward manifestation or expression of her resentment in his presence, or as the Rasamanjarī puts it, व्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका धीरा; see S. D. 102-105 also.

-Comp. -अधीरा the heroine of a poetic composition who, being jealous of her husband or lover, alternately expresses and conceals her jealousy; (व्यंग्याव्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका धीराधीरा Rasamanjarī).

धीलटिः-टी f. A daughter.

धीवन् a. (री f.) Clever, skilful.

-m. 1 An artist. -2 A fisherman.

धीवरः A fisherman; मृगमीनसज्जनानां नृपजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनां । लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति || Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85. -रं Iron. -री 1 A fisherman's wife. -2 A kind of harpoon for catching fish. -3 A fish-basket.

धीवरकः A fisherman.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति धुनते, धुत) See धू.

धुः f. Shaking, trembling.

धुत a. 1 Shaken; R. 11. 16. -2 Left, abandoned.

धुन a. Ved. 1 Sounding. -2 Shaking, agitating.

धुनयति Den. P. 1 To sound, roar. -2 To flow.

धुक्ष् 1 A. (धुक्षते, धुक्षित) 1 To be kindled. -2 To live. -3 To be weary. -Caus. (धुक्षयति-ते) To kindle, inflame. -WITH सं to be kindled or excited (fig. also); संधुक्षे तयोः कोपः Bk. 14. 109. (-Caus.) to kindle, inflame, excite; निवार्णभूयिष्ठमयास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुनिः, नी f. A river; पुराणां संहर्तुः सुरधुनि कपर्दोऽधिरुहः G. L. 22. -Comp. -नाथः the ocean.

धुंधुमारः 1 A kind of insect (इन्द्रोप). -2 The smoke of a house.

धुर् f. (Nom. sing. धूः) 1 A yoke (lit.); न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17; अत्रस्तुभिर्युक्तधुरं तुरंगैः R. 14. 47. -2(a) That part of a yoke which rests on the shoulder. (b) The foremost part of the pole where the yoke is fixed. -3 The pin at both ends of an axle for fastening the nave of the wheel. -4 The shaft or pole of a carriage. -5 A load, burden (fig. also); responsibility, duty, task; तेन धूर्जगतो गुर्वी सचिवेषु निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 35, 5. 66; Ku. 6. 30; कार्यधुरं वहंति Mu. 1. 14; आसैरप्यनवासपौरुषफलैः कार्यस्य धूरुज्झिता Mu. 6. 5, 4. -6; Ki. 3. 50; 14. 6. -6 The foremost or highest place, van, front, top, head; अपांसुलानां धुरि की-

तनीया R. 2. 2; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पिते व धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 91; धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16, 5. 16. -7 A finger. -8 Agitation, trembling. -9 Reflection. -10 A spark of fire. -11 Distress, affliction. -12 A part, portion, share. -13 Wealth. -14 N. of the Ganges. (धुरि कृ 'to place at the head or in front of'; S. 7. 4). -Comp. -गत (धूर्गत) a. 1. standing on the pole of a chariot. -2. standing at the head, chief, head, foremost. -जटिः (धूर्जटिः) an epithet of Siva. -धर (धूर्धर, also धुरंधर) a. 1. bearing the yoke. -2. fit to be harnessed. -3. laden with good qualities or important duties. -4. chief, head, foremost, pre-eminent; कुलधुरंधरो भव V. 5. (-रः) 1. a beast of burden. -2. a man of business. -3. a chief, head, leader. -4. an epithet of Siva. -वह (धूर्वह) a. 1. carrying or bearing a burden. -2. managing affairs. (-हः) a beast of burden; so धूर्वह.

धुरः (At the end of comp.) 1 A yoke, pole. -2 Burden. -3 A pin at the end of an axle &c. see धुर.

धुरंधर See धूर्धर above.

धुरा A burden, load; रणधुरा Ve. 3. 5.

धुरीण, धुरीय a. [धुरं वहति, अहंति वा, धुर खड्ग वा] 1 Able to bear or carry a burden. -2 Fit to be harnessed. -3 Charged with important duties. -णः, -यः 1 A beast of burden. -2 A man of business, or one charged with important duties. -4 A chief, head, leader.

धुर्य a. [धुरं वहति, यत्] 1 Fit for a burden, able to bear a burden &c. -2 Fit to be entrusted with important duties. -3 Standing at the head, chief, foremost; see below. -यः 1 A beast of burden. -2 A horse or bullock yoked to the pole of a carriage; नाविनीतैर्ब्रजं धुर्यैः Ms. 4. 67; येनेदं ध्रियते विश्वं धुर्यैर्यामिवाध्वनि Ku. 6. 76; धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति R. 1. 54, 6. 78; 17. 19. -3 One who carries a burden (of responsibility); R. 5. 66. -4 A chief, leader, head; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवन्दया गृहाय R. 7. 71. -5 A minister, one charged with important duties. -6 An epithet of Vishnu. -यं The forepart of a pole.



**धुर्व** 1 P. ( धुर्वति ) To hurt, injure, kill.

**ध्रुवका** The introductory stanza of a song ; cf. ध्रुवका.

**ध्रुवित्रं** A sort of fan ( made of deer-skin ) used in kindling the sacred fire ; cf. ध्रुवित्र.

**ध्रुवनः** Fire.

**ध्रुस्तु (स्तु) रः** N. of a plant (=धत्तूर q. v.).

**ध्रू** 6 P., 1. 5. 9. 10. U. ( ध्रुवति, ध्रुवति-ते, ध्रुनोति, ध्रुनते, ध्रुनाति, ध्रुनीते, ध्रुनयति-ते, ध्रुत- ध्रुन ) 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble ; ध्रुन्वन्ति पक्षपवनैर्न नभो बलाकाः Rs. 3. 12; ध्रुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमकिसलयानि Me. 62; Ku. 7. 49; R. 4. 67; Bk. 5. 101, 9. 7; 10. 22. -2 To shake off, remove, throw off; सज्जमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां ध्रुनोत्यहिंशंकया S. 7. 24. -3 To blow away, destroy. -4 To kindle, excite, fan ( as fire ); वायुना ध्रुयमानो हि वनं दहति पावकः Mb.; पवनध्रुतः...अग्निः Rs. 1. 26. -5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure; मा न धावीररि रणे Bk. 9. 50; 15. 61. -6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from; (सेवकाः) आरोहन्ति शनैः पञ्चाङ्गुल्वन्तमपि पार्थिवं Pt. 1. 36. -7 To strive against, resist, oppose. ( The following stanza from Kavirahasya illustrates the root in its different conjugations :—ध्रुनोति चंपकवनानि ध्रुनोत्यशोकं चूतं ध्रुनाति ध्रुवति स्फुटितातिमुक्तं । वायुर्विध्रुनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् यत्कानने ध्रुवति चंदनमंजरीश्च ॥ ).

**ध्रूः** f. Shaking, trembling, agitating.

**ध्रुकः** 1 Wind. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 Time.

**ध्रुत** p. p. [ ध्रू-क्त ] 1 Shaken. -2 Shaken off, removed. -3 Fanned. -4 Abandoned, deserted. -5 Reviled. -6 Judged. -7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. -8 Judged. -ता A wife. -Comp. -कल्मष, -पाप a. who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

**ध्रुतिः** f. 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Fanning.

**ध्रुन** p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated &c. -2 Afflicted by heat or thirst.

**ध्रुननः** Wind. -नं Shaking, agitation.

**ध्रुनिः** f. Shaking, agitating.

**ध्रूप** I. 1 P. ( ध्रूयति, ध्रूयित ) To

heat or to be heated. -II. 10 U. ( ध्रूपयति-ते ध्रूपित ) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. -2 To shine. -3 To speak. -4 ( In astr. ) To obscure with mist, eclipse.

**धूपः** [ धूप-अच् ] 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. -2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance ( like gum, resin &c. ), aromatic vapour or smoke ; धूपोष्मणा त्याजितमार्द्रभावं Ku. 7. 14; Me. 32; V. 3. 2; R. 16. 50. -3 A fragrant powder. -Comp.

-अगुरु n. a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अंगः 1. turpentine. -2. the Sarala tree. -अर्ह a black kind of agallochum. -पात्रं a vessel for incense, censer. -वासः fumigating, perfuming. -वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

**धूप ( पि ) कः** A perfumer.

**धूपनं** 1 Fumigation, perfuming. -2 Incense ; Ms. 7. 219.

**धूपित, धूपायित** a. 1 Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed. -2 Suffering pain or fatigue, distressed.

**धूमः** [ धू-कंप्ते मक् ] 1 Smoke, vapour; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां सन्निपातः क मेघः Me. 5. -2 Mist, haze. -3 ( a ) A meteor. ( b ) The fall of a meteor. -4 A cloud. -5 Smoke inhaled ( as a sternutatory ). -6 Belch, eructation. -7 A place prepared for the building of a house. -Comp. -आभ a. of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. ( -भः ) purple. -आवलिः f. a wreath or cloud of smoke. -उत्थं ammoniac. -उद्गारः 1. issuing of smoke or vapour ; Me. 69. -2. eructation, belch. -ऊर्णा N. of the wife of Yama. °पतिः an epithet of Yama. -केतनः, केतुः 1. fire ; कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10; R. 11. 81. -2. a meteor, comet, falling star ; धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालं Gīt. 1; धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. -3. Ketu. -ग्रहः Rāhu ; Māl. 2. 8. -जः a cloud. °अंगजं ammoniac. -ध्वजः fire. -प a. inhaling only smoke as a sort of penance. -पथः 1. a sacrifice. -2. seeking salvation by religious works. -3. an air-hole, a window. -पानं inhaling smoke or vapour. -प्राश a. feeding only on smoke ( as a hermit ). -लता a mass of curling smoke ; Mu. 1. 9. -म-

हिषी fog, mist. -योनिः a cloud ; cf. Me. 5.

**धूमयति** Den. P. To cover with smoke, obscure with mist, darken.

**धूमल** a. Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple. -लः 1 Purple. -2 A kind of musical instrument.

**धूमवत्** a. 1 Smoky. -2 Smoking, steaming.

**धूमायति-ते** Deu. P. 1 To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken; धूमायिता दश दिशो दलितारविदाः Bv. 1. 104; Mk. 5. 27. -2 To smoke, or be covered with smoke.

**धूमायनं** 1 Smoking, steaming. -2 Heat.

**धूमिका** Vapour, fog, mist.

**धूमित** a. Obscured with smoke, darkened ; Ku. 4. 30. -ता ( i. e. दिक् ) The quarter towards which the sun turns first.

**धूमिन्** a. Smoking. -नी N. of one of the tongues of fire.

**धूम्या** [ धूमनां समूहः य ] A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke ; Māl. 5. 6.

**धूम्र** a. [ धूमं तद्वर्णं राति रा-क ] 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey ; Bh. 3. 55; R. 15. 16. -9 Dark-red. -3 Dark, obscured. -4 Purple. -अः 1 A mixture of red and black. -2 Incense. -3 Purple (the colour). -4 An epithet of Siva. -आ An epithet of Durgā. -अं Sin, vice, wickedness. -Comp. -अक्षिः a pearl of a of a bad colour. -अटः the fork-tailed shrike. -आभः air, atmosphere. -रुच् a. of a purple hue. -लोचनः a pigeon. -लोहित a. dark-red, deep-purple. ( -तः ) an epithet of Siva. -वर्णः 1. the dark-red colour. -2. incense. -वर्णकः a kind of animal living in caves, a fox. -शूकः a camel.

**धूम्रकः** A camel.

**धूर्** 4 A. ( धूर्यते ) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To go, move.

**धूर्त** a. [ धूर्-धूर् वा क्त, उणा० तन् वा Tv. ] 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent. -2 Mischievous, injurious. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Gay, licentious ; Mu. 3. 10. -र्तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -2 A gamester. -3 A lover, gallant, gay deceiver ; तत्ते धूर्त इति स्थिता प्रियतमा काचिन्ममैवापरा Pt. 4. 6 ; धूर्तोऽपरां च वति Amaru. 16 ; so धूर्तानामभिसार-



सखरहसं Gīt. 11. -4 The thorn-apple (धृतर). -5 Hurting, injuring. -तं 1 Rust, iron-filings. -2 Black-salt. -Comp. -कितवः a gamester. -कृत् *a.* crafty, dishonest. (-*m.*) the Dhattūra plant. -जंतुः a man. -रचना a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. -2 A rogue.

धूर्व 1 P. (धूर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धूर्वा The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः *m. f.* धूली 1 Dust; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 Powder. -Comp. -कुहिमं, -केदारः 1. a mound, rampart of earth. -2. a ploughed field. -ध्वजः wind. -पटलः -लं a cloud of dust. -पुष्पिका, -पुष्पी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धूश् (धृ-स्) 10 U. (धूशयति-ते) To adorn, decorate.

धूसर *a.* [धृ-सर किञ्च न षत्वम् Tv.] Of a dusty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey; शशी दिवसधूसरः Bh. 2. 56; Ku. 4. 4, 46; R. 5. 42; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41. -रः 1 The grey colour. -2 A donkey. -3 A camel. -4 A pigeon. -5 An oilman. -6 Anything of a grey colour.

धूसरित *a.* Made grey, greyish.

धूसुरः The thorn-apple.

धृ I. 6 A (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ; (ध्रियते, धृत) 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive; आर्यपुत्र ध्रिये एषा ध्रिये U. 3; ध्रियते यावदेकोपि रिपुस्तावत्कुतः सुखं Si. 2. 35; 15. 89. -2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue; सुरतश्रमसंभृतो मुखे ध्रियते स्वेदलवोद्गमोऽपि ते R. 8. 51; Ku. 4. 18. -3 To resolve upon. -II. 1. P. 10. U. (धरति, usually धारयति-ते, धृत, धारित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, भुजंगमापि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयत Bh. 2. 4; वै-गर्वा धारयेद्यष्टिं सोदकं च कमंडलुं Ms. 4. 36; Bk. 17. 54; V. 4. 36. -2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain; धृतमंदर ए Gīt. 1; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311; Pt. 1. 126; प्रातःकुंदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35; U. 3. 29. -3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have,

keep; या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. -4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केशव धृतशूकररूप Gīt. 1; धारयति कोकनदरूपं 10. -5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); श्रितकमलाकुचमंडल धृत-कुंडल ए Gīt. 1. -6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. -7 To fix upon, direct towards; (with dat. or loc.); ब्राह्मण्ये धृतमानसः, मनो दध्रे राजसूयाय &c. -8 To suffer, undergo. -9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign. -10 To owe anything to a person (with dat.; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1; तस्मै-तस्य वा धनं धारयति &c. -11 To hold, contain. -12 To observe, practise. -13 To cite, quote. -14 To keep, retain (in one's service). -15 To preserve, maintain. -16 To seize, lay hold of. -17 To hold out or on, endure. -18 To fix, place, deposit. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; *e. g.* मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember; शिरसा, -मूर्ध्नि धृ to bear on the head, respect highly; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety; समये धृ to bring to terms or agreement; दंडे धृ to punish, chastise, use force; जीवितं, -प्राणान्, -शरीरं, -गात्रं, -देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow; R. 2. 25; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c; मनः-मार्ति, -चित्तं, -बुद्धिं धृ to bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon; गर्भे धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारणां धृ to practise concentration or self-control &c.).

धृक् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bearing, carrying, supporting &c.; कालरूपं, शक्तिं &c.

धृत् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Possessing, bearing, holder, bearer &c.

धृत *p. p.* [धृ-कर्मणि क्] 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. -2 Possessed. -3 Kept, preserved, retained. -4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. -5 Worn, used, put on; Ku. 5. 44. -6 Placed, deposited. -7 Practised, observed. -8 Weighed. -9 (Actively used) Holding, bearing.

-10 Intent upon. -11 Prepared, ready. See धृ also. -तं 1 Falling. -2 State, existence. -3 Taking, seizing. -4 Wearing, putting on. -5 A particular manner of fighting. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* firm-minded, steady, calm, collected. (-*m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. -इड *a.* 1. inflicting punishment. -2. one on whom punishment is inflicted. -दीधितिः fire. -पट *a.* covered with a cloth. -राजन् *a.* ruled by a good king (as a country). -राष्ट्रः 1. a good king. -2. a country ruled by a good king. -3. N. of the eldest son of Vyāsa by a widow of विचित्रवीर्य. [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of Pandu; but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bhīma, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhishthira and Bhīma. Krishna readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhīma was marked out by the King as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhīma to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bhīma, Krishna substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces, and Bhīma escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife, repaired to the Himalaya and there died after some years]. -वर्मन् *a.* clad in armour, mailed.

-व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows, performing religious rites. -2. devoted, attached. -3. of a fixed law or order. (-तः) an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Varuṇa. (3) Agni.

धृतिः *f.* [धृ-क्तिन्] Taking, holding, seizing. -2 Having, possessing. -3 Maintaining, supporting. -4 Firmness; steadiness, constancy. -5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-command; भज धृतिं त्यज भीतिमहेतुकां N. 4. 105; Ki. 6. 11; R. 8. 66. -6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy; धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10; 16. 82; न चक्षुर्बध्नाति धृतिं V. 2. 8; Si. 7. 10, 14. -7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (in Rhetoric); ज्ञानाभीष्टागमाद्यैस्तु संपूर्णस्पृहता धृतिः। सौहित्यवचनोद्भास-सहासप्रतिभादिकृत् S. D. 198, 168. -8 A sacrifice. -Comp. -मुष् *a.* destroy-



ing all composure, discomposing.

**धृतिमत्** *a.* 1 Firm, steady; steadfast, resolute. -2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content; R. 13. 77.

**धृत्वन्** *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Brahmā. -3 Virtue, morality. -4 The sky. -5 The sea. -6 A clever man.

**धृत्वरी** The earth.

**धृज्, धृज्** 1 P. (धर्जति धृजति) To go, move.

**धृष्** I. 1 P. (धर्षति, धर्षित) 1 To come together, be compact. -2 To hurt or injure. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (धर्षति, धर्षयति-ते) 1 To offend, hurt, injure. -2 To insult, treat with indignity. -3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. -4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. -5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). -III. 5 P. (धृष्णोति, धृष्ट) 1 To be bold or courageous. -2 To be confident. -3 To be proud or overbearing. -4 To be impudent or impatient. -5 To dare, venture (with inf.). -6 To brave, challenge; Bk. 14. 102. -7 To insult, treat with contumely. -IV. 10 A. (धर्षयते) To assail, attack, outrage.

**धृषित** *a.* Brave, bold.

**धृषु** *a.* [धृष्-कु] 1 Bold, brave. -2 Clever. -**धृषुः** A heap, group, multitude.

**धृष्ट** *p. p.* [धृष्-क्त] 1 Bold, courageous, confident. -2 Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent; **धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति** H. 2.26. -3 Forward, presumptuous. -4 Profligate, abandoned. -5 Cruel, unkind. -**धृष्टः** A faithless husband or lover; **कृतागा अपि निःशंकस्तर्जितोऽपि न लङ्घितः । दृष्टोऽपि मिथ्यावाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः** S. D. 72. -**धृष्टा** A disloyal woman. -**Comp.** -**धृष्टन्** N. of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadī. [He with his father fought on the side of the Pandavas, and for some days he acted as commander-in-chief of their forces. When Drona had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhrishtadyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil this vow on the morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Drona; (see Drona). He was afterwards surprised by Asvatthaman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pandavas, and was stamped to death.]. -**धृष्टी** *a.* bold, presumptuous. -**मानिन्** *a.* having too high an opinion of oneself,

presumptuous.

**धृष्टि** *a.* Ved. Bold. -*m.* 1 A pair of tongs. -*f.* Boldness, bravery.

**धृष्णज्** *a.* 1 Bold, confident. -2 Impudent, shameless.

**धृष्टिः** A ray of light.

**धृष्टु** *a.* [धृष्-कु] 1 Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). -2 Shameless, impudent. -3 Ved. Strong, powerful.

**धृष्ट्य** *a.* To be attacked, assailable, conquerable; as in अधृष्ट्य q. v.

**धे** 1 P. (धयति, धीत; *caus.* धापयति; *desid.* धित्सति) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also), **अधा-द्वसामधासीच्च रुधिरं वनवासिनां** Bk. 15. 29, 6. 18; Ms. 4. 59; Y. 1. 140. -2 To kiss; **धन्यो धयत्याननं** Gīt. 12. -3 To suck out, draw or take away. -4 To appropriate. -*Caus.* To suckle, nourish.

**धेनः** [धयति एनं धे-नन् इच्च] 1 The ocean. -2 A male river (नद). -**ना** 1 A river. -2 Speech. -3 A milch cow (Ved.).

**धेनुः** *f.* [धयति सुतान्, धीयते वत्सैर्वा, धे-नु इच्च Tv.] 1 A cow, milch-cow; **धेनुः धीराः सूनृतां वाचमाहः** U. 5. 31. -2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense); as खड्गधेनुः, वडवधेनुः &c. -3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive; as असिधेनुः, खड्गधेनुः). -4 A gift, present. -**Comp.** -**मक्षिका** a gadfly.

**धेनुकः** N. of a demon killed by Balarâma. -**Comp.** -**सूदनः** an epithet of Balarâma.

**धेनका** 1 A female elephant. -2 A milch-cow. -3 A gift, an offering. -4 A female animal in general.

**धेनुहरी** A milch-cow ceasing to give milk.

**धेनुव्या** A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

**धेय** *a.* 1 To be held or taken. -2 To be produced. -3 To be fed or nourished. -4 To be drunk. -5 An affix, as in नाम°, भाग°, q. q. v. v. -**यं** 1 Nourishing. -2 Drinking. -3 Holding, taking &c.

**धेनुकं** 1 A herd of cows. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध).

**धैर्य** [धीरस्य भावः कर्म वा व्यञ्ज] 1

Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage; **धैर्यमवष्टभ्य** Pt. 1; **विपदि धैर्यं** Bh. 2. 63; so **धैर्यवृत्ति** Si. 9. 59. -2 Calmness, composure. -3 Gravity, patience. -4 Inflexibility. -5 Boldness, forwardness; Me. 40 (धाट्ये Malli.).

**धैवतः** The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

**धैवत्यं** Cleverness.

**धोडः** =डुडुमः q. v.

**धोर्** 1 P. (धोरति) To go quickly have good paces, run, trot. -2 To be skilful (in general).

**धोरणं** [धोर् करणे न्युट्] 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.). -2 Going well or quickly. -3 A horse's trot.

**धोरणिः** -णी *f.* [धोर्-अनि वा डीप्] 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity; **यैर्माकिंदवने मनोज्ञपवने सद्यःस्वल-न्माधुरीधाराधोरणिधातैधामानि धराधीशत्व-मालंब्यते । तेषां नित्यविनोदिनां सुकृतिनां माध्वीकपानां पुनःकालः किं न करोति के-तकि यत्तत्त्वं चापि केलिस्थली** Udb. -2 Tradition.

**धोरितं** [धोर्-भावे क्त] 1 Injuring hurting, striking. -2 Going, motion. -3 A horse's trot.

**धौत** *p. p.* [धाव्-क्त उट्] 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved; **कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः** S. 1. 15; Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 6, 6. 57; R. 16. 49; 19. 10. -2 Polished, brightened. -3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening; **हर-शिरश्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्या** Me. 7, 44; **विकसद्-तांशुधौताधरं** Gīt. 12. -**तं** 1 Silver. -2 Cleaning, washing. -**Comp.** -**कट-** a bag of coarse cloth. -**कोषजं**, -**कौः** **वेयं** bleached or purified silk. -**खंडा** sugar-candy. -**शिलं** rock-crystal.

**धौतेयः**, -**यं** A kind of salt (सैधव).

**धौतरि** *a.* Ved. Shaking, trembling; Rv. 6. 44. 7.

**धौति-ती** *f.* Ved. 1 A spring. -2 A river. -3 One of the ways of practising Yoga.

**धौम्रः** 1 Greyness. -2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way.)

**धौरितकं** A horse's trot; cf. धैरित.

**धौरेय** *a.* (यी *f.*) [धुरं वहति ढक्] Fit for a burden. -**यः** 1 A beast of burden



A horse. -3 A chief, leader.

**धौतकं**, धौतिकं, धौत्यं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

**धौर्यं** A horse's trot, cf. धोरणं.

**ध्मा** 1 P. ( धमाति, ध्मात; *caus.* ध्मापयति ) 1 To blow, breathe out, exhale. -2 To blow (as a wind-instrument), produce sound by blowing; शंखं दध्मौ प्रतापवान् Bg. 1. 12, 18; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34; 17. 7. -3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धमेच्छातं च पावकं Mb. -4 To manufacture by blowing. -5 To cast, blow, or throw away.

**ध्माकारः** A blacksmith, smith.

**ध्मात** *p. p.* [ ध्मा-क्त ] 1 Blown (as a wind-instrument). -2 Blown up or into, inflamed, blown, fanned, excited. -3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

**ध्मानं** Blowing.

**ध्मापनं** Inflating, swelling by blowing into.

**ध्मापित** *a.* Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

**ध्मां (ध्वां) ध्** 1 P. ( ध्मांक्षति ) 1 To crow, or caw. -2 To desire.

**ध्मांक्षः** see ध्मांक्ष.

**ध्यात**, ध्यान, ध्यानिक &c. See under ध्यै.

**ध्याम** *a.* Unclean, dirty, black, soiled; Bk. 8. 71. -**मं** A kind of grass.

**ध्यामन्** *m.* 1 Measure. -2 Light. -*n.* Meditation (less correctly ध्यामन्).

**ध्यै** 1 P. ( ध्यायति, ध्यात; *desid.* ध्यासति; *pass.* ध्यायते ) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind; ध्यायतो विषयान् पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62; न ध्यातं पद्मीश्वरस्य Bh. 3. 11; पितृन् ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224; ध्यायन्ति चान्यं धिया Pt. 1. 136; Me. 3; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21.

**ध्या** Thought, meditation, reflection.

**ध्यात** *p. p.* [ ध्यै-क्त ] Thought of, meditated or reflected upon.

**ध्यातव्य**, ध्येय *a.* 1 To be meditated upon, to be contemplated. -2 Fit for meditation. -3 To be imagined or conceived.

**ध्यान** [ ध्यै-भावे-न्यट् ] 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation; ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं विशिष्यते Bg. 12. 12;

Ms. 1. 12, 6. 72. -2 Especially, abstract contemplation, religious meditation; तदैव ध्यानादवगतोऽस्मि S. 7; R. 1. 73. -3 Divine intuition or discernment. -4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity; इति ध्यानं. -**Comp.** -**गम्य** *a.* attainable by meditation only. -**तत्पर**, -**निष्ठ**, -**पर** *a.* lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. -**मात्रं** mere thought or reflection. -**योगः** profound meditation. -**स्थ** *a.* absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

**ध्यानिक** *a.* Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

**ध्र** *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Holding, supporting; as in, महीध्रः कुध्रः &c.

**ध्रज्**, ध्रंज् 1 P. ( ध्रजति &c. ) To go, move.

**ध्रजि** *f.* Gliding motion (of wind) &c.

**ध्राजिः** *f.* Ved. 1 = ध्रजिः. -2 Impulse. -3 Strong wind, storm.

**ध्रण्** 1 P. ( ध्रणति ) To sound.

**ध्रस्** 9 P., 10 U. ( ध्रस्नाति, ध्रासयति-ते ) To throw or toss up.

**ध्रा** 1 P. ( ध्राति ) To go.

**ध्राख्** 1 P. 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To clear.

**ध्राघ्** 1 A. 1 To be able or competent.

**ध्रांक्ष्** 1 P. 1 To crow, caw. -2 To desire.

**ध्राइ** 1 A. To divide, split.

**ध्राडिः** Gathering flowers (पुष्पचय).

**ध्रिज्** 1 P. To go, move.

**ध्रु** 1. 6. P. ( ध्रुवति, ध्रुवति ) 1 To be firm or fixed. -2 To go, move. -3 To ascertain, know definitely. -4 To kill.

**ध्रुतिः** *f.* Ved. 1 Fixed destiny. -2 Misleading, corrupting.

**ध्रुव** *a.* 1 ( *a* ) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable; इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुतां Ku. 5. 5. ( *b* ) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal; ध्रुवेण भर्त्ता Ku. 7. 85; Ms. 7. 208. -2 Fixed ( in astrology ). -3 Certain, sure, inevitable; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृ-

तस्य च Bg. 2. 27; यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अभ्रुवं परिषेवते Chāṇ. 63; Pt. 1. 419. -4 Retentive, tenacious; as in ध्रुवा स्मृतिः -5 Strong, fixed, settled ( as a day ). -**वः** 1 The polar star; R. 17. 35; 18. 34; Ku. 7. 85. -2 The pole of any great circle. -3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. -4 The Indian fig-tree. -5 A post, stake. -6 The stem or trunk ( of a tree lopped off ). -7 The introductory stanza of a song ( repeated as a kind of chorus; see Gīt. ). -8 Time, epoch, era. -9 An epithet of Brahmā. -10 Of Vishṇu. -11 Of Siva. -12 A constant arc. -13 The tip of the nose. -14 A sacrificial vessel. -15 N. of the son of Uttānapāda and grandson of Manu. [ Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttānapāda. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the polar star runs thus. Uttānapāda had two wives, Suruchi and Suniti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchi had a son named Uttama, and Suniti gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the King and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to its mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions. At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods, and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishṇu to the position of the Polar Star ]. -**वं** 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Heaven. -**वा** A sacrificial ladle ( made of wood ). -2 A virtuous woman. -3 A cow who stands still when being milked. -**वं** *ind.* Certainly, surely, verily; R. 8. 49; S. 1. 18. -**Comp.** -**अक्षरः** an epithet of Vishṇu. -**आवर्तः** the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate. -**तारा**, -**तारकं** the Polar star.

**ध्रुवकः** 1 The introductory stanza of a song ( repeated as a sort of chorus ); see ध्रुव. -2 A trunk, stem. -3 A post. -4 Polar longitude.

**ध्रुवि** *a.* Ved. Firm, stable.

**धेक्** 1 A. ( धेकते ) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To be filled



with joy.

**ध्रै** 1 P. (ध्रायति) To be pleased or satisfied.

**ध्रौव्यं** 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. -2 Duration. -3 Certainty.

**ध्वंस** 1 A. (ध्वंसते, ध्वस्त) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder; Bk. 15. 93; 14. 55. -2 To drop, sink, despond; Mâl. 9. 44. -3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. -4 To be eclipsed; Mu. 3. 28. -5 To be covered with dust. -6 To scatter or sprinkle over. -7 To go. -Caus. (ध्वंसयति) To destroy, ruin, remove.

**ध्वंसः** [ध्वंस-भावे घञ्] 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. -2 Vanishing, disappearance. -3 Loss, destruction, ruin. -सी A mote in the sun-beam.

**ध्वंसन** a. [ध्वंस-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Destroying, ruining. -2 Scattering, dispersing. -3 Sprinkling, covering. -नं 1 Perishing, dying. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Falling. -4 Going.

**ध्वंसिः** The hundredth part of a Muhûrta.

**ध्वंसित** a. 1 Destroyed, demolished, ruined. -2 Removed, driven away.

**ध्वंसिन्** a. 1 Destroying, demolishing, removing. -2 Falling, perishing, as in क्षणध्वंसिन्. -m. The Pîlu tree.

**ध्वस्त** p. p. 1 Fallen. -2 Destroyed, removed. -3 Lost. -4 Covered. -5 Eclipsed.

**ध्वस्तिः** f. Destruction, ruin, loss.

**ध्वज** 1 P. (ध्वजति) To go, move.

**ध्वजः** [ध्वज्-अच्] 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign; R. 7. 40; 17. 32; Pt. 1. 26. -2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.); as in कुलध्वजः 'the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family.' -3 A flag-staff. -4 A mark, emblem, sign, a symbol; वृषभ°, मकर° &c. -5 The attribute of a deity. -6 The sign of a tavern. -7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. -8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). -9 One who prepares and sells liquors. -10 A house situated to the east of any object. -11 Pride. -12 Hypocrisy. -13 A skull carried

on a staff (as a mark of ascetics). -14 (In prosody) An iambic foot. (ध्वजीकृ to hoist a flag; fig. to use as a plea or pretext). -Comp. -अंशुकं, -पटः, -दं a flag; R. 12. 85. -आहत a. seized on the battle-field. -उत्थानं a festival in honor of Indra. -गृहं a room in which banners are kept. -द्रुमः the palm tree. -प्रहरणः air, wind. -भंगः -पातः inability to beget children. -यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flag-staff is fastened. -यष्टिः a flag-staff; Ms. 9. 285.

**ध्वजवत्** a. 1 Adorned with flags. -2 Having a mark. -3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. -m. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller. -3 A Brâhmaṇa who carries with him the skull of the man murdered by him to places of pilgrimage by way of penance.

**ध्वजिकः** A hypocrite (who only makes a pretence of religion.).

**ध्वजिन्** a. (नी f.) [ध्वजोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. -2 Having as a mark. -3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (सुराभाजन-चिह्न); Ms. 11. 93. -m. 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors; Y. 1. 141. -3 A car, carriage, chariot. -4 A mountain. -5 A snake. -6 A peacock. -7 A horse. -8 A Brâhmaṇa. -नी An army; R. 7. 40; Si. 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9.

**ध्वजीकरणं** 1 Raising a standard, hoisting a flag. -2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

**ध्वण्** 1 P. (ध्वणति) To sound; cf. ध्वन्.

**ध्वन्** 1 P. (ध्वनति, ध्वनित) To sound, produce or utter sounds, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar; बिभ्रिद्यमाना इव दध्वनुर्दिशः Ki. 14. 46; अयं धीरं धीरं ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv. 1. 60; कपिर्दध्वान मेघवत् Bk. 9. 5; 14. 3; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवणमपि दधाति Gît. 5. -Caus. (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell); but ध्वनयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly'.

**ध्वनः** 1 Sound, tune. -2 Hum, buzz. -Comp. -मोदिन् m. a bee.

**ध्वननं** [ध्वन्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Sounding.

-2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). -3 (In Rhet.) The same as व्यञ्जना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power; cf. अञ्जन also. -4 Humming, indistinct utterance.

**ध्वनिः** [ध्वन्-इन्] 1 Sound, echo, noise in general; मृदंगधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13; 2. 72; 4. 72; U. 6. 17. -2 Tune, note, tone; Si. 6. 48. -3 The sound of a musical instrument; R. 9. 71. -4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. -5 A mere empty sound. -6 -word. -7 Hint, implied meaning. -8 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or suggested sense of a passage is more striking than the expressed sense; or where the expressed sense is made subordinate to the suggested sense; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंगे वाच्याद्ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kinds of ध्वनिः see under ध्वनि). -Comp. -ग्रहः 1. the ear. -2. hearing. -3. a fife, pipe. -विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c.; see काकु.

**ध्वनित** p. p. 1 Sounded. -2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. -तं 1 A sound. -2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki. 5. 12.

**ध्वानः** [ध्वन्-भावे घञ्] 1 Sound (in general). -2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

**ध्वस्त, ध्वस्ति** &c. see under ध्वंस.

**ध्वसिर** a. Ved. Destroyed; also ध्वस्मन्, ध्वस्त.

**ध्वांक्षः** 1 A crow. (Sometimes used at the end of comp. to show contempt; e. g. तीर्थध्वांक्षः q. v.). -2 A beggar. -3 An impudent fellow. -4 A gull, crane. -5 A carpenter. -Comp. -अरातिः an owl. -पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo.

**ध्वांतं** Darkness; ध्वांतं नीलनिचोल-चारु सुदृशां प्रत्यंगमालिंगति Gît. 11; N. 19. 42; Si. 4. 62. -Comp. -उन्मेषः, -वित्तः a fire-fly. -शात्रवः, -अरतिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. the white colour.

**ध्व** 1 P. (ध्वरति) 1 To bend. -2 To kill.



## न.

**न** *a.* 1 Thin, spare. -2 Vacant, empty. -3 Same, identical. -4 Unworn. -5 Praised. -6 Undivided. -**नः** 1 A pearl. -2 N. of Ganesa. -3 Wealth, prosperity. -4 A band, tie. -5 War. -6 N. of Buddha. -7 A gift. -*ind.* (*a*) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor,' 'neither', and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (*b*) Used with the potential mood न may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not'; क्षत्रियैर्धार्यते शस्त्रं नार्तशब्दो भवेदिति Râm. (*c*) In argumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'not so.' (*d*) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c.; नाधीयीताश्वमारुढो न वृक्षं न च हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोष्ट्रं नेरिण्यो न यानगः ॥ Ms. 4. 120 ; प्रविशंतं न मां कश्चिदप्यप्यवारयत् Mb. ; Ms. 2. 195 ; 3. 8, 9 ; 4. 15 ; S. 6. 17. Sometimes न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपिवा ; संपादि यस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषादो रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (*e*) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion ; प्रत्युवाच तमृषिर्न तत्त्वतस्त्वां न वेद्मि पुरुषं पुरातनं R. 11. 85 ; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11 ; न पुनरलंकारश्चियं न पुष्यति S. ; नार्दज्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335 ; Me. 63, 106 ; नासौ न काम्यो न च वेद सम्यग् द्रष्टुं न सा R. 6. 30 ; Si. 1. 55 ; Ve. 2. 10. (*f*) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpurusha compound ; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल ; see P. VI. 3. 75. (*g*) न is often joined with other particles ; नच, नवा, नैव ननु, नचेद्, नखलु &c. &c. (*h*) It is also used, especially in early Vedic literature, in the sense of

'like,' 'as,' 'as it were'; गावो न गव्यूतीरन्तु; Si. 20.4. v, l. -**Comp.** -असत्य ( *m. du.* ) Asvins, the twin physicians of the gods. -**एक** *a.* 'not one', more than one, several, various. ( -**कः** ) an epithet of Vishnu. °आत्मन् *a.* of a manifold or diverse nature. ( -*m.* ) N. of the Supreme Being. °चर *a.* 'not living alone', gregarious, living in society. °जः the Supreme Being. °धा *ind.* in many ways, diversely. °भेद, °रूप *a.* various, multiform. °शस् *ind.* repeatedly, often. -किंचन *a.* very poor, beggarly.

**नेशुक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Injurious, destructive. -2 Going astray, being lost. -3 Small, minute, thin.

**नकुटं** The nose.

**नकुलः** 1 The mungoose, an ichneumon ; यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः Vās. -2 N. of the fourth Pāṇḍava prince ; अहं तस्य अतिशयित-दिव्यरूपिणो नकुलस्य दर्शनेनोत्सुका जाता Ve. 2 ( where नकुल has really sense 1, but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana ). -3 A son. -4 An epithet of Siva. -ली 1 A female mungoose. -2 Saffron.

**नक्** 10 U. ( नक्कयति-ते ) To destroy completely.

**नक्त** *a.* [ नज्-क्त ] Ashamed. -**क्तं** 1 Night. -2 Eating only at night, as a sort of religious vow or penance. -**Comp.** -अंध *a.* blind at night. -चर्या wandering at night. -चारिन् *m.* 1. an owl. -2. a cat. -3. a thief. -4. a demon, goblin, evil spirit. -भोजनं supper. -मालः N. of a tree ; R. 5. 42. -मुखा evening. -व्रतं 1. fasting by day and eating at night. -2. any penance or religious rite observed at night.

**नक्तं** *ind.* At night, by night ; गच्छंतीनां रमणवसति योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37 ; Ms. 6. 19. **Comp.** -चरः 1. any animal that goes about at night. -2. a fiend, demon, goblin. -3. a thief. -चर्या wandering by night. -चारिन् *m.* =नक्तचारिन् q. v.

-दिनं night and day. -दिनं, -दिवं *ind.* night and day.

**नक्तन्** *n.*, **नक्तिः** *f.* Ved. Night.

**नक्तकः** Dirty or ragged cloth ( कपटः ).

**नक्रः** [ न क्रामतीति ] 1 A crocodile, an alligator ; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजैर्मपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46 ; R. 7. 30 ; 16. 55. -2 The sign Scorpio of the zodiac. -**क्रं** 1 The upper timber of a door. -2 The nose. -**क्रा** 1 The nose. -2 A swarm of bees or wasps. -**Comp.** -राज् *m.*, -राजः, -हारकः a shark or any other large sea-animal.

**नक्ष** 1 P. ( नक्षति ) 1 To go. -2 To come near, approach.

**नक्षत्रं** [ न क्षरति ; cf. Un. 3. 105 also ] 1 A star in general. -2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion ; नक्षत्र-ताराग्रहसंकुलापि R. 6. 22 ; ( they are twenty-seven ). -3 A pearl. -4 A necklace of 27 pearls. -**Comp.** -ईशः, ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -राजः the moon ; R. 6. 66. -क्रांतिविस्तारः the white Yâvanâla flower. -चक्रं 1. the sphere of the fixed stars. -2. the lunar asterisms taken collectively. -दर्शः an astronomer or astrologer. -नेमिः 1. the moon. -2. the pole-star. -3. an epithet of Vishnu. ( -मिः *f.* ) Revatî, the last asterism. -पथः the starry sky. -पाठकः an astrologer. -पुरुषः 1. ( in astr. ) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which are shown the various asterisms. -माला 1. a group of stars. -2. a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. -3. the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. 4. a kind of neck-ornament of elephants ; अनंगवारणशिरोनक्षत्रमालायमानेन मेखलादाम्ना K. 11. -योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions. -लोकः the starry region, the firmament. -वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky. -विद्या astronomy or astrology. -वृष्टिः *f.* shooting or falling stars. -सूचकः a bad astrologer ;



तिथ्युत्पत्तिं न जानन्ति ग्रहाणां नैव साधनं ।  
परवाक्येन वर्तते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or  
अविदित्वैव यः शास्त्रं वैवर्तयति प्रपद्यते । स  
पांक्तिवृषकः पापो ज्ञेयो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥  
Bri. S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 An  
epithet of Vishnu.

नक्षत्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to the  
stars in general. -2 Twenty-seven.  
-3 Not a Kshatriya.

नख् 1 P. ( नखाति ) To go, move.

नखः, -खं 1 A nail of a finger or  
of a toe, claw, talon ; नखानां पांडित्यं  
प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2 ; R.  
2. 31 ; 12. 22. -2 The number  
'twenty'. -खः A part, portion.  
-Comp. -अंकः a scratch, nail-mark ;  
Bv. 2. 32. -आघातः a scratch, nail-  
wound ; Māl. 5. 23. -आयुधः 1. a  
tiger ; Māl. 3. 17. -2. a lion. -3. a  
cock. -आशिन् *m.* an owl. -कुहः a  
barber. -जाहं the root of a nail.  
-दारणः a falcon, hawk. ( -णं ) a  
pair of nail-scissors. -निकृंतनं  
-रंजनी a pair of nail-scissors, nail-  
parer. -पदं, -त्रणः a nail-mark, or  
scratch ; नखपदसुखान् प्राप्य वर्षाभि-  
वृत्तं Me. 35. -मुचः a bow. -लेखकः  
a nail-painter. -लेखा 1. a nail-  
mark. -2. nail-painting. -विषः a  
man ; नखविषा नरादयः. -विष्किरः a  
bird of prey ( tearing with claws ).  
-शंखः a small shell.

नखपच *a.* Nail-scorching ; Si. 9.  
85 ; P. III. 2. 34 Sk.

नखरः -रं [ नखं राति, रा-क नख बा०  
उणा० अर वा ] A finger-nail, claw,  
talon ; Bv. 1. 52. -Comp. -आयुधः  
1. a tiger. -2. a lion. -3. a cock.

-आह्वः fragrant oleander ( करवीर ).

नखानखि *ind.* [ नखैर्नखैः प्रहत्येदं युद्धं  
प्रवृत्तं ] Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* [ नखः अस्त्यस्य -इनि ] 1  
Having or armed with nails, claws,  
&c. -2 Thorny. -*m.* Any animal  
armed with claws, such as a tiger or  
lion.

नगः [ न गच्छति, गम्-ड ] 1 A  
mountain ; Ku. 1. 1 ; 7. 72 ; Si. 6.  
79. -2 A tree. -3 A plant in general.  
-4 The sun. -5 A serpent. -6 The  
number 'seven'. -Comp. -अटनः a  
monkey. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -इंद्रः  
1. Himālaya (the lord of mountains).  
-2. the Sumeru mountain. -अरिः  
an epithet of Indra. -आवासः a

peacock. -उच्छ्रायः the height of a  
mountain. -ओकस् *m.* 1. a bird (in  
general). -2. a crow. -3. a lion. -4.  
the fabulous animal called शरभ.  
-ज *a.* produced in a mountain,  
mountain-born ; Bk. 10. 9. ( -जः )  
an elephant. -जा, -नंदिनी epithets of  
Pārvatī. -पतिः 1. the Himālaya  
mountain. -2. the moon (as the  
lord of plants and herbs). -भिद् *m.*  
1. an axe. -2. an epithet of Indra.  
-3. a crow. -मूर्धन् *m.* the crest or  
brow of a mountain. -रंभकरः an  
epithet of Kārtikeya ; R. 9. 2. -वा-  
हनः an epithet of Siva.

नगरं [ नगा इव प्रासादाः संत्यज बा० र ;  
cf. P. V. 2. 107 Vārt. ] A town,  
city ( opp. ग्राम ) ; नगरगमनाय मतिं न  
करोति S. 2. -Comp. -अधिकृतः, -अ-  
धिपः, -अध्यक्षः 1. the chief magistrate  
of a town, head police-officer. -2.  
governor or superintendent of a  
town. -अभ्याशः -सः the vicinity of a  
town. -उपांतः a suburb, the skirt of  
a town. -ओकस् *m.* a townsman.  
-काकः 'a town-crow', an expres-  
sion of contempt. -कीर्तनं repeating  
the name of a god while wandering  
through a city. -घातः an elephant.  
-जनः 1. townsfolk. -2. a citizen.  
-प्रदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a  
city in procession. -प्रांतः a suburb.  
-मर्दिन् *m.* an intoxicated elephant.  
-मार्गः a principal road, high-way.  
-रक्षा superintendence or govern-  
ment of a town. -राक्षिन् *m.* 1. the  
superintendent of a town. -2. a  
town-watchman. -स्थः a towns-  
man, citizen.

नगरी =नगर q. v. -Comp. -काकः  
the ( Indian ) crane. -बक्रः a crow.

नगरीय *a.* [ नगर-छ ] Belonging to  
a town, urban, civil.

नग्न See under नज् below.

नगः A lover, paramour ( जार ).

नचिकेतस् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* See अचिर ; Bg. 5. 6 ; 12. 7.

नज् 1 A. ( नजेते ) To be ashamed,  
modest or bashful.

नम *a.* [ नज्-न-कर्तरि क्त तस्य नः ] 1  
Naked, nude, bare ; न नमः स्नानमाचरे-  
त् Ms. 4. 45 ; नमक्षपणके देशे रजकः  
किं करिष्यति Chān. 110. -2 Unculti-  
vated, uninhabited, desolate. -मः  
A naked mendicant. -2 A Buddhist  
mendicant ( क्षपणक ). -3 A hypo-

crite. -4 A bard accompanying an  
army, or a wandering bard. -5 N. of  
Siva. -मा 1 A naked, shameless (or  
wanton) woman. -2 A girl before  
menstruation, or less than 12 or 10  
(and therefore may go about naked).  
-Comp. -अटः, -अटकः 1. one who  
goes about naked. -2. especially a  
Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of  
the दिगंबर class).

नमक *a.* ( मिका *f.* ) Naked, nude.  
-कः 1 A naked mendicant. -2 A  
Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of  
the दिगंबर class). -3 A bard.

नमका, नमिका 1 A naked, shame-  
less (or wanton) woman. -2 A  
girl before menstruation.

नमकरणं Making naked.

नमभविष्णु, -भावुक *a.* Becoming  
naked.

नम्रीकृ 8 U. To make naked, to  
convert into a naked ( Jaina ) men-  
dicant ; Pt. 4. 34.

नम्रीकृत *a.* 1 Made naked, undres-  
sed. -2 Converted into a naked  
mendicant.

नञ् *ind.* The technical term for  
the negative particle न.

नट् I. 1 P. ( नटति, the न not  
changed to ण after प्र in the sense  
of 'hurting' ) 1 To dance ; यदि मन-  
सा नटनीयं Gīt. 4. -2 To act. -3  
To injure (by a deceptive trick).  
-Caus. ( नाटयति-ते ) 1 To act, ges-  
ticulate, represent dramatically (in  
dramas) ; शरसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. &c.  
-2 To imitate, copy ; स्फटिककटकभू-  
मिर्नाटयत्येष शैलः ... अधिगतधवालिम्नः  
शूलपाणेरभिख्यां Si. 4. 65. ( N. B.  
नट् forms नटयति in the sense  
of 'causing to dance' ; Bh. 3. 126 ).  
-II. 10 U. ( नाटयति-ते ) 1 To drop  
or fall. -2 To shine. -3 To injure.

नटः [ नट्-अच् ] 1 A dancer ; न नटा  
न विदा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An  
actor ; कुर्वन्नयं प्रहसनस्य नटः कृतोऽसि  
Bh. 3. 126, 112. -3 The son of a  
degraded Kshatriya. -4 The Asoka  
tree. -5 A kind of reed. -Comp.  
-अंतिका shame, modesty. -ईश्वरः  
an epithet of Siva. -चर्या the per-  
formance of an actor. -भूषणः, -मंड-  
नः ( yellow ) orpiment. -रंगः a  
theatrical stage. -वरः 'the chief  
actor', the Sūtradhāra of a drama.  
-संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. ( -कः ) an  
actor, dancer. -सूत्रं directions or



files for actors.

**नटकः** An actor.

**नटनं** [ नट्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Dancing, dance. -2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

**नटितं** Representation, gesticulation, acting.

**नटी** 1 An actress. -2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sûtradhâra). -3 A courtesan, harlot. -4 Red arsenic. -**Comp.** -**सुतः** the son of a dancing girl.

**नट्या** A company of actors.

**नडः-डं** A species of reed. -**डः** N. of a tribe preparing a sort of bracelets. -**Comp.** -**अगारं**, -**आगारं** a hut of reeds. -**प्राय** a. abounding in reeds. -**भक्तं** a place abounding in reeds. -**वनं** a thicket of reeds. -**संहतिः** f. a collection or quantity of reeds.

**नडकं** A bone between the shoulders.

**नडश** a. ( शी f. ) Covered with reeds; ( also नडकीय ).

**नडिनी** 1 A quantity of reeds. -2 A reed-bed, a river abounding in reeds.

**नडिल** a., **नडुत्** a. ( ती f. ) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

**नड्या** A quantity of reeds.

**नडुल** a. Abounding in reeds. -**लं**, -**ला** A quantity or a bed of reeds; यो नडुलानीव गजः परेषां बलान्यमृद्धान्-लिनाभवक्त्रः R. 18. 5.

**नडह** a. Beautiful, lovely.

**नत** p. p. [ नम्-क्त ] 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. -2 Sunk, depressed. -3 Crooked, curved. -**तं** 1 The distance of any planet from the meridian. -2 The zenith distance at a meridian transit. -**Comp.** -**अंशः** zenith distance. -**अंग** a. 1. bending the body. -2. stooping, bowed. ( -गी ) 1 a woman with stooping limbs. -2. a woman in general. -**उन्नत** a. high and low; S. 4. 15. -**नाडी**, -**नाडिका** 1. the distance in time of any planet from the meridian. -2. any hour of birth after noon or before midnight. -**नासिक** a. flat-nosed. -**पर्वन्** a. flat-jointed. -**भूः** a woman with curved eye-brows.

**नतिः** f. [ नम्-भावे क्तिन् ] 1 Bending,

stooping, bowing. -2 Curvature, crookedness. -3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. -4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy). -5 The change of a dental to a lingual letter.

**नद्** 1 P. ( नदति, नदित ) 1 To sound, resound, thunder ( as a cloud &c. ); वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9; नदत्याक्राशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्गमदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; Si. 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. -2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, ( often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object ); ननाद बलवन्नादं, शब्दं घोरतरं नदति Mb. -3 To vibrate. -**Caus.** ( नादयति-ते ) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. -2 To cause to make a sound. -**WITH** उद् to roar, cry ( loudly ), bellow ( as a bull ); Ku. 1. 56.

**नदः** [ नदति शब्दायते-अच् ] 1 A river, great river ( such as the Indus ); Si. 4. 66 ( where Malli. remarks:—प्राक् स्रोतसो नयः प्रत्यक् स्रोतसो नदा नर्मदां विनेत्याहुः ). -2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5. 27. -3 The ocean. -4 Ved. A horse. -5 A cloud. -6 A praiser ( ऋषि ). -**Comp.** -**पतिः**, -**राजः** the ocean.

**नदथुः** [ नद्-अयुच् ] 1 Noise, roaring. -2 The roaring of a bull. -3 Crying. **नदनुः** 1 A lion. -2 Sounding, roaring. -3 The sound of praise. -4 War, battle. -5 A cloud.

**नदिः** Ved. Praise.

**नदिका** A small river, rivulet, rill, brook.

**नदी** A river, any flowing stream; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोधेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -**Comp.** -**ईनः**, -**ईशः**, -**कांतः** the ocean. -**कांता** 1. the rose-apple. -2. a shrub. -**कूलप्रियः** a kind of reed. -**ज** a. aquatic. ( -जः ) 1. an epithet of Bhîshma. -2. anti-mony. ( -जं ) a lotus. -**तरस्थानं** a landing-place, ferry. -**दोहः** freight, river-toll, fare. -**धरः** an epithet of Siva. -**पंकः** the marshy bank of a river. -**पतिः**, -**ईनः** 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuna. -**पूरः** a river which has overflowed its banks. -**भवं** river-salt. -**मातृक** a. watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. ( as a country &c. ); N. 3. 38; cf. देवमातृक. -**रयः** the current of a

river. -**वंकः** the bend or arm of a river. -**ष्णः** ( स्नः ) 1 bathing in rivers. -2. knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c. ; ततः समाज्ञापयद्वाशु सर्वानानाथिनस्तद्विचये नदीष्णान् R. 16. 75; ( hence ) -3. experienced, clever. -**सर्जः** the Arjuna tree.

**नद्य** a. Connected with a river.

**नदाल** a. Fortunate. -**लं** A pot-sherd.

**नद्ध** p. p. 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. -2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. -3 Joined, connected; see नद्. -**द्धं** A tie, band, bond, knot.

**नद्धिः** Binding, fastening.

**नद्ध्री** A leather-strap.

**ननंद्**, **ननांद्**. A husband's sister; **ननांदुः** पत्या च देव्याः संहिष्टमृष्यशृंगेण U. 1. -**Comp.** **ननांदृपातिः** ( also **ननांदुःपतिः** ) the husband of a husband's sister.

**नना** Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Mother. -3 A daughter; Rv. 9. 112. 3.

**ननु** ind. ( Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word ) A particle implying :— 1 Inquiry or interrogation; **ननु** समाप्तकृत्यो गौतमः M. 4. -2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed ( with an interrogative force ); यदाऽमेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1. -3 Of course, indeed, certainly ( अवधारणं ); उपपन्नं ननु शिवं सप्तस्वंगेषु R. 1. 60; त्रिलोकनाथेन सदा मखद्विषस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा 3. 45. -4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning ' O ', ' Oh ' ; **ननु** मानव Dk. ; **ननु** मूर्खाः पठितमेव युष्माभिस्तत्कांडे U. 4. -5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of ' pray ', ' be pleased ' ; **ननु** मां प्रापय पत्युरतिकं Ku. 4. 32. -6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English ' why, or ' ' I say ' ; **ननु** पदे परिवृत्य भण Mk. 5; **ननु** भणामि धितित उपाय इति V. 2.; **ननु** भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते S. 2; **ननु** विचिनोतु भवान् V. 2. -7 In argumentative discussions **ननु** is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition ( generally followed by उच्यते ); नन्वचेतनान्येव वृश्चिकादिशरीराणि अचेतनानां च गोमयादीनां कार्याणीति उच्यते S. B.



**नंद** 1 P. (नंदति, नंदित) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (anything); ननंदतुस्तत्सदृशेन तत्समौ R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. — *Caus.* (नंदयति-ते) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुमुद्वती मे दृष्टिं न नंदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52.

**नंदः** [नंद-भावे घञ्] 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. —2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). —3 A frog. —4 N. of Vishnu. —5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yasodâ and foster-father of Krishna (to whose care the child was committed when Kamsa wanted to destroy it). —6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother-kings of Pâtâliputra killed by the machinations of Châṇakya, the minister of Chandra-gupta; समुत्खाता नन्दा नव हृदयरोगा इव भुवः Mu. 1. 13; अगृहीते राक्षसे किमुत्खातं नन्दवंशस्य Mu. 1, 3. 27, 28. —7 One of the nine treasures of Kuberâ. —*दी* An epithet of Durgâ. —*Comp.* —**आत्मजः**, **नन्दनः** an epithet of Krishna. —**पालः** an epithet of Varuṇa.

**नन्दक** *a.* [नन्द-ण्वल्] 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. —2 Delighting or rejoicing in. —3 Gladdening a family. —**क्रः** 1 A frog. —2 N. of the sword of Krishna. —3 A sword in general. —4 Happiness. —5 Nanda, the foster-father of Krishna.

**नन्दकिः** Long pepper.

**नन्दकिन्** *m.* An epithet of Vishnu.

**नन्दयुः** Happiness, pleasure, delight.

**नन्दन** *a.* [नन्द-ल्यु] Delighting, pleasing, gladdening; S. 7; Mâl. 9. 21. —**नः** 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 3. 41. —2 A frog. —3 An epithet of Vishnu. —4 N. of Siva. —5 N. of the twenty-sixth year (संवत्सर). —**ना** A daughter. —**नं** 1 N. of the garden of Indra, the Elysium; अभिज्ञाश्छेदपातानां क्रियते नन्दनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41; R. 8. 95. —2 Rejoicing, being glad. —3 Joy. —*Comp.* —**जं** yellow sandal-wood (हरिचंदन).

**नन्दनकः** A son.

**नन्दत** *a.* Delighting, making happy.

—**तः** 1 A son. —2 A friend. —3 A king or prince. —**ती** A daughter.

**नन्दा** [नन्दयति नन्द-अच्] 1 Delight, joy, happiness. —2 Affluence, wealth,

prosperity. —3 A small earthen water-jar. —4 A husband's sister. —5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious *tithis*). —6 An epithet of Gaurî.

**नन्दिः** *m. f.* [नन्द-इन्] Joy, pleasure, delight; कौसल्यानन्दिर्वर्धनः. —**दिः** *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. —2 Of Siva. —3 N. of an attendant of Siva. —4 Gambling, gaming; (*n.* also in this sense). —5 The speaker of a prelude or benediction (in a drama.) —*Comp.* —**आवर्तः** a sort of building in the form of a quadrangle without a western gate; (*n.* also). —**ईशः**, —**ईश्वरः** 1. an epithet of Siva. —**ग्रामः** N. of a village where Bharata lived during Râma's banishment; R. 12. 18. —**घोषः** 1. N. of the chariot of Arjuna. —2. a sound of joy. —3. the proclamation of a herald. —**तूर्यं** a musical instrument played on festive occasions. —**वर्धनः** 1. an epithet of Siva, —2. a friend. —3. the end of a lunar fortnight, *i.e.* the day of new or full moon. —4. a son.

**नन्दिकः** 1 Joy, pleasure. —2 A small water-jar. —3 An attendant of Siva. —**का** 1 A small water-jar. —2 =नन्दा (5) above. —3 N. of Indra's pleasure-ground. —*Comp.* —**ईशः**, —**ईश्वरः** 1. N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. —2. N. of Siva.

**नन्दिन्** *a.* [नन्द-णिनि] 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. —2 Making happy, gladdening, giving delight; U. 3. 14. —3 Delighting in, liking. —*m.* 1 A son. —2 The speaker of a prelude or benediction in a drama. —3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides; लतागृहद्वारगतोऽथ नन्दी Ku. 3. 41; Mâl. 1. 1. —4 An epithet of Vishnu. —5 The Indian fig-tree. —**नी** 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. —2 A husband's sister. —3 A fabulous cow, daughter of Surabhi, yielding all desires (कामधेनु) and in the possession of the sage Vasishṭha; अनिद्या नन्दिनी नाम धेनुराववृते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 69. —4 An epithet of the Ganges. —5 The holy basil.

**नपराजित्** *m.* An epithet of Siva.

**नपात्** *m.* 1 A grandson (usually

restricted to the Vedas), as in त-नूनपात्. —2 A descendant, son.

**नपुंस** *m.*, नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch.

**नपुंसकः**, —**कं** [न पुमान् न स्त्री] 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man, nor woman). —2 An impotent man, a eunuch. —3 A coward. —**कं** 1 A word in the neuter gender. —2 The neuter gender.

**नपुत्** *m.* A grandson (a son's or daughter's son).

**नभ्** 1 A. (नभते) 1 To hurt, injure; सुग्रीवः प्रघसं नेभे Bk. 14. 33. —2 To be torn or rent, to burst.

**नभ्** *f.* Ved. Hurt, injury.

**नभ** *a.* Killing, hurting. —**भः** The month Srâvâṇa. —**भं** The sky, atmosphere. —**भा** A spitting-pot.

**नभन्तु** *a.* Ved. Hurting. —**नु** *f.* A river.

**नभन्त्यु** *a.* Ved. 1 Injuring, destroying. —2 Ethereal.

**नभस्** *n.* [नभते मेघैः नह्-असुन् भ-श्चांतादेशः; cf. Up. 4. 210.] 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 11. —2 A cloud. —3 Fog, vapour. —4 Water. —5 Period of life, age. —*m.* 1 The rains or rainy season. —2 The nose, smell. —3 N. of the month of Srâvâṇa (corresponding to July-August), (said to be *n.* also in this sense); प्रत्यासन्ने नभसि दयिताजीवितालंबनार्थं Me. 4; R. 12. 29; 17. 41; 18. 6. —4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. —5 A spitting-pot. —(Dual) Both the worlds, heaven and earth. —*Comp.* —**अंबुपः** the Châtaka bird. —**केतनः**, —**पांथः** the sun. —**क्रांतिन्** *m.* a lion. —**ग** *a.* going in the sky (as a star, god, bird &c.). —**गजः** a cloud. —**गति** *f.* soaring, flying. —**चक्षुस्** *m.* the sun. —**चमसः** 1. the moon. —2. magic. —**चर** *a.* moving in the sky; Ku. 5. 23. —(रः) 1. a god or demi-god; R. 18. 6. —2. a bird. —**तलं** 1. the atmosphere. —2. the lower region of the sky. —**दुहः** a cloud. —**दृष्टि** *a.* 1. blind. —2. looking towards the sky. —**द्वीपः**, —**धूमः** a cloud. —**नदी** the celestial Ganges. —**प्राणः** wind. —**मणिः** the sun. —**मंडलं** the firmament, the atmosphere; नेदं नभोमंडलमंबुराशिः S. D. 10. °द्वीपः the moon. —**योनिः** an epithet of Siva. —**रजस्** *n.* darkness. —**रेणुः** *f.*



fog, mist. —लयः smoke. —लिह् *a.* licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अभ्रलिह. —श्वासः wind. —सद् *m.* 1. a bird. —2. a star. —3. a god; Si. 1. 11. —सरित् *f.* 1. the milky way. —2. the celestial Ganges. —स्थलः an epithet of Siva. —स्थली the sky. —स्पृश *a.* reaching the sky, lofty.

नभस *a.* Vapoury, misty. —सः 1 The sky. —2 The rainy season. —3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्य *a.* Vapoury, foggy. —स्यः N. of the month Bhâdrapada ( corresponding to August-September ); R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् *a.* 1 Vaporous, misty, cloudy. —2 Young. —*m.* The wind, air; N. 1. 97; R. 4. 8; 10. 73, Si. 1. 10.

नभ्य *a.* Cloudy, misty. —भ्यं The central part of a wheel; cf. नाभि.

नभाकः 1 Darkness. —2 An epithet of Râhu. —3 A cloud. —4 The sky.

नभ्राज् *m.* A dark cloud.

नम् 1 P., sometimes A. ( नमति-ते, ननाम, अनंसीत्, नंस्यति, नत; *caus.* नमयति-ते or नामयति-ते, but with a preposition नमयति only; *desid.* निनंसति ) 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute ( as a mark of respect ) ( with acc. or dat. ); इयं नमति वः सर्वान् त्रिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89; Bg. 11. 37; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31; 12. 39; Si. 4. 57. —2 To submit or subject oneself, bow down; अशक्तः संधिमान् नमेत् Kâm. 8. 55. —3 To bend, sink; go down; अनंसीद्भूरेणास्य Bk. 15. 25. नेमुः सर्वदिशः K. 55; उन्नमति नमति वर्षति.....मेघः Mk. 5. 26. —4 To stoop, be inclined. —5 To be bent or curved. —6 To sound. —7 To change a dental to a lingual letter. —*Caus.* 1 To bend, make curved. —2 To bend ( as a bow ); S. 2. 3. —3 To cause to sink. —4 To prevent, ward off.

नमत *a.* [ नम्-अतच् ] Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. —तः 1 An actor. —2 Smoke. —3 A master, lord. —4 A cloud. —तं Woollen stuff.

नमनं [ नम्-ल्युट् ] 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. —2 Sinking. —3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. —नः One who causes to bend or bow.

नमस् *ind.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration; ( this word is, by itself, invariably used with dat.; तस्मै वदाम्यगुरवे तरेव नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94; नमस्त्रिमूर्तये तुभ्यं Ku. 2. 4; but with कृ, generally with acc.; मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य Sk.; but sometimes with dat. also; नमस्कर्मो नृसिंहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable. ) —2 Ved. Food. —3 A thunderbolt. —4 A gift, present. —5 A sacrifice. —*Comp.* —कारः, —कृतिः *f.* —करणं bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance ( made by uttering the word नमस् ). —कृत *a.* 1. bowed down to, saluted. —2. revered, adored, worshipped. —गुरुः 1. a spiritual teacher. —2. a Brâhmana. —वाकं *ind.* uttering the word नमस्, *i. e.* making a low obeisance; इहं कविभ्यः पूर्वभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1. —वृध् *m.* a sacrifice.

नमस *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमसित, नमस्यित *a.* Reversed, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति Den. P. 1 To bow down to, pay homage to, worship; Bh. 2. 94. —2 To act humbly towards.

नमस्य *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. —2 Respectful, humble. —स्या Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमस्यु *a.* Ved. Worshipping, saluting.

नमित *a.* Bowed, bent down.

नम्य *a.* Venerable, respectable.

नम्र *a.* [ नम्-र ] 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down; भवन्ति नम्रास्तरवः फलागमैः S. 5. 12; स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Me. 82; Pt. 1. 106; Ratn. 1. 19. —2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance; अभुञ्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; इत्युच्यते ताभिरुमा स्म नम्रा Ku. 7. 28. —3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential; as in भक्तिनम्रः Me. 55. —4 Crooked, curved. —5 Worshipping. —6 Devoted or attached to —*Comp.* —अंग, —मूर्ति *a.* bent, stooping.

नम्रक *a.* Bent, stooping. —कः A kind of reed.

नम्रता, —त्वं 1 Obeisance, respect. —2 Submissiveness, humility. —3 Condescension.

नम्रित *a.* Bent or bowed down,

stooping.

नमुचिः [ न मुचति ] 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra; वनमुचे नमुचेररये शिरः R. 9. 22. [ When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water ( which is neither wet nor dry ). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins ( and Sarasvatî also, as the story goes ) then supplied Indra with a Vajra with which he cut off the demon's head ]. —2 N. of the god of love. —*Comp.* —सूदनः, —द्विष्-हन् *m.* epithets of Indra.

नमेरुः N. of a tree ( रुद्राक्ष or दुर-पुत्राग ); गणा नमेरुप्रसवावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55; 3. 43; R. 4. 74.

नय् 1 A. ( नयते ) 1 To go. —2 To protect.

नय *a.* [ नी भावे अच् ] 1 Leading, conducting. —2 A guide. —3 Suitable, right, proper. —यः 1 Guiding, leading, managing. —2 ( *a* ) Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life, as in दुर्नय. ( *b* ) Prudent or righteous conduct, virtue. —3 Prudence, foresight, circumspection; Pt. 1. 371; 3. 176. —4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state-policy; नयप्रचारं व्यवहारदुष्टतां Mk. 1. 7; नयगुणोपचितामिव भूपतेः सदुपकारफलां श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9. 27; नयशालिभिः Mu. 1. 22. —5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity; चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29, 2. 3, 6. 38, 16. 42. —6 A plan, design, scheme; Pt. 1. 339; 377; Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9. —7 A maxim, principle. —8 Course, method, manner. —9 A system, doctrine, opinion. —10 A philosophical system; वैशेषिके नये Bhâshâ P. 105. —11 N. of Vishnu. —12 A kind of game. —*Comp.* —कोविद्, —ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. —चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent; R. 1. 55. —नेतृ *m.* a master in politics. —पीठी the board or cloth on which men are moved in play. —प्रयोगः political wisdom, statesmanship. —बादिन् *m.* a politician; Pt. 3.



—विद्मः, विशारदः a politician, statesman. —शास्त्रं 1. the science of politics. —2. any work on politics or political economy. —3. a work on morality. —शालिन् *a.* just, righteous; Ki. 5. 24.

नयकः 1 A skilful manager. —2 One versed in policy, a statesman.

नयनं [ नी -करणे ल्युट् ] 1 Leading, guiding, conducting, managing. —2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. —3 Ruling, governing. —4 Obtaining. —5 The eye. —6 Passing, spending (as time). —ना, नी The pupil of the eye. —Comp. —अभिराम *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (—मः) the moon. —आमोषिन् *a.* blinding the sight, obscuring. —उत्सवः 1. a lamp. —2. delight of the eyes. —3. any lovely object. —उपांतः the corner of the eye; Ku. 4. 23. —गोचर *a.* visible, within the range of sight. —छदः an eyelid. —जलं, वारि *n.* tears. —पथः the range of sight. —पुटं the cavity of the eye. —विषयः —1. any visible object. —2. the horizon. —3. the range of sight. —सलिलं tears; Me. 39.

नरः [ नृ-नये-अच् ] 1 A man, male, person; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगापि नरं सरित् । समुद्रमिव दुर्धर्षं नृपं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5; Ms. 1. 96; 2. 213. —2 A man or piece at chess. —3 The pin of a sun-dial. —4 The Supreme Spirit, the original or eternal man. —5 Man's length (=पुरुष q. v.). —6 N. of a primitive sage. —7 N. of Arjuna; see नरनारायण below. —8 A horse. —9 (In gram.) A personal termination. —Comp. —अंगः 1. the penis. —2. eruption on the face. —अधमः a wretch, miscreant. —अधिपः, अधिपतिः, ईशः, ईश्वरः, देवः, पतिः, पालः a king; Bg. 10. 27; Ms. 7. 13; R. 2. 75, 3. 42; 7. 62; Me. 37; Y. 1. 311. —अंतकः death. —अयणः an epithet of Vishnu. —अशः a demon, goblin. —आधारः N. of Siva. (—रा) the earth. —इतरः 1. a being higher than a man. —2. an animal. —इंद्रः 1. a king; R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80; Ms. 9. 253. —2. a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons; तेषु कश्चिन्नरैर्द्राभिमानां तां निर्वर्ण्य Dk. 51; सुनिग्रहा नरैर्द्राणं फणीद्रा इव शत्रवः Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses). °मार्गः a high street, main road. —उत्तमः 1. an epithet of Vish-

nu. —2. of Buddha. —ऋषभः 'the chief of men', a prince, king. —कपालः a man's skull. —कीलकः the murderer of a spiritual preceptor. —केशरिन् *m.* 1. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह below. —2. the chief of men. —धिः the world. —द्विष्ट *m.* a demon, goblin; Bk. 15. 94. —नारायणः N. of Krishna. (—णौ dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings, Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishna with Nārāyaṇa. [ In some places they are called देवौ, पूर्वदेवौ, ऋषी or ऋषिसत्तमौ. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Nārāyaṇa put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvāsi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty; cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमृषिं विलोभयंत्यस्तदूहसंभवामिमां दृष्ट्वा त्रीडिताः सर्वा अप्सरस इति V. 1. ] —पशुः 'a beast-like man', a beast in human form. —पुंगवः 'best of men', an excellent man. —बलिः a human sacrifice. —भुज् *a.* man-eating, cannibal. —भूः *f.* the Bharata-Varsha, *i. e.* India. —मानिका, मानिनी, मालिनी 'manlike woman', a woman with a beard, masculine woman or an amazon. —माला a girdle of skulls. —मेधः a human sacrifice. —यन्त्रं sun-dial. —यानं, रथः, वाहनं a vehicle drawn by men. —लोकः 1. 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world. —2. mankind. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera; R. 9. 11. —विष्वणः a demon, goblin. —वीरः a brave man, hero. —व्याघ्रः, शार्दूलः an eminent man. —शृंगं 'man's horn', an impossibility, a chimera, non-entity. —संसर्गः human society. —सखः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa; V. 1. 3. —सिंहः, हरिः 'man-lion', Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमद्भुतशृंगं दलितहिरण्यकशिपुतनुभृगं । केशव धृतनरहरिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gīt. 1. —स्कंधः a multitude or body of men. —हयं a fight or enmity between man and horse.

नरगं 1 The penis. —2 Eruption on the face; cf. नरांग.

नराधिः Worldly life or existence.

नराधिपः N. of Vishnu.

नराशंसः 1 A sacrifice. —2 Agni. नरी A woman; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्य *a.* Ved. [ नृ-यो हितं यत् ] 1 Suitable to men (as food &c.). —2 Manly, strong. —3 Human. —र्यः 1 A man. —2 Indra. —र्यौ (du.) The two objects of human desire, *i. e.* Heaven and earth. —र्यं 1 A manly deed. —2 A gift for men.

नरकः, —कं Hell, infernal regions; (corresponding to the realm of Pluto; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners). —कः N. of a demon, king of Prāgjyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's ear-rings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarman and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the nymphs themselves, and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These, it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Naraka. The demon was born of earth, and hence called 'Bhauma.']. —Comp. —अंतकः, अरिः, जित् *m.* epithets of Krishna. —आमयः 1. the soul after death. —2. a ghost, spirit. —आवासः an inhabitant of hell. —कुण्डं a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented; (86 such places are enumerated). —देवता 'the deity of hell', Nirriti (निर्ऋति). —रूपिन् *a.* hellish. —स्था the Vaitarīṇī river.

नरकायते Den. A. To resemble a hell.

नरिष्ठा Ved. 1 Sport, pastime. —2 A human sacrifice.

नर्कुटकं Nose.

नर्त *a.* [ नृत् -अच् ] Dancing. —नर्तः Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः [ नृत् -कं रि ष्वन् ] 1 A dancer, sometimes a dancing preceptor. —2 An actor, mime, mummer. —3 A bard, herald. —4 An elephant. —5 A king. —6 A peacock. —7 An epithet of Siva. —8 N. of a mixed tribe; (वेद्यायां रजकाज्जातो नर्तको गायको भवेत्). —की 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यान् Sān. K. 59; Ki. 10. 41; R. 19. 14, 19.



-2 A female elephant. -3 A peahen.

नर्तनः [ नृत्-ल्युट् ] A dancer. -नं Gesticulation, dancing, dance.

-Comp. -गृहं, -शाला a dancing hall. -प्रियः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock.

नर्तयिह m. A dancing-master ; अद्य नर्तयितास्मि M. 2.

नर्तित a. 1 Danced, made to dance. -2 Dancing, moving to and fro.

नर्तु a. Dancing on the edge of a sword. -f. A female dancer or actress.

नर्द् 1 P. ( नर्दति, नर्दित ) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general ; अनर्दिषुः कपिव्याघ्राः Bk. 15. 35, 15. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. -2 To go, move.

नर्द् a. Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दनं [ नर्द्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Bellowing, roaring. -2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दित a. 1 Sounded, bellowed. -2 Celebrated. -तः A kind of die or a throw at dice ; नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -तं Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्दिन् a. Sounding, roaring, bellowing.

नर्द् 1 P. ( नर्दति ) To go, move.

नर्मः Ved. Sport, pastime.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-sherd. -2 The sun.

नर्मठः [ नर्मन्-अठन् ] 1 A jester. -2 A lecher, rake, libertine. -3 Sport, pastime, amusement. -4 Copulation, coition. -5 The chin. -6 The nipple.

नर्मन् n. [ नृ-मनिन् ] 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport ; जितकमले विमले परिकर्मय नर्मजनकमलकं मुखे Gīt. 12 ( कौतुकजनक ) ; R. 19. 28. -2 Jest, joke, humour, wit ; नर्मप्रायाभिः कथाभिः K. 70 'jocular, humorous'. -Comp. -कीलः a husband. -गर्भ a. humorous, full of humour, witty. ( -र्भः ) a secret lover. -द् a. delighting, making happy. ( -द्ः ) a jester ( = नर्मसचिव q. v. ). -द्वा N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay. -द्युति a. bright with joy, cheerful, merry. ( -तिः f. ) enjoyment of a joke. -सचिवः, -सुहृद् m. 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusements of a prince or a man of rank ; इदं त्वैवंपर्यं यदुत नृपते-

नर्मसचिवः सुतादानान्मित्रं भवतु Māl. 2. 7 ; तां याचते नरपतेनर्मसुहृन्नंदनो नृपमुखेन 1. 11 ; Si. 1. 59.

नर्मवत् a. Humorous, witty. -n. A kind of drama.

नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. -2 A bellows. -3 An old woman past menstruation. -4 The plant *Saralā*.

नर्य See under नर.

नल् 1 P. ( नलति ) 1 To smell. -2 To bind.

नलः 1 A kind of reed ; Pt. 1. 96. -2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadhas and hero of the poem called 'Naishadhacharita.' [ Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous king. He was chosen by Damayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was disappointed in securing her hand—resolved to persecute Nala, and entered into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother, and having lost everything, he, with his wife, was banished from the kingdom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandoned his wife, almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and so deformed he entered the service of king Rituparna of Ayodhya as a horsegroom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assistance of the king he regained his beloved, and they led a happy life ; see ऋतुपर्ण and दमयंती also ]. -3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarman, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which Rāma passed to Lankā with his army. -ल 1 A lotus. -2 Smell, odour. -Comp. -कीलः the knee. -कूब ( व ) रः N. of a son of Kubera. -द् 1. a fragrant root ( उशीर ) ; Ki. 12. 50 ; N. 4. 116. -2. the honey of a flower. -पटिका a sort of mat made of reeds. -मीनः a shrimp or prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body ; Mv. 1. 35 ; Māl. 5. 17. -2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. -2 The leg.

नलिनः The ( Indian ) crane. -नं 1 A lotus-flower, water-lily. -2 Water. -3 The Indigo plant. ( नलिनशयः an epithet of Vishnu. )

नलिनी 1 A lotus-plant ; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17 ; नलिनीदल-

गतजलमातितरलं Moha M. 5 ; Ku. 4. 6. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses. -4 A lotus or the stalk of it. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 The intoxicating juice of the cocoa-nut. -Comp. -खंडं, -षडं a group or assemblage of lotuses. -रुहः an epithet of Brahmā. ( -हं ) a lotus-stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

नलवः A measure of distance equal to 400 hastas or cubits.

नव a. 1 New, fresh, young, recent ; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46 ; एते वयं पुनर्नवीकृताः स्मः S. 5 ; क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86 ; U. 1. 19 ; R. 1. 83, 2. 47, 3. 53, 4. 3, 11 ; Si. 1. 4 ; नववयसि Mu. 3. 3. ; Si. 3. 31 ; Ki. 9. 43. -2 Modern. -वः 1 A crow. -2 Praise. -वं ind. Recently, newly, lately, not long ago. -Comp. -अंगी a woman. -अन्नं 1. new rice or grain. -2. a ceremony performed on first eating the new rice. -अंबु n. fresh water. -अहः the first day of a fortnight. -इतर a. old ; R. 8. 22. -उद्धृतं fresh butter. -ऊढा, -पाणिग्रहणा 1. a newly married woman, a bride ; H. 1. 212 Bh. 1. 4 ; R. 8. 7. -2. a kind of heroine ( in dramas ). -कारिका, -कालिका, -फलिका 1. a woman newly married. -2. a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. -छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. -नी f., -नीतं fresh butter ; अहो नवनीतकल्पहृदय आर्यपुत्रः M. 3. -नीतकं 1. clarified butter. -2. fresh butter. -पाठकः a new teacher. -प्रसूता a woman who has lately brought forth ( a child ). -प्राशनं eating of new rice. -मल्लिका, -मालिका a kind of jasmine. -यज्ञः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. -यौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. ( -ना ) a young woman. -रजस् f. a girl who has recently menstruated. -वधूः, -वरिका 1. a newly married girl. -2. a daughter-in-law. -वल्लभं a kind of sandal. -वस्त्रं new cloth. -शस्यं the first fruits of the year's harvest. -शशिभृत् m. an epithet of Siva ; Me. 43. -सूतिः f., -सूतिका 1. a milch-cow. -2. a woman recently delivered.

नवता-त्वं Freshness, novelty.



नवन् The act of praising or extolling.

नवीकृ 8 U. 1 To make new, renew, revive. -2 To refresh.

नवीन, नव्य *a.* 1 New, fresh, recent. -2 Modern.

नवन् *num. a.* (always pl.) Nine; नवति नवाधिकां R. 3. 69; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवन् drops its final न्). -**Comp.**-अशीति: *f.* eighty-nine. -अचिस् *m.*, -दीधिति: the planet Mars. -कृत्वस् *ind.* nine times. -ग्रहा: (*m. pl.*) the nine planets; see under ग्रह. -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-ninth. -चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-nine. -छिद्रं, -द्वारं the body (having nine apertures; see ख). -त्रिंश *a.* thirty-ninth. -त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-nine. -दश *a.* nineteenth. -दशन् *pl.* nineteen. -दुर्गा Durgâ in her nine forms. -नवति: *f.* ninety-nine. -निधि *m. pl.* the nine treasures of Kubera, *i. e.* महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरकच्छपौ । मुकुन्दकुन्दनीलाश्च खर्वश्च निधयो नव ॥. -पञ्चाश *a.* fifty-ninth. -पञ्चाशत् *f.* fifty-nine. -रत्नं 1. the nine precious jewels; *i. e.* मुक्तामणिक्यवैदर्भगोमेदा वज्रविद्रुमौ । पञ्चरागो मरकतं नीलश्चेति यथाक्रमं ॥. -2. 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramāditya:—धन्वंतरिक्षपणकामरसिंहशकुवेतालभट्टघटकपर्कालिदासाः । ख्यातो वराहमिहिरो नृपतेः सभायां रत्नानि वै वररुचिर्नैव विक्रमस्य ॥. -रसाः (*m. pl.*) the nine sentiments in poetry; see under अष्टरस and रस also. -रात्रि 1. a period of nine days. -2. the first nine days of the month of Āsvina held sacred to Durgâ. -विंश *a.* twenty-ninth. -विंशति: *f.* twenty-nine. -विध *a.* ninefold, of nine kinds or sorts. -व्यूहः an epithet of Vishnu. -शतं 1. one hundred and nine. -2. nine hundred. -शायकः N. given to nine inferior tribes; they are:—गोपो माली तथा तैली तंत्री मोदकवारुजी । कुलालः कर्मकारश्च नापितो नवशायकाः ॥. Parâsara. -षष्टि: *f.* sixty-nine. -सप्तति: seventy-nine.

नवक *a.* Consisting of nine. -कं The aggregate of nine.

नवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Ninetieth. -तः 1 An elephant's painted housings. -2 A woollen cloth, blanket. -3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवति: *f.* Ninety; नवनवतिशतद्रव्यकोटीश्वरास्ते Mu. 3. 27; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. -2 A paintbrush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवधा *ind.* In nine ways, ninefold.

नवम *a.* (मी *f.*) Ninth. -मी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः *ind.* By nines.

नश् I. 4 P. (नश्यति, ननाश, अनशत्, नश्यति, नशिष्यति नष्ट; *caus.* नाशयति; *desid.* निनंशति, निनशिष्यति) 1 To be lost, to disappear, vanish, become invisible; ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यन्ति H. 1; तथा सीमान नश्यति Ms. 8. 247; Y. 2. 58; क्षणनष्टदृष्टिमिरं Mk. 5. 24. -2 To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined; जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31; Ms. 8. 166, 7. 40; Mu. 6. 8. -3 To run away, fly away, escape; नश्यति वृंशानि दर्श कर्षाद्रः Bk. 10. 12; नेशुश्चित्रा निशाचराः 14. 112; Ratn. 2. 3. -4 To be frustrated, become unsuccessful. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to disappear. -2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. -3 To violate, (as a virgin). -4 To cause to be lost, lose. -5 To forget. -6 To extinguish, put out (as fire). -II. 1 U. (नशति-ते) Ved. 1 To reach, attain. -2 To meet with, find.

नश् *f.*, नशः, नशनं Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नश्यत्प्रसूतिका A woman who brings forth a dead child.

नश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) [नश्-करप्] 1 Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail; निखिलं जगदेव नश्वरं R. G. -2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट *p. p.* [नश्-क्त] 1 Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible; Pt. 5. 6; 2. 167. -2 Dead, perished, destroyed. -3 Spoiled, wasted. -4 Fled or run away. -5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.). -6 Depraved, corrupted, debauched. -ष्टं 1 Destruction, loss. -2 Disappearance. -**Comp.**-अग्निः a householder who has lost his consecrated fire, (it being extinguished). -अर्थ *a.* reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). -आतंकं *ind.* without anxiety or fear; नष्टातंकं हरिणशिशवां मंहमं चरति S. 1. 14 (v. l.)-आत्मन् *a.* deprived of sense. -आप्तिसूत्रं booty, plunder. -आशंक *a.* fearless, secure, free from fear, S. 1. 14. -इन्दुकला the day of new moon. -इन्द्रिय *a.* de-

prived of senses. -चेतन, -चेष्ट, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has lost his senses, unconscious, insensible, fainted. -चेष्टा universal destruction. -जन्मन् *n.*, -जातकं subsequent calculation of a lost nativity. -स्मृति *a.* forgetful.

नष्टि: *f.* Loss, destruction.

नस् 1 A. (नसते) Ved. 1 To approach, go towards. -2 To copulate. -3 To be crooked or curved, to bend.

नस् *f.* The nose (a word optionally substituted for नासिका after acc. dual). -**Comp.**-क्षुद्र *a.* small-nosed.

नसा The nose.

नस्तः The nose. -स्तं A sternutatory, snuff. -स्ता A hole bored in the septum of the nose. -**Comp.**-ऊतः an ox led by a string through the nose.

नस्तस् *ind.* From the nose; Y. 3. 127.

नस्तकं A hole bored in the septum of the nose (of cattle).

नस्तित *a.* Nozzled (with a string through the nose).

नस्य *a.* [नासिकायै हितं तत्र भवं वा यत् नसादेशः] Nasal. -स्यं 1 The hairs in the nose. -2 A sternutatory. -स्या 1 The nose. -2 The string through the nose of an animal; Si. 12. 10.

नह 4 U. (नहति-ते, नह्; *desid.* निनहति-ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round or together, gird round; शैलेयनह्णानि शिलातलानि Ku. 1. 56; R. 4. 57; 16. 41. -2 To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). -*Caus.* To cause to put on. -With अप to untie. -अपि (अपि being often changed to पि) 1. to fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिनह्णेन वल्कलेन S. 1; मंशरमाला हरिणा पिनह्णा S. 7. 2. -2 to put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. -3 to cover, envelop; कुसुममिव पिनह्णं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not, by no means, not at all; आशंसा नहि नः प्रेते जीवेम दशमूर्धन Bk. 19. 5.

नहुस् *m.* 1 A neighbour. -2 A man.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar race, son of Ayus and grandson of Pururavas and father of Yayāti.



[ He was a very wise and powerful king, and when Indra lay concealed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahmana, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indrani and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked each of them to be quick using the words 'sarpa', 'sarpa' (move on, move on), when one of the sages ( Agastya ? ) cursed him to be a 'sarpa' (serpent). He fell down from the sky, and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yudhishthira ].

नहुष्य *a.* Ved. Human. —व्यः A man.

ना No, not (= न q. v. ).

नाक *a.* [ न कं अकं दुःखं; तच्चास्ति यत्र न भ्रष्टित्यादि नि० प्रकृतिभावः ] Happy, painless. —कः 1 Heaven ; आनाकरथवर्त्मनां R. 1. 5 ; 15. 96. —2 Vault of heaven, upper sky, firmament. —Comp. —आपगा the heavenly Ganges. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः N. of Indra. —ओकस् *m.* a god. —चरः 1. a god. —2. a demi-god. —नाथः, —नायकः an epithet of Indra. —पृष्ठं 1. the uppermost heaven. —2. the vault of heaven. —वनिता an *Apsaras*. —सद् *m.* a god; Bk. 1. 4.

नाकिन् *m.* A god; Si. 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An ant-hill. —2 A mountain.

नाक्षत्र *a.* ( त्री *f.* ) [ नक्षत्राणामिदं -अण् ] Starry, sidereal. —त्रं A month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty Ghatīs each ; नाडीषष्ठ्या तु नाक्षत्रमहोरात्रं प्रकीर्तितं Sūrya S.

नाक्षत्रिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ नक्षत्रादागतः -इच् ] Sidereal. —कः A month of 27 days ( each day being the period of the moon's passage through a lunar asterism ). —की The state ( दशा ) which a man suffers agreeably to the asterism presiding over his nativity.

नाग *a.* ( गी *f.* ) Serpentine, formed of snakes, snaky. —2 Elephantine. —गः [ न गच्छति इत्यगः न अगो नागः ] 1 A snake in general, particularly the cobra. —2 A fabulous serpent-demon or semi-divine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent, and said to inhabit the

Pâtāla; Bg. 10. 29 ; R. 15. 83. —3 An elephant ; Me. 14, 36 ; Si. 4. 63 ; V. 4. 25. —4 A shark. —5 A cruel or tyrannical person. —6 ( At the end of comp. ) Any pre-eminent or distinguished person, *e. g.* पुरुषनागः. —7 A cloud. —8 A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. —9 Piper betel. —10 One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is expelled by eructation. —11 The number 'seven.' —गं 1 Tin. —2 Lead. —3 One of the astronomical periods ( Karāṇas ) called ध्रुव. —4 The effects of that period on anything done during it. —5 The asterism called आश्लेषा. —गी 1 A female Nāga. —2 A female elephant. —Comp. —अंगं Hastināpura. —अंगना 1. a female elephant. —2. the proboscis of an elephant. —अंचला, —अंजना = नागयष्टि q. v. —अंजना a female elephant. —अधिपः an epithet of Sesha. —अंतकः, —अरातिः, —अरिः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. —2. a peacock. —3. a lion. —अशनः 1. a peacock ; Pt. 1. 159. —2. an epithet of Garuḍa. —3. a lion. —आख्यः = नाग-केसर q. v. —आननः an epithet of Ganeśa. —आनंदं a drama by Sriharsha. —आह्वः Hastināpura. —इंद्रः 1. a lordly or superior elephant; Ku. 1. 36. —2. Airāvata, Indra's elephant. —3. an epithet of Sesha. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Sesha. —2. N. of the author of Paribhāshendusekhara and several other works. —3. N. of Patanjali. —उदरं 1. a breast-plate. —2. a peculiar disease of pregnancy ( गर्भोपद्रवभेद ). —कन्यका a serpent-virgin. —कर्णः the castor-oil plant. —किञ्जल्कः = नागकेसर q. v. —केसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers, Mesua Roxburghii. —गर्भं red lead. —चूडः an epithet of Siva. —जं 1. red lead. —2. tin. —जिह्विका red arsenic. —जीवनं tin. —दंतः, —दंतकः 1. ivory. —2. a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. —दंती 1. a kind of sunflower. —2. a harlot. —नक्षत्रं, —नायकं the constellation called Aśleṣhā. ( -कः ) the lord of serpents. —नामकं tin. —नामन् *m.* holy basil. —नासा the proboscis of an elephant. —निर्युहः a large pin or bracket projecting from a wall. —पंचमी 1. N. of a

festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Srāvaṇa. —2. the fifth day in the dark half of Aśhādhā. —पतिः an epithet of ( 1 ) Airāvata, ( 2 ) Sesha. —पद्ः a mode of sexual enjoyment ( रतिबंध ). —पाशः 1. a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. —2. N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. —पाशकः a kind of coitus ( रतिबंध ). —पुरं 1. Hastināpura. —2. N. of a city in Pâtāla. —पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree. —2. the Punnāga tree. —बंधकः an elephant-catcher. —बंधुः the holy fig-tree. —बलः an epithet of Bhīma. —भूषणः an epithet of Siva. —मंडलिकः 1. a snake-keeper. —2. a snake-catcher. —मल्लः an epithet of Airāvata. —यष्टिः *f.*, —यष्टिका 1. a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond. —2. a boring-rod driven into the earth. —रक्तं, रेणुः red lead. —रंगः the orange. —राजः 1. an epithet of Sesha. —2. a large elephant. —रुकः the orange tree. —रुता 1. the penis —2. the piper betel. —वहरी, —वह्नी piper betel. —लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pâtāla. —वारिकः 1. a royal elephant. —2. an elephant-driver. —3. a peacock. —4. an epithet of Garuḍa. —5. the chief of a herd of elephants. —6. the chief person in an assembly. —वीथी that part of the moon's path which contains the asterisms अश्विनी, भरणी and कृत्तिका; अश्विनी कृत्तिका याम्या नागवीथीति शाब्दित्वा V.P. —संभवं, संभूतं red lead. —साह्वयं Hastināpura. नागिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

नागर *a.* ( री *f.* ) [ नगरे भवः अण् ] 1 Town-born, town-bred. —2 Relating to a town, civic. —3 Spoken in a town. —4 Polite, civil. —5 Clever, sharp. —6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. —7 Nameless. —रः 1 A citizen ( पौर ) ; Me. 25, Sānti. 4. 19. —2 A husband's brother. —3 A lecturer. —4 An orange. —5 Fatigue ; hardship, toil. —6 Desire of final beatitude. —7 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under certain circumstances and also to a planet when in opposition to other planets ( in



astrol. ). -8 Denial of knowledge. -र 1 Dry ginger. -2 A kind of coitus. -री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी. -2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; इंताभीरी: स्मरतु स कथं संवृत्तो नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. -3 The plant स्नुही. -Comp. -आहं dry ginger.

नागरुक, नागरिक a. [ नगरे भवः वृज् ] 1 Town-bred, town-born. -2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञापयैनां S. 5; साधु आर्य नागरिकोसि V. 2. -3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विदग्ध). -कः 1 A citizen. -2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. -3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. -4 A thief. -5 An artist. -6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6. -कं 1 Dry ginger. (-रिक्) The toll levied from a town.

नागरेयक a. ( की f. ) [ नगर्यो भवः ठकञ् ] Belonging to a town, civic.

नागरीटः, -नागवीटः 1 A libertine, rake. -2 A paramour. -3 A match-maker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागर्यं Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः [ नट्-घञ् ] 1 Dancing, acting. -2 N. of the Karnāṭaka country.

नाटकं [ नट्-ण्वल् ] 1 A play, drama (in general). -2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information; see S. D. 277. -कः An actor, a dancer. -की The court of Indra.

नाटकीय a. [ नाटक-छ ] Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्वरंगः प्रसंगात् नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः [ नट्या अपत्यं आरक् ] The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Uparūpakas, q. v.; e. g. the Ratnāvalī, Priyadarsikā or Vid-dhasālabhanjikā. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिका कृमवृत्ता स्यात्स्त्रीप्राया चतुरङ्गिका । प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्यान्नाय-को नृपः । ...स्यादंतःपुरसंबन्धा संगतिव्यापता-ऽथवा । नवानुरागा कन्याऽत्र नायिका नृपवंश-जा । संप्रवर्तत नैतास्यां देव्यास्त्रासेन शंकितः ।

देवि पुतर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा प्रगल्भा नृपवंशजा । पदे पदे मानवती तद्वशः संगमो द्रयोः । वृत्तिः स्यात्कौशिकी स्वल्पविमर्षीः संधयः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटितकं A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; भीतिनाटित-केन S. 5.

नाट्यः, -रः [ नट्या अपत्यं ठक् ठक् वा ] The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्यं [ नटस्येदं कृत्यं घञ् ] 1 Dancing. -2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; नूनं नाट्ये भवति च चिरं नोर्वशी गर्वशीला Vikr. 18. 29. -3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. -4 The costume of an actor. -त्यः An actor. -Comp. -आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. -उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. -धर्मिका, -धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. -प्रियः an epithet of Siva. -शाला 1. a dancing-hall. -2. a theatre. -शालं 1. the dramatic science, dramaturgy. -2. a work on dramatic representation.

नाड =नाल q. v.

नाडिः, -डी f. 1 The tubular stalk of any plant. -2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c. -3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); षडधिदशनाडीचक्रमध्यस्थितात्मा Māl. 5. 1, 2. -4 A pipe, flute. -5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. -6 The pulse at the hand or foot. -7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. -8 A period of time = 1/2 Muhūrta. -9 A sort of bent grass. -10 A juggling trick. -Comp. -चरणः a bird. -चीरं 1. a small reed. -2. a tube round which the woof is wound. -जंघः 1. a crow. -2. a kind of crane. -तरंगः 1. an astrologer. -2. a debaucher, ravisher. -नक्षत्रं=जन्मनक्षत्र q. v. -परीक्षा feeling the pulse. -मंडलं the celestial equator. -यंत्रं any tubular instrument. -व्रणः sinus, an ulcer, a fistula.

नाडिका 1 A tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. -2 A Ghaṭikā or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदपटहः Māl. 7; K. 13, 70. -3 A hollow stalk in general. -4 A fistulous sore. -5 A ray of the sun. -6 A gong,

(on which the hours are struck).

नाडि(डी) धम a. Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिधमेन आसेन K. 353.

-मः A goldsmith.

नाडिधय a. Drinking or sucking through a tube.

नाडीका The wind-pipe or throat.

नाडिकेलः =नारिकेल q. v.

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression; एषा नाणक-मोषिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचिर a. Of no long duration, not very long.

नातिदूर a. Not very far or distant.

नातिवादः Avoiding abusive language.

नात्रः 1 Siva. -2 A sage. -प्र 1 Praise. -2 Surprise, wonder.

नाथ 1 P. (नाथति, but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop.; नाथसे किमु पार्ति न भूभृतः Ki. 13. 59; संनुष्टमिष्टानि तमिष्टदेवं नाथंति के नाम न लोकनाथं N. 3. 25. -2 To have power, be master, prevail. -3 To harass, trouble. -4 To bless, wish well to, give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथितश्चमे Mv. 1. 11; (Mammata quotes the line कीनं त्वामनुनाथते कुच-युगं पत्रावृतं मा कृथाः to show that नाथ here only means 'to ask or beg', and says that नाथते should, therefore, be नाथति); सर्पिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः [ नाथ्-अच् ] 1 A lord, master, protector, leader; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45; त्रिलोकं, कैलासं &c. -2 A husband. -3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft-ox. -4 A possessor. -Comp. -हरिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् a. 1 Possessed of a lord or protector; नाथवत्स्त्वया लोकास्त्व-मनाया विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 43. -2 Dependent, subject.

नादः [ नद्-घञ् ] 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंह-नादः, घनं &c. -2 A sound in general; Māl. 5. 20. -3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a



semi-circle (ः). -4 One who praises.

नादवत् *a.* Sonant, resounding.

नादि *a.* Sounding, roaring.

नादिन् *a.* 1 Sounding, resonant; अंबुवृन्दनादी रथः Mb., R. 3. 59; 19.5. -2 Bellowing, roaring; खर°, सिंह° &c.

नादेय (यी *f.*) [नद्या नदस्य वा ढक्] River-born, aquatic, marine. -यं Rock-salt.

नाद्य *a.* Belonging to a river, river-born.

नाथ=नाथ q. v.

नाना *ind.* 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. -2 Distinctly, separately. -3 Without (=विना); (with acc., instr. or abl.); नाना नारीं निष्फला लो-कयात्रा Vop.; (विश्वं) न नाना शंभुना रामात् वर्षेणाधोक्षजोवरः *ibid.* -4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9, Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. -अत्यय *a.* of different kinds, manifold, diverse. -अर्थ *a.* 1. having different aims or objects. -2. having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). -आत्मवादिन् *a.* maintaining the Sāṅkhya doctrine that each individual has a soul distinct from the universal spirit. -कारं *ind.* having done variously. -ग्रहः taking separately. -जातीय *a.* of diverse kinds or sorts. -ध्वनिः a musical instrument producing more than one sound. -रस *a.* of different or varying tastes; M. 1. 4. -रूप *a.* of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. -वर्ण *a.* of different colours. -विध *a.* of various sorts, diverse, manifold. -विधं *ind.* in various ways. -वीर्य *a.* having manifold energy.

नानानं *ind.* Ved. Differently, separately &c.

नानांद्रः A husband's sister's son.

नांत *a.* Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक *a.* Inseparable, invariably connected; अविनाभावः संबन्धमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2. (नांतरीयकत्वं=तदभावे तदभावरूपा व्याप्तिः).

नांत्रं Praise, eulogy.

नांदिकरः, नादिन् *m.* The speaker of the नांदी or benediction.

नांदी [नंदंति देवा अत्र नंद-घञ् पृषो० वृद्धिः ङीप्] 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight.

-2 Prosperity. -3 Praise of a deity at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. -4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्प्रयुज्यते । देवद्विजनृपादीनां तस्मान्नांदीति संज्ञिता ॥ or देवद्विजनृपादीनामाशीर्वचनपूर्विका । नंदंति देवता यस्यां तस्मान्नांदीति कीर्तिता ॥

-Comp. -करः see नादिन्. -निनादः, -नादः, -रवः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. -पटः the lid or cover of a well. -मुख *a.* (the class of manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नांदीमुखश्राद्ध is offered. (-खं), श्राद्धं a Srâddha ceremony performed in memory of the manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. (-खी) a female ancestor entitled to a share in the above Srâddha. -वादिन् *m.* 1. the speaker of a prologue to a drama. -2. a drummer. -श्राद्धं see नांदीमुखं above.

नांदीकः 1 A post in a door-way set up for good luck. -2 = नांदीश्राद्ध see above.

नापितः A barber, shaver. -Comp. -शाला a barber's shop, shaving-house.

नापितायनिः The son of a barber.

नापित्यं The trade of a barber.

-त्यः The son of a barber.

नाभकः A myrobalan.

नाभस *a.* (सी *f.*) Heavenly, celestial.

नाभि -भी *m. f.* [नह-इञ् भञ्जांता-देशः cf. Up. 4. 125] 1 The navel; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2; &c.; निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; R. 6. 52; Me. 28. -2 Any navel-like cavity. -*m.* 1 The nave of a wheel; Pt. 1. 81. -2 The centre, focus, chief point. -3 Chief, leader, head; कृत्स्नस्य नाभिर्नृपमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. -4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. -5 A paramount sovereign or lord; R. 9. 15. -6 A near relation. -7 A Kshatriya. -8

Home. -भिः *f.* Musk. (*i. e.* मृगनाभि). (N. B. नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet; as पद्मनाभः.)

-Comp. -आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. -कंदकः, -गु (गो) लकः ruptured navel. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, -भूः epithets of Brahmâ. -नाडी, -नालं 1. the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -मूलं the part of the body immediately under the navel. -वर्धनं 1. cutting or division of the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -3. corpulency.

नाभिका A cavity shaped like a navel.

नाभिल *a.* [नाभिरस्त्यस्य सिन्धा० लच्] Relating to or coming from a navel.

नाभीलं 1 The cavity of the navel. -2 Pain. -3 A ruptured navel. -4 The groin of a woman.

नाभ्य *a.* [नाभि-यत्] Relating to, proceeding from, being in, the navel, umbilical. -भ्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम *ind.* A particle used in the following senses :—1 Named, called, by name; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; तन्नंदिनीं सुवृत्तां नाम Dk. 7. -2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure; मया नाम जितं V. 2. 17; विनीतवेषेण प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1; आश्वासितस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16 'when I was just consoled'; तन्नाम निष्ठुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 'that means men are cruel'. -3 Probably, perhaps; oft. with मा; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3. 'perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards'; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. -4 possibility; तवैव नामास्त्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः S. 5. 20 'is it possible &c.' (implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I wish', 'would that', 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अपि. -5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलीक); कार्त्तिको नाम भूत्वा Dk. 130; so भीतो नामावष्टुत्य 104 'as if afraid'; परिश्रमं नाम विनीय च क्षण Ku. 5. 32. -6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be; तद्भवतु नाम शोकावेगाय K. 328; अतनुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8; Bh. 1. 16; एवं नामास्तु 'be it so, if you like'; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14 'though he



may exert himself'; so Māl. 10. 7. -7 Anger or censure; ममापि नाम दशाननस्य परैः परिभवः G. M.; (the sentence may imply 'censure' also); किं नाम विस्फुरन्ति शस्त्राणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिभूयन्ते गृहाः S. 6. -8 Wonder; आश्चर्यमर्थो नाम पुत्रं द्रक्ष्यति Sk. -9 Recollection. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', 'I should like to know'; अयि कथं नामैतत् U. 6; R. 16. 82; Bh. 2. 44; H. 1. 104; को नाम राज्ञां प्रियः Pt. 1. 146; को नाम पाकाभिमुखस्य जंतुर्द्वाराणि देवस्य पिधातुमीदृ U. 7. 4.

**नामन्** *n.* [नायते अभ्यस्यते नम्यते अभिधीयते अर्थोऽनेन वा] 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र); किं नु नामैतदस्याः Mu. 1. 1; नाम ग्रह 'to address or call upon by name'; नामग्राहमरोदीत्सा Bk. 5. 5; नाम कृ or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ 'to give a name, call, name'; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभवं R. 3. 21, 5. 36; तौ कुशलवौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32; चंद्रापीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74; मातरं नामतः पृच्छेयं S. 7. -2 The mere name; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67 'not even the name, i. e. no trace or mark is seen' &c.; Pt. 1. 250. -3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात); तन्नाम येनाभिधाति सर्वं; सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. -4 A word, name, synonymous word; इति वृक्षनामानि. -5 Substance (opp. गुण). -6 Water. -7 Ved. Mark, sign, token. -8 Form, mode, manner. -Comp. -अंक *a.* marked with a name; R. 12. 103. -अनुशासनं, -अभिधानं 1. declaring one's name. -2. a dictionary, lexicon. -अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. -आख्यातिक *a.* relating to nouns and verbs. -आवली a list of names (of a god). -करणं, -कर्मन् *n.* [1. the ceremony of naming a child after birth. -2. a nominal affix. -ग्रहः, ग्रहणं addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name; पुण्यानि नामग्रहणान्यापि महामुनीनां K. 43; Ms. 8. 271; R. 7. 41; 6. 67. -ग्राहं *ind.* by naming, by mentioning the name; Bk. 5. 5. -त्यागः abandonment of name; स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'.

-द्वादशी a kind of religious ceremony, the worship of Durgâ daily under one of her 12 names. -धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पार्थायते, वृषस्यति &c.). -धारक, -धारिन् *a.* bearing only the name, in name only, nominal; Pt. 2. 84. -धेयं 1. a name, appellation; वनज्योत्स्नेति कृतनामधेया S. 1; किं नामधेया सा M. 4; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8; Ms. 2. 30. -2. the ceremony of naming a child. -नामिकः an epithet of Vishnu. -निर्देशः indication by name. -मात्र *a.* having only the name, nominal, in name; Pt. 1. 77; 2. 86. (-त्रं) the mere name or mention (of a thing); नाममात्रप्रस्तावो मे विषादाय कल्पते S. 7; Pt. 3. 81; H. 1. 128; नाममात्रावशेषिताः शत्रवः Rām. -माला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). -मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring; उभे नाममुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. -लिंगं gender of nouns. °अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. -वर्जित *a.* 1. nameless. -2. stupid, foolish. -वाचक *a.* expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. -शेष *a.* having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased; U. 2. 6.

नामक (At the end of adj. comp.) =नामन्; as कृतनामकः.

नामतः *ind.* By name, namely.

नामधः -धा *m.* Ved. A name-giver.

नामधा *ind.* By name.

नामिक *a.* Relating to a name or a noun.

नामिः An epithet of Vishnu.

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.

नाम्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.

नायः [नी-कर्तरि ण] 1 A leader, guide. -2 Guiding, directing. -3 Policy. -4 Means, expedient.

नायक *a.* [नी-कृत्] Guiding, leading, conducting. -कः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. -2 A chief, master, head, lord. -3 A pre-eminent or principal person, distinguished personage; सैन्यनायकः &c. -4 A general, commander. -6 (In Rhet.) The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः—धीरोदात्त, धीरो-

द्धत, धीरललित, and धीरप्रज्ञांत, q. q. v. v.; these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 48; see S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjarī mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिक; 95. 110). -6 The central gem of a neck. lace. -7 A paradigm or leading example; दशैते स्त्रीषु नायकाः. -8 An epithet of Sâkyamuni. -Comp. -अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. -2 A wife. -3 The heroine of a poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्वा or स्वया, अन्या or परकीया, and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112, and Rasamanjarī 3-94; cf. अन्यस्त्री also). -4 A kind of musk.

नार *a.* (री *f.*) [नरस्येदं-अण्] 1 Human, mortal. -2 Spiritual. -रः 1 A calf. -2 Water (said to be *f.* also; cf. Ms. 1. 10). -रं 1 A multitude or assemblage of men. -2 Dry ginger. -Comp. -कीटः a deceiver, (disappointing expectations raised by himself.) -जीवनं gold.

नारक *a.* (की *f.*) [नरक एव प्रज्ञा • अण् नरकस्येदं अण् वा] Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. -कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. -2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish. -*m.* An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. -2 A lecher, libertine. -3 A living being. -4 A twin. -गं, -गकं 1 The fruit of the orange tree; सद्योमुंडितमत्तहृणाचिबुकप्रस्पर्धं नारंगकं. -2 A carrot. -3 The juice of the pepper plant.

नारदः [नरस्य धर्मो नारं, तत् ददाति दा-क] N. of a celebrated *Devarshi* (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmâ, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and vice versa, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men; hence his epithet of *Kalipriya*. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or *Vina*. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारसिंह *a.* (ही *f.*) Pertaining to Narasimha. -हः An epithet of Vishnu.

नाराचः [नरान् आचामति आ-चम्-ड स्वार्थे अण्, नारं आचामति वा Tr.] 1 An



iron arrow ; तत्र नाराचबुद्धि R. 4. 41.-2. An arrow in general ; कनक-नाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. -3 Water-elephant.

नाराचिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales ( assay balance ).

**नारायण** : 1 An epithet of Vishnu ; ( the word is thus derived in Ms. 1. 10 ; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरसूनुवः । ता यदस्यावनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्मृतः ॥ ).-2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of Nara and to have produced Urvasi from his thigh ; cf. ऊरुद्रवा नरसखस्य मुनेः सुरस्त्री V. 1. 3 ; see नरनारायण under नर also. -नी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi the goddess of wealth. -2 'An epithet of Durgā.-Comp.-प्रियः 1. N. of Siva.-2. yellow sandal-wood.

**नारिक** α ( की f. ) 1 Watery, aqueous.-2 Spiritual.

**नारिकेर** : ,लः The cocoa-nut ; नारिकेलसमाकारा दृश्यन्ते हि सुहृज्जनाः H. 1. 94. ( The word is also written नारिकेलि-ली, नारिकेर-ल, नारिकेलि ली, नाडि ( डी ) केर, नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली ). -ली Fermented liquor made from the water of the cocoa-nut.

**नारी** [ नृ-नर-वा जातौ डीष् नि० ] 1 A woman ; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27. -Comp. -तरंगकः 1. a paramour.-2. a libertine. -वृषणं a woman's vice ; ( they are:—पानं दुर्जनसंसर्गः पत्या च विरहोऽनम् । स्वप्नोऽन्यगृहवासश्च नारीणां दुष्णानि षट् Ms. 9. 13 ). -प्रसंगः lechery, libertinism. -रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

**नार्यत्य** α. Kingly, relating to royalty.

**नार्यग** : The orange tree.

**नाल** α. [ नलस्येदं अण् ] Consisting or made of reeds. -लं 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus ; विकचकमलैः स्निग्धवैडूर्य-नालैः Me. 76 ; R. 6. 13 ; Ku. 7. 89. ( -m. also in this sense ). -2 Any tubular vessel of the body. -3 Yellow orpiment. -4 A handle. -लः A canal, drain.

**नालंबी** The lute of Siva.

**नाला** A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus.

**नालिः-ली** f. [ नल्-णिच् इन् वा डीप् ]

1 Any tubular vessel of the body. -2 A hollow stalk, especially that of the lotus. -3 A period of 24 minutes ( घटिका ). -4 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -5 A canal, drain. -6 A lotus-flower. -6 A piece of metal on which the hours are struck ( घटी ).

**नालिक** : [ नलमेव नालमस्त्यस्य ठन् ] A buffalo. -का 1 The stalk of a lotus. -2 A tube. -3 An instrument for boring an elephant's ear. -4 A period of 24 minutes. -कं A lotus-flower. -2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute. -3 Myrrh.

**नालिकेर**, **नालिकेलि-ली** See नारिकेर &c.

**नालीक** : [ नाल्यां कायति कै-क Tv. ] 1 An arrow. -2 A dart, javelin. -3 A lotus. -4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. -5 A water-pot ( कमंडलु ) made of the cocoa-nut. -कं An assemblage of lotus-flowers.

**नालीकिनी** 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotus-flowers. -2 A lotus-pond.

**नालीप** : =कदंबक q. v.

**नाविक** : [ नावा तरति-ठन् ] 1 The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot ; अख्यातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्ना नौर्नाविके त्वयि नाविकपुरुषे न विश्वासः Mb. -2 A navigator, sailor. -3 A passenger on board a ship.

**नाविन्** m. A boatman.

**नाव्य** α. [ नावा ताय नौ-यत् ] 1 Accessible by a boat or ship, navigable ( as a river &c. ) ; नाव्याः सुप्रतरा नदीः R. 4. 31 ; नाव्यं पयः केचिदतारिषुर्भुजैः Si. 12. 76. -2 Praiseworthy. -व्यं Newness, novelty. -व्या Ved. A navigable river.

**नावनीत** α. ( ती f. ) Mild, soft, gentle.

**नावमिक** α. ( की f. ) Ninth.

**नाश** : [ नश्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Disappearance ; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधावि-व जने Mk. 5. 25. -2 Frustration, destruction, ruin, loss ; Bg. 2. 40, R. 8. 88, 12. 67 ; so वित्त°, बुद्धि° &c. -3 Death. -4 Misfortune, calamity. -5 Abandonment, desertion. -6 Flight, retreat. -7 ( In arith. ) Elimination. -8 Want of apprehension, non-per-

ception ( अनुपलम्भ ).

**नाशक** α. [ नश्-णिच्-ण्वल् ] Destructive, destroying.

**नाशन** α. [ नश्-णिच्-ल्यु ] ( नी f. ) Destroying, causing to perish, removing ( in comp. ). -नं 1 Destruction, ruin. -2 Removing, removal, expulsion. -4 Perishing, death. -5 Forgetting.

**नाशित** p. p. Destroyed, ruined, made to perish, lost.

**नाशित्** α. ( नी f. ) [ नश्-णिनि ] 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. -2 Perishing, perishable ; Bg. 2. 18 Ms. 8. 185.

**नाश्य** α. Destructible.

**नाष्टिक** : The owner of anything lost.

**नाष्टा** Ved. 1 Danger, destruction. -2 An evil spirit, a goblin.

**नास्** 1 A. ( नासते ) To sound.

**नासत्य** See under न.

**नासा** [ नास्-भावे अ ] 1 The nose ; स्फुरद्धरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29 ; Bg. 5. 27. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 The upper timber of a door. -4 A sound. -Comp. -अग्रं the tip of the nose ; Māl. 1. 1. -छिद्रं, -रंध्रं, -वि-वरं a nostril. -दारु n. the upper timber of a door-frame. -नाहः the thickening of the membrane of the nose. -परिस्त्रावः running at the nose. a running cold. -पुटः, -पुटं a nostril, °मर्यादा the septum of the nose. -ब्रं-शः the bridge of the nose. -स्त्रावः a running cold.

**नासिकंधम** α. Blowing or breathing through the nose.

**नासिकंधय** α. Drinking through the nose.

**नासिका** [ नास्-ण्वल् ] 1 The nose see नासा. -2 Any nose-shaped object. -3 The trunk of an elephant. -4 The upper timber of a door. -5 A projection. -6 An epithet of the nymph Asvini.-Comp. -मलः the mucus of the nose.

**नासिक्य** α. [ नासिका-ण्य ] 1 Nasal. -2 Being in the nose. -क्यः A nasal sound. -क्यौ ( du. ) An epithet of the Asvins. -क्य The nose.

**नासिक्यकं** The nose.

**नास्यं** A nose-cord, the rein of a draught-ox ( passed through the septum of the nostrils. ).



नासीर [ नासाय ईर् ईर्-क Tv. ] Advancing or fighting in front of an army. —रः 1 The van or front ( of an army &c. ); नासीरचरयोर्भटयोः Mv. 6 ; N. 1. 68. —2 A champion who advances before the line.

नास्ति *ind.* 'It is not', non-existence, as in नास्तिकीरा &c.—**Comp.** —वाद्: assertion of the non-existence of God or a Supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity ; बौद्धिनेव सर्वदा नास्तिवाङ्मूरेण K.

नास्तिक *a.* or —कः [ नास्ति परलोकस्तत्साधनमदृष्टं तत्साक्षीश्वरो वा इति मतिरस्य ठन् ] An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe ; Si. 16. 7 ; Ms. 2. 11 ; 8. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिदः The mango tree.

नास्यं See under नासा.

नाहः [ नह् भावे घञ् ] 1 Binding, confinement. —2 A trap or snare. —3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः—षिः An epithet of Yayāti.

नि *ind.* ( Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses ( according to G. M. ) :—1 Lowness, downward motion ( 'down', 'under', 'below' ) ; निपत्, निषद्. —2 A group or collection ; निकर, निकाय. —3 Intensity ; निकाम, निगृहीत. —4 Command, order ; निदेश. —5 Continuance, permanence ; निविशते. —6 Skill ; निपुण. —7 Restraint, confinement ; निबन्ध. —8 Inclusion ( 'into', 'in' ) ; निपीतमुद्रकं. —9 Proximity, nearness ; निकट. —10 Insult, wrong, harm ; निकृति, निकार. —11 Showing, निदर्शन. —12 Cessation ; निवृत्. —13 Resort, refuge ; निलय. —14 Doubt. —15 Certainty. —16 Affirmation. —17 Throwing, giving &c. ( according to Durgādāsa ).

निःक्षिप् = निक्षिप् q. v.

निःक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or sent away. —2 Passed, spent ( as time ).

निःक्षेपः 1 Throwing, sending away. —2 Spending ( time ). —3 Wiping ( tears ).

निःशिष् *Caus.* 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, destroy completely. —2 To leave no remainder.

निःशेष *a.* [ निर्गतः शेषो यस्य ] Whole, complete, entire ; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातं R. 5. 1. —षं, -षेण *ind.* Wholly, completely, totally, entirely.

निःश्रय ( यि ) णी, निःश्रेणी *f.* A ladder, staircase ; R. 15. 100.

निःश्रेयसं [ निश्चितं श्रेयः नि० ] Final beatitude, absolution.

निःश्वस् ( often written निश्वस् ) 2 P. To sigh, heave a sigh of grief, pant.

निःश्वसनं Breathing out, sighing.

निःश्वसित *p. p.* 1 Breathed out, sighed. —2 Sighing. —तं 1 Expiration. —2 A sigh ; V. 2. 19.

निःश्वासः, निश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration. —2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसह *a.* 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. —2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued ; अयि विरम निःसहासि जाता Māl. 3 ; so Māl. 2, 7, U. 3. —3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible ( in a passive sense ).

निःसृ 1 P. 1 To come forth, slip away from, go out, issue from ; बाणैः खरकामुक्रानिःसृतैः Rām. ; Si. 9. 25. —2 To depart, set out for ; Ms. 6. 4. —3 To flow forth, ooze out, exude ; यो हेमकुम्भस्तनानिःसृतानां R. 2. 36. —*Caus.* To turn out, expel, drive away.

निःसरणं 1 Going out, exit. —2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate. —3 Final departure, death. —4 A means, expedient, remedy. —5 Final beatitude.

निःसारः Going forth or out, exit.

निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. —2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःसारित *a.* Expelled, dismissed, turned out.

निःस्रवः Remainder, surplus.

निःस्रावः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure. —2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट *a.* Near, close, hard by, proximate. —टः, -टं Proximity. ( निकट is used adverbially in the sense of 'near', 'at hand', 'hard or close

by ;' वहति निकटे कालस्रोतः समस्तभयावहं Sānti. 3. 2. ).

निकम् 10 A. To desire excessively, long vehemently.

निकाम *a.* [ नि कम् घञ् ] 1 Plentiful copious, abundant ; निकाजलां स्रोतोवहां S. 6. 16. —2 Desirous of. —मः, -मं Wish, desire. —मं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. —2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content ; रात्रौ निकामं शयितव्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 ' I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night. ' —3 Very much, exceedingly निकामं क्षामांगी Māl. 2. 3 ; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final म् ; निकामानिरंकुशः Gīt. 7 ; Ku. 5. 23 ; Si. 4. 54.

निकामनं Desire, longing after.

निकरः [ निकृ भावादौ अण् ] 1 A heap, pile. —2 A flock, multitude, collection ; पपात स्वेदांबुधसर इव हर्षाश्रुनिकरः Gīt. 11 ; Si. 4. 58 ; Rs. 6. 18. —3 A bundle. —4 Sap, pith, essence. —5 A suitable gift, honorarium. —6 A treasure.

निकर्षण See under निकृष.

निकषः ( सः ) 1 A touch-stone, whet-stone ; निकषे हेनरेखेव R. 17. 46 ; Mv. 1. 4. —2 ( Fig. ) Anything serving as a touch-stone, a test ; नन्वेष दर्पनिकषस्तव चंद्रकेतुः U. 5. 10 ; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां सुचरितनिकषः Mk. 1. 48 ; Dk. 1 ; K. 44. —3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch-stone ; कनकनिकषरुचिचुचिवसनेन श्वसिति म सा परिजनहसनेन Gīt. 7 ; कनकनिकषस्निग्धा विद्युत्प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4 1 ; 5. 19. —**Comp.** —उपलः, —भावन् *m.* —पाषाणः a touch-stone, whetstone ; तत्प्रेमहेमानिकषोपलतां तनोति Gīt. 11 ; तत्त्वनिकषभावा तु तेषां विपद् H. 1. 210 2. 80.

निकषा N. of the mother of Rāvaṇa or of imps in general. —*ind.* 1 Near, hard, close by, at hand ( with acc. ) ; निकषा सौधभित्ति Dk. ; विलम्ब्य लंकां निकषा हनिष्यति Si. 1. 68. —**Comp.** —आत्मजः a demon.

निकायः [ नि-चि-घञ् कुत्वम् ] 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general ; Mv. 1. —2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. —3 A house, habita-



tion, dwelling-place; काशीनिकायः &c. -4 The body. -5 Aim, butt, mark. -6 The Supreme Being. -7 Ved. Air, wind.

निकायः [ cf. P. III. 1. 129 ] A dwelling, habitation, house; न प्रणायो जनः कच्चिन्निकायं तेऽधितिष्ठति Bk. 6. 66.

निकार &c. See under निकृ.

निकाशः, -सः [ नि-काश्-घञ् ] 1 Appearance, sight. -2 Horizon. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Likeness, resemblance ( at the end of comp. ); Mâl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुञ्चनः A measure of capacity equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a Kudava (also निकुञ्चक).

निकुञ्जः, -जं 1 A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers; यमुनातीरवानीरनिकुञ्जे मंदभास्थितं Gît. 4. 2, 11; Rs. 1. 23. -2 A vault; Mâl. 2. 12. -3 A cavern; Mâl 9. 3.

निकुम्भः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva; R. 2. 35. -2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुम्भिला 1 A cave or grove at the western gate of Lankâ. -2 An image of Bhadrakâlî on the west side of Lankâ. -3 A place where oblations are offered.

निकुरं (रुं) बं A flock, collection, mass, multitude; लतानिकुरं बं Gît. 11. किरण° A. L. 20; चिकुर° 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकृ 8U. Ved. 1 To humiliate, subdue, overcome. -2 To maltreat, act or treat ill. -3 To injure, wrong, offend.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Lifting up. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Humiliation, subjugation. -5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence; तीर्णो निकारार्णवः Ve. 6. 43; Mv. 3. 41; 5. 14; 7. 8; Ki. 1. 43; 3. 44. -6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect. -7 Wickedness, malice. -8 Opposition, controdiction.

निकारणं Kiling, slaughter.

निकृत p. p. 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. -2 Insulted, of-

fended; U. 6. 14. -3 Deceived, cheated. -4 Removed. -5 Afflicted, injured. -6 Wicked, dishonest. -7 Base, low, vile. -तं Humiliation. -Comp. -प्रज्ञा a. evil-minded. -मति a. depraved in mind, base.

निकृति a. Base, dishonest, wicked. -तिः f. 1 Baseness, wickedness. -2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception; अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चोष्टितं मानशौड Ve. 5. 21; Ki. 1. 45. -3 Insult, offence, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11. -4 Abuse, reproach. -5 Rejection, removal. -6 Poverty, indigence. -7 The earth. -8 N. of one of the eight Vasus. -Comp. -प्रज्ञा a. evil-minded, wicked.

निकृतिन् a. Base, dishonest, wicked.

निकृत् 6 P. 1 To cut down, cut to pieces, cut or tear off, tear up; विश्वासाद्भयमुत्पन्नं मूलान्यपि निकृन्तति Pt. 2. 39; निकृन्तन्निव मानसं Bk. 7. 11; भल्लनिकृत्तकंठैः R. 7. 58. -2 To cut oneself ( A. )

निकर्तनं Cutting down or off, tearing.

निकृत्तन (नी f.) Cutting down, destroying; विरहिनिर्कृत्तनकुतमुखाकृतिकेत-किंदुर्तिताशे (वसंते) Gît. 11. -नं Cutting, cutting off, destruction. -2 An instrument for cutting; एकेन नखनिकृत्तनेन सर्वं कार्णायसं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

निकृष् 1. 6. P. 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To draw or drag down, pull down.

निकर्षणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town. -2 A court at the entrance of a house. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of ground.

निकृष्ट p. p. 1 Low, base, vile. -2 Outcast, despised. -3 Vulgar. -4 Near. -ष्टं Proximity.

निकेचायः Piling or collecting repeatedly.

निकेतः, -तकः 1 A house, habitation, mansion, abode; श्रितगोर्कर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33; 14. 58; Bg. 12. 19; Ku. 5. 25; Ms. 6. 26; Si. 5. 26. -2 A mark, countersign.

निकेतनः An onion. -नं A mansion, house, abode; सिजाना मंजुमंजीरं प्रविशेश निकेतनं Gît. 11; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 129; Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compression.

निक्रमणं Ved. 1 Trampling down. -2 A foot-step, foot-fall.

निक्रणः, निक्राणः 1 A musical tone or sound. -2 A sound in general.

निक्ष् 1 P. (निक्षति) Ved. 1 To pierce. -2 To kiss.

निक्षणं Kissing.

निक्षा A nit ( a wrong form for लिक्षा q. v. ).

निक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, put or place down; Y. 1. 103 Amaru. 80. -2 To entrust, commit, consign to the care of; देवीहस्ते निक्षिपता Ratn. 1; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179, R. 1. 34. -3 To deposit, place as deposit. -4 To encamp. -5 To cast off, reject. -6 To give or hand over, grant, bestow ( on ). -7 To install, appoint.

निक्षिप्त p. p. 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. -2 Deposited, pledged, pawned. -3 Sent, sent off. -4 Rejected, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on ( with acc. ); अलं मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कदाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -2 A deposit, pledge, pawn in general; Pt. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 4. -3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit; समक्षं तु निक्षेपणं निक्षेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. -4 Sending away. -5 Throwing away, abandoning. -6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपणं 1 Putting down, placing down ( the feet ); Ku. 1. 33. -2 A means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपित a. 1 Caused to be put down in writing, inscribed. -2 Caused to be deposited.

निक्षेप्त m. A depositor, pawnier.

निक्षुभा 1 The wife of the sun. -2 A female Brâhmana ( ब्राह्मणी ).

निखन् 1 P. 1 To dig, dig up. -2 To bury, inter; ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1; वसुधायां निचखन्तुः R. 12. 30; Bk. 4. 3; 16. 22. -3 To erect ( as a column ); निचखान जयस्तंभान् R. 4. 36. -4 To implant, infix, pierce into; निचखान शरं भुजे R. 12. 90, 3. 55 Bk. 3. 8; H. 4. 72.

निखननं Digging in, burying; as in स्थूयानिखननन्याय.



**निखात** *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), infixed; शल्यं निखातमुदहारयतामुरस्तः R. 9 78; 13. 61; अष्टादशद्वीपनिखातयुपः 6. 38; गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Māl. 1. 29. -3 Dug in, buried.

**निखर्व** *a.* Dwarfish. -र्व A billion.

**निखिल** *a.* [निवृत्तं खिलं शेषो यस्मात्] Complete, whole, entire, all; प्रत्यक्षं ते निखिलमचिराद्भ्रातरुक्तं मया यत् Me. 94.

**निगड** *a.* [निगल्-अच् लस्य डः] Fettered, chained; बद्धस्य निगडस्य च Ms. 4. 210. -डः, -डं 1 An iron chain for the feet of an elephant; बद्धापराणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत् Si. 5. 48; Bv. 4. 20. -2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

**निगडनं** Chaining, fettering.

**निगडयति** Den. P. To put in chains, fetter; (fig. also); निद्रानिगडितजनदृशि Dk.

**निगडित** *a.* Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

**निगणः** The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

**निगद्** 1 P. 1 To proclaim, declare, announce; Si. 9. 76. -2 To declare say, speak; R. 2. 33. -3 To speak to, address (any one). -4 To enumerate. -5 To call, name.

**निगद्ः, निगाद्ः** 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers. -2 A prayer repeated aloud. -3 Speech, discourse. -4 Learning anything without knowing the meaning; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निगदेनैव शब्दयते Nir. -5 Mention, mentioning; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्यातम्.

**निगदित** *a.* Told, said, spoken. -तं A discourse, speech.

**निगम्** 1 P. 1 To go to, attain, acquire, obtain; यत्र दुःखांतं च निगच्छति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. -2 To get knowledge, learn. -3 To be inserted. -4 To enter (with acc. or loc.).

**निगमः** The Veda or Vedic text; साङ्ख्यै साङ्खा साङ्गेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64; Māl. 9. 4. -2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence; तथापि च निगमो भवति (often found in Nirukta). -3

A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of, the Vedas; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. -4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. -5 A root (as the source of a word). -6 Certainty, assurance. -7 Logic. -8 Trade, traffic. -9 A market, fair. -10 A caravan of wandering merchants. -11 A road, market-road. -12 A city. -13 Insertion of the name of a deity into a liturgical formula.

**निगमनं** 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. -2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism). -3 Going in or into.

**निगमिन्** *a.* Knowing the Vedas.

**निगरः, -रणं** &c. See under निगृ.

**निगु** *a.* Pleasing. -गुः 1 The mind. -2 Dirt, excrement. -3 A root. -4 Painting.

**निगृ** 6 P. 1 To swallow, eat up, devour; Bv. 1. 38. -2 To conceal, hide (fig.).

**निगरः, निगारः** Swallowing, devouring.

**निगरणं** 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. -णः 1 The throat. -2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

**निग (गा) लः** 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 The throat or neck of a horse; °वत् *m.* a horse.

**निगार (ल) क** *a.* Swallowing, eating.

**निगीर्ण** *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devoured. -2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानेनांतर्निगीर्णस्योपमेयस्य यदध्यवसानं सैका K. P. 10.

**निगूढ** *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. -2 Secret, private. -3 Mysterious, obscure. -4 Inscrutable. -ढं *ind.* Secretly, privately.

**निगूहनं** Concealing, hiding.

**निग्रथनं** Killing, slaughter.

**निग्रह** 9 P. 1 To keep or hold down, keep in check. -2 To curb, restrain, suppress, control; निगृह्य शोकं K. 25; स्वकं तेजो निगृह्य Pt. 3. 174; Bg. 2. 68, R. 5. 59, 14. 85. -3 To stop, obstruct; निगृहीतो बलाह

द्वारि Mb. -4 To punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. -5 To seize, catch, apprehend, lay hold of; तमार्यगृह्यं निगृहीतधेनुः R. 2. 33. -6 To close or contract (as eyes); माथुरोऽक्षिणी निगृह्य Mk. 2. -7 To subdue, conquer, overpower, प्रज्ञया निग्रहीतुं शक्यः Mu. 1; 1. 26. -8 To draw in, restrain; निगृह्यतामभीशवः S. 1.

**निगृहीत** *p. p.* 1 Seized, arrested. -2 Restrained curbed, checked, subdued. -3 Attacked. -4 Defeated in argument, caught; भो निगृहीतोसि U. 4.

**निगृहीतिः** *f.* 1 Restraint, check. -2 Overpowering, subjugation.

**निग्रहः** 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इंद्रियनिग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66, Bg. 6. 34. -2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. -3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; त्वन्निग्रहे तु वरगात्रि न मे प्रयत्नः Mk. 1. 22; Si. 2. 88. -4 Confinement, imprisonment. -5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. -6 Dispelling, destruction, removing; R. 9. 25, 15. 6; Ku. 5. 53. -7 Arresting of disease, cure. -8 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहानुग्रहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1; निग्रहोऽप्ययमनुग्रहीकृतः R. 11. 90, 55; 12. 52, 63. -9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. -10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. -11 (In Nyāya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument); cf. Mu. 5. 10. -12 A handle. -12 A limit, boundary. -14 The Supreme being. -Comp. -स्थानं the reason of defeat, unfitness to be argued with, one of the 16 categories of the Naiyāyikas.

**निग्रहण** *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. -णं 1 Subduing, suppression. -2 Capture, confinement. -2 Chastisement, punishment in general. -4 Defeat.

**निग्राहः** 1 Punishment. -2 An imprecation; as in निग्राहस्ते भूयात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

**निघ** *a.* As high as broad. -घः 1 A ball. -2 Sin.

**निघंटुः** 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. -2 Particularly the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.



**निघर्षः**, निघर्षण See under निघृष्.

**निघसः** 1 Eating, dining. -2 Food.

**निघातः** 1 A blow, stroke; R. (11. 78. -2 Suppression or absence of accent. -3 A vowel having a grave accent.

**निघातिः** *f.* An iron club.

**निघृष्ट** Sound, noise.

**निघृष्** 1 P. 1 To rub, pound, grind. -2 To graze, wear away by rubbing or grinding.

**निघर्षः**, निघर्षण 1 Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51. -2 Grinding.

**निघृष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Chafed, grazed. -3 Subdued, overpowered.

**निघृष्ट** *a.* 1 Rubbed off, excoriated. -2 Small, trifling, insignificant. -**घ्वः** 1 A hoof. -2 Wind. -3 An ass or mule. -4 A boar. -5 A road. -**घ्वं** The mark of a hoof.

**निघ्न** *a.* 1 Dependent, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निघ्न नृप तावकीनैः प्रह्वीकृतं मे हृदयं गुणौघैः Ki. 3. 12; निघ्नस्य मे भर्तृनिदशरोक्ष्यं देवि क्षमस्वोति बभूव नम्रः R. 14. 58. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Dependent on *i. e.* following the gender &c. of a substantive; इति विशेयनिघ्नवर्गः. -4 After a numeral) Multiplied by.

**निचि** 5 U. 1 To pile up, heap up. -2 To cover or fill with, strew, overspread (chiefly in *p. p.*); निचितं खमुपेत्य नीरदैः Ghat. 1; शकृतनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जदामडलं S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -3 To accumulate, store; Mu. 6. 17.

**निचयः** 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. -2 Store, stock, provisions; as षण्मासनिचयः. -3 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in शरीरनिचयः. -4 Certainty.

**निचयिन्** *a.* Full of, abounding in.

**निचायः** A heap.

**निचित** *p. p.* 1 Covered, overcast, overspread; Si. 17. 14. -2 Full of, filled. -3 Raised up. -4 Piled or heaped up.

**निचिकी**, नैचिकी An excellent cow.

**निचुपणः** Ved. 1 The sea. -2 An epithet of Soma. -3 N. of an *avabhrita* q. v.

**निचुलः** 1 A kind of reed. -2 N. of a poet and friend of Kālidāsa; स्थानादस्मात् सरसनिचुलादुत्पतोद्भूतः खं Me. 14 (where Malli. observes: -निचुलो नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाध्यायः; but this explanation is very doubtful). -3 An upper garment, cover cf. निचोल. -4 The tree called हिज्जल, (Barringtonia Acutangula).

**निचुलकं** 1 A breast-plate, cuirass. -2 An outer garment.

**निचोलः** 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; ध्वातं नीलनिचोलचारु Gīt. 11; शीलय नीलनिचोलं 5. -2 A bed-cover. -3 The cover of a litter (दोलिकावरणं).

**निचोलकः** 1 A jacket, bodice. -2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

**निच्छविः** N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

**निच्छविः** N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kshatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

**निच्छेदः** 1 Cutting off. -2 (In arith.) Leaving no common measure, reducing by the common divisor to the least term, so as to be capable of no further reduction.

**निज्** 3 U. (नेनेक्ति, नेनिके, प्रणेनेक्ति, निक्) 1 To wash, cleanse, purify; सस्तुः पयः पपुरनेनिजुरं बराणि Si. 5. 28. -2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.). -3 To nourish. -WITH निस् to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

**निक्त** *p. p.* Washed, cleansed &c.

**निज** *a.* [नितरां जायते निजन्-ड] 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial. -2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वपुः पुनरनयन्निजां रुचिं Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18. 27; Ms. 2. 50. -3 Peculiar. -4 Continual, perpetual. -*m. pl.* One's own people.

**निज्** 2 A. (निक्ते) To wash. -WITH प्र to wash (प्रणिक्ते).

**निटलं** (Sometimes written निटिल) The forehead; निटिलतटचुंबित Dk. 4, 15. -**Comp.** -अक्षः N. of Siva.

**निडीनं** The downward flight or swoop of birds; see डीन.

**निण्य** *a.* Ved. 1 Hidden, concealed. -2 Secret, mysterious. -**ण्यं**

A secret or mystery.

**नितंबः** [निभृतं तम्यते कामुकैः, तमु कां क्षायं] 1 The buttocks, posteriors (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins); यातं यच्च नितंबयोर्गुरुतया मंदं विलासादिव S. 2. 2; R. 4. 52, 6. 17; Me. 41; Bh. 1. 5; M. 2. 7. -2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain; सनाकवनि-तं नितंबरुचिरं (गिरिं) Ki. 5. 27; सेव्या नितंबाः किमु भूधराणामुत स्मरस्मर-विलासिनीनां Bh. 1. 19; V. 4. 26; Bk. 2. 8; 7. 58. -3 A precipice. -4 The sloping bank of a river. -5 The shoulder. -**Comp.** -बिंबं round or circular hips; Rs. 1. 4.

**नितंबवत्** *a.* Having beautiful hips -ती A woman; चारु चुचुंब नितंबवती दयितं Gīt. 1; V. 4. 26.

**नितंबिन्** *a.* [नितंब-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to जघन); cf. M. 2. 3; Ki. 8. 16 R. 19. 26. -2 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain). -नी 1 A woman with large and handsome hips; Ki. 8. 3; Si. 7. 68; Ku. 3. 7. -2 A woman in general; Pt. 4. 32, 86.

**नितरां** *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely, completely, प्राणास्त्यजामि नितरां तद-वासिहेतोः Ch. P. 41; Bh. 1. 96. -2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much; तुदंति चेतो नितरां प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4; Amaru. 10; Bh. 2. 18; शोषितसरसि निदा-धे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिंधुः Pt. 1. 104; नितरां नीचोस्मीति Bv. 1. 9. -3 Continually, always, eternally. -4 At all events. -5 Certainly. -6 Ved. In a low tone. -7 Downward.

**नितलं** One of the seven divisions of the lower regions; see पाताल.

**नितांत** *a.* Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense; नितांतक-ठिनां रुजं मम न वेद यो मानसीं V. 2. 11; R. 3. 8. -तं *ind.* Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree; Pt. 2. 113.

**नित्य** *a.* [नियमेन नियतं वा भवं नि-त्य-प्; cf. P. IV. 2. 104 Vart.] 1 (a) Continual, perpetual, constant, ever-lasting, eternal, uninterrupted; यदि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्यते H. 1. 48; नित्यज्योत्स्नाः प्रतिहतमोहान्तरिभ्याः प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as



an interpolation); Ms. 2. 206. (b) Imperishable, indestructible; पृथिवी द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च Tarka K. -2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed (opp. कर्म्य). -3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. -4 Ordinary, usual (opp. नैमित्तिक). -5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीर°, अरण्य°, आदान°, ध्यान° &c. -त्यः The ocean. -त्या An epithet of the goddess Durgā. -त्यं An indispensable or inevitable act. -त ind. Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally. -Comp. -अन-ध्यायः invariable suspension of Vedic studies; Ms. 4. 107. -अनित्य a. eternal and perishable. -ऋतु a. regularly recurring at the seasons. -कर्मन् n., -कृत्यं, -क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yajnas. -गतिः air, wind. -दानं daily alms-giving. -नियमः an invariable rule. -नैमित्तिकं an occasional act regularly recurring, or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object, (e. g. a पर्वश्राद्ध). -प्रलयः sleep. -मुक्तः the Supreme spirit. -यौवना (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadī. -शंकित a. perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. -समासः 'a necessary compound', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one); e. g. जमदग्नि, जयद्रथ &c.; इवेन नित्यसमासः &c.

नित्यता, -त्वं 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. -2 Necessity. -3 Perseverance.

नित्यदा ind. Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यशस् ind. Constantly, always, eternally; Bg. 8. 14; Ms. 2. 96; 4. 150.

निद 1 U. (नेदति-ते) 1 To be near. -2 To blame, censure, approach; cf. निद.

निद f. Ved. Mocking, despising, censuring.

निद a. Censuring. -दं Poison; (also निदा).

निदद् 1 A man. -2 One without herpes.

निदर्शक, -नं &c. See under निदृश.

निदाघः [ नि-दह्-आधारे घञ् न्यकादि कुत्वं ] 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season, summer (the months of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ); निदाघमिहिरज्वालाशतैः Bv. 1. 16; निदाघकालः समुपागतः प्रिये Rs. 1. 1; Pt. 1. 104; Ku. 7. 84. -3 Sweat, perspiration. -4 The water of perspiration. -Comp. -करः the sun. -कालः summer. -सिंधुः a river in hot season, (nearly dry).

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter. -2 A rope for tying up a calf. -3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1; अथवा बलमारंभो निदानं क्षयसंपदः Si. 2. 94. -7 A cause in general; मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Gīt. 5. -5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. -6 Diagnosis of a disease. -7 End, termination. -8 Purity, purification, correctness. -9 Claiming the reward of penitential acts. -Comp. -स्थानं one of the departments of medical science.

निदिग्ध p. p. [ नि-दिह्-क् ] 1 Smeared, anointed. -2 Increased, accumulated. -ग्धा Small cardamoms.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं See under निधै.

निदिश 6 P. To order, point out &c.; see निर्दिश.

निदिष्ट p. p. 1 Pointed out. -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Advised, enjoined.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction; वाक्येनेयं स्थापिता स्वे निदेशे M. 3. 14; स्थितं निदेशे पृथगादिदेश R. 14. 58; Ku. 3. 4. -2 Speech, narration, conversation. -3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -4 A vessel, vase.

निदेशिन् a. Pointing &c. -नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. -2 A region.

निदृश Caus. 1 To show, point out; R. 6. 31. -2 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -3 To consider, treat of, discuss (as in a book). -4 To teach, explain. -5 To illustrate by an example; cf. निदर्शना. -6 To introduce, cause to enter.

-7 To show oneself to (a person.)

निदर्शक a. 1 Seeing. -2 Seeing into, perceiving. -3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating, showing.

निदर्शन a. 1 Pointing, showing. -2 Proclaiming, declaring announcing. -3 Teaching. -नं 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision.

-2 Pointing to, showing. -3 Proof, evidence; बलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. -4 An instance, example, illustration; ननु प्रभुरेव निदर्शनं S. 2; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुतृणं नरः Si. 2. 50; R. 8. 45.

-7 A scheme, system. -8 A precept, scriptural authority, an injunction. -9 The third member of an Indian syllogism (usually called उदाहरण q. v.). -ना A figure of speech (in Rhetoric) thus defined:—निदर्शना । अभवन्वस्तुसंबन्ध उपमापरिकल्पकः K. P. 10; e. g. R. 1. 2.

निद्रा 2 P. To fall asleep, sleep.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness; प्रच्छाद्य-सुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः S. 1. 3; निद्रामुद्रा क्षिपन् Māl. 2. 12. -2 Sloth. -3 Shutting, budding state. -Comp. -अलस a dull or languid with drowsiness, fast asleep; निद्रालसा बहिर्णः V. 3. 2. -भंगः awaking. -वृक्षः darkness. -संजननं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण a. 1 Sleeping, asleep. -2 Shut, closed (as a bud).

निद्रालु a. Sleeping, asleep. -लुः An epithet of Vishṇu.

निद्रित a. Asleep, slept.

निधन a. [ निवृत्तं धनं यस्मात्; Up. 2. 81. ] Poor, indigent; अहो निधनता सर्वापहामास्पदं Mk. 1. 14. -नः -नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं Gīt. 1; कल्पांतेष्वपि न प्रयाति निधनं विद्या-ख्यमंतर्धनं Bh. 2. 16; Pt. 1. 21; 5. 95. -2 The concluding passage at the end of a Sāman sung in chorus. -3 The finale (in music). -4 N. of the eighth lunar mansion. -5 Conclusion, end, termination. -6 Ved. Residence; receptacle. -नः The head of a family. -नं Family, race. -Comp. -कारिन् a. fatal, destructive. -क्रिया a funeral ceremony.

निधनता Indigence, poverty; Mk. 1. 14.



**निधा** 3 U. 1 To place, put, put or set down ; शिरसि निधानो जलिपुटं Bh. 3. 123 ; R. 3. 50, 62 ; 12. 52 ; Si. 1. 13. -2 To confide, or entrust, commit to the care of ; निधे विजयाशंसां चापे सीतां व लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44 ; 15. 36. -3 To give, impart to, deposit with ; दिनांते निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1. -4 To put down, lay, allay, restrain ; सलिलैर्निहितं रजः क्षितौ Ghaṭ. 1. -5 To bury, conceal or hide (as under ground) ; Ms. 5. 68. -6 To fix or direct the thoughts upon ; cf. निधे. -7 To determine, resolve. -8 To direct one's labours, endeavour. -9 To appoint. -10 To remove, relinquish. -11 To lay up, treasure up. -12 To remember, keep or bear in mind. -13 To end, close.

**निधा** Ved. 1 Laying snares. -2 A net or snare.

**निधानं** 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. -2 Keeping, preserving. -3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir ; निधानं धर्माणां G. L. 18. -4 Treasure ; निधानगर्भमिव सागरांबरं R. 3. 9 ; Bg. 9. 18. ; विद्यैव लोकस्य परं निधानं Subhâsh. -5 Hoard, store, property, wealth. -6 A place of cessation or rest.

**निधिः** [ नि-धा-आधारे कि ] 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir ; जल°, तोय°, तपोनिधि &c. -2 A store-house, treasury. -3 A treasure, store, hoard, (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि). -4 The ocean. -5 An epithet of Vishṇu. -6 A man endowed with many good qualities. -Comp. ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

**निधुवनं** [ नितरां धुवनं हस्तपादादिचालनमत्र ] 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Sexual enjoyment, coition ; अतिशयमधुरिपुनिधुवनशीलं Gīt. 2, Si. 11. 18 ; Ch. P. 4, 8, 25. -3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

**निधे** 1 P. 1 To think of, meditate upon, remember ; Bk. 14. 65. -2 To meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at ; अंगुलीयकं निधायती M. 1 ; Si. 8. 69 ; 12. 40 ; Ki. 10. 46, 14. 58.

**निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं** Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

**निध्यात** *a.* Meditated or thought on.

**निध्यानं** Seeing, beholding, sight.

**निध्वानः** Sound.

**निनक्षु** *a.* 1 Wishing to die. -2 Wishing to escape or fly away ; Bk. 4. 33.

**निनद्** 1 P. 1 To sound, shout ; R. 5. 75 ; M. 5. 10 ; Bk. 6. 117. -2 To resound, echo.

**निन (ना) दः** 1 Sound, noise ; U. 3. 7 ; उच्चचार निनदोऽभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73 ; 11. 15 ; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.). -3 A sound like that of a chariot.

**निनादित** *n.* Filled with noise, resounding, made to sound. -तं A sound.

**निनादिन्** *a.* 1 Sounding, ringing. -2 Causing to sound, playing (as a musical instrument).

**निनयनं** See under निनी.

**निनर्द्** 1 P. 1 To sound. -2 To prolong a note (in chanting).

**निनर्दः** Prolonging a note in chanting.

**निनाह्यः** A water-jar to be put into the ground.

**निनी** 1 P. 1 To take near or towards, carry near, bring, fetch ; Y. 3. 295. -2 To bend, incline ; वक्त्रं निनीय. -3 To pour down. -4 To bring about, accomplish, perform. -5 To spend (time).

**निनयनं** 1 Performance. -2 Performing, accomplishing. -3 Pouring out.

**निनृत्त** *a.* Repeated (as a portion of a verse.)

**निनृत्तिः** *f.* Repetition.

**निन्द** 1 P. (निंदाति, निन्दितः, प्रणिंदाति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn ; निनिन्द रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती Ku. 5. 1 ; सा निन्दती स्वानि भाग्यानि बाला S. 5. 30 ; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

**निन्दक** *a.* [ निन्द-बुञ् ] Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

**निन्दनं, निन्दा** [ निन्द-भावे-ल्युट् अ वा ] 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation ; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निन्दा K. P. 10 ; पर°, वेद°. -2 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. -स्तुतिः *f.* 1. ironical praise, irony. -2. covert praise.

**निन्दित** *p. p.* [ निन्द-क्त ] 1 Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c. -2 Low, despicable. -3 Prohibited, forbidden.

**निन्द्य** *a.* 1 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. -2 Forbidden, prohibited.

**निन्दुः** *f.* A woman bearing a dead child.

**निपः-पं** A water-jar. -पः The Kadamba tree.

**निप (पा) ठः, निपठनं, निपठितिः** *f.* Reading, reciting, studying.

**निपत्** 1 P. 1 To fall or come down, descend, alight, sink down ; निपतन्ती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38 ; Bk. 15. 27. -2 To be cast at, be directed towards ; R. 6. 11. -3 To throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate ; देवास्तदन्ते हरमूढभार्ये किरीटबद्धांजलयो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92 ; R. 4. 50 ; Bh. 2. 31. -4 To fall or descend into, meet in ; R. 10. 26. -5 To fall upon, attack, rush at or upon ; सिंहो शिशुरपि निपतति नन्दमलिनकपोलभित्तिषु गजेषु Bh. 2. 38. -6 To happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot ; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. -7 To be placed, occupy a place ; अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वं निपतति. -8 To flow in, discharge into. -9 To fall into ruin. -10 To fall into (any state). -Caus. 1 To cause to fall down, throw or hurl down. -2 To kill, destroy ; तातं निपात्य सह बंधुमनाक्षितोयैः Mu. 5. 7, Pt. 3. 63. -3 To inlay, emboss. -4 To direct (the eyes) upon. -5 To spit out. -6 To raise or levy (as a tribute). -7 (In gram.) To put down as a special or irregular form, to mention as an irregular formation ; एते पञ्चविंशतिरजन्ता निपात्यन्ते Sk.

**निपतनं** 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. -2 Flying down.

**निपत्या** 1 Slippery ground. -2 A battle-field.

**निपातः** 1 Falling or coming down, descending, alighting ; पयोधरोत्सेधनिपातचूर्णिताः Ku. 5. 24 ; Rs. 5. 4. -2 Attacking, falling upon, a spring, leap ; R. 2. 60. -3 Casting, hurling, discharging ; Ku. 3. 15. -4 Descent, fall ; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -5 Dying, death ; Ms. 6. 31. -6 Accidental occurrence or



mention. -7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; एते निपाताः, निपातोयं &c. -8 A particle, an indeclinable; see P. I. 4. 56. -9 The opposite extremity, the lower end.

निपातकः -कं Sin, a bad act.

निपातन a. Killing, destroying.

-नं 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down; Ms. 11. 209. -2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. -3 Touching with. -4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. -5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception. -6 Falling or flying down.

निपातित a. 1 Thrown or put down, felled. -2 Killed, destroyed. -3 Beaten down. -4 Irregular.

निपातिन् a. 1 Falling down, alighting; R. 9. 41. -2 Destroyed, decayed. -3 Destroying; R. 11. 21.

निपलाश ind. Ved. Without speaking (like a tree without foliage).

निपा 2 P. 1 To drink or suck in, imbibe. -2 To absorb, dry up. -3 To drink, kiss; अत एव निपीयतेऽधरः Pt. 1. 189; इतच्छब्दं प्रियतमेन निपीतसारं Rs. 4. 13. -4 To feast on (with the eyes or ears).

निपानं 1 Drinking. -2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle; गाहतां महिषा निपानसालिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6; H. 1. 172; R. 9. 53. -3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. -4 A well. -5 A milk-pail.

निपीत p. p. Drunk in, absorbed, dried up.

निपीतिः f. Drinking.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपादः Ved. 1 Low ground. -2 High and low ground.

निपीड् 10 U. 1 To harass, pain, molest, injure, punish, trouble; Ms. 7. 23. -2 To press together, squeeze. -3 To seize, grasp, hold fast, embrace; गुरोः सदारस्य निपीड्य पादौ R. 2. 23, 5. 65. -4 To impress. -5 To eclipse.

निपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11. -2 Hurting, injuring. -ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपीडित p. p. 1 Squeezed, pressed. -2 Pained, hurt. -3 Embraced.

निपुण a. 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful; वयस्य निसर्गनिपुणाः स्त्रियः M. 3. -2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.); वाचि निपुणः; वाचा निपुणः. -3 Experienced. -4 Kindly or friendly towards. -5 Acute, fine, delicate, minute, sharp. -6 Complete, perfect, accurate. -णं ind. or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. -2 Perfectly, completely, totally. -3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely; निपुणमन्विष्यन्नुपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. -4 In a delicate manner.

निपुणता-त्वं 1 Skilfulness, cleverness. -2 Carefulness, accuracy.

निबन्ध 9 P. 1 To bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter; आत्मवन्तं न कर्माणि निबन्धन्ति धनंजय Bg. 4. 41; 9. 9; 14. 7; 18. 17; Ms. 6. 14; Ku. 5. 10. -2 To fix upon, rivet; त्वयि निबद्धरतेः V. 4. 29, Bh. 3. 87. -3 To join, unite, connect; R. 13. 15. -4 To form, build, construct, arrange; हेमनिबद्धं चक्रं, पाषाणचयबद्धः कूपः &c. -5 To write, compose, मया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. -5 To restrain, obstruct. -7 To fix upon, impose. -8 To appoint. -9 To place, locate.

निबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. -2 Connected with, relating to. -3 Formed of -4 Set or inlaid with. -5 Called as a witness. -6 Restricted, checked. -7 Composed, written. -8 Covered with, enveloped. -9 Furnished with.

निबद्ध m. 1 A writer, author. -2 A commentator. -3 A binder.

निबन्धः 1 Binding, tying, fastening. -2 Attachment, intentness; Bg. 16. 5. -3 Composing, writing down. -4 A literary composition or treatise, work; प्रत्यक्षरशेषमयप्रबन्धविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिर्निबन्धं चक्रे Vās. -5 A compendium. -6 Restraining, obstruction, confinement. -7 Suppression of urine. -8 A bond, fetter. -9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support; भूर्या पितामहोपात्ता निबन्धो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121. -10 Fixed property. -11 Foundation, origin. -12 Cause, reason. -धं Song, singing.

निबन्धनं 1 The act of fastening, binding together. -2 Constructing,

building. -3 Restraining, checking, confining. -4 A bond, fetter. -5 A tie, band, support, stay; आशानिबन्धनं जाता जीवलोकस्य U. 3; यस्त्वमिव मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबन्धनं Māl. 3. -6 Dependence, connection; ते त्वदाशानिबन्धनाः M. 4. 14; परस्परनिबन्धनः Pt. 1. 79 'inter-dependent.' -7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation; वाक्प्रतिष्ठानिबन्धनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतन्त्राणि Māl. 4 'based on' &c.; प्रत्याशा ° 3; अनिबन्धन causeless, accidental; U. 5, 7. -8 Abode, seat, receptacle; Māl. 2. 6. -9 Composing, arrangement; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). -10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. -11 A grant (of land), an assignment; सङ्गृह्यः सन्निबन्धना Si. 2. 112 (where निबन्धन means 'a treatise' also). -12 The peg of a lute. -13 (In gram.) Syntax. -14 A commentary.

निबन्धनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निबन्धिन् a. 1 Binding, fastening, confining. -2 Connected with. -3 Causing, being the origin of, producing.

निब (व) हण a. Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.); Ki. 2. 43; Mv. 3. 37. -णं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter; N. 1. 131.

निबिड a. Dense, thick. -2 Hard, difficult; Ku. 3. 59. See निबिड.

निबुध् 1 P. 1 To know, understand, learn; निबोध साधो तव चेत्कुतूहलं Ku. 5. 52; 3. 14; Ms. 1. 68; Y. 1. 2. -2 To regard or consider as, deem. -3 To listen or attend to. -Caus. To explain, inform, acquaint.

निबोधः -धनं 1 Understanding, learning. -2 Acquainting, informing.

निभ [ नि-भा-क ] (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling; उद्बुद्धमुग्धकनकाब्जनिभं वहन्ती Māl. 1. 40; so चन्द्रनिभानना &c. -भः, -भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. -2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. -3 A trick, fraud.

निभल् 10 U. To see, behold, perceive, look at; निभाल्य भूयो निजगौरिमाणं मा नाम मानं सहसैव यासीः Bv. 2. 176; or यन्मां न भामिनि निभालयसि प्रभातनीलारविमदभांगिपदैः कदाक्षैः 3. 4.



निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception.

**निभूत** *a.* 1 Quite frightened (अत्यंतभीत). -2 Gone, past.

**निभूत** *a.* 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. -2 Filled with, full of; चित्तया निभूतः Bhâg. -3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved; निभूतो भूत्वा Pt. 1; नभसा निभूतेदुना R. 8. 15 'with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down'; Ve. 6. 2, Si. 6. 20. -4 Secret, covert; Si. 13. 42. -5 (a) Still, silent; निभूतद्विरेफं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (b) Steady, fixed, immovable, motionless; S. 1. 8. -6 Mild, gentle; अनिभूता वायवः Ki. 13. 66 'not gentle, violent or strong'; Mâl. 2. 12; Mv. 3. 14. -7 Modest, humble; अनिभूतकरेषु प्रियेषु Me. 68; प्रणामनिभूता कुलवधूरिव Mu. 1. -8 Firm, resolute. -9 Lonely, solitary; निभूतनिकुंजगृहं गतया Gît. 2. -10 Shut, closed (as a door). -11 True, faithful, firmly attached. -तं Modesty, humility. -तं *ind.* 1 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived; S. 3; Si. 3. 74; Ms. 9. 263. -2 Silently, quietly; K. 134. -3 Out of sight, in a corner. -**Comp.** -आत्मन् *a.* firm, resolute.

**निमदः** A distinct but slow pronunciation.

**निमंत्र** 10 A. To invite, call, summon; दिग्भ्यो निमंत्रिताश्चैनमभिजग्मुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59; 11. 32; Y. 1. 225.

**निमंत्रणं** 1 Invitation. -2 Summoning, calling. -3 A summons. -**Comp.** -पत्रं 1. an invitation card or note. -2. a summons.

**निमयः** Barter, exchange.

**निमस्ज्** 6 P. 1 To sink, sink down or under, sink into (fig. also); यथा ध्रुवेनौपलेन निमज्जत्युदके तरन् । तथा निमज्जतोऽधस्तादज्ञौ दातृप्रतीच्छकौ Ms. 4. 194; 5. 73; शोके मुहुश्चाविरतं न्यमांक्षीत् Bk. 3. 30; 15. 31; Si. 9. 74; Gît. 1. -2 To be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीति किरणेष्विवांकः Ku. 1. 3. -3 To immerse in water, cause to sink down.

**निमग्न** *p. p.* 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also); वल्मीकार्धनिमग्नमूर्तिः S. 7. 11; निमग्नस्य पयोराशौ, चित्तानिमग्न &c. -2

Gone down, set (as the sun). -3 Overwhelmed, covered. -4 Depressed, not prominent.

**निमज्जथुः** 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. -2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तल्पे कांतांतरेः सार्धं मन्येऽहं धिक् निमज्जथुं Bk. 5. 20.

**निमज्जनं** Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.); दृङ् निमज्जनमुपैति सुधायां N. 5. 94; एवं संसारगहने उन्मज्जननिमज्जने Mb.

**निमानं** 1 Measure. -2 Price (निमानं=मूल्यं Sk.).

**निमिः** 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). -2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvâku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilâ.

**निमित्तं** [नि-मिद्-क्त Tv.] 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason; निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादान). -3 Any apparent cause, pretext; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33; निमित्तमात्रेण पांडवक्रोधेन भवितव्यं Ve. 1. -4 A mark, sign, token. -5 A butt, mark, target. निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्लितं Si. 2. 27. -6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad); निमित्तं सूचयित्वा S. 1; निमित्तानि च पश्यामि विपरितानि केशव Bg. 1. 31; R. 1. 86; Ms. 6. 50; Y. 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किन्निमित्तोयमातंकः S. 3. निमित्तं, निमित्तन, निमित्तान् 'because of', 'on account of.'). -**Comp.** -अर्थः the infinitive mood (in gram.). -आवृत्तिः *f.* dependence on a special cause. -कारणं, हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. -कालः a specific time. -कृत् *m.* a crow. -धर्मः 1. expiation. 2. an occasional rite. -विद् *a.* knowing good or bad omens. (-*m.*) an astrologer.

**निमित्तिन्** *a.* Having a cause, influenced by (some cause or ground).

**निमिश्र** *a.* Ved. 1 Commingling, mixing with. -2 Devoted to.

**निमिष्** 6 P. To shut the eyes; wink, twinkle; Bg. 5. 9.

**निमिष्** *f.* Ved. 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 Shutting the eyes. -*m.* A god.

**निमिषः** 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. -2 Twinkling of the eye as a measure of time, a moment. -3 The shutting of flowers. -4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. -5 N. of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -अंतरं the interval of a moment.

**निमेषः** Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निमिष; हरति निमेषात् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4.; अनिमेषेण चक्षुषा 'with a steadfast or fixed look'; R. 2. 19; 3. 43, 61. -**Comp.** -कृत् *f.* lightning. -रुच् *m.* a fire-fly.

**निमेषकः** 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 A fire-fly.

**निमील** 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes; R. 12. 65; Ms. 1. 52. -2 To close the eyes in death, die; निमीलितं नरोत्तमप्रिया इतच्छेदं तमसेव कौमुदी R. 8. 37. -3 To obscure (fig.); प्रजालोपनिमीलितः R. 1. 68. -4 To be closed or shut, (as eyes, flowers &c.); निमीलितानामिव पंकजानां. -5 To disappear, vanish, set (fig. also); नरेक्षो जीवलोकोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145; द्यौर्निमीलितनक्षत्रा Hariv. -**Caus.** 1 To shut, close; उन्मीलितानि दृष्टिर्निमीलितेवांधकारेण Mk. 1. 33; न्यमिमीलद्वज्जनयनं नलिनी Si. 9. 11; लीलापद्मं न्यमिमीलयत् Kāv. 2. 261 Ku. 3. 36; 5. 57; R. 19. 28. -2 To kill.

**निमीलनं** 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking; नयननिमीलनखिन्नया यया ते Gît. 4; Amaru. 33. -2 Closing the eyes in death, death. -3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

**निमीला, निमीलिका** 1 Shutting the eyes. -2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. -3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

**निमीलित** *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed. -2 Obscured, darkened; R. 9. 74. -3 Benumbed, stupefied. -4 Disappeared, set.

**निमूलं** *ind.* Down to the root; निमूलकां कषति.

**निमेयः** Barter, exchange.

**निम्न** *a.* 1 Deep (lit. and fig.); चक्रितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82; Rs. 5. 12; Si. 10. 58. -2 Low, depressed. -**म्न** 1 Depth, low ground, low land; (कः) पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5. 5; न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1; Y. 2. 151; Rs. 2. 13. -2 A slope, declivity. -3



A gap, chasm in the ground. -4 A depression, low part; जलनिबिडितव-  
स्त्रव्यक्तनिम्नोन्नताभिः Māl. 4. 10.  
-Comp. -उन्नत *a.* low and high,  
depressed and elevated, uneven.  
-गतं a low place. -गा a river, a  
mountain-stream: R. 8. 8.

**निबः** A tree with bitter fruits;  
आम्रं छित्त्वा कुठारेण निबं परिचरेत्तु यः ।  
यश्चैनं पयसा सिंचेन्नैवास्य मधुरो भवेत् ॥  
Rām. -Comp. -तरुः 1. the Mandāra  
tree. -2. the Nimba tree.

**निबू** *f.* A kind of जंबीर (lime).  
**निबूकः** The common lime.

**निम्लुक्ति** *f.*, **निम्लोचः** Sunset.

**नियंत्रणं -णा** 1 Checking, re-  
serve, restraint; अनियंत्रणानुयोगो नाम  
तपस्विजनः S. 1. -2 Restricting, con-  
fining (to a particular sense); अने-  
कार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थनियंत्रणं S. D. 2.  
-3 Guiding, governing. -4 Defining.

**नियंत्रित** *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrain-  
ed, checked. -2 Guided, governed.  
-3 Restricted, confined to (a parti-  
cular sense, as a word).

**नियम्** 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb,  
check, control, govern; प्रकृत्या नियताः  
स्वया Bg. 7. 20; (सुतां) शशाक मेना  
न नियंतुमुद्यमान् Ku. 5. 5 'could not  
dissuade her' &c. -2 To suppress,  
suspend, hold in (as breath, &c.);  
Ms. 2. 192; न कथंचन दुर्योनिः प्रकृतिं  
स्वां नियच्छति Ms. 10. 59 'does not  
suppress or conceal', &c. -3 To offer,  
give; को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छ-  
तीति S. 6. 24. -4 To punish, chas-  
tise: नियंतव्यश्च राजभिः Ms. 9. 213.  
-5 To regulate or direct in general;  
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु S. 4. 2.  
-7 To attain, obtain; तालज्ञश्चाप्रयासे-  
न मोक्षमार्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115; Ms.  
2. 93. -7 To put on, assume. -8  
To place upon. -Caus. (नियमयति)  
1 To restrain, control, regulate,  
check, punish; नियमयसि विमार्गप्र-  
स्थितानात्तदंडः S. 5. 8. -2 To bind,  
fasten; Si. 7. 56; R. 5. 73. -2 To  
moderate, lessen, mitigate, relieve:  
छायाद्भूमैर्नियमितार्कमयूखतापः S. 4. 10;  
Ku. 1. 60.

**नियत** *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained.  
-2 Subdued, controlled, self-pos-  
sessed, self-governed. -3 Abstemi-  
ous, temperate. -4 Attentive, in-  
tent. -5 Fixed, permanent, constant,  
steady. -6 (*a*) Certain, settled,

sure; Pt. 1. 284. (*b*) Fixed;  
प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -7  
Inevitable. -8 Positive, definite.  
-9 Forming the subject of con-  
sideration, relevant or irrelevant;  
see तुल्ययोगिता. -10 Maintained, ob-  
served (as a vow &c.); S. 7. 20.  
-तं *ind.* 1 Always, constantly. -2  
Positively, certainly, invariably,  
inevitably, surely. -3 Forcibly.

**नियतिः** *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction.  
-2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune  
(good or bad); नियतिबलान् Dk.;  
नियतेर्नियोगात् Si. 4. 34; Ki. 2. 12,  
4. 21. -3 A religious duty or obli-  
gation. -4 Self-command, self-re-  
straint.

**नियंतृ** *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver;  
Si. 12. 24. 2 A governor, ruler,  
master, regulator; R. 1. 17, 15. 51.  
-3 A punisher, chastiser. -4 The  
Supreme Being.

**नियमः** 1 Restraining, checking.  
-2 Taming, subduing. -3 Confining,  
preventing. -4 A restraint, check;  
वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2; Ms. 8. 122.  
-5 Restriction, limitation. -6 A  
rule or precept, law (in general),  
usage; नायमेकांततो नियमः S. B. -7  
Regularity; Ratn. 1. 20. -8 Cer-  
tainty, ascertainment. -9 An agree-  
ment, promise, vow, engagement.  
-10 Necessity, obligation. -11 Any  
voluntary or self-imposed religious  
observance (dependent on external  
conditions); R. 1. 94; Ki. 5. 40;  
(see Malli. on Si. 13. 23). -12  
Any minor observance or lesser vow,  
a duty prescribed to be done, but  
which is not so obligatory as a यम  
q. v.; शौचमिज्या तपो दानं स्वाध्यायोप-  
स्थानिग्रहः । व्रतमौनोपवासं च स्नानं च नि-  
यमा दश ॥ Atri. -13 Penance, de-  
votion, religious austerities; निय-  
मविघ्नकारिणी S. 1; R. 15. 74. -14  
(In Mīm. phil.) A rule or precept  
which lays down or specifies some-  
thing which, in the absence of that  
rule, would be optional; विधिरस्यंत-  
मप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति. -15 (In  
Yoga phil.) Restraint of the mind,  
the second of the 8 principal steps  
of meditation in yoga. -16 (In  
Rhet.) A poetical common-place  
or convention, as the description of  
the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in  
the rains &c. -17 Defining, defini-

tion. -18 Keeping down, lowering  
(as the voice). (नियमेन as a rule,  
invariably). -Comp. -निष्ठा rigid  
observance of prescribed rites. -पत्रं  
a written agreement. -विधिः a re-  
ligious rite, daily ritual; Ku. 1. 60.  
-स्थ *a.* observing penance; Ku. 5.  
13. -स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of  
religious obligations, asceticism.

**नियमनं** 1 Checking, punishing, re-  
straining, subduing; नियमनादसतां च  
नराधिपः R. 9. 6. -2 Restriction, li-  
mitation. -3 Humiliation. -4 A  
precept, fixed rule. -5 Binding, ty-  
ing down.

**नियमवती** A woman having the  
monthly courses.

**नियमित** *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed,  
restrained. -2 Moderated, tempered.  
-3 Removed, lessened. -4 Governed,  
guided. -5 Regulated, prescribed,  
laid down. -6 Fixed, agreed upon,  
stipulated. -7 Bound, confined. -8  
Observed (as a vow or penance).

**नियामः** 1 Restraint. -2 A reli-  
gious vow. -3 A boatman.

**नियामक** *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 Restrain-  
ing, checking. -2 Subduing, over-  
powering. -3 Limiting, restricting,  
defining more closely. -4 Guiding,  
governing. -कः 1 A master, ruler.  
-2 A charioteer. -3 A boatman,  
sailor. -4 A pilot.

**नियामकता** 1 Controlling. -2 Exact  
definition.

**नियवः** Ved. 1 Mixing, mixture.  
-2 A continuous line.

**नियानं** Ved. A cow-pen; Rv. 10.  
19. 4.

**नियातन** See निपातन.

**नियुज्** 7 A. 1 To appoint, depute,  
order (with loc.); यन्मां विधेयविषये  
सभवान्निर्गुणं Māl. 1. 9; असाधुर्दशी त-  
त्रभवान् काश्यपः य इमामाश्रमधर्मे नियुक्ते  
S. 1; Ku. 3. 13; R. 5. 29. -2 To  
join, unite, fasten to. -3 To pre-  
scribe, ordain. -4 To yoke, harness  
(as horses). -5 To employ, engage. -6  
To authorize. -7 To commit, con-  
sign, entrust. -8 To urge, incite,  
constrain. -9 To trouble, harass,  
-Caus. 1 To join, unite, provide, or  
endow with, give to; (स्मरं) वपुषा स्वेन  
नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42. -2 To yoke,  
harness. -3 To incite, urge; Bg. 3.  
1; प्रसक्तर्मणि मां नियोजयति K; Pt.



5. 81. -4 To appoint, employ ; ईदु-  
शेषु नियोगेषु नियोजिताः Mu. 6. -5 To  
use, employ; Pt. 1. 72; Ku. 4. 15. -6  
To devote, apply. -7 To expose, put  
to; अमाय मां नियोजयसि Pt. 2.

**नियुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered,  
instructed, commanded. -2 Authoris-  
ed, appointed. -3 Permitted to  
raise issue; see नियोग (7) below. -4 At-  
tached to. -5 Fastened to. -6 Ascer-  
tained. -7 Prompted, incited. -**क्तः**  
A functionary, an officer, any one  
charged with some business.

**नियुक्तिः** *f.* 1 Injunction, order,  
command. -2 Appointment, com-  
mission, office, charge.

**नियोक्तृ** *m.* An employer, a master.

**नियोगः** 1 Employment, use, ap-  
plication. -2 An injunction, order,  
command, direction, commission,  
charge, appointed task or duty, any  
business committed to one's care ;  
यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे M. 5. 8 ; मनो  
नियोगक्रिययोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11 ; अथवा  
नियोगः खल्वीदृशो मंदभाग्यस्य U. 1 ;  
आज्ञापयतु को नियोगोनुष्ठीयतामिति S. 1 ;  
त्वमपि स्वनियोगमश्न्यं कुरु 'go about  
your own business', 'do your ap-  
pointed duty', (frequently occur-  
ring in plays, and used as a courte-  
ous way of asking servants to with-  
draw). -3 Fastening or attaching  
to. -4 Necessity, obligation ; तत्सिषेवे  
नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17.  
49. -5 Effort, exertion. -6 Certainty,  
ascertainment. -7 A practice  
prevalent in ancient times which  
permitted a childless widow to have  
intercourse with the brother or any  
near kinsman of her deceased hus-  
band to raise up issue to him, the  
son so born being called क्षेत्रजः ; cf.  
Ms. 9. 59 :—देवराष्ट्रं सपिंडाद्वा स्त्रिया सम्यङ्  
नियुक्त्या । प्रजेप्सिताधिगंतव्या संतानस्य परि-  
क्षये ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. (Vyâsa be-  
got पांडु and धृतराष्ट्र on the widows of  
विचित्रवीर्य in this way).

**नियोगिन्** *a.* 1 Appointed, employ-  
ed. -2 Authorized. -*m.* An officer, de-  
pendant, minister, functionary.

**नियोग्यः** A lord, master.

**नियोजनं** 1 Fastening, attaching.  
-2 Ordering, prescribing. -2 Urg-  
ing, impelling. -4 Appointing. -5  
Ved. That with which anything is  
tied. -नी A halter.

**नियोजित** *a.* 1 Directed, ordered.

-2 Appointed. -3 Joined to. -4 In-  
stigated, incited. -5 Used, em-  
ployed.

**नियोज्यः** One charged with any  
duty, a functionary, an officer, a  
servant, employé ; सिध्यति कर्मसु मह-  
त्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः S. 7. 4.

**नियुत्** *m.* Ved. 1 A horse, par-  
ticularly of Vāyu. -2 A praiser.  
-*f.* A line, row.

**नियुतं** 1 A million. -2 A hundred  
thousand. -3 Ten thousand crores  
or 100 Ayutas.

**नियुद्धं** Fighting on foot, close  
fight, personal struggle.

**नियोद्धृ** *m.* 1 A combatant, wrest-  
ler. -2 A cock.

**नियोधकः** A combatant, wrestler.

**निर** *ind.* A substitute for निस्  
before vowels and soft consonants  
conveying the senses of 'out of',  
'away from', 'without', 'free from',  
and may be frequently expressed  
by 'less', 'un', used with the noun ;  
see the compounds given below ;  
see निस् and cf. अ also. -**Comp.**

-**अंश** *a.* 1. whole, entire. -2. not  
entitled to any share of the ances-  
tral property. -**अक्षः** the place of  
no latitude (in astronomy). °देशः  
1. a first meridian, as Lankā. -2. a  
place where the sun is always ver-  
tical and the days and nights are  
equal. -3. the equatorial region.

-**अग्नि** *a.* having lost or neglected  
the consecrated fire. -**अंकुश** *a.*  
'not curbed by a hook', unchecked,  
uncontrolled, unruly, independent,  
completely free, unfettered ; निरंकुश  
इव द्विपः Bhâg. ; कामो निकामनिरंकुशः  
Git. 7 ; निरंकुशाः कवयः Sk. ; Bh. 3. 105 ;  
Mv. 3. 39 ; विनयरुचयः सदैव निरंकुशाः  
Mu. 3. 6. °ता self-will, independence.

-**अघ** *a.* sinless, blameless. -**अंग**  
*a.* 1. having no parts. -2. deprived  
of expedients or resources. -**अजिन**  
*a.* skinless. -**अंजन** *a.* 1. without  
collyrium ; Ki. 8. 52. -2. unstain-  
ed, untinged. -3. free from false-  
hood. -4. simple, artless. (-नः) 1.  
an epithet of Siva. -2. N. of the  
Supreme Being. (-ना) 1. the day  
of full moon. -2. an epithet of  
Durgā. -**अतिशय** *a.* unsurpassed,  
matchless, unrivalled ; Pt. 1. 30.  
(-यः) the Supreme Being. -**अत्यय**

*a.* 1. free from danger, secure, safe ;  
R. 17. 53. -2. free from fault, un-  
blameable, faultless, disinterested ;  
Ki. 1. 12, 13. 61. -3. completely  
successful. -**अध्व** *a.* one who has  
lost one's way. -**अनुक्रोश** *a.* pitiless,  
merciless, hard-hearted. (-शः) mer-  
cilessness, hard-heartedness. -**अनुग**  
*a.* having no followers. -**अनुनासिक**  
*a.* not nasal. -**अनुरोध** *a.* 1. un-  
favourable, unfriendly. -2. unkind,  
unamiable ; Mâl. 10. -**अंतर** *a.* 1.  
constant, perpetual, uninterrupted,  
incessant ; निरंतराधिपदलैः Bv. 1. 16 ;  
निरंतरास्वंतरवातवृष्टिषु Ku. 5. 25. -2.  
having no intervening or inter-  
mediate space, having no interval,  
close, closely contiguous, in close  
contact ; मूढे निरंतरपयोधरया मयैव Mk.  
5. 15 ; हृदयं निरंतरबृहत्कठिनस्तनमंडला-  
वरणमप्यभिदन् Si. 9. 66. -3. compact,  
dense ; Si. 16. 76. -4. coarse, gross.  
-5. faithful, true (as a friend). -6.  
not hidden from view. -7. not dif-  
ferent, similar, identical. -8. sin-  
cere, sympathetic ; Pt. 1. 341. (-रं)  
*ind.* 1. without interruption, con-  
stantly, continually, incessantly. -2.  
without intervening space or inter-  
val. -3. closely, tightly, firmly ;  
(परिष्वजस्व) कांतैरिदं मम निरंतरमंगमगैः  
Ve. 3. 27 ; परिष्वजेते शयने निरंतरं Rs.  
2. 11. -4. immediately. °अभ्यासः  
constant study, diligent exercise or  
practice. -**अंतराल** *a.* 1. without an  
intervening space, close. -2. narrow.  
-**अन्वय** *a.* having no progeny,  
childless. -2. unconnected, unrelat-  
ed. -3. not agreeing with the con-  
text (as a word in a sentence). -4.  
without logical connection or re-  
gular sequence, unmethodical. -5.  
without being seen, out of sight ;  
Ms. 8. 332. -6. without retinue,  
unaccompanied, see अन्वय. -7. sud-  
den, unexpected ; U. 7. -**अपन्नप** *a.*  
1. shameless, impudent. -2. bold.  
-**अपराध** *a.* guiltless, innocent,  
faultless, blameless. (-धः) inno-  
cence. -**अपवर्त** *a.* 1. not turning  
back. -2. (in arith.) leaving no  
common divisor, reduced to the low-  
est terms. -**अपाय** *a.* 1. free from-  
harm or evil. -2. free from decay,  
imperishable. -3. infallible. -**अपेक्ष**  
*a.* 1. not depending on, irrespective  
or independent of, having no need



of (with loc.); न्यायनिर्णतिसारत्वा-  
न्निरपेक्षमिवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -2. dis-  
regarding, taking no notice of. -3.  
free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83.  
-4. careless, negligent, indifferent.  
-5. indifferent to worldly attach-  
ments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. -6.  
disinterested, not expecting any  
reward from another; Bv. 1. 5. -7.  
without purpose. (-क्षा) indiffer-  
ence, disregard. -अपेक्षित *a.* 1. dis-  
regarded. -2. regardless. -अपेक्षिन्  
*a.* disregarding, indifferent. -अ-  
भिभव *a.* 1. not subject to humilia-  
tion or disgrace. -2. not to be sur-  
passed, unrivalled. -अभिमान *a.* 1.  
free from self-conceit, devoid of  
pride or egotism. -2. void of self-  
respect. -3. unconscious. -अभिलाष  
*a.* not caring for, indifferent to;  
स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः S.  
5. 7. -अभ्र *a.* cloudless. -अमर्ष *a.*  
1. void of anger, patient. -2. apa-  
thetic. -अंबर *a.* naked. -अंबु *a.* 1.  
abstaining from water. -2. water-  
less, destitute of water. -अर्गल *a.*  
without a bolt, unbarred, unob-  
structed, unrestrained, unimpeded,  
completely free; M. 5; Mâl. 5.  
26. (-लं) *ind.* freely. -अर्थ *a.* 1.  
void of wealth, poor, indigent; Pt.  
1. 194. -2. meaningless, unmeaning  
(as a word or sentence). -3. non-  
sensical. -4. vain, useless, purpose-  
less. (-र्थः) 1. loss, detriment. -2.  
nonsense. -अर्थक *a.* 1. useless,  
vain, unprofitable. -2. unmeaning,  
nonsensical, conveying no reason-  
able meaning -3. (a consonant) not  
followed by a vowel. (-कं) an ex-  
pletive; निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूरणैकप्रयो-  
जनं Chandr. 2. 6. -अवकाश *a.* 1.  
without free space. -2. without  
leisure. -अवग्रह *a.* 'free from re-  
straint,' unrestrained, unchecked,  
uncontrolled, irresistible. -2. free,  
independent. -3. self-willed, head-  
strong. (-हं) *ind.* 1. uninterru-  
ptedly, -2. intensely, strongly.  
-अवद्य *a.* 1. blameless, faultless,  
unblameable, unobjectionable; इद्य-  
निरवद्यरूपो भूपो बभूव Dk. 1. -2. an  
epithet of the Supreme Being (hav-  
ing no passions). -अवधि *a.* hav-  
ing no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44;  
6. 30; Mâl. 1. 6. -2. continuous;  
Mâl. 4. 3. -अवयव *a.* 1. without

parts. -2. indivisible. -3. without  
limbs. -अवलंब *a.* 1. unsupported,  
without support; S. 6. -2. not  
affording support. -3. not depend-  
ing or relying on. -अवशेष *a.*  
whole, complete, entire. (निरवशेषेण  
*ind.* completely, entirely, fully, to-  
tally). -अव्यय *a.* eternal, immuta-  
ble. -अशन *a.* abstaining from food.  
(-नं) fasting. -अष्ट *a.* Ved. dri-  
ven away, scattered (-ष्टः) a horse  
twenty four years' old. -अस्त्र *a.*  
weaponless, unarmed. -अस्थि *a.*  
boneless. -अहंकार, -अहंकृति *a.* free  
from egotism or pride, humble,  
lowly. -अहंकृत *a.* 1. having no  
egotism or self-consciousness. -2.  
without individuality. -3. unselfish.  
-अहम् *a.* free from egotism or self-  
conceit. -आकांक्ष *a.* 1. wishing  
nothing, free from desire. -2. want-  
ing nothing to fill up or complete  
(as the sense of a word or sen-  
tence). -आकार *a.* 1. devoid of  
form, formless, without form. -2.  
ugly, deformed. -3. disguised. -4.  
unassuming, modest. (-रः) 1. the  
universal spirit, Almighty. -2. an  
epithet of Siva. -3. of Vishnu.  
-आकृति *a.* 1. formless, shapeless.  
-2. deformed. (-तिः) 1. a religious  
student who has not duly gone  
through a course of study, or who  
has not properly read the Vedas.  
-2. especially, a Brâhmana who has  
neglected the duties of his caste by  
not going through a regular course  
of study. -3. one who neglects the  
five great religious duties or yajnas.  
-आकाश *a.* leaving no free space,  
completely filled or occupied. -आकु-  
ल *a.* 1. unconfused, unperplexed, un-  
bewildered. -2. steady, calm. -3. clear.  
-4. perspicuous. (-लं) 1. calmness,  
serenity. -2. perspicuity, clearness.  
-आक्रंद *a.* not crying or complain-  
ing. (-दः) a place where no sound  
can be heard. -आक्रोश *a.* unaccus-  
ed, unreviled. -आगम *a.* not found-  
ed on revelation or scripture, not  
derived from the Vedas. -आगस्  
*a.* faultless, innocent, sinless; R. 8.  
48. -आचार *a.* without approved  
customs or usages, lawless, barba-  
rian. -आडंबर *a.* 1. without drums.  
-2. without show, unostentatious.  
-आतंक *a.* 1. free from fear;

R. 1. 63. -2. without ailment,  
comfortable, healthy. -3. not caus-  
ing pain. -4. unchecked, unham-  
pered; Mâl. 5. 34. (-क्रः) an epi-  
thet of Siva. -आतप *a.* sheltered  
from heat, shady, not penetrated  
by the sun's rays. (-पा) the night.  
-आदर *a.* disrespectful. -आदानः  
an epithet of Buddha. -आधार *a.*  
1. without a receptacle. -2. without  
support, supportless (fig. also);  
निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केषामिह पुरः  
G. L. 4, 39. -आधि *a.* secure, free  
from anxiety. -आनंद *a.* cheerless,  
sad, sorrowful. -आंत्र *a.* 1. dis-  
embowelled. -2. having the entrails  
hanging out. -आपद् *a.* free from  
misfortune or calamity. (-फ.) pro-  
sperity. -आवाध *a.* 1. unvexed, un-  
molested, undisturbed, free from  
disturbance. -2. unobstructed. -3.  
not molesting or disturbing. -4.  
(in law) frivolously vexatious (as  
a suit or cause of complaint); e. g.  
अस्मद्गृहप्रदीपप्रकाशेनायं स्वगृहे व्यवहर-  
ति Mit. -आमय *a.* 1. free from dis-  
ease or illness, sound, healthy, hale  
-2. untainted, pure. -3. guileless.  
-4. free from defects or blemishes.  
-5. full, complete. -6. infallible. -7.  
not liable to failure or miscarriage.  
(-यः, -यं) freedom from disease  
or illness, health, well-being, wel-  
fare, happiness. (-यः) 1. a wild  
goat. -2. a hog or boar. -आमिष *a.*  
1. fleshless. -2. having no sensual  
desires or covetousness. -3. receiv-  
ing no wages or remuneration.  
-आय *a.* yielding no income or  
revenue, profitless. -आयत *a.* 1.  
full-stretched or extended; निरायत-  
पूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8. -2. contracted,  
compact. -आयास *a.* not fatiguing,  
easy. -आयुध *a.* unarmed, weapon-  
less. -आलंब *a.* 1. having no prop  
or support (fig. also); Mv. 4. 53.  
-2. not depending on another, in-  
dependent. -3. self-supported, friend-  
less, alone; निरालंबो लंबोदरजनानि कं  
यामि शरणं Jag. (-बा) spikenard.  
(-बं) Brahman. -आलोक *a.* 1. not  
looking about or seeing. -2. depriv-  
ed of sight. -3. deprived of light,  
dark; Mâl. 5. 30. -5. invisible.  
(-कः) an epithet of Siva. -आश *a.*  
1. devoid of hope, despairing or  
despondent of; मनो बभूवदुमतीनिराशं



R. 6. 2. -2. depriving (one) of all hope. —आशंक, -आशिन् *a.* hopeless. —आशंक *a.* fearless. —आशिस् *a.* 1. without a boon or blessing. -2. without any desire, wish or hope, indifferent; जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिषः सतः Ku. 5. 76. —आश्रय *a.* 1. without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. -2. friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge; निराश्रयाधुना वत्सलता. -3. not deep (as a wound). —आस्वाद *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. —आहार *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (-रः) fasting. —इंग *a.* immoveable, stationary. —इच्छ *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. —इन्द्रिय *a.* 1. having lost a limb or the use of it. -2. mutilated, maimed. -3. weak, infirm, frail. -4. barren. -5. without प्रमाण or means of certain knowledge; Ms. 9. 18. -6. destitute of manly vigour, impotent (Ved.). —इंधन *a.* destitute of fuel. —ईति *a.* free from the calamities of the season; R. 1. 63; see ईति. —ईश्वर *a.* godless, atheistic. —ईषं the body of a plough. —ईह *a.* 1. desireless, indifferent; R. 10. 24. -2. inactive. (-हा), निरीहता -त्वं 1. inactivity. -2. indifference. —उच्छ्वास *a.* 1. breathless, without breathing. -2. narrow, contracted. (-सः) absence of breath. —उत्तर *a.* 1. answerless, without a reply. -2. unable to answer, silenced. -3. having no superior. —उत्सव *a.* without festivities; विरतं गेयमनुनिरुत्सवः R. 8. 66. —उत्साह *a.* 1. inactive, indolent. -2. devoid of energy. (-हः) 1. absence of energy. 2. indolence. —उत्सुक *a.* 1. indifferent. -2. calm, tranquil. —उदक *a.* waterless. —उद्यम, -उद्योग *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. —उद्देग *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. —उपक्रम *a.* without a commencement. —उपद्रव *a.* 1. free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. -2. free from national distress or tyranny. -3. causing no affliction. -4. auspicious (as a star). -5. secure, peaceful. —उपाधि *a.* guileless, honest; U. 2. 2. —उपपत्ति *a.* unsuitable. —उप-

पद *a.* 1. without any title or designation; Mu. 3. -2. unconnected with a subordinate word. —उपप्लव *a.* 1. free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed; निरुपप्लवानि नः कर्माणि संवृत्तानि S. 3. -2. not causing any affliction or misery. -3. an epithet of Siva. —उपम *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. —उपसर्ग *a.* free from portents. —उपस्कृत *a.* not corrupted, pure. —उपहत *a.* 1. not injured, unhurt. -2. auspicious, lucky. —उपाख्य *a.* 1. unreal, false, non-existent (as वंध्यापुत्र). -2. immaterial. -3. invisible. (-ख्यं) the supreme Brahman. —उपाय *a.* 1. without expedients, helpless. -2. unsuccessful. —उपेक्ष *a.* 1. free from trick or fraud. -2. not neglectful. —उष्मन् *a.* devoid of heat, cold. —गंध *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः पुष्पी *f.* the Sālmali tree. —गर्व *a.* free from pride. —गवाक्ष *a.* windowless. —गुण *a.* 1. stringless (as a bow). -2. devoid of all properties. -3. devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाडंबरोऽपि ना Bv. 1. 115. -4. without attributes. -5. having no epithet. (-णः) the Supreme Spirit. °आत्मक *a.* having no qualities. —गृह *a.* houseless, homeless; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. —गौरव *a.* 1. without dignity, undignified. -2. devoid of respect. —ग्रंथ *a.* 1. freed from all ties or hindrances. -2. poor, possessionless, beggarly. -3. alone, unassisted. (-यः) 1. an idiot, a fool. -2. a gambler. -3. a saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. —ग्रंथक *a.* 1. clever, expert. -2. unaccompanied, alone. -3. deserted, abandoned. -4. fruitless. (-कः) 1. a religious mendicant. -2. a naked devotee. -3. a gambler. —ग्रंथिक *a.* clever. (-कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. —घटं 1. a free market. -2. a crowded market. —घृण *a.* 1. cruel, merciless, pitiless. -2. shameless, immodest. —घृणा cruelty. —घोष *a.* noiseless, still, calm. —जन *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नं)

a desert, solitude, lonely place. —जर *a.* 1. young, fresh. -2. imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god; (nom. pl. निर्जराः -निर्जरसः) (-रं) ambrosia, nectar. —जरायु *a.* Ved. skinless. —जल *a.* 1. waterless, desert, destitute of water. -2. not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. °एकादशी N. of the eleventh day in the bright half of Jyeshtha. —जिह्वः a frog. —जीव *a.* 1. lifeless. -2. dead; चिता दहति निर्जीवं चिता दहति जीवितम्. —ज्ञाति *a.* having no kinsmen, alone. —ज्वर *a.* feverless, healthy. —इंद्रः a Śūdra. —इय *a.* 1. merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. -2. passionate. -3. very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; मुग्धे विधेहि मयि निर्दयदंतदंशं Gt. 10; निर्दयरतिश्रमालसाः R. 19. 32; निर्दयाश्लेषहेतोः Me. 106. —इयं *ind.* 1. unmercifully, cruelly. -2. violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. —दश *a.* more than ten days old. —दशन *a.* toothless. —दुःख *a.* 1. free from pain, painless. -2. not causing pain. —दैन्य *a.* happy, comfortable. —दोष *a.* 1. faultless, defectless; न निर्दोषं न निर्गुणं. -2. guiltless, innocent. —द्रव्य *a.* 1. immaterial. -2. without property, poor. —द्रोह *a.* not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. —द्वंद्व *a.* 1. indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain), neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वंद्वो नित्यसत्त्वस्थो निर्योगक्षेम आत्मवान् Bg. 2. 45. -2. not dependent upon another, independent. -3. free from jealousy or envy. -4. not double. -5. not contested, undisputed. -6. not acknowledging two principles. —धन *a.* without property poor, indigent; शशिनस्तुल्यवंशोऽपि निर्धनः परिभूयते Chan. 82. (-नः) an old ox. °ता, °त्वं poverty, indigence. —धर्म *a.* unrighteous, impious, unholy. —धूम *a.* smokeless. —नमस्कार *a.* 1. not courteous or civil, [not respecting any one. -2. disrespected, despised. —नर *a.* abandoned by men, deserted. —नाथ *a.* without a guardian or master. °ता 1. want of protection. -2. widowhood. -3. orphanage. —नाभि *a.* going or reaching beyond the navel; Ku. 7. 7. —नाशन, -नाशिन् *a.* expelling, banishing. —निद्र *a.* sleepless, wake-



ful. —निमित्त *a.* causeless. —निमेष *a.* not twinkling. —बन्धु *a.* without kindred or relation, friendless. —बल *n.* powerless, weak, feeble. —बाध *a.* 1. unobstructed. —2. unfrequented, lonely, solitary. —3. unmolested. (—धः) 1. a part of the marrow. —2. a knob. —बुद्धि *a.* stupid, ignorant, foolish. —बुध, —बुस *a.* unhusked, freed from chaff. —भक्त *a.* taken without food (as a medicine). —भय *a.* 1. fearless, undaunted. —2. free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. —भर *a.* 1. excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; त्रपाभरनिर्भरस्मरशर &c. Gīt. 12; Amaru. 42. —2. ardent. —3. fast, close (as embrace); कुचकुम्भनिर्भरपरीरभामृतं वाञ्छति Gīt. 5; परिरभ्य निर्भरं Gīt. 1. —4. sound, deep (as sleep). —5. full of, filled with (at the end of comp.); आनन्द°, गर्व° &c. (—रः) a servant receiving no wages. (—रं) excess. (—रं *ind.*) 1. excessively, exceedingly, intensely. —2. soundly. —भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, unlucky. —भोग *a.* not fond of pleasures. —भूति *a.* without wages. —मक्षिक *a.* 'free from flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (—कं) *ind.* without flies, i.e. lonely, private; कृतं भवतेदानीं निमक्षिकं S. 2, 6. —मज्ज *a.* fatless, meagre. —मत्सर *a.* free from envy, unenvious. —मत्स्य *a.* fishless. —मद *a.* 1. not intoxicated, sober, quiet. —2. not proud, humble. —3. sad, sorry. —4. not in rut (as an elephant). —मनुज, मनुष्य *a.* tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. —मन्यु *a.* free from anger. —मम *a.* 1. free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारमिव निर्ममः (ततार) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 30. —2. unselfish, disinterested. —3. indifferent to (with loc.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मधुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; प्राप्तेष्वर्थेषु निर्ममाः Mb. —4 an epithet of Siva. —मर्याद *a.* 1. boundless, immeasurable. —2. transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मनुजपशुभिर्निर्मर्यादैर्भवद्भिरुदायुधैः Ve. 3. 22. —3. confused. —4. insolent, immodest. (—दं) *ind.* confusedly, topsy-turvy. (—दं) confusion, disorder. —मल *a.* 1. free from dirt

or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); नीरान्निर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. —2. resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. —3. sinless, virtuous; Ms. 8. 318. (—लं) 1. tale. —2. the remainings of an offering made to a deity. °उपलः a crystal. —मशक *a.* free from gnats. —मांस *a.* fleshless. —मानुष *a.* uninhabited, desolate. —मार्ग *a.* roadless, pathless. मुटः 1. a tree bearing large blossoms. —2. the sun. —3. a rogue. (—टं) a large free market or fair. —मूल *a.* 1. rootless (as a tree). —2. baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge &c.). —3. eradicated. —मेघ *a.* cloudless. —मेध *a.* without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. —मोह *a.* free from illusion. (—हः) an epithet of Siva. —यत्न *a.* inactive, lazy, dull. —यञ्जन *a.* 1. unrestrained, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. —2. unruly, self-willed, independent. (—जं) 1. squeezing out. —2. absence of restraint, independence. —यशस्क *a.* without fame, discreditable, inglorious. —युक्ति *f.* 1. disunion. —2. absence of connection or government. —3. unfitness, impropriety. —युक्तिक *a.* 1. disjointed, unconnected. —2. illogical, unmeaning. —3. unfit, improper. —यूथ *a.* separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant). —यूष = निर्यास. —योगक्षेम *a.* free from care. —रक्त *a.* (नीरक्त) colourless, faded. —रज, रजस्क *a.* (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1. free from dust. —2. devoid of passion or darkness. (—जः) an epithet of Siva. —रजस् (नीरजस्) *a.* see नीरज. (—रं) a woman not menstruating. °तमसा absence of passion or darkness. —रत (नीरत) *a.* not attached to, indifferent. —रंभ्र *a.* (नीरंभ्र) 1. without holes or interstices, very close or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 23. —2. thick, dense. —3. coarse, gross. —रव *a.* (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless. R. 8. 58. —रस *a.* (नीरस) 1. tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. —2. (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसानां पद्यानां S. D. 1. —3. sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. —4. vain, useless, fruitless; अलब्धफलनीरसान् मम विधाय तस्मिन् जने

V. 2. 11. —5. disagreeable. —6. cruel, merciless. (—सः) the pomegranate. —रसन *a.* (नीरसन) having no girdle (रसना); Ki. 5. 11. —रुच् *a.* (नीरुच्) without lustre, faded, dim. —रुज्, रुज *a.* (नीरुज्, नीरुज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरुजस्य किमौषधेः H. 1. —रूप *a.* (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. (—पः) 1. air, wind. —2. a god. (—पं) ether. —रोग *a.* (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound; Pt. 1. 118. —लक्षण *a.* 1. having no auspicious marks, ill-featured. —2. undistinguished. —3. unimportant, insignificant. —4. unspotted. —5. having a white back. —लज्ज *a.* shameless, impudent. —लिंग *a.* having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. —लिस *a.* 1. unanointed. —2. undefiled, unsullied. —3. indifferent to. (—सः) 1. N. of Krishna. —2. a sage. —लेप *a.* 1. unsmeared, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. —2. stainless, sinless. (—पः) a sage. —लोभ *a.* free from desire or avarice, unavaricious. —लोमन् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. —वंश *a.* without posterity, childless. —वचन *a.* 1. not speaking, silent. —2. unobjectionable, blameless; (for other senses see the word separately). —वण, वन *a.* 1. being out of a wood. —2. free from woods. —3. bare, open. —वर = निर्दरं q. v. —वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. —वाच्य *a.* 1. not fit to be said. —2. blameless, unobjectionable. —वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (—तः) a place sheltered from or not exposed to wind; निर्वाते व्यजनं H. 2. 165. —वानर *a.* free from monkeys. —वायस *a.* free from crows. —वार्य *a.* 1. irresistible. —2. acting fearlessly or boldly. —विकल्प, विकल्पक *a.* 1. not admitting an alternative. —2. being without determination or resolution. —3. not capable of mutual relation. —4. conditioned. —5. undeliberative. —6. recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity without distinct and separate consciousness of the



knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness'; निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञातृज्ञानाद्विकल्पभेदलयापेक्षः; नोच्येतः प्रविश सहसा निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Bh.3.61; Ve.1.23. -7. (in phil.) not arising from the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, ( विशेषणविशेष्यसंबन्धानवगाहि प्रत्यक्षं ज्ञानं ) said of knowledge not derived from the senses, as घटत्व. (-ल्पं) *ind.* without hesitation or wavering. -विकार *a.* 1. unchanged, unchangeable, immutable. -2. not disposed; M. 5. 14. -3. disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. (-रः) the Supreme deity. -विकास *a.* unblown. -विघ्न *a.* uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (-घ्नं) absence of impediment. -विचार *a.* not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रे रे स्वैरिणि निर्विचारकविते मास्मत्प्रकाशीभव Chandr. 1. 2. (-रं) *ind.* thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. -विचिकित्स *a.* free from doubt or reflection. -विचेष्ट *a.* motionless, insensible. -वितर्क *a.* unreflecting. -विनोद *a.* without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. -विन्ध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. -विमर्श *a.* void of reflection, thoughtless. -विवर *a.* 1. having no opening or cavity. -2. without interstices or interval, close, compact; Si. 9. 44. -विवाद *a.* 1. not contending or disagreeing. -2. undisputed, not contradicted or disputed, universally acknowledged. -विवेक *a.* indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting in discrimination, foolish. -विशंक *a.* fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. -विशेष *a.* 1. showing or making no difference, indiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं स्वयि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50 'a difference without distinction'. -2. having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.); निर्विशेषाकृति 'having the same form'; प्रवातनीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku.1.46; स निर्विशेषप्रतिपात्तिरासीत् R. 14. 22. -3. indiscriminate, promiscuous. (-यः) absence of difference. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscrimina-

tely'; स्वगृहनिर्विशेषमत्र स्थीयतां H. 1; R. 5. 6.). -विशेषण *a.* without attributes. -विष *a.* poisonless (as a snake); निर्विषा दुन्दुभाः स्मृताः. -विषय *a.* 1. expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 32. -2. having no scope or sphere of action; किंच एवं काव्यं प्रविरलविषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. -3. not attached to sensual objects, (as mind). -विषाण *a.* destitute of horns. -विहार *a.* having no pleasure. -वीज, -बीज *a.* 1. seedless. -2. impotent. -3. causeless. -वीर *a.* 1. deprived of heroes; निर्वीरमूर्खतलं P. R. 1. 31. -2. cowardly. -वीरा *a.* woman whose husband and children are dead. -वीर्य *a.* powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं गुरुशापभाषितवशात् किं मे तवेवायुधं Ve. 3. 34. -वृक्ष *a.* treeless. -वृष *a.* deprived of bulls. -वेग *a.* not moving, quiet, calm. -वेतन *a.* honorary, unsalaried. -वेद *a.* not acknowledging the Vedas, an atheist, infidel. -वेष्टनं *a.* weaver's shuttle. -वैर *a.* free from enmity, amicable, peaceable. (-रं) absence of enmity. -व्यञ्जन *a.* 1. straight-forward. -2. without condiment. (-ने *ind.*) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. -व्यथ *a.* 1. free from pain. -2. quiet, calm. -व्यपेक्ष *a.* indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. -व्यलीक *a.* 1. not hurting or offending. -2. without pain. -3. pleased, doing anything willingly. -4. sincere, genuine, undissembling. -व्याघ्र *a.* not haunted or infested by tigers. -व्याज *a.* 1. candid, upright, honest, plain. -2. without fraud, true, genuine. -3. got by heroism or daring deeds (not by fraud or cowardly conduct); Māl. 5. 12. -4. not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (-जं *ind.*) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru, 79. -व्यापार *a.* 1. without employment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. -2. motionless; U. 6. -व्रण *a.* 1. unhurt, without wounds. -2. without rents. -व्रत *a.* not observing vows. -हिमं cessation of winter. -हेति *a.* weaponless. -हेतु *a.* causeless, having no cause or reason. -हीक *a.* 1. shameless, impudent.

-2. bold, daring.

**निरत** *a.* 1 Engaged or interested in. -2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरतः K. 157; मृगया° &c. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Rested, ceased.

**निरतिः** *f.* Strong attachment, fondness, devotion.

**निरयः** Hell; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयन्ती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61.

**निरवहानि (लि) का** A fence, an outer wall.

**निरस्** 4 P. 1 To cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्तगांभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. -2 To destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate; dispel; अह्नाय तावदरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 70; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. -3 To turn out, remove, expel, banish; गृहान्निरस्ता न तेन वैदेहसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. -4 To throw out, discharge (as arrows). -5 To reject, repudiate, decline. -6 To refute, confute, controvert (as arguments). -7 To eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. -8 To tear out, strip off. -9 To stretch out (as a hand).

**निरस्त** *p. p.* 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कौलीनभीतेन गृहान्निरस्ता R. 14. 84. -2 Dispelled, destroyed. -3 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादो देश एरंडोपि दुर्नायते H. 1. 69. -5 Discharged (as an arrow). -6 Refuted. -7 Vomited, spit out. -8 Uttered rapidly. -9 Torn out or destroyed. -10 Suppressed, checked. -11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). -12 Thrown off (as from a horse). -13 Offered, given; Māl. 9. 40. -14 Rejected, disallowed. -15 Sent forth or away. -स्तः An arrow discharged. -स्तं 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. -2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. -3 Spitting out. -4 Preventing, warding off. -5 Throwing or casting. -Comp. -भेद *a.* having all differences removed, same, identical. -राग *a.* one who has renounced all worldly attachments.

**निरसन** *a.* Expelling, removing,



driving away ; Si. 6. 47. -2 Vomiting. -नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, expulsion, removal. -2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. -3 Refutation. -4 Vomiting forth, spitting out. -5 Checking, suppressing. -6 Destruction, killing, extirpation.

**निरासः** 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. -2 Vomiting. -3 Refutation, contradiction. -4 Opposition. -5 Dropping (a sound or letter &c.)

**निरस** *a.* [निवृत्तो रसो यस्मात् प्रा. ब.] Tasteless, insipid, dry. -सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Want of juice, dryness. -3 Want of passion or feeling.

**निराकः** 1 Cooking. -2 Sweat. -3 The recompense of a bad action (*v. l.* for निपाक).

**निराकुल** *a.* 1 Full of, filled or covered with ; अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुमसमूहनिराकुलबकुलकलापे Gīt. 1. -2 Distressed ; see under निर् also.

**निराकृ** 8 U. 1 To expel, drive away, repudiate ; Bk. 6. 100 ; R. 14. 57. -2 To refute (as an opinion). -3 To give up, abandon. -4 To destroy completely, annihilate. -5 To revile, contemn, slight. -6 To oppose, obstruct, contradict. -7 To refuse, decline, reject. -8 To omit. -9 To disappoint, frustrate.

**निराकरणं** 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away ; निराकरणविकृवा S. 6. -2 Banishing. -3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. -4 Refutation, reply. -5 Contempt. -6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. -7 Forgetting.

**निराकरिष्णु** *a.* 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling ; R. 14. 57. -2 Hindering from, obstructive. -3 Spurning, disdain. -4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing. -5 Forgetful.

**निराकारः** Reproach, censure ; see under निर् also

**निराकृत** *p. p.* 1 Expelled, banished. -2 Refuted. -3 Despised, &c. see निराकृ above. -**Comp.** -अन्योत्तर *a.* irrefutable, unanswerable.

**निराकृतिः** *f.* निराक्रिया 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. -2 Refusal. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. -4 Opposi-

tion.

**निराग** *a.* Passionless, dispassionate.

**निरादिष्ट** *a.* Paid off as a debt.

**निरादेशः** Complete payment of a debt.

**निरासः** See under निरस्.

**निरामालुः** The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

**निरिंगिणी-नी** A veil.

**निरीक्ष** 1 A. 1 To gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely ; (धेन्वा) ... निरीक्ष्यमाणः सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 52 ; Bg. 1. 22 ; Ms. 4. 38. -2 To look for, search after ; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्राविश्य क्रमेलकः कंदकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29. -3 To observe, perceive, contemplate ; view.

**निरीक्षक** *a.* Looking at, observing &c.

**निरीक्षणं, निरीक्षा** 1 A look. -2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. -3 Looking out for, searching. -4 Consideration, regard ; निरीक्षया as to, in respect of. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 Aspect of planets.

**निरीशं (षं)** A plough-share.

**निरुक्त** *a.* 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. -2 Loud, distinct. -क्तं 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretation. -2 N. of one of the six Vedāṅgas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas ; नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. -3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Niṅghaṇṭus by Yāska. -**Comp.** -कारः N. of the sage Yāska. -जः one of the twelve kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu law (-क्षेत्रज *q. v.*).

**निरुक्तिः** *f.* 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. -2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word ; thus defined:—निरुक्तिर्योगतो नाम्नामन्यार्थत्वप्रकल्पनं | इदं शैश्वरितैर्जाने सत्यं दोषाकरो भवन् || Chandr. 5. 168 (where दोषाकरः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः). -4 N. of Yāska's commentary on the Niṅghaṇṭus.

**निरुत्सुक** *a.* 1 Exceedingly anxious. -2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

**निरुध्** 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop, oppose, block up ; न्यरुधंश्चास्य पथानं

Bk. 17. 49 ; 16. 20 ; Mk. 1. 22. -2 To confine, lock up ; Ms. 11. 177 ; Bg. 8. 12. -3 To cover, hide ; Ms. 10. 16. -4 To keep off, remove. -5 To curb, restrain, check ; S. 7. 10.

**निरुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained, curbed ; U. 1. 29. -2 Confined, imprisoned ; U. 1. 11. -**Comp.** -कंठ *a.* having one's breath obstructed, choked, suffocated. -गुदः obstruction of the rectum. -प्रकाशः stricture of the urethra.

**निरोधः** निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310, 375. -2 Enclosing, covering up ; Amaru. 87. -3 Restraint, check, suppression, control ; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. ; Ku. 3. 48. -4 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. -6 Annihilation, complete destruction. -7 Aversion, dislike. -8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language). -9 (With the Buddhists) Suppression of pain.

**निरुद्ध** *a.* 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its यौगिक or etymological sense) ; द्यौर्न काचिदयवास्ति निरुद्धा सैव सा चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57. -2 Unmarried. -3 Drawn out, purged. -दः 1 Inherence (as of 'redness' in the word 'red'). -2 (In Rhet.) The accepted and popular meaning of a word. -**Comp.** -लक्षणा *a.* lakṣhaṇā or secondary use of a word which is based not on the vivakṣhā or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular sense.

**निरुद्धिः** *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency ; नृप विद्यासु निरुद्धिमागता Ki. 2. 6. -3 Confirmation. -4 =निरुद्धलक्षणा *q. v.*

**निरूप** 10 U. 1 To see, perceive, mark or observe carefully ; न च महावने पथा निरूपितः K. 120. -2 To investigate, examine, look out for, search. -3 To fix upon, determine, settle, resolve. -4 To choose, select, appoint. -5 To reflect, consider. -6 To act, represent dramatically, gesticulate. -7 To perform.

**निरूपणं** -णा 1 Form, shape. -2 Sight, seeing. -3 Looking for, search-



ing. -4 Ascertaining, investigation; determination. -5 Definition.

**निरूपित** *p. p.* 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. -2 Appointed, chosen, selected. -3 Weighed, considered. -4 Ascertained, determined.

**निरूपिति** *f.* 1 Definition ( of an idea ); ascertainment. -2 Investigation, examination.

**निरुहः** 1 An enema not of an oily kind. -2 Logic, disputation. -3 Certainty, ascertainment. -4 A purging clyster. -5 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

**निरुहणं** 1 Ascertainment. -2 Administering enemas not of an oily kind. -3 Causing to purge with a clyster.

**निर्ग** 3 P. Ved. 1 To go out from, depart, leave. -2 To be excluded, become deprived of.

**निर्गत** *a.* Dissolved, decaying, enervated, weakened.

**निर्गतिः** *f.* 1 Decay, destruction, dissolution. -2 A calamity, evil, bane, adversity; सा हि लोकस्य निर्गतिः U. 5. 30. -3 An imprecation, a curse. -4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the southwestern quarter; Ms. 11. 119. -5 The bottom of the earth.

**निर्गम** *a.* Noiseless.

**निर्गमनं** Killing, slaughter.

**निर्गम्** 1 P. 1 To go out or forth, depart; प्रकाशं निर्गतः S. 4; इतवहपरि-  
खेदाद्यु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27; Ms. 9. 83; S. 6. 3; Amaru. 61; S. 3. 26. -2 To spring forth, arise; अन्य-  
वर्ककिरणेभ्यो निर्गतं K. 136. -3 To remove; as in निर्गतविशंकः. -4 To be cured of a disease. -5 To come out or appear ( as a bud ); S. 6. 3. -5 To go away, disappear. -6 To be freed from ( with abl. ) -7 To enter into or attain to any state, undergo, suffer.

**निर्गमः** Country, region, place.

**निर्गत** *p. p.* 1 Come forth or out, appeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Disappeared, become extinct. -4 Freed from. -5 Removed.

**निर्गमः** 1 Going forth or out, going away; R. 11. 3. -2 Departure, vanishing, passing away; R. 19. 46. -3 A door, an outlet, egress;

कथमप्यवाप्तनिर्गमः प्रययौ K. 159. -5 Exit, issue.

**निर्गमनं** 1 Going out or forth. -2 A door. -3 A chamberlain, door-keeper (?).

**निर्ग्राह्य** *a.* Perceivable; U. 4. 21.

**निर्गूढः** The hollow of a tree.

**निर्घथनं** Killing, slaughter.

**निर्घटः** -टं 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. -2 A table of contents ( सूचीपत्र ).

**निर्घर्षणं** Rubbing, friction.

**निर्घर्षक** *a.* Rubbing. -कं A dentifrice.

**निर्घातः** 1 Destruction. -2 A whirlwind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. -3 The noise of contending winds ( vapours ? ) &c. in the sky; निर्घातोऽयः कुञ्जलीनाञ्ज जि-  
घांसुड्यानिर्घोषैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 105, 7, Y. 1. 145; ( वायुना निहतो वायुर्गगनाच्च पतत्यधः । प्रचंडघोरनिर्घोषो निर्घात इति कथ्यते ॥ ) -4 An earth-quake. -5 A thunder-stroke. -6 A stroke in general; अहह वारुणो दैवनिर्घातः U. 2.

**निर्घातनं** Forcing out, bringing out.

**निर्घोषः** 1 A sound in general; Ve. 4; R. 1. 36. -2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging &c. ज्यानिर्घोषैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3.

**निर्जर्जरप** *a.* Ved. Ragged, tattered.

**निर्जात** *a.* Visible, come forth, appeared.

**निर्जि** 1 P. 1 To conquer, defeat; R. 3. 51; Bk. 2. 52; 7. 94; Y. 3. 292. -2 To win, acquire by conquest; Ms. 8. 154. -3 To vanquish in a play. -4 To surpass, excel.

**निर्जयः**, **निर्जयति** *f.* Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.

**निर्जित** *p. p.* 1 Conquered completely, vanquished. -2 Acquired, gained, won -3 Claimed.

**निर्झरः** -रं A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain-torrent; शीतं निर्झरवारि पानं Nāg. 4; R. 2. 13; Sānti. 2. 17, 21; 4. 6. -रः 1 Burning chaff. -2 An elephant. -3 A horse of the sun.

**निर्झरिन्** *m.* A mountain.

**निर्झरिणी**, **निर्झरी** A river, mountain-torrent; स्वल्पमुखरभूरिज्ञोत्तसो निर्झ-

रिण्यः U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40.

**निर्णयः**, **निर्णीत**, **निर्णेतु** &c. See under निर्णी.

**निर्णरः** N. of one of the horses of the sun.

**निर्णामः** Ved. 1 The joint of a wing(?). -2 Excessive bending.

**निर्णिज्** 3 U. 1 To wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 1. 191; Ms. 5. 127. -2 To dress oneself.

**निर्णित** *p. p.* 1 Washed, purified, cleansed; R. 17. 22. -2 Expiated, atoned.

**निर्णक्तिः** *f.* 1 Washing. -2 Expiation, atonement; Mv. 4. 25.

**निर्णिज्** *a.* Ved. 1 Clearing, washing. -2 Well-nourished. -*m.* 1 A form, shape. -2 A bright or shining garment. -3 Purification, washing.

**निर्णकः** 1 Washing, cleaning. -2 Ablution. -3 Atonement, expiation.

**निर्णजकः** A washerman.

**निर्णजनं** 1 Ablution. -2 Expiation, atonement ( for an offence ).

**निर्णी** 1 P. 1 To take or carry away or off. -2 To determine, ascertain, settle, decide, come to a decision, fix, resolve upon; कथनप्युपाय-  
मात्मनैव निर्णीय Dk.; Ki. 11. 39.

**निर्णयः** 1 Removing, removal. -2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement; संदेहनिर्णयो जातः S. 1. 28; Ms. 8. 301, 409; 9. 250, Y. 2. 10; हृदयं निर्णयमेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. -3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration ( in logic ). -4 Dis-

cussion, investigation, consideration. -5 Sentence, verdict, judgment; सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयाभ्युपगमो दो-  
षाय M. 1. -6 Application of a conclusive argument. -7 ( In Rhet. ) Narration of events. -**Comp.** -पादः a sentence, decree, verdict ( in law ).

**निर्णयनं** 1 Ascertainment, determination. -2 Positive conclusion, settlement.

**निर्णायक** *a.* 1 Settling, conclusive; -2 Determining.

**निर्णयनं** 1 Making certain. -2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.

**निर्णीत** *p. p.* Settled, decided; determined, resolved, &c.

**निर्णेतु** *a.* Decisive, conclusive. -*m.* 1 A judge. -2 A voucher. -3 A guide.



**निर्णुद्** 6 U. 1 To throw back, reject; धाना मत्स्यान्पयो मांसं शाकं चैव न निर्णुदेत् Ms. 4. 250. -2 To remove, dispel. -3 To drive away, expel. -4 To repudiate.

**निर्णोदः** Removal, banishment.

**निर्दट-ड** a. 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. -2 Rejoicing over the faults of others. -3 Envious. -4 Abusive, slanderous. -5 Useless, unnecessary. -6 Violent. -7 Mad, intoxicated.

**निर्दर** a. 1 Hard. -2 Pitiless. -3 Shameless. -रः, -निर्दरिः 1 A cave, cavern. -2 A waterfall, spring. -र Essence (सर).

**निर्दलनं** Splitting, breaking, destroying.

**निर्दह्** 1 P. 1 To burn, consume. -2 To torment, distress, pain.

**निर्दग्ध** a. 1 Burnt. -2 Unburnt.

**निर्दहन** a. 1 Burning, consuming. -2 Without fire or heat. -नं Burning, consuming.

**निर्दातृ** m. 1 A digger up of weeds, weeder. -2 A donor. -3 A husbandman, reaper.

**निर्दारित** a. 1 Torn, rent. -2 Opened, split open; Si. 18. 28.

**निर्दिग्ध** p. p. 1 Anointed, smeared. -2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

**निर्दिश** 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show; एकैकं निर्दिशन् S. 7; अंगुल्या निर्दिशति &c. -2 To assign, give; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95. -3 To allude to, mention, make a reference to. -4 To foretell, predict. -5 To advise, recommend. -6 To tell, communicate. -7 To enjoin, direct. -8 To enumerate, specify, name. -9 To define, determine. -10 To describe. -11 To denounce, accuse.

**निर्दिष्ट** p. p. 1 Pointed out, shown, indicated. -2 Specified, particularized. -3 Described. -4 Assigned, allotted. -5 Asserted, declared. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Ordered.

**निर्देशः** 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. -2 Order, command, direction; R. 12. 17. -3 Advice, instruction. -4 Telling, saying, declaring. -5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अयुक्तोयं निर्देशः Mbh.; Bg. 17. 23.

-6 Ascertainment. -7 Vicinity, proximity. -8 Description, designation.

**निर्देशक** a. Pointing out, showing &c.

**निर्देश m.** An authority, a guide.

**निर्धोर-रणं** &c. see under निर्ध.

**निर्धाव्** 1 P. 1 To wash off or away, cleanse; निर्धाते सति हरिचन्दने जलौघैः Si. 8. 51; निर्धातदानामलग्नाभिः R. 5. 43, 70. -2 To stream forth, spring from. -3 To run out or escape from.

**निर्धौत** p. p. 1 Washed off, cleansed. -2 Polished, bright.

**निर्धू** 5. 9. U. 1 To shake or throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy; निर्धूतोऽधरशोणिमा Gīt. 12; ज्ञाननिर्धूतकल्मषाः Bg. 5. 17; R. 12. 57. -2 To spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. -3 To abandon, forsake, throw away. -4 To repudiate, disown, reject. -5 To afflict, torment, distress. -6 To move about, brandish.

**निर्धूत** p. p. 1 Shaken off, removed; dispelled. -2 Deserted, rejected. -3 Deprived of, bereft. -4 Avoided. -5 Refuted. -6 Destroyed. -7 Broken, divided. -8 Suffered, undergone. -9 Cast off or away, thrown away. -तः A man deserted by his relations and friends.

**निर्धृ** 1 P., 10 U. 1 To determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si 2. 70; 9. 20. -2 To specify, particularize. -3 To take out from.

**निर्धारः, निर्धारणं** 1 Specifying or separating one out of many; यतश्च निर्धारणं P. II. 3. 41; V. 3. 92. -2 Determining, settling, deciding. -3 Certainty, ascertainment.

**निर्धारित** p. p. Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled, &c.

**निर्धार्य** a. 1 Ascertainable. -2 Resolute, energetic. -3 Bold, fearless, actively working.

**निर्वध्** 9 P. 1 To press, urge, importune. -2 To insist upon, persist in.

**निर्वद्ध** p. p. 1 Fixed or fastened upon. -2 Urged, importuned, pressed.

**निर्वधः** 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity, निर्वधसंज्ञातृषा (गुरुणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 5. 66. -2 Importunity, a pressing de-

mand or request, urgency; निर्वध-पृष्ठः स जगाद सर्वं R. 14. 32; अत एव खलु निर्वधः S. 3. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Accusation. -5 A contest, dispute.

**निर्वहण** See निर्वहण.

**निर्मथ** a. 1 Shattered, broken in pieces. -2 Bent, bowed.

**निर्मट** a. Hard, firm (दृढ).

**निर्मत्स** 10 A. 1 To revile, censure, abuse. -2 To surpass, eclipse, put to shame; Ku. 3. 53. 3 To menace; Si. 6. 62.

**निर्मत्सनेना** 1 Threat, menace; Si. 15. 87. -2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. -3 Malignity. -4 Red paint, lac.

**निर्मत्सित** p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Abused, reproached.

**निर्भा** 2 P. 1 To shine forth, shine; अक्षवीजवलयेन निर्भवौ R. 11. 66. -2 To proceed, arise, start into view; वेदादूर्ध्वो हि निर्भवौ Ms. 5. 44; 2. 10.

**निर्भासः** Appearing or shining forth.

**निर्भिद्** 7 U. 1 To tear up, burst or tear asunder, break or pierce through; अनेन निर्भिन्नतनुः स वध्यः V. 5. 6; Bk. 9. 67; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकलान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23. -2 To disclose, betray, divulge; निर्भिन्नप्रायं रहस्यं Dk., वृत्तांतैकदेशं निर्भिभेद ibid.; Si. 16. 23, U. 3. 1. -3 To break down, destroy. -4 To ascertain, find out, discover. -5 To excavate. -6 To put out (the eyes).

**निर्भिन्न** p. p. 1 Split asunder, broken open, rent. -2 Pierced through, transfixed.

**निर्भेदः** 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. -2 A split, rent. -3 Disclosure, betrayal. -4 Explicit mention or declaration; निर्भेदादृतेऽपि मालविकायामयमुपन्यासः शंकयति M. 4. -5 The bed of a river. -6 Determination of an affair, event.

**निर्भेद्य** a. 1 Having no rent. -2 Not to be pierced through. -3 Disappointed.

**निर्भुश** p. p. 1 Distorted. -2 straight. -3 Bent. -4 Pressing against each other; Māl. 6. 12.

**निर्भूति** f. Ved. Disappearing.

**निर्मथ्** 1, 9 P. 1 To, churn, shake, stir round; अमृतस्यार्थे निर्मथिष्यामहे जलं Mb. -2 To produce or excite fire by rubbing. -3 To bruise, thresh



beat violently. -4 To destroy completely, crush down.

**निर्मथः**, **निर्मथनं**, **निर्मथः**, **निर्मथनं** 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. -2 The wood used for producing fire by friction. -3 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire. -4 Destruction, havoc, U. 5. 8. -**Comp.**—**हारु** 1.= 2 above; -2. a churning-stick.

**निर्मथ्य** *a.* 1 To be stirred or churned. -2 To be produced by friction (as fire). -**थ्यं** The wood used for producing fire by friction.

**निर्मा** 3 *A.*, 2 *P.* 1 To make, create, bring into existence; **निर्मातुं** प्रभवेन्मनोहरमिव रूपं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 9; यस्मादेष सुरेन्द्राणां मात्राभ्यो निर्मितो नृपः Ms. 7. 5; 1. 13. -2 (*a*) To build, form, construct; स्नायुनिर्मिता एते पाशाः H 1. (b) To cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थे-ष्टु मथुरां मेधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28. -3 To cause, produce; शलाकांजनानिर्मितेव Ku. 1. 47. -4 To compose, write; स्वनिर्मितया टीकया समेतं काव्यं. -5 To prepare, manufacture in general.

**निर्माणं** 1 Measuring, meting out; यतश्चाध्वकालनिर्माणं P. I. 4. 31 Vârt. -2 Measure, reach, extent; अयमप्राप्तनिर्माणः (बालः) Râm. 'not having reached the full measure of growth'. -3 Producing, forming, making, creation, formation, manufacture; ईदृशो निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A creation, created thing or object, form; निर्माणमेव हि तदादरलालनीयं Mâl. 9. 49. -5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माण-सदृशो नन्वस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. -6 Composition, work. -7 A building. -8 A part, portion. -9 Essence, pith, marrow. -10 (With Buddhists) Trans-formation. -**ण** Fitness, propriety, decorum.

**निर्मित** *p. p.* 1 Constructed, built, formed, prepared, made &c. -2 Artificial.

**निर्मितिः** *f.* Production, creation formation, any artistic production; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितमाद्यर्था भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1.

**निर्माल्य** *a.* Pure, clean, stainless. -**त्यं** 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. -2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्माल्योज्झितपुष्पदामनिकरे का षट्पदानां रत्निः S. Til.

10.-3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers; निर्माल्यैरथ न-नृतेऽवधीरितानां Si. 8. 60. -4 Remains in general.

**निर्मुच** 6 *P.* 1 To free, liberate, release; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्योगे चित्राचंद्रमसो-रिव R. 1. 46; Bg. 7. 28. -2 To leave, quit, abandon.

**निर्मुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Set free, freed, liberated; R. 1. 46. -2 Freed from worldly attachments. -3 Separated, disjoined. -**क्तः** A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

**निर्मुक्तिः** *f.* Freedom, liberation

**निर्मुक्तः** 1 Setting free, liberating. -2 A hide, skin; especially, the slough of a serpent; R. 16. 17; Si. 20. 47; N. 1. -3 Armour, mail. -4 The sky, heaven. -5 Atmosphere.

**निर्मुक्तः** Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2.

**निर्मुचनं** Liberation, deliverance.

**निर्मूल** 10 *U.* To eradicate, extirpate.

**निर्मूलनं** Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मूलनक्षमः Bh. 3. 72.

**निर्मृज्** 2 *P.* To wipe off, wash out.

**निर्माजनं** Cleaning, washing off, wiping out.

**निर्मृष्ट** *p. p.* Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्मृष्टरागोऽधरः S. D. 1.

**निर्यत्** 10 *U.* 1 To return, restore; निर्यातय हस्तन्यासं V. 5; Ms. 11. 164. -2 To requite, repay, retaliate; राम-लक्ष्मणयोर्वैरं स्वयं निर्यातयामि वै Râm. -3 To forgive, pardon.

**निर्यातनं** 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Payment of a debt. -3 Gift, donation. -4 Retaliation, requital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्यातन). -5 Killing, slaughter.

**निर्या** 2 *P.* 1 To go out, go out, of; R. 12. 83. -2 To pass, elapse (as time).

**निर्याणं** 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. -2 Vanishing, disappearing. -3 Dying, death. -4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. -5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; वारणं निर्याणभागेऽभिघ्नन् Dk. 97; निर्याणनिर्यदसृजं चलितं निषादी Si. 5. 41. -6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in

general; निर्याणहस्तस्य पुरो दुधुक्षतः Si. 12. 41. -7 Iron.

**निर्यातिः** *f.* 1 Exit, departure. -2 Departure from life, dying, death.

**निर्यापणं** Banishing, expelling.

**निर्यामः** A sailor, pilot, boatman.

**निर्यासः**, -**सं** 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; शालनिर्यासगन्धिभिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. -2 Extract, infusion, decoction. -3 Any thick fluid substance.

**निर्यूहः** 1 A pinnacle, turret, projection (on columns or gates); वितर्दिनिर्यूहविटंकनीडः Si. 3. 55 (where Malli. renders निर्यूह by मत्तवारणाख्य-उपाश्रयः and quotes Vaijayanti; perhaps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); चारुतोरणानिर्यूहा Râm. -2 A chaplet, crest, head-ornament. -3 A peg projecting from a wall. -4 Wood placed in a wall for pigeons to build their nests or to perch upon. -5 A door, gate. -6 Extract, decoction.

**निर्लुचनं** Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

**निर्लुठनं** 1 Robbing, plundering. -2 Tearing off.

**निर्लेखनं** 1 Scraping, scratching. -2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

**निर्लव्यनी** The slough of a snake.

**निर्वच** 2 *P.* 1 To interpret, explain; वेदा निर्वक्तुमक्षमाः. -2 To derive, trace to its etymology (as a word). -3 To relate, tell, declare, announce. -4 To name, call.

**निर्वचनं** 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 A proverbial expression, proverb. -3 Etymological interpretation, etymology. -4 A vocabulary, an index.

**निर्वप** 1 *P.* 1 To pour out, sprinkle. -2 To scatter, strew, (as seed). -3 To offer, present; श्रोत्रियायाभ्यागताय वत्सतरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपन्ति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. -4. To offer libations especially to the Manes. -5 To perform.

**निर्वपण** *a.* ( **णी** ) 1 Relating to oblations. -2 Pouring out, scattering. -3 Giving, bestowing. -**णं** 1 Pouring out, offering. -2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms.



3. 248, 260. -3 Bestowing presents. -4 Gift, donation. -5 A vessel (ladle &c.) for pouring.

**निर्वयनी** The slough of a snake.

**निर्वर्ण** 10 U. 1 To look at carefully, mark attentively. -2 To see, behold, observe, perceive.

**निर्वर्णनं** 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. -2 Marking, observing carefully.

**निर्वस** 1 P. 1 To live out, i. e. to go to the end of (as a period). -2 To dwell abroad. -Caus. To banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67.

**निर्वासः, निर्वासनं** 1 Expulsion, banishment. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Leaving one's home, living abroad (निर्वास only in this sense).

**निर्वह** 1 P. 1 To carry out, extricate oneself. -2 To be finished. -3 To live upon, live by the aid of. -Caus. 1 To take to the end of, complete, finish, manage; यथा प्रियसखी बंधुजनशोचनीया न भवति तथा निर्वाह्य S. 3. -3 To carry out, accomplish, effect. -3 To pass, spend (as time).

**निर्वहणं** 1 End, completion; Si. 14. 63. -2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्वहणं Amaru. 24. -3 Destruction, annihilation. -4 (In dramas). The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तर्कनिमित्तं कुकविकृतनाटकस्येव अन्यन्मुखेऽन्यनिर्वहणे Mu. 6.

**निर्वाहः** 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing. -2 Completion, end. -3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोचरतं Mu. 2. 18. -4 Subsisting on. -5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. -6 Describing, narrating.

**निर्वाहण** a. 1 Carrying out, effecting. -2 Removing. -णं Accomplishment, completion; See निर्वहण.

**निर्वाहिन** a. 1 Effecting. -2 Discharging (as a wound).

**निर्वा** 2 P. 1 To blow. -2 To be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वपुर्जलाद्रपिवनैर्न निर्ववौ Si. 1. 65; त्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्वाति मनो

मनोभवज्ज्वलितं Subhāsh. -3 To blow out, be extinguished, be extinct; निर्वाणदीपे किमु तैलदानं Subhāsh.; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयतीव वपुर्गुण Ku. 3. 52; Si. 14. 85; Mu. 3. 28. -Caus. (वापयति) 1 To blow or put out, extinguish, destroy, kill; R. 3. 58. -2 To cool, allviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; सखि अन्यादृश एव तेद्य निर्वापयति शरीरस्पर्शः Māl. 6, Ratn. 3. 11; R. 19. 56. -3 To gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63.

**निर्वाण** p. p. 1 Blown or put out, extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्वाणवैरदहनाः प्रशमादरणां Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 2. 23. -2 Lost, disappeared. -3 Dead, deceased. -4 Liberated from existence. -5 Set (as the sun). -6 Calmed, quieted. -7 Plunged. -णं 1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; शनैर्निर्वाणमाप्नोति निर्विधन इवानलः Mb. -2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. -3 Dissolution, death. -4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss, निर्वाणमपि मन्येऽहमंतरायं जयश्रियः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12. 1. -5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence. -6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. -7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity; अये लब्धं नेत्रनिर्वाणं S. 3; M. 3. 1; Si. 4. 23; V. 3. 21. -8 Cessation, desisting. -9 Vacuity. -10 Union, association, confluence. -11 The bathing of an elephant; as in अनिर्वाण at R. 1. 71. -12 Instruction in sciences. -Comp. -पुराणं offering oblations to the dead(?) -भूयिष्ठ a. almost vanished or departed; see under निर्वा (3) above. -मस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

**निर्वापः** 1 See निर्वपण. -2 Putting out, extinguishing (as fire). -3 Alms.

**निर्वापणं** 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. -2 A gift donation. -3 Putting out, extinguishing. -5 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). -5 (a) Offering, giving. (b) Offering ob-

lations (especially funeral). -6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखितैर्दुःखनिर्वापणानि U. 3. -7 Annihilation. -8 Killing, slaughter. -9 Cooling, refreshing; शरीरनिर्वापणाय S. 3. -10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

**निर्वापयितु** a. 1 Extinguishing, blowing, blowing out. -2 Allaying the heat of, cooling; स्मर एव तापहेतुर्निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः S. 3. 12.

**निर्वादः** 1 Blame, reproach. -2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy; R. 14. 34. -3 Decision of a controversy. -4 Absence of dispute (वादभाव). -5 Rumour, report.

**निर्विद्** 4 A. To be dissatisfied or disgusted with (with instr.); Pt. 1. 240.

**निर्विण्ण** p. p. 1 Despondent, depressed; Mk. 1. 14. -2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. -3 Emaciated with grief. -4 Abused, degraded. -5 Disgusted with anything; मत्स्याशनस्य निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. -6 Impaired, decayed. -7 Humble, modest. -8 Known, certain.

**निर्वेदः** 1 Disgust, loathing. -2 Satiety, cloy. -3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency; परिवर्त्तन्निर्वेदमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14. -4 Humiliation. -5 Grief. -6 Complete indifference to worldly objects; Bg. 2. 52 (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called शान्त (quietude); निर्वेदस्थायिभावोस्ति शान्तोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; (see R. G. under निर्वेद). -7 Self-disparagement or humiliation (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings); cf. the definition in R. G. under निर्वेद; (the following is there given as an instance; यदि लक्षणं सा मृगक्षणा न मदीक्षासरणिं समेष्ट्याति । अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं ॥). -8 Shame.

**निर्विश** 6 P. 1 To enjoy; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34; निर्विशविषयस्तेहः स दशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1; 4. 51; 6. 50; 9. 36; 13. 60; 14. 80; 18. 3; 19. 47; Me. 110; Ku. 1. 29. -2 To adorn, embellish. -3 To marry; निर्वेष्टुकामोस्मि नरेन्द्र V. P. -4 To feel, experience. -5 To reward, recompense.

**निर्विष्ट** p. p. 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. -2 Fully enjoyed



or used. -3 Obtained as wages; निर्विष्टं वैश्यशूद्रयोः Gautama. -4 Married. -5 Engaged in. -6 Arrived at, attained to. -7 One who has maintained the sacred fire.

निर्वेशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Wages, hire, employment. -3 Eating, enjoyment, use. -4 Return of payment. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Marriage. -7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वृत् 5 U. (usually in *p. p.* only) To feel happy, be pleased or satisfied; निर्व्वार मधुनीन्द्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. See निर्व्वृत below.

निर्व्वृत *p. p.* 1 Satisfied, contented, happy; निर्व्वृतौ स्वः S. 2; S. 4; 5. 1. -2 Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. -3 Ceased, ended.

निर्व्वृतिः *f.* 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss; ब्रजति निर्व्वृतिमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; R. 9. 38; 12. 65; S. 7. 19; Si. 4. 64, 10. 28; Ki. 3. 8. -2 Tranquillity, rest, repose; Ku. 5. 55; Pt. 1. 208. -3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence; द्वारं निर्व्वृति-सदनो विजयते कृष्णेति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. -4 Completion, accomplishment. -5 Freedom. -6 Disappearance; death, destruction.

निर्व्वृत् 1 A. 1 To cease, come to an end; Bk. 8. 69. -2 To be got or accomplished; R. 17. 18; Ms. 7. 61. -3 To be withheld, not to happen; Bk. 16. 6. -*Caus.* 1 To perform; accomplish, finish, complete; आहारं निर्व्वर्तयामास K. 16; R. 2. 45; 3. 33; 11. 30.

निर्व्वर्तक *a.* ( *तिका f.* ) 1 Completing, accomplishing, finishing, executing, performing &c. -2 Desisting.

निर्व्वर्तनं 1 Accomplishment, completion, execution. -2 Desisting.

निर्व्वर्तिन् *a.* 1 Completing, accomplishing &c. -2 Acting rudely, uncivil, impolitic.

निर्व्वृत्त *p. p.* Accomplished, attained, performed &c.; Ku. 7. 11.

निर्व्वृत्ति *f.* 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment; Ms. 12. 1. -2 Completion, end. -3 ( *In gram.* ) Discontinuance of the influence of one rule over another ( *opp.* अनुवृत्ति ). -4 Result

fruit. -5 Ceasing, desisting, abstaining from. -6 Inactivity. -7 Impropriety. -8 Final beatitude.

निर्व्वेषनं A weaver's shuttle.

निर्व्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, pain-  
ing, afflicting. -2 Freedom from pain. -3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्व्यूढ *p. p.* 1 Completed, finished; Mu. 2. 18. -2 Grown, increased, developed; मुहूर्तनिर्व्व्यूढविस्मय Mâl. 7; निर्व्व्यूढसौहृदभरोति 6. 17 ( *उपचित Jagaddhara* ). -3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end; हा तात जटायो निर्व्व्यूढस्तेऽपत्यस्नेहः U. 3; निर्व्व्यूढः संभावनाभारो बुद्धरक्षित-या Mâl. 8; निर्व्व्यूढं तातस्य कापालिकत्वं Mâl. 4, 9. 10; Mv. 7. 8. -4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्व्यूढिः *f.* 1 End, completion. -2 A helmet, crest. -3 A door, gate. -4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. -5 Decoction; cf. निर्व्व्यूह.

निर्हादः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्हृ 1 P. 1 To take or draw out from, extract; R. 14. 42. -2 To carry out the dead body; Ms. 5. 91; Y. 3. 15. -3 To remove ( as a fault &c. ) -4 To carry or take away. -5 To export ( goods ). -6 To change or mix together ( clothes &c. ).

निर्हरणं 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. -2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. -3 Rooting up, extirpation, destruction.

निर्हारः 1 Taking away, removing, removal. -2 Drawing out, extracting. -3 Rooting up, destruction. -4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. -5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard; Ms. 9. 199. -6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body ( *opp.* आहार ). -7 Putting forth or out. -8 Setting aside, excluding, leaving.

निर्हारिन् *a.* 1 Carrying out. -2 Diffusive, spreading wide ( as fragrance ). -3 Fragrant.

निर्हतिः *f.* Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्हादः A sound in general; R. 1. 41.

निलिपः 1 A god; निलिपैर्निमुक्तानां च निरयांतर्निपतितान् G. L. 15. -2 A troop of Maruts. *Comp.* -निर्झरी the celestial Ganges.

निलिपा, निलिपिका A cow.

निली 4 A. 1 To stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon; निलिल्ये मूर्ध्नि गृध्रोऽस्य Bk. 14. 76; 2. 5. -2 To lurk or hide, hide oneself in; गुहास्वन्ये न्यलेषत Bk. 15. 32; निशिरहसि निलीय Gît. 2. -3 To hide or conceal oneself from ( with abl. ); मातुर्निलीयते कृष्णः Sk. -4 To die, perish.

निलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest ( of birds ); Si. 9. 4. -2 An abode, residence, house, dwelling; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in'. -3 Hiding oneself. -4 Total destruction. -5 Setting, disappearance; दिनांते निलयाय गंतुं R. 2. 15 ( where the word is used in sense 1 also ).

निलयनं 1 Settling in a place, alighting. -2 A place of refuge house, dwelling, habitation. -3 The act of going out.

निलीन *p. p.* 1 Melted or fused into. -2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. -3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. -4 Destroyed, perished. -5 Changed, transformed. -6 Full.

निवचने *ind.* Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue ( regarded as a गति or preposition, or a separate word, when used with कृ; e. g. निवचनेकृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा; P. I. 4. 76 ).

निवत् *f.* A valley. -ता *ind.* Downwards; ( also निवना in this sense ).

निवप् 1 P. 1 To scatter about, sow ( as seed ). -2 To offer ( as oblations ), especially to the Manes; न्युप्य पिडांस्ततः Ms. 3. 216; ( स्मरमुद्दिश्य ) निवपेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38. -3 To immolate, kill ( as an animal ).

निवपनं 1 Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. -2 Sowing. -3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors; क्रो नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24.



**निवापः** 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. -2 An offering to the Manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Srâddha ceremony; एको निवापसलिलं पिबसीत्य-युक्तं Mâl. 9. 40; निवापदत्तिभिः R. 8. 86; निवापाञ्जलयः पितॄणां 5. 8, 15. 91, Mu. 4. 5. -3 A gift or offering in general.

**निवापकः** A sower, scatterer.

**निवर** *a.* Preventing, warding off. -रः 1 One who prevents. -2 Protection, covering.

**निवरा** A virgin, an unmarried girl.

**निवस्** I. 1 P. 1 To live, dwell, stay; आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः S. 1. 26; निवसिष्यासि मध्येव Bg. 12. 8. -2 To be, exist; Pt. 1. 31. -3 To occupy, settle in, take possession of. -4 To sojourn, pass the night. -II. 2 A. 1 To dress, wear or put on clothes. -2 To change one's clothes.

**निवसतिः** *f.* A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

**निवसथः** A village.

**निवसनं** 1 A house, habitation, dwelling. -2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment; Si. 10. 60; R. 19. 41.

**निवासः** 1 Living, dwelling, residing. -2 A house; abode, habitation, resting-place; निवासश्चितायाः Mk. 1. 15; Si. 4. 63, 5. 21; Bg. 9. 18; Mk. 3. 23. -3 Passing the night. -4 A dress, garment. -5 Night-quarters. -6 Refuge, receptacle, asylum; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवसन्ननि Si. 1. 1

**निवासनं** 1 Residence. -2 Sojourn. -3 Spending time.

**निवासिन्** *a.* 1 Dwelling, residing. -2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in; Ku. 7. 26. -*m.* A resident, an inhabitant.

**निवह** 1 U. 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To bear up, sustain, support; वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निवहते Gît. 1.

**निवहः** 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap; राजपुत्रनिवहः Bh. 3. 37; so घन°, दैत्य°, कपोत° &c. -2 N. of one of the seven winds. -3 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

**निवात** *a.* [निवृत्तो निरुद्धो वा वातोऽस्मात्] 1 Sheltered from the wind, not

windy, calm; R. 3. 17; 19. 42. -2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. -3 Safe, secure. -4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail. -तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum. -2 An impenetrable coat of mail. -तं 1 A place sheltered from the wind; निवातनिष्कंपमिव प्रदीपं Ku. 3. 48; Ki. 14. 37; R. 13. 52, 3. 17; Bg. 6. 19. -2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. -3 A secure spot. -4 A strong armour.

**निवाकु** *a.* Not speaking, silent.

**निवान्या** A cow whose calf is dead and who is milked by means of another calf.

**निवि ( वि ) ड** *a.* 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. -2 Firm, tight, fast; निविडो मुष्टिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. -3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable; R. 11. 15. -4 Gross, coarse. -5 Bulky, large. 6 Crooked-nosed.

**निविद्** 2 P (generally in the *caus.*) 1 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); उपस्थितां होमवेलां गुरवे निवेदयामि S. 4; काश्यपाय वनस्पतिसेवां निवेदयावः *ibid.*, R. 2. 68. -2 To declare or announce oneself; कथमात्मानं निवेदयामि S. 1. -3 To indicate, betray, show; शंकापरिग्रहनिवेदयिता Mu. 1; दिगंबरत्वेन निवेदितं वस्तु Ku. 5. 72; R. 17. 40. -4 To offer, present, give, make an offer of; स्वराज्यं चंद्रापीडाय न्यवेदयत् K. 367; राज्यमस्मै न्यवेदयत् R. 15. 70, 11. 47; Ms. 2. 51; Y. 1. 27. -5 To entrust to the care of, make or deliver over to.

**निविद्** *f.* Ved. 1 Speech, a short Vedic text. -2 Instruction, precept, direction. -3 Invocation.

**निवेदक** *a.* Informing, communicating &c.

**निवेदनं** 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming; a communication, announcement. -2 Delivering, entrusting. -3 Dedication. -4 Representation. -5 An offering or oblation. -नः An epithet of Siva.

**निवेदित** *p. p.* 1 Made known, announced, told, communicated. -2 Delivered, given, entrusted, &c.

**निवेद्यं** Offering of food to an idol; cf. नैवेद्य.

**निविरी ( डी ) श-स** *a.* 1 Compact, close; इरुनिविरीसनितंबभारखेदि

Si. 7. 20. -2 Coarse, gross. -सा A crooked nose.

**निविश्** 6 A. 1 To sit down, take a seat; नवांबुद्धरामवपुर्न्यविक्षत (आसने) Si. 1. 19. -2 To halt, encamp; R. 12. 68. -3 To enter; रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28, 6. 143, 8. 7; R. 9. 82; 12. 38. -4 To be fixed on, be directed towards; सूर्य-निविष्टदृष्टिः R. 14. 66. -5 To be devoted or attached to, be intent on, to practise; अतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वधर्मे निविशेत वै Ms. 2. 8. -6 To marry (for निर्विश् q. v.). -7 To alight, descend. -*Caus.* 1 To fix or direct upon, apply to (as thought, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 8. -2 To put, place, keep; मनोगतं वाचि निवेशयति Ki. 14. 4; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. -3 To seat, install; R. 15. 97. -4 To cause to settle in life, get married; दौष्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19; R. 11. 57. -5 To encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. -6 To draw, paint, portray; चित्रे निवेद्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9; M. 3. 11. -7 To commit to writing, inscribe on; V. 2. 14. -8 To intrust or commit to; Mu. 5. 7; R. 19. 4. -9 To introduce. -10 To found (a city).

**निविष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Seated, sitting upon. -2 Encamped; R. 12. 68. -3 Fixed or intent upon. -4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled; Ku. 5. 31. -5 Initiated. -6 Arranged. -7 Entered, gone into.

**निविष्टिः** *f.* Copulation, coition (Ved.).

**निवेशः** 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Encamping, halting. -3 (a) A halting place, camp, encampment; सेना-निवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2; Si. 17. 40; Ki. 7. 27. -4 A house, an abode, a dwelling; Ki. 4. 19. -5 Expanse, contour (of the breast); Ki. 4. 8. -6 Depositing, delivering. -7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. -8 Impression, copy. -9 Military array. -10 Ornament, decoration. -11 Founding (a town).

**निवेशनं** 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Halting, encamping. -3 Marrying, marriage. -4 Entering in writing, inscribing. -5 An abode, a dwelling, house, habitation. -6 A camp. -7 A town or city. -8 A nest. -नी The earth,



**निविशेष** *a.* Not different, alike.  
—**व**: Want of difference, sameness.

**निवीतं** 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland); **निवीतं मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीतं पितृणामुपवीतं देवानां** J. N. V. -2 The thread so worn. —**तः**, —**तं** A veil, mantle.

**निवीतिन्** *a.* Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (like a garland).

**निवृ** 59. 1 U. To surround, enclose; Bk. 14. 29. —**Caus.** 1 To ward off, keep away from, avert from (with abl.); **पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय** Bh. 2. 72; **निवारयन्ती महतो मुनिव्रतात्** Ku. 5. 3. -2 To surround, protect.

**निवारः**, **निवारणं** 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off; **दंशनिवारणैश्च** R. 2. 5. -2 Prohibition, impediment.

**निवृत** *p. p.* Surrounded, enclosed. —**तः**, —**तं** A veil, mantle, wrapper.

**निवृतिः** *f.* Covering, enclosing.

**निवृत्** 1 A. 1 To come back, return; **न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते मेततो हृदयं** S. 3. 1; Ku. 4. 30; R. 2. 40; Bg. 8. 21; 15. 4. -2 To flee from, retreat; Bk. 5. 102. -3 To turn away from, be averse to; R. 5. 23; 7. 61. -4 To cease, desist or abstain from; **प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तते सर्वमांसस्य भक्षणात्** Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53; Bk. 1. 18; **निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः** U. 4. -5 To be freed or absolved from, to escape; Bg. 1. 39. -6 To leave off speaking, cease, stop. -7 To be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22; Ms. 11. 185, 186. -8 To be accomplished or finished, come to an end. -9 To be withheld or withdrawn from. -10 To refuse, decline. -11 To be engaged in. -12 To be reversed. -13 To set (as the sun). -14 To be forbidden. —**Caus.** 1 To cause to return, send back; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. -2 To withdraw, keep away from; turn away, divert; R. 2. 28; Ku. 5. 11. -3 To accomplish, perform, finish, complete.

**निवर्तक** *a.* 1 Returning, coming or turning back. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. -4 Bringing back.

**निवर्तन** *a.* 1 Causing to return. -2 Turning back, ceasing. —**नं** 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return; **इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंबो न चापि निवर्तनं** Sânti. 3. 2. -2 Not happening, ceasing. -3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). -4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. **प्रवर्तन**); Kâm. 1. 28. -5 Bringing back; Amaru. 84. -6 Repenting, a desire to improve. -7 A measure of land (20 rods). -8 Keeping back from (with abl.).

**निवर्तिन्** *a.* 1 Turning back, flying from, returning. -2 Desisting or abstaining from. -3 Allowing to return or turn back.

**निवृत्त** *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Gone, departed, vanished, disappeared. -3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted; Ku. 1. 51. -4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. -5 Repenting of improper conduct. -6 Finished, completed, whole; see **वृत्** with **नि**. —**त्तं** 1 Return. -2 A mind free from the influence of passions. —**Comp.** —**आत्मन्** *m.* 1. a sage. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —**कारण** *a.* without further cause or motive. (—**णः**) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. —**मांस** *a.* one who abstains from eating meat; **निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः** U. 4. —**राग** *a.* of subdued passions. —**वृत्ति** *a.* quitting any practice or occupation. —**हृदय** *a.* with relenting heart.

**निवृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Returning or coming back, return; Si. 14. 64; R. 4. 87. -2 Disappearance, cessation, termination, suspension; **ज्ञापनिवृत्तौ** S. 7; R. 8. 82. -3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. **प्रवृत्ति**). -4 Abstaining from, aversion; **प्राणाघातान्निवृत्तिः** Bh. 3. 63. -5 Leaving off, desisting from. -6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. -7 Repose, rest. -8 Felicity, beatitude. -9 Denial, refusal. -10 Abolition, prevention. -11 Ceasing to be valid or binding (as a rule). -12 Completion.

**निवेष्टः** A cover, an envelope.

**निवेष्टनं** Covering, enveloping.

**निवेष्ट्य** *a.* Whirling. —**व्यः** 1 An

eddy, a whirlpool. -2 A whirlwind or a similar phenomenon. -3 Hoarfrost. —**व्यं** Extent (व्याप्ति).

**निव्यूढं** Perseverance, energy; cf. **निव्यूढ**.

**निश्** *f.* (This word is optionally substituted for **निशा** in all cases after acc. dual; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. -2. Turmeric.

**निशठ** *a.* Honest, candid.

**निशब्द** *a.* Silent, not speaking.

**निशम्** 4 P., 10 U. 1 To hear, listen to, come to know; **निशम्य चैन तपसे कुतोद्यमां** Ku. 5. 3; S. 5. 2; R. 2. 41, 52, 61; 3. 47; 4. 2; 5. 12; Bk. 2. 9; **निशमय प्रियसखि** Mâl. 7. -2 To see, observe.

**निशमनं** 1 Looking at, beholding. -2 Seeing, sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Becoming aware of.

**निशांत** *p. p.* Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. —**तं** A house, habitation, dwelling; R. 16. 40. —**Comp.** —**नारी** a housewife.

**निशामः** Observing, perceiving, seeing.

**निशामनं** 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Repeated observation. -5 A shadow, reflection.

**निश (शा) रणं** Killing, slaughter.

**निशा** [ **नितरां** इयति तनूकरोति व्यापारान् शो-क Tv.] 1 Night; **या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी** Bg. 2. 69. -2 Turmeric. -3 A dream. -4 A collective name for the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, and Capricorn. —**Comp.** —**अटः**, —**अटनः** 1. an owl. -2. a demon, ghost, goblin. —**अटकः** bdellium. —**अतिक्रमः**, —**अत्ययः**, —**अंतः**, —**अवसानं** 1. the passing away of night. -2. daybreak. —**अदः** = Nishâda q. v. —**अंध** *a.* blind at night. (—**धा**) the creeper called जतुका. —**अधीशः**, —**ईशः**, —**नाथः**, —**पतिः**, —**मणिः**, —**रत्नं** 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —**अर्धकालः** the first part of the night. —**आख्या** —**आह्वा** turmeric. —**आदिः** the evening twilight. —**उत्तरगः** end of night, daybreak. —**एतः** a crane. —**करः** 1. the moon; Ku. 4. 13. -2. a cock. -3. camphor. —**केतुः** the moon. —**गृह** a bed-chamber. —**चर** *a.* (—**रा-री** *f.*) moving about by night, night-stalker. ( **रः**) 1. a fiend, goblin, an evil



spirit; R. 12. 69. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a jackal. -4. an owl. -5. a snake. -6. the ruddy goose. -7. a thief. °पति: 1. an epithet of 1. Siva. -2. of Râvana. (-री) 1. a female fiend. -2. a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment; राममन्मथशरेण ताडिता दुःसहेन हृदये निशाचरी R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. a harlot. -चर्मन् *m.* darkness. -जले dew, frost. -दर्शिन *m.* an owl. -निशं *ind.* every night, always. -पुष्पं 1. the white water-lily (opening at night). -2. hoar-frost, dew. -मुखं the beginning of night. -मृगः a jackal. -वनः hemp (शन). -विहारः a demon, goblin, a Râkshasa; प्रचक्रन् रामनिशाविहारौ Bk. 2. 36. -वेदिन् *m.* a cock. -हसः the white water-lily (opening at night).

**निशात** *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. -2 Polished, burnished, bright.

**निशानं** Sharpening, whetting.

**निशित** *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -2 Stimulated. -तं Iron. -ता Night.

**निशितिः** *f.* Excitement, agitation (Ved.)

**निशादः** A man of low caste; see निषाद. (निशादपुत्रः A pestle; so °शिला a mortar.)

**निशादकः** One of the seven Rûpakas in music. -कं An air, a sort of musical composition played as an accompaniment to dancing.

**निशीथः** 1 [निशेरते जना अस्मिन्; निशी-आधारे थक् Tv.] Midnight; निशीथरीपाः सहसा हतत्विषः R. 3. 15; Me. 88; Mâl. 8. 10. -2 The time of sleep, night in general; शुचौ निशीथेऽनुभवन्ति कामिनः Rs. 1. 3; Amaru. 11.

**निशीथिनी, निशीथ्या** Night.

**निशुभः** 1 Killing, slaughter; Mâl. 5. 22. -2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. 2. 33. -3 N. of a demon killed by Durgâ. -Comp. -मथनी, -मर्दनी epithets of Durgâ. निशुभनं Killing, slaying.

**निश्चल** *a.* 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. -2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. -ला The earth. -Comp. -अंग *a.* firm. (-गः) 1. a species of crane. -2. a rock or

mountain.

**निश्चर्** 1 P. 1 To issue, go out. -2 To arise, be produced, appear.

**निश्चरकं** 1 Evacuation by stools. -2 Air, wind. -3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

**निश्चि** 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain.

**निश्चयः** 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. -2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. -3 A determination, resolution, resolve; एष मे स्थितो निश्चयः Mu. 1. -4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion. -5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; कैकेयी क्रूरनिश्चयः R. 12. 4; Ku. 5. 5. -6 N. of a figure in Rhetoric.

**निश्चायक** *a.* Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

**निश्चित** *p. p.* 1 Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded (used actively also); अरावणमरामं वा जगदद्येति निश्चितः R. 12. 83. -2 Sentenced, pronounced (as a sentence). -तं Certainty, decision. -तं *ind.* Decidedly, positively, certainly.

**निश्चितिः** *f.* 1 Ascertainment, settling. -2 A determination, resolution.

**निश्चुकणं** A powder for clearing the teeth, a kind of tooth-powder.

**निश्चमः** Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

**निश्चयणी, निश्चयि, निश्चयिणी** A ladder, a staircase; cf. निःश्रयणी &c.

**निश्चस्** 2 P. 1 To sigh, heave. -2 To draw in the breath.

**निश्वासः** Inspiration, inhaling, sighing; cf. निःश्वास.

**निष्** 1 A (नेषति) To moisten, wet.

**निषंज्** 1 P. 1 To adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on; कंठे स्वयंग्राहनिषक्तबाहुं Ku. 3. 7; U. 4. 18; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. -2 To be reflected; Ku. 1. 10; 7. 36. -3 To be attached to.

**निषंगः** 1 Attachment, clinging to. -2 Union, association. -3 A quiver; Si. 10. 34; Ki. 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 3. 64. -4 A sword.

**निषंगथिः** 1 An embrace. -2 A bowman. -3 A charioteer. -4 A car. -5

Grass. -6 The shoulder.

**निषंगिन्** *a.* 1 Attached or clinging to; Si. 12. 26. -2 Having a quiver. -3 Bearing a sword. -*m.* 1 An archer, a Bowman. -2 A quiver. -3 A sword-bearer.

**निषद्** 1 P. (निषीदति &c.) 1 To sit down, lie, recline; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23. -2 To sink down, fail, be disappointed. -3 To dwell. -4 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

**निषद्** *f.* Consecration for a sacrifice (यज्ञदीक्षा).

**निषण्ण** *p. p.* 1 Seated; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on; R. 9. 76, Ku. 4. 23. -2 Supported. -3 Gone to. -4 Dejected, afflicted, down-cast; cf. विषण्ण.

**निषण्णकं** A seat.

**निषत्तिः** *f.* Ved. Sitting down idly, dulness, inactivity.

**निषदनं** Ved. 1 Sitting. -2 Dwelling. -3 A seat. -4 A house, residence. -नः=निषाद q. v.

**निषद्या** 1 A small bed or couch. -2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. -3 A market-place, market; Si. 18. 15.

**निषद्वरः** 1 Mud, mire. -2 The god of love. -री Night.

**निषादित** *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Afflicted, distressed.

**निषादिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52, 4. 20. -*m.* An elephant-driver; Si. 5. 41.

**निषध** *a.* Hard, solid. -धाः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. -धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 A musical note; cf. निषाद. -धा N. of Nala's capital.

**निषादः** 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as hunters, fishermen &c.; a mountaineer; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Râm; R. 14. 52, 70; U. 2. 5. -2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chândâla. -3 Especially, the son of a Brâhmaṇa by a Sûdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. -4 (In music) The first (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut; गीतकला-विन्यासमिव निषादानुगतं K. 31 (where it has sense 1 also).



**निषिच्** 6 P. 1 To pour upon or down, sprinkle, pour in; R. 3. 26; S. 4. 13; Ku. 2. 57. -2 To impregnate; निषिचन्माधवमितां लतां कौर्क्षं च नर्तयन् V. 2. 4 (where the word also means 'to fill with honey-drops').

**निषिक्त** p. p. 1 Sprinkled upon, -2 Infused, instilled, poured into, impregnated.

**निषेकः** 1 Sprinkling, infusion; सुखसलिलनिषेकः Rs. 1. 28. -2 Dripping, trickling, distilling; तैलनिषेक-विबुना R. 8. 38 'a drop of dripping oil.' -3 Effusion, discharge. -4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed; Ku. 3. 16; R. 14. 60. -5 The ceremony performed upon impregnation. -6 Irrigation. -7 Water for washing. -8 Seminal impurity. -9 Dirty water.

**निषेचनं** 1 Sprinkling, pouring out. -2 Watering, irrigation.

**निषिद्ध** 1 P. 1 To ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18. -2 To oppose, contradict, object to; R. 14. 43. -3 To prohibit, forbid; निषिद्धो भाषमाणस्तु सुवर्णे हंडमर्हति Ms. 8. 361. -4 To defeat, conquer; R. 18. 1. -5 To remove, drive off, counteract; न्यषेधत्पावकास्त्रेण रामस्तद्राक्षसस्ततः Bk. 17. 87, 1. 15. -Caus. To prohibit, keep off or ward off.

**निषिद्ध** p. p. Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented.

**निषिद्धिः** f. 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. -2 Defence.

**निषेधः** 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention. -2 Negation, denial. -3 The particle of negation; द्वौ निषेधौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः -4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). -5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

**निषूद्** 10 U. or Caus. To kill, slay.

**निषूदनं** Killing, slaughter. -नः A killer; as in बलवृत्तनिषूदनः &c.

**निषेव्** 1 A. 1 To pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. -2 To enjoy; निषेवते आंतमना विविक्तं S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 5. -3 To enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामरसेक्षणा मया पुनः सरागं नितरां निषेविता Bv. 2. 155; Pt. 1. 202. -4 To resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. -5 To use,

employ; विषतां निषेवितमपक्रियया समुपैति सर्वमिति सत्यमदः Si. 9. 68. -6 To wait upon, attend. -7 To adore, worship. -8 To draw near, approach. -9 To suffer, experience; Pt. 1. 334.

**निषेवक** a. 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. -2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to. -3 Enjoying.

**निषेवणं, निषेवा** 1 Serving, service, attending waiting upon. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Practice, performance. -4 Attachment or adherence to. -5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. -6 Familiarity with, use.

**निषेवित** p. p. 1 Served, waited upon, worshipped, honoured. -2 Visited, resorted to, haunted, frequented. -3 Practised, observed (as a vow &c.).

**निष्क** 10 A. (निष्कयते) To weigh, measure.

**निष्कः** -कं 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one *Karsha* or *Suvarna* of 16 *Māshas*). -2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 *Suvarnas* q. v. -3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast; Ku. 2. 49. -4 Gold in general. -5 A golden vessel. -स्कः A *Chândāla*.

**निष्कस्** Caus. 1 To take or draw out. -2 To turn or drive out, banish, expel; निरकासयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीवलोकां निरकासयिष्ये Mu 6.

**निष्कासः** (शः) 1 Exit, egress, issue. -2 A portico. -3 Day-break. -4 Disappearance.

**निष्कासित** p. p. 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. -2 Gone forth or out, issued. -3 Placed, deposited. -4 Stationed, appointed. -5 Opened, blown, expanded. -6 Reviled, reproached.

**निष्कासिनी** A female slave not restrained by her master.

**निष्कालनं** 1 Driving away (cattle &c.). -2 Killing, slaughter (मरण).

**निष्कुटः** 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. -2 A field. -8 The female apartments, the harem of a king. -4 A door, gate. -5 The hollow of a tree.

**निष्कुटिः** -टी f. Large cardamoms (एला).

**निष्कुष** 9 P. 1 To extract, tear, draw out; उपांतयोर्निष्कुषितं विहंगैः R. 7. 50; Bk. 9. 30; 5. 42; so काकैर्निष्कुषितं श्वभिः कवलितं गोमायुभिर्मुडितं Gangāshṭaka; Māl. 5. 17. -2 To husk, shell. -3 To injure or hurt by tearing.

**निष्कुषित** p. p. 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7. 50. -2 Expelled.

**निष्क्रोषः, निष्क्रोषणं** 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. -2 Husking, shelling.

**निष्क्रोषणकं** A tooth-pick; Pt. 1. 71.

**निष्कुहः** The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कुट.

**निष्कृ** 8 U. 1 To remove, drive away, expel; Ms. 11. 54. -2 To break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 51. -3 To break into pieces, destroy. -4 To prepare, fit up, equip. -5 To accomplish, finish. -6 To absolve, free from (blame, sin &c.), acquit. -7 To cure, heal.

**निष्कारणं** 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Killing; cf. निकारणं.

**निष्कृत** p. p. 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -3 Disregarded, overlooked. -तं 1 Expiation or atonement. -2 A place of rendezvous.

**निष्कृतिः** f. 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. -2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. -3 Removal. -4 Restoration, cure. -5 Avoiding, escaping from. -6 Neglecting. -7 Bad conduct, roguery.

**निष्कृत्** 6 P. 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces. -2 To loosen.

**निष्कर्तनं** Cutting off, tearing away.

**निष्कृष** 1 P. 1 To draw or pull out, extract. -2 To extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्कृष्टमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् R. 5. 26. -3 To tear asunder, cut in pieces. -Caus. To destroy, annihilate.

**निष्कर्षः** 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 4. 125; Bhāshā P. 138. -3 Measuring. -4 Certainty, ascertainment.

**निष्कर्षणं** 1 Drawing out, extract-



ing, pulling off; R. 12. 97. -2 De-ducting.

निष्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. -2 Summed up.

निष्क्रम 1 U. 1 To go away or from, leave, depart. -2 To issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -3 To make an exit from the stage; इति निष्क्रांताः सर्वे. -4 To stop, cease; नैतावतापि पीडा निष्क्रामति S. 2 'the evil does not stop here.'

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. -2 Departure from, exit. -3 One of the Samskâras or religious rites; i. e. taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. -4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. -5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. -2 =निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3).

निष्क्री 9 U. To buy off, redeem, ransom.

निष्क्रयः Redemption, ransom; ददौ दत्तं समुद्रेण पतिनेवात्मनिष्क्रयं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5. 22; Mu. 6. 20. -2 Reward. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Return, acquittance; Si. 1. 50. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Sale. -7 Purchase.

निष्क्रयणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रीतिः *f.* Ved. Redemption.

निष्काथः 1 Deecotion. -2 Broth.

निष्टप् 1 P. 1 To heat, scorch. -2 To purify. -3 To burnish. -4 To roast, fry.

निष्टपनं Burning, scorching.

निष्टप्त *p. p.* 1 Burnished. -2 Well-dressed or cooked.

निष्टापः Burning, slight heating; Mâl. 5. 17.

निष्टानकः Roar, murmur.

निष्टुर् *m.* Ved. A conqueror of enemies.

निष्टय *a.* Ved. Foreign, exotic. -ष्टयः An outcast, a Chândâla or Mlechchha.

निष्ठ *a.* [ नि-स्था-क षत्वदुत्वे ] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on; तन्निष्ठे केने. -2 Depending or resting on, referring

or relating to; तमोनिष्ठाः Ms. 12. 95.

-3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intent on; सत्यनिष्ठ. -4 Skilled in. -5 Believing in; धर्मनिष्ठ. -ष्टा 1 Position, condition, state. -2 Basis, foundation. -3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mâl. 1. 31. -4 Devotion or application, close attachment. -5 Belief, firm adherence, faith; शास्त्रेषु निष्ठा Mâl. 3. 11; Bg. 3. 3. -6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. -7 Conclusion, end, termination; अत्यारुढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4. v l. -8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. -9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति); Ms. 8. 227. -10 The culminating point. -11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. -12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. -13 Begging. -14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. -15 (In gram.) A technical term for the past participial terminations क्त, क्तवत् (i. e. त and तवत्.) -16 N. of Vishnu.

निष्ठाव *a.* Ved. Concluding, deciding.

निष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Being in or on. -2 Devoted to. -3 Versed or skilled in. -4 Firm, fixed. -5 Certain, ascertained.

निष्ठानं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठित् 1. 4. P. 1 To eject, emit, send forth; S. 4. 4; R. 2. 75; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10, 18. 14; Kâv. 1. 95. -2 To eject saliva from the mouth, spit; Ms. 4. 132; Y. 2. 213.

निष्ठी (ष्टे) वः -वं, निष्ठी (ष्टे) वनं, निष्ठीवितं Spitting out, spitting; Bh. 1. 92.

निष्ठूत *p. p.* 1 Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out; निष्ठूतश्चरणोपयोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4; R. 2. 75; Si. 3. 10. -2 Uttered. -तं Spitting out.

निष्ठूतिः *f.* Spitting out.

निष्ठुर *a.* [ नि-स्था-डरच् षत्वदुत्वे ] 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. -2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a bow); Si. 5. 49. -3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things); व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. 3. 62. -4 Motionless, stiff. -5 Contumelious. -रं A harsh speech, abusive language.

निष्ण, निष्णात *a.* [ नि-स्ना-क षत्वदुत्वं ] 1 Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert; निष्णातोपि च वेदांते साधुत्वं नैति बुर्जनः Bv. 1. 87; Bk. 2. 26; Si. 8. 63; Y. 1. 321.; Mâl. 2. 7. -2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished; Mâl. 10. 24; (निःशंकं विहितः Jagaddhara). -3 Superior, perfect. -4 Agreed upon.

निष्पक्क *a.* 1 Decocted, infused. -2 Well-cooked.

निपत् 1 P. 1 To issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of; अरावि-वरेभ्यश्चातकैर्निष्पत्तद्भिः S. 7. 7; एषा विदूरीभवतः समुद्रात्सकानना निष्पत्ततीव भूमिः R. 13. 18; Ms. 8. 55, Y. 2. 16; Ku. 3. 71; Me. 69. -2 To fall away. -Caus. To annihilate, destroy.

निष्पत्तनं Rushing out, issuing quickly.

निष्पद् 4 A. 1 To issue out of, spring from. -2 To be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पद्यंते च सस्यानि Ms. 9. 247. -3 To be got ready or prepared. -4 To become ripe, ripen. -Caus. To produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare; त्वं नित्यमेकमेव पदं निष्पादयसि Pt 5.

निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth, production शस्यनिष्पत्तिः. -2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपाक); Ku. 2. 37. -3 Perfection, consummation; Pt. 1. 271. -4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. -2 Effected, completed, accomplished. -3 Ready.

निष्पादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishes, ing. -2 Concluding. -3 Producing causing.

निष्पन्द *a.* Motionless, immovable, fixed.

निष्पिष्ट 7 P. 1 To pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms; (तं) निष्पिषेष्ट क्षितौ क्षिप्रं पूर्णं कुम्भाभिर्वाभसि Mb. ; शिलानिष्पिष्टमुद्गरः R. 12. 73. -2 To hurt, injure, bruise; Bk. 6. 120. -3 To rub the hands. -4 To gnash the teeth. -Caus. To destroy.

निष्पिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pounded -2 Beaten, harassed, oppressed.

निष्पीडित *p. p.* Squeezed, pressed together or out; निष्पीडितैर्दुःकरकंदल-



जो नु सेकः U 3. 11.

**निष्पू** 9 U 1 To purify. -2 To winnow, fan.

**निष्पवनं** Winnowing.

**निष्पाव** *a.* Certain.—**वः** 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. -2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. -3 Wind. -4 A legume, pod. -5 A kind of pulse.

**निष्पेषः**, **निष्पेषणं** 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing; **भुजांतरनिष्पेष** Ve. 3, Mâl. 8. 9. 3. -2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction; R. 4. 77.; Mv. 1. 34; K. 56. -3 The sound produced by striking or clashing.

**निष्प्रवाणं**, **णि** *n.* New unbleached cloth; ° युगलं Dk.

**निस** *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fulness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c.; (for examples see under निर्). -2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (a) 'out of', 'away from'; as in **निर्वन**, **निष्कौशांबि**; or (b) more usually, 'not', 'without', 'devoid of' (having a privative force); **निःशेष** 'without a remainder'; **निष्फल**, **निर्जल** &c. *N. B.* In compound the स् of निस is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants (see निर्), to a visarga before sibilants, to श् before च् and छ्, and to ष् before क् and प्; cf. दुस्. —**Comp.** —**कंदक** (**निष्कंदक**) *a.* 1. thornless. -2 free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. —**कंद** (**निष्कंद**) *a.* without edible roots. —**कपट** (**निष्कपट**) *a.* guileless, sincere. —**कंप** (**निष्कंप**) *a.* motionless, steady, immovable; **निष्कंपचामरशिखाः** S. 1. 8; Ku. 3. 48. —**करुण** (**निष्करुण**) *a.* merciless, pitiless, cruel. —**कल** (**निष्कल**) *a.* 1. without parts, undivided, whole. -2. waned, decayed, diminished. -3. impotent, barren. -4. maimed. (-लः) 1. a receptacle. -2. the pudendum muliebre. -3. N. of Brahmâ. (ला, ली) an elderly woman, one who is past child-bearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. —**कलंक**, **कल्मष** (**निष्कलंक**) *a.* stainless, spot-

less. —**कषाय** (**निष्कषाय** &c.) *a.* free from dirt or impure passions. —**काम** (**निष्काम**) *a.* 1. free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. -2. free from all worldly desires. (-मं *ind.*) 1. without wish or desire. -2. unwillingly. —**कारण** (**निष्कारण**) *a.* 1. causeless, unnecessary. -2. disinterested, free from any motive; **निष्कारणो बंधुः**. -3. groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-णं *ind.*) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. —**कालकः** (**निष्कालकः**) a penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. —**कालिक** (**निष्कालिक**) *a.* 1. one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. -2. one who has no conqueror, invincible (अजय्य). —**किंचन** (**निष्किंचन**) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. —**क्लिष्ट** (**निष्क्लिष्ट**) *a.* sinless, faultless. —**कुल** (**निष्कुल**) *a.* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (**निष्कुलं कृ** 'to cut off completely, exterminate'; **निष्कुला कृ** 1. to exterminate one's family. -2. to shell, strip off the husk; **निष्कुलाकरोति दाडिमं** Sk.). —**कुलीन** (**निष्कुलीन**) *a.* of low family. —**कूज** (**निष्कूज**) *a.* still, silent; U. 2. 16. —**कूट** (**निष्कूट**) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. —**कृप** (**निष्कृप**) *a.* pitiless, merciless, cruel. —**कैवल्य** (**निष्कैवल्य**) *a.* 1. mere, pure, absolute. -2. deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षहीन). —**कौशांबि** (**निष्कौशांबि**) *a.* who has gone out of Kausâmbî. —**क्रिय** (**निष्क्रिय**) *a.* 1. inactive. -2. not performing ceremonial rites. —**क्षत्र** (**निःक्षत्र**), —**क्षत्रिय**, (**निःक्षत्रिय**) *a.* destitute of the military tribe. —**क्षेपः** (**निःक्षेपः**) = निक्षेप q. v. —**चक्रं** (**निश्चक्रं**) *ind.* completely. —**चक्षुस्** (**निश्चक्षुस्**) *a.* blind, eyeless. —**चत्वारिंश** (**निश्चत्वारिंश**) *a.* past forty. —**चित** (**निश्चित**) *a.* 1. free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure. -2. thoughtless, unthinking. —**चेतन** (**निश्चेतन**) *a.* unconscious. —**चेतस्** (**निश्चेतस्**) *a.* not in one's right senses, mad. —**चेष्ट** (**निश्चेष्ट**) *a.* motionless, powerless. —**चेष्टाकरण** (**निश्चेष्टाकरण**) *a.* depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). —**छंदस्** (**निश्छंदस्**) *a.* not studying

the Vedas (छंदस्). —**छिद्र** (**निश्छिद्र**) *a.* 1. without holes. -2. without defects or weak points. -3. uninterrupted, unhurt. —**तंतु** *a.* having no offspring, childless. —**तंद्र**, **तद्रि** *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. —**तमस्क**, **तिमिर** *a.* 1. free from darkness, bright; S. 7. 6. -2. freed from sin or moral impurities. —**तर्क्य** *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable. —**तल** *a.* 1. round, globular; **मुक्ताकलापस्य च नि, स्तलस्य** Ku. 1. 42. -2. moving-trembling, shaking. -3. bottomless. -4. down, below. (-ला) a pill, round ball. —**तुष** *a.* 1. freed from chaff. -2. purified, cleansed. -3. simplified. °क्षीरः wheat. °रत्नं a crystal. —**तुषित** *a.* 1. husked. -2. made thin. -3. abandoned. —**तेजस्** *a.* destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. -2. spiritless, dull. -3. obscure. —**त्रप** *a.* impudent, shameless. —**त्रिंश** *a.* 1. more than thirty; **निर्लिशानि वर्षाणि चैत्रस्य** P. V. 4. 73 Sk. -2. pitiless, merciless, cruel; **Amaru. 5. (-शः)** a sword. °भृत् *m.* a sword-bearer. —**त्रैगुण्य** *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्). —**पंक** (**निष्पंक**) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure. —**पताक** (**निष्पताक**) *a.* having no flag or banner. —**पतिसुता** (**निष्पतिसुता**) a woman having no husband and no sons. —**पत्र** (**निष्पत्र**) *a.* 1. leafless. -2. unfeathered, featherless. [**निष्पत्राकृ** 'to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side; to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); **निष्पत्राकरोति मृगं व्याधः** (संपुंखस्य शरस्य अपरपार्श्वे निर्गमनान्निष्पत्रं करोति Sk.); **एकश्च मृगः सपत्राकृतोऽन्यश्च निष्पत्राकृतोऽपतत्** Dk. 165; so यांती गुरुजनैः साकं स्मयमानाननांबुजा।तिर्यग्ग्रीवं यदद्राक्षीत्तान्निष्पत्राकरोज्जगत् Bv. 2. 132. —**पद** (**निष्पद**) *a.* having no foot. (-दं) a vehicle moving without feet. —**पराक्रम** (**निष्पराक्रम**) *a.* weak, powerless. —**परिकर** (**निष्परिकर**) *a.* without preparations. —**परिग्रह** (**निष्परिग्रह**) *a.* having no property or possessions; Mu. 2. (-हः) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. —**परिच्छद** (**निष्परिच्छद**) *a.* having no retinue or train. —**परीक्ष** (**निष्परीक्ष**) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. —**परी-**



हार ( निष्परीहार ) *a.* 1. not avoiding. -2. not observing caution. —पर्यंत निष्पर्यंत), —पार ( निष्पार ) *a.* boundless, unbounded. —पाप ( निष्पाप ) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. —पुत्र ( निष्पुत्र ) *a.* sonless, childless. —पुरुष ( निष्पुरुष ) *a.* 1. unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. -2. without male issue. -3. not male, feminine, neuter. ( -षः ) 1. a eunuch. -2. a coward. —पुलाक ( निष्पुलाक ) *a.* freed from chaff. —पौरुष ( निष्पौरुष ) *a.* unmanly. —प्रकंप ( निष्प्रकंप ) *a.* steady, immoveable, motionless. —प्रकारक ( निष्प्रकारक ) 1 *a.* without distinction of species, without specification, absolute. -2 without the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, see निर्विकल्प ( 7 ); निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं T. S. —प्रकाश ( निष्प्रकाश ) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. —प्रचार ( निष्प्रचार ) *a.* 1. not moving away, remaining in one place. -2. concentrated, intently fixed. —प्रणय ( निष्प्रणय ) *a.* cold. —प्रताप ( निष्प्रताप ) *a.* destitute of glory, mean, base; Pt. 2. 90. —प्रति ( ती ) कार ( निष्प्रति-ती-कार ), —प्रतिक्रिय ( निष्प्रतिक्रिय ) *a.* 1. incurable, irremediable; सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकारेयमापदुपस्थिता K. 151. -2. unobstructed, uninterrupted. ( -रं ) *ind.* uninterruptedly. —प्रतिघ ( निष्प्रतिघ ) *a.* unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R. 8. 78. —प्रतिद्वंद्व ( निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व ) *a.* 1. without enemies, unopposed. -2. matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. —प्रतिभ ( निष्प्रतिभ ) *a.* 1. devoid of splendour. -2. having no intelligence, not ready-witted, dull, stupid. -3. apathetic. —प्रतिभान ( निष्प्रतिभान ) *a.* cowardly, timid. —प्रतीप ( निष्प्रतीप ) *a.* 1. looking straightforward, not turned backwards. -2. unconcerned ( as a look ). —प्रत्यूह ( निष्प्रत्यूह ) *a.* unobstructed, unimpeded; Māl. 9. 45. —प्रपंच ( निष्प्रपंच ) *a.* 1. without extension. -2. without deceit, honest. —प्रभ ( निःप्रभ or निष्प्रभ ) *a.* 1. lustreless, pale-looking; R. 11. 81. -2 powerless. -3. gloomy, obscure, dim, dark. —प्रमाणक ( निष्प्रमाणक ) *a.* without authority. —प्रयत्न ( निष्प्रयत्न ) *a.* inactive, dull. —प्रयोजन ( निष्प्रयोजन ) *a.* 1. without motive, not influenced by any motive, -2. cause-

less, groundless. -3. useless. -4. needless, unnecessary. ( -नं ) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object; Mu. 3. —प्राण ( निष्प्राण ) *a.* lifeless, dead. —फल ( निष्फल ) *a.* 1. bearing no fruit, fruitless ( fig. also ), unsuccessful; futile; निष्फलारंभयत्नाः Me. 54. -2. useless, profitless, vain; Ku. 4. 13. -3. barren ( as a tree ). -4. meaningless ( as a word ). -5. seedless, impotent. ( -ला, -ली ) *a.* a woman past child-bearing. —फेन ( निष्फेन ) *a.* foamless. —शंक *a.* free from fear or risk, secure, fearless. —शब्द ( निःशब्द ) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible; निःशब्दं रोदितुमारंभे K. 135. ( -ब्दः, -ब्दं ) silence, a calm. —शमः ( निःशमः ) *a.* easiness, anxiety. —शरण *a.* ( निःशरण ) helpless, forlorn. —शलाक ( निःशलाक ) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. ( -कं ) *a.* a retired place, solitude; अरण्ये निःशलाके वा मंत्रयेदविभावितः Ms. 7. 147. —शल्य *a.* 1. free from arrows. -2. free from thorns or darts. —शोध्य ( निःशोध्य ) *a.* washed, pure, clean. —श्रीक *a.* 1. deprived of lustre, beauty. -2. unhappy. —श्रेयस *a.* the best, most excellent. ( -सः ) *a.* an epithet of Siva. ( -सं ) 1. final beatitude, absolution; see निःश्रेयस also. -2. devotion, faith, belief. -3. apprehension, conception. -4. happiness ( in general ), welfare. —संशय ( निःसंशय ) *a.* 1. undoubted, certain. -2. not doubtful, not suspecting or doubting; R. 15. 79. ( -यं ) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. —संग ( निःसंग ) *a.* 1. not attached or devoted to, regardless of, indifferent to; यज्ञिःसंगस्त्वं फलस्यानतेभ्यः Ki. 18. 24. -2. one who has renounced all worldly attachments; Mu. 1. 14. -3. unconnected, separated, detached. -4. unobstructed. ( -गं ) *ind.* unselfishly. —संज्ञ ( निःसंज्ञ ) *a.* unconscious. —सत्त्व ( निःसत्त्व ) *a.* 1. unenergetic, weak, impotent. -2. mean, insignificant, low. -3. non-existent, unsubstantial. -4. deprived of living beings. ( -त्वं ) 1. absence of power or energy. -2. non-existence. -3. insignificance. —संतति ( निःसंतति ), —संतान ( निःसंतान ) *a.* childless. —संदिग्ध ( निःसंदिग्ध ), —संदेह ( निःसंदेह ) *a.* see निःसंशय. —संधि ( निःसंधि, निःसंधि ) *a.* having no joints perceptible, com-

pect, firm, close. —सपत्न ( निःसपत्न ) *a.* 1. having no rival or enemy; च-नरुचिरकलापो निःसपत्नोद्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2. not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. -3. having no foes. —समं ( निःसमं ) *ind.* 1. unseasonably, at a wrong time. -2. wickedly. —संपात ( निःसंपात ) *a.* affording no passage, blocked up. ( -सः ) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संवाध ( निःसंवाध ) *a.* not contracted, spacious, large. —सार *a.* 1. sapless, pithless. -2. worthless, vain, unsubstantial. ° ता 1. sapless, pithlessness; Pt. 1. 106. -2. worthlessness. -3. vanity, unsubstantial or transitory nature. —सीम ( निःसीम ), —सीमन् ( निःसीमन् ) *a.* immeasurable, boundless; अहह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35; निःसीमशर्मप्रदं 3. 97. —स्नेह ( निःस्नेह ) *a.* 1. not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry. -2. not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. -3. not loved, not cared for; Pt. 1. 82. -4. not longing for, indifferent to. ( -हा ) lin-seed. —स्पंद ( निःस्पंद, or निःस्पंद ) *a.* motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. —स्पृह ( निःस्पृह ) *a.* 1. free from desire. -2. regardless of, indifferent to; ननु वक्तृविशेषानिःस्पृहाः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. -3. content, unenvious. -4. free from any worldly ties. —स्व ( निःस्व ) *a.* poor, indigent; निस्वो वाष्टि शसं Sānti. 2. 6; Pt. 1. 9. —स्वादु ( निःस्वादु ) *a.* tasteless, insipid.

निसंपात See निःसंपात.

निसारः A multitude ( समूह ).

निसूदन *p. p.* Killing, destroying. —नं Killing, slaughter. cf. नि-बूदन.

निसृज् 6 P. 1 To set free, release; न स्वामिना निसृष्टोऽपि शूद्रो दास्याद्विमुच्यते Ms. 8. 414. -2 To deliver over, consign, entrust. -3 To give away, offer, present. See निसृष्ट.

निसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. -2 A grant. -3 Evacuation, voiding excrement. -4 Abandoning, relinquishing. -5 Creation. -6 Nature, natural character, natural state or condition; निसर्गदुर्बोधं Ki. 1. 6; 18. 31; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; निसर्ग-तः, निसर्गेण 'by nature', or 'natural-



ly'. -7 Exchange, barter. -Comp. -ज, -सिद्ध *a.* innate, inborn, natural. -भिन्न *a.* different by nature; निसर्गभिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29. -विनीत *a.* 1. naturally discreet. -2. naturally well-behaved.

निसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. -2 Abandoned, left. -3 Dismissed. -4 Permitted, allowed. -5 Central, middle. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (-र्थः) 1. an envoy, ambassador. -2. a messenger, an agent; see S. D, 86, 87. °दूती-*a.* female who, having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तन्निपुणं निसृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Māl. 1 (where Jagaddhara explains निसृष्टार्थदूती by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कार्यं साधयति या).

निस्तनी *A.* pill, bolus.

निस्तब्ध *a.* 1 Paralysed. -2 Stopped, fixed.

निस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निस्तृ 1 *P.* 1 To pass through, cross over (fig. also); निस्तीर्णा प्रतिज्ञासरित् Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 4; Ve. 6. 36. -2 To fulfil, accomplish. -3 To pass or get over, surmount, overcome; धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरन्ति Subhāsh. ; R. 3. 7. -4 To complete, go to the end of; R. 14. 21. -5 To pass or spend (as a time). -6 To expiate, atone for. -7 To get out of, escape, be saved from. -Caus. 1 To deliver, rescue, save. -2 To overcome, surmount.

निस्तरणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. -2 Crossing over. -3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. -4 An expedient, a means, plan. -5 Accomplishing, mastering (पारगमन).

निस्तारः 1 Crossing or passing over; संसारं तव निस्तारपदवीं न द्वीयसी Bh. 1. 69. -2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. -3 Final emancipation. -4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निस्तारः कृतः H. 3. -5 A means, expedient.

निस्तारणं 1 Passing or conveying across. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 Delivering, liberating.

निस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Rescued, delivered,

saved. -2 Crossed (fig.) also.

निस्तुष्टी Cardamoms.

निस्नावः Residue of articles after a sale.

निस्पंद *a.* Immoveable, steady. -दः Trembling, throbbing motion.

निस्तोदः Pricking; stinging.

निस्यं (ष्यं) दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping, dripping, streaming, oozing; वल्कलशिखानिस्यंदरेखांकितः S. 1. 14. -2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice; U. 2. 21; Māl. 9. 6. -3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमाद्रिनिस्यंद इवावतीर्णः R. 14. 3, 3. 41, 16. 70; मद्निस्यंदरेखयोः 10. 57; Me. 42. -4 Necessary consequence or result. -5 Uttering, declaring.

निस्यद्दिन् *a.* 1 Trickling or flowing down, oozing. -2 Dropping or pouring down; कनकरसनिस्यंदी सानुमानालोक्यते S. 7.

निस्रवः, निस्रावः 1 A stream, torrent. -2 The scum of boiled rice. -3 Flowing forth.

निस्वनः, निस्वानः, निस्वनितं 1 Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Rs. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6. -2 The whistling sound of an arrow (only निस्वान in this sense).

निहन् 2 *P.* 1 To kill, destroy; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10; R. 11. 71; Y. 3. 262. -2 To strike, hit; तानेव सामर्षतया निजघ्नः R. 7. 44; Ms. 7. 27. -3 To conquer, overcome; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. -4 To beat, strike (as a drum); Bk. 14. 2. -5 To counteract, oppose, render void, frustrate; R. 12. 92. -6 To cure (as a disease). -7 To disregard. -8 To remove, dispel; Ki. 5. 26. -9 To strike in, infix. -10 (In gram.) To cut off, separate; अतिङ्तात् पदात्पदं तिङ्गंतं निहन्यते Sk. on P. VIII. 1. 28, 29, 30. -Caus. To kill, destroy.

निहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. -2 Struck into, infix. -3 Attached or devoted.

निहननं Killing, slaughter.

निहन्तृ *a.* 1 A killer. -2 Destructive, murderous.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, calling.

निहिसनं Killing, slaughter.

निहाका 1 The Gangetic alligator. -2 A storm,

निहार See नीहार.

निहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. -2 Delivered, entrusted. -3 Bestowed upon; applied to. -4 Inserted, infixed. -5 Treasured up. -6 Held. -7 Laid (as dust). -8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीन *a.* Low, vile. -न. A low man, one of vile origin.

निहु 2 *A.* 1 To hide, conceal; देव्या निहोतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं Mu. 1. 1, Bk. 10. 36. -2 To deny or dissimulate before any one, to hide from (with dat.); Bk. 8. 74.

निहवः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतिनिहवः Māl. 1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. -2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11 267. -3 A secret. -4 Mistrust; doubt, suspicion. -5 Wickedness. -6 Atone-ment, expiation. -7 Excuse, exculpation. -Comp. -उत्तरं an evasive reply. -वादिन् *m.* a defendant or witness who prevaricates or gives evasive replies.

निहवनं 1 Denial or concealment of knowledge. -2 Excuse, exculpation.

निहुत *p. p.* 1 Denied, disowned. -2 Concealed, dissembled.

निहुतिः *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru. 8. -2 Dissimulation, reserve. -3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

निहादः A sound; cf. निर्हाद.

नी 1 *U.* (नयति-ते, निनाय निन्ये, अनैषीत-अनेष्ट, नेष्यति-ते, नेतुं, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives, see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk; नय मां नवेन वसति पयोमुचा V. 4. 43. -2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. -3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीता लंकां नीता सुरारिणा Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. -4 To carry off; Sānti. 3. 5. -5 To carry off for oneself (Atm). -6 To spend, or pass (as time); येनामंदमरंदे दलदरविंदे दिनान्यनायिषत् Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मासान् कतिचित् Me. 2; संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95. -6 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; तमपि तरलतामनयदंगः K. 143; नीतस्त्वया पंचतां Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19.



(In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ. q. v.; e. g. दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set; विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां-दासत्वं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Sūdra, slave &c.; साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दंडं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां-भस्मसात्-नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.). -8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारान्नयेन्पुः Y. 2. 19; एवं शास्त्रेषु भिन्नेषु बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. -9 To trace, track, find out; एतैर्लिंगैर्नयेत् सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्यस्य कृपातैर्मृगस्य मृगयुः पदं 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. -10 To marry. -11 To exclude from. -12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk. -Caus. (नाययति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr. of agent); तेन मां सरस्तीरमनाययत् K. 38. -Desid. (निनीषति-ते) To wish to carry &c.

नी m. (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in ग्रामणी, सेनानी, अग्रणी.

नीत p. p. [नी-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Carried, conducted, led. -2 Gained, obtained. -3 Brought or reduced to. -4 Spent, passed away. -5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी. -तं 1 Wealth. -2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः f. 1 Guidance, direction, management. -2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. -3 Propriety, decorum. -4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आर्जवं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. -5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Māl. 6. 3. -6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. -7 Righteousness, moral conduct, morality. -8 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. -9 Acquirement, acquisition. -10 Giving, offering, presenting. -11 Relation, support. -Comp. -कुशल, -ज्ञ, -निष्ण, विद् a. 1. one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. -2 pru-

dent, wise. -घोषः N. of the car of Brihaspati. -दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; °निर्वापणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विद्या 1. political science, political economy. -2. moral science, ethics. -विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct. -व्यतिक्रमः transgression of the rules of moral or political science. -2. error of conduct, mistake in policy. -शास्त्रं the science of ethics or of politics; morality. -संधिः method of policy; Pt. 2. 41.

नीतिमत् a. 1 Skilled in politics. -2 Wise, prudent, sagacious. -3 Moral.

नीथः Ved. 1 Leading, guiding. -2 A guide, leader.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश a. See निकाश; Si. 5. 35.

नीक्षणं Ved. A stick for stirring up and testing boiling rice (पाकपरीक्षासाधन).

नीच a. [निकृष्टतर्भा शोभां चिनोति, चि-ड Tv.] 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. -2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6. 11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. -3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). -4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतैः सुखमास्यते कैः 59; Bv. 1. 48. -5 Worthless, insignificant. -चा An excellent cow. -चं The lowest point of a planet. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. a low or vulgar expression. -रच्यते an epicycle. -उपगत a. situated low in the sky. -ग a. 1. going downwards, descending (as a river). -2. low, base, vile. (-गा) a river. (-गं) water. -गृहं (in astr.) the part of the heavens in which a planet stands at its lower point. -भोज्यः onion. -योनिन् a. of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. -वज्रः, -जं a kind of gem (वैक्रांत).

नीचक a. 1 Low, short, dwarfish. -2 Low, soft (as the voice). -3 Base, mean, vile.

नीच (चि) का An excellent cow; (also नीचकी).

नीचकिन् m. 1 The top of anything. -2 The head of an ox. -3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैस् ind. See नीचैस् below.

नीचा ind. Ved. Low, downward.

नीचीकृ 8 U. 1 To lower (as the voice). -2 To utter without an accent

नीचीन a. Ved. Being low or below, downwards.

नीचैस् ind. (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down. downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. -2 Bowing down humbly, modestly. R. 5. 62. -3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्वास्यति Me. 42. -4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः शंस हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः श्रोष्यति Amaru. 67; नीचैरनुदात्तः P. I. 2. 30, -5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विनयाद्दृश्यत R. 3. 34. -m. N. of a mountain; नीचैराख्यं गिरिमधिवसे-स्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25. -Comp. -गतिः f. slow pace. -मुख a. with downcast countenance.

नीडः, -डं [नितराभिलंति खगा अत्र नि-इह-क लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A lair, den. -4 The interior of a carriage. -5 A place in general, abode, resting place -Comp. -उड्गवः, -जः a bird.

नीडकः 1 A bird. -2 A nest.

नीध्रं (ध्रं) [नितरां ध्रियते ध्रू मूलवि० क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. -2 A wood. -3 The circumference of a wheel. -4 The moon. -5 The asterism रेवति.

नीप a. Situated low, deep. -पः 1 The foot of a mountain. -2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः प्रदीपायते Mk. 5. 14; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me. 65. -3 A species of Asoka. -4 N. of a family of kings; R. 6. 46. -पं The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19. 37.

नीरं [Un. 2. 13] 1 Water; नी-रान्निर्मलतो जनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an otter. -2. a kind of grass (उशीरि.) (-जं) 1. a lotus. -2. a pearl. -द् a cloud; धीरध्वनिभिरलं ते नीरद् मे मासिको गर्भः Bv. 1. 61; Si. 4. 52. -धरः a cloud; U. 6. 17. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean. -प्रियः a kind of reed. -रुहं a lotus.

नीराज् (निस्-राज्) Caus. 1 To cause to shine, illuminate, make



brilliant, adorn, irradiate; विन्यास-स्फुरदुपवीधितिशिखानीराजितज्यं धनुः U. 6. 18; नीराजयंत भूपालाः पादपीठांत-भूतलं Prab. 2; Si. 17. 17. -2 To perform the ceremony called नीराजन (q. v. below) over a person or thing (wave lights before one as a mark of respect or by way of worship); नानाद्योधसमाकीर्णो नीराजितहय-द्विपः Kām. 4. 66.

नीराजनं, -ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Asvina before they took the field; (it was, so to say, a general purification of the king's Purohita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras); R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 1. 144. -2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील *a.* (ला-ली *f.*; the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, dark-blue; नीलस्निग्धः श्रयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -2 Dyed with indigo. -लः 1 The dark-blue or black colour. -2 Sapphire. -3 The Indian fig-tree. -4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army of Rāma. -5 'The blue mountain', N. of one of the principal ranges of mountains. -6 A kind of bird, the blue Mainā. -7 An ox of a dark-blue colour. -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera; see नवनिधि. -9 A mark. -10 An auspicious sound or proclamation. -ला 1 The indigo plant. -2 A Raginī. -ले *f. du.* 1 The two arteries in front of the neck. -2 A black and blue mark on the skin; (for other senses see नीली.) -ल 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue vitriol. -3 Antimony. -4 Poison. -5 Indigo, indigo dye. -6 Darkness. -Comp. -अक्षः a goose. -अंगः the Sārāsa bird. -अंजनं 1. antimony. -2. blue vitriol. -अंजना-अंजसा lightning. -अब्जं-अंबुजं, -अंबुजन्मन् *n.*, उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अभ्रः a dark cloud. -अंबर *a.* dressed in dark-blue clothes. (-रः) 1. a demon, goblin. -2. the planet Saturn. -3. an epithet of Balarāma. -अरुणः

early dawn, the first dawn of day. -अश्मन् *m.* a sapphire. -उपलः the blue stone, *lapis lazuli*. -कंठः 1. a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a kind of gallinule. -4. a blue-necked jay. -5. a wag-tail. -6. a sparrow. -7. a bee. (-ठ) a radish. °अक्ष = रुद्रश्च q. v. -केशी the indigo plant. -त्रीवः an epithet of Siva. -छरः 1. the date-tree. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -जं blue steel. -तरुः the coconut tree. -तालः, -ध्वजः the Tamāla tree. -पंकः, -कं darkness. -पटलं 1. a dark mass, a black coating or covering. -2. a dark film over the eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. -पत्र the pomegranate tree. (-त्रं) -पद्म the blue water-lily. -पिच्छुः a falcon. -पुष्पिका 1. the indigo plant. -2. linseed. -भः 1. the moon. -2. a cloud. -3. a bee. -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. the sapphire; नेपथ्योचितनीलरत्नं Gīt. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -2. an epithet of Kṛishṇa; also नीलमाधवः. -मीलिकः a fire-fly. -मृत्तिका 1. iron pyrites. -2. black earth. -राजिः *f.* a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness; निशाशशांकक्षतनीलराजयः Rs. 1. 2. -लोहित *a.* dark-blue, purple. (-तः) 1. a purple colour. -2. an epithet of Siva; S. 7. 35; Ku. 2. 57. -वर्ण *a.* dark-blue, bluish. (-र्ण) a radish. -वसन-वासस् *a.* dressed in dark-blue clothes; see नीलांबर. -वृत्तकं cotton.

नीलकं 1 Black salt. -2 Blue steel. -3 Blue vitriol. -कः 1 A dark-coloured horse. -2 (In alg.) The third unknown quantity (corresponding to *z* of European Algebra).

नीलं (लां) गुः 1 A kind of insect. -2 An insect in general. -3 A kind of fly. -4 A jackal. -5 A large (black) bee. -6 A flower.

नीलाति Den. P. 1 To be of a dark-blue colour. -2 To dye blue.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also नीलिनी). See नीला also.

नीलिमन् *m.* Blue colour, darkness, blueness; Māl. 5. 6.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नी-लीरसपरिपूर्णं महाभांडमासीत् Pt. 1; एको महस्तु मीनानां नीलीमद्यप्योर्यथा Pt. 1. 260. -2 A species of blue fly. -3 A kind of disease. -Comp. -राग *a*

firm in attachment. (-गः) 1. affection as unchangeable as the colour of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. -2. a firm and constant friend. -संधानं fermentation of indigo. °भांडं an indigo vat.

नीवरः [ Up. 3. 1. ] 1 Trade, traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A religious mendicant. -4 A place fit for the site of a house. -5 A dwelling, residence. -6 Mud. -र Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. -2 Famine, scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवाराः शुक्रग-र्भकोदरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरुणामधः S. 1. 14, R. 1. 50, 5. 9, 15; (also नीवारक).

नीविः, -वी *f.* [ निव्ययति निवीये वा निवे-इत्; cf. Up. 4. 135 ] 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment; प्रस्थानभि-न्नां न बबन्ध नीवि R. 7. 9; नीविबंधोच्छु-सनं Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीवि प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे प्रियेण K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10. 64. -2 The outer tie of a packet in which the offerings of a Sūdra at funeral obsequies are presented. -3 Capital, principal, stock. -4 A stake, wager.

नीवृत् *m.* Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

नीव्र See नीव्र.

नीशारः [ नि-शू घञ् दीर्घः ] 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 An outer tent or screen.

नीहारः [ नि-हृ कर्मणि घञ् दीर्घः ] 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. -2 Hoar-frost, heavy dew. -3 Evacuation.

नु *ind.* 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', or 'uncertainty'; त्वमे नु मायानु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9; अस्तशैलगहनं नु विवस्वानाविवेश जलधि नु महीं नु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1; 8. 53, 9. 15, 54; 13. 4; Ku. 1. 46; Si. 10. 14; S. 2. 9. -2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed'; किं न्वतत्स्या-त्किमन्यदितोऽथवा Māl. 1. 17; कथं नु



गुणवर्द्धिदेयं कलत्रं Dk. see किन् also. -3 Ved. Now, even now. -4 Now therefore, now then, therefore. -5 Like, as. -6 Quickly. -7 From this time forward.

नु 2 P. (नौति, प्रणौति; नुत; *caus.* नावयति; *desid.* नुनूषति) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सरस्वती तन्मिथुनं नुनाव Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112; see नू. -2 To roar, cry. -3 To sound, shout. -II. 1 A. (नवते) To go.

नु (नू) त *p. p.* Praised, extolled &c.

नु: *f.* Praise. -*m.* 1 A weapon. -2 Time.

नुति: *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric; परगुणनुतिभिः (v. 1.) स्वान् गुणान् ख्यापयन्तः Bh. 2. 69. -2 Worship, reverence.

नुड् 6 P. (नुडति) To hurt, kill.

नुद् 6 U (नुदति-ते, नुत्त or नुत्त, प्रणुदति) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्च-नुक्लू यथा स्वां Me. 9; U. 5. 1. -2 To prompt, incite, urge on; Si. 11. 26; Ku. 6. 65. -3 To remove, drive away, cast away, dispel; अदस्त्वया नु-क्षमनुत्तमं तमः Si. 1. 27; केयूरबंधे च्छु-स्तितुर्नोद् R. 6. 68, 8. 40; 16. 85; Ki. 3. 33; 5. 28. -4 To throw, cast, send. -5 Ved. To raise, lift up. -*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away. -2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. WITH उप to drive away, remove; Si. 4. 61. -प्र to dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71.

नुत्त (ञ) *p. p.* 1 Pushed, driven onward, propelled &c. -2 Driven away, dispelled.

नुद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Pushing, impelling, driving away.

नू 6 P. (नुवति) To praise &c.; see नु.

नूतन, नूत्न *a.* [ नव एव स्वार्थे तनप् नु-रादेशश्च ] 1 New; नूतनो राजा समाज्ञापय-ति U. 1; R. 8. 15. -2 Fresh, young. -3 Present. -4 Instantaneous. -5 Recent, modern. -6 Curious, strange.

नूतनयति Den. P. To make new, renew.

नूनं *ind.* Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed; अद्यापि नूनं हरत्रोपयद्भिस्त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांबुराशौ S. 3. 3; Me. 9, 18, 46; Bh. 1. 11; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75; R. 1. 29. -2 Most probably, in all probability. U. 4. 23. -3 Ved. Now; just now,

just. -4 Immediately. -5 In future; -6 Now then, therefore.

नूपुरः-रं An anklet, an ornament for the feet; न हि चूडामणिः पादे नूपुरं मूर्ध्नि धार्यते H. 2. 71.

नृ [ नी-कृन् डिच; cf. Up. 2. 101 ] (Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl. नृणां or नृणां)

1 A man, a person whether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61, 7. 61, 10. 33. -2 Mankind. -3 A piece at chess. -4 The pin of a sun-dial. -5 A masculine word; संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानं Ak. -6 A leader. -Comp. -आस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -कपालं *m.* man's skull. -केशरिन् *m.* 'man-lion', Vishnu in his Narasimha incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -चक्षस् *a.* Ved. 1. seeing or observing men. -2. leading or guiding men, (-*m.*) 1. a god. -2. a demon, goblin. -जलं human urine. -देवः a king. -धर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. -नमन *a.* to be saluted by men (as gods). -पः [ नृन् पति रक्षति, पा-क ] a ruler of men, king, sovereign. °अंशः 1. royal portion or revenue, *i. e.* a sixth, eighth &c. part of grain. -2. a prince. °अंगनं (ण) a royal court. °अध्वरः N. of a sacrifice (Rājasūya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. °आत्मजः a prince, crown-prince. °आभीरि, °मानं music played at the royal meals. °आमयः consumption. °आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. °गृहं a royal palace. °नीतिः *f.* politics, royal policy, state-craft; देइयांगनेव नृपनी-तिरनेकरूपा Bh. 2. 47. °प्रियः the mango tree. °लक्ष्मन् *n.*, °लिङ्ग a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty, any one of the royal insignia; particularly, the white umbrella. °लिङ्गधर *a.* 1. assuming the insignia of royalty. -2. assuming the royal insignia (as a disguise). °वह्मः 1. the friend or favourite of a king. -2. a kind of mango. (-भा) a queen. °शासनं a royal grant or edict. °संश्रय *a.* seeking the protection of a king. °सुता the musk-rat. °सभं, °सभा an assembly of kings. -पतिः -पालः 1. a king. -2. N. of Kubera. -3. a Kshatriys. °पथः a royal or main road. -पशुः a beast

in the form of a man, a brute of a man; Bv. 4. 38. -पीतिः *f.* Ved. protection of men. -मिथुनं the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac.

-मेधः a human sacrifice. -यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas; see पंचयज्ञ). -युग्मं = नृमिथुन q. v. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -वराहः Vishnu in the boar-incarnation. -वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -वे-ष्टनः N. of Siva. -शृंगं 'man's horn'; *i. e.* an impossibility. -सदनं (नृषदनं) the hall of sacrifice. -सद् (षद्) *m.* the Supreme Being. -सिंहः, हरिः 1. 'a lion-like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. -2. Vishnu in his fourth incarnation; cf. नरसिंह. -3. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -सेनं, सेना an army of men. -सोमः an illustrious man, great man; R. 5. 59.

नृष्ण *a.* Making happy. -ऋणः An epithet of Krishna. -ऋणं Ved. 1 Manhood, strength. -2 Courage. -3 Wealth.

नृवत् *ind.* Ved. 1 Manly, powerfully. -2 Excessively, plentifully.

नृगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmaṇa to be a lizard.

नृत् 4 P. (नृत्यति, प्रणृत्यति, नृत्त) 1 To dance, move about; नृत्यति युव-तिजनेन समं सखि Gīt. 1; लो. लो. मौ पयसि महोत्पलं ननर्त Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. -2 To act on the stage. -3 To gesticulate, play. -*Caus.* (नर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to dance; त्वमाशे मोघाशे किमपरमतो नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6; तालैः शिजावलयसुभगैर्नर्तितः कांतया मे Me. 79, U. 3. 19. -2 To cause to move. -WITH आ (*caus.*) 1. to cause to dance. -2. to cause to dance or move quickly, shake; मरुद्धिरानर्तित-नक्तमाले R. 5. 42; Amaru. 32; Rs. 3. 10. -प्र to dance &c. -प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

नृतू *a.* Ved. 1 Dancing. -2 De-stroying or injuring men.

नृतिः *f.* Dancing, dance.

नृतुः Ved. 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 The earth. -3 A worm. -4 Length.

नृत्तं, नृत्यं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation, नृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतितरां कांतं M. 2. 7;



नृत्यं मयूरा विजहुः R. 14. 69; Me. 32, 36; R. 3. 19. -**Comp.** -प्रियः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock. -शाला a dancing hall. -स्थानं a stage, dancing room.

**नृप, नृपति, नृपाल &c.** See under नृ.

**नृशंस** *a.* [ नृन् शंसति हिंसति शंस-अण् ] 1 Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base; Mk. 3. 25; Ms. 3. 41; Y. 1.164. -2 Ved. To be praised by men.

**नृशंस्य** *a.* Wicked, malicious. -स्य Maliciousness, wickedness.

**नेजकः** A washerman.

**नेजनं** Washing, cleansing.

**नेतृ** *m.* [ नी-तृच् ] 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.); R. 4. 75, 14. 22, 16. 30; Me. 69; नेताश्वस्य सुधनं सुधनस्य वा Sk.; Mu. 7. 14. -2 A director, preceptor; Bh. 2. 88. -3 A chief, master, head. -4 An inflictor (as of punishment); Ms. 7. 25. -5 An owner. -6 The hero of a drama. -7 The numeral 'two'. -8 N. of Vishnu.

**नेत्री** 1 A river. -2 A female leader. -3 An epithet of Lakshmi. -4 An artery, a vein.

**नेत्रं** [ नयति नीयते वा अनेन नी-ङ् ] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 The eye; प्रायेण गृहिणीनेत्राः कन्यार्येषु कुटुंबिनः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30; 7. 13. -3 The string of a churning-stick. -4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment; नेत्रक्रमेणोपरुध सूर्ये R. 7. 39 (where some commentators take नेत्रं in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'). -5 The root of a tree. -6 An enema-pipe. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The number 'two'. -9 A leader. -10 A constellation, star (said to be *m.* only in these two senses). -**Comp.** -अंजनं a collyrium for the eyes; S. Til.7. -अंतः the outer corner of the eye. -अंबु, -अंभस् *n.* tears. -अभिष्यंदः running of the eyes, a kind of eye-disease. -आमयः ophthalmia. -उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. -उपमं the almond fruit. -औषधं collyrium. -कर्नीनिका the pupil of the eye. -कोषः 1. the eye-ball. -2. the bud of a flower. -गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, percep-

tible, visible. -छदः the eyelid. -जं, -जलं, -वारि *n.* tears. -पर्यंत *a.* as far as the eye, up to the eye. (-तः) the outer corner of the eye. -पिंडः 1. the eye-ball. -2. a cat. -मलं the mucus of the eyes. -मुष् *a.* stealing or captivating the eye. -योनिः 1. an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). -2. the moon. -रंजनं a collyrium. -रोमन् *n.* the eyelash. -वस्तिः *m. f.* a clyster-pipe with a bag. -वस्त्रं a veil over the eye, the eyelid. -विष *f.* excretion of the eyes. -स्तंभः rigidity of the eyes.

**नेत्रिकं** 1 A pipe. -2 A ladle.

**नेत्री** See under नेतृ.

**नेद्** 1 P. (नेदति) 1 To go. -2 To censure. -3 To bring near.

**नेदिष्ठ** *a.* Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अंतिक q. v.).

**नेदीयस्** *a.* (सी *f.*) Nearer, very near (compar. of अंतिक q. v.); नेदीयसि प्रियतमे Bv. 2. 6; नेदीयसी भूत्वा Mâl. 1 'drawing near, approaching'.

**नेपः** A family-priest. -पं Water.

**नेपथ्यं** 1 Decoration, an ornament. -2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यभृत् R. 6. 6; राजेंद्रेनेपथ्यविधानशोभा 14. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Mâl. 1; Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. -3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. -4 The tiring-room, the space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the postscenium; नेपथ्ये 'behind the scenes'. -**Comp.** -विधानं arrangements of the tiring-room; यदि नेपथ्यविधानमवसितं S. 1.

**नेपालः** N. of a country in the north of India. -लः pl. The people of this country. -लं Copper. -ली 1 The wild date tree or its fruit. -2 Red arsenic. -**Comp.** -जा -जातरा red arsenic. -मूलकं a radish.

**नेपालकं** Copper.

**नेपालिका** Red arsenic.

**नेम** *a.* (Nom. pl. नेमे-नेमाः) 1 Half. -मः 1 A part. -2 A period, time, season. -3 A boundary, limit. -4 An enclosure, fence. -5 The foundation of a wall. -6 Fraud, deceit. -7

Evening. -8 A hole, ditch. -9 A root. -10 Acting, dancing. -11 Upper part. -12 Ved. Food. -**Comp.** -धित *a.* Ved. divided. -धितिः *f.* Ved. 1. a battle, conflict. -2. dividing into two.

**नेमिः** -मी *f.* 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोदशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. -2 Edge, rim. -3 A windlass. -4 A circumference (in general); उद्धिनेमि R. 9. 10. -5 A thunderbolt. -6 The earth. -मिः The tree तिनिस. -**Comp.** -वृत्ति *a.* following the course of, acting like, the outer rims of the wheel; R. 1. 17.

**नेष्** 1 A. (नेषते) To go, move.

**नेष्टुः** A clod of earth.

**नेष्टृ** *m.* One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

**नैःश्रेयस** *a.* (सी *f.*), नैःश्रेयसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

**नैःस्वं, नैःस्व्यं** Destitution, poverty, indigence.

**नैक** *a.* (न-एक) Not one or alone, mostly in comp.; आत्मन् *m.*, रूपः, शुभः epithets of the Supreme Being. -कः An epithet of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -चर *a.* living in society, gregarious. -भावाश्रय *a.* fickle, changeable. -भेद *a.* manifold, various. See under न also.

**नैकधा** *ind.* In various ways, variously.

**नैकशस्** *ind.* 1 In great numbers. -2 Repeatedly, often, frequently.

**नैकटिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Adjacent, near, contiguous. -कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 4. 12 (*vide* commentary).

**नैकट्यं** Proximity, neighbourhood.

**नैकषेयः** A demon, Rākshasa.

**नैकृतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms. 4. 196. -2 Low, vile, wicked. -3 Morose.

**नैगम** *a.* (मी *f.*) [ निगम-अण् ] Relating to or occurring in the Veda or holy writings; as in कांडं. -मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or



sacred writings; इति नैगमाः -2 An Upanishad q. v. -3 A means, an expedient. -4 Prudent conduct. -5 A citizen, towns-man. -6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारोपनयनपरा नैगमाः सानुमंतः V. 4. 4.

नैगमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Connected with or peculiar to the Vedas; derived from the Vedas.

नैघंटुकं *N.* of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yāska in his Nirukta.

नैचाशाख *a.* Ved. Relating to low castes such as those of the Sūdras. -खं Low or common people. -2 What belongs to such men.

नैच (चि) की *An* excellent cow; क्षेमं पृच्छेस्त्वमथ निचये नीचकैर्नैचिकीनां Ud. S. 93.

नैचिकं *The* head of an ox.

नैज *a.* (जी *f.*) Own, one's own.

नैतलं *The* lower or infernal regions. -Comp. -सञ्चन् *m.* Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

नैत्यं *Eternity, perpetuity.*

नैत्यक *a.* (की *f.*) नैत्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. -2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). -3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नैदाघः *Summer.*

नैदानः *An etymologist.*

नैदानिकः *A pathologist.*

नैदेशिकः *One who executes orders, a servant.*

नैधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Liable to death or destruction, perishable. -नं (In astrol.) The eighth house (*i. e.* the house of death).

नैपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mentioned incidentally or by the way.

नैपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Produced in Nepāla. -ली 1 Red arsenic. -2 The indigo plant. -3 The plant called न-वमल्लिका.

नैपालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Produced in Nepāla. -कं Copper.

नैपुणं (ण्यं) 1 Dexterity, skill, cleverness, proficiency; नैपुणोन्नेयमस्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. -2 Strictness, exactness. -3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. -4

Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नैभृत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. -2 Secrecy; नैभृत्यमवलंबितं M. 5.

नैमंत्रणकं *A banquet, feast.*

नैमयः *A trader, merchant.*

नैमित्त *a.* (त्ती *f.*) Relating to signs, marks &c.

नैमित्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Produced by, connected with, or dependent on, any particular cause. -2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. नित्य). -कः An astrologer, prophet. -कं 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause'); निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष *a.* (षी *f.*) Lasting for a 'nimisha' or twinkling, momentary, transient. -षं *N.* of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahābhārata; R. 19. 1; (the name is thus derived:—यतस्तु निमिषेण दं निहतं दानवं बलं । अरण्येऽस्मिन् ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्यं संज्ञितं ॥).

नैमिषेयः *An inhabitant of the forest, called Naimisha.*

नैमेयः *Barter, exchange.*

नैयग्रोधं *The fruit of न्यग्रोध, the Indian fig-tree.*

नैयत्यं *Restraint, self-command.*

नैयमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conformable to rule or precept, regular. -कं Regularity.

नैयायिकः *A logician, a follower of the Nyāya system of philosophy.*

नैरन्तर्यं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. -2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैरपेक्ष्यं *Disregard, indifference.*

नैरयिकः *An inhabitant of hell.*

नैरर्थ्यं *Senselessness, nonsense.*

नैराश्यं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency; तदस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. -2 Absence of wish or expectation; येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144; Bv. 4. 20.

नैरुक्तः, नैरुक्तिकः *One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.*

नैरुज्यं *Health.*

नैर्ऋतः 1 A demon; भयमप्रलयोद्धे-

गादाचख्युर्नैर्ऋतोद्धेः R. 10. 34; 11. 21; 12. 43; 14. 4; 15. 20. -2 The regent of the south-western direction. -तं The lunar mansion called Mūla.

नैर्ऋती 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The south-western direction.

नैर्गुण्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. -2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities; नैर्गुण्यमेव साधीयो धिगस्तु गुणगौरवं Bv. 1. 88.

नैर्घृण्यं *Pitilessness, cruelty; वैषम्यनैर्घृण्ये न सापेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sūt. II. 1. 34.*

नैर्दश्य *a.* Getting over dangerous or critical times.

नैर्देशिकः *A servant.*

नैर्मल्यं *Cleanness, purity, spotlessness, (physical as well as moral).*

नैर्लज्ज्यं *Shamelessness, impudence.*

नैल्यं *Blueness, dark-blue colour.*

नैर्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conducting or leading out, carrying (as water &c.).

नैवि (वि) ड्यं 1 Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness. -2 Substance. -3 A continuous sound.

नैवेद्यं *An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.*

नैवेशिकं 1 Any vessel or implement forming part of domestic furniture. -2 A present to a Brāhmaṇa householder, *e. g.* a girl or ornaments given with her.

नैश *a.* (शी *f.*), नैशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly; तन्नैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 2. -2 To be observed at night.

नैश्चल्यं *Fixedness, immovableness, fixity.*

नैश्चित्यं 1 Determination, certainty. -2 A fixed ceremony.

नैषधः 1 A king of the Nishadhas. -2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala, q. v. -3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha. -4 *N.* of a Mahākāvya by Śrīharsha, treating of the adventures of Nala, king of the Nishadhas.

नैषधीय *a.* Relating to Nala; काव्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गोयमादिर्गतः



N. 1. 145.

**नैष्कर्म्य** 1 Idleness, inactivity. -2 Exemption from acts or their consequences; Bg. 3. 4, 18. 49. -3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्ग q. v.).

**नैष्कशतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a hundred, *Nishkas*.

**नैष्किक** *a.* (की *f.*) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. -कः A mint-master.

**नैष्किकचन्यं** Indigence, absolute poverty or want.

**नैष्कमणं** Any oblation or rite performed when a new-born child is taken out of the house for the first time.

**नैष्ठिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Final, last, concluding; विद्यो विधेमस्य नैष्ठिकं R. 8. 25. -2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply.). -3 Fixed, firm, constant. -4 Highest, perfect.

-5 Completely familiar with or versed in. -6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. -कः [निष्ठा मरणं तत्पर्यंतं ब्रह्मचर्येण तिष्ठति, निष्ठा-ठक्] A perpetual religious student who continues with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows life-long abstinence and chastity; Ku. 5. 62; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वण also.

**नैष्ठ्यं** Constancy, steady adherence to rule, firm belief, steadfastness.

**नैष्ठ्यं** Cruelty, harshness, severity.

**नैसर्गिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Natural, inborn, innate, inherent; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न मुसलैरवताडनानि Māl. 9. 49; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

**नैस्त्रिशिकः** A swordsman.

**नो** *ind.* (न+उ) No, not; often used like न q. v.; Bg. 17. 28; Pt. 5. 24; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

**नोचत्** If not, otherwise.

**नोदनं** [नुद्-भावे ह्युट्] 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. -2 Removing, driving away, dispelling. -3 Cutting, splitting.

**नोदयितु** *a.* One who urges forward or propels; Ku. 3. 21.

**नोधा** *ind.* Ninefold, in nine

parts.

**नौ** *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतियं कायनौस्त्वया Sānti. 3. 1. -2 N. of a constellation. -**Comp.** -आरोहः (नावारोहः) 1. a passenger on board a ship. -2. a sailor. -कर्णधारः a helmsman, pilot. -कर्मन् *n.* the occupation of a sailor; Ms. 10. 34. -चरः, -उपजीवनः, -जीविकः a sailor, boatman; R. 17. 81. -तार्य *a.* navigable, to be traversed in a ship. -दंडः an oar. -यानं navigation. -यायेन् *a.* going in a boat, a passenger; Ms. 8. 409. -वाहः a steersman, pilot, captain. -व्यसनं shipwreck, naufrage; नौव्यसने विपन्नः S. 6. -साधनं fleet; navy, ; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्यतान् R. 4. 36.

**नौका** A small boat, a boat in general; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णवतरणे नौका Moha M. 6. -**Comp.** -दंडः an oar.

**न्यक्** *ind.* An adverb. prefixed to कृ or भू, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'.

**न्यक्** 8. U. To insult, contemn, slight, degrade, humiliate.

**न्यकरणं, न्यकरणः** Humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यक्को हर्षि वज्रकील इव मे सीत्र परिरिंदते Mv. 5. 22.; 3. 40; G. L. 32.

**न्यग्भू** 1 P. To become low or humble. -*Caus.* 1 To despise, contemn. -2 To humiliate, subdue, overcome; न्यग्भावयिता रुचून् Dk.

**न्यग्भावः** 1 Humiliation, degradation. -2 Making inferior, subordination.

**न्यग्भावित** *a.* 1 Humiliated, degraded, slighted. -2 Surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अप्रधानीकृत); न्यग्भावितवाच्यव्यंग्यव्यंजनक्षमस्य शब्दार्थयुगलस्य K. P. 1.

**न्यक्ष** *a.* 1 Low, inferior, vile, mean. -2 Whole, entire. -क्षः 1 A buffalo. -2 An epithet of Parasurama. -क्षं 1 The whole. -2 A kind of grass.

**न्यग्रोधः** 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended). -3 The Sami tree. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -परिमंडलः a man being a fathom in circumference; (thus described:—महा

धनुर्धराश्च वेतया चक्रार्तनः । सर्वलक्षणसंपन्ना न्यग्रोधपरिमंडलाः॥)। -परिमंडला an excellent woman; (she is thus described:—स्तनौ सुकाटिनौ यस्या निंबे च विशालता । मध्ये क्षीणा भवेया सा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला (Sabdak.) ; दूर्वाकांडमिव इयामा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला Bk. 5. 18.

**न्यंकुः** A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

**न्यच्छं** A mole upon the body.

**न्यच्** 1 P. 1 To go down, bend down; Māl. 5. 22. -2 To incline. -3 To diminish, pass away; न्यच्चाति वयसि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47.

**न्यच्** *a.* (नीची *f.*) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. -2 Lying on the face. -3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; Si. 15. 21 (where it also means निम्न or downward). -4 Slow, lazy. -5 Whole, entire.

**न्यचनं** 1 A curve. -2 A hiding place. -3 A hollow. -नी The lap.

**न्यचित** *a.* 1 Thrown or cast down. -2 Bent down.

**न्यंज्** 7 P. 1 To anoint, besmear. -2 To conceal oneself.

**न्यक्त** *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared. -2 Mixed up, blended together.

**न्यंगः** 1 A mark, sign. -2 A kind, sort.

**न्ययः** Loss, destruction; decay.

**न्यर्बुदं** Ved. One hundred millions (दशगुणं अर्बुदं).

**न्यस्** 4 P. 1 To set or put down, place, throw down; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्वाद् Ms. 6. 46. -2 To lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्तचिह्नमपि राजलक्ष्मीं R. 2. 7; न्यस्तशस्त्रस्य Vg. 3. 18; so प्राणान् न्यस्यांत &c. -3 To put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.); शिरस्याज्ञा न्यस्ता Amaru. 82; चित्रन्यस्त 'committed to picture'; V. 1. 4; स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं S. 3. 9 'applied'; अयोग्ये न मद्विधौ न्यस्यति भारमग्र्यं Bk. 1. 22; Me. 59. -4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of, deliver; अहमपि तव सुनौ न्यस्तराज्यः V. 5. 17, भ्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 82. -5 To give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीन्यस्यतामिति R. 12. 2. -6 To state, bring forward, adduce, propound (as



an argument); अर्थोत्तरं न्यस्यति Malli. on Si. 1 17. -7 To settle, fix, appoint. -8 To support.

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, lying down. -2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown or laid down, deposited. -2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताक्षराः Ku. 1. 7. -3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. -4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. -5 Leaning, resting on. -6 Given up, set aside, resigned. -7 Mystically touched, Mâl. 5. 2. -Comp. -इड *a.* giving up the rod, *i. e.* punishment. -इह *a.* one who one who lays down the body, dead. -शस्त्र *a.* 1. one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य त्रिभुवनगुरोर्न्यस्तशस्त्रस्य शोकात् Ve. 3. 18. -2. unarmed, defenceless. -3. harmless. -4. epithet of the Manes, or deified progenitors.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः खुरन्यासपवित्रपांसुं R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50; M. 2. 9; Mâl. 5. 5. चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. -2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशस्त्रनखन्यासः R. 12. 73 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; दंतन्यास. -3 Depositing. -4 A pledge, deposit, प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इवांतरास्मा S. 4. 21, R. 12. 18; Y. 2. 67. -5 Entrusting, committing, giving over, delivering, consigning. -6 Painting, writing down. -7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; शस्त्र° Bg. 18. 2. -8 Bringing forward, adducing. -9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws) -10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayers and corresponding gesticulations -11 Lowering the tone or voice. -Comp. -अपह्नवः repudiation of a deposit. -धारिन् *m.* the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन *m.* One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyâsin.

न्यासीकृ 8 U. 1 To place as a deposit; Ku. 3. 55. -2 To entrust to, give in charge of; न राक्षसोऽनात्मसदृशेषु कलत्रं न्यासीकरिष्यति Mu. 1.

न्याक्य Fried rice.

न्यादः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः [ नियंति अनेन; नि-इ घञ् ]

1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अधार्मिकं त्रिभिर्न्यायेर्निगृहीत्या-स्वयन्तः Ms. 8. 310. -2 Fitness propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. 30. -3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; यान्ति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य तिर्यचोपि सहायतां A. R. 1. 4. -4 A law-suit, legal proceeding -5 Judicial sentence, judgment. -6 Policy, good government. -7 Likeness, analogy. -8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration, as इडा-पूपन्याय, काकतालीयन्याय, घृगाक्षरन्याय &c.; see below. -9 A Vedic accent; न्यायैस्त्रिभिरुदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open, in our opinion, to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way'; 'which are manifested in three systems, *i. e.* ऋक्, यजुस् and सामन्'); Bh. 3. 55. -10 (In gram.) A universal rule. -11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. -12 The science of logic, logical philosophy -13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; *i. e.* प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). -14 An epithet of Vishnu. (न्यायेन *ind.* in the way of, after the manner or analogy of; बधिरान्मंदकर्णः श्रेयानिति न्यायेन &c.). -Comp. -पथः the Mîmâmsâ philosophy. -वर्तिन् *a.* well-behaved, acting justly. -वादिन् *a.* one who speaks what is right or just. -वृत्तं good conduct, virtue. -शास्त्रं 1. the philosophical system of the Nyâya school. -2. the science of logic. -सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. -सूत्रं the aphorisms of Nyâya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyâyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचटकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to घृगाक्षरन्याय q.v.

2. अंधपरपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim

of the view of the star Arundhatî. The following explanation of San-karâchârya will make its use clear:—अरुंधतीं दिदर्शयिषुस्तत्समीपस्थां स्थूलां ताराममुख्यां प्रथममरुंधतीति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चादरुंधतीमेव ग्राहयति.

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Râvana kept Sîtâ in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one; so when a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोष्टन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim is also used to denote the relative importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad; *e. g.* गोपालपरशुरामौ उभावपि अतीव दुर्मेधसौ । किंतु अश्मलोष्टन्यायेन गोपालः परशुरामादरीयान्. cf. Mar. 'दगडापेक्षां वीट मड'. The maxim पाषाणेष्टकन्याय is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of the buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm-fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome; cf. Chandrâlôka:—यत्तया मेलनं नत्र लाभो मे यश्च सुभुवः । तदेतत्काकतालीयमतिर्कृतसंभवं ॥ also Kuvalayânanda:—यत्तत्तालफलं यथा काकेनोपभुक्तमेवं रहोदर्शनक्षुभित्पदया तन्वी मया भुक्ता । see काकतालीय also.

8. काकदंतगवेषणन्यायः The ma-



xim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which, though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes; e. g. द्विपोऽस्त्रियामन्तरापः इत्यत्र आस्त्रियामित्यस्य काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अन्तरीपशब्देनाप्यन्वयः.

10. कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up, some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence; cf. कांश्चित्च्छयति प्रपूरयति वा कांश्चिन्नयत्युन्नतिं कांश्चित्पातविधौ करोति च पुनः कांश्चिन्नयत्याकुलान् । अन्योन्यप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोकास्थितिं बोधयन्नेष क्रीडति कूपयन्त्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. घटकुटीप्रभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll-station, and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid; cf. Sriharsha :—तदिदं घटकुटीप्रभातन्यायमनुवदति.

12. घुणाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurrence.

13. दंडापूपन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick

and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat', we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other; cf. मूषिकेण दंडो भक्षितः इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूपमक्षणमथाद्यातं भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्थान्तरमापत्तौ तदेष न्यायो दंडापूपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides, and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. नृपनापितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession—however ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home; and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy—who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity—went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good; cf. सर्वः कान्तमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2.

16. पंकप्रक्षालनन्यायः The maxim

of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other; cf. प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरदस्पर्शनं वरं; and also "Prevention is better than cure".

17. पिष्टपेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour; cf. कृतस्य करणं वृथा.

18. बीजाङ्कुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (seed being the cause of sprout, which in its turn is the cause of seed); and is used in those cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुंबकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

20. वह्निधूमन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire.). It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (e. g. where there is A., there is B; where there is not B, there is not A.).

21. विषकुम्भिन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

22. विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by



the planter himself.

23. वीचित्रगन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward a wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production of sound.

24. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य ( वर ) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mahābhāṣya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:—पुत्रा मे बहुक्षी-रघृभेदनं काञ्चनपात्रां भुञ्जिरन्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c., and gold.

25. शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough,' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

26. सिंहवलोकनन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach; see under सिंह also.

27. सूक्ष्मीकटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is

used to denote that when two things—the one easy and the other difficult—are required to be done the easier should be first attended to, as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

28. स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking-pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part; cf. Mar. 'शितावरून भाताची परीक्षा'.

29. रथुणानिखननन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

30. स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायतः ind. 1 In a fitting manner, suitably, fitly. -2 Justly, rightly.

न्यायिन् a. 1 Right, fit, proper just. -2 Logical, rational.

न्याय्य a. [ न्यायादन्वेतः यत् ] 1 Just,

proper, right, equitable, suitable<sup>9</sup> fit; न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83; Bg. 18. 15; Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202; R. 2. 55; Ki. 14. 7; Ku. 6. 87. -2 Usual, customary.

न्यास, न्यासिन् &c. See under न्यस.

न्यु ( न्यू ) ख a. 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. -2 Proper, right.

न्युच् 4 P. 1 To assent or agree to. -2 To rejoice, delight in, be pleased.

न्येचनी A female servant.

न्युब्ज 6 P. To bend or press down, throw down.

न्युब्ज a. 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face; ऊर्ध्वापित-न्युब्जकटाहकल्पे ( व्योम्नि ) N. 22. 32. -2 Bent, crooked. -3 Convex. -4 Hump-backed. -ब्जः 1 The Nyagrodha tree. -2 A kind of ladle made of Kusa grass. -ब्जं A vessel used in Srāddhas. -Comp. -खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून a. 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. -2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of; as in अर्थन्यून. -3 Less (opp. अधिक); Y. 2. 116. -4 Defective (in some organ); पाद°. -5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. -न ind. Less, in a less degree. -Comp. -अंग a. maimed, mutilated. -अधिक a. more or less, unequal. -धी a. deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish. न्यूनयति Den. P., न्यूनीकृ 8 U. To lessen, diminish.

न्योकस् a. Ved. Having an eternal abode.

न्योजस् a. Crooked (fig. also) wicked, vile.

प.

प a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking; as in द्विप, अनेकप. -2 Guarding, protecting, ruling; as in गोप, नृप, क्षितिप. -पः 1 Air, wind. -2 A leaf. -3 An egg.

पक्कणः The hut of a Chāṇḍāla or

barbarian.

पक्ति, पक्व, पक्क &c. See under पच.

पक्कशः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chāṇḍāla.

पक्ष 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षयति-ते)

1 To take, seize. -2 To accept. -3 To side with.

पक्षः [ पक्ष-अच् ] 1 A wing, pinion; अद्यापि पक्षादपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347; so उद्भिन्नपक्षः fledged; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. -2 The feather or



feathers on each side of an arrow. -3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder; स्तब्धमा उभयपक्षविनीतविद्राः R. 5 72. -4 The side of anything, a flank. -5 The wing or flank of an army. -6 The half of anything. -7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days); (there are two such *pakshas*, शक्रपक्षः the bright or light half, and कृष्णपक्षः the dark half); तमिस्रपक्षः सहप्रियाभिर्ज्योत्स्नावतानिर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34; Ms. 1. 66; Y. 3. 50; सीमा वृद्धि समायाति शुक्रपक्ष इवोडुगाद् Pt. 1. 92. -8 (a) A party in general, faction, side; प्रमुदितवरपक्षं R. 6. 86; Si. 2. 117; Bg. 14. 25; R. 6. 53; 18 17. (b) A family, race; Pt. 4. 29. -9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan; शत्रुपक्षो भवान् H. 1. -10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents; as अरिः, मित्र°. -11 One side of an argument an alternative, one of two cases; पक्ष 'in the other case, on the other hand', पूर्व एवाभवत्पक्षस्तस्मिन्ना बहुतराः R. 4. 10, 14. 34; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. -12 A case or supposition in general; as in पक्षांतरे -13 A point under discussion, a thesis, an argument to be maintained. -14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); सदिग्धसाध्यवान् पक्षः T. S., दधतः शुद्धिभूतो गृहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'a feather' also) -15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -16 A bird. -17 A state, condition. -18 The body. -19 A limb of the body. -20 A royal elephant -21 An army. -22 A wall. -23 Opposition. -24 Rejoinder' reply. -25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः; cf. हस्त. -26 Place, position. -27 A view, notion, idea. -28 The side of an equation in a primary division. -29 The ash-pit of a fire-place. -30 Proximity, neighbourhood. -31 A bracket. -32 Purity, perfection. -33 A house. -Comp. -अंतः 1. the 15th day of either half month, i. e. the day of new or full moon. -2. the end of the wings of an army. -अंतरं 1. another side. -2. a different side or view of an argument. -3. another supposition. -अद्वयः = पक्षांत q. v.

-आघातः 1. palsy or paralysis of one side, hemiplegia. -2. refutation of an argument. -आभासः 1. a fallacious argument. -2. a false plaint. -आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. -उद्ग्रहिन् a. showing partiality, adopting a side -गम a. flying. -ग्रहणं choosing a party. -घातः = पक्षघातः see above. -चरः 1. an elephant strayed from the herd. -2. the moon. -3. an attendant. -छिद्र m an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. -जः the moon. -द्वयं 1. both sides of an argument. -2. 'a couple of fortnights', i. e. a month. -द्वारं a side door, private entrance. -धर a. 1. winged. -2. adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) 1. a bird. -2. the moon. -3. a partisan. -4. an elephant strayed from the herd. -नाडी a quill. -पातः 1. siding with any one. -2. liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing), भवन्ति भवन्ति पक्षपाताः Ki 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10; U. 5. 17; रिपुपक्षं वद्धः पक्षपातः Mu. 1. -3. attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्यते M. 1; सत्यं जना वचिन् न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. -4. falling of wings, the moulting of birds. -5. a partisan. -पातिता -त्वं 1. partisanship, adherence to a side or party. -2. friendship, fellowship. -3. movement of the wings; N. 2. 52. -पातिन् a. or s. 1. siding with, adhering to, a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause); पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पांडवानां Ve. 3. -2. sympathizing; Ve. 3. -3. a follower, partisan, friend; यः सुपक्षपाती V. 1. -पारिः a private door. -पुटः a wing. -पोषण a. factious, promoting quarrels. -बिंदुः a heron. -भागः 1. the side or flank. -2. especially, the flank of an elephant. -भुक्ति f. the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight. -मूलं the root of a wing. -वदः 1. an ex parte statement. -2. stating a case, expression of opinion. -वाहनः a bird. -व्यापिन् a. 1. embracing the whole of an argument. -2. pervading the minor term. -हत a. paralysed on one side. -हरः a bird. -हेमः 1. a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. -2. a rite to be per-

formed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. -2 A side. -3 An associate, a partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. -2 Adherence to a party. -3 Taking up a side or argument. -4 Forming a part of. -5 Maintaining or defending a thesis. -6 The essential nature of a proposition. -7 Being the minor term or subject of a syllogism.

पक्षतिः f. 1 The root of a wing; अलिखच्चतुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; खड्गच्छिन्नजटापक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. -2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षस् n. 1 A wing. -2 The side-part of a carriage. -3 The leaf of a door. -4 The wing of an army. -5 A half or division. -6 A half month. -7 The side or shore of a river. -8 A side in general.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी [ पक्षतुल्यै दिवसौ अह्नः इति ईप् ] 1 A female bird. -2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्वावह्नवैकल्येन पक्षिण्यभिधीयते). -3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् a. (णी f.) [ पक्ष अस्त्यर्थे इति ] 1 Winged. -2 Furnished with wings. -3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. -m. 1 A bird. -2 An arrow. -3 An epithet of Siva.

-Comp. -इंद्रः, -प्रवरः, -राज m., -राजः सिंहः, स्वामिन् m. epithets of Garuda. -कीटः an insignificant bird. -पतिः an epithet of Sampāti. -पानीयशालिका a trough or reservoir for watering birds. -पुंगवः an epithet of Jātāyu. -बालकः, -शवकः a young bird. -शाला 1. a nest. -2. an aviary.

पक्षिलः N. of the saint Vātsyāyana.

पक्षीय a. (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a side or party, siding with, adhering to the side of; as कुरुपक्षीयाः &c.

पक्षपन् n. [ पक्ष-मनेन् ] 1 An eyelash; संलिलगुहभिः पक्षपभिः Me. 90, 47; R. 2 19, 11. 36. -2 The filament of a flower. -3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. -4 A wing. -5 The leaf of a flower. -Comp. -क्रोपः, -प्रक्रोपः irritation produced in the eye by the lashes turning



inwards.

**पक्ष्मल** *a.* 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; **पक्ष्मलक्ष्याः** *S.* 3. 25. -2 Hairy, shaggy, **सृष्टिपक्ष्मलरत्नकांगः** *Si.* 4. 61.

**पक्ष्य** *a.* [ पक्षे भवः, यत् ] 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. -2 Siding with. -3 Lateral. -4 Changing every half month. -**क्षयः** A partisan, follower, friend, ally; **ननु वज्जिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयंतं द्विमतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः** *V.* 1. 16.

**पंकः, -कं** [ पञ्च-विस्तारे कर्माणं करणे वा घञ् कुत्वम् ] 1 Mud, clay, mire; **अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते** *S.* 2. 34; **पंकहिज्जमुखाः** *Mk.* 5. 14; *Ki.* 2. 6; *R.* 16. 30. -2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; **कृष्णागुरुपंक** *K.* 30. -3 A slough, quagmire. -4 Sin. -5 Ointment, unguent. -**Comp.** -**कर्वटः** a marsh, an alluvium -**कीरः** a lapwing. -**क्रीडः, क्रीडनकः** a hog. -**ग्राहः** a Makara or crocodile. -**छिद्** *m.* the clearing-nut tree, (कृतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); *M.* 2. 8. -**जं** a lotus. (-**जः**) the Sârâsa bird. ° **जः**, ° **जन्मन्** *m.* an epithet of Brahman. ° **नाभः** an epithet of Vishnu; *R.* 18. 20. -**जन्मन्** *n.* a lotus. (-*m.*) the Sârâsa bird. -**दिग्ध** *a.* soiled with mire or mud. -**भाज्** *a.* sunk in mud. -**भारक** *a.* muddy, soiled. -**मंडुकः** a bivalve conch. -**रुहं** *n.*, -**रुहं** a lotus. -**वासः** a crab. -**शू (सू) रणः** the fibrous edible root of a lotus.

**पंकजिनी** 1 A lotus-plant; *Ki.* 10. 33. -2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses. -4 The flexible stalk of a water lily.

**पंकारः** -1 Moss. -2 A dam, dike. -3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

**पंकिन्** *a.* Muddy, filled with mud, soiled.

**पंकिल** *a.* Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; *Si.* 17. 8. -**लः** A boat.

**पंकेजं** A lotus.

**पंकेरुहं** *n.* -**हं** A lotus. -**हः** The crane or Sârâsa bird.

**पंकशय** *a.* Dwelling in mud.

**पंकणः** The hut of a Chândala; see पक्वण.

**पंक्तिः** *f.* [ पञ्च-विस्तारे क्तिन् ] 1 A line, row, range, series; **दृश्यत चारुपदपंक्तिरलक्तकांका** *V.* 4. 6; **पक्ष्मपंक्तिः** *R.*

2. 19; **अलिपंक्तिः** *Ku.* 4. 15; *R.* 6. 5 -2 A group, collection, flock, troop -3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste cf. पंक्तिपावन below. -4 The living generation. -5 The earth. -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 A collection of five, or the number 'five'. -8 The number 'ten' as in पंक्तिरथ, पंक्तिग्रीव. -9 Cooking, maturing. -10 A company of persons of the same tribe. -**Comp.** -**कंदकः** = पंक्तिदूषक *q. v.* -**ग्रीवः** an epithet of Râvana. -**चरः** an osprey. -**दूषः** -**दूषकः** a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper to associate at dinner-time. -**पावनः** a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brâhmana who, being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पंक्ति or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; **पंक्तिपावनाः पंचामयः** *Mâl.* 1, where Jagaddhara says:—पंक्तिपावनाः पंकतां भोजनार्थं गच्छन्त्यां पावनाः | अग्रभोजिनः पावन्वा वा | यद्वा यजुषां पारगो यस्तु साम्नां यश्च वि पारगः | अथ शिरसोऽधेता ब्राह्मणः पंक्तिपावनः || or अग्र्याः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वप्रवचनेषु च | यावदेते प्रपश्यन्ति पक्त्वा तावत्पुनन्ति च || ततो हि पावनात्पक्त्वा उच्यन्ते पंक्तिपावनाः. Manu explains the word thus.—अपाक्त्वोपहता पंक्तिः पक्त्वा वैर्द्विजोक्तैः | तान्निबोधत कारस्त्र्येन द्विजग्र्यान् पंक्तिपावनान् *Ms.* 3. 183; see 3. 184, 186 also. -**रथः** *N.* of Dasaratha; *R.* 9. 74.

**पंक्तिका** A row, line.

**पंगु** *a.* ( ग or ग्री *f.* ) Lame, halt, crippled. -**गुः** 1 A lame man; **मूकं करोति वाचालं पंगुं लघयते गिरिं.** -2 An epithet of Saturn. -**Comp.** -**ग्राहः** 1. a crocodile ( मकर ). -2. the tenth sign of the zodiac; Capricornus ( मकर ).

**पंगुक** *a.* Lame, crippled.

**पंगुल** *a.* Lame, crippled. -**लः** A horse of silvery white colour.

**पच्** *I.* 1 *U.* ( पचति-ते, पपाच-पेचे, अपाक्षति-अ-क्त, पक्ष्यति-ते, पक्तं, पक्क ) 1 To cook, roast, dress ( as food &c. ) ( said to govern two accusatives; as तंदुलानोदनं पचति, but this use is very rare in classical Sanskrit ); **यः पचत्यात्मकारणात्** *Ms.* 3. 118; **शूले मरस्यानिवापक्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् ब-**

**लवत्तराः** 7. 20; *Bh.* 1. 85. -2 To bake, burn ( as bricks ); see पक्क. -3 To digest ( as food ); **पचाच्छन्नं चतुर्विधं** *Bg.* 15. 14. -4 To ripen, mature. -5 To bring to perfection, develop ( as understanding ). -6 To melt ( as metals ). -7 To cook ( for oneself ) ( *Atm.* ). -**Pass.** ( पच्यते ) 1 To be cooked. -2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; ( *fig.* ) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; *R.* 11. 50. -3 To be inflamed. -**Caus.** 1 ( पचयति-ते ) To cause to be cooked, to have cooked or dressed ( food &c. ) -2 To cause to ripen or develop, bring to maturity, perfection, or completion. -3 To cure, heal. -**Desid.** ( विपक्षति ) To wish to cook &c. -**WITH परि** to ripen, mature, develop. -**वि** 1. to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit, *R.* 17. 53. -2. to digest. -3. to cook thoroughly. -**II.** 1 *A.* ( पचते ) To make clear or evident; see ( पचते ) also. -**Caus.** 1 To explain fully, dilate upon, amplify. -2 To spread.

**पक्तिः** *f.* [ पञ्च-भावे-क्तिन् ] 1 Cooking. -2 Digesting, digestion. -3 Ripening, becoming ripe, maturity, development. -4 Fame, dignity. -5 The place of digestion. -6 Any dish of cooked food ( *Ved.* ). -**Comp.** -**शूलं** violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

**पक्त्व** *a.* 1 Who or what cooks. -2 Cooking. -3 Stimulating, digesting. -4 Ripening. -**m.** 1 Fire ( especially in the stomach ). -2 A cook.

**पक्व** 1 The state of a householder who maintains the sacred fire. -2 The sacred fire so maintained.

**पक्वम** *a.* 1 Ripe, ripened. -2 Matured. -3 Cooked. -4 Obtained by boiling ( as salt ).

**पक्क** *a.* [ पञ्च-क्त-स्य-वः ] 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्वन्न. -2 Digested. -3 Paked, burned, annealed ( opp. आम ); **प्रक्षेष्टकानामावर्षणं** *Mk.* 3. -4 Mature, ripe; **पक्कद्विबाधरोही** *Me.* 82. -5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्कधी. -6 Experienced, shrewd. -7 Ripe ( as a boil ), ready to suppurate. -8 Grey ( as hair ). -9 Perished, decaying, on the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom.



—कं Cooked food.—Comp.—अतिता-  
रः chronic dysentery. —अन्नं cook-  
ed or dressed food. —आधानं, -आशयः  
the stomach, abdomen. —इष्टका a  
baked brick. —इष्टकाचितं a building  
constructed with baked bricks.  
—कृत *a.* 1. cooking. —2. maturing.  
(—*m.*) the Nimba tree. —केश *a.* grey-  
haired. —रसः wine or any spiri-  
tuous liquor. —वारि *n.* the water of  
boiled rice (कांजिक), sour rice-gruel.

पक्ता Maturity, ripeness, develop-  
ment &c.

पक्षु *a.* Cooking, maturing &c.

पच *a.* (At the end of comp.)  
Cooking, baking &c.

पच *a.* 1 Cooking, roasting. —2  
Digesting. —चः, -चा 1 Cooking. —2  
Maturing.

पचकः A cook.

पचत *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. —2  
Ripe, developed, mature. —तः 1 Fire.  
—2 The sun. —3 N. of Indra. —तं  
Cooked food.—Comp.—भृजता con-  
tinual baking and roasting, cf. खा-  
दतमोदता.

पचन *a.* [पच-करणे ल्युट्] Cooking,  
dressing, maturing &c. —नः Fire.  
—ना Becoming ripe, ripening. —नी  
The wild citron tree. —नं 1 Cook-  
ing, dressing, maturing &c. —2 A  
means or instrument for cooking, a  
vessel, fuel &c. —3 Ripening, ma-  
turing. —4 Becoming cooked or ripe.

पचपचः An epithet of Siva.

पचा The act of cooking.

पचिः 1 Fire. —2 Cooking &c.

पचेलिम *a.* 1 Cooking or ripening  
quickly. —2 Fit to be matured. —3  
Ripening spontaneously or natural-  
ly; ददर्श मालूरफलं पचेलिमं N. 1.  
94. —मः 1 Fire. —2 The sun.

पचेलुः A cook.

पञ्चटिका A small bell.

पञ्ज *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, strong.  
—2 Wealthy, rich. —जः An epi-  
thet of Angiras.

पंचथुः 1 Time. —2 The (Indian)  
cuckoo.

पंच 1 A see पच II.

पंच *a.* Spread, extended.

पंचन *num. a.* (Always pl.; nom.  
and acc. पंच) Five. (As the first  
member of comp. पंचन् drops its final  
न्). [cf. Gr. *pente*] —Comp.—अंशः  
the fifth part, a fifth. —अग्निः 1 an  
a ggregate of five sacred fires; *i. e.*

(अग्निहोत्रपंचन or दक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, अहव-  
नीय, सभ्य, and अवसथ्य) —2. a house-  
holder who maintains the five sacred  
fires; पंचमयो धृतव्रताः Mâl. 1; Ms.  
3. 185. —3. five mystic fires suppos-  
ed to exist in the body. —4. one who  
is acquainted with the doctrine of  
these fires. —अंग *a.* five membered,  
having five parts or divisions as in  
पंचांगः प्रणामः (*i. e.* बहुभ्यां चैव जन्भ्यां  
शिरसा वक्षसा दृशा); कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयो  
नयः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kâ-  
mandaka quoted by him); पंचागम-  
भिनयमुपदिश्य M. 1; चित्तक्षेत्रहस्तपदै-  
रगैश्चेष्टादिसम्पतः । पात्रायवस्थाकरणं  
पंचांगोऽभिनयो मतः ॥ (—नः) 1. a tor-  
toise or turtle. —2. a kind of horse  
with five spots in different parts of  
his body. (—गी) a bit for horses. (—गं)  
1. collection or aggregate of five  
parts. —2. five modes of devotion. —3.  
the five parts of a tree; त्वक्पत्रकुसु-  
मं मूलकलमेकस्य शास्त्रिनः । एकत्र मिलि-  
तं चैतत् पंचांगमिति संज्ञितम् ॥ —4. a  
calender or almanac, so called be-  
cause it treats of five things:—तिथि-  
वारश्च नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च); चतुर्गव-  
लो रजा जगती यशमानेत् । अहं पंचांगबल-  
वानाक. शं वशमानये ॥ Subhâsh. °गुप्तः a  
turtle. °पत्रं a calender. °सुद्धिः *f.* the  
propitiousness or favourable state of  
five important points; *i. e.* तिथि, वार,  
नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology).  
—अंगिक *a.* five-membered. —अंगुल  
*a.* (ला or ली *f.*) measuring five fin-  
gers. (—लः) the castor-oil plant.  
—अ (आ) जं the five products of the  
goat. —अप्तरस *n.* N. of a lake, said  
to have been created by the sage  
Mandakarni; cf. R. 13. 38. —अमृत *a.*  
consisting of 5 ingredients. (—तं) 1.  
the aggregate of any five drugs. —2.  
the collection of five sweet things  
used in worshipping deities; (द्वयं  
च शर्करा चैव घृत्तं दधि तथा मधु). —अर्धिस  
*m.* the planet Mercury. —अवयव *a.*  
five-membered (as a syllogism, the  
five members being, प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाह-  
रण, उपनय and निगमन q. q. v. v.)  
—अवस्थः a corpse; (so called be-  
cause it is resolved into the five ele-  
ments) cf. पंचत्व below. —अविकं  
the five products of the sheep. —अ-  
शीतिः *f.* eighty-five. —अहः a period  
of five days. —आतप *a.* doing pen-  
ance with five fires (*i. e.* with four  
fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41.

—आत्मक *a.* consisting of five ele-  
ments (as body). —अननः, —आस्यः,  
—मुखः, —वक्त्रः 1. epithets of Siva.  
—2. a lion (so called because its  
mouth is generally wide open; पंचं  
अननं यस्य), (often used at the end  
of names of learned men to express  
great learning or respect; न्याय<sup>०</sup>. तर्क<sup>०</sup>  
&c., *e. g.* जगन्नाथतर्कपंचानन). —3. the  
sign Leo of the zodiac. (—नी) an epi-  
thet of Durgâ. —आम्नायाः (*m. pl.*) five  
Sâstras supposed to have proceed-  
ed from the five mouths of Siva. —इ-  
न्द्रियं an aggregate of the five organs  
(of sense or actions; see इंद्रियं). —इषुः,  
—बाणः, —शरः epithets of the god of  
love; (so called because he has five  
arrows: their names are:—अरिं द-  
शोकं च चूर्तं च नवमल्लिका । नीलोत्पलं च  
पवैते पंचबाणस्य सायकः; the five ar-  
rows are also thus named:—संभोगो-  
न्मादनौ च शोषणस्तपनस्तथा । स्तंभन-  
श्चेति कामस्य पंचबाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥). —उष्मन्  
*m. pl.* the five digestive fires sup-  
posed to be in the body. —काल *a.*  
prepared or offered in five cups.  
—कर्ण *a.* branded in the ear with the  
number 'five' (as cattle &c.); cf.  
P. VI. 3. 115. —कर्मन् *n.* (in medicine)  
the five kinds of treatment; *i. e.* 1  
वमन 'giving emetics'; 2 रैचन 'purg-  
ing'; 3 नस्य 'giving strenutatories';  
4 अनुवासन 'administering an enema  
which is oily', and 5 निरुह 'admi-  
nistering an enema which is not  
oily'. —कृत्वस् *ind.* five times. —को-  
णः a pentagon. —कोलं the five spices  
taken collectively. —कोषाः (*m. pl.*)  
the five vestures or wrappers sup-  
posed to invest the soul; they are:—  
अन्नमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूल-  
शरीर); प्राणमयकोष the vesture of the  
vital airs; मनोमयकोष the sensorial  
vesture; विज्ञानमयकोष the cognition-  
al vesture (these three form the  
लिंगशरीर); and आनन्दमयकोष the last  
vesture, that of beatitude. —क्रो-  
शी 1. a distance of five Krosas. —2.  
N. of the city Benâres. —खट्वं, —ख-  
ट्वी a collection of five beds. —गत *a.*  
(in alg.) raised to the fifth power.  
—गवं a collection of five cows. —ग-  
व्यं the five products of the cow  
taken collectively; *i. e.* milk, curds,  
clarified butter or ghee, urine, and  
cowdung (क्षीरं दधि तथा च ज्यं मूत्रं गोम-  
यमेव च). —गु *a.* bought with five



cows. —गुण *a.* five-fold. (—गाः) the five objects of sense (रूपा, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). (—णी) the earth. —गुप्तः 1. a tortoise. —2. the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Chârvâkas. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty fifth. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-five. —जनः 1. a man, man-kind. —2. N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell, and was slain by Krishna. —3. the soul. —4. the five classes of beings; *i. e.* gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. —5. the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र) with the Nishâdas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see Sârirabhâshya on Br. Sûtras I. 4. 11-13). (—नी) an assemblage of five persons. —जनीन *a.* devoted to the five races. (—नः) an actor, a mimic, buffoon. —ज्ञानः 1. an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. —2. a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pâsupatas. —तक्षं, —क्षी a collection of five carpenters. —तत्त्वं 1. the five elements taken collectively; *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. —2. (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tântrikas, also called पंचमकार because they all begin with म; *i. e.* मय, मांस, मत्स्य, मुद्रा and मैथुन. —तत्र N. of a well-known collection in five books containing moral stories and fables —तन्मात्रं the five subtle and primary elements (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध). —तपस् *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजाभिवृतां चतुर्णां मधो ललाटे तपसससिः R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. —तय *a.* five-fold. (—यः) a pentad. —तिक्तं the five bitter things:— तिबामृतावृषपटोलनिदिग्धिकाश्च. —त्रिंश *a.* thirty-fifth. —त्रिंशत्, त्रिंशतिः *f.* thirty-five. —दश *a.* 1. fifteenth. —2. increased by fifteen; as in पंचदश शतं 'one hundred and fifteen'. —दशन् *a.* pl. fifteen. —अहः a period of fifteen days. —दशिन *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. —दशी the fifteenth day of a lunar fort-

night. —द्विंश the five lower parts of the body; बहु नेत्रद्वयं कक्षेः तु नासे तथैव च । मतयोरंतरं चैव पंचद्विंश प्रचक्षते ॥ —देवताः the five deities:— आदित्यं गगनाय च देवी रुद्रं च केशवम् । पंचदेवत-नित्यकं सर्वकर्मसु पूजयेत् ॥ —नखः 1. any animal with five claws; पंचः चनखा भक्ष्या ये प्रोक्ताः कृतजैर्द्विजैः Bk. 6. 131; Ms. 5. 17, 18; Y. 1. 177. —2. an elephant. —3. a turtle. —4. a lion or tiger. —नदः 'the country of five rivers,' the modern Panjab (the five rivers being शतद्रु, विपाशा, इरावती, चंद्रनागा and वितस्ता, or the modern names Sutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). (—दा pl.) the people of this country. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-five. —नीराजनं waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being:— a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf) —पंचाश *a.* fifty-fifth. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-five. —पदी 1. five steps; Pt. 2. 115. —2. the five strong cases, *i. e.* the first five inflections. —पर्दन् *n.* pl. the five parvans *q. v.*; they are चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावास्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वाण्येतानि राजेन्द्र रविसंक्रान्तिरेव च ॥ —पाद् *a.* consisting of five feet, steps, or parts. (—*m.*) a year (संवत्सर). —पात्रं 1. five vessels taken collectively. —2. a Srâddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. —पितृ *m.* pl. the five fathers:— जनकश्चोपनेता च यश्च कन्यां प्रयच्छति । अन्न-दाता भयत्राता पंचैवे पितरः स्मृताः ॥ —प्राणाः (*m.* pl.) the five life-winds or vitals; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. —प्रसादः a temple of a particular size with four pinnacles and a steeple). —बंधः a fine equal to the fifth part of anything lost or stolen. —बाणः, बाणः, शरः epithets of the god of love; see पंचेशु. —बाहुः N. of Siva. —भद्र *a.* 1. having five good qualities. —2. consisting of five good ingredients (as a sauce &c.). —3. having five auspicious marks (as a horse) in the chest, back, face and flanks. —4. vicious. —भज *a.* pentagonal. (—जः) a pentagon cf. पंचकोण. —भूतं the five elements; पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. —मकारं the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter is म; see पंचतरा (2). —महापातकं the five great sins; see महापातक.

—महयज्ञाः (*m.* pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brâhmaṇa; see महायज्ञ. —माष (षि) क *a.* consisting of five Mâshas (as a fine &c.). —मास्य *a.* happening every five months. —मुखः an arrow with five points; (for other senses see पंचानन.) —मुद्रा five gestures to be made in presenting offerings to an idol. —यामः a day (?). —रत्नं a collection of five gems; (they are variously enumerated:—(1) नीलकंठं वज्रकं चेत पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकं । प्रवालं चेत विज्ञेयं पंचरत्नं मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं मुक्ता राजावर्तं प्रवालकं । रत्नपंचकमख्यं स्म ॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकम् । पंचरत्नमिदं प्रो मुषिभिः पूर्वदर्शितम् ॥ —2. the five most admired episodes of the Mahâbhârata. —रसा the आमलकी tree (Mar. आंवळी). —रात्रं a period of five nights. —राशिकं the rule of five (in math.). —लक्षणं a Purâṇa; so called because it deals with five important topics:—सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ see पुराण also. —लवणं five kinds of salt; *i. e.* काचक, सैधव, सामुद्र, बिड and सौवर्चल. —लांगलकं a gift (महादान) of as much land as can be cultivated with five ploughs. —लोहं a metallic alloy containing five metals (*i. e.* copper, brass, tin, lead, and iron). —लोहकं the five metals; *i. e.* gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. —वटः the sacred or sacrificial thread worn across the breast (यज्ञोपवीत). —वटी 1. the five fig-trees; *i. e.* अश्वत्थ, बिल्व, वट, धात्री, and अशोक. —2. N. of a part of the Daṇḍukâ forest where the Godâvarî rises and where Râma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved; it is two miles from Nasik; U. 2. 28; R. 13. 34. —वर्गः 1. an aggregate of five. —2. the five essential elements of the body. —3. the five organs of sense. —4. the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Brâhmaṇa; cf. महायज्ञ. —वर्षेऽशीय *a.* about five years old. —वर्षीय *a.* five years old. —वल्कलं a collection of the barks of five kinds of trees; namely अश्वत्थ, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ, वृक्ष and वेतस). —वार्षिक *a.* recurring every five years. —वाहिन् *a.* drawn by five (as a carriage). —विंश *a.* twenty-fifth. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-five. —विंशतिका a collection



of twenty five; as in वनलपंचविंशिका.  
—विध *a.* five-fold, of five kinds. °प्र-  
कृति: *f.* the five departments of a  
government; Ms. 7. 157. —वृत्, वृत्  
*ind.* five-fold. —शत *a.* amounting to  
five hundred. ( -त ) 1. one hundred  
and five. -2. five hundred. —शाख:  
1. the hand.-2. an elephant. —शिख:  
a lion. —ष *a.* pl. five or six; संत्य-  
न्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाषिताः पंचषाः  
Bh. 2. 34. —षष्ट *a.* sixty-fifth. —ष-  
ष्टि: *f.* sixty-five. —सप्त *a.* seventy-  
fifth. —सप्तति: *f.* seventy-five. —सुगं-  
धकं the five kinds of aromatic ve-  
getable substances; they are:—कर्पूर-  
कङ्काललङ्गपुष्पगुवाकजातीफलपंचकेन । समांश-  
भागेन च योतिनेन मनोहरं पञ्चसुगंधकं स्यात् ॥  
—सूना: *f.* the five things in a house  
by which animal life may be acci-  
dentally destroyed. they are:—पंच-  
सूना गृहस्थस्य चूर्णपण्युपस्करः कंडनी चोद-  
कंमथ Ms. 3. 68. —हायन *a.* five years  
old.

पंचक *a.* 1 Consisting of five. -  
Relating to five. -3 Made of five.  
-4 Bought with five. -5 Taking five  
per-cent. —कः, -कं A collection or  
aggregate of five; अम्लपंचक. —कं  
A field of battle.

पंचत् *f.* A pentad, an aggregate  
of five.

पंचतय *a.* Fivefold.

पंचता, -त्वं 1 Five-fold state. -2  
A collection of five. -3 The five ele-  
ments taken collectively. -4 Death,  
dissolution; पंचतां-त्वं गम्, -या &c.  
means 'to be resolved into the five  
elements of which the body con-  
sists', 'to die or perish'; पंचतां,  
त्वं नी 'to kill or destroy'; पंचभिर्नि-  
मित्ते देहे पंचद्वे च पुनर्गते । स्वां स्वां यो-  
निमनुप्राप्ते तत्र का परिदेवना ॥ Ratn. 3. 3.

पंचथा *ind.* 1 In five parts. -2 In  
five ways.

पंचनी A chequered cloth for play-  
ing at draughts.

पंचम *a.* ( मी *f.* ) 1 The fifth. -2.  
Forming a fifth part. -3 Dexterous,  
clever. -4 Beautiful, brilliant. —मः-  
1 The fifth ( or in later times the  
seventh ) note of the Indian gamut;  
it is said to be produced by the  
cuckoo ( कोकिलो रैति पंचमं Nārada ),  
and is so called because it is pro-  
duced from 5 parts of the body:—वा-  
युः समुद्रतो नभेरुहोत्कंठमूर्धसु । विचरन् पंच-  
मस्थानप्राप्त्या पंचम उच्यते ॥ -2 N. of a  
Rāga or musical mode ( sung in the

above note): व्यथयति वृथा मौनं तन्नि-  
प्रपंचय पंचमं Gīt. 10; so उदचितपच-  
मरागं Gīt. 1. -3 The fifth consonant  
of a class; *i. e.* a nasal. —मं 1 A fifth  
-2 Sexual intercourse ( मैथुन ), the  
fifth मकार of the Tāntrikas. —मं *ind.*  
For the fifth time, fifthly. —मी 1 The  
fifth day of a lunar fortnight. -2  
The ablative case ( in gram. ). -3  
An epithet of Draupadī. -4 A che-  
quered board for playing at draughts.  
—Comp. —आस्यः the cuckoo.

पंचशः *ind.* Five by five, by fives.  
पंचमिन् *a.* Being in the fifth year  
of one's age.

पंचाश *a.* ( शी *f.* ) Fiftieth.

पंचाशत्, पंचाशति: *f.* Fifty.

पंचाशिका 1 A collection of fifty.  
-2 A collection of fifty verses; *i. e.*  
चौरपंचशिका.

पंचिका 1 N. of each book of the  
Aitareya Brāhmaṇa. -2 A game  
played with five dice.

पंचाला: (*m. pl.*) 1 N. of a country  
and its people. —लः A king of the  
Panchālas.

पंचालिका A doll, puppet.; cf.  
पांचालिका.

पंचाली 1 A doll, puppet. -2 A  
kind of song. -3 Chequered board  
for playing at draughts, chess-board  
&c.; ( पंचारी also in this sense  
only ).

पंचावटः The sacrificial cord worn  
across the shoulder.

पंजरं A cage, an aviary; पंजरशुकः,  
भुजपंजरः &c. —रः, -रं 1 Ribs. -2 A  
skeleton. —रः 1 The body. -2 The  
Kali yuga. -3 A purificatory cere-  
mony performed on cows. —Comp.  
—आखेटः a sort of basket or  
trap for catching fish. —शुकः  
a parrot in a cage, caged parrot; V.  
2. 23.

पंजरकः —कं A cage.

पंजिः, -जी *f.* 1 The ball of cotton  
from which thread is spun. -2 A  
record, journal, register. -3 A calen-  
der, an almanac. —Comp. —कारः —कार-  
रकः 1. a writer, scribe. -2. an al-  
manac-maker.

पंजिका 1 A perpetual or running  
commentary which explains and  
analyses every word; टीका निरंतर-  
व्याख्या पंजिका पदनन्तिका. -2 A jour-  
nal, a book in which accounts of re-

ceipts and expenditure are entered.  
-3 The record or register of human  
actions kept by Yama. ( For other  
senses see पंजि above ). —Comp. —कार-  
रकः a scribe, a man of the  
Kāyastha tribe.

पट् 1 P. ( पटति ) To go or move.  
—Caus. or 10 U. ( पाटयति-ते ) 1 To  
split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder,  
tear open, divide; कंचिन्मध्यं तादृश-  
मासं की Si. 18. 51; दस्वर्णे पाटयेल्लखं  
Y 2. 94; Mk. 9. -2 To break  
break open; अन्यासु भित्तिषु मया निशि  
पाटितासु Mk. 3. 14 -3 To pierce,  
prick, penetrate; दर्भपाटिततलेन पाणिना  
R. 11. 31. -4 To remove, eradicate.  
-5 To pluck out. -6 To shine. -7 To  
speak -II. 10 U. ( पटयति-ते ) 1 To  
string or weave; कुर्विदस्त्वं तावत्तदय-  
सि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. -2 To  
clothe, envelop. -3 To surround, en-  
circle.

पटः -टं [ पट वेष्टने करणे घञर्थे कः ] 1  
A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece  
of cloth; अथ पटः सुवर्णरत्नतां गतो ह्ययं  
पट इत्युद्देशतैरलकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9 : म-  
घाः सवन्ति बलदेवपटप्रकाशाः 5. 45. -2  
Fine cloth. -3 A veil, screen -4 A  
tablet, plate or piece of cloth for  
writing or painting upon. —टः Any  
thing well made or polished. —टं A  
thatch, roof. —Comp. —उटञ्जं a tent.  
—कर्मन् *n.* weaving, business of the  
loom. —कारः 1. a weaver. -2. a  
painter. —कुटी *f.* —मंडपः, —वापः, —वे-  
दमन् *n.* a tent; Si. 12. 63. —वासः 1.  
a tent. -2. a petticoat. -3. perfum-  
ed powder; Ratn. 1. —वासकः per-  
fumed powder.

पटकः 1 A camp, an encampment.  
-2 Cotton-cloth. -3 The half a vil-  
lage.

पटमय *a.* Made of cloth. —यः A  
tent.

पटचरः A thief; cf. पाटचर. —रं  
Old or ragged clothes.

पटत्कः A thief.

पटपटा *ind.* An imitative sound.

पटलं [ पट वेष्टने कलच् ] 1 A roof,  
thatch; विनामितपटलांतं दृश्यते जं णकु-  
ञ्जं Mu. 3. 15. -2 A cover, covering,  
veil, coating ( in general ); शिरसि मसिप-  
टलं दध्याति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. -3 A film or  
coating over the eyes. -4 A heap,  
multitude, mass, quantity; रथांगपणेः  
पटलेन रोचिषां Si. 1. 21; जलपटलानि



Pt 1. 361; क्षौद्रपटः R. 4. 63; मुक्तापटलं 13. 17; तारपटलं Git. 7. -5 A basket. -6 Retinue, train. -7 A mark on the forehead or any other part of the body. -लः, -ली 1 A tree. -2 A stalk. -लः, -लं A section or chapter of a book. -Comp. -प्रांतः the edge of a roof.

**पटहः** 1 A kettle-drum, a war-drum, drum, tabor; कुर्वन् संघावाले-पटहानां सुलिनः श्लाघनीयां Me. 34; पटह-पटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. -2 Beginning, undertaking. -3 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -घण्टकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). -ध्वनम् going about with a drum to call people together.

**पटाकः** A bird.

**पटालुका** A leech.

**पटिः-टी f.** 1 The curtain of a stage -2 A cloth. -3 Coarse cloth, canvas. -4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -5 A coloured garment. -Comp. -क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage); used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage; cf. अपटक्षेप.

**पटिका** Woven cloth.

**पटिमन् m.** 1 Dexterity, cleverness. -2 Sharpness. -3 Acidity. -5 Harshness, roughness. -5 Violence, intensity &c.

**पटीर a.** 1 Beautiful, lovely. -2 High, tall. -रः [पट ईरन्] 1 A ball for playing with. -2 Sandal-wood. -1 Cupid, the god of love. -रं 3 Catechu. -2 A sieve. -3 The belly. -4 A field. -5 A cloud. -6 Height. -7 A radish. -8 Rheumatism. -9 Catarrh. -Comp. -जम्बन् m. sandal-tree; वहति विषधरान् पटीरजम्बा Bv. 1. 74.

**पटु a.** (टु or ट्वे f.; compar. पटी-यस्, superl. पटिष्ठ) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.); वाचि पटुः &c. -2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. -3 Sharp, smart (as intellect), intelligent. -4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense; अयमपि पटुर्धरासारो न बणारंपरा V. 4. 1; U. 4. 3. -5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding; किमिदं पटुपटहसंख्यनिष्ठो नाईनाडः Mu. 6; पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71, 73; Māl. 5. 4. -6 Apt, disposed;

Si. 15. 43. -7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. -8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. -9 Healthy, sound. -10 Active, busy. -11 Eloquent, talkative. -12 Blown, expanded. -13 Hard, rough, fierce. -14 Contumelious (as a speech). -टुः, टु n. A mushroom. (छत्रा). -टु n. Salt. -Comp. -कलः, देशीय a. pretty clever, tolerably sharp. -रूप a. very clever.

**पटुता, त्व 1** Cleverness. -2 Skilfulness, proficiency. -3 Activity, power of working; अंगानि प्रसभं त्यजति पटुतां Mu. 3. 1.

**पटेलः** A species of cucumber (Mar. पडवल). -लं A kind of cloth.

**पटोलकः** An oyster.

**पट्टः, -ट्टे 1** A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general; शिलापट्टमधिशयाना S. 3; so भालपट्ट &c. -2 A royal grant or edict; Y. 1. 319. -3 A tiara, diadem; R. 18. 44. -4 A strip; निर्भोक्तपट्टाः फणिभिर्विमुक्ताः R. 16. 17. -5 Silk; पट्टे पधानं K. 17; Bh. 3. 74; so पट्टं शुक्रं. -6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. -7 An upper garment; Bk. 10. 60. -8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban; especially, a coloured silk turban; Ratn. 1.4. -9 A throne. -10 A chair or stool. -11 A shield. -12 A grinding stone. -13 A place where four roads meet. -14 A city, town. -15 A bandage, ligature. -ट्टी 1 An ornament for the forehead. -2 A horse's girth. -Comp. -अभिषेकः the consecration of the tiara. -अर्ही the principal queen. -उपध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. -जं a sort of cloth. -देही, -नहिषी, -गङ्गी the principal queen. -वल्ल, -वासस् a. attired in wove silk or coloured cloth. -सूत्रकारः a silk-weaver.

**पट्टकः 1** A plate of metal used for inscriptions or royal edicts. -2 A bandage. -3 A document (also n.). **पट्टनं-नी** A city.

**पट्टिका 1** A tablet, plate; as in इतपट्टिका. -2 A document. -3 A piece or fragment of cloth; वल्कलैर्कोटशा द्विपाट्य पट्टिकां K. 149. -4 A piece of silken cloth. -5 A ligature, bandage. -Comp. -वायकः a silk-weaver.

**पट्टला** A district, community.

**पट्टि(टी) शः (सः)** A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्टा); क. पत्रापट्टिश &c. Dk.; (पट्टेशो लैहदे-डो यस्दिग्धारः क्षुतेपमः Vajrayanti).

**पट्टोलिका 1** A kind of bond or lease (भूमिकरग्रहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रभेदः Tv.). -2 A written legal opinion.

**पठ् 1 P.** (पठति, पठित) 1 To read or repeat aloud, recite, rehearse; यः पठेच्छृणुयादपि. -2 To read or recite to oneself; study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं भृगुप्रोक्तं पठन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126, 4. 98. -3 To invoke (as a deity). -4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); एतदिच्छाम्यहं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठयते Mb. -5 To declare, describe, express; भार्या च परमो ह्यर्थः पुरुषस्येह पठयते; Mb. -6 To teach. -7 To learn from (with abl.). -Caus. (पठयति-ते) 1 To cause to read aloud. -2 To teach, instruct; राजन् राजतुता न पठयति मां K. P. 10. -Desid. (पिपठिषति) to wish to recite &c. -WITH परि to mention, declare (-Caus.) to teach; तौ सर्वविद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2. -सं to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

**पठकः** A reader.

**पठनं [पठ-ल्यट्]** 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Mentioning. -3 Studying, perusing.

**पठिः f.** Reading, studying, perusal.

**पठित p p.** 1 Recited, repeated. -2 Studied, perused.

**पण् I.** 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2 91. -2 To bargain, transact business. -3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानाम-पणिष्टासौ Bk. 8. 121, पणस्व कृष्णां पांचानां Mb. -4 To risk or hazard (a battle). -5 To win anything at play. -II. 1 A., 10 U. (पणते, पणयति-ते) 1 To praise. -2 To honour. -WITH वि to sell, barter; आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वरादैर्विपणति गोपाः Subhāsh.

**पणः 1** Playing with dice or for a stake. -2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2 18; वम-यंत्याः पणः साधुर्विना Mb. -3 The thing staked. -4 A condition, compact, agreement; सर्वे करोतु भवतां



हृपतिः पणेन Ve. 1. 15: 'a stipulation, treaty'; H. 4. 118, 119. -5 Wages, hire. -6 Reward. -7 A sum in coins or shells. -8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 cowries; अ-शांतिभिर्वराटकैः पण इत्यभिधीयते. -9 Price. -10 Wealth, property. -11 A commodity for sale. -12 Business, transaction. -13 A shop. -14 A seller, vendor. -15 A distiller. -16 A house. -17 Expense of an expedition. -18 A handful of anything. -19 An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंगना, -स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. -अर्पणं making an agreement, a contract. -ग्रंथः a market, fair. -बंधः 1. making a treaty or peace (संधि); पणबंधमुखान् गुणानजः षडुपायुक्त समक्षिय तत्फलं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. -2. an agreement, stipulation; (यदि भवानिदं कुर्वन्तर्हीदमहं भवते दास्यामीति समयकरणं पणबंधः Manoramā).

पणता-त्वं Price, value.

पणनं [ पण्-ल्यट् ] 1 Bartering, purchasing. -2 Betting -3 Sale. -4 Traffic.

पणसः An article of sale, a commodity.

पणया 1 Transaction, business, dealing. -2 A market-place. -3 Profits of a trade. -4 Gambling. -5 Praise.

पणायित a. 1 Praised. -2 Bought, sold, transacted &c.

पणिः f. A market. -m. 1 A miser, niggard -2 An impious man.

पणिक a. Consisting of 50 Papas (as fine).

पणित p. p. 1 Transacted (as business). -2 Betted; see पण्. -तं A bet, wager.

पणितृ m. A trader, dealer.

पण्य a. [ पण्-कर्मणि यत् ] 1 Saleable, vendible. -2 To be transacted. -पण्यः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; पुरावभासे विपणिरथपण्या R. 16. 41; पण्यानां ग्राधिकं पण्यं Pt. 1. 13; सौभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Ms. 5. 129; M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 245. -2 Trade, business. -3 Price; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रतियं कायनैरुदयाः ānti. 3. 1. -Comp. -अंगना, -योषित् f., -विलासिनी, -स्त्री f. a harlot, a courtesan; पण् स्त्रीषु दिवककल्पलतिक हस्त्रीषु रजित कः Bh. 1. 90 Me. 25. -अतिरं a market. -आजीवः a trader -आजीवकं a market, fair. -पतिः a great

merchant. -फलत्व prosperity or profit in trade. -भूमि f. a warehouse. -वीथिका, -धीथी, -शाला 1. a market. -2. a stall, shop.

पणवः A kind of musical instrument, a small drum or tabor; Bg. 1. 13; Si. 13. 5.

पणविन् m. N. of Siva.

पंड I. 1 A. (पंडते, पंति) To go or move. -II. 10 U. (पंडयति-ते) To collect, pile up, heap together.

पंडः A eunuch.

पंडा 1 Wisdom, understanding -2 Learning, science. -Comp. -अपूर्व non-occurrence of the results of fate.

पंडावत् a. Wise; पंडावद्विम Asvad. 6. -m. A learned man.

पंडित a. [ पंडा तारका० इतच्छ ] 1 Learned, wise; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः. -2 Shrewd, clever. -3 Skilled in, proficient, skilful (generally with loc. or in comp.); मधुरालापनिसर्गपंडितां Ku. 4. 16; so रतिपंडित 4. 18; नयपंडित &c. -तः 1 A scholar, learned man, Pandita. -2 Incense. -3 An adept, expert. -Comp. -जातीय a. somewhat clever. -मंडलं. -सभा an assembly of learned men. -मानिक, -मानिन्, also -पंडितमन्य a. fancying oneself to be learned, a conceited person, a pedant who fancies himself to be a Pandita; Pt. 4. 100. -वादिन् a. pretending to be wise; Pt. 1. 392.

पंडितक a. Learned, wise. -कः A learned man.

पंडितिमन् m. Learning, scholarship, wisdom.

पत् I. 1 P. (पतति, पतित) 1 To fall, fall down, come down, descend, drop down, alight; अत्र इमुदस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः पपात ि द्याधरहस्तमुक्ता R. 2. 60; वृष्टिर्भवने चास्य रेहृषी 10. 77; (रेणुः) पतति परिणतारुणप्रकाशः शलभरुमुह इवाश्रममुद्गेषु S. 1. 32; Me. 105; Bk. 7. 9, 21. 6. -2 To fly, move through the air, soar; हंतुं कलहकारोऽसौ शब्दकारः पपात खं Bk. 5. 100; see पतत् below. -3 To set, sink (below the horizon); सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनादल्प-दैर्घ्येनयुस्यै S. 4 v. 1; पतत्पतंगप्रतिमरत-पतिभिः Si. 1. 12. -4 To cast oneself at, throw oneself down; मयि ते पापपतिते विक्रान्तमुपागते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतितं Me. 105. -5 To fall (in a moral sense), lose one's caste, for-

feit one's rank or position, fall off; परधर्मेण जीवन् हि रुद्यः पतति जातिः Ms. 10. 97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. -6 To come down (as from heaven); पतति पितरो ह्येषां लुनपिंडो-दकक्रियाः Bg. 1. 42. -7 To fall, be reduced to wretchedness or misery; प्रायः वंदुकपातेनोत्पत्त्यायः पतन्नपि Bh. 2. 123. -8 To go down into hell, go to perdition; Ms. 11. 37; Bg. 16. 16. -9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीयत्र पतति तत्र विवृतद्वारा इव व्यापद्ः Subhāsh. -10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसादसौम्यानि सतां सुह-उज्जने पतति चक्षुषि न दारुणाः शराः S. 6. 28. -11 To fall to one's lot or share. -12 To be in, fall in or into. -Caus. (पातयति-ते, पतयति rarely). 1 To cause to fall down, descend or sink &c.; निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38. 9. 61, 11. 76. -2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down (as trees &c.). -3 To ruin, overthrow; S. 5. 21. -4 To shed (as tears). -5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -6 To dash or strike out. -7 To throw or put in, cause to enter. -8 To bring to ruin or misfortune. -9 To depreciate, lower the value of anything; अर्धतः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15. -10 (In Arith.) To subtract, deduct. -11 To set in motion, set on foot. -Desid. (पिपतिषति or पित्सति) To wish to fall. -II. 4 A. (पत्यते) Ved. 1 To be master of. -2 To rule, control. -3 To possess. -4 To be fit for, serve for (with dat.) -III. 10 U. (पतयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be master of (intransitive).

पत a. Cherished, well-fed, protected (पृष्ट). -तः 1 Flying, flight. -2 Going, falling, alighting. -Comp. -गः a bird; Ms. 7. 23.

पतक a. Falling, descending. -कः An astronomical table.

पतंगः [ पतन् उत्पन्नं गच्छति गम्-डनि० ] 1 A bird; नृपः पतंगं रमधत्त पाणिना N. 1. 124; Bv. 1. 17. -2 The sun; विकसति हि पतंगरयोदये पुंडरीकं U. 6. 12; Māi. 1. 24; Si. 1. 12; R. 2. 15. -3 A moth, locust, or grass hopper; पतंगवद्वह्निमुखं विविधुः Ku. 3. 64, 4. 10; Pt. 3. 126. -4 A bee. -5 A ball for playing with. -6 Ved. A spark. -7 A devil. -8 Quicksilver. -9 N. of Krishna. -गं



1 Quicksilver. -2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird. -2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. -2 A kind of small bee.

पतंगिन् *m.* A bird.

पतञ्जलिः *N.* of the celebrated author of the Mahābhāṣya, the great commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras; also of a philosopher, the proponent of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् (न्ती *f.*) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -*m.* A bird; परमः पुमानिव पति पततां Ki. 6. 1; कचित्पथा संचरते सुराणां कचिद्वनानां पततां कचिच्च R. 13. 19; Si. 9. 15. -**Comp.** -ग्रहः 1. the reserve of an army. -2. a spitting pot, spittoon; तमेकमाणिक्यमयं महोज्जतं पतद्ग्रहं ग्राहितवान्नेन सः N. 16. 27. -भीरुः a hawk, falcon.

पतत्रं [पत्-करणे अत्रन्] 1 A wing, pinion. -2 A feather. -3 A vehicle.

पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् *m.* 1 A bird; इयिता द्वंद्वचरं पतत्रिणं (पुनरोति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48; Ku. 5. 4. -2 An arrow. -3 A horse. -*n.* dual. Ved. Day and night. -**Comp.** -केतनः an epithet of Vishnu. -राजः *N.* of Garuḍa.

पतनं [पत्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. -2 Setting (as of the sun). -3 Going down to hell. -4 Apostacy. -5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. -6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय); ग्रहाधीना नरेन्द्राणामुच्छ्रायाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 308. -7 Death. -8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). -9 Miscarriage. -10 (In arith.) Subtraction. -11 The latitude of a planet. -**Comp.** -धर्मिन् *a.* subject to the law of decay, perishable.

पतनीय *a.* Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. -यं A degrading crime or sin; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतमः, पतसः 1 The moon. -2 A bird -3 A grass-hopper.

पतयालु *a.* Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पतापत *a.* 1 Going, or inclined to fall. -2 Going much or frequently.

पतित *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. -2 Dropped. -3 Fallen

(in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. -4 Apostate. -5 Degraded, outcast. -6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. -7 Being in, fallen into; as in अवंशपतित. -8 Placed, kept; Pt. 1. 14. -तं Flying. -**Comp.** -उत्पन्न *a.* sprung from an outcast. -सावित्रीकः a man of the first three classes whose thread-ceremony has been improperly performed, or not performed at all.

पतेर *a.* [पत्-एर] 1 Flying, falling. -2 Going, moving. -रः 1 A bird. -2 A hole or pit. -3 A kind of measure (आढक q. v.).

पत्मन् *n.* Ved. Flight.

पत्वन् *n.* Ved. Flying, flight.

पतंचिका A bow-string.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also); यं काममंजरी कामयते स हरतु सुभगपताकां Dk. 47 'let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune'. -2 A flag-staff. -3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. -4 An episode or episodical incident in a drama, see पताकास्थानक below. -5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -**Comp.** -भंशुकं a flag. -स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodical incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance; (यत्रार्थे चित्तिरेऽन्यस्मिन्स्तिग्निगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगंतुकेन भावेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् || S. D. 299; for its different kinds, see 300-304).

पताकिक *a.* Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् *a.* Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. -*m.* 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. -2 A flag. -3 A scheme or figure for casting a nativity. -नी An army; (न प्रसेहे) रथवर्त्मरजोऽप्यस्य कुत एव पताकिनीं R. 4. 82; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः [पा-डति] 1 A master, lord; as in गृहपतिः. -2 An owner, possessor, proprietor; क्षेत्रपतिः. -3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over; ओषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुलपतिः &c. -4 A husband; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -5 A root. -6 Going, motion, flight. -*f.* A female possessor, a mistress.

-**Comp.** -घातिनी -घ्नी 1. a woman who murders her husband. -2. a line on the hand showing that a woman will be faithless to her husband. -देवता, -देवा one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, a chaste woman; कः पतिदेवतामन्यः परिमार्ष्टुमुत्सहते S. 6; तमलभेत पतिं पतिदेवताः शिखरिणामिव सागरमापगाः R. 9. 17; धुरिस्थिता स्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74. -धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. -प्राणा a chaste wife. -लंघनं disregarding a former husband by marrying another. -वेदनः *N.* of Siva. (-नं) procuring a husband (by magical means). -लोकः the world of husbands in a future life. -व्रता a devoted, faithful and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife; °त्वं fidelity to a husband. -सेवा devotion to a husband.

पतिवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband; R. 6. 10, 67.

पतिस्त्वं or पतिस्त्वनं Ved. 1 Lordship. -2 The conjugal state, wedlock.

पतिवती Ved. A woman having a husband.

पतिवस्नी A wife whose husband is living.

पतीयति Den. P To wish for a husband.

पतीयती A woman wishing or fit for a husband.

पत्नी 1 A wife. -2 Ved. A mistress. -**Comp.** -आटः seraglio women's apartments. -शाला a hut tent, room for wives and domestic purposes. -संनहनं 1. girdling a wife. -2. the girdle of a wife.

पतित See under पत्.

पत्तनं 1 A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1. -2 A musical instrument, मृदंग.

पत्तिः [पद्-तिन्] 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian. -3 A hero. -*f.* 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. -2 Going, walking. -**Comp.** -कायः infantry. -गणकः an officer whose business it is to muster the in a n r -संहतिः *f.* a body of infantry, infantry.



**पत्तिक** *a.* Going on foot, pedestrian.  
**पत्तिन्** *m.* A foot-soldier, foot-man.  
**पत्रं** [पत्र-ट्] 1 A leaf (of a tree): धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलवलीनां Bv. 1. 94. -2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c.; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18. -3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रमारोप्य ह्यितां S. 6 'commit to writing'; V. 2. 14. -4 A letter, document; Pt. 1. 403. -5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. -6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 27. -8 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); विशः पपात पत्रेण वेगनिष्कंपकेतुना R. 15. 84; N. 3. 16. -9 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रचय कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुरु-व्व कपोलयोः Gīt. 12; R. 13. 55. -10 The blade of a sword, knife &c. -11 A knife, dagger. -**Comp.** -**अंगं** 1. the Bhūrja tree. -2. red sanders. -**अंगुलिः** drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. -**अंजनं** 1. ink. -2. blacking. -**आढ्यं** the root of long pepper. -**आवलिः** *f.* 1. red chalk. -2. a row of leaves. -3. the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. -**आवली** 1. a row of leaves. -2. =<sup>०</sup>आवलि (3). -3. mixture of young Asvattha leaves with barley and honey. -**आहारः** feeding on leaves. -**ऊर्णं** wove-silk, a silk-garment; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयु-ज्यते M. 5. 12. -**उल्लासः** the bud or eye of a plant. -**काहला** the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. -**कृच्छं** a sort of penance, drinking the infusion of leaves of various plants. -**घना** a plant with full leaves (सातल). -**झंकारः** the current of a river. -**द्वार-कः** a saw. -**नाडिका** the fibre of a leaf. -**परशुः** a file. -**पालः** a long dagger, large knife. (-ली) 1. the feathered part of an arrow. -2. a pair of scissors. -**पादया** an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. -**पुटं** a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. -**पुष्पा** the holy basil. -**बंधः** adorn- ing with flowers. -**बा (वा) लः** an oar. -**भंगः** -**भांगिः** -**गी** *f.* draw-

ing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरीवरपत्रभंगनिकरो मृष्टो न गंडस्थले S. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). -**यौवनं** a young leaf or sprout. -**रंजनं** embellishing a page. -**रथः** a bird; व्यर्थीकृतं पत्ररथेन तेन N. 3. 6. <sup>०</sup>इंद्रः N. of Garuda. <sup>०</sup>इंद्रके- तुः N. of Vishnu; R. 18. 13. -**लता** a long knife or poniard. -**रे (ले) खा,** -**वल्ली**, -**वल्लीः**, -**वल्ली** *f.* see पत्रभंग above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67; Rs. 6. 7; Si. 8. 56, 59. -**वाज** *a.* furnished with feathers (as an arrow). -**वाहः** 1. a bird; Si. 18. 73. -2. an arrow. -3. a letter-carrier. -**विशेषकः** lines of painting &c.; see पत्रभंग; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. -**वेष्टः** a kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. -**शाकः** a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. -**शिरा** the vein or fibre of a leaf. -**श्रेष्ठः** the Bilva tree. -**सूचिः** *f.* a thorn. -**हिमं** wintry or snowy weather.

**पत्रकं** 1 A leaf. -2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

**पत्रणा** 1 Drawing lines or figures of painting on the body as a decoration. -2 Feathering an arrow.

**पत्रिका** 1 A leaf for writing upon. -2 A letter, document.

**पत्रिन्** *a.* (पी *f.*) [पत्रं अस्त्यर्थे इति] 1 Winged, feathered; मयूर° R. 3. 56. -2 Having leaves or pages. -*m.* 1 An arrow; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे घृणां पत्रिणा सह मुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. -2 A bird; R. 11. 29. -3 A falcon. -4 A mountain. -5 A chariot. -6 A tree. -**Comp.** -**वाहः** a bird.

**पत्रिणी** A sprout, shoot.

**पत्री** Writing.

**पत्नी** See under पति.

**पत्सलः** A way, road.

**पथ** I. 1 P. (पथति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पाथयति-ते) To throw, cast.

**पथः** A way, road; reach, course (at the end of comp.). -**Comp.** -**अति-थिः** a traveller. -**करूपना** juggling tricks. -**दर्शकः** a guide.

**पथकः** A guide, one knowing the way.

**पथत्** *m.* A road.

**पथिकः** 1 A traveller, way-farer; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8; Amaru. 93. -2 A guide. -**Comp.** -**आश्रयः** an asylum for travellers, inn. -**संततिः**, -**संहतिः** *f.*, -**सार्थः** a company of travellers, a caravan.

**पथिका** A kind of vine with red grapes.

**पथिन्** *m.* [पथ-आधारे इति] (Nom. पंथाः, पंथानौ, पंथानः; acc. pl. पथः; instr. pl. पथिभिः &c.; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तोयाधार-पथः, दृष्टिपथः, नष्टपथः, सत्पथः, प्रतिपथं &c.) 1 A road, way, path; श्रेयसामेव पंथाः Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पथाः Me. 27. -2 Journey, way-faring, as in शिवास्ते संतु पंथानः '([I wish) a happy journey to you! God speed you on your journey'!. -3 Range, reach; as in कर्णपथ, श्रुति°, दर्शन°. -4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः द्युचेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वरा मलीमसामादरते न प-द्धति R. 3. 46; न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलं-ति पवं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83. -5 A sect, doctrine. -6 A division of hell. -**Comp.** -**कृत्** *m.* Ved. 1. a guide. -2. N. of Agni. -**देयं** a toll levied on public roads. -**द्रुमः** the Khadira tree. -**प्रज्ञ** *a.* acquainted with roads. -**वाहक** *a.* cruel. (-कः) 1. a hunter, fowler. -2. a burden-bearer, porter.

**पथिलः** A traveller, way-farer.

**पथ्य** *a.* [पथि साधु दिगा-यत् इनो लोपः] 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अप्रियस्य च पथ्य-स्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Y. 3. 65; पथ्यमन्नं &c. -2 Fit, proper; suitable (in general). -**यया** A road, way. -**य्यं** 1 Wholesome diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वामी वर्तते. -2 Welfare, well-being; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्य-मिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -**Comp.** -**अपथ्यं** the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

**पद्** I. 10 A. (पदयते) To go or move. -II. 4 A. (पद्यते, पन्न; caus. पादयति-ते; desid. पित्सते) 1 To go, move. -2 To go to, approach (with acc.). -3 To attain, obtain, gain; द्योतिषामाधिपत्यं च प्रभावं चाप्यपद्यत Mb. -4. To observe, practice; स्वधर्मं पद्यमानास्ते Mb. -5 Ved. To fall down



with fatigue. -6 Ved. To perish. -7 To fall out. -III. 1 P. (पदति) To stand fast or fixed.

**पद्** *m.* [पद्किप्] (This word has no forms for the first five inflections; it is optionally substituted for पद् after acc. dual) 1 A foot. -2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza). -**Comp.** -**काषिन्** *a.* 1. rubbing or scratching the feet. -2. going on foot, pedestrian. (-*m.*) a footman. -**गः**, (पद्गः) a foot-soldier. -**जः** (जजः) 1. a footman. -2. a Sûdra; cf. पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत. -**नद्धा**, -**नभ्री** a shoe, boot. -**निष्कः** ene quarter of a Nishka. -**रथः** (पद्रथः) a foot-soldier, footman. -**शब्दः** noise of footsteps. -**हतिः**, -**ती** *f.* (पद्धतिः, ती) 1. a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहानां वीरचारित्रपद्धतिः U. 5. 22; R. 3. 46; 6. 55; 11. 87; कविप्रथमपद्धति 15. 33 'the first way shown to poets'. -2. a line, row, range. -3. a surname, title or epithet, a word denoting caste or profession in compounds which are used as proper names; *e. g.* गुप्त, दास दत्त &c. -4. N. of a class of writings. -**हिमं** (पद्धिमं) coldness of the feet.

**पदं** [पद्-अच्] 1 A foot (said to be *m.* also in this sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13; अपथे पदमर्पयन्ति हि R. 9. 74 'set foot on (follow) a wrong road'; 3. 50; 12. 52; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निधीयते 3. 62 'good qualities set foot everywhere'; *i. e.* command notice or make themselves felt; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the country'; यद्वधि न पदं दधाति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14; पदं कृ (a) to set foot in, on or over (lit.); शान्ते करिष्यासि पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन् S. 4. 19; (b) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.); कृतं वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 137; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रज्ञाशया हृदि पदं 133; so Ku. 5. 21, Pt. 1. 240; कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 'in defiance of us', (lit. planting his foot on our neck); मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ 'to mount on the head of', 'to humble'; Pt. 1. 327; आकृतिविशेषेष्वादरः पदं करोति M. 1 'good forms attract attention (command respect)', जने सखी पदं कारिता S. 4 'made to

have dealings with (to confide in)'; धर्मेण शर्वे पार्वतीं प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. -2 A step, pace, stride; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; पदे पदे 'at every step'; अक्षमालामदत्त्वा पदात्पदमपि न गतव्यं or चलितव्यं 'do not move even a step' &c.; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतन्ती V. 1. 19 'the middle pace or stride of Vishnu'; *i. e.* the sky (for mythologically speaking, the earth, sky, and lower world are considered as the three paces of Vishnu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation); so अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark; पदपङ्क्तिः S. 3. 8; or पदावली foot-prints; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28. 'the foot-steps of the great must be followed'; पदैर्गृह्यते चौरः Y. 2. 286. -4 A trace, mark, impression, vestige, रतिवलयपदांके चापमासज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64; Me. 35, 96; M. 3. -5 A place, position, station; अधोधः पदं Bh. 2. 10; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1 'brought to the point of or exposed to trouble', तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने R. 8. 91 'found no place in (left no impression on) the heart'; अपदे शङ्कितोऽस्मि M. 1 'my doubts were out of place', *i. e.* groundless; कृशकुटुंबेषु लोभः पदमधत्त Dk. 162; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4; R. 2. 50; 9. 82; कृतपदं स्तनयुगलं U. 6. 35 'brought into relief or bursting forth'. -6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position; भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1; यात्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयः S. 4. 17 'attain to the rank or position' &c.; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 4. 18; so सचिव°, राज° &c. -7 Cause, subject, occasion, thing, matter, business, affair; व्यवहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 5 'occasion or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding'; Ms. 8. 7; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु S. 1. 22; वाञ्छितफलप्राप्तेः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. -8 Abode, object, receptacle; पदं दृशः स्याः कथमीशमादृशां Si. 1. 37, 15. 22; अगरियात्र पदं नृपश्रियः Ki. 2. 14; अविवेकः परमापदां पदं 2. 30; के वा न स्युः परिभवपदं निष्फलारभयत्नाः Me. 54; H. 4. 69. -9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse; विराचितपदं (गेयं) Me. 86; 103; M. 5. 2; S. 3. 15. -10 A complete or inflected word; सुसिद्धं पदं P. I. 4.

14; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगार्हानन्वितैकार्थबोधकाः S.D. 9; R. 8. 77; Ku. 4. 9. -11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. -12 Detachment of the Vedic words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. -13 A pretext; Si. 7. 14. -14 A square root. -15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence); as त्रिपदा गायत्री. -16 A measure of length. -17 Protection, preservation. -18 A square or house on a chess-board; अष्टापदपदालेख्यैः Râm. -19 A quadrant. -20 The last of a series. -21 A plot of ground. -22 (In Arith.) Any one in a set of numbers the sum of which is required. -**दः** A ray of light. -**Comp.** -**अंकः**, -**चिह्नं** a foot-print. -**अंगुष्ठः** the great toe thumb (of the foot). -**अध्ययनं** study of the Vedas according to the पदपाठ q. v. -**अनुग** *a.* 1. following closely, being at the heels of (gen.). -2. suitable, agreeable to. (-*गः*) a follower, companion. -**अनुरागः** 1. a servant. -2. an army. -**अनुशासनं** the science of words, grammar. -**अनुषंगः** anything added to a *pada*. -**अंतः** 1. the end of a line of a stanza. -2. the end of a word. -**अंतरं** another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्वा S. 1; अ° closely, without a pause. -**अंश** *a.* final. -**अब्जं**, -**अंभोजं**, -**अरविंदं**, -**कमलं**, -**पंकजं**, -**पद्मं** a lotus-like foot. -**अर्थः** 1. the meaning of a word. -2. a thing or object. -3. a head or topic (of which the Naiyāyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). -4. anything which can be named (अभिधेय), a category or predicament; the number of such categories, according to the Vaiseshikas, is seven; according to the Sāṅkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-seven according to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedāntins. -5. the sense of another word which is not expressed but has to be supplied. -**आघातः** 'a stroke with the foot', a kick. -**आजिः** a foot-soldier. -**आदिः** 1. the beginning of the line of a stanza. -2. the beginning or first letter of a word. विद् *m.* a bad student (knowing only the beginnings of stanzas.) -**आयता** a shoe. -**आवली**



a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines; (काव्यस्य) शरीरं तावद्विद्यार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10; मधुरकोमलकांतपदावलीं शृणु तदा जयदेवस्वरस्वती Gīt. 1. —आसनं a foot-stool. —आहत *a.* kicked. —कारः, —कृत् *m.* the author of the Padapāṭha. —क्रमः walking, a pace. —गः a foot-soldier. —गतिः *f.* gait, manner of going. —छेदः, —विच्छेदः, —विग्रहः separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. —च्युत *a.* dismissed from office, deposed. —न्यासः 1. stepping, tread, step. —2. a foot-mark. —3. position of the feet in a particular attitude. —4. the plant गोक्षुर. —5. writing down verses or quarters of verses. —पंक्तिः *f.* 1. a line of foot-steps; S. 3. 8; V. 4. 6. —2. a line or arrangement of words, a series of words; Ki. 10. 10. —3. an *ishtaka* or sacred brick. —पाठः an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original form and independently of phonetic changes (opp. संहितापाठ). —पातः, —विक्षेपः a step, pace (of a horse also). —बंधः a foot-step, step. —भंजनं analysis of words, etymology. —भंजिका 1. a commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. —2. a register, journal. —3. a calendar. —भ्रंशः dismissal from office. —माला a magical formula. —योपनं a fetter for the feet (Ved.). —वायः Ved. a leader. —विष्टम्भः a step, footstep. —वृत्तिः *f.* the hiatus between two words. —व्याख्यानं interpretation of words. —संघातः (टः) 1. connecting the words which are separated in the संहिता. —2. a writer, an annotator. —स्थ *a.* 1. going on foot. —2. being in a position of authority or high rank. —स्थानं a foot-print.

पदकं A step, position, office; see पद. —कः 1. An ornament of the neck. —2. One conversant with the पदपाठ q. v. —3. A निष्क or weight of gold.

पदविः—वी *f.* [पद्-अवि वा ङीप्] A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी Me. 8; अनुयाहि साधुपदवीं Bh. 2. 77 'follow in the footsteps of the good'; S. 4. 13; R. 3. 50, 7. 7; 8. 11; 15. 99; Bh. 3. 46; Ve. 6. 27; so स यौवनपदवीमारूढः Pt. 1 'he

attained his majority' (grew up to man's estate). —2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. —3 A place, site. —4 Good conduct or behaviour.

पदातः, पदातिः [पद्-भ्यामतति, अत्-अच्] 1 A foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. —2 A pedestrian (walking on foot); U. 5. 12. —Comp. —अध्यक्षः the commander-in-chief of the infantry.

पदातिन् *a.* 1 Having foot-soldiers (as an army). —2 Being or going on foot. —*m.* A foot-soldier.

पदातिकः, पदातीयः A foot-man.

पदारः The dust of the feet.

पदिः Ved. 1 An animal moving with its feet. —2 A bird.

पदिक *a.* 1 Going on foot, pedestrian. —2 One *Pada* long. —3 Containing only one division. —कः A footman. —कं The point of the foot.

पदेकः A falcion.

पदन् *m.* A road, way.

पद्म, पद्मय &c. See under पद्.

पद्म *p. p.* [पद्-क्त] 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended. —2 Gone; see पद्. —च 1 Downward motion; descent, fall. —2 Creeping on the ground. —Comp. —गः a snake, serpent; विप्रकृतः पद्मगः फणां कुरुते S. 6. 30. (—गं) lead. °अरिः, °अशनः, नाशनः epithets of Garuḍa.

पद्म *a.* [पद्-मन्] Lotus-hued. —च 1 A lotus (*m.* also in this sense); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियं. —2 A lotus-like ornament. —3 The form or figure of a lotus. —4 The root of a lotus. —5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. —6 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —7 A particular high number (one thousand billions). —8 Lead. —9 N. given by the Tāntrikas to the six divisions of the upper part of the body called *Chakras*. —10 A mark or mole on the human body. —11 A spot. —12 N. of a particular part of a column. —च 1 A kind of temple. —2 An elephant. —3 A species of serpent. —4 An epithet of Rāma. —5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि. —6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —चा 1 N. of Lakshmi, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishnu; (तं) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रे-

पद्मजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R. 4. 5. —2 Cloves. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed. (—क्षः) an epithet of Vishnu or the sun. (—क्षं) the seed of a lotus. —अंतरं-रः a lotus-leaf. —आकरः 1. a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. —2. a pond or pool of water in general. —3. a lotus-pool. —4. an assemblage of lotuses; Bh. 2. 73. —आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (—या) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi. —2. cloves. —आसनं 1. a lotus-seat; Ku. 7. 86. —2. a particular posture in religious meditation; ऊरुमूले वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं। वामोरौ स्थापयित्वा तु पद्मासनमिति स्मृतं ॥ (—नः) 1. an epithet of Brahman, the creator. —2. of Siva. —3. of the sun. —आह्वं cloves. —उद्भवः an epithet of Brahman. —कर, —हस्त *a.* holding a lotus. (—रः, —स्तः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. a lotus-like hand. —3. N. of the sun. (—रा, —स्ता) N. of Lakshmi. —कर्णिका 1. the pericarp of a lotus. —2. the central part of an army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —कलिका a lotus-bud, an unblown lotus. —काष्ठं a fragrant wood used in medicine. —केशरः-रं the filament of a lotus. —कोशः, —कोषः 1. the calyx of a lotus. —2. a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. —खंडं, —षडं a multitude of lotuses. —गंध, गंधि *a.* lotus-scented, or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. (—धं, —गंधि *n.*) = पद्मकाष्ठ q. v. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —3. of Siva. —4. the sun. —5. the inside or middle of a lotus. —गुणा, —गृहा 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —2. cloves. —जः, —जातः, —भवः, —भूः, —योनिः, संभवः epithets of Brahman, the lotus-born god. —तंतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —नाभः, —भिः an epithet of Vishnu. —नालं a lotus-stalk. —निधिः a treasure of the value of a *Padma*. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. N. of Buddha. —3. N. of the sun. —4. of Vishnu. —पुष्पः the Karnikāra plant. —बंधः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower; see K. P. 9 *ad. loc.* —बंधुः 1. the sun. —2. a bee. —बीजं the seed of a lotus. —भासः an epithet of Siva. —मालिनी the goddess



of wealth. —रागः, -गं a ruby; R. 13. 53; 17. 23; Ku. 3. 53. —रूपा an epithet of the goddess of wealth. —रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. —लाञ्छनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. Kubera. —3. the sun. —4. a king. (—ना) 1. an epithet of Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. —2. or of Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning. —3. N. of Tārā. —वासा an epithet of Lakshmi. —समासनः an epithet of Brahman. —स्नुषा 1. an epithet of Gangā. —2. of Lakshmi. —3. of Durgā. —हासः an epithet of Vishnu

पद्मकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. —2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. —3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्मकिन् m. 1 An elephant. —2 The *Bhūrja* or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. —2 N. of a river; Māl. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. [पद्म-इनि] 1 Possessing lotuses. —2 Spotted. —m. 1 An elephant. —2 An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant; सुरग-ज इव बिभ्रत् पद्मिनीं दंतलम्बां Ku. 3. 76; R. 16. 68; Me. 83; M. 2. 13. —2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. —3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. —4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. —5 A female elephant. —6 A woman of the first of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women; the रतिमंजरी thus defines her:—भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाक्षुद्रंघ्रा अविरलकुचयुग्मा चारुकेशी कृशांगी । मृदुवचनसुशीला गतिवाद्यानुरक्ता सकलतनुसुवेशा पद्मिनी पद्मगंधा ॥ —Comp. —ईशः, —क्रांतः, —वह्मभः the sun. —खंडं, —खंडं a multitude of lotuses; a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेशयः An epithet of Vishnu.

पद्य a. 1 Consisting of Padas or lines. —2 Measuring a pada. —3 Belonging to the foot. —4 Marked with footsteps. —5 Belonging to a word. —6 Final. —द्यः 1 A Sūdra. —2 A part of a word. —द्या 1 A foot-path, path, way. —2 Sugar. —द्यं 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); महीयपद्यरत्नानां मंजूषा मया

कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 2. —2 Praise, panegyric (स्तुति).

पद्रः A village.

पद्रः 1 The world of human beings (भूलोक). —2 A car. —3 A road.

पन् 1 U. (पनायति-ते, पनायित or पनित) 1 To praise, extol; cf. पण्. —2 (Atm.) To rejoice at, be glad of.

पनस्यति Den. P. To be admirable.

पनायित, —पनित a. Praised.

पनुः (नूः) Ved. Admiration, praise.

पनसः 1 The bread-fruit tree. —2 A thorn. —सा, —सी 1 A kind of malady, pustular and phlegmonoid inflammation of the skin or external organs. —2 A female monkey. —3 A female demon. —सं The fruit of the bread-fruit tree.

पनसिका Pustules on the ears and neck.

पन्थक a. Produced in or on the way.

पन्न, पन्नग See under पद्.

पपिः The moon.

पपी m. [cf. Un. 3. 159] 1 The sun. —2 The moon.

पपु a. Fostering, protecting. —पुः f. A foster-mother.

पंपा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandakā forest; इदं च पंपाभिधानं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73. —2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पय् 1 A. (पयते) To go, move.

पयस् n. 1 Water. —2 Milk; पयः-पानं भुजंगानां केवलं विषवर्धनं H. 3. 4; R. 2, 36, 63; 14, 78 (where both senses are intended). —3 Semen virile. —4 Food. —5 Ved. Night. —6 Vital spirit, power, strength (Ved.). (पयस् is changed to पयो before soft con-sonants). —Comp. —गलः, —डः 1. hail. —2. an island. —घनं hail. —चयः (पयश्चयः) a reservoir or lake. —जन्मन् m. a cloud. —दः a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. °सुहृद् m. a peacock. —धरः 1. a cloud. —2. a woman's breast; पद्मापयोधरतटी Gīt. 1; विपांडुभिर्मलानतया पयोधरैः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22. —3. an udder; R. 2. 3. —4. the cocoa-nut tree. —5. the backbone or spin (कशेरुक). —धस् m. 1. the ocean. —2. a pond, lake, a piece

of water. —3. a rain-cloud. —धारागृहं a bath-room with flowing water. —धिः, —निधिः the ocean; Rs. 2. 7; N. 4. 50. —पूरः a pool, lake. —मुद्य m. a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5. —राशिः the ocean. —वाहः a cloud; R. 1. 36. —व्रतं subsisting on mere milk (as a vow).

पयस् a. 1 Milky, made of milk. —2 Watery. —स्यः A cat. —स्या Curds.

पयस्यति } Den. P. To flow.

पयायते } Den. P. To flow.

पयस्वल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. —लः A goat.

पयस्विन् a. Milky, juicy. —नी 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. —2 A river. —3 A she-goat. —4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोरः The Khadira tree.

पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tāptī river, but more correctly with Purā, a feeder of that river).

पर a. [पृ-भावे अप्, कर्तरि अच्-वा] (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर m. also. —2 Distant, removed, remote. —3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158. —4 Subsequent, following, next to, future, after, (usually with abl.); बाल्यात्पराभिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 31. —5 Higher, superior; सिकतात्वादपि परां प्रपेदे परमाणुतां R. 15. 22; इन्द्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिन्द्रियेभ्यः परं मनः । मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्यो बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः ॥ Bg. 3. 42. —9 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent, chief, best, principal, न त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टं S. 2; Ki. 5. 18; परतोऽपि परः Ku. 2. 14 'higher than the highest'; 6. 19; S. 7. 27. —7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.) —8 Alien, estranged, stranger. —9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. —10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं शतं 'exceeding or more than a hundred.' —11 Final, last. —12 (At the end of comp) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted



ed to, wholly engaged or occupied in; परिचर्यापरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, द्वेषपर, चिन्तापर &c. —रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also. —2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पश्यसिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. —रं 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. —2 The Supreme spirit. —3 Final beatitude. —4 The secondary meaning of a word. —4 (In logic.) One of the two kinds of सामान्य or generality of notion; more extensive kind, (comprehending more objects); e. g. पृथ्वी is पर with respect to a घट ). Note—The acc., instr. and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially; e. g. (a) परं 1. beyond, over, out of (with abl.); वर्त्मनः परं R. 1. 17. —2 after (with abl.); अस्मात्परं S. 6. 24; R. 1. 66; 3. 39; Me. 100; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16; ततः परं &c. —3. thereupon, thereafter. —4. but, however. 5. otherwise. —6. in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. —7 most willingly. —8. only. —9. at the utmost. (b) परेण 1. farther, beyond, more than; किं वा मृत्योः परेण विधास्याति Māl. 2. 2. —2. afterwards; मयि तु कृतानिधाने किं विदध्याः परेण Mv. 2. 49. —3. after (with abl.); स्तन्यत्यागात्परेण U. 2, 7. (c) परे 1. afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशाहतः परे R. 8. 73. —2. in future. —Comp. —अंगं the hinder part of the body. —अंगदः an epithet of Siva. —अदन a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. —अधिकारचर्चा officiousness, meddlesomeness. —अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ms. 10. 54, 83. —अंतः final death. (—ताः) (m. pl.) N. of a people. —अंतकः an epithet of Siva. —अन्न a. living or subsisting on another's food. (—न्न) the food of another; परगृहललिताः परान्नपुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28. °परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. °भोजिन् a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139. —अपर a. 1. far and near, remote and proximate. —2. prior and posterior. —3. before and beyond,

earlier and later. —4. higher and lower, best and worst. (—रः) a *Guru* of an intermediate class. (—रं) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual); e. g. पृथ्वी which is पर with respect to a घट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परापरतयोच्यते Bhashā P. 8. —अमृतं rain. —अयण (अयन) a. 1. attached or devoted to, adhering to. —2. depending on, subject to. —3. intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रभुर्धनपरायणः Bh. 2. 56; so मोह° Ku. 4. 1; अग्निहोत्र° &c. —4. connected with —5. leading or conducive to. (—णं) 1. the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort. —2. essence, sum. —3. Ved. going away, departure, exit. —4. firm devotion. —अर्थ a. 1. having another aim or meaning. —2. intended or designed for another, done for another. (—र्थः) 1. the highest interest or advantage. —2. the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थ); स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स पुमानेकः सतामग्रीः Subhāsh.; R. 1. 29. —3. the chief or highest meaning. —4. the highest object (i. e. sexual intercourse). (—र्थे-र्थे) ind. for the sake of another. —अर्थ 1. the other part (opp. पूर्वार्थ); the latter half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. —2 a particular high number; i. e. 100,000,000,000,000,000; एकत्वाद्विपरार्धपर्यन्ता संख्या T. S. —अर्ध a. 1. being on the farther side or half. —2. most distant in number; हेमन्तो वसन्तात्परार्धः Sat. Br. —3. most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8. 45. —4. most costly; Si. 4. 11. —5. most beautiful or lovely, finest; R. 6. 4; Si. 3. 58. (—र्यं) 1. a maximum. —2. an infinite number. —अवर a. 1. far and near. —2. earlier and later. —3. prior and posterior or subsequent. —4. higher and lower. —5 traditional; Ms. 1. 105. —6. all-including. (—रा) descendants. (—रं) 1. cause and effect. —2. the whole extent of an idea. —3. the universe. —4. totality. °दृश् a. knowing both the past

and the future. —अहः the next day. —अह्नः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. —आगमः attack of an enemy. —आचित a. fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) a slave. —आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. —आयत्त a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; परायत्तः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. —आयुस् m. an epithet of Brahman. —आविद्धः 1. an epithet of Kubera. —2. of Vishnu. —आश्रय a. dependent upon another. (—यः) 1. dependence upon another. —2. the retreat of enemies. (—या) a plant growing on another tree. —आसंगः dependence upon another. —आस्क्रादिन् m. a thief, robber. —इतर a. 1. other than inimical, i. e. friendly, kind. —2. one's own; Ki. 1. 14. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —इष्टिः N. of Brahman. —उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. —उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परपीडनं. —उपकारिन् a. benevolent, kind to others. —उपजापः causing dissension among enemies. —उपदेशः advising others; परोपदेशो पांडित्यम्. —उपरुद्ध a. besieged by an enemy. —ऊढा another's wife. —एधित a. fostered or brought up by another. (—तः) 1. a servant. —2. the (Indian) cuckoo. —कलत्रं another's wife. °अभिगमनं adultery; H. 1. 135. —कार्यं another's business or work. °निरतः 1 a benevolent man. —2. a slave, servant. —क्रांतिः f. inclination of the ecliptic. —क्षेत्रं 1. another's body. —2. another's field; Ms. 9. 49. —3. another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. —गामिन् a. 1. being with another. —2. relating to another. —3. beneficial to another. —गुण a. beneficial to another. —ग्रंथिः joint (as of a finger). —ग्लानिः f. subjugation of an enemy; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30. —चक्रं 1. the army of an enemy. —2. invasion by an enemy, one of the six *itis*, q. v. —3. a hostile prince. —छंद a. dependent. (—दः) 1. the will of another. —2. dependence. °अनुवर्तनं following the will of another. —छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. —ज a. stranger. —जनः a stranger (opp. स्वजन). —जात a. 1. born of another. —2. dependent on another for livelihood. (—तः) a



servant. —जित *a.* 1. conquered by another. —2. maintained by another. (—तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —तंत्र *a.* dependent on another, dependent, subservient. —दाराः (*m. pl.*) another's wife. —दारिन् *m.* an adulterer. —दुःखं the sorrow or grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; महदपि परदुःखं शतिलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. —देवता the Supreme being. —देशः a foreign country. —देशिन् *m.* a foreigner. —द्रोहिन्, —द्वेषिन् *a.* hating others, hostile, inimical. —धनं another's property. —धर्मः 1. the religion of another; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —2. another's duty or business. —3. the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. —ध्यानं absolute meditation or contemplation. —निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; *i. e.* भूतपूर्वः where the sense is पूर्व भूतः; so राजदंतः, अग्न्याहितः &c. —पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. —पदं 1. the highest position, eminence. —2. final beatitude. —पाकरत *a.* one who depends upon others for his sustenance but performs the usual ceremonies before cooking; पंचयज्ञान् स्वयं कृत्वा पराजमुपजीवति । सततं प्रातरुत्थाय परपाकरतस्तु सः ॥. —पिंडः another's food, food given by another. °अद् *a.* one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another. (—*m.*) a servant. °रत *a.* feeding upon another's food. —पुरंजयः a conqueror, hero. —पुरुषः 1. another man, a stranger. —2. the Supreme spirit, Vishnu. —3. the husband of another woman. —पुष्ट *a.* fed or nourished by another. (—ष्टः) the (Indian) cuckoo. °महोदधः the mango tree. —पुष्टा 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. —2. a parasitical plant. —3. a harlot, prostitute. —पूर्वा a woman who has had a former husband. —प्रेष्यः a servant, menial slave. —ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. —भागः 1. another's share. —2. superior merit. —3. good fortune, prosperity. —4. (a) excellence, superiority, supremacy; दुरधिगमः परभागो यावत्पुरुषेण पौरुषेण कृतं Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (b) excess, abundance, height; स्थलकमलगंजनं मम हृदयरंजनं जनितरतिरंगपरभागं Gīt. 10; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाधरोष्ठे R. 5. 70; Ku. 7.

17; Ki. 5. 30, 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10. 86, 12. 15. —5. the last part, remainder. —भाषा a foreign tongue. —भुक्त *a.* enjoyed or used by another. —भूत *a.* following, subsequent (as words). —भृत् *m.* a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo). —भृत *a.* nourished by another. —भृतः, —ता the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another, *i. e.* by a crow); S. 5. 22; Ku. 6. 2; R. 9. 43; S. 4. 9. —मर्मं 1. another's opinion. —2. different opinion or doctrine. —मर्मज्ञ *a.* knowing the secrets of another. —मृत्युः a crow. —रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. —लोकः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. °गमः, °यानं death. °विधिः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. —वश, —वश्य *a.* subject to another, dependent. —वाच्यं a fault or a defect. —वाणिः 1. a judge. —2. a year. —3. N. of the peacock of Kārtikeya. —वादः 1. rumour, report. —2. objection, controversy. —वादिन् *m.* a disputant, controversialist. —वेदमन् *n.* the abode of the supreme being. —व्रतः an epithet of Dhṛitarāshṭra. —श्वस् *ind.* the day after tomorrow. —संगत *a.* 1. associated with another. —2. fighting with another. —संज्ञकः the soul. —सवर्ण *a.* homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.). —सात *ind.* into the hands of another. °कृता a woman given in marriage. —सेवा service of another. —स्त्री another's wife. —स्वं another's property; R. 1. 27; Ms. 7. 123. °हरणं seizing another's property. —हन् *a.* killing enemies. —हित *a.* 1. benevolent. —2. profitable to another. (—तं) the welfare of another.

परकीय *a.* 1. Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. —2. Stranger, hostile. —या Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अन्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 *et seq.*

परंजनः, परंजयः An epithet of Varuṇa.

परतस् *ind.* 1. From another; Bv. 1. 120. —2. From an enemy; R. 3. 48. —3. Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl.); द्वे परतस्तु सः Bg. 3. 42. —4. Other

wise. —5. Differently. —6. Further afterwards.

परत्वं 1. The following of another letter, posteriority. —2. Distinction, difference. —3. Remoteness. —4. Consequence, result. —5. Enmity, hostility. —6. Priority of place or time, proximity, one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiśeṣikas.

परत्र *ind.* 1. In another world, in a future birth; परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69; Ku. 4. 37; Ms. 3. 275, 5. 166; 8. 127. —2. In the sequel, further or later on. —3. Hereafter, in future. —त्रं Future world. —Comp. —भीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परंतप *a.* [ cf. P. III. 2. 39 ] Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy; Bg. 4. 2; R. 15. 7. —पः A hero, conqueror.

परम *a.* [ परं परत्वं माति-क Tv. ] 1. Most distant, last. —2. Highest, best, most excellent, greatest; प्राप्नोति परमां गतिं Ms. 4. 14; 7. 1, 2. 13. —3. Chief, principal, primary, supreme; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. —4. Exceeding, extreme. —5. Adequate, sufficient. —6. Worst. —7. Higher than, superior to; Pt. 1. 11. —मं The utmost or highest; the chief or prominent part; (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with; कामोपभोगपरमा एतावदिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11; Ms. 6. 96. —मं *ind.* 1. A particle of assent, acceptance or agreement (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परममित्युक्त्वा प्रतस्थे मुनिमंडलं Ku. 6. 35. —2. Exceedingly, very much; परमक्रुद्धः &c. —Comp. —अंगना an excellent woman. —अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom; R. 15. 22; परगुणपरमाणुन् पर्वतकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरूपा T. S.; (a परमाणु is thus defined:—जालांतरस्थसूर्यशौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः । भागस्तस्य च षष्ठो यः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥ Tarka K.; or less accurately:—जालांतरगते रजमौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः । तस्य त्रिंशच्चमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥.) °अंगकः an epithet of Vishnu. —अद्वैत 1. the Supreme spirit. —2. pure unitarianism. —अन्नं rice boiled in milk. —अपमः the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic. —अर्थः 1. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge



about Brahman or the Supreme spirit; R. 8. 22; Mv. 7. 2. -2. truth, reality, earnestness; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18; oft in comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real'; °मत्स्याः R. 7. 40. Mv. 4. 30. -3. any excellent or important object. -4. the best sense. -5. the best kind of wealth. °विद् a philosopher. -अर्थतः *ind.* truly, really, exactly, accurately; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वानारंभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्ति नूनं यत् एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75; Pt. 1. 136. -अहः an excellent day. -आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit or Brahman; R. 8. 22. -आनन्दः 'supreme felicity', Supreme spirit. -आपद् *f.* the greatest calamity or misfortune. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Indra. -3. of Siva. -4. the Almighty god, the Supreme Being. -5. N. of Brahman. -6. a universal monarch, sovereign of the world; see चक्रवर्तिन्. -ऋषिः a great sage. -ऐश्वर्यं supremacy. -गतिः *f.* 1. any chief object or refuge (as a god). -2. final beatitude, emancipation. -गवः an excellent bull or cow. -पदं 1. the best position, highest rank. -2. final beatitude. -पुरुषः, -पुरुषः the Supreme spirit. -प्रख्य *a.* celebrated, renowned. -ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. -रसः butter-milk mixed with water. -हंसः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation; cf. कुटीचक.

परमक्र *a.* Highest, most excellent, best &c.

परमतः *ind.* In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest. -2 Highest aim or end.

परंपदं 1 Thd abode of Vishnu. -2 Eternal felicity. -3 A high position.

परमेष्ठ *a.* Superior, supreme. -ष्टः 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 A deity.

वरमेष्टिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishnu. -4 Of Garuda. -5 Of Agni. -6 Any spiritual teacher. -7 (with Jainas) An Arhat.

परंपर *a.* 1 One following the other. -2 Successive, repeated. -रः 1 A

great-grandson. -2 A kind of deer.

-रा 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession. महर्तीयं खल्वनर्थपरंपरा K. 103; कर्णपरंपरया 'from ear to ear, by hear-say'; परंपरया आगम् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. -2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things); तोयांतर्भास्करालीवि रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; R. 6. 5, 35. 40; 12. 100. -3 Method, order, due arrangement. -4 Race, family, lineage. -5 Injury, hurting, killing. -रं *ind.* Successively, one after the other.

परंपरक्र *a.* Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary; लक्ष्मीपरंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणितां नय Bk. 5. 15. -2 Traditional.

परवत् *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey; सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; 2. 56; oft. with instr. or loc. of person; भ्रात्रा यद्विथं परवानसि त्वं R. 14. 59. -2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless; परवानिव शरीरोपतापेन Mâl. 3. -3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome; विस्मयेन परवानस्मि U. 5; आनन्देन परवानस्मि U. 3; साध्वसेन Mâl. 6. -4 Devoted to.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence; V. 5. 17.

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 The blade of a sword. -3 Foam. -4 A scymitar. -जा The sounds of instruments at festivals. -जं Indra's sword.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः [परं-शृणाति, शृ-कुडिच्च; cf. Un. 1. 34] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -धरः 1. an epithet of Parasurâma. -2. of Ganesa. -3. a soldier armed with an axe. -रामः 'Râma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brâhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishnu. [ While young he

cut off with his axe the head of his mother Renuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so; (see Jamadagni). Some time after this, king Kartavirya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurama, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage, and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurama, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow, and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was, defeated by Rama, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68-91). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Kartikeya; cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain. cf. Git. 1. :— क्षत्रियरुधिरमये जगदपगतपापं स्नपयसि पयसि शमितभवतापम् । केशव धृतभृगुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे । ] -वनं N. of a certain part of hell.

परश्व (स्व) धः A hatchet, a battle-axe; धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य संभावयत्युत्पलपत्रसारां R. 6. 42.

परस् *ind.* (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further, more than. -2 On the other side of. -3 Far away, at a distance. -4 With the exception of. -5 Ved. In future, afterwards. -Comp. -कृष्ण *a.* very black. -पुंसा Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). -पुरुष *a.* higher than a man. -शत *a.* more than a hundred; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50. -श्वस् *ind.* the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र *a.* more than a thousand; परःसहस्राः शरवस्तपांसि तप्त्वा U. 1. 15; परःसहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् *ind.* 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णे तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. -2 Hereafter, afterwards; परस्तादवगम्यते S. 1. -3 Higher than. -4 Ved. From above. -5 Aside, apart.

परस्पर *a.* Mutual; परस्परां विस्मयवं-



ति लक्ष्मीमालोकयांचक्रुरिवादरेण Bk. 2. 5. —*pron. a.* Each other, one another (used in the sing. only; often in comp.); परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; 7. 38; अविज्ञातपरस्परैः अपसर्पैः 17. 51; परस्परराक्षसादृश्यं 1. 40, 3. 24. *Note.* The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually,' 'reciprocally,' 'one another,' 'by, from, or to one another,' 'against one another' &c.; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9; R. 4. 79; 6. 46; 7. 14, 53; 12. 94. —*Comp.* —*ज्ञः* a friend.

परस्मैपदं, परस्मैभाषा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

**परा** *ind.* A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards.' According to G. M. the senses of परा are:—1. killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). —2. going (परागत). —3. seeing, encountering (परादृष्ट). —4. prowess (पराक्रांत). —5. direction towards (परावृत्त). —6. excess (पराजित). —7. dependence (पराधीन). —8. liberation (पराकृत). —9. inverted order, backwards (पराङ्मुख). —10. setting aside, disregarding.

**पराक** *a.* Small. —*क्रः* 1 A sacrificial sword. —2 A kind of penance; द्वादशाहोपवासेन पराकः परिकीर्तितः; U. 4. —3 A kind of disease.

**पराकाशः** Remote expectation or hope.

**पराकृ** 8 U. To reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of; तां हनूमान् पराकृर्वन्नगमत् पुष्पकं प्रति Bk. 8. 50.

**पराकरणं** The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding, disdain.

**पराके** *ind.* At a distance (Ved.).

**पराक्रम** 1 U. 1 To display courage, strength or heroism, act bravely; वक्रवर्चितयेदर्थान् सिंहवच्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 106; इत्युक्त्वा खे पराक्रमस्त Bk. 8. 22, 94. —2 To turn back. —3 To march against, attack. —4 To march forward, advance.

**पराक्रमः** 1 Heroism, prowess, courage, valour; पराक्रमः परिभवे Si. 2. 44. —2 Marching against, attack. —3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. —4 N. of Vishnu.

**पराक्रमिन्** *a.* Heroic, spirited, courageous, valiant.

**पराक्रांत** *p. p.* 1 Strong, valiant, bold, energetic. —2 Attacked. —3 Turned back.

**परागः** 1 The pollen of a flower; स्फुटपरागपरागततपंकजं Si. 6. 2; Amaru. 54. —2 Dust in general; R. 4. 30. —3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. —4 Sandal. —5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. —6 Fame, celebrity. —7 Independence, self-will.

**परागम्** 1 P. 1 To return; तदयं परागत एवास्मि U. 5. —2 To surround, encompass, pervade; स्फुटपरागपरागततपंकजं Si. 6. 2. —3 Ved. To go away, depart. —4 To die.

**परागत** *p. p.* 1 Dead. —2 Covered with, surrounded. —3 Spread, expanded.

**परांगवः** The ocean.

**परा (रां) च्** *a. (ची f.)* 1 Situated beyond or on the other side; ये चामुष्मात्परांचो लोकाः Ch. Up. —2 Having the face turned away (पराङ्मुख); Si. 18. 18. —3 Unfavourable, adverse; दैवे पराचि Bv. 1. 105; or दैवे पराग्वदनशालिनि हंत जाते 3. 1. —4 Distant. —5 Directed outwards. —6 Turned away, averted. —7 Departing or returning from. —8 Inverted, reversed. —*Comp.* —*मुख*

*a. (पराङ्मुख)* 1. having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon; विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्त्वरं R. 19. 38; Amaru. 90; Ms. 2. 195; 10. 119. —2. (*a*) averse from; मातुर्न केवलं स्वस्याः श्रियोऽप्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (*b*) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding; प्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखो भावः V. 4. 20; S. 5. 28. —3. adverse, unfavourable; तनुरपि न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विधिस्तु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27. —4. not caring about, regardless of; मर्त्येष्वास्थापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43. (—*खः*) a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

**पराचीन** *a.* [पराच्-ख] 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. —2 Averse from, disinclined to. —3 Not minding, not caring about. —4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालभव). —5 Situated on the other side, being beyond. —*नं* *ind.* 1 Away from, beyond. —2

More than.

**पराजि** 1 A. 1 To defeat, conquer, overcome, subdue; यं पराजयसे मृषा Y. 2. 75; Bk. 8. 9; Si. 19. 82. —2 To lose, be deprived of. —3 To be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable; अध्ययनात्पराजयते Sk. 'finds it unbearable or difficult to study'; Bk. 8. 71. —4 To submit or yield to.

**पराजयः** 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat; R. 11. 19; Ms. 7. 199. —2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अध्ययनात्पराजयः. —3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a law-suit); अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य ध्रुवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2. 79. —4 Deprivation. —5 Desertion.

**पराजित** *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. —2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a law-suit).

**पराजिष्णु** *a.* 1 Victorious. —2 Conquered, defeated.

**परांजः** 1 An oil-mill. —2 Foam. —3 The blade of a sword or knife.

**पराणुत्तिः** *f.* Driving away, expelling, removing.

**परात्परः** The Supreme being.

**परादा** 3 U. Ved. 1 To give or hand over, deliver. —2 To throw away, squander. —3 To give away or exchange for (with dat.). —4 To exclude from.

**परादानं** 1 Giving up or away. —2 Exchanging.

**पराधिः** 1 Hunting, chase. —2 Extreme mental pain.

**परान (ण) सा** Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

**परापत्** 1 P. 1 To arrive, draw near, approach. —2 To return. —3 To escape. —4 To depart. —5 To fall out. —6 To fail. —*Caus.* To chase or drive away.

**पराभू** 1 P. 1 To defeat, vanquish, overcome. —2 To hurt, injure, tease. —3 To vanish, disappear. —4 To perish, be lost. —5 To submit, yield. —*Caus.* 1 To defeat, overcome. —2 (A.) To vanish, disappear. —3 To suffer a loss.

**पराभवः** 1 (a) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव



एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation; कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतवि पराभवं Ku. 2. 22 ; तव पदपल्लवैरिपराभवमिदमनुभवतु सुवेशं Gît. 12. -2 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. -3 Destruction. -4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written पराभाव).

परभूत *p. p.* 1 Defeated, overcome. -2 Treated with contempt, degraded, dishonoured.

परभूति: *f.* See पराभव ; Pt. 2. 97.

परामृत *a.* One who has overcome death.

परामृश 6 P. 1 To touch, rub or stroke gently ; परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयमंगं कुलिशत्रणांकितं R. 3. 68 ; Si. 17. 11 ; Mk. 5. 28. -2 To lay hands on, attack, assail, seize ; Mk. 1. 39. -3 To defile, pollute, outrage. -4 To reflect, think, consider ; किं भवितेति सशकं पंकजनयना परामृशति Bv. 2. 53. -5 To think of mentally, praise (स्तु) ; ग्रंथारंभे विघ्नविघाताय समुचितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृशति K. P. 1. -6 To have reference to, point to.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling ; as in केशपरामर्शः. -2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). -3 Violence, attack, assault ; याज्ञसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. -4 Disturbance, hindrance ; तपःपरामर्शविवृद्धमन्योः Ku. 3. 71. -5 Calling to mind, recollection. -6 Consideration, reflection, thought. -7 Judgment. -8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु ; व्याप्तिविशिष्टपक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः T. S. ; or व्याप्तस्य पक्षधर्मत्वधीः परामर्श उच्यते Bhâshâ P. 66. -9 Touching, striking gently. -10 Affection (by disease).

परामर्शनं 1 Remembrance. -2 Consideration, reflection, thought.

परामृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, handled, seized, grasped. -2 Roughly treated, violated. -3 Weighed, considered, judged. -4 Endured. -5 Connected with. -6 Afflicted by (as a disease) ; see परामृश.

परारि *ind.* The year before last.

परायण See under पर (पर-अयन).

पराहः The tree called कारवेह.

पराहकः A stone or rock.

परावाकः Contradiction (Ved.)

परावीद्धः N. of Kubera.

परावत् *ind.* Ved. At a distance.

परावृत् 1 A. To return, turn back.

परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, retreat. -2 Exchange, barter. -3 Restoration. -4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

परावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Revolved. -3 Exchanged. -4 Reversed (as a judgment). -5 Restored, given back.

परावृत्तिः *f.* 1 =परावर्तः above. -2 Recoiling. -3 Not taking effect.

पराव्याधः A stone's throw.

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyâsa and the author of a Smṛiti.

पराशरिन् *m.* A beggar, mendicant.

परास्त 4 P. 1 To leave, give up, quit, abandon ; परास्तवसुधा सुधाधिवसति Ki. 5. 27. -2 To expel. -3 To reject, repudiate ; refute ; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्तं S. D. 1.

परास्तः The range of anything thrown. —सं Tin.

परासनं Killing, slaughter.

परास्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast away. -2 Expelled, turned out. -3 Repudiated. -4 Refuted, rejected. -5 Defeated, overcome.

परासु *a.* Lifeless, dead ; प्राक् परासुर्द्विजात्मजः R. 15. 56 ; 9. 78.

परास्कंदिन् *m.* A thief.

पराहन् 2 P. 1 To strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back ; दैवं मत्पौरुषपराहतं Râm. -2 To attack, assail ; कटाक्षपराहतं वदनपंकजं Mâl. 7. -3 To dash against, strike.

पराहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down or back. -2 Driven back, repelled, repulsed. -3 Assailed, attacked. —तं A stroke.

परि *ind.* (Sometimes changed to परी, as परिवाह or परीवाह, परिहास or परीहास) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (a) round, round about, about. (b) in addition to, further. (c) opposite to, against. (d) much, excessively. -2 As a separable preposition it means (a) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to ; (with an acc.) ; वृक्षं परि विद्योतते विद्युत्. (b) successively, severally (with an acc.) ; वृक्षं वृक्षं परि सिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (c) to the share or lot

of (showing भाग or participation) (with acc.) ; यदत्र मां परि स्यात् 'what may fall to my lot' ; or लक्ष्मीर्हरिं परि. Sk. (d) from, out of. (e) except, outside of, with the exception of (with abl.) ; परि त्रिगतेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः or पर्यनंतात्त्रयस्तापाः Vop. (f.) after the lapse of. (g) in consequence of. (h) beyond, more than. (i) according to, in accordance with. (j) above, over. -3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively' ; as in पर्यश्रु 'bursting into tears' ; so परिचतुर्दशन, परिदौर्बल्य. -4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (a) without, except, outside, with the exception of ; as in परित्रिगते वृष्टो देवः P. II. 1. 12 ; VI. 2. 33. (According to P. II. 1. 10 परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अक्ष, शलाक, and a numeral to denote 'loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice' (यूनव्यवहारे पराजये एवायं समासः) ; e. g. अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, एकपरि ; cf. अक्षपरि. (b) round about, all round, surrounded by ; as in पर्याग्नि 'in the midst of flames'. -5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by,' or 'feeling repugnance for' ; as in पर्यध्ययनः =परिग्लानोऽध्ययनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकंपः 1 A great terror. -2 Violent tremour or trembling ; Mv. 2. 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers. -2 A multitude collection, crowd ; Ratn. 3. 5. -3 A beginning, commencement ; Bh. 1. 6. -4 A girth, waist-band, cloth worn round the loins ; अहिपरिकरभाजः Si. 4. 65 ; परिकरं बंध् or कृ 'to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action' ; बध्नन्तवेगं परिकरं K. 170 ; कृतपरिकरस्य भवादृशस्य त्रैलोक्यमपि न क्षमं परिपंथीभवितुं Ve. 3 ; G. L. 47 ; Amaru. 92 ; U. 5. 12. -5 A sofa. -6 (In Rhet.) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets ; विशेषणैर्यत्साकूतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10 ; e. g. सुधांशुकलि-



तोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. -7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ or the बीज q. v.; see S. D. 340. -8 Judgment. -9 A helper, colleague, co-worker.

**परिकर्तन** 1 Cutting, cutting off. -2 A circular incision. -3 Cutting out. -4 A shooting pain.

**परिकर्तिका** A sharp shooting pain, especially in the rectum.

**परिकर्तृ** m. A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; **परिकर्ता** याजकः Hârîta; cf. परिवेत्तृ.

**परिकर्मन्** m. A servant. -n. 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचारपरिकर्माणं S. 2. -2 Painting or dyeing the foot; Ku. 4. 19. -3 Preparation. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind; Si. 4. 55; (see Malli. thereon). -6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions).

**परिकर्मयति** Den. P. To decorate, adorn.

**परिकर्मिन्** m. An assistant, a servant, slave.

**परिकल्** 10 U. 1 To know, consider, regard. -2 To be aware of, remember.

**परिकलितं** Comprehending, knowing.

**परिकल्कनं** Deceit, cheating, roguery.

**परिकांक्षितः** A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

**परिकूट** A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

**परिकृश** a. Very thin, emaciated.

**परिकृष्** 1 P. 1 To draw, pull, drag. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To ponder, reflect constantly upon. -Caus. To torment, trouble.

**परिकर्षः**, -कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction.

**परिकर्षित** a. 1 Dragged about. -2 Harassed, tortured.

**परिकृ** 6 P. 1 To surround; **परिक्रीर्णा** परिवर्दिनी मुनेः R. 8. 35. -2 To

hand or give over, deliver; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्य सुनौ R. 18. 33. -3 To scatter about.

**परिकीर्ण** p. p. 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. -2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled; Si. 16. 10.

**परिकृत्** 10 U. 1 To relate, narrate, proclaim, announce. -2 To praise, extol. -3 To name, call. -4 To propound.

**परिकीर्तनं** 1 Proclaiming, saying, talking of. -2 Boasting. -3 Naming.

**परिकीर्तित** p. p. 1 Proclaimed, announced. -2 Boasted of. -3 Said, declared to be.

**परिकृप्** 1 A. 1 To tend to. -2 To give, grant, vouchsafe; U. 5. 27. -3 To think. -Caus. 1 To decide, determine. -2 To fix upon, design, make or turn into; Ku. 1. 2. -3 To prepare, get ready. -4 To endow with; S. 2. 9. -5 To destine for. -6 To perform, effect, accomplish. -7 To contrive, invent, devise. -8 To distribute. -9 To invite.

**परिकल्पनं** ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. -2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging; Mu. 7. 15. -3 Providing, furnishing. -4 Distributing.

**परिकल्पित** p. p. 1 Settled, decided. -2 Made, invented. -3 Got ready, prepared. -4 Contrived, arranged. -5 Distributed. -6 Provided, furnished with.

**परिकोपः** Great anger, fury.

**परिक्रम्** 1 U. 1 To walk about, walk around; **परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च** (in dramas). -2 To overtake.

**परिक्रमः** 1 Roaming about, moving about; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. -3 Circumambulating. -4 Walking for pleasure. -5 Series, order. -6 Succession. -7 Penetrating. -Comp. -सहः a goat.

**परिक्रान्त** p. p. Walked round. -तं 1 The place on which any one has walked about. -2 A foot-step, footprint.

**परिक्रान्तिः** f. Revolution, perambulation.

**परिक्रिया** 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. -2 Encircling or surrounding in general. -3 (In dramaturgy) =परिकर (7)

q. v. -4 Attention.

**परिक्री** 9 A. 1 To buy; संभोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तास्मि तव नाप्रियं Bk. 8. 78. -2 To hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages); शतेन शताय वा परिक्रीतः Sk. -3 To return, requite, repay; कृतेनोपकृतं वायोः परिक्रीणानमुत्थितं Bk. 8. 8.

**परिक्रयः**, -क्रयणं 1 Wages, hire. -2 Employing on wages. -3 Purchasing or buying off. -4 Barter, exchange. -5 A peace purchased with the payment of money; cf. H. 4. 122.

**परिक्रान्त** a. Fatigued, exhausted, tired out.

**परिक्रिश्** I. 9 P. To torment, trouble, harass. -II. 4 A. 1 To feel pain, suffer. -2 To be vexed or troubled.

**परिक्रिष्ट** p. p. 1 Vexed, troubled. -2 Exhausted, fatigued. -ष्टं Pain, vexation.

**परिक्रेशः** Fatigue, trouble, pain.

**परिक्रेदः** Wetness, dampness, moisture.

**परिक्रणन** a. Loud. -नः Ved. A cloud.

**परिक्षातिः** f. Injury, hurt, harm.

**परिक्षा** Clay, mud.

**परिक्षाम** a. Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

**परिक्षालनं** 1 Washing, cleansing. -2 Water for washing.

**परिक्षि** 5. 9. P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To destroy, put an end to.

**परिक्षयः** 1 Decay, waste, destruction; **परिक्षयोपि अधिकं रमणीयः** Mk. 1; **किरण°** Ku. 4. 46. -2 Disappearing, ceasing. -3 Ruin, loss, failure; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 59.

**परिक्षीण** p. p. 1 Vanished, disappeared. -2 Wasted, decayed. -3 Emaciated, worn away, exhausted; Pt. 2. 70. -4 Impoverished, entirely ruined; Bh. 2. 45. -5 Lost, destroyed. -6 Diminished, decreased; **प्राण°** Pt. 4. 23. -7 (In law) Insolvent.

**परिक्षित्** m. 1 N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and father of Janamejaya. -2 An epithet of Agni.



**परिक्षिप्** 6 P. 1 To surround ; गंगास्रोतःपरिक्षिप्तं Ku. 6. 38. -2 To embrace. -3 To put or lay round. -4 To survey round, measure, range over. -5 To throw over or beyond. -6 To throw or put into. -7 To fetter, chain.

**परिक्षिप्त** *p. p.* 1 Scattered, diffused. -2 Encircled, surrounded ; वेतसपरिक्षिप्ते मंडपे S. 3. -3 Intrenched. -4 Overspread, overlaid. -5 Left, abandoned.

**परिक्षिपः** 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. -2 Scattering, spreading. -3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfluence. -2 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded ; R. 12. 66. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -6 An organ of sense.

**परिक्षीव** *a.* Quite intoxicated.

**परिखंडयति** Den. P. To humiliate, conquer.

**परिखा** A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town ; R. 1. 30 ; 12. 66.

**परिखातं** 1 A moat, ditch. -2 A rut, furrow. -3 Digging round.

**परिखिद्** 4 P. To suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied. -*Caus.* To injure, hurt.

**परिखिन्न** *p. p.* Afflicted, troubled.

**परिखेदः** Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude ; Ku. 1. 60 ; Rs. 1. 27.

**परिख्या** 2 P. 1 Ved. To look at, perceive. -2 To regard, consider.

**परिख्यातिः** *f.* Fame, reputation.

**परिगण्** 10 U. 1 To enumerate, count. -2 To consider, regard, think ; अपरिगणयन् Me. 5.

**परिगणनं-ना** Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation ; श्रेणीभूताः परिगणनया निर्दिशन्तो बलाकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or क्षेपक by Malli.).

**परिगम्** 1 P. 1 To go or walk round ; तं हयं तत्र परिगम्य Râm. ; यथा हि मेरुः सूर्येण नित्यशः परिगम्यते Mb. -2 To surround ; Si. 9. 26 ; Bk. 10. 1 ; सेनापरिगत &c. -3 To spread everywhere, pervade all directions. -4 To attain to, obtain ; वृषलतां &c. -5 To know, understand, learn ; R. 7. 71. -6 To die, go forth (from this world) ; वयं धेभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगता

एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. -7 To overpower, affect ; as in क्षुधया परिगतः. -*Caus.* To pass or spend (time).

**परिगत** *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled ; Mâl. 4. 10. -2 Diffused, spread around ; S. 7. 35. -3 Known, understood ; R. 7. 71 ; परिगतपरिगतव्यएव भवान् Ve. 3 ; Mv. 3. 47. -4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.) ; Si. 9. 26. -5 Got, obtained ; Bh. 3. 52. -6 Remembered. -7 Overcome, overwhelmed. -8 Affected by, afflicted with ; Pt. 1. 49. -9 Performed. -10 Forgotten. -11 Obstructed, hindered.

**परिगमः, परिगमनं** 1 Going round, surrounding. -2 Spreading, diffusing. -3 Obtaining. -4 Knowing, determining, ascertaining.

**परिगलित** *p. p.* 1 Sunk. -2 Tumbled or dropped down. -3 Vanished. -4 Melted. -5 Flowing.

**परिगर्हणं** Excessive blame.

**परिगूढ** *p. p.* 1 Quite secret. -2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

**परिगै** 1 P. To sing, relate, describe, celebrate, or proclaim.

**परिगीति** *f.* A kind of metre.

**परिग्रह** 9 P. 1 To clasp round, embrace. -2 To encircle, surround, fence or hedge round. -3 To lay hold of, seize. -4 To take, assume. -5 To accept. -6 To favour, patronize ; देवेन च परिगृहीतः M. 1 ; 1. 13. -7 To support, assist, guide ; राक्षसमतिपरिगृहीतः Mu. 1. -8 To put on (a dress). -9 To take possession of, master, overpower. -10 To conceive, comprehend. -11 To undertake. -12 To receive hospitably. -13 To take (a wife), marry ; S. 5. 19. -14 To conform to, follow. -15 To surpass, excel.

**परिगृहीत** *p. p.* 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. -2 Embraced, surrounded. -3 Accepted, taken, received. -4 Assented or consented to, admitted. -5 Patronized, favoured. -6 Followed, obeyed, observed. -7 Married.

**परिगृहीतिः** *f.* Ved. 1 Grasping, comprehension. -2 Summing up.

**परिगृह्या** A married woman.

**परिग्रहः** 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping ; आसनरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46 ;

शकापरिग्रहः Mu. 1. 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. -2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round. -3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress) ; मौलिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. -4 Assuming, taking ; मानपरिग्रहः Amaru. 92 ; विवाहलक्ष्मी ° U. 4. -5 Receiving, taking ; accepting, acceptance ; भौमो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयं R. 13. 36 ; अर्घ्यपरिग्रहांते 70 ; 12. 16 ; Ku. 6. 53 ; विद्यापरिग्रहाय Mâl. 1 ; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down'. -6 Possessions, property, belongings ; त्यक्तसर्वपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21 ; R. 15. 55 ; V. 4. 26. -7 Taking in marriage, marriage ; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19 ; Mâl. 5. 27 ; S. 1. 22. -8 A wife, queen ; प्रयतपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95, 92 ; 9. 14, 11. 33 ; 16. 8 ; S. 5. 28, 31 ; परिग्रहचहुत्वेऽपि S. 3. 20. -9 Taking under one's protection, favouring ; U. 7. 11 ; M. 1. 13. -10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. -11 A household, family, members of a family. -12 The seraglio or household of a king, harem. -13 Anything received, a present ; राजपरिग्रहोऽयं S. 1. -14 Assent, consent. -15 Taking possession of, acquiring. -16 A claim. -17 Entertaining, honouring, receiving (a guest &c.). -18 An entertainer. -19 Assistance. -20 A husband. -21 Respect, reverence. -22 Grace, favour. -23 Comprehension, understanding. -24 Undertaking, performing. -25 Subjugation. -26 Dominion. -27 Punishment. -28 Connection, relation. -29 Summing up, totality. -30 A house, residence. -31 Removing, taking away. -32 A curse. -33 (In Ved. Gram.) The double mention of a word both before and after इति. -34 The form which precedes इति. -35 Root, origin. -36 The eclipse of the sun or moon. -37 An oath. -38 The rear of an army. -39 N. of Vishnu.

**परिग्रहणं** Wrapping round, putting on.

**परिग्रहीतृ** *m.* 1 A husband ; S. 4. 21. -2 An assistant. -3 An adoptive father.

**परिग्राहः** The fencing round of the sacrificial altar.



**परिग्लान** *p. p.* 1 Languid, exhausted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to.

**परिघः** 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्गल); एकः कृत्स्नां नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति S. 2. 15; R. 16. 84; Si. 19. 32; M. 5. 2. -2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; भार्गवस्य सुकृतोऽपि सोऽभवत्स्वर्गमार्गपरिघो दुरत्ययः R. 11. 88. -3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. -4 An iron club in general. -5 A water-jar, pitcher. -6 A glass-pitcher. -7 A house, dwelling. -8 Killing, destroying. -9 Striking, a stroke or blow. -10 A child which assumes a peculiar cross position in birth. -11 A line of clouds crossing the sun at sunrise or sunset. -12 The gate of a palace, town or house. -चौ ( *m. dual* ) Two birds flying on each side of a traveller (regarded as an omen).

**परिघट्ट** 10 U. 1 To strike; Si. 9. 64. -2 To stir up. -3 To touch or press on all sides. -4 To open.

**परिघहनं** Stirring up, stirring round.

**परिघर्मः** A vessel for preparing the hot sacrificial beverage.

**परिघातः, -घातनं** 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. -2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

**परिघोषः** 1 Noise. -2 Improper speech. -3 Thunder.

**परिचक्ष्** 2 A. 1 To declare, relate, tell. -2 To enumerate. -3 To mention. -4 To name, call; वेदप्रदानादाचार्यं पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. -5 To disregard, overlook, pass over. -6 To disapprove, reject. -7 To acknowledge, admit. -8 To address (with acc.). -9 To answer.

**परिचक्षा** Ved. Rejection, disapproval.

**परिचतुर्दशन्** *a.* Fully fourteen.

**परिचर्** 1 P. 1 To go or walk about. -2 To serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3. 40. -3 To worship, adore, reverence; Mv. 3. 36. -4 To take care of, nurse, tend. -*Caus.* To enclose, surround.

**परिचर** *a.* 1 Roaming or moving about. -2 Flowing. -3 Moveable. -*r:* 1 A servant, follower, an attendant. -2 A body-guard. -3 A guard or patrol in general. -4 Homage, service.

**परिचरणः** A servant, an attendant, assistant. -*णं* 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. -2 Going about.

**परिचरित्** *m.* A servant.

**परिचर्या** 1 Service, attendance; R. 1. 91; Bg. 18. 44. -2 Adoration, worship; Si. 1. 17.

**परिचारः** 1 Service, attendance. -2 A servant. -3 A place for walking.

**परिचारकः, -परिचारिकः, -परिचारिन्** *m.* A servant, an attendant.

**परिचारिका** 1 A female servant. -2 ( *plu.* ) Fried grain.

**परिचर्मण्यं** A strip of leather.

**परिचाय्यः** Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

**परिचि** I. 5 U. 1 To heap up, accumulate. -2 To know; Mv. 7. 11. -3 To get, acquire. -4 To increase. -5 To cover or fill with. -II. 3 P. 1 To practise, familiarize oneself with. -2 To become acquainted with. -3 Ved. To examine, investigate. -*Caus.* To search, seek for. -*Pass.* To grow, be developed; R. 3. 24.

**परिचयः** 1 Heaping up, accumulation. -2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy; पुरुषपरिचयेन Mk. 1. 56; अतिपरिचयाद्वज्ञा 'familiarity breeds contempt'; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचयः K. 76. -3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतुः परिचयस्थैर्यं वक्तुर्गुणनिकैव सा Si. 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्णपरिचयं करोति S. 5. -4 Recognition; Me. 9. -**Comp.** -करुणा increasing love or tenderness; Mâl. 6. 16.

**परिचित** *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated. -2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with; S. 5. 10. -3 Learnt, practised.

**परिचितिः** *f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

**परिचिन्** 10 U. 1 To think, consider, judge; त्वमेव तावत्परिचितयस्वयं कदाचिदेते यदि योगमर्हतः Ku. 5.

67; Bg. 10. 17. -2 To think of, remember, call to mind. -3 To devise, find out.

**परिचितनं** Thinking of, remembering.

**परिचुम्ब** 1 P. To kiss passionately; परिचुम्ब्य चूतमंजरीं S. 5. 1; Rs. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

**परिचुम्बनं** Kissing passionately; Si. 7. 63.

**परिच्छद्** 10 U. 1 To cover, clothe; दम्भैस्तं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नः ( गर्दभः ) H. 3. 9. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To surround with.

**परिच्छद्** *f.* 1 Retinue, train. -2 Paraphernalia.

**परिच्छदः** 1 A covering, cover. -2 A garment, clothes, dress; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40. -3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. -4 Paraphernalia, external appendage, ( as उन्न, चामर ); सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 19. -5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings ( utensils, implements &c. ); विवास्यो वा भवेद्वाष्ट्रास्तद्रव्यः सपरिच्छदः Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 77. -6 Necessaries for travelling.

**परिच्छदः** Train, retinue.

**परिच्छन्न** *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. -2 Overspread or overlaid. -3 Surrounded with ( a retinue ). -4 Concealed.

**परिच्छिद्** 7 U. 1 To tear, cut off, tear to pieces. -2 To wound, mutilate. -3 To separate, divide, part; शतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk. -4 To fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, distinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्था भगवती नौ गुणदोषतः परिच्छेत्तुमर्हति M. 1; ( न ) यशः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तयालं R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -5 To avert, obviate, remedy.

**परिच्छित्तिः** *f.* 1 Accurate definition, limiting. - Partition, separation, division.

**परिच्छिन्न** *p. p.* 1 Cut off, divided. -2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. -3 Limited, circumscribed, confined. -4 Remedied.

**परिच्छेदः** 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating ( between



right and wrong ). -2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न पुरःस्थेऽपि विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीतः सकलवचनानामविषयः 1. 30 'transcending all definition or determination'; इत्यारूढबहुप्रतर्कमपरिच्छेदाकुलं मे मनः S. 5. 9. -3 Discrimination, judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदा हि पांडित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः अपरिच्छेदकर्तृणां विपदः स्युः पदे पदे H. 1. 148; किं पांडित्यं परिच्छेदः 1. 147. -4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing; अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 2. -5 A section, chapter or division of a work; (for the other names for section &c. see under अध्याय ). -6 A segment. -7 Remedying. -8 A measure.

परिच्छेदकं Limitation.

परिच्छेदनं 1 Discriminating. -2 Dividing. -3 A division of a book.

परिच्छेद्य *a.* 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. -2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिच्यु 1 A. 1 To go away or fly off from, escape. -2 To proceed from. -3 To swerve, fall off from, deviate, leave. -4 To lose, be deprived of, -5 To drop or fall down. -6 To be displaced or ejected from. -7 To be freed from. -8 To come down, descend.

परिच्युतिः *f.* 1 Falling down. -2 Swerving, deviating.

परिजनः 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजनो राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1. -2 Especially, the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. -3 A single servant.

परिजन्मन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamāṇi thus defines it:— प्रभोर्निन्दयताशाट्यचापलाघुपपादनात् । स्वविच-  
गताव्यक्तिर्भग्या स्यात्परिजल्पितम्॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected

or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To be aware of, know, be acquainted with; वृषभो-  
यमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. -2 To find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. -3 To recognise; तप-  
स्विभिः कैश्चित्परिज्ञातोऽस्मि S. 2. -4 To observe, perceive.

परिज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Conversation, discourse. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञा, परिज्ञानं 1 Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञेय *a.* 1 To be recognised or ascertained. -2 Comprehensible, conceivable.

परिजमन् *a.* Ved. Running or walking round. -*m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजि *a.* Running round.

परिज्वन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire. -3 A servant.

परिडीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see डीन.

परिणम् 1 U. 1 To stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगज-  
प्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2; विष्के नागः पर्यङ्ग-  
सीत् स्व एव Si. 18. 27. -2 To bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिण-  
तैः (वदनकमलैः) Bh. 1. 4. -3 To be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.); लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमेव दधिहिमभावेन प-  
रिणमते S. B.; Me. 45. -4 To result, happen; सर्वं विपरीतं परिणमति Mk. 1. -5 To be developed or matured, be ripe; Me. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; Rs. 1. 26; Mv. 1. 12; see परिणत below. -6 To be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतशरच्चद्रिकासु क्षपासु Me. 110; so जरापरिणत &c. -7 To set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. -8 To be digested; ग्रस्तं परिणमेच्च यत् Mb. -9 To be cooked or roasted; Māl. 5. 17. -10 To elapse (as time). -*Caus.* 1 To make ripe, mature, develop, perfect. -2 To pass (as the night). -3 To stoop, bend oneself down.

परिणत *p. p.* 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Me. 2. -2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयासि K. 35, 62, 63. -3 Ripe, matured, ripen-

ed, fully developed or formed; शब्दब्रह्मविद् कवेः परिणतप्रज्ञस्य वाणीमिमं U. 7. 21; 1. 39, 6. 13; Me. 23; परिणतमकरंदमार्गिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. -4 Full-grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्चद्रकिरणैः Bh. 3. 49; Me. 110. -5 Digested (as food). -6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. -7 Ended, come to a close, terminated. -8 Set (as the sun); S. 1. 32. -तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side-blow with his tusks; (तिर्यग्दंतप्रहारश्च गजः परिणतो मतः Halādy.); Si. 4. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः *f.* 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. -2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Change, transformation, transmutation. -4 Fulfilment. -5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यत्न-  
तः पंडितेन Bh. 2. 99; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28; Māl. 4. 4. -6 End, conclusion, close, termination; परिणति-  
रमणीयाः प्रीतयस्त्वद्विधानां Māl. 6. 7, 16; Si. 11. 1. -7 Close of life, old age; सेवाकारा परिणतिरभूत् V. 3. 1; अभवद्गतः परिणतिं शिथिलः परिमदसूर्य-  
नयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3 (where प° means 'end or conclusion' also). -8 Digestion (of food).

परिणमनं Change, transformation.

परिणामक *a.* Causing a change.

परि (री) णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. -2 Digestion; अन्नं न सम्यक् परिणाममेति Susr.; भुक्तस्य परिणामहेतुरौदर्यं T. S.; Pt. 4. 22. -3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; अप्रियस्यापि पश्यस्य परिणामः सुखावहः H. 2. 135; Mk. 3. 1; परिणामसुखे गरीयसि (वचसि औषधे च) Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. -4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22; फलभरपरिणामदयामजंबू &c. U. 2. 20; Māl. 9. 24. -5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; वयःपरिणामपांडुराशिरसं K. 10; परिणाममुपैति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. -6 Old age; परिणामे हि दिलीपवंशजाः R. 8. 11. -7 Lapse (of time). -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is com-



pared. ( The Chandrâloka thus defines and illustrates it :—परिणामः क्रियार्थश्चेद्विषयी विषयात्मना । प्रसन्नेन दृग्बजेन वीक्षते मदिरेक्षणा 5. 18 ; see R. G. also under परिणाम ). —**Comp.** —**दर्शिन** *a.* prudent, fore-sighted. —**दृष्टि** *a.* prudent. ( -**ष्टिः** *f.* ) prudence, providence. —**पथ्य** *a.* salutary in the end. —**शूलं** violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

**परिणह** 4 U. 1 To surround, intertwine, encircle ; स जयति परिणहः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mâl. 5. 1 ; R. 6. 64 ; M. 5. 10 ; Rs. 6. 25. —2 To bind or tie round.

**परिणद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Bound or wrapped round. —2 Broad, large ; परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34.

**परिणहनं** Girding on, wrapping round.

**परि ( री ) णाहः** 1 Circumference, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width ; स्तनयुगपरिणाहच्छादिना वल्कलेन S. 1. 19 ; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयंती Mâl. 3. 15 'large or expansive breasts' ; ककुदे वृषस्य कृतबाहुमकुशपरिणाहशालिनि Ki. 12. 20 ; Mk. 3. 9 ; Ratn. 2. 13 ; Mv. 7. 24. —2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

**परिणाहवत्** *a.* Large, big, expansive.

**परिणाहिन्** *a.* Large, big ; Ku. 1. 36.

**परिणिसक** *a.* 1 Tasting, eating ; फलानां परिणिसकः Bk. 9. 106. —2 Kissing.

**परिणिष्ठा** Perfect skill.

**परिणी** 1 P. 1 To lead or carry round ( the fire ) ; तौ द्वपती त्रिः परिणीय वह्निं ( पुरोधाः ) Ku. 7. 80 ; अग्निं पर्यणयं च यत् Râm. —2 To marry, espouse ; परिणेष्यति पार्वतीं यदा तपसा तत्प्रवर्णकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. —3 To ascertain, investigate ; Ms. 7. 122. —4 To lead forward. —**Caus.** To pass, spend ( time ).

**परिणयः**, —**णयनं** Marriage ; नवपरिणया बधूः शयने K. P. 10.

**परि ( री ) णायः** 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c. —2 A move ( at chess ).

**परिणायकः** 1 A leader. —2 A husband ; Si. 9. 73.

**परिणीत** *p. p.* Married. —**ता** A married woman.

**परिणेतृ** *m.* A husband ; S. 5. 17 ; R. 1. 25 ; 14. 26 ; Ku. 7. 31.

**परितकम्य** *a.* Ved. Dangerous,

risky, unsafe. —**कम्या** 1 Error. —2 Night, darkness.

**परितप्** 1 P. 1 To heat, burn, consume. —2 To inflame, set on fire. —3 To suffer pain. —4 To practise penance. —**Caus.** 1 To scorch. —2 To torment.

**परितप्त** *p. p.* 1 Heated, burnt. —2 Tormented, pained.

**परितापिः** *f.* Excessive pain, anguish.

**परितापः** 1 Extreme or scorching heat ; ( पापः ) शमयति परितापं छाया संश्रितानां S. 5. 7 ; गुरुपरितापानि गात्राणि 3. 18 ; Rs. 1. 22. —2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief ; प्रसक्ते निर्वाणे हृदय परितापं वहसि किं M. 3. 1. —3 Lamentation, wailing ; विरचितविविधविलापं सा परितापं चकारोच्चैः Git. 7. —4 Trembling, fear. —5 Hell.

**परितर्क** 10 P. 1 To reflect, consider. —2 To examine ( judicially ).

**परितर्कणं** Consideration, reflection.

**परितस्** *ind.* ( Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself ) 1 All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side ; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12 ; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36 ; S. 4. 7 ; 3. 27 ; Ki. 1. 14 ; गाहितमखिलं गहनं परितो दृष्टाश्च विदपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. —2 Towards, in the direction of ; आपेदिरेऽवरपथं परितः पतंगाः Bv. 1. 17 ; R. 9. 66.

**परितुष्ट** 4 P. To be satisfied, be delighted or contented ; अस्मत्कृते च परितुष्यति काचिदन्या Bh. 2. 2. —**Caus.** 1 To satisfy or please completely. —2 To appease. —3 To flatter.

**परितुष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Completely satisfied ; वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलैस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50 ; so मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को हरिद्रः *ibid.* —2 Pleased, delighted.

**परितुष्टिः** *f.* 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. —2 Delight, joy.

**परितोषः** 1 Contentment, absence of desire ( opp. लोभ ) ; सम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. —2 Complete satisfaction, gratification ; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. —3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for ( with loc. ) ; Ku. 6. 59 ; R. 11. 92 ; गुणिनि परितोषः &c.

**परितोषण** *a.* Satisfying, gratifying. —**णं** Satisfaction.

**परितृप्** 4 P. To be pleased or contented. —**Caus.** 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. —2 To refresh.

**परितृपणं** Gratifying.

**परित्यज्** 1 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. —2 To resign, give up, discard, renounce ; प्रारब्धमुत्तमगुणा न परित्यजंति Mu. 2. 17. —3 To except ; तृणमप्यपरित्यज्य सतृणं Sk. —4 To leave over, leave as a remainder. —5 To neglect, disregard. —**Caus.** To deprive a person of, rob any one of.

**परित्यक्त** *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. —2 Deprived or bereft of ( with instr. ). —3 Let go, discharged ( as an arrow ). —4 Wanting.

**परित्यजनं** Abandoning, giving up, leaving.

**परित्यागः** 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation ( as of a wife &c. ) ; अपरित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12 ; कृतसंतापपरित्यागः 15. 1. —2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c. ; स्वनामपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name' ; Ms. 2. 95. —3 Neglect, omission ; मोहात्तस्य ( कर्मणः ) परित्यागस्तामसः परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. —4 Giving away, liberality. —5 Loss, privation. —6 A sacrifice. —7 Separation from.

**परित्रस्त** *a.* Frightened, afraid.

**परित्रासः** Fear, terror, fright.

**परित्रै** 1 A. To rescue, save, protect ; परित्रायस्व परित्रायस्व ( in dramas ), **परित्राणं** Preservation, protection rescue, defence, deliverance ; परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां Bg. 4. 8 ; रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोर्धं सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. —2 Self-defence. —3 Abstaining from.

**परिदरः** A disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds.

**परिदह** 1 P. To burn completely, dry up.

**परिदहनं** Burning, scorching.

**परि ( री ) दाहः** 1 Burning. —2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

**परिदंशित** *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie ( completely or from head to foot ).

**परिदा** 3 U. 1 To hand or deliver over, consign ; छद्मना परिदामि मृत्यवे



U. 1. 46; Ms. 9. 327. -2 To entrust or deposit with. -3 To present. -4 To lend.

**परिदा** Ved. 1 Giving oneself up to the favour of another. -2 Surrender. -3 Devotion.

**परिदानं** 1 Barter, exchange. -2 Devotion. -3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

**परिदायिन्** *m.* A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married; cf. परिवेत्त.

**परिदिक्-देक्** I. 1. 10. P. To lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34. -II. 4 P. To sell, deal in (with acc. or gen.); शतं शतस्य वा परिदीव्यति Sk.

**परिदेवः** Wailing, lamentation.

**परिदेवनं, -ना, परिदेवितं** 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing; अथ तैः परिदेविताक्षरैः Ku. 4. 25; R. 14. 83; Bg. 2. 28; तत्र का परिदेवना H. 4. 71; Y. 3. 9. -2 Repentance, regret.

**परिद्यून** *a.* Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

**परिदृश्** 1 P. 1 To see, view, behold. -2 To consider, investigate, find out. -3 To know. -4 To frequent. -*Pass.* To appear, become visible. -*Caus.* 1 To show. -2 To explain, expound.

**परिदृष्ट** *m.* A spectator, looker on.

**परिघर्षणं** 1 An assault, attack, outrage. -2 Insult, affront, abuse. -3 Ill-treatment, rough usage.

**परिधा** 3 U. 1 To put or wear (as a garment); त्वच्चं स मेध्यां परिधाय रौरवी R. 3. 31. -2 To surround, enclose. -3 To direct towards. -4 To put or place round. -5 To cast round the eyes, turn the glance upon. -6 To conclude, close (as the recitation of a hymn). -*Caus.* To cause to put on, clothe with.

**परि (री) धानं** 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. -2 A garment, especially an under-garment, clothes in general; आत्तचित्रपरिधानविभूषाः Ki. 9. 1; Si. 1. 61; 4. 68; Pt. 5. 23. -3 Closing or concluding. -4 Ved. Putting round.

**परिधानीयं** An under-garment. -या A concluding hymn.

**परिधायः** 1 Train, retinue, attendants collectively. -2 A receptacle, a reservoir. -3 The posteriors.

**परिधायकः** A hedge, fence.

**परिधिः** 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. -2 A misty halo round the sun or moon; परिधेर्मुक्त इवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30; शशिपरिधिरिवोच्चैर्मण्डलस्तेन तेने N. 2. 108. -3 A circle of light. -4 The horizon. -5 The circumference or compass in general. -6 The circumference of a circle. -7 The periphery of a wheel. -8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire; सप्तास्यासन् परिधयः त्रिःसप्त समिधः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15. -9 A circle surrounding the globe. -10 Epicycle. -11 A covering. -12 A branch of a sacred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied. -**Comp.** -**पतिखेचरः** an epithet of Siva. -**स्थः** 1. a guard. -2. an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp'). -3 A number of sentinels posted in a circle.

**परिधारणं** Suffering, enduring.

**परिधाव्** 1. P. 1 To flow or stream round. -2 To go about. -3 To run after, pursue. -*Caus.* To surround, encircle.

**परिधाविन्** *a.* Running round. -*m.* N. of a year (संवत्सर)

**परिधूपित** *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.

**परिधूसर** *a.* Quite grey; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना S. 7. 21; R. 11. 60. **परिधेयं** An under garment.

**परिध्वंसः** 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. -2 Failure. -3 Destruction. -4 Loss of caste.

Ruining, destroying; H. 2. 125.

**परिनिर्वपणं** Distributing, giving.

**परिनिर्वाण** *a.* Completely extinguished. -**णं** Final extinction (of the individual).

**परिनिर्वृत्तिः** *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

**परिनिष्ठा** 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). -2 Complete accomplishment. -3 Extreme limit.

**परिनिष्ठित** *p. p.* 1 Completely skilled in. -2 Not well fixed; अपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेशस्यान्याद्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1.

**परिन्यासः** 1 Completing the sense of a passage. -2 Alluding to the development of the origin of the dramatic plot.

**परिपक्व** *p. p.* 1 Completely cooked. -2 Completely baked or burnt. -3 Quite ripe, mature, perfected (fig. also); प्रकुललोभः परिपक्वशालिः Rs. 4. 1; so परिपक्वबुद्धिः. -4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. -5 Fully digested. -6 Decaying, on the point of decay or death.

**परिपणं (नं)** Capital, principal, stock.

**परिपणनं** Plighting, promising; Mu. 1.

**परिपणित** *p. p.* Plighted, pledged, promised; Si. 7. 9.

**परिपत्** 1 P. 1 To fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about; त्रिदूक्षेपान् पिपासुः परिपतति शिखी भ्रांतिमद्वारियं च M. 2. 13; Amaru. 48. -2 To spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). -3 To run in all directions; (ह्याः) परिपेतुर्दिशो दश Mb. -4 To go to or fall into; Si. 11. 41. -*Caus.* To shoot off or down.

**परिपतनं** Flying round or about.

**परिपतिः** A protector (Ved.).

**परिपद्** *f.* Ved. 1 A snare, trap. -2 A living being. -2 Walking about. -4 A bird.

**परिपंथः** An antagonist, enemy.

**परिपथक** An antagonist, adversary.

**परिपंथिन्** *a.* Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pāṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but see the quotations given below); अर्थपरिपंथी महानरातिः Mu. 5; नाभविष्यमहं तत्र यद्दि तत्परिपंथिनी Māl. 9. 50; so Bv. 1. 62, Bg. 3. 34; Ms. 7. 107, 1. 10. -*m.* 1 An enemy, antagonist, opponent, a foe. -2 A robber, thief, highwayman.

**परिपरः** A tortuous or round-about way.

**परिपरिन्** *m.* Ved. An antagonist.



**परिपवनः** 1 Winnowing corn.-2 A winnowing basket.

**परिपा** I. 1 P. To drink; उपनि-  
षद्: परिपीता: Bv 2. 40. -II. 2 P. 1  
To protect, preserve, guard, defend  
against; Y. 1. 335; Ms. 9. 251.-2  
To rule, govern; Māl. 10. 25. -3  
To bring up, nourish, support. -4  
To keep to, observe, adhere to, per-  
severe in; अंगीकृतं सुकृतिनः परिपाल-  
यति Ch. P. 50. -5 To wait for,  
await; अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं व्यसनकृ-  
शा परिपालयांबभूव Ku. 4. 46. -Caus.  
1 To protect. -2 To keep, maintain.  
-3 To wait for, expect.

**परि (री) पाकः** 1 Being com-  
pletely cooked or dressed. -2 Digestion,  
as in अन्नपरिपाक. -3 Ripening,  
maturing, development, perfection;  
Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. -4 Fruit, re-  
sult, consequence; प्रपन्नानां मूर्तः सुकृ-  
तपरिपाको जनिमतां Mv. 4. 31; Bh. 2.  
132, 3. 135. -5 Cleverness, shrewd-  
ness, skilfulness.

**परिपाटल** a. Pale red; R. 19.10;  
Si. 13. 42.

**परिपाटिः** -टी f. 1 Method, man-  
ner, course; पाटीर तव पटीयान्नकः परि-  
पाटीममामुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12; कदंबानां  
वाटी रसिकपरिपाटी स्फुटयति H. D. 24.  
-2 Arrangement, order, succession.  
-3 Arithmetic.

**परिपाठः** Complete enumeration,  
detail.

**परिपार्श्व** a. Near, at the side,  
close or hard by.

**परिपालनं** 1 Protecting, defend-  
ing, maintaining, keeping, sustain-  
ing; क्लिप्तनाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S.  
5. 6. -2 Nourishment, nurture; जा-  
तस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

**परिपिष्टकं** Lead.

**परिपीड** 10 U. 1 To pain, trou-  
ble, molest. -2 To press, squeeze.  
-3 To hug, embrace. -4 (In augu-  
ry) To cover, cover up.

**परिपीडनं, परिपीडा** 1 Squeezing,  
peeling out. -2 Injuring, hurting,  
doing harm.

**परिपुटनं** 1 Removing the bark,  
peeling off. -2 Losing the bark  
or skin.

**परिपू** 9 U. 1 To purify comple-  
tely. -2 To lustrate. -3 To become  
purified.

**परिपूत** p. p. 1 Purified, quite  
pure; उत्पत्तिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पाव-  
नांतरे: U. 1. 13; Si. 2. 16. -2 Com-  
pletely winnowed or threshed, freed  
from chaff.

**परिपूजनं, परिपूजा** Honouring,  
worshipping, adoring.

**परिपूरणं** 1 Filling; Si. 4. 61. -2  
Perfecting, making complete.

**परिपूर्ण** p. p. 1 Quite full; °इवुः  
the full moon; entire, complete,  
completely filled. -2 Self-satisfied,  
content.

**परिपूर्तिः** f. Completion, fulness.

**परिपेलव** a. Very delicate or  
fine, excessively tender. -व A kind  
of fragrant grass.

**परिपोटः**, -पोटकः A particular  
disease of the ear (in medicine) (by  
which the ear loses its skin).

**परिपोषणं** 1 Feeding, nourish-  
ing. -2 Furthering, promoting.

**परिप्रच्छ** 6 P. To ask, question,  
inquire about.

**परिप्रच्छा** Question.

**परिप्रश्नः** Inquiry, interrogation,  
question; कतरकतमौ जातिपरिप्रश्ने P.  
II. 1. 63; III. 3. 110; तद्विद्धि प्रणिपा-  
तेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.

**परिप्राप्तिः** f. Acquisition, obtain-  
ing.

**परिप्रेषणं** 1 Sending away. -2  
Banishing, abandoning.

**परिप्रेष्यः** A servant.

**परिप्लु** 1 A. 1 To swim, float. -2  
Tobathe, plunge into. -3 To jump,  
spring. -4 To deluge, inundate,  
flood. -5 To cover with. -6 To  
overwhelm. -7 To fly or hover  
about. -8 To revolve, move in  
a circle. -9 To go astray. -10 To  
hasten forward. -Caus. 1 To  
bathe, water. -2 To flood, deluge.

**परिप्लव** a. 1 Floating. -2 Shaking,  
trembling, oscillating, undulating,  
tremulous. -3 Unsteady, restless;  
Si. 14. 68. -वः 1 Inundation. -2  
Immersing, wetting. -3 A boat. -4  
Oppression, tyranny. -5 Floating,  
swimming.

**परिप्लुत** p. p. 1 Flooded, inundat-  
ed. -2 Overwhelmed; as in शोक°. -3  
Wetted, bathed. -तं A spring,  
jump. -ता Spirituous liquor.

**परिप्लुष्ट** p. p. Burnt, scorched,  
singed.

**परिवंध** 9 A. 1 To tie, bind. -2  
To put on. -3 To encircle, fasten  
round. -4 To arrest, stop. -5 To  
hinder, interrupt. -Caus. To tie  
round.

**परिवंधनं** Tying round.

**परिबाध** 1 A. 1 To trouble, af-  
flict; S. 7. 25. -2 Ved. To hinder,  
obstruct. -3 Ved. To protect from  
or defend against.

**परिबाधा** 1 Trouble, pain, annoy-  
ance. -2 Fatigue, hardship; S. 3.  
22.

**परिवृ (वृ) ह** 6 U. 1 To streng-  
then, fortify. -2 To increase. -3  
Ved. To encircle, surround.

**परिव (व) हः** 1 Retinue, train,  
attendants; इयं प्रचुरपरिवर्हया भवत्या  
संवर्धतां Dk. 108. -2 Furniture; प-  
रिवर्हवन्ति वेदमानि R. 14. 15 'rooms  
properly furnished or provided with  
furniture'. -3 Royal insignia. -4  
The necessities of life. -5 Property,  
wealth.

**परिव (व) हणं** 1 Retinue, train. -2  
Attire, trim. -3 Growth. -4 Worship.

**परिवृ (वृ) हणं** 1 Prosperity, wel-  
fare. -2 Appendix, supplement.

**परिवृ (वृ) हित** p. p. 1 Increased,  
augmented. -2 Thriven, grown pros-  
perous. -3 Accompanied by, fur-  
nished with. -तं The roar of an  
elephant.

**परिभंगः** Shattering, breaking to  
pieces.

**परिभर्त्सनं** Threatening, menac-  
ing.

**परिभाष** 1 A. 1 To lay down a  
convention, speak conventionally.  
-2 To speak to, address. -3 To  
teach, explain, interpret, expound.  
-4 To exhort, encourage.

**परिभाषणं** 1 Speaking, discourse,  
talking, chatting, gossiping. -2 Ex-  
pression of censure, admonition, re-  
proof, abuse. -3 Rule, precept.

**परिभाषा** 1 Speech, discourse. -2  
Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. -3  
An explanation. -4 Terminology,  
technical phraseology, technical  
terms (used in a work); इति परिभा-  
षाप्रकरणं Sk.; इको गुणवृद्ध्यादिका प-  
रिभाषा Mbh. -5 (Hence) Any



general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनियमानिवारको न्यायविशेषः); परितः प्रमिताक्षरापि सर्वे विषयं प्राप्तवती गता प्रतिष्ठा । न खलु प्रतिहन्यते कदाचित् परिभाषेव गरीयसी यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. -6 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. -7 (In gram.) An explanatory Sūtra mixed up with the other Sūtras of Pāṇini, which teaches the method of applying them. -8 (In medicine) Prognosis.

**परिभिन्न** *p. p.* 1 Split open, cracked. -2 Deformed.

**परिभुज** *a.* Bowed, curved, bent.

**परिभुज्** 7 U. 1 To eat. -2 To use, enjoy; न खलु च परिभोक्तुं नैव शक्नोमि हातुं S. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5; 8. 57. -3 To neglect to feed.

**परिभुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Used, enjoyed. -3 Possessed.

**परिभोक्ति** *a.* 1 Eating, enjoying, possessing. -2 Living at another's cost, using another's property illegally.

**परिभोगः** 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. -2 Especially, sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. -3 Illegal use of another's goods.

**परिभू** 1 P. 1 To defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel; लम्बद्विफं परिभूय पद्मं Ku. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. -2 To despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; मा मां महारम्भं परिभूः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. -3 To injure, destroy, ruin. -4 To afflict, grieve. -5 To humiliate, disgrace. -6 To disappear. -7 Ved. To surround, encircle. -8 To go or fly round. -9 To accompany. -10 To take care of. -11 To guide, govern. -*Caus.* 1 To think of, reflect on, meditate, contemplate; U. 7. 20. -2 To contain, include. -3 To make known.

**परि (री) भवः** 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयाख्यं सुरते-द्विव (भूषणं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Ve. 1. 25; U. 4. 23; Mu. 3. 4; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. -2 Defeat, discomfiture. -*Comp.* -आस्पदं, -पदं 1. an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. -2. a disgrace or disgraceful situation. -विधिः humiliation; प्रायो मुख्यः परिभवाविधौ नाभिमानं तनोति S. Til. 16.

**परिभविन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. -2 Suffering disrespect.

**परिभावः** See परिभव.

**परिभावनं** Union, cohesion. -नं, -ना Contemplation, meditation.

**परिभावित** *p. p.* 1 Contained, included. -2 Pervaded. -3 Penetrated. -4 Conceived.

**परिभाविन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; S. 4. -2 Putting to shame, surpassing, excelling. -3 Setting at naught, defying; वैद्ययत्नपरिभाविनं गदं R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies'.

**परिभावुक** *a.* Contemning, shaming &c.

**परिभूतिः** *f.* Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

**परिभूष** 10 U. 1 To decorate, adorn. -2 To serve, wait upon. -3 To honour, worship. -4 To take care of. -5 To observe, follow. -6 To prepare, equip.

**परिभूषणः** (*scil.* संधि) Peace obtained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land.

**परिभ्रंश** 1 A, 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, tumble, slip. -2 To stray from, go astray. -3 To fall away from, swerve, deviate. -4 To lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -5 To escape. -6 To neglect, omit. -7 To disappear.

**परिभ्रंशः** 1 Escape. -2 Falling from.

**परिभ्रंशनं** 1 Falling from. -*Losse.*

**परिभ्रष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Fallen or dropped off. -2 Escaped. -3 Cast down, degraded. -4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.); Pt. 4. 93. -5 Neglecting. -6 Vanished. -7 Lost.

**परिभ्रम्** 1. 4. P. 1 To rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमासि किं वृथा कचन चित्त विश्रम्यताम् Bh. 3. 137. -2 To hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मूर्धजषट्पदाकुलैः Ki. 5. 14. -3 To revolve, rotate, move or turn round. -4 To wander or roam over (with acc.); भ्रवं परिवभ्राम. -5 To turn round (anything), circumambulate. -6 To encircle. -*Caus.* To bewilder, overwhelm, overpower; U. 3. 32.

**परिभ्रमः** 1 Wandering, going about. -2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. -3 Error, delusion.

**परिभ्रमणं** 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Circumference.

**परिमंडल** *a.* 1 Globular, round, circular. -2 Of the measure of an atom. -लं 1 A globe, sphere. -2 A ball. -3 A circle. -4 An orb.

**परिमंथर** *a.* Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

**परिमंद** *a.* 1 Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंदसूर्यनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. -2 Very slow. -3 Very thin or weak; Si. 2. 39. -4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

**परिमरः** 1 Destruction; चिरात्क्षत्रस्यास्तु प्रलय इव घोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41. -2 The wind. -3 A magical rite for the destruction of enemies.

**परिमलः** 1 Fragrance, perfume, scent; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 66, 70, 71; Me. 25. -2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. -3 A fragrant substance. -4 Copulation; अथ परिमल-जामवाप्य लक्ष्मीं Ki. 10. 1. -4 A meeting of learned men. -5 A stain, spot.

**परिमलित** *a.* 1 Perfumed. -2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

**परिमा** 2 P., 3. 4. A. 1 To measure. -2 To measure off, limit. -3 To estimate, determine. -4 To fulfil (a period or course).

**परि (री) माणं** 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. -2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1. 320. -3 Size, dimension.

**परिमाणकं** Weight, quantity.

**परिमित** *p. p.* 1 Moderate, sparing. -2 Limited. -3 Measured, meted out. -4 Regulated, adjusted. -*Comp.* -आभरण *a.* wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. -आयुस् *a.* short-lived. -आहार, भोजन *a.* abstemious, eating little food. -कथ *a.* saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

**परिमितिः** *f.* 1. Measure, quantity. -2 Limitation.

**परिमेय** *a.* 1 Few, limited; परिमे-



यपुरःसरो R. 1. 37. -2 Measurable, calculable. -3 Finite.

**परिमाथिन्** a. Torturing ; Māl. 1. 41.

**परिमार्ग** 10 U. To search, seek, look out for.

**परिमार्गः**, -परिमार्गणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. -2 Touch, contact ; Si. 7. 75. -3 Cleaning, wiping off.

**परिमिलनं** 1 Touch, contact ; Ratn. 2. 12. -2 Combination, union.

**परिमिलित** a. 1 Mixed with. -2 Filled, penetrated.

**परिमुखं** ind. About the face, round or about (a person).

**परिमुच** 6 U. 1 To free, release, liberate ; मेघोपरोधपरिमुक्तशशांकवक्त्रा Rs. 3. 7 ; Ch. P. 9. -2 To leave, quit, abandon. -3 To discharge, emit.

**परिमुक्ति** f. Liberation.

**परिमुह** 4 U. To be bewildered, or perplexed. -Caus. (Atm.) 1 To entice, beguile, allure ; Bk. 8. 63. -2 (P) To perplex.

**परिमुग्ध** a. 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. -2 Fascinating but foolish.

**परिमुड** p. p. Bewildered, perplexed, troubled.

**परिमोहनं** 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. -2 Bewildering, infatuating ; U. 3. 12.

**परिमृज्** 2 P. 1 To wipe off or away, wash out, remove ; (वाच्यं) स्यागेन पत्न्याः परिमार्ष्टुमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. -2 To rub, stroke.

**परिमार्जः** 1 Cleaning. -2 Rubbing.

**परिमार्जनं** 1 Cleaning, wiping off. -2 A dish of honey and oil.

**परिमृद्** I. 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze ; परिमृदितमृणालीदुर्बलान्यङ्गकानि U. 1. 24. -2 To kill, destroy. -3 To wipe away, rub off. -4 To wear out. -5 To rub, stroke. -II. 1 P. To surpass, excel.

**परिमर्दः**, -परिमर्दनं 1 Rubbing, grinding. -2 Crushing, trampling. -3 Destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Embracing, pressing. -6 Using up, consuming.

**परिमृदित** p. p. 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled ; squeezed ; परिमृदितमृणालीम्लानमङ्ग Māl. 1. 22 ; U. 1. 24. -2 Embraced, clasped. -3 Rubbed, ground.

**परिमृश्** 6 P. 1 To touch, graze ; शिखरशतैः परिमृष्टदेवलोकं Bk. 10. 45. -2 To grasp, seize. -3 To consider, reflect. -4 To investigate, inquire into. -5 To observe, discover.

**परिमर्शः** 1 Friction. -2 Contact. -3 Consideration, reflection.

**परिमृष्ट** p. p. 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Rubbed, touched, stroked ; Ve. 3. -3 Embraced. -4 Spread, pervaded, filled with ; Ki. 6. 23. -5 Invested.

**परिमृष्** 4 P. 1 To be angry (with dat.). -2 To envy.

**परिमर्षः** 1 Envy, dislike. -2 Anger.

**परिमोक्षः** 1 Removing, relieving ; प्रायो विषाणपरिमोक्षलघुत्तमाङ्गान्खड्गांश्चकार नृपतिर्निशितैः क्षुरप्रैः R. 9. 62 'removing the horns', i. e. breaking them down. -2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. -3 Emptying, evacuation. -4 Escape. -5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

**परिमोक्षणं** 1 Liberation, deliverance. -2 Untying.

**परिमोषः** Stealing, robbing, theft.

**परिमोषिन्** m. A thief, robber.

**परिम्लै** 1 P. 1 To fade, wither ; परिम्लानमुखश्रियां Ku. 2. 2 ; R. 14. 50. -2 To be dejected or dispirited. -3 To disappear.

**परिम्लान** p. p. 1 Faded, faint, withered. -2 Languid, dull, faint. -3 Waned, impaired, diminished. -4 Soiled, stained. -नं 1 Change of countenance by fear or grief. -2 A spot, stain.

**परियज्ञः** A secondary sacrifice.

**परिरक्ष्** 1 P. 1 To protect, save. -2 To govern, restrain. -3 To conceal, hide.

**परिरक्षकः** A protector, guardian.

**परिरक्षणं**, -परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding ; Ms. 5. 94, 7. 2. -2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to ; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -3 Deliverance, rescuing. -4 Care, caution.

**परिरक्षितिन्**, **परिरक्षितृ**, **परिरक्षिन्** a. Protecting, a protector, defender.

**परिरथ्या** A street, road.

**परिरम्भ** 1 A. To embrace, clasp ; परिर्भ्य वक्षसा Ku. 5. 3 ; इत्युक्तवन्तं परिर्भ्य दोभ्यां Ki. 11. 80 ; Bv. 1. 95 ; Si. 9. 72.

**परि (री) रंभः**, -परिरंभणं Embracing, an embrace ; द्रुतपरिरंभनिपीडनक्षमत्वं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52 ; U. 1. 24, 27 ; किं पुरेव ससंभ्रमं परिर्भणं न ददासि Gīt. 3.

**परिराटिन्** a. Crying aloud, screaming.

**परिलघु** a. 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.). -2 Very light or easy to digest ; क्षीणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयः स्रोतसां चोपभुज्य Me. 13. -3 Very small ; U. 4. 21.

**परिलुप्** 6 U. 1 To interrupt disturb. -2 To suspend, diminish. -3 To dispel.

**परिलुप्त** p. p. 1 Interrupted, disturbed, diminished. -2 Lost, disappeared. -Comp. -संज्ञ a. senseless,

**परिलोपः** 1 Injury. -2 Neglect, omission.

**परिलेखः** 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch. -2 A picture.

**परिलेखनं** Drawing lines on the altar.

**परिवत्सरः** A year, a full year, the revolution of one year ; देव्याः शून्यस्य जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

**परिवद्** 1 P. To abuse, censure, revile.

**परिवदनं** 1 Reviling. -2 Clamouring.

**परि (री) वाद्** 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse ; अयमेव मायि प्रथमं परिवादरतः M. 1 ; Y. 1. 133. -2 Scandal, stain, stigma ; ill-repute ; मा भूत्परीवादनवावतारः R. 5. 24, 14. 86 ; Mv. 5. 28. -3 Charge, accusation ; Mk. 3. 30. -4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

**परिवादकः** 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. -2 One who plays on the lute.

**परिवादिन्** a. 1 Reviling, censuring, abusing, slandering. -2 Accusing. -3 Screaming, crying aloud. -4 Censured, slandered. -m. An accuser, a plaintiff, complainant. -नी A lute (वीणा) of seven strings ; Si. 6. 9 ; R. 8. 35.

**परिवर्गः** Ved. Avoiding, removing. **परिवर्जनं** 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Giving up, resigning. -3 Killing, slaughter.



**परिवर्जित** *a.* 1 Abandoned. -2 Deprived of.

**परिवर्तन** *a.* Clad in mail; armed.

**परिवसथः** A village.

**परिवह** 1 U. 1 To overflow. -2 To carry about or round.

**परिवहः** 1 N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Saptarshis* and the celestial Ganges; सप्त-  
र्षिचक्रं स्वर्गगां षष्ठः परिवहस्तथा; (for the other courses of wind see under वायु; cf. the description of परिवह given by Kālidāsa:—त्रिलोतसे वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां ज्योतीं वि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्त-  
रहिमः । तस्य द्वितीयहरिविक्रमानिस्तमस्कं वायोरिमं परिवहस्य वदन्ति मार्गे S. 7. 6.). -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

**परि (री) वाहः** 1 Overflowing (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow, natural or artificial; प्रथमं (कौ-  
तुहलं) सपरिवाहमासीत् S. 2. -2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परिवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 150; Si. 16. 51; R. 8. 74.

**परिवाहिन** *a.* Overflowing; as in भानंदपरिवाहिना चक्षुषा S. 4.

**परि (री) वापः** 1 Shaving, shearing. -2 Sowing. -3 A reservoir, pool, pond, a piece of water. -4 Furni-  
ture. -5 Train, retinue. -6 Fried grains of rice. -7 Coagulated milk.

**परिवापणं** Shaving.

**परिवापित** *a.* Shaven, shorn.

**परिवासः** 1 Residence, stay, sojourn. -2 Fragrant odour; Māl. 9. 42.

**परिविण्णः** (नः), परिवित्तः, परिवित्तिः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married; see Ms. 3. 171; and परिवेत्त also.

**परिविद्धः** An epithet of Kubera.

**परिविदकः**, परिविदन् *m.* A younger brother married before the elder.

**परिविविदानः** Ved. =परिवित्तः above.

**परिविष** *Caus.* 1 To surround. -2 To present or offer food. -3 To attend, wait upon.

**परिविष्टि** *f.* Ved. Service, attendance.

**परि (री) वेशः** (षः) 1 Waiting at meals, distributing food,

serving up meals. -2 A circle, circlet, halo (of lustre &c.); R. 5. 74, 6. 13; Si. 5. 52, 17. 9. -3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon; लक्ष्यते स्म तदनंतरं रविर्बद्धभीम-  
परिवेषमंडलः R. 11. 59. -4 The circumference of a circle. -5 The disc of the sun or moon. -6 Anything which surrounds or protects.

**परिवेषकः** A waiter at meals.

**परिवेषणं** 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. -2 Enclosing, surrounding. -3 A halo round the sun or moon. -4 Circumference.

**परिवेष्ट** *m.* A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals; मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुतस्यावसन्गृहे Ait. Br.

**परिविहारः** Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure.

**परिविह्वल** *a.* Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

**परिवीत** *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed. -2 Pervaded, overspread; Si. 3. 34; Ki. 5. 42. -तं The bow of Brahman.

**परिवृढ** *a.* 1 Firm, thick, dense. -2 Ample, large. -दः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used ad-  
jectively also); किं भुवः परिवृढा न विबोद्धं तत्र तामुपनता विवदन्ते N. 5. 42; Ku. 12. 58; Mv. 6. 25, 31, 48.

**परिवृ** 5. 9. 10. U. To encircle, surround; U. 4. 23.

**परि (री) वारः** 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively; (यानं) अध्यास्य कन्या परिवारशो-  
भि R. 6. 10; 12. 16; ग्रहगणपरिवारो राजमार्गप्रदीपः Mk. 1. 57. -2 A cover, covering. -3 A sheath, scabbard.

**परिवारण** 1 An envelope, a cover. -2 Train, retinue. -3 Warding off, keeping off.

**परिवारित** *p. p.* Surrounded, encircled, encompassed, begirt.

**परिवृत** *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Pervaded, overspread. -4 Known. -5 Completely gained. -तं Ved. An enclosed space for a sacrifice.

**परिवृत्तिः** *f.* Surrounding.

**परिवृत्** 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve; Ku. 1. 16. -2 To roam about, move hither and thither. -3 To

change, barter, exchange. -4 To turn back; R. 4. 72; V. 1. 17. -5 To be, fall into; Māl. 9. 8. -6 To decay, perish, disappear; Māl. 10. 6.

**परि (री) वर्तः** 1 Revolving, revolution (as of a planet). -2 A period lapse or expiration of time; युगशत, परिवर्तान् S. 7. 34. -3 The expiration of a Yuga; Si. 17. 12. -4 Repetition, recurrence. -5 Change, alteration; तद्दीदृशो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances'; so जीव-  
लोकपरिवर्तमनुभवामि Māl. 7; स्वरपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. -6 Retreat, flight, desertion. -7 A year. -8 Repeated birth, transmigration. -9 Barter, exchange; Si. 5. 39. -10 Requit, return. -11 An abode. -12 A chapter or section of a work. -13 N. of the Kūrma or second incarnation of Vishnu.

**परिवर्तक** *a.* 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. -2 Requiring, exchanging. -3 Turning round.

**परिवर्तनं** 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12; R. 9. 13; Si. 4. 47. -2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. -3 Revolution, end of a period of time. -4 Change; वेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Inverting. -7 Requit, return.

**परिवर्तिका** Phimosia or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

**परिवर्तित** *a.* 1 Revolved. -2 Exchanged. -3 Inverted. -4 Returned, retreated.

**परिवर्तिन्** *a.* 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. -2 Ever-recurring, coming round again and again परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायेत Pt. 1. 27. -3 Changing. -4 Being; or remaining near, moving round about. -5 Retreating, flying. -6 Exchanging. -7 Recompensing, requiting.

**परिवृत्त** *p. p.* Revolved, turned round; °अर्धमुखी V. 1. 17. -2 Retreated, turned back. -3 Exchanged, bartered. -4 Finished, ended. -तं An embrace.

**परिवृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Revolution; Si. 10. 91. -2 Return; turning back. -3 Barter, exchange. -4 End, termination. -5 Surrounding. -6 Staying or dwelling in a place. -7 Contrac-



tion of the prepuce. -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात्समासमैः K. P. 10; e. g. दत्त्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जग्राह हृदयं मम । मया तु हृदयं दत्त्वा गृहीतो मदन्ज्वरः ॥ S. D. 734. -9 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense; as in शब्द-परिवृत्तिसहत्वं K. P. 10; e. g. in वृष-ध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by लाञ्छन or वाहन.

**परिवृध्** 1 A. To grow up, increase. -Caus. 1 To grow, increase, prosper. -2 To bring up, rear.

**परिवर्धनं** 1 Increasing, enlarging. -2 Rearing, breeding. -3 Growing, growth.

**परिवर्धित** a. 1 Increased. -2 Cut, excavated.

**परिवृद्धिः** f. Growth, increase.

**परिवेचु** m., परिवेदकः A younger brother married before the elder; R. 12. 16; उद्येष्टे अनिविष्टे कनीयान् निर्विशन् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविष्णो उद्येष्टः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिवेदनीया दाता, परिवेदनीया याजकः, सर्वे ते पतिताः Hârîta.

**परिवेदनं** 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder. -2 Marriage in general. -3 Complete or accurate knowledge. -4 Gain, acquisition. -5 Maintaining the household fire (अम्रचाधान); Ms. 11.61. -6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. -7 Discussion. -8 Misery, pain. -ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. -2 Prudence, foresight.

**परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी** The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elder.

**परिवेदः** Accurate knowledge.

**परिवेष्टु** 1 A. or Caus. 1 To surround, encircle. -2 To embrace, clasp round; Pt. 1. 35. -3 To wrap up, cover.

**परिवेष्टनं** 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 Circumference. -3 A cover, covering. -4 A bandage.

**परिव्ययः** 1 Cost. -2 Condiment, spices.

**परिव्याधः** A species of reed.

**परिव्रज्** 1 P. To wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse.

**परिव्रज्या** 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. -2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

**परिव्राज्** m., परिव्राजः, -जकः A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

**परिशंकु** 1 A. 1 To suspect, believe, fancy (to be); पत्रेऽपि संचारिणि प्राप्तत्वां परिशंकते Gît. 6. -2 To doubt, have doubts about. -3 To fear, be afraid of; तृणविदोः परिशंकितः पुरा R. 8. 79.

**परिशंकिन्** a. Fearing, apprehensive.

**परिशाश्वत** a. (ती f.) Perpetually the same.

**परिशिष** 7 P. 1 To leave remaining (caus. also); भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53. -2 To quit or leave (a place).

**परिशिष्ट** a. 1 Left, remaining. -2 Finished. -ष्टं A supplement, an appendix; as in गृह्यपरिशिष्ट.

**परि (री) शेषः** 1 Remainder, remnant. -2 Supplement. -3 Termination, conclusion, completion. (परिशेषेण ind. 1 With the residue. -2 Completely, in full.)

**परिशेषणं** Remainder, residue.

**परिशीलनं** 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gît. 1; so वदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. -2 Constant contact, intercourse, or correspondence. -3 Study, application or attachment (to a thing), steady or fixed pursuit; काव्यार्थ° S. D.

**परिशुध्** Caus. 1 To purify completely. -2 To explain, clear up.

**परिशुद्ध** p. p. 1 Cleaned, purified. -2 Acquitted, discharged. -3 Cleared off, paid.

**परिशुद्धिः** f. 1 Complete purification; अग्नि° U. 4. -2 Justification; acquittal.

**परिशोधः, परिशोधनं** 1 Purifying, cleansing. -2 Rectifying, correcting. -3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

**परिशुष्** 4 P. 1 To be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2

To pine, decay, wither. -3 To be afflicted. -Caus. To emaciate.

**परिशुष्क** p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -2 Withered, shrivelled, hollow (as cheeks). -ष्कं A kind of fried meat.

**परिशोषः** Act of being completely dried or parched up.

**परिशून्य** a. 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. -2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

**परिशृतः** Ardent spirits.

**परिश्रमः** 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पद्मुपनीतः S. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. -2 Exertion, labour. -3 (Hence) Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; आर्यं कृतपरिश्रमोऽस्मि चतुःषष्ट्यंगे ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

**परिश्रयः** 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Refuge, asylum; Pt. 1. 252. -3 Ved. A fence.

**परिश्रयणं** Encompassing.

**परिश्रान्तिः** f. 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. -2 Labour, exertion.

**परिश्रित्** f. Ved. Small stones laid round the altar.

**परिश्लेषः** An embrace.

**परिषद्** f. 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषदियं S. 1. -2 A religious assembly or synod. -3 A group, collection, circle; U. 4. 19.

**परिषद्, परिषद्यः, परिषद्वलः** A member of an assembly (councillor, assessor &c.)

**परिषीवणं** 1 Tying a knot. -2 Ved. Sewing round.

**परिषृतिः** f. Ved. 1 Urging, inciting. -2 Obstruction.

**परिषेकः, परिषेचनं** 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening. -2 Water for watering trees (परिषेचनं).

**परिष्क (स्क) द्** 1 P. To leap about; मेघनाहः परिष्कंदन् परिष्कंदंतमाश्रितम् । अबध्नादपरिष्कंदं ब्रह्मपाशेन विस्फुरन् Bk. 9. 75.

**परिष्कण (न)** a. Fostered by another. -णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.



परिष्कं (स्कं) द् a. Fostered by another. -२: 1 A foster-child. -2 A servant.

परिष्कं (स्कं) द्त् a. 1 Leaping about, jumping round. -2 Surrounding, circumambulating. -3 Wandering.

परिष्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिष्कृतः Mb. -2 (fig.) To refine, polish (as words). -3 To cleanse. -4 Ved. To prepare, fit out.

परिष्करः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिष्कारः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. -2 Dressing, cooking. -3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. -4 Furniture; (also परिष्कार in this sense).

परिष्कृत p. p. 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. -2 Cooked, dressed. -3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). -4 Prepared, equipped. -5 Highly polished.

परिष्कृतिः f. 1 Polishing. -2 Cleansing.

परिष्क्रिया Adornig, decorating, embellishment.

परिष्टिः f. Ved. 1 Searching all round. -2 Violence.

परिष्टो (स्तो) मः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. -2 A coverlet in general. -3 A cushion.

परिष्टलं A surrounding place.

परिष्पं (स्पं) दः 1 A train, retinue. -2 Decorating the hair (with flowers &c.). -3 Ornament or decoration in general. -4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. -5 Provision, maintenance. -6 Crushing.

परिष्यंदः 1 A stream, river. -2 Moisture. -3 Ved. A sand-bank, an island.

परिष्वंज् 1 A. To embrace.

परिष्वक्त p. p. Clasped, embraced.

परिष्वंगः, परिष्वं (स्वं) जनं or परिष्वजनं 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. -2 Touch, contact, union; Bh. 3. 17; Māl. 10. 3.

परिसंवत्सर a. A whole year old. -रः A whole year; परिसंवत्सरात् 'after the expiration of one whole year'; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To count or

reckon up, add together. -2 To enumerate.

परिसंख्या 1 Enumeration, computation. -2 Sum, total, number; वित्तस्य विद्यापरिसंख्यया मे R. 5. 21. -3 (In Mīm. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that everything else is excluded; (परिसंख्या is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible); विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति । तत्र चान्यत्र च प्राप्तौ परिसंख्येति गीयते॥ e. g. पंच पंचनखा भक्ष्याः usually quoted by the Mīmāṃsakas; अयं नियमविधिर्न तु परिसंख्या Kull. on Ms. 3. 45. -4 (In Rhet.) Special mention or exclusive specification, i. e. where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a श्लेष or pun); यस्मिन् महीं शासति चित्रकर्मसु वर्णसंकराश्चापेयु गुणच्छेदाः &c. or यस्य नूपुरेषु मुखरता वित्राहेषु करग्रहणं तुरंगेषु कशाभिघातः &c. K; for other examples see S. D. 735. -5 Recapitulation.

परिसंख्यात p. p. 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. -2 Specified exclusively.

परिसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration, total, number. -2 Exclusive specification. -3 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिसंचरः Time of universal destruction.

परिसभ्यः A member of an assembly.

परिसमाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, completed. -2 Centred, comprehended; S. 5. 8.

परिसमापनं, परिसमाप्तिः f. Finishing, completing.

परिसमूहनं 1 Heaping up. -2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समंतात् मार्जनं).

परिसृ 1 P. 1 To flow round; एनं सरस्वती परिससार Ait. Br.; परिस्रुरापः

Mb. -2 To move round, whirl round; प्रदाक्षिणं ते परिसृत्य Bhāg., परिसरति (v. l. for परिपतति) शिखी भ्रंतिमंदारियंत्रं M. 2. 13.

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिसरस्य गिरेस्तटानि U. 3. 8; परिसरविषयेषु लीढमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. -2 Position, site. -2 Width, breadth. -4 Death. -5 A rule, precept. -6 A god.

परिसरणं Running about.

परि (री) सर्या, परि (री) सारः Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिसृप् 1 P. 1 To move round about, hover. -2 To move to and fro.

परिसर्पः 1 Going or moving about. -2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. -3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिसर्पणं 1 Walking or creeping about. -2 Running to and fro-flying about, constantly moving; पतगपतेः परिसर्पणे च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परिस्तृ 5 U., परिस्तृ 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse, extend; Bk. 14. 11. -2 To cover (fig. also); अथ नागयथमालिनानि जगत्परितस्तमांसि परितस्तारिरे Si. 9. 18; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. -3 To place in order.

परिस्तरः Strewing round or heaping together.

परिस्तरणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. -2 A covering, cover.

परिस्थानं 1 Abode. -2 Fixedness, solidity. -3 Firmness.

परिस्फुट a. 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. -2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुर् 6 P. To throb, quiver, palpitate; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भभरालसायाः U. 3. 28.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Quivering, shooting. -2 Budding.

परिष्यंदः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. -2 A flow, stream. -3 A train &c.; see परिष्यंद.

परिस्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. -2 Gliding down. -3 A river, torrent. -4 Birth of a child.



**परिस्त्रावः** 1 Effluxion, efflux. -2 N. of a morbid disease (overflowing of the moistures of the body).

**परिस्त्रावणं** A filtering vessel.

**परिस्त्राविन्** m. A kind of भगंदर q. v.

**परिस्त्रुत्** f. 1 A kind of intoxicating liquor. -2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

**परिहत** a. Loosened.

**परिहस** 1 P. 1 To jest, joke. -2 To laugh at, ridicule; (hence) to surpass, excel; जनानामानंदः परिहसति निर्वाणपदवीं G. L. 5.

**परि (री) हासः** 1 Joking, jesting, jest, mirth; merriment; स्वराप्रस्तावो-यं न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः Māl. 9. 44; परिहासपूर्वं 'jokingly or in jest' R. 6. 82; परिहासविजल्पितं S. 2. 18 'uttered in jest'; परिहासाश्चित्राः सततमभवन् येन भवतः Vc. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. -2 Ridiculing, deriding. -Comp. -वेदिन् m. a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

**परिहस्तः** A ring for the hand.

**परिहा** 3 P. 1 To leave, abandon, quit -2 To omit, neglect; यथोक्ता-न्यपि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. -Pass. 1 To be wanting or deficient in; आर्यस्य सुविहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. -2 To be inferior to; ओजस्वितया न परिहीयते शच्याः V. 3; न प्रतिच्छंदात्परिहीयते मधुरता M. 2. -3 To wane, fail, waste away; अनुद्वयसं परिहीयसे अंगैः S. 3; Pt. 1. 78. -4 To pass away; परिहीयते गमनवेला S. 4 -5 To be deprived of or excluded from.

**परिहाणं** Ved. 1 Losing, suffering loss. -2 Decrease.

**परिहाणिः** (निः) f. 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. -2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50. -3 Neglect, omission.

**परिहीण** p. p. 1 Waned, wasted. -2 Deprived or destitute of. -3 Wanting or deficient in.

**परिह** 1 P. To avoid, shun; स्त्री-संनिकर्षं परिहर्तुमिच्छन्तर्दधे भूतपातिः स-भूतः Ku. 3. 74; Ms. 8. 400; Ku. 3. 43. -2 To forsake, abandon, leave, desert; कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमचिरं मा परिहर हरिमतिशयरुचिरं Gīt. 9. -3 To remove, destroy; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मास्य ज-गतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यस्य पक्ष-स्याक्षेपः स्मृतिनिमित्तः परिहतः। तर्कनिमित्त इदानीमाक्षेपः परिह्रियते S. B; Me. 14.

-4 To conceal. -5 To embrace.

**परिहरणं** 1 Leaving, quitting, abandon-  
ing. -2 Avoiding, shunning. -3 Refuting. -4 Seizing, taking away. -5 Ved. Carrying or placing round.

**परि (री) हारः** 1 Leaving, quit-  
ting, giving up, abandoning. -2 Re-  
moving, taking away; as in विरोध-  
परिहार. -3 Shunning, avoiding. -4  
Refuting, repelling. -5 Omitting  
to mention, omission, leaving out. -6  
Reserve, concealment. -7 A tract  
of common land round a village or  
town; धनुःशतं परीहारो ग्रामस्य स्यात्स-  
मंततः Ms. 8. 237. -8 A special grant,  
immunity, privilege, exemption  
from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. -9 Con-  
tempt, disrespect. -10 An objection.  
-11 Seizing, keeping back. -12  
Bounty. -13 (In gram.) The repe-  
tition of a word before and after इति;  
cf. परिग्रह. -14 Atoning for any im-  
proper action.

**परिहार्य** a. To be shunned or avoid-  
ed, to be escaped from, to be  
taken off or away. -र्यः A bracelet.

**परिहत** p. p. 1 Shunned, avoided.  
-2 Left, abandoned. -3 Refuted,  
repelled (as a charge, objection  
&c.). -4 Taken, seized.

**परिहतिः** f. Avoiding, shunning.

**परी (परि-इ)** 2 P. 1 To go round,  
circumambulate; (चरणन्यासं) भक्तिनम्रः  
परीयाः Me. 55; Ms. 2. 48. - To  
surround, encompass; इतवहपरीतं गृह-  
मिव S. 5. 10; विषवल्लीभिः परीताभिर्महो-  
षधिः R. 12. 61; so कोपपरीतमानसं Ki.  
2. 25. -3 To go to, think of (ob-  
jects &c.). -4 To be changed or  
transformed. -5 To reach to. -6  
To run against.

**परीत** p. p. 1 Surrounded, en-  
compassed by. -2 Expired, elap-  
sed. -3 Departed, gone forth. -4  
Seized, taken possession of, filled  
with; Mu. 3. 30. See परी.

**परीक्ष** 1 A. 1 To examine, look  
at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परी-  
क्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्संगतं रहः S. 5. 24;  
संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरङ्गजंते M. 1. 2; Ms.  
9. 14. -2 To test, try, put to the  
test; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R.  
2. 65; यत्नात्परीक्षितः पुंस्त्वे Y. 1. 55  
'carefully tested as to potency'. -3  
To observe, perceive.

**परीक्षकः** An examiner, investi-

gator, a judge.

**परीक्षणं** Putting to test, testing,  
examining; Ms. 1. 117; Y. 2. 177.

**परीक्षा** 1 Examination, test, trial;  
पत्तने विद्यमानेषु ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1;  
Ms. 9. 19. -2 Trial by various  
kinds of ordeals (in law).

**परीक्षित** p. p. Examined, tried,  
tested; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr.  
1. 24.

**परीक्षित** m. N. of a king, son of  
Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna.  
He succeeded to the throne of Has-  
tinâpura after Yudhishtira. He  
died of a snake-bite. The Kali age  
is said to have commenced with  
his reign.

**परीणाहः** 1 = परिणाह. -2 A piece  
of common land encircling a  
village. -3 An epithet of Siva.

**परीताप, परिपाक, परीवार-ह, परीहास**  
&c. See परिताप &c.

**परीप्सा** 1 Desire of obtaining.  
- Haste, hurry.

**परीरं** A fruit.

**परीरणं** 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick.  
-3 A garment (पट्टशाटक).

**परीष्टिः** f. 1 Research, inquiry,  
investigation. -2 Service, attend-  
ance. -3 Respect, worship, homage.  
-4 Willingness, readiness.

**परुः** 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb,  
member. -3 The ocean. -4 Heaven,  
paradise. -5 A mountain.

**परुत्** ind. Last year.

**परुद्धारः** A horse.

**परुष** a. [प-उषन्] 1 Hard,  
rough, rugged, stiff (opp. मृदु or  
मृद्वण); परुषं चर्म, परुषा माला &c. -2  
Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind,  
cruel, stern (as words); (वाक्) अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमोरिता R. 9. 8; Pt.  
1. 50; said also of a person; स्निग्धे  
यत्परुषासि Gīt. 9; Y. 1. 310. -3  
Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as  
a sound &c.); तेन वज्रपरुषस्वनं धनुः  
R. 11. 46; Me. 61. -4 Rough,  
coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy  
(as hair); शुद्धस्नानात्परुषमलकं Me.  
91. -5 Sharp, violent, strong, keen,  
piercing (wind &c.); परुषपवनवेगो-  
त्क्षिप्तसंशुक्रपर्णः Rs. 1. 22; 2. 28.  
-6 Gross. -7 Dirty. -8 Spotted,  
variegated. -9 Ved. Knotted. -पं



A harsh or abusive speech, abuse.  
-Comp. -अक्षर *a.* using harsh or abusive language; Pt. 1. 50. -इतर *a.* other than rough, soft, mild; R. 5. 68. -उक्ति, *f.* वचन abusive or harsh language.

परुषित *a.* Treated roughly or harshly.

परुषिमन् *m.* Ved. A shaggy appearance.

परुस् *n.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb or member of the body.

परे ( परा-इ ) 2 P. 1 To go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परैति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. -2 To reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. -3 To depart from this world, die.

परेत *p. p.* Deceased, departed, dead. -तः A spirit, a ghost. -Comp. -भर्तृ, -राज् *m.* the god of death, Yama; Si. 1. 57. -भूमिः *f.* -वासः a cemetery; Ku. 5. 68.

परेतिः *f.* Ved. Departure.

परेद्यवि, परेद्युस् *ind.* The other day.

परेष्टः *f.*, परेष्टुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष *a.* 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation. -2 Absent; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13. -3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्ष-मन्मथो जनः S. 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love'; H. Pr. 10. -क्षः An ascetic. -क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. -2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. Note. The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष ( *i. e.* परोक्षं, परोक्षे ) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back', with or without a gen.; परोक्षे खलीकर्तुं शक्यते न ममागतः Mk. 2; परोक्षे कार्यहन्तारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं Chāp. 18; नोदाहरेदस्य नाम परोक्षमापि केवलं Ms. 2. 119. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having a secret meaning. -कृता a hymn in which a deity is spoken of in the third person. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner. -वृत्ति *a.* living out of sight. ( -त्तिः *f.* ) an unseen or obscure life.

परोमात्र *a.* Ved. Immense, vast.  
परोजरस् *a.* Untouched by passions, pure; U. 4.

परोवरम् *ind.* Ved. 1 From top to bottom. -2 From hand to hand.

-3 In succession.

परोवरीण *a.* Having both superior and inferior.

परोवरीयस् *a.* Ved. 1 Broader on the outside. -2 Most excellent of all. -*m.* 1 The Supreme being. -3 The highest happiness.

परोष्टिः, *f.* परोष्णी A cock-roach

पर्कटः A heron. -टं Regret, anxiety.

पर्कटिः-टी *f.*, पर्कटिन् *m.* 1 The wave-leaved fig-tree ( श्व ). -2 A fresh betel-nut.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; प्रवृद्ध इव पर्जन्यः सारंगैरभिनन्दितः R. 17. 15; Mk. 10. 60. -2 Rain; अजाइवन्ति भूतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसंभवः Bg. 3. 14. -3 The god of rain, *i. e.* Indra. -4 The muttering or roaring of clouds. -5 N. of Vishnu.

पर्ण 10 U. ( पर्णयति-ते ) To make green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णयति चंपकं.

पर्णे 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण. -2 The feather of an arrow. -3 A leaf. -4 The betel-leaf. -र्णः The Palāsa tree. -Comp. -अशनं feeding on leaves. ( -नः ) a cloud. -असिः a kind of basil. -आहार *a.* feeding upon leaves. -उटजं a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. -कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. -कुटिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. -कृच्छ्रः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kusa grass only for five days; see Y. 3. 317 and Mit. thereon. -खंडः a tree without apparent blossoms. ( -डं ) a collection of leaves. -चीर-पटः an epithet of Siva. -चोरकः a kind of perfume. -नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. -भेदिनी the Priyangu creeper. -भोजनः a goat. -मुच्च *m.* the winter season ( शिशिर ). -मृगः any wild animal living in the boughs of trees &c. -रुह *m.* the spring season ( वसंत ). -लता the betel-plant. -वा-

टिका pieces of areca-nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betel-leaves. -शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. -शाला a hut made of leaves, a hermitage; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल *a.* Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णसिः [ Un. 4. 107 ] 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summer-house. -2 A lotus. -3 A vegetable. -4 Decoration, toilet, adorning.

पर्णन् *m.* A tree.

पर्णिल *a.* See पर्णल.

पर्तु *m.* Ved. 1 A protector. -2 Means of defence.

पर्दु 1 A. ( पर्दते ) To break wind.

पर्दः 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. -2 A fart, breaking wind ( पर्द-न also in this sense ).

पर्प 1 P. ( पर्पति ) To go, move.

पर्पः 1 Young grass. -2 A seat for cripples ( पंगुपाठं ), wheel-carriage in which cripples are moved about; येन पीठेन पंगवश्चरन्ति स पर्पः Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. -3 A house.

पर्पटः 1 A kind of medicinal plant. -टी 1 A kind of fragrant earth. -2 A kind of perfume.

पर्परी A braid of hair.

पर्परिकः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A reservoir, tank.

पार्पिकः-की A cripple who moves about in a chair.

पर्ब 1 P. ( पर्बति ) To go, move.

पर्यक् *ind.* Round about, in every direction.

पर्यग्निः Ved. 1 Circumambient fire. -2 A torch carried round the sacrificial animal; or the ceremony of carrying round such fire.

पर्यकः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. -2 A palanquin. -3 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees ( by a person ) when sitting on his hams; cf. अवसक्तिका. -4 A particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams; it is the same as वीरासन which is thus defined by Vasistha: -एकं पाद-मथैकस्मिन् विन्यस्योरौ तु संस्थितं । इतरस्मिन्-स्तथैगुरुं वीरासनमुदहृतं ॥; पर्यकग्रन्थिबंध &c. Mk. 1. 1. -Comp. -बंधः sitting



on the hams, the posture called पर्यंक; पर्यंकबंधस्थिरपूर्वकायं Ku. 3. 45, 59. -भोगिन् *m.* a kind of serpent.

**पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं** Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

**पर्यनुयोगः** 1 An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (दूषणार्थं जिज्ञासा Halây.); एतेनास्यापि पर्यनुयोगस्यानवकाशः Dây. B. -2 Asking, inquiring. -3 Censure, reproach.

**पर्यंत** *a.* Bounded by, extending as far as; समुद्रपर्यन्ता पृथ्वी 'the ocean-bounded earth'. -तः 1 Circuit, circumference. -2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary; उदजपर्यंतचारिणी S. 4; पर्यंतवनं R. 13. 38; Rs. 3. 3. -3 Side, flank; Ratn. 2. 3; R. 18. 43. -4 End, conclusion, termination; Pt. 1. 125. -**Comp.** -देशः, -भूः, -भूमिः *f.* an adjoining district or region. -पर्वतः an adjoining hill.

**पर्यतिक्रा** Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral turpitude.

**पर्यन्य** = पर्जन्य *q. v.*

**पर्ययः** 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration; कालपर्ययात् Y. 3. 217; Ms. 1. 30; 11. 27. -2 Waste or loss (of time). -3 Change, alteration. -4 Inversion; confusion, irregularity. -5 Deviation from customary observances, neglect of duty. -6 Opposition.

**पर्ययणं** 1 Walking round, circumambulation. -2 A horse's saddle.

**पर्यवदात** *a.* Perfectly pure or clean.

**पर्यवरोधः** Obstruction, hinderance.

**पर्यवशेषः** End, termination.

**पर्यवष्टम्** 5. 9. P. To besiege, surround; पर्यवष्टभ्यतामेतत्करालायतनं Mâl. 5.

**पर्यवष्टभनं** Surrounding, investing.

**पर्यवसो** 4 P. 1 To complete, finish. -2 To determine, resolve. -3 To result in, be reduced to, end in; एष एव समुच्चयः सद्योगेऽसद्योगे सदसद्योगे च पर्यवस्यतीति न पृथक् लक्ष्यते K. P. 10. -4 To perish, be lost, decline.

**पर्यवसानं** 1 End, termination, conclusion. -2 Determination, ascertainment.

**पर्यवसित** *p. p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed. -2 Perished, lost. -3 Determined.

**पर्यवस्था** 1 P. 1 To set out. -2 To be or exist everywhere. -3 To rely upon. -*Caus.* To compose or collect oneself; न पर्यवस्थापयत्यात्मानं V. 1.

**पर्यवस्था, पर्यवस्थानं** 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. -2 Contradiction.

**पर्यवस्थान्तु** *m.* An adversary, antagonist.

**पर्यश्रु** *a.* Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful; पर्यश्रुणी मंगलभंगभीरुर्न लोचने भीलयितुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 36; पर्यश्रुस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्नौ R. 13. 70.

**पर्यस्त** 4 P. 1 To throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. -2 To spread over, surround; ताम्रौष्ठपर्यस्तरुचः स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. -3 To turn round; पर्यस्तविलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. -4 To shed, throw down (as tears); R. 10. 75; Ms. 11. 184. -5 To overturn, upset. -6 To throw about; R. 18. 13; 5. 49. -7 To entrap, ensnare. -8 To enclose.

**पर्यसनं** 1 Casting, throwing about. -2 Sending forth, throwing. -3 Sending away. -4 Putting off or away.

**पर्यस्त** *p. p.* 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about; पर्यस्तो धनं-जयस्योपरि शिलीमुखासारः Ve. 4; Si. 10. 91. -2 Surrounded, encompassed. -3 Upset, overturned. -4 Dismissed, laid aside. -5 Struck, hurt; killed. -6 Bound.

**पर्यस्तिः** *f.*, पर्यस्तिका Sitting upon the hams; see पर्यंक 3.

**पर्यासः** 1 End, conclusion, termination. -2 Rotation, revolution. -3 Inverted order or position. -4 Killing. -5 Falling down.

**पर्यासनं** Revolution.

**पर्याकुल** *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). -2 Confused, confounded, frightened; S. 1. -3 Disordered, dishevelled; S. 1. 30. -4 Excited, agitated, bewildered; पर्याकुलोऽस्मि S. 6; Rs. 6. 22. -5 Full of, filled with; स्नेह°, क्रोध° &c.

**पर्याकुलता** -त्वं Confusion; Ku. 2. 25.

**पर्यागम्** 1 P. 1 To approach. -2

To be completed or finished. -3 To conquer, subdue. -4 To surround, encircle. -5 To elapse. -6 To last, live.

**पर्यागत** *a.* One who has finished his worldly career.

**पर्याणं** A saddle; दत्तपर्याणं K. 126 'saddled'.

**पर्याप्** 5 P. (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 To be competent; पर्याप्तं त्विदमेतेषां बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10; Ms. 11. 7. -2 To be able. -3 To be full; as in पर्याप्तकलः, पर्याप्तदक्षिणः. -4 To save, defend, preserve; इमां परीप्सुर्दुर्जतिः M. 5. 11. -5 To finish.

**पर्याप्त** *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got gained; U. 5. 34. -2 Finished, completed. -3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; पर्याप्तचंद्रेव शरत्त्रियामा Ku. 7. 26; R. 6. 44. -4 Able, competent, adequate; R. 10. 25. -5 Enough, sufficient; R. 15. 11, 17; Ms. 11. 7. -6 Large, extensive, spacious. -7 Abundant, copious, many; Ku. 3. 39. -*त्वं ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. -2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently; पर्याप्तिमाचामति U. 4. 1 'drinks his fill.' -3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

**पर्याप्तिः** *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. -2 End, conclusion, close. -3 Enough, fulness, sufficiency. -4 Satiety, satisfaction. -5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. -6 Fitness, competency. -7 Willingness, readiness. -8 Distinction of objects according to their natural properties.

**पर्याप्लावः** 1 Revolution. -2 Encircling.

**पर्यायः** 1 Going or winding round, revolution. -2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). -3 Regular recurrence or repetition. -4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; पर्यायसेवामुत्सृज्य Ku. 2. 36; Mâl. 9. 32; Ms. 4. 87; Mu. 3. 27. -5 Method, arrangement. -6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. -7 A synonym, convertible term; पर्यायो निधनस्यायं निर्धनत्वं शरीरिणां Pt. 2. 99; पर्वतस्य पर्याया इमे &c. -8 An opportunity, occasion. -9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. -10 Comprehensiveness. -11 A strophe of a hymn. -12 Property, quality. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of



speech ; see K. P. 10 ; Chandr. 5. 108, 109 ; S. D. 733. ( Note. पर्यायेण is often used adverbially in the sense of:—1 in turn or succession, by regular gradation; -2 occasionally, now and then; पर्यायेण हि दृश्यते स्वप्नाः कामं शुभाशुभाः Ve. 2. 13). -Comp. -अन्नं food intended for another. -उक्तं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis; e. g. see Chandr. 5. 66 or S. D. 733. -च्युत a. supplanted, superseded. -वचनं -शब्दः a synonym. -शयनं alternate sleeping and watching. -सेवा service by rotation ; Ku. 2. 36.

**पर्यारिणी** A cow afflicted with diseases.

**पर्याली** ind. A particle expressing 'harm or injury', ( हिंसन ) used with कृ, भू or असु; पर्यालीकृत्य =हिंसि. स्वा.

**पर्यालोच्** 10 U. To reflect, consider, think about.

**पर्यालोचनं** -ना 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Knowing, recognition.

**पर्यावर्तः**, पर्यावर्तनं Coming back, return.

**पर्याविल** a. Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; R. 7. 40.

**पर्याहारः** 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. -2 Conveying. -3 A load or burden. -4 A pitcher. -5 Storing grain.

**पर्युक्षणं** Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulæ or Mantras.

**पर्युत्थानं** Standing up.

**पर्युत्सुक** a. Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; °त्वं sorrow; R. 5. 67; पर्युत्सुकीभवति यत्सुखितोऽपि जंतुः S. 5. 2. -2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for ; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; V. 2. 16. -3 Agitated, excited ; मुहूर्ते पर्युत्सुकमना आसीत् S. 6.

**पर्युदचनं** 1 Debt. -2 Raising up, drawing out ( उद्धार ).

**पर्युदस** 4 P. 1 To reject, exclude. -2 To prohibit, object to. -3 To heap together.

**पर्युदस्त** p. p. 1 Excluded, excepted. -2 Prohibited, objected to ( as a ceremony ).

**पर्युदासः** An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

**पर्युपस्थानं** Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

**पर्युपास** 2 A. 1 To attend upon, worship, attend respectfully ; पर्युपास्यंत लक्ष्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Ms. 7. 37. -2 To go to ( for protection ), resort to, seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र नरेन्द्रं पर्युपासते Pt. 1. 241. -3 To enclose, surround. -4 To share in partake of. -5 To sit on. -6 To live round.

**पर्युपासक**, -सिन् -सिद्ध m. A worshipper.

**पर्युपासनं** 1 Worship, honour, service. -2 Friendliness, courtesy. -3 Sitting round.

**पर्युप्तिः** f. Sowing.

**पर्युषणं** Worship, adoration, service.

**पर्युषित** a. Stale, not fresh; cf. अपर्युषित. -2 Insipid. -3 Stupid. -4 Vain.

**पर्येषणं-णा** 1 Investigation by reasoning. -2 Search, inquiry in general. -3 Homage, worship.

**पर्येष्टिः** f. Search, inquiry.

**पर्व** 1 P. ( पर्वति ) To fill.

**पर्वकं** The knee-joint.

**पर्वणी** [ पर्व-करणे ल्युट् स्त्रियां ङीप् ] 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. -2 A festival. -3 A particular disease of the juncture or संधि of the eye ( in medicine ). -4 Filling.

**पर्वतः** [ पर्व-अतच् ; पर्वणि भागाः संत्यस्य वा; cf. P.V.2. 122 Vârt. ] 1 A mountain, hill; परगुणपरमाणून्पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 A rock. -3 An artificial mountain or heap. -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A tree. -6 A kind of vegetable. -Comp. -अरिः an epithet of Indra. -आत्मजः an epithet of the mountain Mainâka. -आत्मजा an epithet of Pârvatî. -आधारा the earth. -आशयः a cloud. -आश्रयः a fabulous animal called Sarabha, q. v. -आश्रयिन् m., -आश्रयः a moun-

taineer. -काकः a raven. -जा a river. -पतिः an epithet of the Himâlaya mountain. -गोचा a kind of plantain. -राज् m., -राजः 1. a large mountain. -2. 'the lord of mountains', the Himâlaya mountain. -वासिन् a. living in mountains. (-m.) a mountaineer. (-नी). 1. N. of Durgâ. -2. of Gâyatrî. -स्थ a. situated on a hill or mountain.

**पर्वतीय** a. Belonging to a mountain, hilly, mountainous.

**पर्वतीकृ** 8 U To make into a mountain, magnify, enhance the value of.

**पर्वन्** n. [ पृ-वनिप् Un. 4. 112 ] 1 A knot, joint ( sometimes changed to पर्व at the end of Bah. comp. ; as in कर्कशांगुलिपर्वया R. 12. 41). -2 A limb, member, joint of the body, knuckle. -3 A portion, part, division. -4 A book, section ( as of the Mahâbhârata ). -5 The step of a staircase ; R. 16. 46. -6 A period, fixed time. -7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon ; i. e. the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and the days of the full and new moon. -8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. -9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction ; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15 ; R. 7. 33 ; Ms. 4. 150 ; Bh. 2. 34. -10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. -12 An opportunity or occasion in general. -13 A particular period of the year ( as the equinox, solstice ). -14 The moment of the sun's entering a new sign. -15 A moment, instant. -Comp. -कालः 1. a periodic change of the moon. -2. the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. -कारिन् m. a Brâhmana who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या &c. -गामिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with his wife at particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Sâstras. -धिः the moon.



—नाडी time of opposition or conjunction. —पूर्णता 1. preparations for a festival. —2. completion of a festival. —3. joining. —मूलं the time at which the fourteenth day passes into the fifteenth day of a fortnight. —भागः the wrist; आपर्वभागोत्थितैः S. 4. 4. —योनिः a cane or reed. —रुह m. a pomegranate tree. —संधिः the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

**पशुः** 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf परशु. —2 A weapon in general —3 A rib. —4 Ved. A curved knife —Comp. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. —2. of Parasurāma.

**पशुका** A rib.

**पश्वधः** See परश्वध.

**पर्ष** 1 A. (पर्षते) 1 To become wet or moist. —2 Ved. To accept.

**पर्षः** Ved. A bundle, sheaf.

**पर्षद्** f. [पर्ष-अदि] 1 An assembly, a meeting, conclave. —2 Particularly, a religious synod or assembly; Y. 1. 9.

**पल्** 1 P. (पलति) To go, move.

**पलः** [पल्-अच्] Straw, husk —लं 1 Flesh, meat. —2 A particular weight equal to four *karshas*. —3 A particular measure of fluids. —4 A particular measure of time. —Comp. —अग्निः bile. —अंगः a tortoise. —अद्ः, —अशनः a demon, Rākshasa. —क्षारः blood. —गंडः a plasterer, mason. —प्रियः 1. a demon. —2. a raven. —भा the equinoctial shadow at midday.

**पलंकट** a. Timid, bashful.

**पलंकरः** Bile, gall.

**पलंकषः** 1 A demon, goblin. —2 Bdelium, —3 The किंशुक tree. —षा A fly.

**पालित** a. Weighing or containing so many *palas*.

**पललः** A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —लं 1 Flesh. —2 Mire, mud. —3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. —Comp. —आशयः swelled neck. —उवरः gall, bile. —प्रियः 1. a raven. —2. a demon.

**पलक्ष** a. Ved. White.

**पलवः** A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

**पलस** = पनस q. v.

**पलांडु** m. n. An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

**पलापः** 1 The temples of an elephant. —2 A halter, rope.

**पलाय** 1 A. 1 To flee, run away, retreat, fly away. —2 To escape. —3 To die away.

**पलायक** a. 1 Flying. —2 A fugitive.

**पलायनं** 1 Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18. 43, R. 19. 31. —2 A saddle.

**पलायित** p. p. Fled, retreated, run away, escaped.

**पलायिन्** a. Fleeing, running away, a fugitive.

**पलालिः** A heap of flesh.

**पलालः**, —लं Straw, husk; N. 8. 2. —Comp. —दोहदः the mango tree.

**पलाश** a. 1 Green. —2 Unkind, cruel. —शः A demon. —2 N. of the Magadha country. —3 N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa (also called किंशुक); नवपलाशपलाशवनं पुरः Si. 6. 2. —शं 1 The flower or blossom of this tree; बालेंदुवक्राण्यविकाशभावाद्भुः पलाशान्यतिलोहितानि Ku. 3. 29. —2 A leaf or petal in general; चलत्पलाशांतरगोचरास्तरोः Si. 1. 21, 6. 2. —3 The green colour. —शी Lac.

**पलाशकः** The tree Palāsa.

**पलाशिन्** a. Leafy. —m. A tree.

**पलिक्री** 1 An old, grey-haired woman. —2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भिणी).

**पलिघः** 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. —2 A wall or rampart. —3 An iron club; cf. परिघ. —4 A cow-pen (गोगृह). —5 The gateway of a building.

**पलित** a. Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पलितमौलिनिस्तकाशे (शिरसि) Ve. 3. 19. —तं 1 Grey hair, or the greyness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह पलितच्छयना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. —2 Much or ornamented hair. —3 A tuft of hair (केशपाश). —4 Mud, mire. —5 Heat. —6 Benzoin.

**पलितंकरण** a. Rendering grey.

**पलितंभविष्णु** a. Becoming grey.

**पलितिन्** a. Grey-haired.

**पल्यं** Ved. A sack for corn.

**पल्यंकः** A bed; see पर्यंक.

**पल्ययनं** 1 A saddle. —2 A rein, bridle.

**पलः** A large granary.

**पलवः**—वं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig करपलवः; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपलवा R. 3 7. —2 A bud, blossom. —3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. —4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. —5 Strength, power. —6 A blade of grass. —7 A bracelet, an armlet. —8 Love, amorous sport. —9 The end of a robe or garment. —10 Unsteadiness (चापलं). —वः A libertine. —Comp. —अंकुरः —आधारः a branch. —अद्ः a deer. —अलः an epithet of the god of love. —आपीडित a. full of or laden with buds. —आहिता 1. dealing with trifles. —2. superficial knowledge. —आहिन् a. 1. putting forth sprouts. —2. dealing with trifles. —3. diffusive or superficial. —द्रुः the Asoka tree.

**पलवकः** 1 A libertine. —2 A catamite. —3 The paramour of a harlot. —4 The Asoka tree. —5 A kind of fish. —6 A sprout; (n. also).

**पलवति, पलवयति** Den. P. 1 To put forth sprouts, bud. —2 To expand, spread, make prolix or diffuse.

**पलविकः** 1 A libertine, a gallant. —2 A catamite.

**पलवित** a. 1 Sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. —2 Spread, extended; अलं पलवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation'. —3 Dyed red with lac. —तः Lac-dye.

**पलविन्** a. (नी f.) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. —m. A tree.

**पलिः**—ली f. 1 A small village. —2 A hut. —3 A house, station. —4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns); as त्रीशरपल्ली. —5 A house-lizard. —6 A creeping plant.

**पल्लिका** 1 A small village or station. —2 A house-lizard.

**पल्वलं** A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अल्पं सरः); स पल्वलजलेऽधुना...कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. —Comp. —आवासः a tortoise. —पंकः the mud of a pool.

**पवः** [पू-भावे-अप्] 1 Wind. —2 Puri-



fication. -3 A marsh. -4 Winnowing corn. -वा Purification. -वं Cow-dung.

पवन *a.* Clean, pure. -नः [ पृ-ल्यु ] 1 Air, wind; सर्पः पिबेति पवनं न च दुर्बलास्ते Subhâsh.; पवनपद्मी, पवनसुतः &c. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 A householder's sacred fire. -नं 1 Purification. -2 Winnowing. -3 A sieve, strainer. -4 Water. -5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). -नी A broom. -Comp. -अशनः, -भुज् *m.* a serpent. -आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Hanumat. -2. of Bhîma. -3. fire. -आशः a serpent, snake. °नाशः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -तनयः, -सुतः 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhîma. -वाहनः fire. -व्याधिः 1. an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Kṛishna. -2. rheumatism.

पवमानः [ पू-ताच्छील्ये शानच् ] 1 Air, wind; पवमानः पृथिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. -2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य *q. v.*

पवित *a.* Purified, [cleansed. -तं Black pepper.

पवाका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पविः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Ved. The tire of a wheel. -3 The point of a spear or arrow. -4 An arrow. -5 Speech. -6 Fire.

पवित्र *a.* [ पू-करणे इत्र ] 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified ( persons or things ); त्रीणि श्राद्धे पवित्राणि दौहित्रः कुतपास्तिलाः Ms. 3. 235; पवित्रो नरः, पवित्रं स्थानं &c. -2 Purified by the performance of ceremonial acts ( such as sacrifices &c. ). -4 Purifying, removing sin. -त्रं 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. -2 Two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee. -3 A ring of Kusa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions. -4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus. -5 Copper. -6 Rain. -7 Water. -8 Rubbing, cleansing. -9 A vessel in which the *arghya* is presented. -10 Clarified butter. -11 Honey. -त्रा 1 The holy basil. -2 Turmeric. ( पवित्रीकृ 'to purify, sanctify'; पवि-

त्रीभू 'to become pure or holy' ). -Comp. -आरोपणं, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. -धान्यं barley. -पाणि *a.* holding *darbha* grass in the hand.

पवित्रकं A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread.

पवित्रयति Den. P, To purify, cleanse.

पवित्रवत् *a.* 1 Having a strainer or purifying instrument. -2 Purifying, cleansing.

पवित्रिन् *a.* 1 Purifying. -2 Clean, pure.

पवीरं Ved. A spear, lance.

पशुः [ सर्वमविशेषेण पश्यति, दृश्-कु प-शादेशः ] 1 Cattle ( both singly and collectively ); Ms. 9. 327, 331. -2 An animal in general. -3 A sacrificial animal, such as a goat; an oblation, a victim. -4 A brute, beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt; पुरुष-पशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः H. 1; cf. नृपशु, नरपशु &c. -5 N. of a subordinate deity and one of Siva's followers. -6 An uninitiated person. -7 The soul, the Supreme spirit. -8 A sacrifice in which an animal is killed. -9 Fire. -Comp. -अवदानं a sacrifice of animals. -क्रिया 1. the act of animal-sacrifice. -2. copulation. -गायत्री a Mantra whispered into the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed; it is a parody of the celebrated Gâyatrî *q. v.*; पशुपाशाय विद्महे शिरश्छेदाय ( विश्वकर्मे ) धीमहि । तन्नो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. -घातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice.

-चर्या copulation. -देवता the deity to whom an animal is offered. -धर्मः 1. the nature or characteristics of cattle. -2. treatment of cattle. -3. promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66. -4. the marrying of widows. -नाथः an epithet of Siva. -पः a herdsman. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva; Me. 36, 56; Ku. 6. 95. -2. a herdsman, owner of cattle. -3. N. of a philosopher who taught the philosophical doctrine called पाशुपत; see Sarva. S. *ad loc.* -पालः, -पालकः a herdsman. -पालनं, -रक्षणं the tending or rearing of cattle. -पाशः 1. the cord with which the sacrificial animal is bound. -2. an animal-sacrifice. -3. the bonds which

enchain the individual soul. -पाशकः kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -प्रेरणं the driving of cattle. -बंधः an animal-sacrifice. -मारं *ind.* according to the manner of slaughtering animals; इष्टिपशुमार मारितः S. 6. -यज्ञः, -यागः, -द्रव्यं an animal-sacrifice. -रज्जुः *f.* a cord for tethering cattle. -राजः a lion. -ष *a.* Ved. giving cattle. -समाम्नायः a collection of names for animals.

पशव्य *a.* 1 Fit or suitable for cattle; Y. 1. 321. -2 Relating to cattle, or to a herd or drove. -3 Possessed of cattle. -4 Brutish. -व्यं 1 A herd of cattle. -2 A stall for cattle.

पशुका Any small animal.

पशुता 1 Brutality. -2 The sacrifice of an animal.

पथ *a.* 1 Being behind. -2 Posterior, later. -3 Western. -श्चा *ind.* Ved. 1 Behind, after. -2 Afterwards. -3 Westward.

पश्चात् *ind.* ( Used by itself or with gen. or abl. ) 1 From behind, from the back; पश्चाद्ब्रह्मपुरुषमादाय S. 6; पश्चाद्ब्रह्मैवमिति हरिणः स्वांगमायच्छमानः S. 4 v. 1. -2 Behind, backwards, towards the back ( opp. पुरः ); गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34; 3. 8. -3 After ( in time or space ), then, afterwards, subsequently; लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धिमती च पश्चात् Bh. 2. 60; तस्य पश्चात् 'after him'; R. 4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39; 16. 29; Me. 36, 44. -4 At last, lastly, finally. -5 From the west. -6 Towards the west, westward. -Comp. -कृत *a.* left behind, surpassed, thrown into the back-ground; पश्चात्कृताः स्निग्धजनाशिषोपि Ku. 7. 28; R. 17. 18. -तापः repentance, contrition; °पं कृ to repent. -वातः a west wind.

पश्चार्धः [ अपरश्चासौ अर्धः ] 1 The hinder part or side ( of the body ); पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. -2 The latter half. -3 The western side.

पश्चिम *a.* [ पश्चाद्भवः डिमच् ] 1 Being behind, hindmost. -2 Last ( in time or space ); पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. 25; R. 19. 1, 54; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1; स्मरंतः पश्चिमामाज्ञां 17. 8; पत पश्चिमयोः पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; क्रिया the last *i. e.* funeral rites; °अवस्था last state



(verging on death); Pt. 2. -3 Western, westerly; Ms. 2. 22; 5. 92. (पश्चिमेन is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west'; or 'after, behind'; with acc. or gen.; so पश्चिमे 'in the west'). -Comp. -अर्धः 1. the latter half. -2. the hinder part. -उत्तर a. north-western. -रात्रः the latter part of the night, उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10 v. 1.

पश्चिमा The west. -Comp. -उत्तरा the north-west.

पश्यत् a. (न्ती f.) Seeing, perceiving, beholding, looking at, observing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, highwayman (one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor; as, for instance, a goldsmith).

पश्यन्ती 1 A harlot, courtesan. -2 A particular sound; cf. Malli. on Ku. 2. 17.

पसस् n. Ved. Membrum virile.

पस्त्यं 1 A house, habitation, abode; पस्त्यं प्रयातुमथ तं प्रभुरापपृच्छे Kir. K. 9. 74. -2 Household, family. -3 Ved. Divine progeny. -4 A man. -5 A priest. -स्त्या The goddess presiding over domestic affairs.

पस्त्यवत् m. Ved. A householder.

पस्पशः 1 N. of the first Ahnika of the first chapter of Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya; शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा Si. 2. 112 (where अपस्पश also means 'without spies'). -2 (Fig.) An introductory chapter in general (उपोद्घात).

प (ह्र) वाः, पङ्क्तिः (m. pl.) N. of a people; (the Persians?).

पा I. 1 P. (पिबति, पीत; pass. पीयते) 1 To drink, quaff; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न पिबाम्युरस्तः Ve. 1. 15; R. 3. 54; Ku. 3. 36; Māl. 8. 5; Bk. 14. 92; 15. 6. -2 To kiss; पिबत्यसौ पाययते च सिधुः R. 13. 9, S. 1. 24. -3 To drink in, inhale; R. 7. 63. -4 To drink in (with the eyes or ears), feast on, look at or listen to intently; समदुःखः पीयते नयनाभ्यां V. 1; निवातपद्मास्तिमितेन चक्षुषा नृपस्य कांतं पिबितः सुताननं R. 3. 17; 2. 19, 73; 11. 36; 13. 30; Me. 16; Ku. 7.

64. -5 To absorb, drink or swallow up; (बाणैः) आयुर्देहातिगैः पीतं रुधिरं तु पतत्रिभिः R. 12. 48. -6 To drink intoxicating liquors. -Caus. (पाययति-ते) 1 To cause to drink, give to drink; R. 13. 9; Bk. 8. 41, 62. -2 To water. -Desid. (पिपासति) To wish to drink &c.; हा-लाहलं खलु पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95. -II. 2 P. (पाति, पात) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend, preserve; (oft. with abl.); पर्याप्तोसि प्रजाः पातुं R. 10. 25; पातु त्वां.....भूतेशस्य भुजंगवह्निवलयस्रङ्गजुटा जटाः Māl. 1. 2; जीवन पुनः शश्वदुपप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः प्रजानाथ पितेव पासि R. 2. 48. -2 To rule, govern; पातु पृथ्वीं...भूपाः Mk. 10. 60. -3 To beware of. -4 Ved. To observe, notice. -5 To keep, observe, tend, take notice of. -Caus. (पालयति-ते) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve; कथं दुष्टः स्वयं धर्मे प्रजास्त्वं पालयिष्यसि Bk. 6. 132; Ms. 9. 108; R. 9. 2. -2 To rule, govern; तां पुरीं पालयामास Rām. -3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise); पालितसंगराय R. 13. 65. -4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. -5 To wait for; अत्रोपविश्य मुहूर्तमार्यः पालयतु कृष्णागमनं Ve. 1.

पा a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing; as in सोमपाः, अग्नेपाः &c. -2 Protecting, guarding, keeping; गोपा.

पांसुः (शुः) 1 Dust, dirt; crumbling soil; R. 2. 2; Rs. 1. 13; Y. 1. 150. -2 A particle of dust. -3 Dung, manure. -4 A kind of camphor. -5 Landed property. -Comp. -कासीसं sulphate of iron. -कुली a high-road, highway. -कूलं 1. a dust-heap. -2. a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निरूप-पदशासनं). -कृत a. covered with dust. -क्षारं-जं a kind of salt. -चत्वरं hail. -चंदनः an epithet of Siva. -चामरः 1. a heap of dust. -2. a tent. -3. a bank covered with Dūrvā grass. -4. praise. -जालिकः an epithet of Vishnu. -पटलं a mass or coating of dust. -मर्दनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, a trench or basin.

पांस (श) न a. (ना or नी f.) (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling; पौलस्त्यकुलपांसन Mv. 5. -2 Vitiating,

spoiling. -3 Wicked, contemptible. -4 Infamous. -नं Contempt.

पांस (श) व a. Consisting of dust.

पांसुका A menstruous woman.

पांसु (शु) रः 1 A gad-fly. -2 A cripple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांसु (शु) ल a. [पांसुरस्त्यस्य सिध्मांलच्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust; Māl. 2. 4. -2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained; दारत्यागी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांसुलः S. 5. 29. -3 Defiling, disgracing, dishonouring; as in कुलपांसुल. -लः 1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. -2 One of the weapons of Siva. -3 An epithet of Siva. -ला 1 A menstruous woman. -2 An unchaste or licentious woman; अ° a chaste woman; R. 2. 2. -3 The earth.

पाक a. 1 Small. -2 Praiseworthy. -3 Of perfected or matured intellect. -4 Ved. Very young. -5 Simple, genuine -6 Honest, sincere. -7 Ignorant. -कः 1 [पच-घञ्] Cooking, dressing, baking, boiling. -2 Burning (as bricks), baking; Ms. 5. 122; Y. 1. 187. -3 Digestion (as of food). -4 Ripeness; ओषधयः फल-पाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; पलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंबूद्वयस्य V. 4. 13; Māl. 9. 31. -5 Maturity, full or perfect development; धी°, मति° -6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment; युगोजपाकाभिमुखैर्भृत्यान् विज्ञापनाफलैः R. 17. 40. -7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also); आशीर्भिरधेयमासुः पुरःपाकाभिरंबिकां Ku. 6. 90; पाकाभिमुखस्य दैवस्य U. 7. 4; Mv. 4. 14. -8 Development of the consequences of acts done. -9 Grain, corn; नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9 (पच्यते इति पाकः धान्यं). -19 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). -11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. -12 A domestic fire. -13 An owl. -14 A child, young one. -15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -16 An abscess, ulcer. -17 A vessel, cooking-utensil. -18 General fear and panic such as causes a revolution or some national calamity. -19 The subversion of a country. -Comp. -अगारः -रं-आगारः -रं-शाला, -स्थानं a kitchen. -अतीसारः chronic dysentery. -आभिमुख a. 1. ready for ripeness or development. -2. inclined to favour. -ज a. produced by heat. (जं) 1. black salt. -2. flatu.



lence. —पात्रं, भांडं a cooking-utensil. —पुटी a potter's kiln. —यज्ञः a simple or domestic sacrifice (for some varieties of it, see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). —शुक्का chalk. —शासनः, -द्विष्, -हन्तृ *m.* epithets of Indra; Ku. 2. 63. —शासनिः 1. an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. —2. of Vâli. —3. of Arjuna. —स्थानं 1. a kitchen. —2. a potter's kiln.

पाकलः 1 Fire. —2 Wind. —3 A fever to which elephants are subject; cf. कूटपाकल.

पाकिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) 1 Becoming ripe, ripening. —2 Being digested.

पाकिम *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. —2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः, पाकुः A cook.

पाक्य *a.* To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. —क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [ पक्षे भवः अण् ] 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. —2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Partial, factious.

पाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. —2 Belonging to a bird. —3 Favours a party or faction. —4 Belonging to an argument. —5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down; नियमः पाक्षिके सति. —कः 1 A fowler. —2 An alternative.

पाखंडः A heretic; पाखंडचंडालयोः पापारंभकयोर्मृगीव वृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरं Mâl. 5. 24; दुरात्मन् पाखंडचंडाल Mâl. 5.

पागल *a.* Mad, demented.

पांक्त *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Ved. 1 Consisting of five parts, fivefold. —2 Having ten limbs (as a man or beast).

पांक्त्य, पांक्त्य *a.* 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. —2 Fit to be associated with.

पांगुल्यं Limping, halting.

पाचक *a.* [ पच् - ण्वल् ] 1 Cooking, baking. —2 Maturing, bringing to maturity. —3 Digestive, tonic. —कः 1 A cook. —2 Fire. —कं Gall, bile. —Comp. —स्त्री a female cook.

पाचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ पाचयति कर्तरि ल्युट् ] पाच्यतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् वा ] 1 Cooking.

—2 Ripening. —3 Digestive. —4 Softening, relaxing. —5 Suppurative. —नः 1 Fire. —2 Sourness, acidity. —नं 1 The act of cooking. —2 The act of ripening. —3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. —4 Causing a wound to close. —5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्त). —6 Infusion, decoction. —8 Extracting extraneous substances from a wound. —9 A cataplasm. —10 A substance used in closing wounds or restraining bleeding.

पाचनकः Borax. —कं 1 A sort of diet-drink. —2 Causing a wound to close.

पाचनिका Cooking, maturing.

पाचल *a.* Cooking, ripening, causing digestion &c. —लः 1 A cook. —2 Fire. —3 Wind. —4 A thing dressed without the aid of fire.

पाचा, पाचिः *f.* Cooking.

पाजस् *n.* Ved. Strength.

पांचकपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

पांचजन्यः *N.* of the conch of Krishna; ( दधानो ) निध्वानमभ्युयत पांचजन्यः Si. 3. 21; Bg. 1. 15. —Comp. —धरः an epithet of Krishna.

पांचदश *a.* (शी *f.*) पांचदश्य (श्यी *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदश्यं A collection of fifteen.

पांचनद *a.* (दी *f.*) Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab. —दः A prince of the Panjab. —2 (pl.) Its inhabitants.

पांचभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पांचभौतिकी सृष्टिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पांचयज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the five great sacrifices. —कं Any one of the five great sacrifices.

पांचवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Five years old.

पांचशब्दिकं 1 Music of five kinds. —2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचार्थिकः A follower or votary of Siva.

पांचाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchâlas. —लः 1 The country of the Panchâlas.

—2 A prince of the Panchâlas —लः (*m.* pl.) 1 The people of the Panchâlas. —2 An association of five guilds (*i. e.* of a carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoe-maker).

पांचालक *a.* Belonging to the people of the Panchâlas. —कः A king of that country.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchâlas. —2 N. of Draupadi, the wife of the Pândavas. —3 A doll, puppet. —4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it:—वर्णैः शेषैः (*i. e.* माधुर्यव्यंजकौजःप्रकाशकाभ्यां भिन्नैः) पुनर्द्वयोः समस्तपंचषपदो बंधः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पांचालिका A doll, puppet; स्तन्यत्यागात्प्रभृति सुमुखी रंतपांचालिकेव क्रीडायोगं तदनु विनयं प्रापिता वर्धिता च Mâl. 10. 5.

पाट् *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पाटः 1 Extension, breadth. —2 (In geometry) The intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular, or the figure formed by such intersection. —टा A series, order.

पाटकः [ पट् - ण्वल् ] 1 A splitter, divider. —2 Part of a village. —3 The half of a village. —4 A kind of musical instrument. —5 A bank, shore. —6 A flight of steps leading to the water. —7 Loss of capital or stock. —8 A long span. —9 Throwing dice.

पाटचरः A thief, robber, pilferer; कुसुमरसपाटचर S. 6; पद्मिनी-परिमलालिपाटचरैः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटनं [ पट् - भावे ल्युट् ] Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying. —Comp. —क्रिया lancing an ulcer.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. —2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटल *a.* [ पट् - णिच् कलच् ] Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour; अग्रे स्त्रीनखपाटलं कुरबकं V. 2. 7; R. 1. 83; 2. 29; 7. 27; पाटलपाणिजां कित-मुरः Git. 12. —लः The pale-red or pink colour; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. —2 The trumpet-flower, Bignonia Suaveolens; पाटलसं-सर्गसुराभवनवाताः S. 1. 3. —लं 1 The flower of this tree; R. 16. 52; 19. 46. —2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. —3 Saffron. —Comp. —उपलः a ruby. —द्रुमः the trumpet-flower.



पाटलक *a.* Of a pale-red colour.

पाटला 1 The red *lodhra*. -2 The trumpet-flower (the tree or its blossom). -3 An epithet of Durgâ.

पाटलावती An epithet of Durgâ.

पाटलि: *f.* The trumpet-flower.

-Comp. -पुत्रं N. of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Sonâ and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Pâtnâ. It is also known by the names of पुष्पपुर, कुसुमपुर; see Mu. 2, 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिम् *m.* Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या A multitude of Pâtala flowers.

पाटलिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Knowing the secrets of others. -2 Knowing time and place. -कः A pupil.

पाटवं [पटोर्भावेः अण्] 1 Sharpness, acuteness. -2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु H. 1; Ki. 9. 54. -3 Energy -4 Quickness; rashness. -5 Health.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. -2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटी Arithmetic. -Comp. -गणितं arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal; पाटीर तव पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12. -2 A field. -3 Tin. -4 A cloud. -5 A sieve. -6 A pungent root. -7 The manna of the bamboo. -8 Catarrh.

पाठः [पठ्-भावे घञ्] 1 Reciting recitation, repeating. -2 Reading, perusal, study. -3 Studying or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices to be performed by Brâhmanas. -4 The text of a book, a reading, variant; अत्र गंधवर्द्धमादनं इति आगतुकः पाठः । प्राचीनपाठस्तु सुगंधिर्गंधमादनः इति पुल्लिङ्गांतः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -Comp. -अंतरं another reading, a variant (v. l.). -छेदः a pause, caesura. -दोषः a false reading. -निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. -भूः *f.* a place where the Vedas are learnt. -मंजरी, -शालिनी the Sârikâ bird. -शाला a school, college, seminary. -शालिन् *m.* a pupil.

पाठकः [पठ्-बुल्] 1 A teacher,

lecturer, preceptor. -2 A public reader of the Purânas or other sacred books. -3 A spiritual teacher. -4 A pupil, student, scholar. -5 The text of a book.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठिक *a.* Conformable to the text.

पाठिन् *a.* [पठ्-णिनि] 1 One who has read or studied any subject. -2 Knowing or familiar with. -*m.* A Brâhmana who has finished his studies.

पाठीनः 1 A public reader of the Purânas or other mythological books. -3 A kind of fish; विवृत्तपाठीनपराहतं पयः Ki. 4. 5.

पाडिनी 1 An earthen pot. -2 A boiler

पाणः [पण् भावे घञ्] 1 Trade, traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A game. -4 A stake at play. -5 An agreement. -6 Praise. -7 The hand.

पाणिः [पण्-इण् आयाभावः; cf. Up. 4. 132] 1 The hand; हानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71; often at the end of comp. in the sense of 'carrying in the hand'; as चक्र°, खड्ग° &c.; पाणिं ग्रह् or पाडि 'to take the hand of, lead to the altar, marry.' पाणौ कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणौकरणं 'marriage'. -2 Ved. A hoof. -णिः *f.* A market. -Comp. -कर्मन् *m.* 1. N. of Siva. -2. one playing on a drum. -गृहीती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं, -ग्राहः marrying, marriage; R. 7. 29; 8. 7; Ku. 7. 4. -ग्रहणिक, -ग्रहणीय *a.* matrimonial, nuptial. (-यं) a nuptial gift. -ग्रहीतृ *m.*, -ग्राहः a bridegroom, husband; ध्यायत्यनिष्टं यत्किञ्चित्पाणिग्राहस्य चेतसा Ms. 9. 21; बाल्ये पितुर्वशे तिष्ठन् पाणिग्राहस्य यौवने 5. 148. -घः 1. a drummer. 2. a workman, handicraftsman. -घातः 1. a blow with the hand. -2. boxing. -3. a boxer. -चापल्यं snapping the fingers. -जः a finger-nail; तस्याः पाटलपाणिजांकितमुरः Git. 12. -तलं the palm of the hand. -धर्मः due form of marriage. -पल्लवः 1. a sprout-like hand. -2. the fingers. -पात्र *a.* drinking by means of the hand. -पीडनं marriage; पाणिपीडनमहं दमयत्याः कामयेमहि महीमहि-कांशो N. 5. 99; पाणिपीडनविधेरनंतरं

Ku. 8. 1; Mâl. 8. 6. -प्रणयिनी a wife. -बंधः 'union of the hands', marriage. -भुज् *m.* the sacred fig-tree. -मुक्तं a missile thrown with the hand. -मुखाः *m. pl.* the manes.

-रुह् *m.*, रुहः a finger-nail. -वादः 1. clapping the hands together. 2. playing on a drum. -सर्ग्य-र्या a rope. -स्वनिक *a.* playing musical instruments with the hands.

पाणिधम-य *a.* 1 Blowing through the hands. -2 Chilly, as a road or journey. -3 Obscure, dark.

पाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Got by playing at stake. -क्रः A merchant.

पाणिनिः N. of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired *muni*, and is said to have derived the knowledge of his grammar from Siva.

पाणिनीय *a.* Relating to or composed by Pânini; Si. 19. 75. -यः A follower of Pânini; अकृतव्यूहाः पाणिनीयाः. -यं The grammar of Pânini.

पांडर *a.* Whitish, pale-white. -रं 1 Red-chalk. -2 The blossom of the jasmine.

पांडवः [पांडोरपत्यं पुमान् ओरञ्] 'A son or descendant of Pându', N. of any one of the five sons of Pându; i. e. युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन, नकुल and सहदेव हंसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यागताः Mk. 5. 6. -Comp. -आभीलः N. of Kṛishṇa. -श्रेष्ठः N. of Yudhishtira.

पांडवायनः An epithet of Kṛishṇa.

पांडवीय *a.* Belonging to the Pândavas.

पांडवेयः = पांडव q. v.

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition; तदेव गमकं पांडित्यवैदग्ध्ययोः Mâl. 1. 7; Pt. 1. 19. -2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, sharpness; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपातिः Bv. 1. 2.

पांडु *a.* Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिवर्बलः U. 3. 22. -डुः 1 The pale-white or yellowish-white colour. -2 Jaundice. -3 A white elephant. -4 N. of the father of the Pândavas. [He was begotten by Vyasa on Ambalika, one of the widows of Vichitravirya. He was called Pandu, because he was born pale (पांडु) by rea-



son of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyasa; (यस्मात्पांडुत्वमापन्ना विरूपं प्रेक्ष्य मामिह । तस्मादेव सुतस्ते वै पांडुरेव भविष्यति Mb.). He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself; so he allowed his first wife Kuntī to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvasas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishthira, Bhīma and Arjuna; and Madri, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day Pandu forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Madri, but he fell immediately dead in her arms.]

**-Comp.** —आमयः jaundice. —कंबलः 1. a white blanket. —2. a warm upper garment. —3. the housing of a royal elephant. —कंबलिन् *m.* 1. a carriage covered with a woollen blanket. —2. the housings of a royal elephant. —पुत्रः a son of Pāṇḍu, any one of the five Pāṇḍavas. —पृष्ठ *a.* 'white-backed', having no auspicious marks on the body, one from whom nothing great is to be expected. —भूमः a region full of chalky soil. —मृत्तिका 1. white or pale soil. —2. the opal. —मृद् *f.* chalk. —रामः whiteness, pallor. —रोगः jaundice. —लेखः a sketch made with chalk; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, board &c.; पांडुलेखेन फलके भूमौ वा प्रथमं लिखेत् । न्यूनाधिकं तु संशोध्य पश्चात्पत्रे निवेशयेत् ॥ Vyāsa. —शक्रं light-coloured gravel (प्रमेहभेद). —शर्मिला an epithet of Draupadī. —सोपाकः *N.* of a mixed tribe; चांडालात्पांडुसोपाकस्त्वक्सारव्यवहारवान् Ms. 10. 37.

**पांडुकः** 1 The yellowish-white colour. —2 Jaundice. —3 *N.* of Pāṇḍu.

**पांडुकिन्** *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

**पांडुर** *a.* [पांडुवर्णोऽस्यास्ति र] Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10; R. 14. 26; Ku. 3. 33. —रं The white leprosy. —**Comp.** —इक्षुः a species of sugar-cane.

**पांडुरिमन्** *m.* Paleness, white or pale colour.

**पांड्याः** (*m. pl.*) *N.* of a country and its inhabitants; तस्यामेव रघोः पांड्याः प्रतापं न विषेहिरे R. 4. 49. —**ड्यः** A king of that country; R. 6. 60.

**पांड्वं** An uncoloured woollen garment.

**पाण्य** *a.* Praiseworthy, commendable.

**पात्** *a.* Protecting, guarding. —*m.* 1 Falling. —2 Sin. —3 A guardian.

**पात** *p. p.* Protected, guarded &c.; See पा.

**पातः** [पत्-घञ्] 1 Flying, flight. —2 Alighting, descending, descent. —3 Falling down, fall, downfall (fig. also); द्रुम°, गृह°; चरणपातः 'falling down at the feet'; R. 11. 92; पातोत्पातौ 'rise and fall.' —4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin; Ku. 3. 44. —5 A blow, stroke; as in खड्गपातः. —6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; अस्त्रपातैः Ms. 8. 44. —7 A cast, throw, shot; दृष्टि° R. 13. 18. —8 An attack, inroad. —9 Happening, coming to pass, occurrence. —10 A failing, defect. —11 An epithet of Rāhu. —12 (In astr.) An inauspicious or malignant position or aspect. —13 The node in a planet's orbit.

**पातन** *a.* [पत्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट्वा] Felling, cutting down. —नं 1 Causing to fall down, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. —2 Throwing, casting. —3 Humbling, lowering. —4 Removing. *N. B.* पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used; *e. g.* इडस्य पातनं 'causing the rod to fall', *i. e.* chastising; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing the fetus to fall', causing an abortion.

**पातित** *p. p.* 1 Cast down, struck down. —2 Overthrown, humbled. —3 Lowered.

**पातिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) [पत्-णिनि] 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. —2 Falling, sinking. —3 Being contained in. —4 Felling or throwing down. —5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

**पातुक** *a.* (की *f.*) [पत्-उकञ्] 1 Falling habitually or frequently. —2 Apt or disposed to fall. —3 Losing one's caste. —4 Going to hell. —कः 1 The declivity of a mountain, a precipice. —2 The water-elephant.

**पात्य** *a.* 1 To be caused to fall, to be felled or cut down. —2 To be imposed (as a fine); see पत्.

**पातकः-कं** [पातयति नरं, पत्-ण्वल्] Sin, crime; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins:—ब्रह्महत्या, सुरापानं स्तेयं, गुर्वगनागमः । महातिः पातकान्याहुः संसर्गश्चापि तैस्सह Ms. 11. 55).

**पातकिन्** *a.* Sinful, guilty.

**पातंगिः** 1 An epithet of Saturn. —Of Yama. —3 Of Karna. —4 Of Sugrīva.

**पातंजल** *a.* (ली *f.*) Composed by Patanjali; पातंजले महाभाष्ये कृतभू-रिपरिश्रमः Paribhāshendusekhara. —लं The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali. (It is generally believed that Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāshya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system; but it is a dubious point).

**पातालं** [पतत्यस्मिन्नधर्मेण पत्-आलञ्; cf. Up. 1. 114] 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nāgas; the seven regions are:—अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल. —2 The lower regions or world in general; R. 15. 84; 1. 80. —3 An excavation, a hole. —4 Submarine fire. —5 (In atrol.) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. —लः 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. —2 *N.* of Jupiter's year (of 361 days). —**Comp.** —गंगा the Ganges of the lower world. —ओकस् *m.*, —निलयः, —निवासः, —वासिन् *m.* 1. a demon. —2. a Nāga or a serpent-demon.

**पातिः** 1 A master. —2 A bird. —3 A husband.

**पातिकः** The Gangetic porpoise.

**पातित्यं** Loss of caste or position.

**पातिली** 1 A snare, trap. —2 A small earthen vessel. —3 A woman of a particular class.

**पातिव्रत्यं** Fidelity to a husband, chastity.

**पात्रं** [पाति रक्षत्यधेयं, पिबत्यनेन वा पा-ट् Tv.] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. —2 A vessel or pot in general; पात्रे नि-धायाद्यर्थं R. 5. 2, 12; any sacrificial vessel or utensil. —3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient; Pt. 2. 97. —4 A reservoir. —5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to



receive gifts; वित्तस्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82; Bg. 17. 22; Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. -6 An actor, a *dramatis persona*; तत्प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1; उच्यतां पात्रवर्गः V. 1 *dramatis personae*. -7 A king's minister. -8 The channel or bed of a river. -9 Fitness, propriety. -10 An order, command. -11 A leaf. -त्रः 1 A kind of measure (आढक). -2 A preservative from sin. -त्री 1 A vessel, plate, dish. -2 A small furnace. -3. N. of Durgâ. Comp. -पालः 1. a large paddle used as a rudder. -2. the rod of a balance (तुलाघट). -भूत m. a servant. -संस्कारः 1. the cleaning or purification of a vessel. -2. the current of a river.

पात्रकं A vessel, pot &c.

पात्रट a. Lean, emaciated. -टः 1 A cup, pot. -2 Rugged garments.

पात्रदीरः 1 A competent minister. -2 A vessel of iron, brass or silver. -3 Fire. -4 A crow. -5 A heron. -6 Rust of iron. -7 Mucus running from the nose.

पात्रयति Den. A. To use as a drinking-vessel; पाणि पात्रयतां Bh. 3. 138.

पात्रसात् ind. In the possession of worthy persons.

पात्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. -2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. -कं, -की A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिन् a. 1 Having or provided with a drinking-vessel. -2 Having fit or worthy persons.

पात्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To make worthy; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन S. 5. 20. -2 To honour, dignify.

पात्रीण a. Measured, sown, or cooked with with a Pâtra.

पात्रीय, पात्र्य a. Worthy to partake of a meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः, -रं An oblation.

पात्रेबहुलः, -पात्रेसमितः 1 'Constant at meals or dinner-time', a parasite. -2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पाथः [ पीयतेऽदः पा-कर्मणि थ ] 1 Fire. -2 The sun. -थं Water.

पाथस् n. [ पा-असुन्-थुक् च ] 1 Water; G. L. 26. -2 Air, wind. -3

Food. -4 The sky. -Comp. -जं 1. a lotus. -2. a conch. -दः, -धरः a cloud. -धिः, -निधिः, -पतिः the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पाथिस् m. 1 The sea. -2 The eye. -n. Scab.

पाथेयं [ पथि तद्व्यवहारे वा साधु ढञ् ] 1 Provender or provisions for a journey, viaticum; जग्राह पाथेयमिवेद्रसूनुः Ki. 3. 37; विसाकिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवतः Me. 11; V. 4. 15. -2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः [ पयते गम्यतेऽनेन करणे कर्मणि वा घञ् ] 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तयोर्जगृहनुः पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निपत्य; पादपतित &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after सु and numerals; i. e. सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; see P. V. 4. 138-140; e. g. व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration; मृष्यंतुलवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; जीवत्सु तातपादेषु 1. 19; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; so एवमाराध्यपादा आज्ञापयन्ति Prab. 1; so कुमारिलपादाः &c. -2 A ray of light; बालस्यापि रवेः पादाः पतंत्युपरि भूभृतां Pt. 1. 328; Si. 9. 34; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). -3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bedstead. -4 The foot or root of a tree; as in पादप. -5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्वताः); Me. 19; S. 6. 16. -6 A quarter, fourth part; as in सपादो रूपकः 'one and one-fourth rupee'; Ms. 8. 241; Y. 2. 174. -7 The fourth part of a stanza, a line. -8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyâyas of Pāṇini, or of the Brahma Sūtras. -9 A part in general. -10 A column, pillar. -11 A foot as a measure equal to twelve Angulis. -12 The quadrant of a circle. -Comp. -अग्रं the point or extremity of the foot; Ratn. 1. 1. -अंकः a foot-mark. -अंगदं, -दी an ornament for the foot, an anklet. -अंगुलिः-ली f. a toe. -अंगुष्ठः the great toe. -अंतः the point or extremity

of the feet. -अंतरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-रे) ind. 1. after the interval of a step. -2. close or near to. -अंबु n. butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. -अंभस् n. water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. -अरविदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -अर्घ्यं a gift to a Brāhmaṇa or a venerable person. -अलिदी a boat. -अवसेचनं 1. washing the feet. -2. the water used for washing the feet. -अष्टीलः the ankle. -आघातः a kick. -आनत a. prostrate, fallen at the feet of; Ku. 3. 8. -आवर्तः 1. a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -2. a square foot. -आसनं a foot-stool. -आस्फालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. -आहत a. kicked. -आहति f. 1. treading or trampling. -2. a kick. -उदकं, -जलं 1. water for washing the feet. -2. water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed, and which is thus considered holy. -उदरः a serpent. -कटकः -कं, -कीलिका an anklet. -क्षेपः a foot-step. -गंडीरः a morbid swelling of the legs and feet. -ग्रंथिः the ankle. -ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. -चतुरः, -चत्वरः 1. a slanderer. -2. a goat. -3. the fig-tree. -4. a sand-bank. -5. hail. -चापल्यं shuffling of the feet. -चारः going on foot, walking; यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 'if Gaurī should walk on foot'; R. 11. 10. -2. the daily position of the planets. -चारिन् a. 1. walking or going on foot. -2. fighting on foot. (-m.) 1. a pedestrian. -2. a foot-soldier. -जः a Sūdra. -जलं butter-milk mixed with one-fourth of water. -जाहं the tarsus. -तलं the sole of the foot. -त्रः, -त्रा, -त्राणं a boot or shoe. -दारी, -दारिका a chap in the feet. -दाहः a burning sensation in the feet. -धावनिका sand used for rubbing the feet. -नालिका an anklet. -न्यासः movement of the feet; M. 2. 9. -पः 1. a tree; निरस्तपादपे देश एरंडोऽपि हुमायते H. 1. 69; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं S. 5. 7. -2. a foot-stool. (-पा) a



shoe. °खंडः, -डं a grove of trees. °रुहा a climbing plant. —पद्धतिः *f.* a track. —पालिका an anklet. —पाशः 1. a foot-rope for cattle. —2. an anklet of small bells &c. (—शी) 1. a fetter. —2. a mat. —3. a creeper. —पीठः -ठे a foot-stool; R. 17. 28; Ku. 3. 11. —पीठिका 1. a vulgar trade (as that of a barber). —2. white stone. —पूरणं 1. filling out a line. —2. an expletive; तु पादपूरणे भेदे समुच्चयेऽवधारणे Visva. —प्रक्षालनं washing the feet. —प्रणामः prostration (at the feet). —प्रतिष्ठानं a foot-stool. —प्रधारणं a shoe. —प्रहारः a kick. —बंधनं 1. a chain, fetter. —2. a stock of cattle. —भागः a quarter. —मुद्रा a foot-print. —मूलं 1. the tarsus. —2. the sole of the foot. —3. the heel. —4. the foot of a mountain. —5. a polite way of speaking of a person; देवपादमूलमागता-हं K. 8. —रक्षः 1. a shoe. —2. a foot-guard. —रक्षणं 1. a cover for the feet. —2. a leather boot or shoe. —रजस् *n.* the dust of the feet. —रज्जुः *f.* a tether for the foot of an elephant. —रथी a shoe, boot. —रोहः, -रोहणः the (Indian) fig-tree. —वन्दनं saluting the feet. —वल्मीकः elephantiasis. —विरजस् *f.* a shoe, boot. (—*m.*) a god. —शाखा a toe. —शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. —शोथः swelling of the foot. —शौचं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet; Pt. 1. 172. —सेवनं, -सेवा 1 showing respect by touching the feet. —2. service. —स्फोटः 'cracking of the feet', chilblain. —हत *a.* kicked. —हर्षः numbness of the feet after pressure upon the crural nerves. —हीनात् *ind.* 1. without division or transition. —2. all at once.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् *m.* A foot-soldier, a foot-man.

पादातः A foot-soldier; Si. 18. 4. —तं Infantry.

पादातिः, पादातिकः, पादाविकः A foot-soldier.

पादिक *a.* (की *f.*) Amounting to a quarter or fourth; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिन् *a.* 1 Footed, having feet. —2 Having four parts, as a stanza. —3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part. —*m.* 1 An amphibious animal. —2 A heir to a fourth part of an estate.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुक *a.* (का-की *f.*) Going on foot. —का A wooden-shoe, sandal; ब्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56; R. 12. 17. —Comp. —कारः a shoe-maker.

पादू *f.* A shoe. —Comp. —कृत् *m.* a shoe-maker.

पाद्य *a.* [पादार्थं पाद-यत्] Belonging to the foot. —द्यं Water for washing the feet; पाद्योः पाद्यं समर्पयामि.

पादक्रमिकः One knowing or reading the पदक्रम q. v.

पादारकः The rib of a boat.

पादालिदः-दा-दो A boat.

पानं [पा-प्युट्] 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip); पयः पानं; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gīt. 10. —2 Drinking spirituous liquors; Ms. 7. 53, 9. 13, 12. 45. —3 A drink, beverage in general; Ms. 3. 227; Pt. 1. 389. —4 A drinking vessel. —5 Sharpening, whetting. —6 Protection, defence. —7 A canal. —नः 1 A distiller. —2 Breath, expiration. —Comp. —अगारः, -आगारः-रं a tavern. —अत्ययः hard drinking. —गोष्ठिका, -गोष्ठी 1. a drinking party. —2. a dram-shop, tavern. —प *a.* drinking spirituous liquors. —पात्रं, -भाजनं, -भांडं a drinking vessel, a goblet. —भूः, -भूमिः, -भूमी *f.* a drinking room; R. 7. 49; 19. 11. —मंडलं a drinking party. —रत *a.* addicted to drinking. —वणिज् *m.* vender of spirits. —विभ्रमः intoxication. —शौडः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion.

पानिकः A vender of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीय *a.* [पा-कर्मणि अनीयर्] 1 Drinkable. —2 To be protected or preserved. —यं 1 Water. —2 A drink, potion, beverage. —Comp. —काकिका a cormorant. —नकुलः an otter. —वणिका sand. —शाला, -शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः [पंथानं नित्यं गच्छति अण् पंथादेशः] 1 A traveller, a way-farer; रे पांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37. —2 The sun.

पाप *a.* [पाति रक्षत्यस्मादात्मानं, पा-अपादाने प; Up. 3. 23] 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious; पापं कर्म च यत् परैर

पि कृतं तत्तस्य संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36; Bg. 6. 9. —2 Mischievous, destructive, accursed; पापेन मृत्युना गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. —3 Low, vile, abandoned; Ms. 3. 52; 4. 171. —4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil; as in पापग्रह. —पं 1 Evil, bad fortune or state; पापं पापाः कथयथ कथं शौर्यराशेः पितुर्मे Ve. 3. 6; शान्तं पापं 'may the evil be averted', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas). —2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; Ms. 11. 231; 4. 181; R. 12. 19. —पं *ind.* Badly, sinfully, wrongly. —पः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. —Comp. —अधम *a.* exceedingly wicked, vilest. —अनुवसित *a.* sinful. —अप-नुक्तिः *f.* expiation. —अहः an unlucky day. —आख्या one of the seven divisions of the planetary courses. —आचार *a.* following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. —आत्मन् *a.* evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (—*m.*) a sinner. —आरम्भ *a.* wicked, villainous, committing murderous deeds; Māl. 5. 24. —आशय, -चेतस् *a.* evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. —कर, -कारिन्, -कृत् &c. *a.* sinful, a sinner, villain. —क्षयः removal or destruction of sin. —ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect, such as Mars, Saturn, Rāhu or Ketu. —घ्न *a.* destroying sin, expiating. (—घ्नः) the sesamum plant. —चर्यः 1. a sinner. —2. a demon. —जीव *a.* wicked, sinful. —दृष्टि *a.* evil-eyed. —धी *a.* evil-minded, wicked. —नापितः a cunning or vile barber. —नाशन *a.* destroying or expiating sin. (—नः) 1. N. of Siva. —2. of Vishnu. (—नं) expiation, atonement. —निरति *a.* wicked, sinful. —पतिः a paramour. —पुरुषः a villainous person. —फल *a.* evil, inauspicious. —बुद्धि, -भाव, -मति *a.* evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —भक्षणः N. of Kālabhairava. —भाज *a.* sinful, a sinner; Ku. 5. 83. —मित्रं a bad counsellor or friend. —मुक्त *a.* freed from sin, purified. —मोचनं -विनाशनं destruction of sin. —योनि *a.* low-born. (—निः *f.*) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. —रोगः 1. any bad disease. —2. small-pox. —लोक्य *a.* 1. inferna-



-2. belonging to the wicked. -वशीयस् *a.* 1. inverted. -2. confused. (-*m.*) inversion, confusion. -शील *a.* prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. -संकल्प *a.* evil-minded, wicked. (-ल्पः) a wicked thought. -हन् *a.* destroying sin; Ms. 7. 25.

पापक *a.* Bad, sinful, wicked -कः 1 A wicked person. -2 An inauspicious planet. -कं Sin, crime.

पापद्धिः *f.* Hunting, chase.

पापल *a.* Imparting or incurring sin. -लं A kind of measure.

पापिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Sinful, wicked, bad. -*m.* A sinner.

पापिष्ठ *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप *q. v.*).

पापीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप *q. v.*).

पाप्मन् *a.* Hurtful, injurious. -2 Sinful. -*m.* 1 Sin, crime, wickedness, guilt; मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृश्यन्त इव पाप्मना U. 1. 48; 7. 20; Mâl. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 85. -2 Evil, bad fortune or state.

पामन् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -Comp. -न्नः sulphur.

पामन *a.* Diseased with scab.

पामर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [ पामन्-र ] 1 Diseased with scab, scabby. -2 Vile, wicked. -3 Low, vulgar, base. -4 Foolish, stupid. -5 Poor, helpless; Ud. D. 5. -रः 1 A fool, an idiot; वल्गन्ति चै-पामराः Bv. 1. 72. -2 A wicked or low man. -3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पामा See पामन् above. -Comp. -अरिः sulphur.

पायं Water.

पायक *a.* Drinking.

पायनं Giving or causing to drink. -ना 1 Causing to drink. -2 Watering, moistening. -3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायिन् *a.* Drinking.

पाय्य *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. -य्यं 1 Water. -2 Drinking. -3 Protection. -4 A measure (परिमाण). -5 Practice, profession.

पायस *a.* (सी *f.*) [ पयसो विकारः अण् ] Made of water or milk. -सः, -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk; Ms. 3. 271, 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. -2 Turpentine. -3 An oblation of milk, rice,

and sugar. -सं 1 Milk. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.

पायसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fond of boiled milk.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायुः The anus; पायूपस्थ Ms. 2. 90, 91; Y. 3. 92.

पारः, -रं [ परं तीरं परमेव अण्, पृ-घञ् वा ] 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदधेर्गतुं तर यावन्न भिद्यते Sânti. 3. 1; विरहजलधेः पारमासादयिष्ये Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 204. -2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2. 58. -3 The end or extremity of anything; furtherest or concluding limit; Ve. 3. 25. -4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वजन्मांतरदृष्टपाराः स्मरन्निव R. 18. 50; (पारं गम्, -इ, -या 1. to cross over, surmount, get over; Pt. 2. 6. -2 to accomplish, fulfil; as in प्रतिज्ञायाः पारंगतः. -3. to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्रपारं गतः Pt. 1; पारं नी 'to bring to a close.'). -रः Quick-silver. (पारे meaning 'on the other side of', 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp.; e.g. पारेगंगं, पारेसमद्रं beyond the Ganges or the ocean). -Comp. -अपारं, -अवारं both banks, the nearer and further bank. (-रः) the sea, ocean; शोकपारावारमुत्तर्तुमशक्नुवती Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11. -अयणं 1. going across. -2. reading through, perusal, thorough study. -3. the whole, completeness, or totality of anything; as in ब्रह्मपारायणं, मंत्रपारायणं &c. -अयणी 1. N. of the goddess Sarasvati. -2. considering, meditation. -3. an act, action. -4. light. -काम *a.* desirous of going to the other end. -ग *a.* 1. crossing over, ferrying across. -2. one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp.); Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111. -3. profoundly learned. (-गं) keeping, fulfilling. -गत, -गामिन् *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore. (-तः) a Jaina. -दर्शक *a.* 1. showing the opposite bank. -2. transparent. -दृष्टवन् *a.* 1. far-seeing, wise, prudent. -2. one who has seen the other side of anything,

one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything; श्रुतिपारदृष्ट्वा R. 5. 24.

पारक *a.* (की *f.*) [ पृ-घञ् ] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. -3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पार्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being on the other bank or side. -2 Last, final. -3 Upper. -4 Decisive. -5 Effectual. -र्थं 1 End. -2 Decision.

पारे *ind.* On the other side of; पारेश्मशानं सरित् Mâl. 5. 19; see पार above.

पारक्य *a.* 1 Alien, belonging to another. -2 Intended for others. -3 Hostile, inimical. -4 Useful in the next word -क्यः An enemy, adversary. -क्यं Doing anything for future happiness (परलोकसाधन); pious conduct.

पारग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Alien, hostile, inimical.

पारज् *m.* Gold.

पारजायिकः An adulterer.

पारटीटः -नः A stone or rock.

पारण *a.* [ पृ भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Carrying across, bringing over. -2 Saving, delivering. -णः 1 A cloud. -2 Satisfaction. -णं 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. -2 Reading through, perusal. -3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -4 The complete text of a book. -णा 1 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; कारय चक्षुषी पारणां Vb. 1; R. 2. 39, 55, 70. -2 Eating (in general); Ku. 5. 22; (अभ्यवहारकर्म Malli.).

पारणीय *a.* Capable of being completed or finished.

पारय *a.* 1 Adequate, fit for, appropriate. -2 Satisfying.

पारयति-ते Den. U. 1 To be able. -2 To bring or lead over; see पृ caus. also.

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतंत्रिक *a.* Enjoined by the religious treatises of another.

पारतंत्र्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारात्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the next world. -2 Useful in the future life.

पारत्र्यं Reward in a future life (परलोकफल); Ms. 2. 236.



**पारदः** Quick-silver; निर्दशनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. —**राः** *m. pl. N.* of a barbarous tribe; see Ms. 10. 44.

**पारदारिकः** An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295.

**पारदार्ये** Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 60; Y. 3. 235.

**पारदेशिक** *a. (की f.)* Foreign, out-landish. —**कः** 1 A foreigner. —2 A traveller.

**पारदेश्य** *a. (इयी f.)* Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. —**इयः** 1 A foreigner. —2 A traveller.

**पारभृतं** A present (perhaps a misreading for प्राभृत).

**परमहंस्य** *a.* Relating to a 'Paramahansa' or a religious man who has subdued all his senses. —**स्यं** Most sublime asceticism or meditation. —**Comp.** —**परि** *ind.* relating to such asceticism.

**परमार्थिक** *a. (की f.)* [परमार्थयतिं ठक्] 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. —2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता त्रिविधा परमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्राततिकी च Vedānta. —3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकः परमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342. —4 Excellent, supremely good, best.

**परामिक** *a. (की f.)* Supreme, best, chief, principal.

**परामित** *a.* 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side. —2 Crossed, traversed. —3 Transcendent.

**परमेष्ठ्यं** 1 Supremacy, highest position. —2 Royal insignia.

**परंपरिण** *a. (णी f.)* [परंपरायाः भागतेः खञ्] Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

**परंपरीय** *a.* Handed down, traditional, hereditary.

**परंपर्ये** [परंपरेव स्वार्थे व्यञ्ज] 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. —2 Traditional instruction, tradition. —3 [Intermediation. —**Comp.** —**उपदेशः** traditional instruction, tradition, regarded by the Paurāṇikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

**पारायिष्णु** *a.* 1 Pleasing, gratifying. —2 Able to go to the end of

or accomplish anything.

**पारलोक्य** *a.* Relating to the next world.

**पारलौकिक** *a. (की f.)* [परलोकाय हितं ठक् द्विपदवृद्धिः] Relating to or useful in the next world; धर्म एको मनुष्याणां सहायः परमार्थिक Mb.; N. 5. 92. —**कं** Obsequies, funeral rites; Mu. 1.

**पारवतः** A pigeon.

**पारवश्यं** Dependence, subjection, subservience.

**पारशव** *a. (वी f.)* 1 Made of iron. —2 Relating to or derived from an axe. —**वः** 1 Iron. —2 The son of a Brāhmaṇa by a Sūdra woman; यं ब्राह्मणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादुत्पादयेत्सुतं । स पारयन्नेव शवस्तस्मात्पारशवः स्मृतः Ms. 9. 178; or परं शवात् ब्राह्मणस्यैष पुत्रः शूद्रापुत्रं पारशवं तमाहः Mb. —3 An adulterine, a bastard.

**पारश्वधः**, **पारश्वधिकः** A man armed with an axe, halbert-man.

**पारस** (सी f.) Persian.

**पारसिकः** 1 Persia. —2 =पारसीक 2. q. v.

**पारसी** The Persian language.

**पारसीकः** 1 Persia. —2 A Persian horse. —**काः** (*m. pl.*) The Persians; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60.

**पारस्करः** 1 N. of a certain district. —2 N. of a sage, the author of the Grihya Sūtras.

**पारस्त्रैणेयः** An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife पारस्त्री).

**पारस्यकुलीन** *a.* Born in the family of another (as an adopted son).

**पारहंस्य** *a.* Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

**पारा** N. of a river; तदुत्तिष्ठ पारासिन्धुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशावः Mā. 4. 9. 1.

**पारापतः** 1 A pigeon.

**पारापारीण** See पारावारीण.

**पारायणिकः** 1 A lecturer, reader of the Purāṇas or mythological works. —2 A pupil, scholar.

**पारावतः** 1 A pigeon, turtle-dove, dove; पारावतः खरशिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवत्यनुदिनं वद कोत्र हेतुः Bh. 3. 154; Me. 38. —2 A monkey. —3 A mountain. —**Comp.** —**भंघ्रिपिच्छः** a

kind of pigeon. —**त्री** N. of the river Sarasvatī.

**पारावारीण** *a.* 1 One who goes to both sides. —2 Completely conversant with.

**पाराशरः**, **पाराशर्यः** An epithet of Vyāsa, son of Parāśara.

**पाराशरिः** 1 An epithet of Suka. —2 N. of Vyāsa.

**पाराशरिन्** *m.* 1 A religious mendicant. —2 Particularly, such religious mendicants or ascetics as study the Sārīra Sūtras of Vyāsa (*pl.*).

**पारिकांक्षिन्** *m.* A contemplative saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

**पारिकुटः** Ved. A servant.

**पारिक्षतः** A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of Parīkshit.

**पारिखेय** *a. (यी f.)* Surrounded by a ditch.

**पारिग्रामिक** *a. (की f.)* Situated round a village.

**पारिजातः**, **पारिजातकः** [पारमस्यास्तीति पारी समुद्रस्तत्र जातः, तस्य समुद्रोत्पन्नत्वात्] 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Kṛishṇa and planted in the garden of his beloved Satya-bhāmā), कल्पद्रुमाणामिव पारिजातः R. 6. 6, 10. 11; 17. 7. —2 The coral tree. —3 Fragrance.

**पारिणाय्य** *a. (यी f.)* 1 Relating to marriage. —2 Obtained on the occasion of marriage. —**य्यं** 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage; मातुः पारिणाय्यं स्त्रियो विभजेरन् Vasish. a. —2 Marriage settlement.

**पारिणाह्यं** Household furniture and utensils; Ms. 9. 11.

**पारितथ्या** A string of pearls for binding the hair.

**पारितोषिक** *a. (की f.)* [परितोषः प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. —**कं** A present, reward; गृह्यतां पारितोषिकमिदमंगुलीयकं Mk. 5.

**पारिध्वजिकः** A standard bearer.



**पारिद्र:** A lion.

**पारिपथिक:** A rober, highway-man.

**पारिपाठ्यं** 1 Mode, method, manner (परिपाठि). -2 Regularity.

**पारिपात्रं** = पारियात्र q. v.

**पारिपार्श्व** Retinue, attendants, followers.

**पारिपार्श्वकः, पारिपार्श्विकः** [परिपार्श्व पार्श्व व्याप्य वर्तते ठक्] 1 A servant or an attendant. -2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue; प्रविश्य पारिपार्श्वकः; तत्किमिति पारिपार्श्विक नारं-भयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतं Ve. 1.

**पारिपार्श्विका** A female attendant, a chamber-maid.

**पारिप्लव** a. [परि-प्लु अच् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; ननं पारि-प्लवनेत्रया नृपः R. 3. 11. -2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30; 16. 61. -3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed; U. 4. 22. -वः A boat. -वं Restlessness, uneasiness, Mâl. 4. 3.

**पारिप्लव्यः** A goose. -व्यं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. -2 Tremour, tremulousness.

**पारिवर्हः** A wedding present.

**पारिभद्रः** 1 The coral tree. -2 The Devadaru tree. -3 The Sarala tree. -4 The Nimba tree.

**पारिभाष्यं** 1 Bail, security, surety. -2 A kind of drug.

**पारिभाषिक** a. (की f.) 1 Current, common, universally received. -2 Technical (as a word &c.).

**पारिमांडल्यं** An atom, a mote in a sun-beam; the measure of an atom; Bhāṣā P. 14.

**पारिमाण्यं** Circumference, compass.

**पारिमित्यं** Limit, limited extent or number.

**पारिमुखिक** a. (की f.) Being before the face, being near or present.

**पारिमुख्यं** Presence.

**पारिया (पा) त्रः** N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges; R. 18. 16; see कुलाचल.

**पारिया (पा) त्रिकः** 1 An inhabitant of the Pâriyâtra mountain. -2 The Pâriyâtra mountain itself.

**पारियानिकः** A travelling carriage.

**पारिरकः** A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

**पारिवित्यं, पारिवेद्यं** Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

**पारित्राजकं, पारित्राज्यं** The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

**पारिशिलः** A cake (अपूप q. v.).

**पारिशेष्यं** That which is left over, remainder.

**पारिषद** a. (की f.) Belonging to an assembly or council. -दः 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly, such as an assessor. -2 A king's companion. -दाः (m. pl.) The retinue of a god. -दं Taking part in an assembly.

**पारिषद्यः** One present at an assembly, a spectator.

**पारिहारिक** a. (की f.) 1 Taking, seizing. -2 Surrounding. -कः A maker of garlands. -की A kind of enigma or riddle.

**पारिहार्यः** A bracelet. -र्यं Taking, seizing.

**पारिहास्यं** Jest, joke, fun.

**पारी** 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. -2 A quantity of water. -2 A drinking vessel, water-jar, cup. -4 A milk-pail; Si. 12. 40. -5 Pollen (of flowers).

**पारीक्षितः** = परीक्षित q. v.

**पारीण** a. [पारं गच्छति, पार-खञ्] 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side. -2 (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well acquainted with; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवन्तमभ्यासयन्नासनमेकमिन्द्रः Bk. 2. 46. -3 Fulfilling, completing, accomplishing.

**पारीय** a. (At the end of comp.) Completely versed in or conversant with.

**पारीणह्यं** Household furniture or utensils.

**पारीद्रः** 1 A lion. -2 A large serpent, boa.

**पारीरणः** 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick, staff. -3 A garment (पट्टशट्क).

**पारुः** 1 The sun. -A Fire.

**पारुष्यं** [परुषस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1

Roughness, ruggedness, hardness.

-2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition). -3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult; Bg. 16. 4; Y. 2. 12, 72. -4 Violence (in word or deed); Ms. 8. 6, 72; 7. 48, 51. -5 The garden of Indra. -6 Aloe-wood.

-व्यः An epithet of Brihaspati.

**पारेरकः** A sword (?).

**पारोक्ष** a. (क्षी f.) Unintelligible, mysterious, secret, obscure.

**पारोक्ष्यं** Mystery, secrecy.

**पारोवर्यं** Tradition.

**पार्घटं** Dust or ashes.

**पार्जन्य** a. Belonging to rain.

**पार्ण** a. (र्णी f.) 1 Relating to or made of leaves, leafy. -2 Raised from leaves (as a tax).

**पार्थः** [पृथायाः अपत्यं अण्] 1 A metonymie of Yudhishthira, Bhîma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. -2 A king. -Comp. -सारथिः an epithet of Krishna.

**पार्थक्यं** Severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

**पार्थवं** Greatness, immensity, width.

**पार्थिव** a. (वी f.) [पृथिव्याः ईश्वरः इदं वा अण्] 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth; यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64. -2 Ruling the earth. -3 Princely, royal. -वः 1 An inhabitant of the earth. -2 A king, sovereign; R. 8. 1. -3 An earthen vessel. -4 The body. -वं An earthly substance. -Comp. -आत्मजः -नन्दनः, -सुतः a prince, the son of a king. -कन्या, -नन्दिनी, -सुता the daughter of a king, princess.

**पार्थिवी** 1 An epithet of Sîtâ, daughter of the earth; पार्थिवीमुखवह-द्रघृहः R. 11. 54. -2 An epithet of Lakshmi.

**पार्परः** 1 A handful of rice. -2 Consumption (क्षयरोग). -3 Ashes. -4 A filament of Kadamba. -5 N. of Yama.

**पार्थतिक** a. (की f.) Final, last, conclusive.

**पार्वण** a. (णी f.) [पर्वणि भवः अण्] 1 Belonging or relating to a Parvan, falling on a Parva day, such as the full-moon, new-moon &c.; R. 11.



82; Mu. 3. 10. -2 Waxing, increasing (as the moon). -जं The ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a *Parvan*.

**पार्वत** *a.* (ती *f.*) [ पर्वते भवः अण् ] 1 Being or living on a mountain. -2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. -3 Mountainous.

**पार्वतिकं** A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

**पार्वती** [ पर्वतस्यापत्यं स्त्री अण् ] 1 N. of Durgā, born as the daughter of the Himālaya mountain (she was Satī in her former birth; cf. Ku. 1. 21); तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधु-प्रियां बंधुजनोज्जहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 A female cowherd. -3 An epithet of Draupadī. -4 A mountain stream. -6 A kind of fragrant earth. -**Comp.** -नन्दनः 1. an epithet of Kārtikeya. -2. of Ganesa.

**पार्वतीय** *a.* (यी *f.*) Dwelling in a mountain. -यः A mountaineer. -2 N. of a particular mountain tribe (pl.); तत्र जन्यं रघोर्घोरं पार्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77.

**पार्वतेय** *a.* (यी *f.*) [ पर्वते भवः ढक् ] Mountain-born. -यं Antimony.

**पार्श्वः** A warrior armed with an axe.

**पार्शुका** A rib.

**पार्श्व** *a.* Near, proximate. -श्वः -श्व [ पशूनां समूहः ] 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs; शयने संनिषण्णैकपार्श्व Me. 89. -2 The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects); पिटरं कथयतिमात्रं निजपार्श्व-नेव दहतितरां Pt. 1. 324. -3 Vicinity. -4 Ved. A curved knife. -श्वः An epithet of Jina. -श्व 1 A multitude of ribs. -2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. -3 The extremity of the fore-axle of a wheel. (पार्श्व is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; S. 7. 8; so पार्श्वान् 'from the side of, away, from'; पार्श्वे 'near,' 'at hand,' 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किञ्चित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1. 9, Bh. 3. 37). -**Comp.** -अनुचरः an attendant, a servant; R. 2. 9. -अस्थि *n.* a rib. -आयात *a.* one who has come very near. -आसन्न *a.* standing by the side. -उदरप्रियः a crab. -ग, -गम, -चर, -स्थित *a.* being close to, standing by the side of.

-गः an attendant, a servant; R. 11. 43. -गत *a.* 1. being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. -2. sheltered. -चरः a servant, an attendant; R. 9. 72; 14. 29. -रः an attendant, a servant. -देशः the side (of the human body). -नाथः the Jaina pontiff. -परिवर्तनं 1. turning round from one side to the other in a bed. -2. N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhādrapada (when Vishnu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). -भागः the side or flank. -वक्त्रः an epithet of Mahādeva. -वर्तिन् *a.* 1. being by the side, attending, waiting upon. -2. adjacent. (-*m.*) 1. an attendant; R. 2. 46. -2. a companion, associate; Ku. 4. 29. -शय *a.* 1. sleeping on the side. -2. sleeping by the side. -शूलः -लं 1. a shooting pain in the side. -2. pleurisy. -सूत्रकः a kind of ornament. -स्थ *a.* being at the side, near, close, proximate. (-स्थः) 1. a companion. -2. an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पारिपार्श्वक.

**पार्श्वकः** (की *f.*) A swindler, pilferer, thief.

**पार्श्वतस्** *ind.* Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31, Pt. 1. 35.

**पार्श्वतीय** *a.* Being on or situated at the side.

**पार्श्विक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ पार्श्वे भवः ढक् ] Belonging to the side. -कः 1 A sides-man, partisan. -2 A companion, an associate. -3 A juggler. -4 One who seeks money by fraudulent means, a thief.

**पार्षत** *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. -तः A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhṛisṭadyumna.

**पार्षती** 1 An epithet of Draupadī. -2 Of Durgā.

**पार्षद** *f.* An assembly.

**पार्षदः** [ पार्षदमर्हति अण् ] 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. -2 A train, retinue (of a god). -3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor.

**पार्षद्यः** A member of an assembly, an assessor.

**पार्ष्णिः** *m. f.* [ पृष्-नि नि० वृद्धिः; Up. 4. 52 ] 1 The heel; उद्वेज-

यत्यंगुलिपार्ष्णिभागान् Ku. 1. 11; पार्ष्णिप्रहार K. 119. -2 The rear of an army. -3 The back or rear in general; शुद्धपार्ष्णिरयान्वितः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes.' -4 A kick. -5 Desire of conquering. -6 Inquiry. -*f.* 1 A licentious woman. -2 An epithet of Kuntī. -**Comp.** -ग्रहः a follower. -ग्रहणं attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. -ग्राहः 1. an enemy in the rear. -2. a general commanding the rear of an army. -3. an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. -घातः a kick; Ki. 17. 50. -त्रं a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. -वाहः an outside horse. -सारथिः a charioteer who drives one of the outside horses.

**पालः** 1 [ पाल्-अच् ] A protector, guardian, keeper; as in गोपालः, वृष्णिपालः, &c. -2 A herdsman; विवादः, स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5, 229, 240. -3 A king. -4 A spitting-pot. -ली A herdsman's wife. -**Comp.** -न्नः a mushroom.

**पालकः** [ पाल्-कृल् ] 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. -3 A groom, horse-keeper. -4 A horse. -5 The Chitraka tree. -6 A foster-father. -7 Protection. -8 One who maintains or observes (as a promise &c.)

**पालन** *a.* [ पाल्-भावे ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. -नं 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लब्धं R. 19. 3; so प्रजा°, क्षिति°, &c. -2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.) -3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

**पालनीय** *a.* 1 To be protected or guarded. -2 Fit to be protected, preserved or maintained. -3 To be kept or observed (as a promise, vow &c.)

**पालयितु** *m.* A protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32.

**पालित** *p. p.* 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. -2 Observed, fulfilled.

**पालकाप्यः** N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). -प्यं The science of elephants.

**पालकः** 1 The olibanum tree. -2 A hawk. -की Incense.



पालक्यः -क्या Incense.

पालल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the powdered sesamum-seed.

पालाश *a.* (शी *f.*) [ पलाश-अण् ]  
1 Belonging to or coming from the Palâsa tree. -2 Made of the wood of the Palâsa tree; Ms. 2. 45. -3 Green. -शः The green colour. -Comp. -खंडः, -बंडः an epithet of the Magadha country.

पालिः-ली *f.* 1 The tip of the ear; श्रवणपालिः Gît. 3. -2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. -3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अश्रि); Bv. 2. 3. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 A line, row; विपुलपुलकपाली Gît. 6; Si. 3. 51. -6 A spot, mark. -7 A causeway, bridge. -8 The lap or bosom. -9 An oblong pond. -10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. 11 A louse. -12 Praise, eulogium. -13 A woman with a beard. -14 The hip. -15 A measure of capacity (प्रस्थ). -16 A circumference. -ली A pot, boiler.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. -2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. -3 A butter-knife.

पालित्यं Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness.

पालिदः Incense.

पालुवा A game with twigs.

पालवल *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from a pool.

पावक *a.* [पू-वल्] Purifying. -कः 1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते कक्षवज्ज्वलति सागरेऽपि यः R. 11. 75, 3. 9; 16. 87. -2 Agni or the god of fire. -3 The fire of lightning. -4 The Chitraka tree. -5 The number 'three'. -6 A person purified by religious abstraction, saint, sage. -7 Good conduct or behaviour. -8 N. of Varuṇa. -की 1 The wife of Agni. -2 Ved. N. of Sarasvatî. -Comp. -आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. -2. N. of a sage called सुदर्शन.

पावकिः 1 An epithet of Kârtikeya. -2 Of the sage सुदर्शन.

पावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ पू-णिच् लु ] 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पावास्तामभितो निषण्णहरि-

पा गौरीगुरोः पावनाः S. 6. 16, R. 15. 101, 19. 53; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. -2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. -नः 1 Fire. -2 Incense. -3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. -4 N. of the poet Vyâsa. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -नं 1 Purifying, purification; पदनखनीरजनितजनपावन Gît. 1. -2 Penance. -3 Water. -4 Cow-dung. -5 A sectarian mark. -6 Any means of purification; U. 1. 13. -7 Atonement, expiation. -8 Incense (सिङ्गक). -Comp. -ध्वनिः a conch-shell.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. -2 A cow. -3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of particular Vedic hymns.

पावरः The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोबितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8.

पाशः [ पश्यते बध्यतेऽनेन, पञ्च-करणे घञ् ] 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पादाकृष्टव्रततिवल्यासंगसंजातपाशः S. 1. 33; बाहुपाशेन व्यापादिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84. -2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. -3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa); Ku. 2. 21. -4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. -5 The edge or border of anything woven. -6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in छत्रपाशः a bad pupil; वैयाकरण°, भिषक्° &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सैवोष्ठमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27. (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); as in केशपाश q. v. -Comp. -अंतः the back of a garment. -क्रीडा gambling, playing with dice. -धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of Varuṇa. -बद्ध *a.* entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed. -बंधः a noose, snare, halter. -बंधकः a bird-catcher. -बंधनं a snare. -भृत् *m.* 1. an epithet of Varuṇa; R. 2. 9. -2. one armed with a noose. -रज्जुः *f.* a fetter, rope. -हस्तः 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa.

पाशकः 1 A die, dice. -2 (At the end of comp.) A snare, trap; as in कंड° &c. -Comp. -पीठं a gambling house or table.

पाशनं 1 A noose, snare, net, sling.

-2 A cord, lash. -3 Ensnaring, entrapping.

पाशयति Den. P. To bind, fetter.

पाशिकः A bird-catcher.

पाशित *a.* Bound, ensnared, fettered.

पाशीकृत *a.* 1 Chained, fettered. -2 Snared.

पाशिन *m.* [ पाशोऽस्त्यस्य इनि ] 1 An epithet of Varuṇa. -2 Of Yama. -3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाश्या 1 A net. -2 A collection of snares or ropes (पाशानां समूहः).

पाशव *a.* (वी *f.*) [ पशोरिदं अण् ] Relating to or derived from animals. -वं A flock, herd. -Comp. -पालनं pasturage or meadow grass.

पाशुक *a.* Ved. Belonging to cattle or a sacrificial animal.

पाशुपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [ पशुपतेरिदं अण् ] Coming from or relating or sacred to Paśupati. -तः 1 A follower and worshipper of Siva. -2 A follower of the doctrines of Paśupati. -तं The Pâsupata doctrines; (for the Pâsupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). -Comp. -अस्त्रं N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or Siva (which Arjuna acquired from Siva).

पाशुपाल्यं The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occupation.

पाशुबंधकः A sacrifice. -का The sacrificial altar.

पाश्चात्य *a.* [ पश्चाद्भवः त्यक् ] 1 Hinder. -2 Western; R. 4. 62. -3 Posterior, later. -4 Subsequent. -त्यं The hinder part.

पाश्या See under पाश.

पाषंड *a.* Impious, heretical. -डः A heretic, an unbeliever, a hypocrite; Ms. 5. 90; 9. 225, -डः -डं Heresy

पाषंडकः, पाषंडिन् *m.* पाषंडिकः A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130; 2. 70.

पाषाणः [ पिनाष्टि पिष् संचूर्णने आनच् पृषो० Tv. ] A stone. -णी 1 A small stone used as a weight. -2 A spear. -Comp. -गर्दभः a hard swelling on the maxillary joint. -चतुर्दशी N. of a festival on the 14th day of the month of Mârgasîrsha, in honour of Gaurî. -हारकः, -हारणः a stone-cutter's chisel, -संधिः a cave or chasm in a



rock. —हृदय *a.* stone-hearted, cruel, relentless.

**पास्त्य** *a.* Ved. Dwelling in a house.

**पि** 6 P. ( पियति ) To go, move.

**पिस्** 1 P., 10 U. ( पिसति, पिसयति-ते ) 1 To speak. —2 To shine.

**पिकः** The ( Indian ) cuckoo ; कुसुमशरासनशासनवादिनि पिकनिकरे भज भावं Gīt. 11 ; or उन्मीलंति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Gīt. 1. —**Comp.** —आनंदः, —बांधवः the spring. —बंधुः, —रागः, —वल्लभः the mango tree.

**पिकः** 1 An elephant twenty years old. —2 A young elephant in general.

**पिंग** *a.* [ पिञ्ज-वर्णे अञ्च न्यङ्क • कुत्वम् ] Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red; अंतर्निविष्टमलपिंगतारं ( विलोचनं ) Ku. 7. 33. —**गः** 1 The tawny colour. —2 A buffalo. —2 A rat. —**गा** 1 Turmeric. —2 Saffron. —3 A kind of yellow pigment. —4 An epithet of Durgā. —5 A bow-string. —**गं** A young animal. —**Comp.** —अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. ( —क्षः ) 1. an ape. —2. an epithet of Siva. —ईक्षणः an epithet of Siva. —ईशः an epithet of fire. —कपिशा a species of cock-roach. —चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —सारः yellow orpiment. —स्फटिकः 'yellow crystal', a kind of gem ( गोमेद ).

**पिंगल** *a.* [ पिंग-सिध्मा • लच्, पिंगं लाति, ला-क वा Tv. ] Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny ; R. 12. 71 ; Ms. 3. 8. —**लः** 1 The tawny colour. —2 Fire. —3 A monkey. —4 An ichneumon. —5 A small owl. —6 A kind of snake. —7 N. of an attendant on the sun. —8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. —9 N. of a reputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody, his work being known as पिंगलच्छंदःशास्त्रं ; छंदोज्ञानानिधिं जघान मकरो वेलातदे पिंगलं Pt. 2. 33. —**लं** 1 Brass. —2 Yellow orpiment. —**ला** 1 A kind of owl. —2 The Sisu tree ( शिशपा ). —3 A kind of metal. —4 A particular vessel of the body. —5 The female elephant of the south. —6 N. of a courtesan who became remarkable for her piety and vir-

tuous life ; ( the Bhāgavata mentions how she and Ajāmīla were delivered from the trammels of the world ). —**Comp.** —अक्षः an epithet of Siva. —लौहं brass.

**पिंगलिका** 1 A kind of crane. —2 A kind of owl.

**पिंगलित** *a.* Made reddish-brown, become tawny.

**पिंगाशः** 1 The headman or proprietor of a village. —2 A kind of fish. —शं Virgin gold. —शी The Indigo plant.

**पिचंडः**—डं, पिचिंडः—डं 1 The belly. —2 A limb of an animal.

**पिचंडकः** A glutton ( औदारिक ).

**पिचं** ( चिं ) डिन्- ( क, ल ) *a.* Bigbellied, corpulent.

**पिचिंडिका** 1 The calf of the leg. —2 The instep ; ( also पिचंडिका in these senses. ).

**पिचुः** [ पच्-उ पृषो • Tv. ] 1 Cotton. —2 A kind of weight, a Karsha ( equal to two tolas ). —3 A kind of leprosy. —4 A kind of grain. —**Comp.** —तूलं cotton. —मंदः, —मर्दः the Nimba tree ; Si. 5. 66.

**पिचव्यः** The cotton plant.

**पिचुलः** 1 Cotton. —2 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

**पिच** 10 U. ( पिचयति-ते ) To cut, divide.

**पिचट** *a.* Pressed flat. —टः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. —टं 1 Tin. —2 Lead.

**पिचा** A string of 16 pearls weighing a dharana ( a particular measure of pearls ).

**पिचिट** *a.* Pressed flat.

**पिच्छ** I. 6 P. ( पिच्छति ) 1 To torment, trouble, afflict. —2 To hinder, obstruct. —II. 10 U. To cut, divide.

**पिच्छं** [ पिच्छ-अच् ] 1 A feather of a tail ( as of a peacock ). —2 The tail of a peacock ; Si. 4. 50. —3 The feathers of an arrow. —4 A wing. —5 A crest. —च्छः A tail in general. —च्छा 1 A sheath, covering, coat. —2 The scum of boiled rice. —3 A row, line. —4 A heap, multitude. —5 The gum or exudation of the silk-cotton tree. —6 A plantain. —7 An armour. —8 The calf of the leg. —9 The venomous saliva of a snake. —10 A betel-nut. —11 A

diseased affection of a horse's feet.

—**Comp.** —बाणः a hawk.

**पिच्छकः** ( At the end of comp. ) A feather of a tail.

**पिच्छल** *a.* Slimy, slippery.

**पिच्छका** The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bunch, a feather-brush ( used by conjurors &c. ).

**पिच्छिल** *a.* [ पिच्छ-बा • इल ] 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary ; तरुणं सर्षपशाकं नवौदनं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि Chand. M. 1. —2 Having a tail. —लः—ला, —लं 1 The scum of boiled rice ( भक्तमंड ). —2 Sauce mixed with rice-gruel. —3 Curds with cream on the surface. —4 Broth, soup. —5 Moist split pulse. —**Comp.** —त्वच *m.* the orange tree or its peel.

**पिच्छं** = पिच्छ q. v.

**पिञ्ज** I. 2 A. ( पिञ्के ) 1 To tinge dye. —2 To touch. —3 To adore. —4 To sound. —5 To join. —II. 10 U. ( पिञ्जयति-ते ) 1 To give. —2 To take. —3 To shine. —4 To be strong or powerful. —5 To live, dwell. —6 To hurt, injure, kill. —7 To speak. —8 To send forth a sound.

**पिंज** *a.* Confused, disturbed in mind. —जः 1 The moon. —2 A species of camphor. —3 Killing, slaughter. —4 A heap, collection. —जं Strength, power. —जा 1 Injury, hurting. —2 Turmeric. —3 Cotton. —4 A switch.

**पिंजटः** The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

**पिंजनं** A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

**पिंजर** *a.* [ पिञ्ज-अरच् ] Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured ; शिखा प्रदीपस्य सुवर्णपिंजरा Mk. 3. 17 ; R. 18. 40. —रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. —2 The yellow colour. —रं 1 Gold. —2 Yellow orpiment. —3 A skeleton. —4 A cage ( for पंजर ). —5 The ribs or the cavity formed by them, the thorax.

**पिंजरकं** Orpiment.

**पिंजरित** *a.* Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

**पिंजल** *a.* [ पिञ्ज-कलच् ] 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. —2 Panic-struck ( as an army ). —लं 1 Yellow orpiment. —2 The leaf of the Kusa grass. —ली Two blades of



Kusa grass used in holding certain articles at a sacrifice.

**पिंजालं** Gold.

**पिंजिका** A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

**पिंजलं** Ved. 1 A bundle of grass. -2 The wick of a lamp.

**पिंजुषः** The wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

**पिंजेरः** The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

**पिंजोला** The rustling of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

**पिड्** 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To collect or heap together. -2 To sound.

**पिडः** A box basket. -दं 1 A house, hovel. -2 A roof.

**पिडकः** -कं 1 A box, basket. -2 A granary. -3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिडका or पिडिका in this sense); ततः शंडस्योपां पिडका संवृत्ता S. 2. -4 A kind of ornament on the banner of Indra. -5 A collection of writings, as विनयपिटक. -का A small boil or pimple.

**पिडक्या** A multitude of boxes.

**पिडकः** A basket, box.

**पिडकं** The tartar of the teeth (दंतकिट्ट).

**पिड** 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To feel pain, suffer.

**पिडः** Affliction, distress.

**पिडरः** -रं A pot, pan, boiler (also पिडरी in this sense); पिडरं कथयति मन्त्रं निजपार्श्वे नेव दहति तरां It. 1. 324. जडरापटरी दुष्पूर्यं करोति विडंबनां Bh. 3. 116. -र A churning-stick. -रः An addition to a building shaped like a hollow vessel.

**पिडरकः** -कं A pot, pan. -Comp. -रपायः -लं a pot-herd.

**पिडकः** -का A small boil, pimple, pustule.

**पिड्** 1 A, 10 U (पिंते, पिडति ते; पिडित) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put together. -2 To join, unite. -3 To heap or accumulate.

**पिड** a. (डी f.) [पिड अच्] 1 Solid, घन. -2 Compact, dense, close. -डः -डं 1 A round mass, ball, globe; as in अयपिडः नेत्रपिडः &c. -2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.) -3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. -4 A ball or

lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonies or Srāddhas; R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132, 136, 140; Y. 1. 159. -5 Food in general; सफलकृतभर्तृपिडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt'. -6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence; Mu. 3. 14. -7 Alms; पिडपातवेला Māl. 2. -8 Flesh, meat. -9 The foetus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. -10 The body, corporeal frame; एकांतविध्वंषिषु मद्भिधानां पिडेष्वात्मा खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. -11 A heap, collection, multitude. -12 The calf of the leg; Māl. 5. 16. -13 A round button. -14 Anything round, thick, gross or solid. -15 An object in general. -16 A particular part of a house. -17 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -18 The twenty fourth part of the quadrant of a circle. -19 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. -20 A portico or shed in front of the door. -21 Incense, frank-incense. -22 (In arith.) Sum, total, amount. -23 (In geom.) Thickness. -डं 1 Power, strength, might. -2 Iron. -3 Fresh butter. -4 An army. -Comp. -अन्वाहार्य a. to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 122. -अन्वाहार्यकं a meal in honour of the Manes. -अभ्रे hail. -अयसं steel. -अलक्तकः a red dye. -अशनः, -आशः, -आशकः, -अशिन m. a beggar. -उदकाक्रिया an oblation of obsequial rice-balls and water to the deceased. -उद्धरणं participating in funeral offerings. -गोसः gum myrrh. -तैलं, -तैलकः incense. -द a. 1. one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; श्वः पिडित्य कुरुने गजपुं गवत धीरं वितोकयति च दुश्तैश्च भुंक्तं Bh. 2. 31. -2. one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-balls to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132. (-दः) 1. the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. -2. a master, patron. -दानं 1. presentation of the obsequial rice-balls. -2. the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the day of new-moon. -निर्वपणं presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes.

-पातः giving alms; Māl. 1. -पातिकः one who lives on alms. -पादः, -पाद्यः an elephant. -पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2. the China rose. -3. the pomegranate. (-स्पं) 1. the blossom of the Asoka tree. -2. the flower of the China rose. -3. a lotus. -भाज् a. receiving or entitled to a share in the funeral rice-ball. (-m. pl.) the deceased ancestors or Manes; अहो दुष्यंतस्य संशयमारूढाः पिडभाजः S. 6. -भृतिः f. livelihood, means of subsistence. -मूलं, -मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. -लेपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand, (these are presented to the three ancestors immediately preceding the great grandfather). -लोपः 1. interruption in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -2. neglect in offering the funeral rice-balls (to the deceased ancestors). -संबन्धः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-ball to the latter.

**पिडकः** -कं 1 A lump, ball, globe. -2 A round swelling or protuberance. -3 A lump of food. -4 The calf of the leg. -5 Incense. -6 Carrot. -7 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -कः A goblin, demon.

**पिडनं** Forming globes. -नः A mound or bank.

**पिडलः** 1 A bridge, cause-way. -2 A mound, ridge.

**पिडसः** A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

**पिडातः** Incense.

**पिडारः** 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. -2 A cow-herd. -3 A buffalo-herdsman. -4 The *Vikantaka* tree. -5 An expression of censure.

**पिडिः** -डी f. 1 A round mass, ball. -2 The nave of a wheel. -3 The calf of the leg. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 The long gourd (अलव). -6 A house. -7 A species of palm. -8 A stool or seat. -9 A pedestal for the image of a deity. -Comp. -पुष्पः the Asoka tree. -लेपः a kind of



unguent. —शूरः 'brave in the house,' or 'a cake-hero', a braggart, cowardly boaster, poltroon, cot-quean; cf. गेहेनर्दिन्, गेहेशूर &c.

पिडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. -2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिडि above.

पिडित *a.* [ पिङ्-क ] 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. -2 Thick, lumpish. -3 Heaped together, collected; एष पिडितोर्थः *M.* 1 'this is the meaning on the whole'. -4 Mixed with. -5 Added, multiplied. -6 Counted, numbered. —तः Incense.

पिडित् *a.* 1 Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors). -2 Having a body. —*m.* 1 A beggar. -2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिडिल *a.* 1 Having large calves. -2 Skilled in calculations. —लः 1 A bridge, cause-way, mound. -2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिडीकृ 8U.1 To make into a lump, press together, unite. -2 To concentrate. -3 To identify with.

पिडीभू 1 P. To be made into a ball or lump, become solid.

पिडीर *a.* Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. —रः 1 The pomegranate tree. -2 Cuttle-fish-bone. -3 Foam of the sea; cf. डिडीर.

पिडोलिः *f.* Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्याकः—कं 1 Oil-cake. -2 Incense. -3 Saffron. -4 Asa Foetida. -5 Residue of seeds ground for oil; Pt. 3. 99.

पितामहः (ही *f.*) 1 A paternal grandfather. -2 An epithet of Brahman. —हाः (pl.) The Manes.

पितृ *m.* [ पाति रक्षति, पा-तृच् नि० ] A father; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा *R.* 14. 23; 1. 24; 11. 67. —रौ (dual) Parents, father and mother; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ *R.* 1. 1; Y. 2. 117. —रः (pl.) 1 Fore-fathers, ancestors, fathers; *S.* 6. 24. -2 Paternal ancestors taken collectively; *Ms.* 2. 151. -3 The Manes; *R.* 2. 16; 3. 20; *Bg.* 10. 29; *Ms.* 3. 81; 192. —Comp. —अजित *a.* acquired by a father, paternal (as

property.) —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं, —कृत्यं, क्रिया oblations or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites; *Ms.* 3. 252. —कल्पः performance of the Srâddha ceremony in honor of the Manes. —काननं a cemetery; *R.* 11. 16. —कुल्या *N.* of a river rising in the Malaya mountain.

—गणः 1. the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. -2. a class of Manes or deceased progenitors who were sons of the Prajâpati; see *Ms.* 3. 194-195. —गणा *N.* of Durgâ. —गामिन् *a.* devolving on, or belonging to, a father. —गृहं 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery, burial-ground. —घातकः, घातिन् *m.* a parricide. —तर्पणं 1. an oblation to the Manes. -2. the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors; *Ms.* 2. 176. -3. sesamum. -4. gifts given at Srâddhas or funeral rites. -5. the part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger (sacred to the Manes.).

—तिथिः *f.* the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). —तीर्थं 1. *N.* of the place called Gayâ where the performance of funeral rites, such as Srâddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious. -2. the part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes). —दत्त *a.* given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property). —दानं an offering to the Manes.

—दायः patrimony. —दिनं the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). —देव *a.* 1. worshipping a father. -2. relating to the worship of the Manes. (—वाः) the divine Manes. —देवत *a.* 1. presided over by the Manes. -2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (—तं) *N.* of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). —देवत्य *a.* belonging to the worship of the Manes. (—त्यं) a sacrifice offered to the Manes on the day called अष्टका. —द्रव्यं patrimony; *Y.* 2. 118. —पक्षः 1. the paternal side, paternal relationship. -2. a relative by the father's side. -3. 'the fortnight of the Manes', *N.* of the dark half of Bhâdrapada which is parti-

cularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes.

—पतिः an epithet of Yama. —पदं the world of the Manes. —पितृ *m.* a paternal grandfather. —पुत्रौ (पिता-पुत्रौ dual) father and son. (पितुः पुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father').

—पूजनं worship of the Manes. —पैतामह *a.* (ही *f.*) inherited from ancestors, ancestral, hereditary.

(—हाः pl.) ancestors. —प्रसूः *f.* 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight. —प्राप्त *a.* 1. inherited from a father. -2. inherited patrimonially. —बंधुः a kinsman by the father's side; they are :—पितुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्राः पितुर्मातुः स्वसुः सुताः । पितुर्मातुल-पुत्राश्च विज्ञेयाः पितृबंधवः ॥ (—धु *n.*) relationship by the father's side.

—भक्त *a.* dutifully attached to a father. —भक्तिः *f.* filial duty.

—भोजनं food offered to the Manes. —भ्रातृ *m.* a father's brother, paternal uncle. —मंदिरं 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery.

—मेघः a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. —यज्ञः 1. obsequial offerings. -2. offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brâhmaṇa; पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं *Ms.* 3. 10; also 122, 283. —यानं the way of the Manes (to their world).

—राज् *m.*, —राजः, —राजन् *m.* an epithet of Yama. —रूपः an epithet of Siva. —लोकः the world of the Manes. —वंशः the paternal family. —वनं a cemetery. (पितृवने-

चरः 1. a demon, goblin. -2. an epithet of Siva). —वसतिः *f.* —सञ्चन् *n.* a cemetery; *Ku.* 5. 77. —व्रतः a worshipper of the Manes. (—तं) obsequial rites. —श्राद्धं obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. —स्वसृ *f.* (also पितृस्वसृ as well as पितुः स्वसृ or पितुःस्वसृ) a father's sister; *Ms.* 2. 131. —स्वस्त्रीयः a paternal aunt's son. —संनिभ *a.* fatherly, paternal. —सूः 1. a paternal grandmother. -2. evening twilight.

—स्थानः, —स्थानीयः a guardian (who is in the place of a father). —हत्या parricide. —हृत् *m.* a parricide. —हृ *m.* the right ear; पितृहृदक्षिणः कर्ण उत्तरो देवदुः स्मृतः,



**पितृक** *a.* 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

**पितृमत्** *a.* 1 Having a father. -2 Having an illustrious father. -3 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. -4 Mentioning the Manes.

**पितृवत्** *a.* Having a father living. -*ind.* Like a father or the Manes.

**पितृव्यः** 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle. -2 Any elderly male relation; Ms. 2. 130.

**पित्तं** Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ); पित्तं यदि शर्करया शाम्यति कोर्यः पटोलेन Pt. 1. 378. -**Comp.** -**अतीसारः** a bilious form of diarrhoea. -**अभिष्यन्दः** a bilious form of ophthalmia. -**अरिः** N. of several plants लाक्षा, वर्वर &c. -**उपहत** *a.* affected by bile; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः शशिशुभ्रं शंखमपि पीतं K. P. 10. -**कोषः** the gall-bladder. -**क्षोभः** excess or derangement of the bilious humour. -**गदिन्** *a.* bilious, affected by bile. -**ड्वरः** a bilious fever. -**प्रकृति** *a.* of a bilious or choleric temperament. -**प्रकोपः** excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -**रक्तं** plethora. -**वायुः** flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. -**विदग्ध** *a.* impaired by bile. -**शमन-हर** *a.* antibilious.

**पित्तल** *a.* Bilious. -**लं** 1 Brass. -2 A species of birch tree.

**पितृय** *a.* [पितुरिदं प्रियं वा पितृवत् आगतं वा यत्] 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. -2 (*a*) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2 59. (*b*) Obsequial. -**त्र्यः** 1 The eldest brother. -2 The month of Mâgha. -**त्र्या** 1 The constellation called Maghâ. -2 The day of full as well as new moon. -**त्र्यं** 1 The lunar mansion called Maghâ. -2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

**पित्सत्** *m.* A bird.

**पित्सलः** A road, path.

**पिधा** 3 U. See under धा.

**पिधानं** 1 Covering, concealing. -2 A sheath. -3 A wrapper, cloak. -4 A lid or top.

**पिधानकं** 1 A sheath, scabbard. -2 A lid.

**पिधायक** *a.* Covering, hiding, concealing.

**पिहित** *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, barred. -2 Covered, concealed, hidden. -3 Filled or covered with; see अपिहित also. -**तं** A figure of speech which consists in insinuating to a person that one knows his secrets.

**पिनह** 4 U. 1 To fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. -2 To put on, wear; Bk. 3. 47. -3 To cover, envelop; कुसुममिव पिनद्धं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

**पिनद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Fastened, tied or put on. -2 Dressed. -3 Hid, concealed. -4 Pierced, penetrated. -5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

**पिनाकः** -**कं** [परिक्षणे आकन् नुद्धातोरात् इत्वम् Un. 4. 15] 1 The bow of Siva. -2 A trident. -3 A bow in general. -4 A staff or stick. -5 A shower of dust. -**Comp.** -**गोमृ, धृक्, -धृत्, -पाणि** *m.* epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

**पिनाकिन्** *m.* An epithet of Siva; Ku. 5. 77; S. 1. 6.

**पिन्व** 1 U. (पिन्वति-ते) 1 To cause to swell or overflow. -2 To wet, moisten. -3 To emit, discharge, pour forth. -4 (Atm.) To swell, overflow.

**पिपतिषत्** *m.* A bird.

**पिपतिषु** *a.* Being about to fall. -**षु** A bird.

**पिपासा** Thirst.

**पिपासित, पिपासित्, पिपासु** *a.* Thirsty.

**पिपीतकी** The twelfth day of the light half of Vaisâkha.

**पिपीलः**, पिपीली An ant.

**पिपीलकः** A large black ant.

**पिपीलिकः** An ant. -**कं** A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants).

**पिपीलिका** A female ant. -**Comp.** -**परिसर्पणं** the running about of ants.

**पिप्पलः** 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. -2 A nipple. -3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -4 A bird kept free (not confined in a cage). -**लं** 1 A berry in general. -2 A berry of the holy fig-tree. -3 Sensual en-

joyment. -4 Water.

**पिप्पलिः** -**ली** *f.* Long pepper.

**पिप्पिका** The tartar of the teeth.

**पिप्लुः** A mark, mole, freckle.

**पियालः** N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31.

-**लं** The fruit of this tree.

**पिल्** 10 U. (पेलयति-ते) 1 To throw, cast. -2 To send, direct. -3 To incite, prompt.

**पिलुः** See पीलु.

**पिल्ल** *a.* Blear-eyed. -**ल्लं** A blear-eyed eye.

**पिल्लका** A female elephant.

**पिश** 6 U. (पिशति-ते) To shape, fashion, form. -2 To be organised. -3 To light, irradiate. -4 To be reduced to one's constituent parts. -5 Ved. To adorn, decorate, -6 To make ready, prepare.

**पिश** *a.* 1 Free from sin. -2 Multi-form.

**पिशंग** *a.* [पिश-अंगच् किञ्च] Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; मध्येसमुद्रं ककुभः पिशंगीः Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 36. -**गः** The tawny colour.

**पिशंगकः** An epithet of Vishnu or his attendant.

**पिशंगिन्** *a.* Brown, tawny.

**पिशंगिला** Bell-metal.

**पिशाचः** [पिशितमाचामति, आ + चम् बा० ड षो०] A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit, malevolent being; नन्वाश्वासितः पिशाचोपि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. -**Comp.** -**आलयः** phosphorescence. -**द्रुः** a kind of tree. -**बाधा-संचारः** demoniacal possession. -**भाषा** 'the language of devils', a gibberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prâkrita dialects used in plays. -**सभं** 1. an assemblage of fiends. -2. pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

**पिशाचकिन्** *m.* An epithet of Kubera, the god of wealth.

**पिशाचिः** Ved. = पिशाच q. v.

**पिशाचिका** 1 A she-demon, a female imp. -2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आयुधपिशाचिकया Mv. 3 'devilish fondness for fighting'; (पिशाची is used in the same sense; तस्य खल्वियं यावज्जीविमायुध-पिशाची न हृदयादपक्रामति B. R. 4; or क्रियचिरमियमतिनाटयिष्याति भवंतमायुध-



पिशार्च A. R. 4.)

**पिशितं** [पिश-क्त; Up. 3. 55] 1 Flesh; कृत्रापि नापि खलु हा पिशितस्य लेशः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. -2 A small piece or part. -**Comp.** -अशनः, -आशः, -आशिनः. -भुज् *m.* 1. flesh-eater, a demon, goblin; (छायाः) संध्यापयोद-कपिशाः पिशिताशनानां चरन्ति S. 3. 27. -2. a man-eater, cannibal. -3. a wolf.

**पिशुन** *a.* [पिश-उत्तक् किच; Up. 3. 55] 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; शत्रूगामनिशं विनाशपिशुनः Si. 1. 75; तु-ल्यानुरागपिशुनं V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53; Amaru. 97. (b) Memorable for, commemorating; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौर-वं तद्भजेयाः Me. 48. -2 Slanderous, back-biting, calumniating; पिशुनजनं खलु विभ्रति क्षितीन्द्राः Bv. 1. 74. -3 Betraying, treacherous. -4 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -5 Wicked, malicious, malignant. -6 Low, vile, contemptible. -7 Foolish, stupid. -नः 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3. 161. -2 Cotton. -3 An epithet of Nārada. -4 A crow. -5 N. of a goblin (said to be dangerous to pregnant women). -नं 1 Betraying. -2 Saffron. -**Comp.** -वचनं, -वाक्यं slander, detraction, calumny.

**पिशुनयति** Den. P. To indicate, show; पिशुनयति स्थस्ते शीकरह्विननेभिः S. 7. 7.

**पिशिलं-लकं** Ved. An earthen vessel.

**पिष्** I. 7 P. (पिनाष्टि, पिष्ट) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush; अथ-वा भवतः प्रवर्तना न कथं पिष्टमियं पिनाष्टि-नः N. 2. 61; 13. 19; माषपेषं पिषेय Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. -2 To hurt, injure, destroy, kill (with gen.); क्रमेण पेषुं भुवनद्विषामसि Si. 1. 40. -**Caus.** 1 To grind, pound. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To give. -4 To be strong. -5 To dwell. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (पेषति, पेषयति-ते) To go, move.

**पिष्ट** *p. p.* [पिष्-क्त] 1 Ground, powdered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. -2 Rubbed together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands). -3 Kneaded. -ष्टं 1 s. anything ground, a ground substance. -2 Flour, meal; पिष्टं पिनाष्टि 'he grinds flour'; *i. e.* does a useless

work or a profitless repetition. -3 Lead. -**Comp.** -उदकं water mixed with flour. -पचन a pan for parching flour, a boiler &c. -पशुः an effigy of a beast made with flour. -पा-कभृत् *m.* a boiler -पचकं a boiler. -पिंडः a cake or ball of flour. -पूः see घृत्. -पेषः, -पेषणं 'grinding flour', *i. e.* doing any useless work, a vain or profitless repetition. °न्यायः see under न्याय. -मेहः a variety of diabetes. -वर्तिः a kind of small ball made of the flour of barley, pulse or rice. -सौरभं (pounded) sandal wood.

**पिष्टकः** -कं 1 A cake made of the flour of any grain. -2 A baked cake, bread. -3 A disease of the eye, opacity of the cornea. -कं Pounded sesamum-seeds.

**पिष्टपः** -पं A division of the universe; cf. विष्टप.

**पिष्टापः** Scented or perfumed powder.

**पिष्टिकं** A cake made of rice-flour.

**पिस्** I. 1 P. (पेषति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पेषयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To be strong. -3 To dwell. -4 To hurt, injure. -5 To give or take.

**पिहित** See under पिष्टा.

**पी** 4 A. (पीयते) To drink; तव वदनभवामृतं निपीय Mk. 10. 13; N. 1. 1.

**पीचं** The chin.

**पीठं** 1 A seat (a stool, chair, bench, sofa &c.); जवेन पीठादुत्तिष्ठ-द्व्युतः Si. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15. -2 The seat of a religious student made of Kusa grass. -3 The seat of a deity, an altar. -4 A pedestal in general, basis. -5 A particular posture in sitting. -6 (In geometry) The complement of a segment. -**Comp.** -क्रेलिः a male confidant, a parasite. -ग *a.* lame, crippled. -गर्भः the cavity in the pedestal of an idol. -चक्रं a carriage. -नायिका a girl of fourteen who represents Durgā at the festival of that goddess. -भूः *f.* basis, basement. -मर्द. 1. a companion, parasite, one who assists the hero of a drama in great undertakings, *e. g.* in securing his

mistress; so पीठमर्दिका a lady who assists the heroine in securing her lover. -2 a dancing master who instructs courtezans in the art of dancing. -सर्प *a.* lame, crippled.

**पीठनः**, -कं A seat.

**पीठिका** 1 A seat (bench, stool). -2 A pedestal, base. -3 A section or division of a book, as the पूर्व-पीठिका and उत्तर-पीठिका of दशकुमारचरित.

**पीड** 10 U. (पीडयति-ते, पीडित) 1 To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure, harass, annoy, molest; नलिं च पीपिडच्छरेः Bk. 15. 82; Pt. 1. 313; Ms. 4. 67, 238; 7. 29. -2 To oppose, resist. -3 To besiege (as a city). -4 To press or squeeze together, compress, pinch; कंठे पीडयन् Mk. 8; लभेत विकतासु तैलपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; दहनपीडिता-धरा R. 19. 35. -5 To suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. -6 To neglect. -7 To cover with anything inauspicious. -8 To eclipse. -9 To overpower. -10 To break, violate. -11 To take away, remove. -12 To stir, agitate. -13 To cover, wrap.

**पीडकः** An oppressor.

**पीडनं** [पीड् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Paining, distressing, oppressing, inflicting pain; Ms. 9. 299; Pt. 1. 345. -2 (a) Squeezing, pressing; देवैर्ल्लव-धनिर्विडस्तनपीडनानि Gīt. 10; देवैर्ल्ल-पीडनवखक्षतरक्तिकां Ch. P. 44. (b) Pressure; Māl. 9. 38. -3 An instrument for pressing. -4 Taking, holding, seizing; as in करपीडन or पाणि पीडन q. v. -5 Laying waste, devastation. -6 Threshing corn. -7 An eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडन q. v. -8 Suppressing sounds, a fault in the pronunciation of vowels.

**पीडा** [पीड् भावे निदा० अङ्] 1 Pain, trouble, suffering, annoyance, molestation, agony; आश्रमपीडा R. 1. 37 'disturbance'; 71; मदन, दारिद्र्य &c. -2 Injury, damage, harm; Bg. 17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. -3 Devastation, laying waste. -4 Violation, infringement. -5 Restriction. -6 Pity, compassion. -7 Eclipse. -8 A chaplet, garland for the head. -9 The *Sarala* tree. -10 A basket. -**Comp.** -कर *a.* troublesome, painful. -करणं torturing.



पीडित *p. p.* [ पीड-क ] 1 Pained, harassed, tormented, oppressed, pinched. -2 Squeezed, pressed. Mu. 2. 12. -3 Espoused, held, seized. U. 7. 5. -4 Violated, broken. -5 Laid waste, devastated. -6 Eclipsed. -7 Bound, tied. -त 1 Paining, injuring, harassing. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -त *ind.* Fast, closely, firmly

पीत *a.* [ पा-कर्मणि क ] 1 Drunk, quaffed; वनाय पीतमिव ब्रह्मा ( गां मुनेच ) R. 2. 1. -2 Steeped, soaked in, filled or saturated with. -3 Absorbed, drunk up, evaporated. Ku. 4. 44. -4 Watered, sprinkled with water; पातु न प्रथमं वावस्यति जलं यन्न संप्रतिषेया S. 4. 8. -5 Yellow; विद्युत्प्रभारचितपतिपटोत्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2. -तः 1 Yellow colour. -2 Topaz. -3 Safflower. -4 A yellow pigment prepared from cow's urine. -तं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. -अब्धिः an epithet of Agastya. -अंबरः 1. an epithet of Vishnu; इति निगदितः प्रीतः पीतांबरोपि तथाकरोत् Gīt. 12. -2. an actor. -3 a religious mendicant wearing yellow garments. -अरुण *a.* yellowish-red. (-णः) the middle of day-break. -अद्भुत *m.* topaz. -कदली a species of banana (स्वर्णकदली). -कंदं the carrot. -कावेरं 1. saffron. -2. brass. -काष्ठं yellow sanders. -गधं yellow sandal. -चंदनं 1. a species of sandal-wood. -2. saffron. -3. turmeric. -चंपकः a lamp. -तुंडः a Kâranda bird. -दारु *n.* a kind of pine or Sarala tree. -दुग्धा 1. a milch cow. -2. a cow whose milk has been pledged. -3. a cow tied up to be milked. -द्रुः the Sarala tree. -नील *a.* green. (-लः) the green colour. -पादा a kind of bird (Mar. मैना). -पुष्पः *N.* of several plants, चंदक, कार्णिकार &c. -मणिः a topaz. -माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. -मूलकं the carrot. -यूथी yellow jasmine. -रक्त *a.* yellowish-red, orange-coloured. (-क्तं) a kind of yellow gem, the topaz. -रागः 1. the yellow colour. -2. wax. -3. the fibres of a lotus. -लोहं brass. -वालुका turmeric. -वासर *m.* an epithet of Krishna. -सारः 1 the topaz. -2. the sandal tree. (-रं)

yellow sandal-wood. -सारि *n.* antimony. -स्कंधः a hog. -स्कटिकः the topaz. -हरित *a.* yellowish-green.

पीतक *a.* Yellow. -कः The Asoka tree. -कं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 Brass. -3 Saffron. -4 Honey. -5 Aloe-wood. -6 Sandal-wood. -7 Yellow sandal.

पीतनः 1 A species of fig-tree (waved-leaf). -2 The hog-plum tree. -नं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 Saffron. -3 The Sarala tree.

पीतल *a.* Yellow. -लः The yellow colour. -ल Brass.

पीतलकं Brass.

पीतिः A horse. -f. 1 Draught, drinking. -2 A tavern. -3 The proboscis of an elephant. -4 Going. -5 Protection (Ved.)

पीतिन् *m.* A horse.

पीतिका 1 Saffron. -2 Turmeric. -3 Yellow jasmine.

पीतुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पीथः 1 The sun. -2 Time. -3 Fire. -4 Protection. -5 Drink. -थं 1 Water. -2 Ghee.

पीथिः A horse.

पीन *a.* [ प्राय्-क संप्रसारणे दीर्घः ] 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent; U. 6. 13 'strong'. -2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनस्तनी. -3 Full, round. -4 Swollen, large, big. -5 Brawny. -6 Profuse, excessive. -Comp. -ऊधस् *f.* (पीनोद्धी) a cow with full udders. -वक्षस् *a.* full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose. -2 Cough, catarrh.

पीयुः 1 A crow. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 An owl. -5 Time. -6 Gold.

पीयूषः -षं [ पीय्-ऊषन्, Up. 4. 76 ] 1 Nectar, ambrosia; मनसि वचसि काये पुण्यपीयूषपूर्णाः Bh. 2. 78; इमां पीयूषलहरीं G. L. 53. -2 Milk in general. -3 The milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. -4 The first milk given by a cow after calving. -Comp. -महस् *m.*, -रुचिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -वर्षः 1. a shower of nectar. 2. the moon. -3. camphor.

पील् 1 P. (पीलति) 1 To check, obstruct, hinder. -2 To stop. -3 become stupid.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः [ पील्-उ ] 1 An arrow. -2 An atom. -3 An insect. -4 An elephant. -5 The stem of the palm. -6 A flower. -7 A group of palm trees. -8 A kind of tree. -9 A heap of bones. -10 The central part of the hand. -लु *n.* The fruit of the Pīlu tree. -Comp. -पत्रः the Mūrvā plant. -पर्णी 1. a kind of drug. -2. *N.* of two plants. -पाकवादिन् *m.* a Vaisesika (one who maintains the doctrine that heat acts only on the atoms of matter, as of a jar, and not on the whole body).

पीलुकः An ant.

पीव 1 P. (पीवति) To be fat or corpulent.

पीव, पीवर, पीवस *a.* Fat, corpulent. पीवन् *a.* (पीवरी *f.*) [ प्यै-कनिप् संप्र० दीर्घः ] 1 Full, fat, large. -2 Stout, strong. -*m.* Wind.

पीवर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) [ प्यै-स्वरच् संप्र० दीर्घः ] 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent; R. 3. 8; 5. 65; 19. 32. -2 Plump, thick. -रः A tortoise. -री 1 A young woman. -2 A cow. -Comp. -स्तनी 1. a woman with fat or large breasts. -2. a cow with a large udder.

पीवा Water.

पुंस 10 U. (पुंसयति-ते) 1 To crush, grind. -2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुंस *m.* [ पाति पा-पालने डुम्सन् Up. 4. 147 ] (Nom. पुमान्, पुमांसौ, पुमांसः; Instr. दु. पुंभ्यां; Voc. sing. पुमन्) 1 A male, male being; पुंसि विश्वासति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110. -2 A man, human being; यस्यार्थाः स पुमांसोक्ते H. 1. -3 Man, mankind, people; वन्द्यैः पुंसां रघुवतिपदैः Me. 12. -4 A servant, an attendant. -5 A word in the masculine gender. -6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. -7 The soul. -Comp. -अनुज *a.* (पुंसानुज) having an elder brother. -अनुजा (पुमनुजा) a girl born after the male child; *i. e.* a girl having an elder brother. -अपत्यं (पुमपत्यं) a male child. -अर्थः (पुमर्थः) 1. the aim of man. -2. any one of the four ends of human existence; *i. e.*



धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; see पुरुषार्थ.  
**-आख्या (पुमाख्या)** a designation of a male being. **-आचारः (पुमाचारः)** a usage of men. **-कटिः f.** a man's hip. **-कामा** a woman wishing for a husband. **-कोकिलः** a male cuckoo; Ku. 3. 32. **-खेटः (पुंखेटः)** a male plant. **-गवः (पुंगवः)** 1. a bull, an ox. -2. (at the end of comp.) chief, best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class; वाल्मीकिर्मुनिपुंगवः Rām.; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31; नरपुंगवः &c. °केतुः an epithet of Siva; Ku. 7. 77. **-चलः (पुंश्चलः)** an adulterer. **-चली (पुंश्चली)** a harlot, an unchaste woman; Y. 1. 162. **-चलीयः (पुंश्चलीयः)** the son of a harlot. **-चलू f. (पुंश्चलू)** Ved. a harlot. **-चिह्नं (पुंश्चिह्नं)** the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. **-जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्)** n. the birth of a male child. °करः, °दः, °योगः a constellation under which male children are born. **-दासः (पुंदासः)** a male slave. **-ध्वजः (पुंध्वजः)** 1. the male of any species of animal. -2. a mouse. **-नक्षत्रं (पुंनक्षत्रं)** a male asterism. -2. an asterism under which male children are born. **-नागः (पुंनागः)** 1. 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. -2. a white elephant. -3. a white lotus. -4. nutmeg. -5. N. of a tree called नागकेशर; R. 4. 57. **-नाटः -डः (पुंनाटः -डः)** N. of a tree. **-नामधेयः (पुंनामधेयः)** a male. **-नामन् (पुंनामन्)** a. holding a masculine name. (-m.) 1. the tree called पुंनाग. -2. N. of a hell. **-पुत्रः** a male child. **-प्रजननं** the male organ of generation. **-भूमन् (पुंभूमन्)** m. a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number; द्वाराः पुंभूमि चाक्षताः Ak. **-योगः (पुंयोगः)** 1. cohabitation with men. -2. reference to a male or husband; पुंयोगे क्षत्रियी. **-रत्नं (पुंरत्नं)** an excellent man. **-राशिः (पुंराशिः)** a male sign of the zodiac. **-रूपं (पुंरूपं)** the form of a man. **-लिंग a. (पुंलिंग)** of the masculine gender, masculine. (-गं) 1. masculine gender. -2. virility, manhood. -3. the male organ. **-वत्सः (पुंवत्सः)** a bull-calf. **-वृषः (पुंवृषः)** the musk-rat. **-वेष a. (पुंवेष)** dressed like a male, clad in male attire.

**-सवन (पुंसवन)** a. causing the birth of a male child. (-नं) the first of the purificatory Samskāras; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son; R. 3. 10. -2. fetus. -3. milk.

**पुंस्त्वं** 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculinity; यत्नात्पुंस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55; कुलालपितृत्वं च कुलालजनकपुंस्त्वं Tarka K. -2 Semen virile. -3 The masculine gender.

**पुंवत् ind.** 1 Like a man; R. 6. 20. -2 In the masculine gender.

**पुक्कश a. (शी f.), पुक्कस a. (सी f.)** Low, vile. **-शः, -सः** N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishāda by a Sūdra woman; जातो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. **-शी, -सी** 1 A bud. -2 The indigo plant. -3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

**पुक्कशक a.** Low, vile. **-कः** A man of the Pukkasa tribe.

**पुंखः -खं [ पुमांसं खनति, खन्-ड ]** 1 The feathered part of an arrow; R. 2. 31; 3. 64; 9. 61. -2 A falcon, heron.

**पुंखित a.** Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

**पुंगः, -गं** A heap, collection, multitude.

**पुंगलः** The soul.

**पुच्छः -च्छं** 1 A tail in general; पश्चात्पुच्छं वहति विपुलं U. 4. 27. -2 A hairy tail. -3 A peacock's tail. -4 The hinder part. -5 The end of anything. **-Comp.** **-अग्रं, -मूलं** the tip of the tail. **-कटकः** a scorpion. **-जाहं** the root of the tail.

**पुच्छिन् a.** Having a tail. **-m.** 1 A cock. -2 The Arka plant.

**पुच्छटिः -टी f.** Cracking the fingers (छोटिका).

**पुंजः** A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection; क्षीरोद्वेलेव सफेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26; प्रत्युद्गच्छति मूर्च्छति स्थिरतमः पुंजे निकुंजे प्रियः Gīt. 11.

**पुंजयति** Den. P., पुंजीकृ 8 U. To heap, collect together.

**पुंजिः f.** A heap, quantity, mass. **-Comp.** **-ष्ट a.** heaped. (-ष्टः) Ved.

1. a fisherman. -2. a bird-catcher.

**पुंजिकः** Hail.

**पुंजित a.** 1 Heaped, collected, heaped together; U. 5. 14. -2 Pressed together.

**पुट् I.** 6P. (पुटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. -2 To intertwine. **-II.** 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To be in contact with. -2 To bind together, fasten. -3 (पोटयति-ते) (a) To grind, reduce to powder. (b) To speak. (c) To shine. **-III.** 1 P. (पोटति) 1 To grind. -2 To rub.

**पुटः-टं [ पुट्-क ]** 1 A fold. -2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity; भिन्नपल्लवपुटो वनानिलः R. 9. 68, 11. 23; 17. 12; M. 3. 9; अञ्जलिपुट, नासापुट, कर्णपुट &c. -3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled; a vessel of leaves; दुग्ध्वा पयः पत्रपुटे मदीयं R. 2. 65; Ms. 6. 28. -6 Any shallow receptacle. -5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots. -6 A sheath, cover, covering. -7 An eyelid. (पुटी also in all these senses) -8 A horse's hoof. **-टः** 1 A casket. -2 The contracting of anything. -3 A folding of anything so as to form a cup. **-टं** 1 A nutmeg. -2 Two vessels joined together for medical purposes. **-Comp.** **-उटजं** a white umbrella. **-उटकः** a cocoa-nut. **-त्री-वः** 1. a pot, jar, pitcher. -2. a copper-vessel. **-पाकः** 1. a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire; अनिर्भिन्नो गभीरत्वादन्तर्गूढघनव्यथः। पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1. -2. digesting. -3. subliming. **-भेदः** 1. a town, city. -2. a kind of musical instrument (आतोय). -3. 'parting of the eyelids', opening; U. 6. 3. -4. a whirl-pool or eddy. **-भेदनं** a town, city; Si. 13. 26.

**पुटकं** 1 A fold. -2 Any shallow cup or cavity. -3 A vessel made of a leaf. -4 A lotus. -5 Nutmeg.

**पुटकिनी** 1 A lotus. -2 A group of lotuses.

**पुटिका** Cardamoms.

**पुटित a.** 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Contracted. -3 Stitched, sewn. -4 Split. **-तं** The hollow of the hands.



**पुटी** A small piece of cloth worn over the privities; (for other senses see पुट).

**पुट्** 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To become small, decrease, diminish. -2 To be low or shallow. -3 To disregard, disrespect.

**पुट्** 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. -2 To dismiss. -3 To emit, send forth. -4 To discover.

**पुण्** 6 P. (पुनति) To be virtuous or holy, act in a virtuous manner.

**पुट्** 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

**पुण्ड्र** 1 P. (पुण्डति) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

**पुण्डः** A sign, mark.

**पुण्डरीकं** 1 A lotus-flower, especially a white lotus; U. 6. 12, 29; Māl. 9. 14. -2 A white parasol. -3 A medicine, drug. -कः 1 The white colour. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction; R. 18. 8. -3 A tiger. -4 A kind of serpent. -5 A species of rice. -6 A kind of leprosy. -7 A fever in an elephant. -8 A kind of mango tree. -9 A pitcher, water-pot. -10 Fire. -11 A (sectarial) mark on the fore-head. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu; R. 18. 8. -ह्रवः a kind of bird. -मुखी a kind of leech.

**पुण्डर्य** 1 A plant, creeper. -2 A kind of medicinal plant.

**पुण्ड्रः** [पुण्ड्र-भेदेने रक्] 1 A kind of sugar-cane (red-variety). -2 A lotus in general. -3 A white lotus. -4 A mark or line (on the forehead) made with sandal &c., sectarial mark. -5 A worm. -6 The *Atimukta* creeper. -ङ्गः pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants. -Comp. -कैलिः an elephant.

**पुण्ड्रकः** 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). -2 A sectarial mark. -3 One who lives by breeding silk-worms.

**पुण्य** a. [Up. 5. 15] 1 Holy, sacred, pure; जनकतनयास्नानपुण्योदकेषु आश्रमेषु Me. 1; पुण्यं धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33; पुण्यानि हि नामग्रहणान्यापि महामुनीनां किं पुनर्दर्शनानि K. 41; S. 2. 14; Ms. 2. 68. -2 Good,

meritorious, virtuous, righteous, just.

-3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day); Ms. 2. 30, 26. -4 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रकृत्या पुण्यलक्ष्मीकौ Mv. 1. 16, 24; U. 4. 19; Ku. 5. 73; so पुण्यदर्शनः &c. -5 Sweet, fragrant (as odour). -6 Solemn, festive.

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-3 Purity, purification. -4 A trough for watering cattle. -5 A religious ceremony, especially one performed by a wife to retain her husband's affection and to obtain a son. -पुण्या The holy basil. -Comp. -अनुभावः

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-पुरुषः a man rich in moral merit, a pious man. -प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. -फलं the reward of good works. (-लः) a grove.

-भाज् a. blessed, virtuous, meritorious; पुण्यभाजः खल्वमी मुनयः K. 43. -भूः, भूमिः f. 'the holy-land', i. e. Aryāvarta. -योगः the result of virtuous deeds done in a former life.

-रात्रः 1. an auspicious night. -2. a night on which any religious ceremony is held. -लोकः heaven, paradise. -शकुनं an auspicious omen. (-नः) a bird of good omen. -शील a. of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, righteous. -श्लोक a. 'well-spoken of', or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of', of good fame. (-कः) an epithet of Nala, (of Nishadha); Yudhishtira, and Janārdana; पुण्यश्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको यादधिष्ठिरः । पुण्यश्लोका च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः ॥ (-का) an epithet of Sitā and Draupadī. -स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

**पुण्यकं** 1 A religious or virtuous act (such as fasting &c.). -2 A religious rite or ceremony, a festival &c. -3 = पुण्यं 5. -कः N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -व्रतं the worship of Krishna for a year, performed by a woman desirous of a son.

**पुण्यवत्** a. 1 Meritorious, virtuous. -2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. -3 Happy, blessed. -4 Pleasing, beautiful.

**पुत्र** n. A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below. -Comp. -नामन् a. called पुत्र.

**पुत्तलः-ली** 1 An image, idol, a statue, effigy. -2 A doll, puppet. -Comp. -दहनं, विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost. -पूजा idolatry.

**पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका** A doll &c.

**पुत्तिका** 1 A small kind of bee. -2 The white ant.

**पुत्रः** 1 A son; (the word is thus derived :—पुत्राच्च नरकायस्मात्त्रायते पितरं मुतः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति प्रोक्तः स्वयमेव स्वयंभुवा ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्रः),

meritorious, virtuous, righteous, just. -3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day); Ms. 2. 30, 26. -4 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful; प्रकृत्या पुण्यलक्ष्मीकौ Mv. 1. 16, 24; U. 4. 19; Ku. 5. 73; so पुण्यदर्शनः &c. -5 Sweet, fragrant (as odour). -6 Solemn, festive.

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-2 A child, the young one of an animal. -3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असिपुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c.). -त्रौ (du.) A son and daughter. -Comp. -अन्नादः 1. one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. -2. a mendicant of a particular order; see कुटीचक्र. -अर्थिन् *a.* wishing for a son. -आचार्य *a.* one having a son for his teacher. -आदिनी 1. an unnatural mother. -2. a tigress. -इष्टिः, -इष्टिका *f.* a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. -कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony on the birth of a son. -काम *a.* desirous of sons. -काम्या *a.* wish for sons; R. 1. 35. -कार्य *a.* ceremony relating to a son. -कृत् *m.* an adopted son. -कृतः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; इयामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहात सोयं न पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं मृगस्ते S. 4. 13. -जग्धी *ad.* unnatural mother (who eats her own children). -जात *a.* one to whom a son is born. -दारं son and wife. -धर्मः filial duty. -पौत्र -त्राः sons and grandsons. -पौत्रीण *a.* transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. -प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son (*e. g.* an adopted son). -लाभः obtaining a son. -वधूः *f.* a daughter-in-law. -सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children. -हीन *a.* sonless, childless. -संकरिन् *a.* mixing or confusing sons by mixed marriages. -हतः an epithet of Vasishṭha (whose hundred sons were killed). (-ती) an unnatural mother.

पुत्रः [ पुत्र अनुकंपयां संज्ञायाम् वा कन् स्वर्थे क्वा ] 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). -2 A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 A locust, grass-hopper. -5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरभ). -6 Hair. -7 A pitiable person.

पुत्रका, पुत्रिका 1 A daughter. -2 A doll, puppet. -3 A daughter appointed to raise male issue for a father who has no sons; अपुत्रत्वेन विधिना सुतां कुर्यात् पुत्रिकां । यदपत्यं भवेत्स्यात् तन्मम स्यात्स्वयंकरम् ॥ -4 The cotton or down of the tamarisk. -5

(At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; as in असिपुत्रिका, शिलापुत्रिका &c. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1. a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127. -2. a daughter who, being regarded as a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः अथवा पुत्रिकैव सुतः पुत्रिकासुतः सोऽप्यौरससम एव Mit. on Y. 2. 128). -3. a grandson. -प्रसूः a mother of daughters. -भर्तृ *m.* 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in-law.

पुत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Having a son or sons; R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. -*m.* The father of a son. -णी 1 The mother of a son. -2 A parasitical plant.

पुत्रिय, पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य *a.* Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्री 1 A daughter. -2 N. of Durgā; see पुत्रिका also.

पुत्रीकृ 8 U. To adopt as a son : अमुं पुत्रं पश्यसि देवदारुं पुत्रीकृतोऽसौ वृषभध्वजेन R. 2. 36.

पुत्रीयते Den. P. 1 To wish for a son. -2 To treat like a son.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुथ् I. 4 P. (पुथ्ति) To injure, hurt. -*Caus.* 1 To destroy completely, annihilate. -2 To overpower, drown (as a sound). -3 To speak. -4 To shine. -II. 10 U. (पुथ्यति-ते) To shine.

पुद्गल *a.* Beautiful, lovely, handsome. -लः 1 An atom (परमाणुः) : पुद्गलः परमाणवः Sridhara. -2 The body, matter. -3 The soul. -4 An epithet of Siva.

पुनर् *ind.* 1 Again, once more, anew; न पुनरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6; किमप्ययं बटुः पुनर्विदधुः स्फुरितोत्तमधरः Ku. 5. 83; so पुनर्भू 'to become a wife again'. -2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs). पुनर्दा 'to give back, restore': पुनर्दा-इ-गम् &c. 'to go back return' &c. -3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless, still (with an adversative force): प्रसाद इव मूर्धस्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहं द्रष्टुं शीलः । अद्याप्यानन्दयति मां त्वं पुनः कामिनीदने U. 3. 14; मम पुनः सर्वमेव तज्ज्ञास्ति U. 3. -4 Further, furthermore; besides. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' 'repeatedly,' 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः सुत-

निषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42; किंपुनः 'how much more,' or 'how much less'; see under किम् : पुनरपि again, once more, and also; on the other hand. Comp. -अर्थिता a repeated request. -आगत *a.* come back, returned; Ms. 11. 196. -आगमः, -मनं coming back, return; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S. -आधानं, -आधेयं renewing the consecrated fire; पुनर्दा-क्रियां कुर्यात्पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. -आवर्तः 1. return. -2. repeated birth. -आवर्तिन् *a.* returning to mundane existence. -आवृत् *f.* -आवृत्तिः *f.* 1. repetition. -2. return to worldly existence, repetition of birth; Y. 3. 194. -3. revision, another edition (of a book &c.). -उक्त *a.* 1. said again, repeated, reiterated -2. superfluous, unnecessary; शशंस वाचा पुनरुक्तमेव R. 2. 68; Si. 7. 61. (-क्तं), पुनरुक्तता 1. repetition. -2. superfluity, redundancy, uselessness, tautology, V. 5. 15; Bh. 3. 78. °जन्मन् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa (द्विजन्मन्). पुनरुक्त-वदाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; *e. g.* भुजङ्गकुडली-व्यक्तशशिश्वांशुशीतगुः । जगत्यापि स पया-दव्याचेतोहरः शिवः S. D. 632; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood: cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवदाभास). -उक्तिः *f.* 1. repetition. -2. superfluity, uselessness, tautology. -उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. -उत्पत्ति *f.* 1. reproduction. -2. return of birth, metempsychosis. -उपगमः return; कथं ध्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां दने वः U. 2. 13. -उपंदा, -ऊढा a woman married again. -गमनं return, going again. -जन्मन् *n.* repeated birth, metempsychosis. -जात *a.* born again. -णवः, -नवः 'growing again and again', a finger-nail. -दरक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife; Ms. 5. 168. -पुनः (पुनः पुनः) N. of a river in Behār. -प्रत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, requital. -भव *a.* born again. (-वः) 1. transmigration, repeated or recurring birth; metempsychosis; ममापि च क्षपणं न लोहितः पुनर्भवं पारितोषिकं मयूः S. 7. 35; Ku. 3. 5. -2. a finger-nail. -भविन् *m.* the sentient soul. -भावः new birth, repeated



birth. —मू: *f.* 1. a widow remarried. —2. re-existence. —भोग: 1. repeated enjoyment. —2. return of fruition. —2. repeated possession. —वचनं 1. repetition. —2. repeated scriptural injunction. —वत्स: a weaned calf that begins to suck again. —वसु: (usually dual) 1. the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars); गां गताविव दिव: पुनर्वसु R. 11. 36. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —3. of Siva. —विवाह: remarriage. —संस्कार: (पुनःसंस्कारः) repetition of any Samskāra or purificatory ceremony. —संगमः, —संधानं (पुनःसंधानं &c.) 1. reunion. —2. rekindling the sacred fire when it has been extinguished. —संभव: (पुनःसंभवः) being born again (into the world), metempsychosis.

**पुष्पुट:** N. of a disease of the palate and gums.

**पुष्पुल:** Flatulency or wind (in the stomach).

**पुष्पुस:** 1 The lungs. —2 The pericarp of a lotus.

**पुर** *f.* (Nom. sing. पुरः; instr. दुर्गम्) 1 A town, fortified town; पुर-प्यभिच्यक्तमुखप्रसादा R. 16. 23. —2 A fortress, castle, strong-hold. —3 A wall, rampart. —4 The body. —5 Intellect. —Comp. —द्वार *f.*, —द्वारं (पूर्वार्) the gate of a city.

**पुर** *a.* [ पृ-क ] Full of, filled with. —रं 1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent); पुरे तावन्तमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं Ku. 2. 33; R. 1. 59. —2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. —3 A house, residence, abode. —4 The body. —5 The female apartments. —6 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र. q. v. —7 The calyx of a flower, or any cup formed of leaves. —8 A brothel. —9 The skin. —10 Bdellium. —11 An upper story. —12 A store-house. —13 A fragrant grass (नागरमुस्ता). —Comp. —अहः a turret on a city-wall. —अधिपः, —अध्यक्षः the governor of a town. —अरातिः, —अरिः, —असुहृद् *m.* —रिपुः epithets of Siva; पुरारतिभ्रांत्या कुसुमशरं किं मां प्रहरसि Subhāsh., see त्रिपुर. —अर्धविस्तारः a small village, hamlet. —उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city. —उद्या-

न a city-garden, park. —भोक्स् *m.* an inhabitant of a town. —कोटं a citadel. —ग *a.* 1. going to a town. —2. favourably inclined. —जित्, —दिष्, —भिद् *m.* epithets of Siva. —ज्योतिस् *m.* 1. an epithet of fire. —2. the world of Agni. —तटी a small market-town, small village. —तोरणं the outer gate of a city. —देवता the tutelary deity of a town. —द्वारं a city-gate. —निवेशः the founding of a city. —पालः 1. 'city-governor', the commandant of a fortress. —2. the soul. —मथनः an epithet of Siva. —मार्गः the street of a town; Ku. 4. 11; R. 11. 3. —रक्षः, —रक्षकः, —रक्षिन् *m.* a constable, police-officer. —रोधः the siege of a fortress. —वासिन् *m.* a citizen, a townsman. —वास्तु *n.* ground fit for the foundation of a town. —शासनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2 of Siva; Ku. 7. 30. —हन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. of Siva.

**पुरंजनः** The soul. —नी Intellect, understanding.

**पुरंदरः** [ पुरः शत्रूणां नगराणि दारयति खच् ] 1 N. of Indra; R. 2. 74. —2 An epithet of Siva. —3 Of Agni. —4 N. of Vishnu. —5 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). —6 A thief, house-breaker. —रा An epithet of the Ganges.

**पुरंजरः** The arm-pit.

**पुरटं** Gold.

**पुरणः** The sea, ocean.

**पुरतस्** *ind.* 1 Before, in front (opp. पश्चात्); पश्यामि तामित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् Māl. 1. 40; in the presence of; यं यं पश्यति तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. —2 Afterwards; इयं च तेऽन्या पुरतो विडंबना Ku. 5. 70 (आदावेव Malli.); Amaru. 43.

**पुरंध्रिः**, —ध्री *f.* [ पुरं मेहस्यजनं धारयति वृ-खच् जीप् षो० वा ह्रस्वः Tv. ] 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron; पुरंध्रीणां चित्तं कुसुमसु-कुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12; Mu. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 32; 7. 2. —2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

**पुरला** An epithet of Durgā.

**पुरस्** *ind.* 1 Before (in time or space), in front, in the presence of,

before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.); अमुं पुरः पश्यसि देवदारुं R. 2. 36; तव प्रसादस्य पुरस्तु संपदः S. 7. 30; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; Ku. 4. 3; Amaru. 43; often used with कृ, गम्, धा, भू (see below). —2 In the east, from the east. —3 Eastward. —Comp. —अनुवाक्या (पुरोऽनुवाक्या) an introductory verse or hymn. —करणं, —कारः see under पुरस्कृ below. —ग, —गम (पुरोग-गम) *a.* 1. chief, leading, foremost, pre-eminent, oft. with the force of a noun; स किंवदंतीं वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6. 55; Ku. 7. 40. —2. led or presided over by (at the end of comp.); इंद्रपुरोगमा देवाः 'the gods with Indra at the head'. —गत *a.* 1. standing in front of. —2. preceded. —गतिः *f.* precedence. (—तिः) a dog. —गन्तु, —गामिन् *a.* 1. going before or in front. —2. chief, leading, a leader. (—m.) a dog. —चरणं (पुरश्चरणं) 1. a preparatory or initiatory rite. —2. preparation, initiation. —3. repetition of the name of a deity accompanied with burnt offerings. —छदः (पुरच्छदः) a nipple. —जव *a.* (पुरोजव) surpassing in speed, swifter than. —जन्मन् (पुरोजन्मन्) *a.* born before. —डाश् *m.* —डाशः (पुरोडाशः) 1. a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *kapālas* or vessels; Ms. 6. 11. —2. an oblation in general; Ms. 7. 21. —3. an oblation of ghee with cakes of ground meal. —4. a kind of sacrificial ladle. —5. the leavings of an oblation (हुतशेष). —6. the Soma juice. —7. a prayer (मंत्र) recited in offering oblations. —पाक *a.* near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled; Ku. 6. 90. —प्रहर्तु *m.* one who fights in the van or front-line; R. 13. 72. —फल *a.* having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future); R. 2. 22. —भाग (पुरोभाग) *a.* 1. obtrusive, officious. —2. fault-finding. —3. envious or jealous of; प्रायः समानविद्याः परस्परयशःपुरोभागाः M. 1. 20 (पुरोभाग may here mean 'envy' also). (—गः) 1. the front part, fore-part, van. —2. obtrusiveness, officiousness. —3. jealousy, envy. —भागिन् *a.* 1. forward, self-willed, naughty; किं पुरोभागिनि स्वातंत्र्यमवल-बसे S. 5. —2. obtrusive, officious;



V. 3. -3. fault-finding. -4. envious, jealous. -मारुतः, -वातः (पुरोमारुतः-वातः) a fore-wind, wind blowing in front; M. 4. 2; R. 18. 38. -वर्तिन् *a.* being in front or in the presence of. -सर *a.* going or moving in front. (-रः) 1. a fore-runner, harbinger; S. 4. 1. -2. a follower, attendant; servant; परिमेयपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. -3. a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent; Ku. 6. 49. -4. (at the end of comp.) attended or preceded by, with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रणामपुरःसरं, वृकपुरःसराः &c. (-रं) *ind.* with or after. -स्थायिन् *a.* standing in front.

पुरस्कृ 8 U. 1 To place before or in front, make one's leader, put at the head; हते जरति गांगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखंडिने Ve. 2. 4; U. 1. 3; Ku. 2. 52. -2 To introduce, present; मद्रुच-नात्स राजा शकुंतलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4. 7. -3 To honor, respect, esteem, hospitably receive or entertain; दर्शने-नैव भवतीनां पुरस्कृतोऽस्मि S. 1. -4 To adopt, choose, follow; स पुरस्कृतमभ्य-मक्रमः R. 8. 9. -5 To appoint. -6 To show, indicate, evince, -7 To lead. -8 To use as a pretext.

पुरस्करणं The act of placing in front, honouring &c.; see पुरस्कार below.

पुरस्करणीय *a.* 1 To be honoured. -2 To be placed at the head. -3 To be made complete &c.

पुरस्कारः 1 Placing before or in front. -2 Preference. -3 Treating with honour, showing respect, deference. -4 Worshipping. -5 Accompanying, attending. -6 Preparing. -7 Arranging, making complete or perfect. -8 Attacking. -9 Accusation. -10 Consecrating -11 Anticipating, expecting. -12 (At the end of comp.) Preceded or accompanied by. -13 Sprinkling with holy water. -14 Acceptance.

पुरस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Placed in front; R. 2. 20. -2 Honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. -3 Chosen, adopted, followed. -4 Adored, worshipped. -5 Attended or accompanied, provided with, possessing, having. -6 Prepared, got ready. -7 Consecrated. -8 Accused, calumniated. -9 Made prefect or complete, finished. -10 Anticipated, expected.

-11 Appointed. -12 Harassed or attacked (by an enemy). -13 Sprinkled with holy water. -14 Initiated.

पुरस्क्रिया 1 Showing respect, honouring, hospitable reception. -2 A preparatory or initiatory rite.

पुरस्तात् *ind.* 1 Before, in front of (oft. with gen. or abl.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. -2 At the head of, foremost; यः पुरस्ताद्यतीनां M. 1. 1. -3 In the first place, at the beginning. -4 Formerly, previously. -5 Eastward, in or towards the east. -6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरोधा 3 U. To place or put in the front or at the head, make as a leader; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. -2 To make a family-priest of any one. -3 To appoint, place in office. -4 To entrust or charge with. -5 To place or set before or in front. -6 To honor, esteem, respect. -7 To devote or apply oneself to. -8 To think, ponder over.

पुरोधस् *m.* A family-priest (particularly that of a king.).

पुरोधा 1 The office of a *purohita*. -2 Charge, commission. -3 Representation.

पुरोधानं 1 Placing in front. -2 Ministration by a priest.

पुरोधिका A favourite wife (preferred to all others).

पुरोहित *p. p.* 1 Placed in front. -2 Appointed, charged, entrusted. -तः 1 One charged with a business, an agent. -2 A family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरा *ind.* 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुरा शक्रमुपस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरसे मानसे... यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119; 5. 22. -2 Before, hitherto, upto the present time. -3 At first, in the first place. -4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense); पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्र-तिरथः S. 7. 33; पुरा दूषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा ब-लिव्याकुला वा Me. 85; N. 1. 18;

Si. 10. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. -5 Ved. For the defence of. -6 Securely from. -7 Except, besides. -Comp. -उपनीत *a.* formerly possessed. -कथा an old legend. -कल्पः 1. a former creation. -2. a story of the past. -3. a former age; द्यूतमेतत्पुरा-कल्पे दृष्टं वैरकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. -कृत *a.* done formerly. (-तं) actions done in a former life; S. 7. -योनि *a.* of ancient origin. (-निः) an epithet of Siva. -वसुः an epithet of Bhīshma. -विद् *a.* acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times, conversant with former times or events; त्रदंत्यपणैति च तां पुराविद्ः Ku. 5. 28; 6. 9; R. 11. 10. -वृत्त *a.* 1. occurring in, or relating to, ancient times. -2. old, ancient. (-त्तं) 1. history. -2. an old or legendary event; पुरावृत्तो-द्गिरैरपि च कथिता कार्यपद्वी Māl. 2. 13. °कथा an old legend.

पुरातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. -2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. -3 Worn out, decayed. -नः An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 (pl.) The ancients. (-नं) An ancient story.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 The east. -4 A castle.

पुराण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [पुरा नवं Nir.] 1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2; पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7. -2 Aged, primeval; अजो नित्यः शाश्वतो-यं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. -3 Decayed, worn out. -णं 1 A past event or occurrence. -2 A tale of the past, legend, ancient or legendary history. -3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 19; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyāsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purāṇa treats of five topics (or लक्ष-णानि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षण; सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वं-तराणि च। वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचल-क्षणं॥. For the names of the 18 Purāṇas see under अष्टादशान्. -णः A coin equal to 80 cowries. -Comp. -अंतः an epithet of Yama. -उक्त *a.* enjoined by or laid down in the Purāṇas. -कल्पः=पुराकल्प q.v. -गः 1.



an epithet of Brahman. -2. a reciter or reader of the Purāṇas. -**पुरुषः** 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. an old man; यद्वदन्ति चपलेत्यपवादं तत्र दूषणमहो चपलायाः। दोष एष जलधेः पितुरस्या यत्पुराणपुरुषाय द्वौ तां Subhāsh. (where both senses are intended).

**पुरिः** *f.* 1 A town, city. -2 A river. -3 A king.

**पुरिशय** *a.* Reposing in the body.

**पुरी** 1 A city, town; शशासैकपुरी-मिव R. 1. 30; पुरीमवस्कंद लुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51. -2 A stronghold. -3 The body. -**Comp.** -**मोहः** the Dhattūra plant.

**पुरीतत्** *m., n.* [ पुरीं देहं तनोति तन् क्रिप् ] 1 A particular intestine near the heart; यदा मनः पुरीताति प्रविशति T. S. -2 The entrails in general; (also पुरितत्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

**पुरीषं** [ पृ-ईषन् किञ्च Un. 4. 27 ] 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. -2 Rubbish, dirt. -3 Ved. Water. -**Comp.** -**आधानं** the rectum. -**उत्सर्गः** voiding excrement. -**निग्रहणं** obstruction of the bowels.

**पुरीषणः** Feces, ordure. -**णं** Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

**पुरीषयति** Den. P. To void excrement.

**पुरीषित** *a.* Voided, evacuated (as the bowels).

**पुरीषमः** The black kidney-bean.

**पुरु** *a.* ( रु-वी *f.* ) [ पृ-पालनपोषणयोः कु; Un. 1. 24 ] Much, abundant, excessive, many; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). -**रुः** 1 The pollen of flowers. -2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -4 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [ He was the youngest son of Yayati and Sarmishtha. When Yayati asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the

ancestor of the Kauravas and Pandavas]. -**ind.** 1 Much, exceedingly. -2 Repeatedly, often. -**Comp.** -**जित्** *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. -**दं** gold. -**दंशकः** a goose. -**दंश (स)** स्, दन्तः, दृह् *m.* epithets of Indra (Ved.). -**भोजस्** *m.* a cloud. -**लंपट** *a.* very lustful or lascivious. -**ह-ह** much, many. -**हूत** *a.* invoked by many. (-तः) an epithet of Indra; R. 4. 3, 16. 5; Ku. 7. 45; Ms. 11, 122. -**द्विष्** *m.* an epithet of Indrajit. -**हूतिः** an epithet of Vishṇu.

**पुरुषः** [ पुरि देहे शेते शी-ड पृषो Tv.; पृ-अग्रगमने कुषन् Un. 4. 74 ] 1 A male being, man; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27; Ms. 1. 32; 7. 17; 9. 2; R. 2. 41. -2 Men, mankind. -3 A member or representative of a generation. -4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. -5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length); द्वा पुरुषौ प्रमाण-मस्याः सा द्विपुरुषा-षी परिखा Sk. -6 The soul; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c. -7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe); Si. 1. 33; R. 13. 6. -8 A person (in grammar); प्रथमपुरुषः the third person, मध्यमपुरुषः the second person, and उत्तमपुरुषः the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). -9 The pupil of the eye. -10 (In Sān. phil.) The soul (opp. प्रकृति); according to the Sānkhyas it is neither a production nor productive; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakṛiti; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the word सांख्य also. -11 The soul, the original source of the universe (described in the पुरुषसूक्त); सहस्र-शीर्षः पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. -12 The Punnāga tree. -13 N. of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac. -14 The seven divine or active principles of which the universe was formed. -**वी** A woman. -**वं** An epithet of the mountain Meru. -**Comp.** -**अंगं** the male organ of generation. -**अहः**, -**अह्** *m.* 'a man-eater', cannibal, goblin. -**अधमः** the vilest of men, a very low or despic-

able man. -**अधिकारः** 1. a manly office or duty. -2. calculation or estimation of men; Ki. 3. 51. -**अंतरं** another man. -**अयणः** -**अर्थः** 1. any one of the four principal objects of human life; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -2. human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार); H. Pr. 35. -**अस्थिमालि-न्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**आद्यः** 1 an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a demon. -**आयुषं**, -**आयुस्** *n.* the duration of a man's life; अकृपणमतिः कामं जी-व्याज्जनः पुरुषायुषं Ve. 6. 44; पुरुषा-युषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -**आशिन्** *m.* 'a man-eater', a demon, goblin. -**इंद्रः** a king. -**उत्तमः** 1. an excellent man. -2. the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa; यस्मात् क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः। अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः || Bg. 15. 18. -3. a best attendant. -4. a Jaina. -5. N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Vishṇu. -**कारः** 1. human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. दैव); एवं पुरुष-कारेण विना दैवं न सिध्यति H. Pr. 32; दैवे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिर्यवस्थिता Y. 1. 349; cf. "god helps those who help themselves"; Pt. 5. 30; Ki. 5. 52. -2. manhood, virility. -**कुणपः** -**पं** a human corpse. -**केसरिन्** *m.* 'man-lion', an epithet of Vishṇu in his fourth incarnation; पुरुषकेस-रिणश्च पुरा नखैः S. 7. 3. -**ज्ञानं** knowledge of mankind. -**दध्**, -**द्वयस्** *a.* of the height of a man. -**द्विष्** *m.* an enemy of Vishṇu. -**द्वेषिणी** an ill-tempered woman (who hates her husband). -**नायः** 1. a general, commander. -2. a king. -**नियमः** (in gram.) a restriction to a person. -**पशुः** a beast of a man, brutish person; cf. नरपशु. -**पुंगवः**, -**पुंडरीकः** a superior or eminent man. -**पुरं** N. of the capital of Gāndhāra, q. v. -**बहुमानः** the esteem of mankind; Bh. 3. 9. -**मेधः** a human sacrifice. -**वरः** an epithet of Vishṇu. -**वाहः** 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -**व्याघ्रः**, -**शार्दूलः**, -**सिंहः** 'a tiger or lion among men', a distinguished or eminent man. -2. a hero, brave man. -**सम-वायः** a number of men. -**सुक्तं** N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala



of the *Rigveda* ( regarded as a very sacred hymn ).

**पुरुषकः** -कं Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse ; श्रीवृक्षकी पुरुषकोन्नमितामकायः Si. 5. 56.

**पुरुषता**, -त्वं 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess. -2 Virility. -3 Manly nature or property.

**पुरुषायते** Den. A. To act like a man, play the man.

**पुरुषायित** *a.* Acting like a man. -तं 1 Playing the man, acting a manly part, a manly conduct. -2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man ; आकृतिमवलोक्य कयापि वितर्कितं पुरुषायितं असिलतलिखनेन वैदग्ध्यादभिव्यक्तिमुपनीतम् K. P. 10.

**पुरुष्य** *a.* Ved. Human, mortal.

**पुरुषवम्** *m.* [ cf. Up. 4. 231 ] The son of Budha and Ilâ and founder of the lunar race of kings. [ He saw the nymph Urvasi, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuna, and fell in love with her. Urvasi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this ; and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasiya differs in many respects ; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brahmana, based on a passage in the *Rigveda*, where it is said that Urvasi agreed to live with Pururavas on two conditions:—namely that her two rams which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the rams, and so Urvasi disappeared ].

**पुरोटिः** 1 The current of a river. -2 The rustling noise of leaves ( पत्रशब्द ).

**पुरोडाश**, **पुरोधस्** &c. See under पुरस्.

**पुर्व** 1 P. ( पुर्वति ) 1 To fill. -2 To dwell, inhabit. -3 To invite ( said

to be 10 P. in the last two senses ).

**पुल** 1. 6. P., 10 U. ( पोलति, पुलति, पोलयति-ते ) 1 To draw or pull out. -2 To be great. -3 To be lofty. -4 To be collected together, be gathered.

**पुल** *a.* Great, large, wide, extensive. -लः Horripilation.

**पुलकः** 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill ( of joy or fear ), horripilation ; चारुचुचुवं नितंबवती इयितं पुलकैरनुकूले Gît. 1 ; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे 7 ; Amaru. 57, 77. -2 A kind of stone or gem. -3 A flaw or defect in a gem. -4 A kind of mineral. -5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed ( गजान्नपिंड ). -6 Yellow orpiment. -7 A wine-glass. -8 A species of mustard. -Comp. -अंगः the noose of Varuna. -आलयः an epithet of Kubera. -उद्गमः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

**पुलकयति** Den. P. To have the hairs of the body erect, thrill (with joy &c. ).

**पुलकित** *a.* Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy ; hence, rejoiced, enraptured.

**पुलकिन्** *a.* ( नी f. ) Having the hairs of the body erect &c. -*m.* A species of Kadamba tree.

**पुलकीकृत** *a.* Thrilled with joy, rejoiced.

**पुलस्तिः**-स्त्यः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmâ ; Ms. .135.

**पुलहः** N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmâ ; Ms. 1. 35.

**पुला** The soft palate, uvula.

**पुलाकः** -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain ; Ms. 10. 125. -2 A lump of boiled rice. -3 Abridgment, compendium. -4 Brevity, conciseness. -5 Rice-water. -6 Despatch, celerity. -7 Smallness.

**पुलाकिन्** *m.* A tree.

**पुलायितं** A horse's gallop.

**पुलिनः** -नं [ पुल-इनन् किञ्च ; Up. 2. 53 ] 1 A sand-bank, sandy beach ; रमते यमुनापुलिनवने विजयी मुरारिधुना Gît. 7 ; R. 14. 52 ; sometimes used in pl. ; कालिद्याः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपितामुत्सृज्य रासे रसे Ve. 1. 2.

-2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet. -3 The bank of a river.

**पुलिनवती** A river.

**पुलिदः**, **पुलिदकः** 1 N. of a barbarous tribe ( usually in pl. ). -2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian, mountaineer ; R. 16. 19, 32.

**पुलिरिकः** A snake.

**पुलोमन्** *m.* N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -Comp. -अरिः, -जित्, -भिद्, -द्विष् *m.* epithets of Indra. -जा, -पुत्री Sachî, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

**पुलोमा** N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Chyavana.

**पुष्** 1. 4. 9. P. ( पोषति, पुष्यति, पुष्गति, पुष्ट or पुषित ) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture ; तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46 ; Bg. 15. 13 ; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. -2 To support, maintain, bear. -3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief ; पुषोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25 ; R. 3. 32 ; न तिरोधायते स्थायी तैरसौ पुष्यते परं S. D. 3. -4 To increase, augment, further, promote, enhance ; पंचानामपि भूतानामुत्कर्षं पुषुर्गुणाः R. 4. 11 ; 9. 5. -5 To get, possess, have, enjoy ; Bh. 3. 34. -6 To show, exhibit, bear, display ; वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19 ; Ku. 7. 18, 78 ; R. 16. 58 ; 18. 32 ; न हीश्वरव्याहतयः कदाचित्पुष्णति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63 ; Me. 80. -7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. -8 To magnify, extol. -9 To bud, bloom, blossom ; U. 3. 16. v. 1., Mâl. 9. 34. -10 To share, divide. -Caus. or 10 U. ( पोषयति-ते ) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c. -2 To increase, promote. -3 To take care of, provide for. -4 To put on, wear.

**पुष्कं** Nourishment, nutrition.

**पुष्ट** *p. p.* [ पुष्-क्त ] 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. -2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. -3 Tended, cared for. -4 Rich, magnificently provided. -5 Complete, perfect. -6 Full-sounding, loud. -7 Eminent. -ष्टः N. of Vishnu. -ष्टं 1 Nourishment. -2 Acquisition, gain ( Ved. ).



**पुष्टिः** *f.* [ पुष् भावे -क्तिन् ] 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; यत्पिषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टि Bv. 1. 12. -3 Strength, fatness, fulness, plumpness; अंधस्य दृष्टिरिव पुष्टिरिवानुरस्य Mk. 1. 49. -4 Prosperity, thriving. -5 Maintenance, support. -6 Wealth, property, means of comfort; R. 18. 32. -7 Richness, magnificence. -8 Development, perfection. -**Comp.** -कर *a.* nourishing, nutritive. -कर्मन् *n.* a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. -कांतः an epithet of Ganesa. -द *a.* 1. nourishing. -2. causing growth or prosperity. -वर्धन *a.* promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-नः) a cock.

**पुष्करं** [ पुष्कं पुष्टिं राति, रा-क; cf. Un. 4. 4 ] 1 A blue lotus. -2 The tip of an elephant's tongue; Si. 5. 30. -3 The skin of a drum, *i. e.* the place where it is struck; पुष्करेष्वाहतेषु Me. 66; R. 17. 11. -4 The blade of a sword. -5 The sheath of a sword. -6 An arrow. -7 Air, sky, atmosphere. -8 A cage. -9 Water. -10 Intoxication. -11 The art of dancing. -12 War, battle. -13 Union. -14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -15 The bowl of a spoon. -16 A part, portion. -रः 1 A lake, pond. -2 A kind of serpent. -3 A kind of drum, kettle-drum. -4 The sun. -5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. -6 An epithet of Kṛishṇa. -7 An epithet of Siva. -8 The Sārasa bird. -9 An inauspicious conjunction of planets. -रः -रं N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -**Comp.** -अक्षः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -आख्यः, -आह्वः the (Indian) crane. -आवर्तकः an epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine; जातं वंशे भुनक्वदिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50, Ve. 3. 2. -तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above. -नाभः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -पत्रं a lotus-leaf. -प्रियः wax. -बीजं lotus-seed. -व्याघ्रः an alligator.

-शिखा the root of a lotus. -स्थपतिः an epithet of Siva. -स्रज् *f.* a garland of lotuses. (-*m.* dual) N. of the two Asvinīkumāras.

**पुष्करायते** Den. A. To act as a drum.

**पुष्करिका** A kind of disease.

**पुष्करिणी** 1 A female elephant. -2 A lotus-pool. -3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. -4 The lotus-plant.

**पुष्करिन्** *a.* (णी *f.*) Abounding in lotuses. -*m.* An elephant.

**पुष्कल** *a.* [ पुष्-कलच् क्तिच्; पुष्क-सिन्धा लच् वा Tv. ] 1 Much, copious, abundant; भक्षितेनापि भवता नाहारो मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84; Ms. 3. 277; Pt. 1. 63. -2 Full, complete; Bg. 11. 21. -3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. -4 Excellent, best, eminent. -5 Near. -6 Loud, resonant, resounding. -लः 1 A kind of drum. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 Of mount Meru. -लं 1 A particular measure of capacity=64 handfuls. -2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

**पुष्कलकः** 1 The musk-deer; सी-न्नि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. -2 A bolt, pin, wedge. -3 A Buddhist mendicant.

**पुष्टिका** An oyster.

**पुष्प** 4 P. ( पुष्प्यति ) To open, blow, expand, bloom; पुष्प्यत्पुष्करवासितस्य पयसः U. 3. 16.

**पुष्पं** [ पुष्पं विकारो -अच् ] 1 A flower, blossom. -2 The menstrual discharge; as in पुष्पवती q. v. -3 A topaz. -4 A disease of the eyes (albugo). -5 The car or vehicle of Kubera; see पुष्पक. -6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). -7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be *m.* in this sense). -**Comp.** -अंजनं calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अंजलिः a handful of flowers. -अभिषेकः ° स्नान q. v. -अंबुजं the sap of flowers. -अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers. -अवचायिन् = पुष्पाजीव q. v. -अस्त्रः an epithet of the god of love. -आकर *a.* rich or abounding in flowers; मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9. -आगमः the spring. -आजीवः a florist, garland-maker. -आननः a kind of liquor. -आपीडः a chaplet of flow-

ers. -आयुधः, -इषुः the god of love. -आसवं honey. -आसारः a shower of flowers; Me. 43. -उद्गमः appearance of flowers. -उद्यानं a flower-garden. -उपजीविन् *m.* a florist, gardener, garland-maker. -कालः 1. 'flower-time,' the spring. -2. the time of the menses. -कासीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. -काटिः a large black bee. -कैतनः the god of love. -कैतुः the god of love. (-*n.*) 1. calx of flowers. -2. vitriol (used as a collyrium). -गृहं a flower-house, conservatory. -घातकः the bamboo. -चयः 1. gathering flowers -2. a quantity of flowers. -चापः the god of love. -चामरः a kind of cane. -जं the juice of flowers. -दः a tree. -दंतः 1. N. of an attendant of Siva. -2. N. of the author of the Mahima stotra. -3. N. of the elephant presiding over the north-west. -4. the sun and moon (dual). -दामन् *n.* a garland of flowers. -द्रवः 1. the sap or exudation of flowers. -2. an infusion of flowers. -द्रुमः a flowering tree. -धः the offspring of an outcast Brāhmaṇa; cf. Ms. 10. 21. -धनुस्-धन्वन् *m.* the god of love; Si. 9. 41; Ku. 2. 64. -धर *a.* bearing flowers. -धारणः an epithet of Viṣṇu. -ध्वजः the god of love. -निक्षः a bee. -निर्यासः, -निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. -नेत्रं the tube of a flower. -पत्रिन् *m.* the god of love. -पथः the vulva. -पुटः the calyx of a flower. -पुरं N. of Pāṭaliputra; R. 6. 24. -प्रचयः, -प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. -प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. -प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. -फलः the wood-apple tree. -बलिः an offering of flowers. -बाणः -वाणः an epithet of the god of love. -भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. -मंजरिका a blue lotus. -माला a garland of flowers. -मासः 1. the month of Chaitra. -2. the spring. -रजस् *n.* the pollen. -रथः a carriage for travelling or for pleasure (but not for war). -रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. ° आह्वयं honey. -रागः, -राजः a topaz. -रेणुः pollen; वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya; R. 1. 38. -लोचनः the Nāga-kesara tree. -लावः a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer;



Me. 26. —लिक्षः -लिह् *m.* a bee. —व-  
दुकः a gallant. —वर्षः, -वर्षणं a shower  
of flowers; R. 12. 102. —वाटिका  
-वाटी *f.* a flower-garden. —वृक्षः a  
tree bearing flowers. —वृष्टिः *f.* a  
shower of flowers; R. 12. 94. —वे  
णी a garland of flowers. —शक्रटी a  
heavenly voice, voice from heaven.  
—शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of  
flowers. —शरः, -शरासनः, -सायकः the  
god of love. —समयः the spring.  
—सारः, -स्वेदः the nectar or honey  
of flowers. —सारा the holy basil.  
—स्नानं a kind of inauguration.  
—हासः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2.  
the blooming of flowers. —हासा a  
woman in her courses. —हीना a wo-  
man past child-bearing.

**पुष्पकं** 1 A flower. —2 Calx of brass.  
—3 A cup of iron. —4 The ear of Ku-  
bera (snatched off from him by Râ-  
vana and from him by Râma); R.  
13. 40; 10. 46. —5 A bracelet. —6 A  
kind of collyrium. —7 A particular  
disease of the eyes. —8 A bracelet  
of jewels. —9 A small earthen fire-  
place.

**पुष्पधयः** A bee.

**पुष्पवत्** *a.* 1 Blooming, flowery.  
—2 Set off with flowers. —*m.* (dual)  
The sun and moon. —ती A woman  
in her courses; **पुष्पवत्यापि पवित्रा** K.

**पुष्पा** N. of the town Champâ, the  
modern Bhâgalpur.

**पुष्पिका** 1 The tartar of the teeth.  
—2 The mucus of the penis. —3 The  
last words of a chapter, which state  
the subject treated therein; *e.g.* इति  
श्रीमहाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वनप-  
र्वणि &c. ...अमुकोध्यायः.

**पुष्पिणी** A woman in her courses.

**पुष्पित** *a.* 1 Flowered, full of  
flowers, in bloom, blooming; **चिर-  
विरहेण विलोक्य पुष्पितायां** Gît. 4  
(where पुष्पिताया is also the name of  
a metre). —2 Florid, flowery (as  
speech). —3 Abounding or rich in;  
as in सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वी Pt. 1. 45 —4  
Fully developed, completely mani-  
fested. —5 Spotted, variegated  
—ता A woman in her courses.  
—**Comp.** —अग्रा N. of a metre; see  
App. II.

**पुष्पिन्** *a.* 1 Bearing flowers, bloom-  
ing, blossoming. —2 Rich or abound-  
ing in flowers.

**पुष्पलकः** A post, wedge, pin.

**पुष्यः** 1 The Kali age. —2 The  
month called पौष. —3 The eighth  
lunar mansion (consisting of three  
stars), written also तिष्य. —इयं Ved.  
1 The blossom. —2 Foam, scum.  
—इया The asterism called पुष्य.  
—**Comp.** —अभिषेकः, -स्नानं a cere-  
mony of coronating a king &c.  
when the moon stands in the as-  
terism Pushya. —योगः the moon  
when in conjunction with Pushya.  
—रथः = पुष्परथः q. v.

**पुष्यलकः** See पुष्पलक.

**पुस्र** 10 U. (पोसयति-ते) 1 To rub.  
—2 To decrease, lessen.

**पुस्त** 10 U. (पुस्तयति-ते) 1 To  
bind, tie. —2 To disrespect, contemn.

**पुस्तं** 1 Plastering, painting, a-  
nointing. —2 Working in clay, mo-  
delling. —3 Anything made of clay,  
wood or metal. —4 A book, manu-  
script. —**Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.* plastering,  
painting.

**पुस्तकः** -कं, पुस्ती A book, manu-  
script.

**पू** 1. 4. A., 9 U. (पवते, पूयते, पु-  
नाति, पुनीते, पूत; *caus.* पावयति; *desid.*  
पुपूषति, पिपूषते) 1 To make pure,  
cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.);  
अवश्यपाव्यं पवसे Bk. 6. 64; 3. 18;  
पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S.  
1; Ms. 1. 105; 2. 62; Y. 1. 58;  
R. 1. 53; Bg. 10. 31. —2 To refine.  
—3 To clean from chaff, winnow. —4  
To expiate, atone for. —5 To dis-  
cern, discriminate. —6 To think out,  
devise, invent. —7 To become clear  
or pure (Atm.).

**पू** *a.* (At the end of comp.)  
Purifying, cleansing, refining; as in  
खलपू &c.

**पूत** *p.p.* [पू-क्त] 1 Purified, cleans-  
ed, washed (fig. also); दृष्टिपूतं न्य-  
सेत्पादं वस्त्रपूतं जलं पिबेत् । सत्यपूतां व-  
देद्वाचं मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. —2  
Threshed, winnowed. —3 Expiated.  
—4 Contrived, invented. —5 Stink-  
ing, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. —तः  
1 A conch-shell. —2 White Kusa  
grass. —तं Truth. —ता An epithet  
of Durgâ. —**Comp.** —आत्मन् *a.* pure-  
minded. (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of Vi-  
shnu. —2. a purified man, saint,  
sage. —कृतायी Sacht, the wife of

Indra; Bk. 8. 29. —तृणं white  
Kusa grass. —द्रुः the tree called  
पलाश. —धान्यं sesamum. —पाप, -पा-  
प्मन् *a.* freed from sin. —फलः the  
bread-fruit tree (पनस).

**पूत्रिम** *a.* Ved. Purified, clean.

**पूनिः** *f.* Purifying.

**पूगः** [पू-गन् किञ्च; Un. 1. 121]  
1 A multitude, heap, collection,  
quantity; Si. 9. 64. —2 An associa-  
tion, corporation, union; Y. 2. 30;  
Ms. 3. 151. —3 The areca or betel-  
nut-tree (पूगी also); R. 4. 44; 6.  
64; 13. 17. —4 Nature, property,  
disposition. —गं Areca-nut, betel-  
nut. —**Comp.** —कृत *a.* heaped, col-  
lected. —पात्रं 1. a spitting-pot,  
spittoon. —2. a betel-box. —पीठः -ठं  
a spitting-pot. —पुष्पिका betel-nut  
and flowers given to guests at a  
marriage ceremony. —फलं the areca-  
nut. —वैरं enmity against many  
men.

**पूज** 10 U. (पूजयति-ते, पूजयांचकार-  
चके, अपूपुजत्-त, अपूपुजत्-त, पूजायितुं, पूजि-  
त) 1 To adore, worship, revere,  
honour, receive with respect; यदपूपु-  
जस्त्वमिह पार्थ मुरजितमपूजितं सतां Si.  
15. 14; Ms. 4. 31; Bk. 2. 26; Y.  
2. 14. —2 To present or honour  
with; Ms. 7. 203. —3 To regard,  
take notice of.

**पूजक** *a.* (जिका *f.*) [पूज्-ण्वल्]  
Honouring, adoring, worshipping,  
respecting &c.

**पूजनं** [पूज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Worship-  
ping, honouring, adoring; Bg. 17.  
14. —2 Treating with respect, enter-  
taining, hospitality. —3 An object of  
reverence. —नी A hen-sparrow.

**पूजयान** *a.* Worshipping, honour-  
ing.

**पूजा** [पूज्-भावे-अ] Worship, hon-  
our, adoration, respect, homage;  
R. 1. 79. —**Comp.** —अर्ह *a.* vener-  
able, respectable, worshipful, wor-  
thy of reverence.

**पूजित** *p.p.* [पूज्-क्त] 1 Honoured,  
respected. —2 Adored, revered. —3  
Acknowledged. —4 Endowed. —5  
Recommended. —6 Frequented.

**पूजिल** *a.* Venerable, respectable.  
—लः A god.

**पूज्य** *a.* Deserving respect, wor-  
thy of honour, respectable, vene-  
rable. —इयः A father-in-law.



**पूण्** 10 U. ( पूण्यति-ते ) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

**पूत्** *ind.* An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

**पूत्कृ** 8 U. To blow, breathe hard.

**पूत्कारी** 1 An epithet of Sarasvatī, -2 N. of the capital of the Nāgas.

**पूतनः** A dead body in a cemetery.

**-ना** 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Kṛishṇa, when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. -2 A demoness, or Rākshasī in general; **मा पूतनात्वमुपगाः शिवतातिरेधि** Māl. 9. 49. -**Comp.** -**अरिः**, -**सूदनः**, -**हन्** *m.* epithets of Kṛishṇa.

**पूति** *a.* [ पू-क्तिच् ] Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling; Bg. 17. 10. -**तिः** *f.* [ पू-पूय वा भावे क्तिन् ] 1 Purification. -2 Stink, stench. -3 Putrefaction. -*n.* 1 Filthy water. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The substance called civet. -**Comp.** -**अंडः** a musk-deer. -**काष्ठं** the Devadāru tree. -**काष्ठकः** the Sarala tree. -**गंध** *a.* putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. (-**धः**) 1. stench, fetid odour. -2. the Ingudi plant. -3. sulphur. -**गंधि** *a.* stinking, foul-smelling. -**गंधिक** *a.* stinking, fetid. -**तैला** heart-pea. -**नस्यं** a kind of disease of the nose in which it emits offensive breath. -**नासिक** *a.* having a fetid nose. -**वक्त्र** *a.* having offensive breath. -**वातः** 'foul air,' a fart. -**व्रणं** a foul ulcer ( discharging pus ).

**पूतिक** *a.* Stinking, fetid, foul. -**कं** Ordure, excrement.

**पूतिका** 1 A kind of herb. -2 A civet-cat; Pt. 3. 98. -**Comp.** -**मुखः** a bi-valve shell.

**पून** *a.* Destroyed (*p. p.* of 'पू to destroy').

**पूपः** A sort of bread; see अपूप.

**पूपला** (ली), **पूपालिका**, **पूपाली**, **पूपलिका**, **पूपिका** A sort of sweet cake.

**पूय** 1 U. ( पूयति-ते ) 1 To stink, putrefy. -2 To split up, divide. -3 To be dissolved; ( considered by some to be 4 A. also ).

**पूयः** -**यं** Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter; Ms. 3. 180; 4. 220; 12. 72. -**Comp.**

-**अरिः** the Nimba tree. -**रक्तः** a kind of disease of the nose ( wherein purulent blood or sanies flow out ). ( -**क्त** ) 1. ichor, sanies. -2. discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

**पूयनं** = पूय *q. v.*

**पूर** I. 4 A. ( पूर्यते, पूर्ण ) 1 To fill, fill out ( allied in this sense with *pass.* of पू *q. v.* ). -2 To please, satisfy. -II. 10 U. ( पूरयति-ते, पूरित; strictly the *Caus.* of पू *q. v.* ) 1 To fill; **को न याति वशं लोकं मुखे पिंडेन पूरितः** Bh. 2. 118; Si. 9. 64; 16. 34. -2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow ( as a conch-shell ). -3 To cover, surround; Bk. 7. 30. -4 To fulfil, satisfy; **पूरयतु कुतूहलं वत्सः** U. 4; so **आशां, मनोरथं &c.** -5 To intensify, strengthen ( as sound ). -6 To make resonant. -7 To load or enrich with ( gifts &c. ). -8 To draw ( as a bow ). -9 To spend ( time ).

**पूरः** [ पू-क ] 1 Filling, making full. -2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. -3 Pouring in, supplying; **अतैलपूरः सुरतप्रदीपाः** Ku. 1. 10. -4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood; R. 3. 17. -5 A stream or flood in general; **अंबु° वाष्प°, शोणित° &c.** -6 A piece of water, lake, pond. -7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. -8 A kind of cake. -9 Drawing in breath slowly through the nose. -10 The citron tree. -**रं** A kind of incense. -**Comp.** -**उत्पीडः** a flood or excess of water; **पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया** U. 3. 29.

**पूरक** *a.* [ पू-कृत् ] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Satisfying, making content. -**कः** 1 The citron tree. -2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes. -3 ( In arith. ) The multiplier. -4 Closing the right nostril and inhaling air through the left ( as a religious ceremony ); cf. रेचक.

**पूरण** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ पू-कर्तरि ल्यु ] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Ordinal ( as applied to numbers ) ( द्वितीय, तृतीय &c. ); **न पूरणी तं समुपैति संख्या** Ki. 3. 51. -3 Satisfying. -4 Drawing ( as a bow ). -**णः** 1 A bridge, dam,

causeway. -2 The ocean. -3 The *Salmali* tree. -4 A kind of medicinal oil ( विष्णुतैलं ). -**णी** 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 The silk-cotton tree. -**णं** 1 Filling. -2 Filling up, completing; R. 9. 73. -3 Puffing or swelling. -4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. -5 A sort of cake. -6 A funeral cake. -7 Rain, raining. -8 Warp. -9 Multiplication ( in math. ). -10 Injection of fluids ( in Medic. ). -11 Drawing, bending ( as a bow ). -12 Decorating, adorning. -**Comp.** -**प्रत्ययः** an affix forming an ordinal number.

**पूरयितृ** *a.* 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Satisfying, gratifying. -*m.* An epithet of Vishṇu.

**पूरिकः**-**का** A kind of cake.

**पूरित** *p. p.* 1 Filled, complete. -2 Overspread, covered over with. -3 Multiplied.

**पूर्ण** *p. p.* [ पू-क्त नि० ] 1 Filled, filled with, full of; *opt.* in comp; **तं तथा कृपयाविष्टं अश्रुपूर्णाकुलेक्षणं** Bg. 2. 1; so **शोक°, जल° &c.** -2 Whole, full, entire, complete; R. 3. 38. -3 Fulfilled, accomplished. -4 Ended, completed. -5 Past, elapsed. -6 Satisfied, contented. -7 Full-sounding, sonorous. -8 Strong, powerful. -9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -10 Drawn, bent ( as a bow ). -**र्ण** 1 An epithet of the fifteenth digit of the moon. -2 N. of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth lunar days or *tithis*. -**र्णं** Ved. 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Water. -**Comp.** -**अंकः** an integer. -**अभिलाष** *a.* satisfied, contented. -**अमृता** epithet of the sixteenth digit of the moon. -**अवतारः** N. of the fourth, seventh and eighth incarnations of Vishṇu. -**आनकं** 1. a drum. -2. the sound of a drum. -3. a vessel. -4. a moon-beam. -5. = **पूर्णपात्र** *q. v.*; ( sometimes read पूर्णालक also ). -**आनंदः** the Supreme being. -**आहूतिः** *f.* an offering made with a full ladle. -**इंदुः** the full moon. -**उपमा** a full or complete simile, *i. e.* one in which the four requisites **उपमान, उपमेय, साधारणधर्म** and **उपमाप्रतिपादक** are all expressed; ( *opp.* लक्ष्योपमा ); *e. g.* **अंबोरुहमिवाताम्रं मुग्धे करतलं तव**; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. -**ककुद** *a.* full-humped. -**काम** *a.* one whose desires



are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. (-मः) N. of the Supreme being. —कुम्भः 1. a full jar. -2. a vessel full of water. -3. a particular mode of fighting. -4. a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar; तदत्र प-केष्टके पूर्णकुम्भ एव शोभते Mk. 3. —प-र्वेदु f. the day of full moon. —पात्रं 1. a full cup or jar. -2. a cup-ful. -3. a measure of capacity (equal to 256 handfuls). -4. a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents; hence, the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news'; कदा मे तनय-जन्ममहोत्सवानन्दनिर्भरो हरिष्यति पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K. 62, 70, 73, 165; सखी-जनेनापह्रियमाणपूर्णपात्रां 299; तत्कामं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रवृत्त्या स्वीकर्तुं मम हृद-यं च जीवितं च Māl. 4. 1; (पूर्णपात्र is thus defined:—हर्षादुत्सवकाले यदलं-कारांशुकादिकं । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्या-त्पूर्णकं च तत् । or वर्धोपकं यदानंदादलंकारा-दिकं पुनः ॥ आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णानकं च तत् ॥ Hārāvalī). -5. a vessel full of rice presented to the priests at the end of the sacri- fice. —वी (वी) जः the citron. —मास m. 1. the sun. -2. the moon. (-f.) the day of full moon. —मासः 1. the moon. -2. a month-ly sacrifice performed on the day of full moon. —मासी the day of full moon. —होमः=पूर्णहुतिः q. v.

पूर्णकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 A cock. -3 The blue jay.

पूर्णमा, पूर्णिमासी, पूर्णमा The day of full moon; N. 2. 76.

पूर्त a. [ पूर-क्त नि० ] 1 Full, com- plete. -2 Concealed, covered. -3 Nourished, protected. —र्त 1 Fulfil- ment. -2 Cherishing, nourishing. -3 Granting. -4 A reward, merit. -5 An act of pious liberality; it is thus defined:—वापीकूपतडागादि देवताय- तनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमारामः पूर्तमित्यभिधी- यते Ms. 4. 226; Māl. 1. 5 (opp. इष्ट which is thus defined by Atri:— अग्निहोत्रं तपः सत्यं वेदानां चैव पालनम् । आति- थ्यं वैश्वदेवश्च इष्टमित्यभिधीयते ); cf, इष्टपूर्त.

पूर्तिः f. 1 Filling. -2 Comple- tion, fulfilment, accomplishment.

-3 Satiety; satisfaction. -4 Re- warding, a reward. -5 Multiplying. पूर्य a. 1 To be filled or satisfied. -2 To be nourished or maintain- ed.

पूरुषः=पुरुष q. v.; Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्व a. ( Declined like a pro- noun when it implies relative po- sition in time or space, but option- ally so in nom. pl.; and abl. and loc. sing.) 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. -2 Eastern, easter- ly, to the east of; ग्रामात्पूर्वतः पूर्वः Sk. -3 Previous to, earlier than. -4 Old, ancient; पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1. -5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर); in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by 'formerly' or 'before'; अतपूर्व &c. -6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. -7 Initial. -8 Established, customary, of long standing. -9 Early, prime; पूर्वे वयसि Pt. 1. 165 'in early age or prime of life.' -10 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompan- ied by, attended with; संबंधमाभाषण- पूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58; पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14; तान् स्मि- तपूर्वमाहुः Ku. 7. 47; बहुमानपूर्वया 5. 31; दशपूर्वरथं यमाख्यया दशकंवारि- गुरुं विदुर्बुधाः R. 8. 29; 80 मातेपूर्वे Ms. 11. 147 'intentionally', 'know- ingly'; 12. 89; अवोधपूर्वे 'uncon- sciously', S. 5. 2 &c. —र्वः An ancestor, a forefather; पूर्वैः किलाय प- रिवर्धितो नः R. 13. 3; पयः पूर्वैः सनि- श्वसैः कवोष्णमुपभुज्यते 1. 67; 5. 14; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वाये S. 2. 16. —र्व The forepart; अनवरत- धनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्व ( गात्रं ) S. 2. 4. —र्वा 1 The east. -2 N. of a coun- try to the east of Madhyadesa. —र्व ind. 1 Before (with abl.); मासात्पू- र्व. -2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecedently, before-hand; तं पूर्वमभिवाक्येत् Ms. 2. 117; 3. 94; 8. 205; R. 12. 35; प्राणिपातपूर्वे K.; भूतपूर्वस्वरालयं U. 2. 17 'which formerly was the abode', &c.; स- मयपूर्वे S. 5 'after a formal agree- ment.' -3 Immemorally. ( पूर्वैण 'in front, before', to the east of', with gen. or acc.; अद्य पूर्वे 'till- now', hitherto'; पूर्वः-ततः-पश्चात्

-उपरि 'first-then, first-afterwards', 'previously, subsequently', पूर्व- अधुना or अद्य 'formerly-now.' -Comp. —अग्निः the sacred fire kept in the house (आवसथ्य). —अ- चलः, —अद्रिः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise. —अधिकारि m. the first occupant, a prior owner. —अंतः the end of a preced- ing word. —अपर a. 1. eastern and western; कतमोऽयं पूर्वापरसमुद्रावगाढः सा- नुमानालोक्यते S. 7; पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगा- ह्य Ku. 1. 1. -2. first and last. -3. prior and subsequent, preceding and fol- lowing. -4. connected with another. (-र्) 1. what is before and behind. -2. connection. -3. the proof and the thing to be proved. —विरोधः inconsis- tency, incongruity. —अभिमुख a. turned towards or facing the east. —अभ्यासः former practice or experi- ence. —अंबुधिः the eastern ocean. —अर्जित a. attained by former works. (-तं) ancestral property. —अर्धः-र्ध 1. the first half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्ध- भिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60; समाप्तं पूर्वार्धं &c. -2. the upper part (of the body); शकुंतला पूर्वा- र्धेन शयनाहुत्थाय S. 3; R. 16. 6. -3. the first half of a hemistich. —अहः the earlier part of the day, forenoon, Ms. 4. 96; 152. (पूर्वाह्नतन, पूर्वाह्निकः पूर्वाह्नतन a. relating to the fore- noon). —आवेदकः a plaintiff. —आ- बाढा N. of the 20th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —इतर a, western. —उक्त, —उदित a. before- mentioned, aforesaid. —उत्तर a. north-eastern. (-रा) the north- east. (-रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subse- quent. —कर्मन् n. 1. a former act or work. -2. the first thing to be done, a prior work. -3. actions done in a former life. -4. prepa- rations, preliminary arrangements. —कल्पः former times. —कायः 1. the fore-part of the body of ani- mals; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भू- यसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. -2. the up- per part of the body of men; स्पृ- शन् करेणानतपूर्वकायं R. 5. 32; पर्येक- बंधस्थिरपूर्वकायं Ku. 3. 45. —काल a. belonging to ancient times. (-लः) former or ancient times. —कालि- क, —कालीन a. ancient. —काष्ठा the



east, eastern quarter. —कृत *a.* previously done. (—त्) an act done in a former life. —कोटि: *f.* the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष *q. v.* —गंगा *N.* of the river Narmadâ. —चोदित *a.* 1. afore-said, above-mentioned. —2. previously stated or advanced (as an objection). —ज *a.* 1. born or produced before or formerly, first-produced, first-born. —2. ancient, old. —3. eastern. (—जः) 1. an elder brother; *Si.* 16. 44; *R.* 15. 36. —2. the son of the elder wife. —3. an ancestor, a forefather; स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोषात् *R.* 16. 34. —4. (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. —5. the Manes living in the world of the moon. (—जा) an elder sister. —जन्मन् *n.* a former birth. (—*m.*) an elder brother; *R.* 14. 44; 15. 95. —जाति: *f.* a former birth. —ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life. —दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern. (—णा) the south-east. —द्रुपति: Indra, the regent of the east. —दिनं the forenoon. —दिग् *f.* the east. —दिग् *a.* situated towards the east, eastern. —दिष्टं the award of destiny. —देव: 1. an ancient deity. —2. a demon or Asura. —3. a progenitor (पितृ). —4. (dual) an epithet of Nara-Nârâyana. —देवता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men; अक्रोधनाः शौचपराः सततं ब्रह्मचारिणः | न्यस्त-शस्त्रा महाभागाः पितरः पूर्वदेवताः ||. —देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. —निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound; cf. परिनिपात. —पक्षः 1. the fore-part or side. —2. the first half of a lunar month. —3. the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. —4. the first objection to an argument. —5. the statement of the plaintiff. —6. a suit at law. —7. an assertion, a proposition. °पादः the plaint, the first stage of a legal proceeding. —पदं the first member of a compound or sentence. —पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. —पांचालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Panchâlas. —पाणिनीयाः (*m. pl.*) the disciples of Pāṇini living in the east. —पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —पितामहः a

forefather, an ancestor. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Brahmâ. —2. any one of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह); *Pt.* 1. 89. —3. an ancestor in general. —पूर्व *a.* each preceding one. (—वां:) *m. pl.* forefathers. —फल्गुनी the eleventh lunar mansion containing two stars. °भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. —भागः 1. the forepart. —2. the upper part. —भा (भ) द्रपदा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars. —भावः 1. priority. —2. prior or antecedent existence; येन सहैव यस्य यं प्रति पूर्वभावोऽवगम्यते *Tarka K.* —3. (Rhet.) disclosing an intention. —भाषिन् *a.* willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. —भुक्तिः *f.* prior occupation or possession. —भूत *a.* preceding, previous. —मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mīmāṃsâ', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदान्त; see मीमांसा. —रंगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; यन्नाट्यवस्तुनः पूर्वं रंगविघ्नोपशान्तये | कुशिलवाः प्रकुर्वन्ति पूर्वरंगः स उच्यते || *D. R.*; पूर्वरंगं विधायैव सूत्रधारो निवर्तते *S. D.* 283; पूर्वरंगः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः *Si.* 2. 8 (see Malli. thereon). —रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting; श्रवणादर्शनाद्वापि मिथः संरुदरागयोः | दशाविशेषोऽथो प्राप्नोति पूर्वरागः स उच्यते || *S. D.* 214. —रात्रः the first part of the night. —रूपं 1. indication of an approaching change. —2. a symptom of occurring disease. —3. the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. —4. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state. —लक्षणं a symptom of coming sickness. —वयस् *a.* young. (—*n.*) youth. —वर्तिन् *a.* existing before, prior, previous. —वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law. —वादिन् *m.* the complainant or plaintiff. —वृत्तं 1. a former event; *R.* 11. 10. —2. previous conduct. —वैरिन् *a.* one who first commences hostilities, an aggressor. —शारद *a.* relating to the first half

of autumn. —शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. —सक्य the upper part of the thigh. —संखा daybreak, dawn; *Si.* 11. 40. —सर *a.* going in front. —सागरः the eastern ocean; *R.* 4. 32. —साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. —स्थितिः *f.* former or first state.

पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with; अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकमाह *S.* 5. —2. Preceding, antecedent. —3 Previous, former, prior. —4 First. —कः An ancestor, a forefather.

पूर्वगम *a.* Going before, preceding.

पूर्वतन *a.* Former, old, ancient.

पूर्वतस् *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east; *R.* 3. 42. —2 Before, in front of —3 First, in the first place.

पूर्वत्र *ind.* In the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् *a.* 1 Having something antecedent or a cause. —2 Relating to something preceding. —*n.* One of the three kinds of अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause; *i. e.* inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. —*ind.* As before.

पूर्विन् *a.* (णी *f.*), पूर्वीण *a.* 1 Ancient. —2 Ancestral.

पूर्वेद्युस् *ind.* 1 On the former day. —2 On the day before, yesterday; *Ms.* 3. 187. —3 During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn. —4 Early, betimes.

पूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Former, previous. —2 Ancient, old. —3 Next, near. —4 Eastern. —5 Excellent.

पूल् 1 P., 10 U. (पूलति, पूलयति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

पूलः, पूलकः A bundle, pack.

पूलाकः = पूलक *q. v.*

पूलिका A kind of cake.

पूल्यं An empty grain of corn.

पूष् 1 P. (पूषति) 1 To nourish. —2 To increase, grow; cf. पुष्.

पूषः, पूषकः The mulberry tree.

पूषन् *m.* (nom. पूषा, -षणौ, -षणः) [पूष्-कनिन्; *Un.* 1. 156] The sun; सदापांयः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति *Bh.* 2. 114; इधनौघधगम्यन्निस्त्वेषा नात्येति पूषणं *Si.* 2. 43. —Comp. —असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —आत्मजः 1. a cloud. —2. an epithet of Indra. —इतहरः an epithet of Virābhadrā; see अदंत. —भासा the city of Indra.



**पृ 6 A.** (प्रियते-पुन) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या); कार्ये व्याप्रियते; see व्यापृत. — *Caus* (पारयति-ते) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to; (usually with loc.); व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहत्वमकागतसत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास करं किरीटे R. 6. 19; उमामुखे...व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रमशस्त्रवाणेः Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25. -II. 3 P. (विपत्ति, पूर्ण) 1 To bring or carry over. -2 To deliver from, bring out of. -3 To fill. -4 To protect, maintain, sustain. -5 To promote, advance. -III. 9. P. (पृणाति) To protect. -IV. 10 U. (पारयति-ते; sometimes पार् is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. -2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). -3 To be able or capable; न खलु मातापितरौ भर्तृवियोगदुःखितां दुहितरं द्रष्टुं पारयतः S. 6.; न पारयामि तातक्रादयस्य...आपन्नसत्त्वां शकुंतलां निवेदयितुं S. 4; अधिकं न हि पारयामि वक्तुं Bv. 2. 59. -4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -5 To withstand, oppose. -6 To live. -V. 5 P. (पृणोति) 1 To please or delight, gratify. -2 To be pleased or delighted.

**पृच् I.** 2 A. (पृक्ते, पृक्ण) To come in contact with. -II. 7 P. (पृणाक्ते, पृक्) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite; एवं वदन् दाशराथिरपृणग्धनुषा शरं Bk. 6. 39. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be in contact with, touch. -4 To satisfy, fill, satiate. -5 To augment, increase. -6 Ved. To give or grant bountifully. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (पृचति, पृचयति-ते) 1 To touch come in contact with. -2 To hinder oppose.

**पृक्त p. p.** [पृक्-क्त] 1 Mixed, mingled; पृक्तस्तुषारैर्गौरिर्द्विराणां R. 2. 13. -2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -3 Filled, full. — **पृक्तं** Property, wealth.

**पृक्तिः f.** Touch, contact, union.

**पृक्थं** Property, wealth, possessions.

**पृक्षस् m.** Ved. Food.

**पृच्छकः** [पृच्छ-ण्वल् संप्रसारणं] An

inquirer, an investigator; पृच्छकेन सदा भाव्यं पुरुषेण विज्ञानता Pt. 5. 93; Y. 2. 268.

**पृच्छने** Asking, inquiring.

**पृच्छा 1** Questioning, asking, inquiring. -2 An inquiry into the future.

**पृञ् 2 A.** (पृञ्के) To come in contact with, touch.

**पृङ्, पृण् 6 P.** (पृङ्-ण-ति) To delight, please.

**पृत् f.** An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for पृतना after acc. dual).

**पृतनं Ved. 1** A hostile encounter. -2 An army.

**पृतना 1** An army (in general). -2 A division of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729 horse, and 1215 foot. -3 Battle, fight, encounter. -4 A hostile army. -5 (pl.) Men, mankind (Ved.). -**Comp.** — **साहः** an epithet of Indra.

**पृतनायु a.** Ved. Hostile, inimical.

**पृतन्यति Den. P.** To attack, encounter.

**पृतन्या** An army.

**पृथ 10 U.** (पर्ययति-ते) 1 To extend -2 To throw, cast. -3 To send, direct.

**पृथः Ved. 1** The palm of the hand. -2 A kind of measure. -**Comp.** — **करः** an epithet of Siva.

**पृथक् ind. 1** Severally, separately, singly; शंखान् दध्मुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18; Ms. 3. 26; 7. 57. -2 Different, separate, distinct; Bg. 5. 4; 13. 4; रचिता पृथगर्थता गिरां Ki. 2. 27. -3 Apart, aside, alone; V. 4. 20. -4 Apart from, except, with the exception of, without; (with acc., instr., or abl.); पृथग्रामेण-रामत्-रामं वा Sk.; Bk. 8. 109. (पृथक् कु 1 to separate, divide, sever, analyse. -2 to keep off, avert.). -**Comp.** — **आत्मता** 1. severalty, separateness. -2. distinction, difference. -3. discrimination, judgment. — **आत्मन a.** distinct, separate. — **आत्मिका** individual existence, individuality. — **करणं, -क्रिया** 1. separating, distinguishing. -2. analysing. — **कुल a.** belonging to a different family. — **क्षत्राः (m. pl.)** children of one father by different

wives, or by wives of different classes. — **चर a.** going alone or separately. — **जनः** 1. a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people; न पृथग्जनच्छुबो वशं वशिनामुत्तमं गंतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90; Ki. 14. 24. -2. a fool, a block-head, an ignorant man; Si. 16. 39. -3. a wicked man, sinner. — **पिंडः** a distant relation who offers the funeral rice-ball separately and not together with other relations. — **भावः** separateness, individuality; (so पृथक्त्वं). — **रूप a.** of different shapes or kinds. — **विध a.** of different kinds, diverse, various. — **शय्या** sleeping apart. — **स्थितिः f.** separate existence.

**पृथक्त्वं 1** Separateness, severalty. -2. Individuality.

**पृथवी** See पृथिवी.

**पृथा N.** of Kuntī, one of the two wives of Pāṇḍu. -**Comp.** — **जः** -**तनयः**, -**सुतः**, -**सूनुः** an epithet of the first three Pāṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna; अभ्युत्थामा हत इति पृथासूनुना स्पष्टमुक्तवा Ve. 3. 9; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. — **पतिः** an epithet of Pāṇḍu.

**पृथिका** A centipede.

**पृथिवी** [cf. Up. 1. 184] 1 The earth; (sometimes written पृथिवि also) -2 Ground, soil. -3 The earth considered as one of the nine substances or five primary elements. -**Comp.** — **इंद्रः**, -**ईशः**, -**क्षित् m.**, -**पालः**, -**पालकः**, -**भुज् m.**, -**भुजः**, -**युक्तः** a king. — **तलं** the surface of the earth. — **पतिः** 1. a king. -2. Yama, the god of death. — **मंडलः**, -**लं** the circuit of the earth. — **रुहः** a tree; **पवमानः** पृथिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. — **लोकः** terrestrial world, the earth.

**पृथु a.** (पृथु or पृथी f., compar. प्रथीयत् superl. प्रथिष्ठ) [पृथ्-कु संप्र. Up. 1. 28] 1 Broad wide, spacious, expansive; पृथुनितं व q v. below; सिंधोः पृथुनपितुं Me. 46. -2 Copious, abundant, ample; V. 4. 25. -3 Large, great; दृशः पृथुनरीकृताः Ratn. 2. 15; Si. 12. 48; R. 11. 25. -4 Detailed, prolix. -5 Numerous. -6 Smart, sharp, clever. -7 Important. -8 Various. — **युः** 1 N. of fire or Agni. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Of



**Mahâdeva.** -4 N. of a king. [ Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name Prithvi. The Vishnu Purana relates that when Vena who was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the pious sages, and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a King, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared King, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., 'if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk'. Prithu thereupon made Svayambhuva Manu the calf, milked the earth, and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c., for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers-gods, men, Rishis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c., who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted; cf. Ku. 1. 2]. -यु. f. Opium. -Comp. -उदर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) a ram. -जघन, नितम्ब *a.* having large or broad hips or slopes; पृथुनितम्ब नितम्बवती तव V. 4. 26. -पत्रः चं red garlic. -प्रथ, -यशस् *a.* far-famed, widely renowned. -रोमन् *m.* a fish. युग्म, the sign Pieces of the zodiac. -शेखरः a mountain. -श्री *a.* highly prosperous. -श्रोणि *a.* having large hips. -संपद् *a.* rich, wealthy. -स्कंधः a hog.

**पृथुः** कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पो). -कः A child; निन्द्युर्जनन्यः पृथुः कान् पथिभ्यः Si. 3. 30. -का A girl.

**पृथुल** *a.* Broad, large, wide; ओणि-पु प्रियकरः पृथुलासु स्पर्शमाप सकलेन तलेन Si. 10. 65.

**पृथ्वी** [ पृथु-डीष् ] 1 The earth. -2 The earth as one of the five elements. -3 Large cardamoms. -4 N. of a metre; ( see App. I. ) -Comp.

-ईशः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज् *m.* a king, sovereign. -खातं a cavern. -गर्भः an epithet of Ganesa. -गृहं a cave, grotto. -जः 1. a tree. -2. the planet Mars. -धरः a mountain.

**पृथ्वीका** 1 Large cardamoms. -2 Small cardamoms.

**पृदाकुः** 1 A scorpion. -2 A tiger. -3 A serpent, adder. -4 A tree. -5 An elephant. -6 A panther (चित्रक).

**पृशन** *a.* Ved. 1 Clinging, attached to -नं Clinging to, attachment.

**पृश्नि ( णि )** *a* [ स्प्रश् -नि० किञ्च पृथो० सलोपः; Un. 4. 52 ] 1 Short, small, dwarfish. -2 Delicate, feeble. -3 Diversified, spotted. -4 Various, diverse ( Ved. ). -मिः A dwarf. -मि *f.* 1 A ray of light. -2 The earth. -3 The starry sky. -4 N. of Devakî, mother of Krishna. -4 The earth. -5 A cloud. -6 Milk. -Comp. -गर्भः, -धरः, -भद्रः epithets of Krishna. -शृंगः 1. an epithet of Krishna. -2. of Ganesa.

**पृश्नि ( णि ) का, पृश्नी ( णी )** N. of an aquatic plant.

**पृष्** 1 A. ( पृषते ) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To give. -4 To vex, pain, weary.

**पृषत्** *a.* 1 Spotted, variegated. -2 Sprinkling -*m.* The spotted antelope. -*n.* 1 A drop of water or of any other liquid; ( said by some to be used only in pl. ). -Comp. -अंशः, -अश्वः 1. wind, air. -2. an epithet of Siva. -आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. -पतिः ( पृषतांपतिः ) wind. -बलः N. of the horse of Wind.

**पृषत** *a.* [ पृष्-अतच् किञ्च ] Spotted. -तः 1 The spotted antelope. -2 A drop of water; पृषतैरपां क्षमयता च रजः Ki. 6. 27; R. 3. 3; 4. 27; 6. 51. -3 A spot, mark. -4 An antelope considered as the vehicle of Vâyu. -Comp. -अश्वः air, wind.

**पृषत्कः** An arrow; तदुपोदैश्च नभश्चरैः पृषत्कः Ki. 13. 23; Si. 20. 18; Vb. 1. 1; धनुर्भूतां हस्तवतां पृषत्काः R. 7. 45.

**पृषतिः** A drop of water; पयःपृषतिभिः स्पृष्टा वांति वाताः शनैः शनैः Bhārata on Ak.

**पृषभाषा** = पृषभासा q. v.

**पृषाकरा** A small stone.

**पृषातकं** Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

**पृषोदरः** Wind, air. ( The word is supposed to be compounded of पृषत् and उदर, the त् of पृषत् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds ); पृषोदरादित्वात् साधुः, see Gana to P. VI. 3. 109.

**पृष्ट** *p. p.* [ पृष्-प्रच्छ-वाक् ] 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned. -2 Sprinkled.

**पृष्टिः** *f.* 1 Inquiry, interrogation. -2 Ved. A rib. -3 Touch. -4 A ray of light.

**पृष्टहायनः** 1 A species of grain. -2 An elephant.

**पृष्ठं** [ पृष् स्प्रश्-वाक् यक् नि०; Un. 2. 12 ] 1 The back, hinder part, rear. -2 The back of an animal; अश्वपृष्ठ-मारुदः &c. -3 The surface or upper side; R. 4. 31, 12. 67; Ku. 7. 51; so अवनिपृष्ठचारिणी U. 3. -4 The back or the other side ( of a letter, document &c. ); Y. 2. 93. -5 The flat roof of a house. -6 The page of a book. ( पृष्ठेन, पृष्ठे ' behind, from behind' ). -Comp. -अनुग, -गामिन्, -यायिन् *a.* going behind, following; Pt. 1. 59. -अस्थि *n.* the back-bone. -उदय *a.* an epithet of particular signs of the zodiac, i. e. Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittarius and Capricorn. -गोपः, -रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting. -ग्रांथि *a.* hump-backed. -चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. -तल्पनं the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. -दृष्टिः 1. a crab. -2. a bear. -पातिन् *a.* following. -फलं the superficial contents of a figure. -भागः the back. -मांसं 1. flesh on the back; प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81. -2. a fleshy protuberance on the back. °अद, °अदन् *a.* back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. ( -दं -दन् ) back-biting; पृष्ठमांसादनं तद्यत् परोक्षे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra; see पृष्ठमांस above. -यानं riding. -वंशः the back-bone. -वास्तु *n.* the upper story of a house. -वाह् *m.*, -वाह्यः a draught-ox. -शय *a.* sleeping on the back. -शृंगः a wild goat. -शृंगिन् *m.* 1. a ram. -2. a buffalo. -3. a eunuch. -4. an epithet of Bhîma.



**पृष्ठकं** The back. (पृष्ठके कृ 1. to put off, postpone. -2. to resign, give up, discard).

**पृष्ठतस्** *ind.* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind, गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वियात् Ms. 4. 154; 8. 300; Bg. 11. 40. -2 Towards the back, backwards; गच्छ पृष्ठतः. -3 On the back. -4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly. (पृष्ठतः कृ means 1. to place on the back, leave behind. -2. to neglect, forsake, abandon. -3. to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign; येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144; लज्जां पृष्ठतः कृत्वा K.; पृष्ठतो गम् to follow; पृष्ठतो भू 1. to stand at the back. -2. to be disregarded).

**पृष्ठय** *a.* Relating to the back. -**पृष्ठयः** A pack-horse. -**पृष्ठ्या** 1 A mare for draught. -2 An edge on the back of the altar.

**पृष्णिः** *f.* 1 The heel. -2 A ray of light.

**पृ** 3. 9. P. (पिपति, पृणाति, पपार, अपारीत्, परि-री-व्याति, परि-री-तुं, पूर्ण; *pass.* पूर्यते; *caus.* पूरयति-ते; *desid.* पिपरि-री-षति, पु-पूर्षति) 1 To fill, fill up, complete. -2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.). -3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). -4 To satisfy, refresh, please; पितृनपारित् Bk. 1. 2 -5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

**पेचकः** 1 An owl. -2 The root of an elephant's tail. -3 A couch, bed. -4 A cloud. -5 A louse.

**पेचकिन्** *m.*, पेचिलः An elephant.

**पैजूषः** The wax of the ear; see पैजुषः

**पेटः** (-टा-टी-टं also) 1 A bag, basket. -2 A chest -3 A multitude. -4 A retinue, train. -टः The open hand with the fingers extended.

**पेटकः** -कं 1 A basket, box, bag. -2 A multitude, quantity.

**पेटकः** A bag, basket, box.

**पेटिका**, पेटो A small bag, a basket.

**पेटा** A large bag.

**पेण्** 1 P. (पेणति) 1 To go. -2 To grind. -3 To embrace.

**पेत्वं** 1 Nectar. -2 Ghee. -स्वः A ram (?).

**पेय** *a.* [पा-पाने कर्मणि यत्] 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. -2

Sapid. -यं 1 Water. -2 Milk. -3 A drink, beverage. -या 1 Rice-gruel. -2 A drink mixed with a small quantity of boiled rice.

**पेयुः** 1 The sea. -2 Fire. -3 The sun.

**पेयूषः** -षं 1 Nectar. -2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days; सप्तरात्रप्रसूतायाः क्षीरं पेयूषमुच्यते Hārâvali; Ms. 5. 6. -3 Fresh ghee.

**पेरा** A kind of musical instrument; Bk. 17. 7.

**पेरुः** 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The ocean. -4 The gold-mountain (Meru).

**पेल** 1 P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-ते) 1 To go or move. -2 To shake or tremble.

**पेलः** 1 Going. -2 A small part. -लं, पेलकः A testicle.

**पेलव** *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender; धनुषः पेलवपुष्पपत्रिणः Ku. 4. 29; 5. 4; 7. 65. -2 Lean, thin, slender; कथमातपे गमिष्यासि परिबाधापेलवरंगैः S. 3. 22.

**पेलिः**, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

**पेशः** Form, shape.

**पेशन** *a.* 1 Ved. Well-formed. -2 Adorned.

**पेश (ष-स) ल** *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate; पुष्पचापमिव पेशलं स्मरः R. 11. 45; 9. 40; Me. 93. -2 Thin, slender (as waist); R. 13. 34. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good; Bv. 2. 2. -4 Expert, clever, skilful; Bh. 3. 56; एकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -5 Crafty, fraudulent. -6 Decorated, adorned. -लं Beauty. -लः N. of Vishnu.

**पेशस्** *n.* 1 Form. -2 Gold. -3 Brightness, lustre. -4 Decoration, ornament.

**पेशिः** -शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. -2 A ball or mass of flesh. -3 An egg. -4 A muscle; Y. 3. 100. -5 The foetus shortly after conception. -6 A bud on the point of blowing. -7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). -8 A kind of musical instrument. -9 The shell or rind (of fruits). -10 A sheath, scabbard. -11 A shoe. -Comp. -कोशः -यः a bird's egg.

**पेष** 1 A. (पेषते) To resolve upon, strive diligently for.

**पेषः** [ पिष्-घञ् ] Grinding, pounding, crushing; Si. 18. 45.

**पेषक** *a.* Pounding, grinding.

**पेषणं** [ पिष्-ल्युट् ] 1 Pounding, pulverizing. -2 A threshing-floor. -3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

**पेषणिः** *f.* पेषणी, पेषाकः A millstone, a grind-stone, muller.

**पेषिः** A thunderbolt.

**पेस्** 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move.

**पेस्वर** *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2 Destructive.

**पै** 1 P. (पायति) To dry, wither.

**पैंगिः** A patronymic of Yaska.

**पैजूषः** The ear.

**पैठर** *a.* (री *f.*) Boiled in a पिठर, q. v.

**पैठीनसिः** N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

**पैडिक्यं**, पैडिन्यं Living on alms, mendicity.

**पैतामह** *a.* (ही *f.*) [पितामह-अण्] 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. -2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather -3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating to, Brahmâ; R. 15. 60. -हाः (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

**पैतामहिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

**पैतृक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ पितृत् आगतं पितुरिदं वा ठञ् ] 1 Relating to a father. -2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal; परमृद्धमजेन पैतृकं विनयेनास्य नवं च यौवनं R. 8. 6; 18. 40; Ms. 9. 104; Y. 2. 47. -3 Sacred to the Manes. -कं A Srâddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

**पैतृमत्यः** 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृमत्याः पुत्रः). -2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः).

**पैतृष्वसेयः**, पैतृष्वस्त्रीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

**पैत्त** (ती *f.*), पैत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bilious.

**पैत्तल** *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of brass, brazen.

**पैत्र** *a.* (त्री *f.*) [ पितुरिदं अण् ] 1 Relating to a father or ancestors gen-



erally, paternal, ancestral. -2 Sacred to the Manes. -च 1 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. ( Also पैत्र्य in this sense ). -2 A year, month, or day sacred to the Pitris.

**पैपल** *a.* ( ली *f.* ) Made of the wood of the holy fig-tree U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18.

**पैलव** *a.* ( वी *f.* ) Made of the wood of the Pīlu tree ; Ms. 2. 45.

**पैशल्यं** Mildness, affability, softness.

**पैशाच** *a.* ( ची *f.* ) [ पिशाचेन निर्वृत्तः अण् ] Demoniacal, infernal. -चः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping, or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect ; सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 34 ; Y. 1. 61. -2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. -ची 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. -2 Night. -3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prākṛita.

**पैशाचिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Infernal, demoniacal.

**पैशुनं-न्यं** [ पिशुनस्य भावः अण् व्यञ्ज वा ] 1 Back-biting, slandering, tale-bearing, calumny ; Ms. 7. 48 ; 11. 56 ; Bg. 16. 2. -2 Roguery, depravity. -3 Wickedness, malignity.

**पैष्ट** *a.* ( टी *f.* ) [ पिष्टस्येदं अण् ] Made of flour or meal.

**पैष्टिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Made of flour or meal. -कं 1 A number of cakes. -2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

**पैष्टी** A spirituous liquor distilled from meal ; cf. गौडी.

**पो** *a.* Pure, clean.

**पोगंड** *a.* [ पौः शुद्धो गंड एकदेशो यस्य Tv. ] 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. -2 Having a deficient or redundant member. -3 Deformed. -डः A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year ; cf. अपोगंड.

**पोडः** 1 The foundation of a house. -2 Putting together, uniting, mixing. -Comp. -गलः 1. a kind of reed ( नल ). -2. a kind of grass

( काश ). -3. a kind of fish.

**पोटकः** A servant.

**पोटा** 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. -2 A hermaphrodite. -3 A female servant.

**पोटिकः** A boil.

**पोटी** 1 A large alligator. -2 The rectum.

**पोट्टलिका, पोडली** A bundle, packet, parcel.

**पोडुः** The bone forming the upper part of the skull.

**पोतः** [ पू-तन् ; Up. 3. 86 ] 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c. ; पिव स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60 ; मृगपोतः, शार्दूल° Mu. 2. 8 ; करिपोतः &c. ; वीरपोतः a young warrior ; U. 5. 3. -2 An elephant ten years old. -3 A ship, raft, boat ; पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशितरणे H. 2. 165. -4 A garment, cloth. -5 The young shoot of a plant. -6 The site or foundation of a house. -9 A fetus having no enveloping membrane. -Comp. -आच्छादनं a tent. -आधानं a shoal of small fish. -धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. -ध्रुवः a mariner, seaman. -भंगः a ship-wreck. -रक्षः the rudder of a boat or ship. -वणिज् *m.* a sea-faring merchant. -वाहः a rower, steersman.

**पोतकः** 1 The young of an animal. -2 A young plant. -3 The site of a house.

**पोतन** *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Purifying

**पोतासः** A kind of camphor.

**पोतृ** *m.* 1 One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice ( assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन् ). -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

**पोत्या** A multitude of boats.

**पोत्रं** [ पू-त्र ] 1 The snout of a hog. -2 A boat, ship. -3 A ploughshare. -4 The thunderbolt. -5 A garment. -6 The office of the Potri. -Comp. -आयुधः a hog, boar.

**पोत्रिन्** *m.* A hog, boar.

**पोथकी** Red pimples on the eyelids.

**पोलः** 1 A heap. -2 Bulk, magnitude.

**पोलिका, पोली** A kind of cake ( of wheat ).

**पोलिङः** The mast of a ship.

**पोषः** [ पृष्-वञ् ] 1 Nourishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. -3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

**पोषकः** One who maintains or nourishes, a supporter.

**पोषणं** Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

**पोषयितुः** The cuckoo.

**पोषित** *p. p.* Nourished, supported &c.

**पोषितृ** *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder.

**पोषिन्, पोष्टृ** *a.* [ पृष्-णिनि तृच् च ] One who feeds, nourishes &c. -*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

**पोष्य** *a.* [ पृष्-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. -2 Well-fed, thriving. -3 Causing prosperity. -4 Abundant, copious. -Comp. -पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son. -वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

**पौश्रलीय** *a.* ( यी *f.* ) Relating to harlots.

**पौश्रनेयः** The son of a harlot.

**पौश्रल्यं** Harlotry, female incontinence ; Ms. 9. 15.

**पौसवनं** See पुंसवन.

**पौस्न** *a.* ( स्नी *f.* ) 1 Fit for a man ; Bk. 5. 91. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Human. -स्नं Manhood, virility.

**पौस्यं** Ved. 1 Manly courage, strength. -2 Manhood, virility. -3 A battle.

**पौगंड** *a.* ( डी *f.* ) Boyish. -डं, -पौगंडकं Boyhood ( from the 5th to the 16th years ).

**पौंडरीक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Relating to or made of, lotus-flowers ; Māl. 3. 16. -कः A kind of leprosy.

**पौंडर्यं** A kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes.

**पौंड्रः** 1 N. of a country. -2 A king or inhabitant of that country. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -4 A sectarian mark. -5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhīma ; पौंड्रं दध्मौ महाशंखं भीमकर्मा वृकोदरः Bg. 1. 15.

**पौंड्रकः** 1 A kind of sugarcane, -2 A mixed caste ( of sugar-boilers ) ; cf. Ms. 10. 44.

**पौंड्रिकः** A kind of sugarcane.



**पौण्य** *a.* Virtuous, holy, upright, righteous.

**पौतवं** A measure.

**पौत्तिकं** A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

**पौत्र** *a.* (त्री *f.*) [पुत्रस्यापत्यं अण्] Relating to or derived from a son.

—त्रः A grandson, son's son. —त्री 1 A grand-daughter. —2 An epithet of Durgā. —त्रं The office of a Potri, q.v.

**पौत्रिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a son or grandson.

**पौत्रिकेयः** The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

**पौनःपुनिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

**पौनःपुन्यं** Frequent or constant repetition.

**पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं** 1 Repetition; अतिप्रियासीति पौनरुक्त्यं K. 237; R. 12. 40. —2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness; अभिव्यक्तायां चंद्रिकायां किं वीषिकापौनरुक्त्येन V. 3.

**पौनर्भव** *a.* [पुनर्भू विदा अपत्ये अञ्] 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second husband. —2 Repeated, superfluous. —वः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law; Y. 2. 130; Ms. 3.1. 55. —2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

**पौर** *a.* (री *f.*) [पुरे वसति शैबिको अण्] 1 Relating to a city or town, produced in a town, civic. —2 Ved. Filling one's own belly. —रः 1 A townsman, citizen; (opp. जानपद); Ku. 6. 41; Me. 27; R. 2. 10, 74; 12. 3; 16. 9. —2 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under particular circumstances. —3 A planet in a state of opposition to other planets. —री The language of the servants in a palace. —रं A sort of grass (रेहिष). —Comp. —अंगना, —योषित् *f.*, —स्त्री a woman living in a town. —कार्यं public business; अर्थजातस्य गणनाबहुलतयैकमेव पौरकार्यमवेक्षितं S. 6. —जनः, —लोकः 1. a citizen. —2. citizens, burghers. —जानपद *a.* belonging to town and country. (—रः *pl.*) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people; कथं बुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1.

—वृद्धः an eminent citizen, an elder man. —सख्यं fellow-citizenship.

**पौरकं** 1 A garden near a house. —2 A garden near a town.

**पौरिकः** 1 A citizen. —2 A governor of a city.

**पौरिय** *a.* (यी *f.*) Civic, town-bred.

**पौरंदर** *a.* (री) Derived from or sacred to, Indra. —रं The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

**पौरव** *a.* (वी *f.*) [पुरोर्गोत्रापत्यं अण्] Descended from Puru. —वः 1 A descendant of Puru; S. 5. —2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. —2 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

**पौरवीय** *a.* (यी *f.*) Devoted to Paurava.

**पौरस्त्य** *a.* [पुरस् -भवार्थे त्यक् अण् च] 1 Eastern; पौरस्त्यो वा सुखयति मरुताधुसंवाहनाभिः Māl. 9. 25. पौरस्त्य-शंज्ञामरुत् 9. 17; R. 4. 34. —2 Foremost. —3 Prior, first, preceding.

**पौराण** *a.* (णी *f.*) [पुराण-अण्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval. —2 Relating to the Purāṇas or derived from them. —3 Former, previous.

**पौराणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [पुराण-ठक्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. —2 Belonging to the Purāṇas or derived from them. —3 Versed in the legends of the past. —कः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in the Purāṇas, a public reader of the Purāṇas. —2 A mythologist.

**पौरुष** *a.* (पी *f.*) [पुरुष-अण्] 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human. —2 Manly, virile. —3 Sacred to Puruṣa. —षः A weight which can be carried by one man. —षी A woman. —षं 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; धिग्धिवृथा पौरुषं Bh. 2. 38; देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; 2. 81. —2 (a) Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage; पौरुषभूषणः R. 15. 28; 8. 28. (b) Strength, power, vigour. —3 Virility; Bg. 7. 8. —4 Semen virile. —5 Penis. —6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. —7 Sun-dial.

**पौरुषिकः** A worshipper of Puruṣa.

**पौरुषेय** *a.* (यी *f.*) [पुरुष-ठक्] 1 Derived from or belonging to man, human, incidental to man; made, established or propounded by man; as in अपौरुषेया वै वेदाः. —2 Manly, virile. —3 Spiritual. —यः 1 Man-slaughter (पुरुषवध). —2 A crowd of men. —3 A day-labourer, hireling. —4 Human action, man's work. —5 Law as affecting persons. —यं Human work, action of man.

**पौरुष्यं** Manliness, courage, heroism.

**पौरुहूत** *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra; अस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रं S. 2. 15.

**पौरोगवः** A superintendent of the royal household; especially, of the royal kitchen.

**पौरोडाशः** A Mantra recited upon making an oblation of ghee.

**पौरोडाशिकः** A priest who repeats the above Mantra.

**पौरोधसं** The office of a family-priest.

**पौरोगम्यं** 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness; प्रियोपभोगचिह्नेषु पौरोगम्यमिवाचरन् R. 12. 22. —2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy. —3 An ill-natured act, mischievous deed; किमिदमनुष्ठितं पौरोगम्यं S. 6. —4 Obtrusiveness.

**पौरोहित्यं** The office of a family-priest; Pt. 2. 63.

**पौर्णमास** *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to the full moon. —सः A ceremony performed on the full moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). —सं A day of full moon.

**पौर्णमासी, पौर्णमी** A day of full moon.

**पौर्णमास्यं** A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

**पौर्णिमः** An ascetic.

**पौर्णिमा** A day of full moon.

**पौर्तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178; 4. 127.

**पौर्व** *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to the past. —2 Relating to the east, eastern.

**पौर्वदे (दै) हिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a former existence, done



in a former life ; Bg. 6. 43 ; Y 1. 349.

**पौर्वपदिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Relating to the first member of a compound.

**पौर्वापर्य** 1 The relation of prior and posterior. -2 Due order, succession, continuity.

**पौर्वाहिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Relating to the forenoon.

**पौर्विक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Previous, former, prior ; जार्ति स्मरति पौर्विकी Ms. 4.148. -2 Ancestral. -3 Old, ancient.

**पौलस्त्यः** 1 An epithet of Râvana ; पौलस्त्यः कथमन्यवारहरणे दोषं न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4 ; R. 4. 80 ; 10. 5 ; 12. 72. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Bibhîshana. -4 The moon.

**पौलस्ती** An epithet of Sûrpanakha.

**पोलिः** *m. f.* पौली *f.* A kind of cake.

**पौलोम** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Relating to or descended from, Puloman or Pulomâ. -मः N. of Indra.

**पौलोमी** Sachî, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra ; अशिरन्या न ते युका पौलोम्या सदृशी भव S. 7. 28. -Comp. -संभवः an epithet of Jayanta.

**पौषः** N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism ( corresponding to December-January ). -षी The day of full moon in the month of Pausha ; R. 18. 32. -षं 1 A festival. -2 A fight, combat.

**पौष्कर-रक** ( री-की *f.* ), Relating to the blue lotus.

**पौष्करिणी** A lotus pool or pond.

**पौष्कलः** A species of grain.

**पौष्कल्यं** 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth. -2 Abundance.

**पौष्टिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Promoting growth or welfare. -2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating. -3 Preservative. -क A cloth worn during the tonsure ceremony.

**पौष्णं** The lunar mansion called Revatî.

**पौष्प** *a.* ( वी *f.* ) [ पुष्प-अण् ] Relating to or coming from flowers, floral, flowery. -ष्पी 1 N. of the

town पाटलिपुत्र q. v. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor ( made from flowers ).

**पौष्पकं** Green vitriol.

**प्याद्** *ind.* A particle of calling ( ho !, holla ).

**प्याय्** 1 A. ( प्यायते, प्यान or पीन ) To swell, grow ; see प्ये below,

**प्यान** *a.* Fat, grown fat ; cf. पीन.

**प्यायन** *a.* 1 Invigorating. -2 Promoting strength or growth. -न Increase, growth.

**प्यायित** *a.* 1 Grown, increased. -2 Grown fat. -3 Refreshed, strengthened.

**प्यै** 1 A. ( प्यायते, पीन ) 1 To grow, increase, swell ; Bk. 6. 33. -2 To become full or exuberant. -3 To overfill, surcharge. -Caus. ( प्याययि-ते ) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable ; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale.

**प्र** *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means ' forward ', ' forth ', ' in front ', ' onward ', ' before ', ' away ', as in प्रगम्, प्रस्था, प्रचर, प्रया &c. -2 With adjectives it means ' very ', ' excessively ', ' very much ' &c. ; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on. -3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M. :— ( a ) beginning, commencement ; ( प्रगणं, प्रस्थानं, प्रह्ण ) ; ( b ) length ; ( प्रवालभूषिक ) ; ( c ) power ( प्रभु ) ; ( d ) intensity, excess ; ( प्रवाद, प्रकर्ष, प्रच्छाद्य, प्रगुण ; ( e ) source or origin ; ( प्रभव, प्रपौत्र ) ; ( f ) completion, perfectness, satisfaction ( प्रमुक्तमन्त्रं ) ; ( g ) destitution, separation, being without ; ( प्रोषिता, प्रपर्णवृक्षः ) ; ( h ) apart ; ( प्रजु ) ; ( i ) excellence ; ( प्राचार्यः ) ; ( j ) purity ( प्रसन्नं जलं ) ; ( k ) wish ( प्रार्थना ) ; ( l ) cessation ( प्रशम ) ; ( m ) adoration, respect ; ( प्रजलिः who respectfully folds his hands together ) ; ( n ) prominence ( प्रणस, प्रवल ). In the Veda it is often used as a separable adverb.

**प्रकट** *a.* 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. -2 Undisguised, public. -3 Visible. -ट *ind.* 1 Clearly, manifestly, evidently. -2 Publicly, openly, undisguisedly. ( प्रकटीकृ to manifest, unfold, display ;

गुह्यं च गूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72 ; Pt. 1. 31 ; प्रकटीभू ' to become manifest, appear ' ). -Comp. -प्रीतिवर्धनः an epithet of Siva.

**प्रकटनं** The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

**प्रकटति** Den. P. To become manifest or visible, appear.

**प्रकटयति** Den. P. 1 To show, manifest, display, exhibit ; Mâl. 5. 11, N. 4. 151 ; Ratn. 4. 16. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly.

**प्रकाटित** *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. -2 Publicly exhibited. -3 Apparent.

**प्रकथ्** 10 U. To announce, proclaim, narrate.

**प्रकथनं** Announcing, narration.

**प्रकंप** 1 A. 1 To shake, quiver, tremble ; प्राकंपत भुजः सव्यः Râm. ; प्राकंपत महाशैलः Mb. -2 To vibrate ( as sound ). -3 To become loose, be loosened. -Caus. To shake, put in motion ; Bk. 15. 23.

**प्रकंपः** Trembling, shaking, quivering, violent motion or tremour ; बाला चाहं मनसिजवशात्प्रसगादप्रकंपा Subhâsh. ; सशिरः प्रकंप Si. 13. 42.

**प्रकंपन** *a.* Causing to shake. -नः 1 Wind, violent wind or gust ; प्रकंपनेनानुचकंपिरे सुराः Si. 1. 61, 14. 43. -2 N. of a hell. -नं Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

**प्रकंपिन्** *a.* Swinging, shaking.

**प्रकल्** 10 U. 1 To pursue, go after. -2 To urge on, incite. -3 To hurt, injure.

**प्रकालन** *a.* 1 Killing, hurting. -2 Pursuing, chasing. -नः N. of a Nâga. -नं Hurting, killing.

**प्रकला** A minute portion. -Comp. -विद् *a.* ignorant. ( -म. ) a merchant.

**प्रकांडः, -डं** 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches ; Si. 9 45. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 ( At the end of comp. ) Anything excellent or pre-eminent of its kind ; ऊरुप्रकांडः द्वितयेन तस्याः N. 7. 93 ; क्षत्रप्रकांडः Mv. 4. 35 ; 5. 48. -डः The upper part of the arm.

**प्रकांडकः** See प्रकांड above ; Bk. 5. 6.

**प्रकांडरः** A tree.

**प्रकाम** *a.* 1 Amorous. -2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure ; प्रकामविस्तार R. 2. 11 ;



प्रकामालोकनीयतां Ku. 2. 24. —मः Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. —मं *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly ; जातो प्रमायं विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21 ; R. 6. 44 ; Mk. 5. 25. —2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. —3 Voluntarily, willingly ; Mu. 1. 25. —भुज् *a.* eating till satisfied or to the heart's content ; R. 1. 66.

प्रकामतः *ind.* 1 At will. —2 With pleasure, willingly.

प्रकाश 1 A. 1 To shine, gleam, look brilliant. —2 To become visible or manifest, come to light ; to be apparent, appear ; एषु सर्वेषु भूतेषु गूढोऽऽत्मा न प्रकाशते Kath. —3 To look or appear like. —Caus. 1 To show, display, manifest, discover ; अवसरोऽयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1 ; Sān. K. 59. —2 To disclose, unfold, reveal. —3 To bring to light, make public, proclaim ; कदाचित्कुपितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् Chān. 20. —4 To publish, bring out (as a work) ; प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4. —5 To illuminate, lighten, irradiate ; यथा प्रकाशयत्येकः कृत्स्नं लोकमिमं रविः Bg. 13. 33 ; 5. 16.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant ; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 ; 5. 2. —2 Clear, visible, manifest ; Si. 12. 56 ; Bg. 7. 25. —3 Vivid, perspicuous ; Ki. 14. 4. —4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted ; R. 3. 48. —5 Open, public. —6 Cleared of trees, open ; R. 4. 31. —7 Blown, expanded. —8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. —शः 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. —2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works) ; काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश ; तर्कप्रकाश &c. —3 Sunshine. —4 Display, manifestation ; Si. 9. 5. —5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. —6 Expansion, diffusion. —7 Open spot or air ; प्रकाशं निर्गतोऽवलोकयामि S. 4. —8 A golden mirror. —9 A chapter or section (of a book). —10 The gloss on the upper part of a horse's body. —शं Bell-metal, brass. —शं *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly ; प्रतिभूर्वापितो यत्तु प्रकाशं धनिनो धनं

Y. 2. 56 ; Ms. 8. 193 ; 9. 228. —2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas ; opp. आत्मगतं). —शे *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly. —2 Visibly. —3 In the presence of. —Comp. —आत्मक *a.* shining, brilliant. —आत्मन् *a.* bright, shining. (—*m.*) an epithet of (1) Vishnu. (2) of Siva. (3) the sun. —इतर *a.* invisible. —कर्तु-कर्मन् N. of the sun. —क्रयः an open purchase. —नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot ; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेक्ष्य प्रकाशनारीधृत एष यस्मात् Mk. 3. 7. —वचकः an open cheat.

प्रकाशक *a.* (शिका *f.*)<sup>1</sup> Illuminating, giving light. —2 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying, displaying. —2 Expressing, indicating. —4 Explaining, making clear, expounding. —5 Bright, shining, brilliant. —6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. —कः 1 The sun. —2 A discoverer. —3 An expounder. —4 A publisher. —Comp. —जातु *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशता -त्वं 1 Brilliance, splendour. —2 Appearance, manifestation. —3 Renown, celebrity.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. —नं 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. —2 Displaying, manifesting. —3 Illuminating, giving light, irradiating, making bright. —4 Announcement, declaration. —नः N. of Vishnu. —ना Explaining, teaching.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifest, displayed, manifested. —2 Published ; brought out (as a book) —3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. —4 Visible, evident, apparent. —तं Light, clearness.

प्रकाश्य *a.* To be illuminated, brought to light &c. —इयं Light.

प्रकाशित् *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकुचः A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुप् 4 P. 1 To be angry, to be enraged or provoked at: निमित्तमुद्दिष्टः हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. —2 To be excited, gather strength, increase. —Caus. To provoke, irritate, exasperate ;

साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाम् Subhāsh.

प्रकुपित *p. p.* 1 Very angry, enraged, incensed. —2 Excited. —3 Disordered, deranged.

प्रकोपः 1 Wrath, fury, rage, violent anger. —2 Great excitement ; provocation, irritation ; उपदेशो हि मूर्खाणां प्रकोपाय न शान्तये Pt. 1. 389. —3 Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny ; as in प्रकृति° popular disturbance. —4 An attack. —5 (Medic.) Excess, superabundance.

प्रकोपन-ण *a.* Irritating, exciting, provoking. —नं-ण Provocation, irritation.

प्रकोपित *p. p.* Provoked, enraged, incensed.

प्रकुलं A handsome body.

प्रकृष्मांडी An epithet of Durgā.

प्रकृ 8 U. 1 To do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ) ; जानन्नपि नरो देवात्प्रकरोति विगर्हितं Pt. 4. 35 ; Ki. 4. 30, Mv. 2. 13, Bk. 2. 36 ; Rs. 1. 6 ; Ms. 8. 54, 60 ; 8. 230 ; Amaru. 13. —2 To accomplish, achieve, effect. —3 To assault, outrage, insult ; Bk. 8. 19. —4 To honor, worship. —5 To express, utter. —6 To place in front, mention first. —7 To appoint (to a post, office &c.). —8 Ved. To induce. —9 To win, conquer. —10 To destroy.

प्रकरः 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection ; मुक्ताफलप्रकरभांजि गुहागुहाणि Si. 5. 12 ; बाष्पप्रकरकलुषां दृष्टि S. 6. 8 ; R. 9. 56 ; Ku. 5. 68. —2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. —3 Aid, assistance, friendship. —4 Usage, practice. —5 Respect. —6 Seduction, abduction. —रं Aloe-wood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. —2 (a) A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation) ; कतमत्प्रकरणमाश्रित्य S. 1. (b) A head or subject of treatment. (c) A province or department. —3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. —4 An opportunity, occasion. —5 An affair, a matter. —6 An introduction, prologue. —7 Relation. —8 Doing much or well. —9 A species of drama with invented or



fictitious plot, as the मृच्छकटिक, मालतीमाधव, पद्मभूषित &c. The S. D. thus defines it:—भवेत् प्रकरणे वृत्तं लौकिकं कविकल्पितं । इंगारोऽपी नायकस्तु विप्रोऽमात्योऽथवा वणिक् । सापायधर्मकामार्थपरो धीरप्रशांतकः ॥ 511.

**प्रकरणिका, प्रकरणी** A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिकैव प्रकरणिका सार्थवाहादिनायिका । समानवंशजा नेतुर्भवेद्यत्र च नायिका ॥ 554.

**प्रकरिका** An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

**प्रकरी 1** An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. -2 Theatrical dress. -3 An open piece of ground. -4 A place where four roads meet. -5 A kind of song. -6 The proper site of any magical operations.

**प्रकारः 1** Manner, mode, way, fashion; कः प्रकारः किमेतत् Māl. 5. 20. -2 Sort, kind, variety, species; oft. in comp.; बहुप्रकार manifold; त्रिप्रकार, नाना &c. -3 Similitude. -4 Speciality, special property or quality; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा T. S. -5 Difference.

**प्रकृत p. p.** 1 Accomplished, completed. -2 Commenced, begun. -3 Appointed, charged. -4 Genuine, real. -5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often used in works on Alankāra for उपमेय); संभावनमयोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -6 Important, interesting. -7 Wished, expected. -8 Original. -तं The original subject, the matter or subject in hand; यातु किमनेन प्रकृतमेव अनुसरामः 'come to the point.' -Comp. -अर्थ α. 1. having the original sense. -2. true, real. (-र्थः) the original sense.

**प्रकृतिः f.** 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature, natural form (opp. विकृति which is a change or effect); प्रकृत्या यद्वक्तं S. 1. 9; उष्णत्वमद्यातपसंप्रयोगात् शैत्यं हि यत्सा प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरेणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87; U. 7. 19; अपेहि रे अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2 'has resumed his wonted nature'; प्रकृतिमापद् or प्रतिपद् or प्रकृतौ स्या 'to come to one's senses', 'regain one's con-

sciousness'. -2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; कथं गत एव आत्मनः प्रकृतिं S. 7 'natural character'; so प्रकृतिः कृपण, प्रकृतिसिद्ध see below. -3 Make, form, figure; महानुभावप्रकृतिः Māl. 1. -4 Extraction, descent; गोपालप्रकृतिरार्यकोस्मि Mk. 7. -5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माभ्युपगंतव्यं S. B. (see the full discussion on Br. Sūt. I. 4. 23); यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति S. 1. 1. -6 (In Sān. phil.) Nature (as distinguished from पुरुष,) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -7 (In gram.) The radical or crude form of a word to which case-terminations and other affixes are applied -8 A model, pattern, standard, (especially in ritualistic works). -9 A woman. -10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the creation (identified with माया or illusion); Bg. 9. 10. -11 The male or female organ of generation. -12 A mother. -13 (In arith.) A co-efficient, or multiplier. -14 (In anatomy) Temperament of the humours. -15 An animal. -16 An artisan. -17 The Supreme Being. -pl. 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry; R. 12. 12; Pt. 1. 48, 301. -2 The subjects (of a king); प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35; नृपतिः प्रकृतीरवेति R. 8. 18, 10. -3 The constituent elements of the state (सत्तंगानि), i. e. 1. the king; -2. the minister; -3. the allies; -4. treasure; -5. army; -6. territory; -7. fortresses &c.; and the corporations of citizens (which is sometimes added to the 7); स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak. -4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war; (for full explanation see Kull. on Ms. 7. 155 and 157). -5 The eight primary elements out of which everything else is evolved according to the Sānkhya; see Sān. K. 3. -6 The five primary elements of creations (पंच-

महाभूतानि); i. e. पृथ्वी, अप, तेजस्, वायु, and आकाश. -Comp. -ईशः a king or magistrate. -कृपण α. naturally slow or unable to discern; Me. 5. -गुणः one of the three constituent qualities of nature; see गुण. -ज α. innate, inborn, natural. -तरल α. fickle by nature, naturally inconsistent; Amaru. 27. -पुरुषः a minister, a functionary (of the state); Me. 6. -भाव α. natural, usual. (-वः) natural or original state. -मंडलं the whole territory or kingdom; R. 9. 2. -लयः absorption into the Prakriti, dissolution of the universe. -सिद्ध α. inborn, innate, natural; Bh. 2. 52. -सुभग α. naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्थ α. 1. being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine. -2. inherent, innate, incidental to nature; R. 8. 21. -3. healthy, in good health. -4. recovered. -5. come to oneself. -6. stripped of everything, bare.

**प्रक्रिया 1** Way, manner, conduct. -2 A rite, ceremony. -3 The bearing of royal insignia. -4 High position, elevation. -5 A chapter or section (of a book); as in उगादिप्रक्रिया. -6 (In gram.) Etymological formation. -7 A privilege. -8 An introductory chapter of a work. -9 Rules for the formation of words.

**प्रकृष 1** P. 1 To draw away, pull, attract. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To bend (as a bow). -4 To increase. -5 To draw or stretch out, prolong. -6 To place before or in front. -7 To harass, disturb, afflict, trouble. -Pass. To be enhanced or increased; U. 7. 8.

**प्रकर्षः 1** Excellence, eminence, superiority; वपुःप्रकर्षाद्विजयदुरं रघुः R. 3. 34; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति Ku. 3. 28. -2 Intensity, high degree, excess; प्रकर्षगतेन शोकसंतानेन U. 3. -3 Strength, power. -4 Absoluteness. -5 Length, protraction. -6 Speciality. -7 Universality. (प्रकर्षेण and प्रकर्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree').

**प्रकर्षकः** An epithet of the god of love.

**प्रकर्षण α.** Paining, harassing, troubling. -ण 1 The act of draw-



ing away ; attracting. -2 Ploughing. -3 Duration, length, extension. -4 Excellence, superiority. -5 Distraction. -6 Realizing by the use of a pledge more than the interest of the money lent upon it.

**प्रकृषित** *a.* 1 Drawn out or forth. -2 Stretched out. -3 Exceeded in profit (as the interest of a loan). -त Profit on a pledge exceeding the interest of the money lent upon it.

**प्रकृषिन्** *a.* Excellent, pre-eminent.

**प्रकृष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Drawn forth or out. -2 Protracted, long, lengthy. -3 Superior, distinguished, excellent, eminent, exalted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Distracted, disquieted. -6 Violent, strong, excessive.

**प्रकृ 6 P.** 1 To scatter, throw, pour out; **प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरञ्जलिरयं** Ve. 1. 2. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To issue forth, spring up.

**प्रकीर्ण** Scattering about, strewing

**प्रकीर्ण** *p. p.* 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed. -2 Spread, published, promulgated. -3 Waved, waving; Si. 12. 17. -4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled. -5 Confused, incoherent; **बहुवि स्वेच्छया कामं प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते** Si. 2. 63. -6 Agitated, excited. -7 Miscellaneous, mixed ; as the **प्रकीर्णकांड** of Bhaṭṭikāvya. -8 Expanded, opened. -9 Standing alone. -र्ण 1 A miscellany, any miscellaneous collection. -2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules. -3 A chapter or section of a book. -4 Scattering or throwing about. -5 Extent. -Comp. -केशी N. of Durgā.

**प्रकीर्णक** *a.* Scattered or strewn about &c. -कः-क 1 A chowrie, fly-flap (चमर); Si. 12. 17. -2 A tuft of hair used as an ornament for horses. -कः A horse. -कं 1 A miscellany, any collection of miscellaneous things. -2 A miscellaneous chapter. -3 A section, chapter or division of a book. -4 A case not provided by the Sâstras and to be decided by the judge or king. -5 Extent, length (of a book &c.).

**प्रकृत्** 10 U. 1 To announce, proclaim, mention. -2 To name, call. -3 To praise, extol, laud.

**प्रकीर्तनं** 1 Proclaiming, announcing. -2 Praising, extolling, lauding. -न Mentioning, naming.

**प्रकीर्तित** *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed. -2 Declared, said to be. -3 Named, called. -4 Celebrated. -5 Explained. -6 Revealed.

**प्रकीर्तिः** *f.* 1 Celebration, praise. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Declaration.

**प्रकृ 1 A.** 1 To be fit or suitable for. -2 To happen, occur. -3 To be successful. -Caus 1 To invent, devise, plan (schemes &c.). -2 To prepare, make ready, equip, accoutre. -3 To treat with respect. -3 To fix, settle. -4 To appoint, invest, install. -5 To fix, fasten, bind. -6 To further, advance, promote.

**प्रकल्पना** Settlement, fixing, allotment; Ms. 8. 211.

**प्रकल्पित** *p. p.* 1 Made, done, formed. -2 Settled, allotted. -3 Formed or shed (as a tear). -ता A kind of riddle.

**प्रकृत** *p. p.* Prepared, made ready, arranged.

**प्रकृत** *a.* Ved. One who knows. -तः 1 Appearance. -2 Intelligence, knowledge.

**प्रकोथः** Putrefaction, putridity.

**प्रकोष्ठः** 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist; **वामप्रकोष्ठार्तिहेमवेवः** Ku. 3. 41; **करप्रकोष्ठप्रवृत्तरेक्तप्रकोष्ठः** Me. 2; R. 3. 59; S. 6. 6. -2 The room near the gate of a palace; Mu. 1. -3 A court in a house, a quadrangle or square (surrounded by buildings); **इदं प्रयत्नं प्रकोष्ठं प्रवृत्तरेक्तः** &c. Mk. 4. -4 A part of a door-frame.

**प्रकोष्ठकः** A room near the gate of a palace (=प्रकोष्ठ); **तस्युर्वेनप्रक्षितिपालतंकुले तद्वनप्रकोष्ठकः** Ku. 15. 6.

**प्रकलर** *a.* Very sharp or violent. -रः 1 An armour for the defence of a horse or elephant. -2 A dog. -3 A mule.

**प्रक्रम** 1 U. 1 To go forward, proceed, walk on; Bk. 15. 23. -2 To go, set out, march forth. -3 To issue forth, depart. -4 To go across, pass. -5 To begin, commence (Atm.) (with inf.) **प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं** R. 3. 47; 2. 15; Ku. 3. 2; 5. 18. -6 To undertake, apply

oneself to. -7 To behave towards (with loc.).

**प्रक्रम** *a.* 1 A beginner. -2 Conquering, overcoming.

**प्रक्रमः** 1 A step, stride. -2 A pace considered as a measure of distance. -3 Commencement, beginning. -4 (*a*) Stepping forward, proceeding. (*b*) Procedure, course; Mâl. 5. 24. -5 The case in question. -6 Leisure, opportunity. -7 Regularity, order, method. -8 Degree, proportion, measure. -9 The reading of the Kramapâṭha. -Comp -भंगः want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault of composition. (It is the same as भग्नप्रक्रमता mentioned in K. P. 7, the break of symmetry being either in expression or construction; **नाथे निशाया नियतेनियोगादस्त्वं गते हंत निशापि याता** is an instance of the former, where गतानिशापि would relieve the irregularity of expression; and **विश्वं क्रियतां वराहत तमिमुस्ताक्षतिः पल्ले** is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verse requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the line as **विश्वं रचयंत शूरावरा मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्ले**; see K. P. 7 under भग्नप्रक्रमता for further details.

**प्रक्रमणं** 1 Stepping forward, proceeding. -2 Issuing. -3 Beginning. **प्रक्रांत** *p. p.* 1 Commenced, begun. -2 Gone, proceeded. -3 In hand, under discussion. -4 Surpassed. -5 Brave. -6 Previously mentioned. -तं 1 The outset of a journey. -2 The case or point in question.

**प्रकीडः** Play, pastime, sport.

**प्रक्षिन्न** *p. p.* 1 Moist, humid, wet. -2 Satisfied (सुत). -3 Moved with pity.

**प्रक्षेपः** Moistness, wetness.

**प्रक्षेपन** *a.* Moistening, wetting.

**प्रक्षणः, प्रकाणः** The sound of a lute.

**प्रक्षर** See प्रक्षर.

**प्रक्षरणं** Trickling out, oozing, flowing.

**प्रक्षल्** 10 U. 1 To wash, purify, cleanse; **पादो-मुखं-हस्तं &c. प्रक्षालयति.** -2 To wipe away; (**अ यक्षः**) **तेषामनु-ग्रहेनाद्य राजन् प्रक्षालयामनः** Mb. -3



To expiate, atone for.

प्रक्षालनं 1 Washing, washing off; R. 6 48. -2 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -3 Bathing. -4 Anything used for purifying. -5 Water for washing.

प्रक्षालित p. p. 1 Washed, cleansed -2 Purified. -3 Expiated.

प्रक्षि 5. 9. P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To injure, destroy, spoil.

प्रक्षयः Ruin, destruction.

प्रक्षीण p. p. 1 Decayed, wasting, declining. -2 Destroyed. -3 Expiated. -4 Vanished, disappeared. -ण The spot where one has perished.

प्रक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw, fling at, hurl. -2 To put into, throw at or in; नानिधं प्रक्षिपेदमौ Ms. 4. 53; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. -3 To insert, interpolate; इति सूत्रे कैश्चित्प्रक्षितं Kaiyata. -4 To put or lay before.

प्रक्षिप्त p. p. 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. -2 Thrown into; Māl. 5. 22. -3 Projected. -4 Interpolated, spurious; asi प्रक्षितेयं श्लोकः.

प्रक्षेपः 1 Throwing forward, projecting. -2 A throw, cast. -3 Scattering upon. -4 Spurious insertion, interpolation. -5 The box of a carriage. -6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company. -7 Anything added to drugs in decoction.

प्रक्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, hurling. -2 Pouring upon, throwing into. -3 Settling, fixing (as price &c.).

प्रक्षीवित a. Drunken, intoxicated.

प्रक्षुब्ध 7 U. To crush, bruise, pound; मित्रघ्नस्य प्रक्षुब्धो गद्यांगं विभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

प्रक्षुण्ण p. p. 1 Crushed. -2 Pierced through. -3 Incited.

प्रक्षुब्ध 1 A., 4 P. 1 To be shaken or agitated. -2 To totter. -3 To be perplexed or confused.

प्रक्षभेण Exciting, agitating.

प्रक्षेडनः -ना 1 An iron arrow. -2 Clamour, hubbub.

प्रक्षेडित a. Clamorous, shouting, noisy.

प्रखर a. 1 Very hot; as in प्रखर-करण. -2 Very acrid or pungent,

sharp. -3 Very hard or rough. -रः See प्रखर.

प्रख्या 2 P. 1 To report, announce declare. -2 To praise, celebrate. -Pass. To be well-known or celebrated, be famous. -Caus. To celebrate, proclaim, announce, declare publicly, publish.

प्रख्य a. 1 Clear, visible, distinct. -2 Looking like, resembling (at the end of comp.); अमृत°, शशांक° &c.

प्रख्या 1 Perceptibility, visibility -2 Renown, fame, celebrity; न्यव-सत्परमप्रख्यः संप्रत्येव पुरीमिमां Rām. -3 Disclosure. -4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp.); Y. 3. 10. -5 Look, appearance.

प्रख्यात p. p. 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. -2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. -3 Happy, pleased. -4 Recognised, acknowledged. -Comp. -भांडं a commodity the pre-emption of which is claimed by a king. -वृक्ष a. having a celebrated father.

प्रख्यातिः f. 1 Fame, renown, celebrity -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 Perceptibility.

प्रख्यनं 1 Reporting. -2 A report, information. -3 Perception.

प्रख्यापनं 1 Publishing, making public. -2 Communicating. -3 Information.

प्रगंडः The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रगंडी The outer wall (of a city).

प्रगम् 1 P. 1 To advance, proceed. -2 To set out. -3 To reach, attain.

प्रगत p. p. 1 Gone forth or forward. -2 Separate, apart. -Comp. -जानु, -जानुक a. bandy-legged, bow-legged.

प्रगमः The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

प्रगमनं 1 Advance, progress. -2 The first advance in courtship; see प्रगम above.

प्रगर्जनं Roaring, shouting.

प्रगल्भ 1 A. 1 To be bold or confident; या कथंचन सखीवचनेन प्रागभि-प्रियतमं प्रगल्भे Si. 1. 18; न मौक्तिक-च्छिद्रकरो शलाका प्रगल्भते कर्मणि दंकि-कायाः Vikr. 1. 16 'cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatchet'. -2 To be determined or resolute. -3 To be proud. -4 To be

ready or able (with inf.).

प्रगल्भ a. 1 Bold, confident. -2 Daring, brave, intrepid, spirited, courageous; R. 2. 41. -3 Bold in speech, eloquent; पुंवत्प्रगल्भा प्रतिहार-रक्षी R. 6. 20. -4 Ready-witted, prompt. -5 Resolute, energetic. -6 Mature (as age); Ku. 1. 51. -7 Matured, developed, full-grown, strong; प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30 (प्रौढवाक्); Māl. 9. 29; U. 6. 35. -8 Skilful; K. 12. -9 Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud. -10 Shameless, impudent; R. 13. 9. -11 Illustrious, eminent. -ल्भा 1 A bold woman. -2 A shrew, scolding woman. -3 A bold or mature woman, one of the classes of heroines in poetic composition; she is versed in all kinds of caresses, lofty of demeanour, possessed of no great modesty; of mature age, and ruling her husband; see S. D. 101 and examples quoted ad loc. -4 An epithet of Durgā.

प्रगल्भता 1 Boldness. -2 Resoluteness, energy. -3 Pride, arrogance. -4 Eminence. -5 Perverseness.

प्रगल्भित a. 1 Arrogant. -2 Eminent, illustrious.

प्रगाथः p. p. 1 Dipped into, soaked, steeped. -2 Much, excessive, intense. -3 Firm, strong. -4 Hard, difficult. -ढं 1 Privation. -2 Penance, bodily mortification. -ढं ind. 1 Very much, exceedingly. -2 Firmly. -3 Forcibly. -4 Proportionately.

प्रगातृ m. An excellent singer.

प्रगाढ A strophe, a combination of two verses (क्वच).

प्रगीत a. 1 Sung. -2 Singing. -3 Resonant with singing. -तं 1 A song. -2 A sing-song mode of reciting.

प्रगीति f. A variety of metre.

प्रगुण a. Straight, honest, upright (lit. and fig.); बहिः सर्वाकार-प्रगुणरमणीयं व्यवहरन् Māl. 1. 14. -2 Being in the right state or condition, having excellent qualities; अ-मजयात्प्रगुणां च करोत्यसौ तनुमतोऽनुमतः सचिवैर्यदौ R. 9. 49. -3 (a) Worthy, suitable, meritorious; Māl. 1. 16. (b) Efficient; 9. 45. -4 Skilful, clever. (प्रगुणीकृ means 1 To make straight, put in order, arrange. -2 To make smooth. -3 To nourish, bring up).



**प्रगुणनं** Putting straight, arranging.

**प्रगुणयति** Den. P. =प्रगुणीकृ above.

**प्रगुणित** *a.* 1 Made even or straight.

-2 Made smooth.

**प्रगुण्य** *a.* 1 More, exceeding. -2 Excellent.

**प्रगे** *ind.* Early in the morning, at day-break; इत्थं रथाश्वेभानिषादिनां प्रगे गणो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्वहिः Si. 12. 1; सायं स्नायात्प्रगे तथा Ms. 6. 6; 4. 62. -**Comp.** -**तन** *a.* to be performed in the morning. -**निश-शय** *a.* who is asleep at day-break.

**प्रगोपनं** Protection, preservation.

**प्रग्रथनं** Stringing together, weaving.

**प्रग्रह्** 9 U. 1 To take, hold, seize, grasp. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To curb, restrain. -4 To stretch forth, extend. -5 To favour, behave friendly with. -6 To keep separate (as the **प्रगृह्य** vowels). -7 To offer. -8 To unite with. -**Caus.** To receive, accept.

**प्रगृहीत** *p. p.* 1 Held forth or out. -2 Received, accepted. -3 Not subject to the rules of euphony (संधि); see **प्रगृह्य** below.

**प्रगृह्य** 1 A vowel which is not liable to the rules of *Sandhi* or euphony and which is allowed to be written and pronounced separately; ईदूदेद्विवचनं **प्रगृह्य** P. I. 1. 11 (*i. e.* the final ई, ऊ and ए of the dual terminations of a word or any grammatical form). -2 Remembrance. -3 A sentence.

**प्रग्रहः** 1 Holding or stretching forth, holding out. -2 Laying hold of, taking, grasping, seizing. -3 The commencement of an eclipse. -4 (a) A rein, bridle; धृताः प्रग्रहाः भवत्तत्वायुष्मान् S. 1; Si. 12. 31. (b) A whip, lash, scourge. -5 A check, restraint. -6 Binding, confinement. -7 A prisoner, captive. -8 Taming, breaking (as an animal). -9 A ray of light. -10 The string of a balance. -11 A vowel not subject to the rules of *Sandhi* or euphony; see **प्रगृह्य**. -12 N. of Vishnu. -13 The arm. -14 A leader, guide. -15 Kindness, favour. -16 The *Karnikāra* tree.

**प्रग्रहणं** 1 Taking, seizing, grasping.

-2 The commencement of an eclipse.

-3 A rein, bridle. -4 A check, restraint. -5 Binding, confining. -6 Offering. -7 Guiding.

**प्रग्रहः** 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Bearing, carrying. -3 The string of a balance. -4 A rein, bridle.

**प्रग्रीवः** -**वं** 1 A painted turret. -2 A wooden fence round a building. -3 A window. -4 A stable. -5 The top of a tree. -6 A pleasure-house.

**प्रग्रह्** 1 A. 1 To be busy with, be occupied in; Bk. 21. 17. -2 To begin, commence; Bk. 14. 77.

**प्रग्रहकः, प्रग्रहकः** A rule, doctrine, precept.

**प्रग्रह** The first elements or rudiments of a science. -**Comp.** -**विद्** *m.* a superficial reader, smatterer.

**प्रग्रणः (नः), प्रग्रानः (नः)** 1 A porch before the door of a house, portico. -2 A copper-pot. -3 An iron mace, crow-bar.

**प्रग्रस** *a.* Voracious, gluttonous. -**सः** 1 A demon. -2 Voracity, gluttony.

**प्रघातः** 1 Killing. -2 A combat, battle.

**प्रघुणः** A guest ( *v. l.* for **प्राघुण** or **प्राघूर्ण** *q. v.* ).

**प्रघूर्ण** *a.* 1 Wandering, roaming. -2 Turning round. -**णः** A guest; see **प्राघूर्ण**.

**प्रघोषः** 1 Sound, noise. -2 Uproar.

**प्रचक्रं** 1 An army in motion. -2 A foraging army.

**प्रचक्ष्** 2 A. 1 To say, speak, lay down; स्वजनाश्रु क्लिलातिसंततं ब्रूति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To consider, regard, deem. -4 To name, call; योऽस्यात्मनः कारयिता तं क्षेत्रज्ञं प्रचक्षते Ms. 12. 12; 2. 17; 3. 28; 10. 14.

**प्रचक्षस्** *m.* 1 The planet Jupiter. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

**प्रचंड** *a.* 1 Vehement, excessively violent, impetuous. -2 Strong, powerful, fierce. -3 Very hot, stifling (as heat). -4 Furious, wrathful. -5 Bold, confident. -6 Terrible, terrific. -7 Intolerable, unbearable. -**इः** A species of oleander. -**Comp.** -**आतपः** fierce heat. -**घोण** *a.* large-nosed. -**सूर्य** *a.* having a hot or

burning sun; Rs. 1. 1, 10.

**प्रचंडता-त्वं** 1 Violence, impetuosity. -2 Boldness.

**प्रच (चा) य** See under **प्रचि**.

**प्रचर्** 1 P. 1 To walk about, stalk forth. -2 To go or issue forth, appear. -3 To roam, wander over. -4 To reach, arrive at. -5 To spread, circulate, be prevalent or current. -6 To prevail (as a custom). -7 To undertake, set about (anything), proceed to work; Ms. 9. 284. -8 To do, perform. -9 To behave, act towards, treat. -10 To be engaged in. -11 To thrive, prosper. -**Caus.** 1 To cause or allow to roam. -2 To turn out to graze. -3 To make public.

**प्रचरः** 1 A road, path, way. -2 A custom, usage.

**प्रचरणं** 1 Going forth, proceeding. -2 Being current, circulating. -3 Undertaking, beginning. -4 Employing, using. -**णी** A wooden-ladle.

**प्रचरित** *p. p.* 1 Gone forth &c. -2 Practised, followed, pursued (as a profession).

**प्रचारः** 1 Going forth, ranging, walking about, wandering Ku. 3. 41. -3 Appearance, coming in, manifestation; U. 1; Mu. 1. -4 Currency, prevalence, use, being used or applied; विलोक्य तैरप्यधुना प्रचारं Trik. -5 Conduct, behaviour. -6 Custom, usage. -7 A playground, place of exercise. -8 A pasture-ground, pasturage, Y. 2. 166. -9 A passage, path; Ms. 9. 219.

**प्रचारित** *a.* 1 Allowed to wander. -2 Made public or known, become current.

**प्रचारिन्** *a.* 1 Wandering. -2 Showing itself, appearing. -3 Proceeding with, behaving.

**प्रचल्** 1 P. 1 To shake, move, tremble; Bh. 2. 4. -3 To go, walk, move on; set out, start off, depart. -3 To start up, spring up. -4 To be affected, disturbed or agitated. -5 To prevail, be current. -6 To swerve, deviate from (abl.). -**Caus.** 1 (चल°) To shake, stir up. -2 (चल°) To move, set in motion.

**प्रचल** *a.* 1 Trembling, shaking, tremulous; Ku. 5. 35; Māl. 1. 38.



-2 Current, prevailing, customary.  
-3 Going well or widely.

प्रचलनं 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Retreat, flight. -3 Circulation, currency.

प्रचलित (प्रचलत्) *a.* 1 Shaken, moved, set in motion. -2 Moving about; U. 2. 29. -3 Wandering, roaming. -4 Having set out or proceeded. -5 Customary, recognized or received as authority. -6 Current, prevalent.

प्रचालनं Stirring, shaking, a stir; किं वृथार्थप्रचालनेन Pt. 5 'why discuss this matter in vain.'

प्रचलाकः 1 Archery. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A snake. -का Ved. A violent shower of rain.

प्रचलाकिन् *m.* A peacock; U. 2. 29.

प्रचलायित *a.* Rolling about, tossing. -तं Nodding the head (while asleep in a sitting posture).

प्रचालः The neck of the Indian lute.

प्रचि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather. -2 To add to, increase, develop; to enhance, augment. -3 To cut down. -*Pass.* 1 To grow, be developed; प्रचीयमानावयवा रराज सा R. 3. 7. -2 To increase, multiply, thrive, prosper; अपि प्रचीयन्ते वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1.

प्रच (चा) यः 1 Collecting, gathering (as flowers). -2 A multitude, quantity, collection, number; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Growth, increase. -4 Slight union. -5 The neutral accentless tone (एकश्रुति). -6 The common difference of terms in a progression.

प्रचयनं Collecting, gathering.

प्रचायिका 1 Gathering (flowers &c.) in turn. -2 A female who gathers.

प्रचित *p. p.* 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. -2 Amassed, accumulated. -3 Covered, filled. -4 Accentless (अनुदात्त).

प्रचुद् 10 U. 1 To impel, prompt, urge, incite; चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9. -2 To drive or urge on, push on. -3 To excite, inspire, encourage, incite, stimulate. -4 To enjoin, direct, prescribe. -5 To request, ask. -6

To fix, settle, determine. -7 To proclaim, announce.

प्रचोदः 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. -2 Instigating.

प्रचोदनं 1 Driving onward, urging, inciting. -2 Instigating, setting on. -3 Ordering, enjoining, prescribing. -4 A rule, precept, order, commandment. -5 Saying. -6 Sending, despatching.

प्रचोदित *p. p.* 1 Urged, incited. -2 Instigated. -3 Directed, ordered, prescribed; Ms. 2. 191. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Decreed, determined. -6 Announced.

प्रचोदिन् *a.* Driving on, urging &c. -नी A prickly nightshade.

प्रचुर *a.* 1 Much, ample, abundant, plentiful; नित्यव्यया प्रचुरनित्यधनागता च Bh. 2. 47; Si. 12. 72. -2 Great, large, extensive; प्रचुरपुरंदरधनुः Gīt. 2. -3 (At the end of comp.) Abounding in, filled or replete with. -रः A thief. -*Comp.* -पुरुष *a.* populous. ( -षः ) a thief.

प्रचुरता -त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Multitude, quantity.

प्रचुरीकरणं Adding to, increasing.

प्रचुरीकृत *a.* Augmented, increased.

प्रचुरीभू 1 P. To become plentiful, increase.

प्रचेतस् *m.* 1 An epithet of Varuna; Ku. 2. 21. -2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver, Ms. 1. 35.

प्रचेतृ *m.* A charioteer, coachman.

प्रचेलं Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रचेलकः A horse.

प्रच्छ 6 P. (पृच्छति, पप्रच्छ, अप्रच्छति, प्रक्षयति, प्रष्टुं, पृष्ट; *caus.* प्रच्छयति; *pass.* पृच्छ्यते; *desid.* विप्रच्छिषति) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inquire of (with two acc.); पप्रच्छ रामां रमणोभिलाषं R. 14. 27; Bk. 6. 8; R. 3. 5; Bg. 2. 7; ब्राह्मणं कुशलं पृच्छेत Ms. 2. 127; so महाश्वेता कादंबरीमनामये पप्रच्छ K. 192; कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां विद्युक्तः Me. 104; R. 1. 58. -2 To ascertain, learn by inquiry. -3 To seek, seek for.

प्रच्छनं-ना A question, inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, wrap up, veil, envelope; ( वनं ) प्राच्छादयन्मेयात्मा नीहारेणैव चंद्रमाः Mb. -2 To hide, conceal, disguise, keep secret; प्रच्छादय स्वान् गुणान् Bh. 2. 77; प्रधानं प्रच्छन्नं 2. 64; Ms. 4. 198; 10. 40; Ch. P. 4. -3 To clothe oneself, put on clothes. -4 To stand in the way, become an obstacle.

प्रच्छद् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 A cover. प्रच्छद्ः A cover, wrapper, coverlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover; R. 19. 22. -*Comp.* -पटः bed-clothes, coverlet.

प्रच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Covered, wrapped, enveloped. -2 Private, secret; Bh. 2. 64. -3 Concealed, hidden. -4 Clothed, clad. -न्नं 1 A private door. -2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. -न्नं *ind.* Secretly, covertly. -*Comp.* -तस्करः an unseen thief.

प्रच्छादक *a.* Concealing, covering (at the end of comp.). -कः The song of a wife deserted by her husband (containing a covert description of her sorrows).

प्रच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An upper garment. -*Comp.* -पटः a wrapper, cover, coverlet.

प्रच्छादित *p. p.* 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. -2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छर्दनं 1 Vomiting. -2 Emitting, sending forth. -3 An emetic.

प्रच्छर्दिका Vomiting.

प्रच्छानं 1 Scarifying. -2 Making sore.

प्रच्छायं [ प्रकृष्टा छाया यत्र ] Thick or dense shade, a shadowy place; प्रच्छायसुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; M. 3

प्रच्छिल *a.* Dry, waterless.

प्रच्यु 1 A. 1 To move away, go away, withdraw, retreat. -2 To fall off from, drop down, fall down. -3 To forsake, abandon (as religion). -4 To be ejected or driven, be dislodged, be deprived of, lose (with abl.). -5 To flow out, stream forth. -6 To drive, urge on. -*Caus.* 1 To move, shake. -2 To displace, dislodge, eject, expel. -3 To cause to fall, ruin.

प्रच्यवः 1 Fall, ruin. -2 Improve-



ment, advancement, growth. -3 Withdrawal.

प्रचयनं 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation. -3 Oozing, dropping (क्षण).

प्रचयनं 1 Causing to give up. -2 A means of removing, a sedative or palliative.

प्रच्युत *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or from. -2 Strayed, deviated. -3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. -4 Displaced, ejected. -5 Banished, expelled. -6 Routed, put to flight.

प्रच्युति: *f.* 1 Departing, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from; नित्यं प्रच्युतिं कृत्वा क्षणमपि स्वर्गे न मोक्षमहं Sānti. 4. 20. -3 Fall, ruin.

प्रजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, come into existence. -2 To grow, arise, spring up. -3 To bring forth, be delivered of. -4 To beget, generate, produce in general. -*Caus.* 1 To beget, generate. -2 To cause, produce. -3 To bring forth, bear.

प्रजः A husband.

प्रजनः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production; Ms. 3. 61; 9. 61. -2 The impregnation of cattle. -3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96. -4 A generator, progenitor.

प्रजनन *a. (नी. f.)* Producing, generating, procreative. -नं 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. -2 Production, birth, delivery. -3 Semen. -4 The male or female organ of generation (penis or vulva). -5 Offspring. -6 Pregnancy of cattle (उपसर).

प्रजानिका A mother.

प्रजनिष्णु *a.* 1 Procreative, productive. -2 Growing, standing (as corn).

प्रजनुकः The body.

प्रजनू: *f.* The vulva (Ved.).

प्रज्ञा (Changed to प्रजस् at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, सु or दुस्; see R. 8. 32, 18. 29.) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. -2 Offspring, progeny, issue; children, brood (of animals); प्रज्ञार्थ-व्रतकर्षितांगं R. 2. 73; प्रज्ञायै गृहमेधिनां R. 1. 7; Ms. 3. 42; Y. 1. 269; so बक्रस्य प्रज्ञा, सर्व-प्रज्ञा &c. -3 Posterity, descendants. -4 A creature. -5 Subjects, people, mankind; नननु: सप्रज्ञा: प्रज्ञा: R. 4.

3; प्रज्ञा: प्रज्ञा: स्वा इव तन्त्रयित्वा S. 5. 5 (where प्रज्ञा has sense 2 also); R. 1. 7; 2. 73; Ms. 1. 8. -6 Semen. -*Comp.* -अभ्यक्षः 1. an epithet of the sun. -2. of Daksha. -अंतकः Yama, the god of death; R. 8. 45. -ईप्सु *a.* desirous of progeny. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः the lord of men, a king, sovereign; R. 3. 63; 5. 32; 18. 29. -उत्पत्तिः, *f.* -उत्पादनं the raising up of progeny. -काम *a.* desirous of progeny. -कारः author of the creation. -तनुः a line of descendants, lineage, race. -इ *a.* 1. granting progeny. -2. removing barrenness. -हनि silver. -द्वारि N. of the sun. -नारः 1. an epithet of Brahmā. -2. a king, sovereign, prince; R. 2. 48; 10. 83. -निषकः impregnation, seed (implanted in the womb); R. 14. 60. -2. offspring. -पः a king. -पतिः 1. the god presiding over creation; Ms. 12. 121. -2. an epithet of Brahmā. भस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजपातेभूचक्षे तु कांतिप्रदः V. 1. 9. -3. an epithet of the ten lords of created beings first created by Brahmā; (see Ms. 1. 34). -4. an epithet of Visvakarman, the architect of gods. -5. the sun. -6. a king. -7. a son-in-law. -8. an epithet of Vishnu. -9. a father, progenitor. -10. the penis. -11. a sacrifice. -पालः, -पालकः a king, sovereign. -पालिः an epithet of Siva. -पाल्यं royal office. -वृद्धिः *f.* increase of progeny. -सृज् *m.* an epithet of Brahmā; Si 1. 28. -हित *a.* beneficial to children or people. (-तं) water.

प्रजात *p. p.* Born, produced &c. -ता A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः *f.* 1 Procreation, production, propagation. -2 Delivery. -3 Procreative power. -4 Travail, labour.

प्रजायिन् *a.* 1 Being about to produce or bring forth. -2 Bearing, bringing forth (अनेकान्, वीरं &c.).

प्रजावत् *a.* 1 Having subjects or children. -2 Pregnant. -3 Abounding in progeny, prolific. -ती A brother's wife (भ्रतृजाया); प्रजावती सोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45; 15. 13. -2 A matron, mother. -3 An elder brother's wife.

प्रजल्प 1P. 1 To speak, say, talk;

Ku. 1. 45. -2 To call. -3 To proclaim. -4 To prattle, chatter.

प्रजल्पः Prattle, gossip, heedless or frivolous words (used in greeting a lover); अमूर्ध्नि मद्युजा योवधीर-गमुद्रया । प्रियस्य कौशलोद्धारः प्रजल्पः स तु कथ्यते ॥

प्रजल्पनं 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Prattle, gossip.

प्रजल्पित *a.* Talked, prattled. -तं Talk.

प्रजविन् See under प्रज्.

प्रजागृ 2. P. 1 To keep watch, be awake, wake. -2 To lie in wait for.

प्रजागरः 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness; स गजर्षिरिमानि दिवसानि प्रजागरकृशो लक्ष्यते S. 3; प्रजागराखिल-भूतस्तस्याः स्वप्ने समागमः S. 6. 21. -2 Vigilance, carefulness. -3 A guardian. -4 An epithet of Kṛishṇa.

प्राजिनः Wind, air.

प्रजीवनं Livelihood, subsistence.

प्रजुष्ट *a.* Attached or devoted to, intent on.

प्रज् 1 U. 1 To push or drive onward, impel, urge on. -2 To hasten forward. -*Caus.* To shoot, dart.

प्रजवः Ved. Haste.

प्रजवन *a.* Swift, fleet; U. 5. 1.

प्रजविन् *a.* Rapid, swift, speedy. -*m.* An express, a courier.

प्रज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know, know about, be acquainted with. -2 To be aware of, find out. -3 To discern, distinguish. -*Caus.* (प्रज्ञपयति) 1 To show, point out (as way). -2 To discover. -3 To call, summon, invite.

प्रज्ञ *a.* 1 Wise, intelligent, learned. -2 (At the end of comp.) conversant with. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

प्रज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Agreement, engagement. -2 Teaching, informing, communicating. -3 A doctrine. -4 Intellect.

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom; आकारसदृशप्रज्ञः प्रज्ञया सदृशागमः R. 1. 15; शब्दं निहंति पुरुषस्य शरीरमेकं प्रज्ञा कुलं च विभवं च यशश्च हंति ॥ Subhāsh. -2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment. -3 Device or design. -4 A wise or learned woman. -5 N. of the god-



dess Sarasvatī. -Comp. -चक्षुः  
a. blind ; ( lit. having understand-  
ing as the only eyes ). (-m.) an  
epithet of Dhṛitrāshṭra. (-n.) the  
mind's eye, mental eye, the mind;  
M. 1. -वाक्: a wise saying. -वृद्ध  
a. old in wisdom. -सहय a. in-  
telligent, wise, -हीन a. void of  
wisdom, silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, under-  
stood. -2 Distinguished, discern-  
ed. -3 Distinct, clear. -4 Famous,  
well-known, renowned.

प्रज्ञान a. Prudent. -नं 1 Intel-  
ligence, knowledge, wisdom. -2  
A mark, token, sign. -3 Discern-  
ment, judgment.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रज्ञान् ( नी f. ), प्रज्ञिल a.  
Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रज्ञावत् a. Wise, intelligent.

प्रज्ञु a. Bow-legged, bandy-leg-  
ged ; ( so प्रज्ञ ).

प्रज्जल 1 P. 1 To burn brightly,  
blaze up, shine ; रणांगानि प्रज्जलः  
Bk. 14. 98. -2 To catch fire, be in  
flames, blaze up. -3 To be kindl-  
ed ( as anger ), to be incensed or  
wrathful. -Caus. ( °जा-ज्जालयति )  
1 To kindle, set on fire. -2 To  
brighten, illumine, irradiate.

प्रज्जलनं 1 Blazing up, flaming,  
burning. -2 Kindling.

प्रज्जलित p. p. 1 Being in flames,  
burning, flaming, blazing. -2 Bright,  
shining. -3 Burnt. -त Burning.

प्रडीनं 1 Flying in every direc-  
tion. -2 Flying forward ; see under  
डीन. -3 Taking flight.

प्रण a. Old, ancient.

प्रणखः The point of a nail.

प्रणङ् 1 P. To sound, resound,  
echo ; क्रवादाः प्रणङ् घोराः Mb. ; शि-  
वाः प्रणङ्ति &c.

प्रणङ्गं Sounding, a sound.

प्रणङ्गित a. 1 Sounding. -2 Hum-  
ming, buzzing ( as a bee ).

प्रणाहः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry.  
-2 Roaring, a roar. -3 Neighing,  
braying. -4 A murmur of rapture ;  
a burst of applause ; huzza. -5 A cry  
for help. -6 A particular disease  
of the ear ( a buzzing sound in the  
ear ).

प्रणम् 1 P. 1 To bow down, sa-  
lute, make a low obeisance to, be

humble ( with acc. or dative ) ; न प्र-  
णमन्ति देवताभ्यः K. 108 ; तां भक्तिप्रवणे  
न चेत्ता प्रणमन् K. 228 ; Ku. 7. 27 ;  
Bg. 11. 44 ; R. 2. 21. ( साष्टांगं प्रणम्  
'to fall down on the eight limbs' ;  
see अष्टांग ; दंडवत् प्रणम् 'to bow by  
throwing oneself down on the  
ground quite prostrate and flat like  
a stick placed horizontally, touch-  
ing the ground at all points ; cf.  
दंडवत्प्रणम् ). -Caus. ( प्रणमयति ) To  
cause to bow down ; तामर्चयन्त्यः कुरु-  
देवताभ्यः कुरुप्रतिष्ठां प्रणमय माता Ku.  
7. 27. -2 To bend, incline.

प्रणत p. p. 1 Bending, inclined,  
stooping. -2 Bowing to, saluting  
-3 Humble. -4 Skilful, clever. -5  
Crooked.

प्रणतिः f. 1 A bow, salutation, ob-  
eisance ; तत्र नमस्विभ्यो नमः प्रणतिं वि-  
भ्रति केन भूयतः Si. 16. 5 ; R. 4. 88.  
-2 Submissiveness, humility,  
courtesy ; स इह वै वेत्तव्यं न चरितं प्रण-  
तिं बलीयसि समुद्रहर्षि Ki. 6. 5 ; नि-  
जिज्ञेष्वा तस्मा तस्मिन्नां शत्रुषु प्रणतिरेव  
कृत्य R. 11. 89. -3 Inclination,  
bending, stooping.

प्रणानः 1 Bending, bowing, stoop-  
ing. -2 A reverential salutation,  
obeisance, prostration, bow ( used  
with dat. ) ; as in साष्टांगप्रणामः Ku.  
6. 91 ; मूर्त्ता प्रणमं वृषभधजाय चतुर  
3. 62 ; अथै प्रणामवत्तस्मात् K. 142.  
-Comp. -अञ्जलिः a respectful salu-  
tation with the hands folded toge-  
ther ; Ku. 4. 35 ; for अष्टांग° see  
अष्टांग.

प्रणशू 4 P. 1 To perish, die ; स्मृ-  
तिभ्रत इवुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशाद्वगदप्रति  
Bg. 2. 63 ; Bk. 3. 14. -2 To vanish,  
disappear. -3 To escape.

प्रणाशः 1 Cessation, loss, disap-  
pearance ; Ki. 14. 9. -2 Death, de-  
struction ; भर्तुः प्रणाशाद्य शोचनीयं R.  
14. 1.

प्रणाशन a. Destroying, annihilat-  
ing, removing. -नं Destruction,  
annihilation ; प्रणाशनाय प्रबलस्य वि-  
द्विषः R. 3. 60.

प्रणष्ट p. p. 1 Disappeared, vanish-  
ed, not to be seen. -2 Lost ; Pt. 4.  
35. -3 Perished, dead. -4 Ruined,  
destroyed, annihilated. -5 Escaped.

प्रणवः 1 The sacred syllable om. ;  
आसन्नित्तीक्ष्णतामायः प्रणवश्छासाविव  
R. 1. 11 ; Ms. 2. 74 ; Ku. 2.

12 ; Bg. 7. 8. -2 A kind of mu-  
sical instrument ( drum or tabor ).  
-3 An epithet of Vishnu or the  
Supreme Being.

प्रणस a. Having a prominent  
nose, large-nosed.

प्रणाडो 1 Intervention, interposi-  
tion, medium. -2 Ved. A water-  
course, drain.

प्रणय्य a. 1 Dear, beloved. -2  
Upright, honest, straight-forward.  
-3 Disliked, disapproved ; Bk. 6.  
66. -4 Free from passion, in-  
different to worldly attachments  
( विरक्त ).

प्रणालः -ली, प्रणालिका 1 A  
channel, water-course, drain ; कुर्वन्  
पूर्णनयनयसां चक्रालैः प्रणालीः Ud.  
S. 2 ; Si. 3. 44. -2 Succession, un-  
interrupted series.

प्रणाशः -शनं See under प्रणश.

प्रणिसित a. Kissed.

प्रणिधा 2 U. 1 To place, put or  
lay down ; prostrate ; प्रणिहितशिरसं  
वा कान्तवार्द्रावराधं M. 3. 12 ; तस्मात्प्रग-  
म्यप्रणिधाय कायं Bg. 11. 44. -2 To  
set, put in, inlay or incase ; यदि म-  
गिच्छुनि प्रणिधीयते Pt. 1. 75 v. l.  
-3 To apply, fix upon, direct to-  
wards ; भर्तुगणिहेतवेतां R. 15. 84 ;  
Bk. 6. 142. -4 To stretch out, ex-  
tend ; मानाकाशमणिहेतामुत्तं निर्दिशश्चे-  
हेतोः Me. 106 ; नीर्वी प्रति प्रणिहिते तु  
करो प्रियेण सहस्रः शयामि यदि किञ्चिदपि  
स्वरानि K. P. 4. -5 To send out ( as  
spies ). -6 To place or lay in  
the front. -7 To include, enclose.  
-8 To employ, use ; U. 5. 13.  
-9 To resolve. -10 To think.

प्रणिधानं 1 Applying, employing,  
application, use. -2 Great effort,  
energy. -3 Profound religious me-  
ditation, abstract contemplation ;  
R. 1. 74 ; 8. 19 ; V. 2. -4 Respect-  
ful behaviour towards ( with loc. ).  
-5 Renunciation of the fruit of  
actions ( कर्मफलत्याग ). -6 Entrance,  
access. -7 ( With Buddhists ) A  
prayer, an entreaty.

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out.  
-2 Sending out spies. -3 A spy, an  
emissary ; Ku. 3. 6 ; R. 17. 48 ;  
Ms. 7. 153 ; 8. 182. -4 An attend-  
ant, a follower. -5 Care, attention.  
-6 Solicitation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिधेयं 1 Sending spies. -2 Em-  
ploying, using.



प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied. -2 Deposited. -3 Outstretched, stretched forth; Me. 105. -4 Consigned, delivered, entrusted. -5 Having the attention fixed upon one object, with the mind concentrated, intent. -6 Determined, decided. -7 Cautious, wary. -8 Obtained, attained. -9 Spied out. -10 Acknowledged; admitted. -11 Applied, directed.

**प्रणिनादः** A deep sound.

**प्राणिपत्** 1 P. To bow down to, fall prostrate before, bow respectfully to, salute (with acc. or dat.); प्राणिपत्य सुरास्तस्मै शमयित्रे सुरद्विषां R. 10. 15; वागीशं वाग्भिर्यथाभिः प्राणिपत्योपतस्थिरे Ku. 2. 3; 3. 60.

**प्राणिपतनं, प्राणिपातः** 1 Falling at one's feet, prostration, submission; R. 4. 64. -2 Obeisance, salutation, reverential bow; Ku. 3. 61, 4. 35; R. 3. 25. -Comp. -पुरःसरं, -पूर्वकं *ind.* with an obeisance. -प्रतीकार *a.* averted or counteracted by prostration. -रसः a magical formula pronounced over weapons. -शिक्षा teaching (one) to salute.

**प्रणी** 1 P. 1 To lead out or forth (as an army), conduct; वानरैरेण प्रणीतेन (बलेन) Rām. -2 To offer, give, present; अर्घ्ये प्रणय जनकात्मजा Bk. 5. 76. -3 To bring to, set (as fire); Pt. 3. 1. -4 To consecrate by reciting sacred Mantras, hallow, consecrate in general; त्रिधा प्रणीतो डवलनः Hariv. -5 To inflict (as punishment); Ms. 7. 20; 8. 238. -6 To lay down, teach, promulgate, institute, prescribe; स एव धर्मो मनुना प्रणीतः R. 14. 67; भवत्प्रणीतमाचारमामनन्ति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. -7 To write, compose (as a work); प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 3. -8 To accomplish, effect, perform, bring about; N. 1. 15, 19; Bh. 3. 82. -9 To lead or reduce to any condition. -10 To show, display. -11 To direct, fix or turn towards (as the eyes). -12 To show affection or love, love. -13 To throw, cast, discharge. -14 To remove, destroy. -15 To draw in the breath (Atm.).

**प्रणयः** 1 Espousing, seizing (as in marriage); Māl. 6. 14. -2 (*a*)

Love, affection, fondness, attachment, liking, regard; साधारणोयमुभयोः प्रणयः स्मरस्य V. 2. 16; साधारणोयं प्रणयः S. 3; (where in both cases sense 6 may do as well); S. 6. 7; 5. 23; Me. 105; R. 6. 12; Bh. 2. 42. (*b*) A wish, desire, longing; Ku. 5. 85; Māl. 8. 7; S. 7. 16. -3 Friendly acquaintance or regard, friendship, intimacy; Māl. 1. 9. -4 Familiarity, confidence, trust; मया गृहीते सलिलेऽनेन कृतः प्रणयः S. 5. -5 Favour, kindness, act of courtesy; अलंकृतोऽस्मि स्वयं ग्राहप्रणयेन भवता Mk. 1; 1. 45. -6 An entreaty, request, solicitation; तद्गतनाथानुग नार्हसि त्वं संबन्धिनो मे प्रणयं विहंतुं R. 2. 28; V. 4. 13. -7 Reverence, obeisance. -8 Final beatitude.

-9 A leader. -10 Conduct, guidance. (*प्रणयेन* confidentially, candidly; without reserve or ceremony; *प्रणयान्* openly, frankly). -Comp. -अपराधः an offence against friendship or love.

-उन्मुख *a.* 1. disposed or about to declare one's love; M. 4. 13. -2. impatient through love. -उपेत *a.* candid, frank. -कलहः a lover's quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel; नाप्यन्यस्मात्प्रणयकलहाद्विप्रयोगोपपत्तिः Me. (considered spurious by Malli.). -कुपित *a.* angry through love, feigning anger; Me. 105. -क्रोपः feigned anger of a mistress towards her lover, coquettish anger. -प्रकर्षः excessive love, intense attachment. -भंगः 1. breach of friendship. -2. faithlessness. -वचनं expression of love. -विमुख *a.* 1. averse from love. -2. disinclined to friendship; Me. 27. -विहतिः, विघातः non-compliance, refusal (of a request &c.). -स्पृश *a.* inspired by love; Māl. 5. 7.

**प्रणयनं** 1 Bringing, fetching. -2 Conducting, conveying. -3 Carrying out, executing, performing; Ku. 6. 9. -4 Writing, composing. -5 Decreeing, sentencing, awarding; as इदं प्रणयनं. -6 Bringing forward, adducing. -7 Distributing.

**प्रणयवत्** *a.* 1 Loving, fond, affectionate; R. 10. 57. -2 Candid, frank. -3 Earnestly desirous of, longing for; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मृगतृष्णिकायां S. 6. 16.

**प्रणयिता** Love, attachment; (श्रीः)

मूलान्द्वेष्टि न गच्छति, प्रणयितामत्यंतविद्वत्स्वपि Mu. 3. 5.

**प्रणयिन्** *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate, kind, attached; Māl. 3. 9; 6. 30. -2 Beloved, dearly loved. -3 Desirous of, longing for, fondly solicitous of; अंकाश्रयप्रणयिनस्तनयान्वहंतः S. 7. 17; Me. 3; R. 9. 55, 11. 3. -4 Familiar, intimate. -*m.* 1 A friend, companion, favourite; Ku. 5. 11. -2 A husband, lover. -3 A supplicant, humble petitioner, suitor; स्वार्थात् सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15; 1. 2. -4 A worshipper, devotee; Ku. 3. 66. -नी A mistress, beloved, wife. -2 A female friend.

**प्रणायकः** 1 A leader or commander (of an army). -2 A guide, head, chief.

**प्रणीत** *p. p.* 1 Put forward, advanced, presented. -2 Delivered, given, offered, presented. -3 Brought into, reduced to. -4 Executed, effected, performed. -5 Taught, prescribed. -6 Cast, sent, discharged. -7 Brought to, set. -8 Written, composed. -9 Set aside, removed. -10 Agreeable or pleasing. -11 Inflicted (as punishment); see प्रणी above. -तः Fire consecrated by prayers. -ता A sacrificed vessel. -तं Anything cooked or dressed, such as a condiment.

**प्रणीतिः** *f.* Ved. 1 Conduct, guidance. -2 Favour.

**प्रणेतृ** *m.* 1 A leader. -2 A maker, creator. -3 The promulgator of a doctrine, expounder, teacher. -4 An author.

**प्रणेतृ** *a.* 1 To be guided or led, tractable, yielding, submissive, obedient. -2 To be executed or accomplished. -8 To be settled or fixed.

**प्रणु** 2. 6. P. 1 To praise. -2 To mutter the sacred syllable *om*. -3 To roar, bellow. -4 To resound.

**प्रणुत** *p. p.* Praised, lauded.

**प्रणुद्** 6 P. 1 To dispel, drive off, remove; Si. 9. 71. -2 To push or thrust forward, push on. -3 To drive, stir, set in motion. -4 To scare away, frighten away. -*Caus.* 1 To prompt, incite, urge forward. -2 To push away. -3 To request or ask any one.

**प्रणुत्त** *p. p.* 1 Driven away, re-



pelled. -2 Scared away.

प्रणुज्ज *p.p.* 1 Driven or sent away. -2 Set in motion. -3 Scared away. -4 Shaking, trembling. -5 Sent, despatched.

प्रणोदः 1 Driving. -2 Directing.

प्रणोदित *a.* 1 Set in motion. -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Driven.

प्रणेजनं 1 Washing or wiping away. -2 Bathing. -3 Water for washing.

प्रतन् 8 U. 1 To spread abroad, diffuse; ख्यातस्त्वं विभवैर्यशांसि कवयो दिक्षु प्रतन्वति नः Bh. 3. 24. -2 To spread, extend, stretch out. -3 To spread over, cover, fill. -4 To cause, produce, create. -5 To show, display, exhibit; तद्वरीकृत्य कृतिभिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. -6 To perform, do (as a sacrifice). -7 To execute, complete, accomplish.

प्रतत *p.p.* 1 Spread over, covered. -2 Stretched out, diffused. -तं *ind.* Continuously.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. -2 A creeper.

प्रतानः 1 A shoot, tendril; लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8; S. 7. 11. -2 A creeper, low spreading plant. -3 Branching out, ramification. -4 Tetanus or epilepsy. -5 Extension.

प्रतानिन् *a.* 1 Spreading. -2 Having shoots or tendrils. -नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (नु or न्वी *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate; Me. 29. -2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनु तपसां K. 43; U. 1. 20; Me. 41. -3 Slender, emaciated. -4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतप् 1 P. 1 To be hot, burn, glow. -2 To heat. -3 To kindle, illumine. -4 To bake, roast. -5 To feel pain, suffer. -6 To mortify the body, undergo penance. -7 To pain, distress, torment. -*Caus.* 1 To warm, heat. -2 To set on fire, irradiate. -3 To torment, pain, distress.

प्रतपनं Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p.p.* 1 Heated. -2 Hot, ardent. -3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth; Pt. 1. 107. -2 Radiance, glowing heat; Ku. 2. 24. -3 Splendour, brilliancy. -4 Dignity, majesty, glory; Mv. 2. 4. -5 Courage, valour, heroism; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानशो दिशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat' also); 4. 30. -7 Spirit, vigour, energy. -7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. -2 Distressing. -नं 1 Burning, heating, warming. -2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. -नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. -2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

प्रतापिन् *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Splendid, brilliant. -3 Paining, distressing. -4 Glorious, dignified. -5 Powerful, mighty.

प्रतम् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted or fatigued, faint. -2 To lose the breath, be beside oneself.

प्रतमकः A kind of asthma.

प्रतर्क 10 U. 1 To conclude, infer, guess. 2 To reason, reflect. -3 To think, believe, consider, suppose; Bk. 2. 9. -4 To search, investigate.

प्रतर्कः Conjecture, guess, supposition.

प्रतर्कणं 1 Reasoning, discussion. -2 Doubt. -3 Logic.

प्रतलं One of the seven divisions of the lower world; see पाताल. -लः The open hand with the fingers extended.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (a) towards, in the direction of; (b) back, in return, again; (c) in opposition to, against, counter; (d) upon, down upon; (see the several roots with this preposition). -2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (a) likeness, resemblance, equality; (b) opposite, of the opposite side; प्रतिबल *Ve.* 3. 5 'the opposing force'; so प्रतिद्विपाः Mu. 2. 13; (c) rivalry; as in प्रतिचंद्रः 'a rival moon'; प्रतिपुरुषः &c. -3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (a)

towards, in the direction of, to; तौ इपती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70; 1. 75; प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुः Ku. 3. 31; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; (b) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा यायाद्विपुं प्रति Ms. 7. 171; प्रवृद्धुस्तं प्रति राक्षसैर्द्र Râm.; यथावजः प्रत्यरिसेन्यमेव R. 7. 55; (c) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to, a match for; एवं सहस्राणि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8; (d) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on; समासेदुस्ततो गंगां शृंगवेरपुरं प्रति Râm.; गंगां प्रति; (e) at the time, about, during; आदित्यस्योदयं प्रति Mb.; फाल्गुनं वायुं चैत्रं वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182; (f) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of; यदत्र मां प्रति स्यात् Sk.; हरं प्रति हलाहलं (अभवत्) Vop.; (g) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense); वर्षे प्रति, प्रतिवर्षे; यज्ञं प्रति Y. 1. 110; वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिञ्चति Sk.; (h) with regard or reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to; न हि मे संशीतिरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132; चंद्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1; धर्मे प्रति S. 5. 18; मंदौत्सुक्योस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति S. 1; Ku. 6. 27; 7. 83; त्वयैकमीशं प्रति सा धु भाषितं 5. 81; Y. 1. 218; R. 6. 12; 10. 29; 12. 51; (i) according to, in conformity with; मां प्रति in my opinion; (j) before, in the presence of; (k) for, on account of. -4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (a) a representative of, in place of, instead of; प्रद्युम्नः कृष्णात्प्रति Sk.; सं ग्रामे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89; or (b) in exchange or return for; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk.; भक्तेः प्रत्यमृतं शंभोः Vop. -5 As the first member of Avyayibhāva compounds it usually means (a) in or at every; as प्रतिसंवत्सरं 'every year'; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c.; (b) towards, in the direction of; प्रत्यग्नि शलभा डयंते. -6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayī. comp. in the sense of 'a little'; सुप्रति, शाकप्रति. (Note. In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included; other words will be found in their proper places)



**-Comp.** —अक्षरं *ind.* in every syllable or letter; प्रत्यक्षरशेषमयप्रबंध Vās. —आग्नि *ind.* towards the fire. —अंग 1. a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. —2. a division, chapter, section. —3. every limb. —4. a weapon. (—गं) *ind.* 1. on or at every limb of the body; as in प्रत्यंगमालिङ्गितः Gīt. 1. —2. for every subdivision. —3. in each case (in grammar). —अनंतर *a.* 1. being in immediate neighbourhood. —2. standing nearest (as an heir). —3. immediately following, closely connected with; जीवेत् क्षत्रियधर्मेण स ह्यस्य (ब्राह्मणस्य) प्रत्यनंतरः Ms. 10. 82; 8. 185. (—रं) *ind.* 1. immediately after. —2. next in succession. —अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. —अनीक *a.* 1. hostile, opposed, inimical. —2. resisting, opposing. (—कः) an enemy. (—कं) 1. hostility, enmity, hostile attitude or position; न शक्ताः प्रत्यनीकेषु स्यातुं मम सुरासुराः Rām. —2. a hostile army; यस्य शूरा महेष्वासाः प्रत्यनीकगता रणे Mb; येऽवस्थिताः प्रत्यनीकेषु योधाः Bg. 11.32 (प्र० may have here sense 1 also). —3. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which one tries to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy who himself cannot be injured; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं तिरस्क्रिया । या तदीयस्य तत्स्तुत्यै प्रत्यनीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं an opposite conclusion. —अंत *a.* contiguous, lying close to, adjacent, bordering. (—तः) 1. a border, frontier; R. 4. 26. —2. a bordering country; especially, a country occupied by barbarians or Mlechchhas. °देशः a bordering country. °पर्वतः an adjacent hill; पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्वताः Ak. —अपकारः retaliation, injury in return; शाम्येत् प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. —अब्दं *ind.* every year. —अमित्र *a.* hostile. (—त्रः) an enemy. (—त्रं) *ind.* towards an enemy. —अर्कः a mock sun. —अवयवं *ind.* 1. in every limb. —2. in every particular, in detail. —अवर *a.* 1. lower, less honoured. —2. very low or degrading, very insignificant. —अश्मन् *m.* red chalk. —अहं *ind.* every day, daily; day by day; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku.

1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard, sheath. —आघातः 1. a counter-stroke. —2. reaction. —आचारः suitable conduct or behaviour. —आत्मं *ind.* singly, severally. —आत्मक *a.* belonging to oneself. —आत्म्यं similarity with oneself. —आदित्यः a mock sun. —आरंभः 1. recommencement, second beginning. —2. prohibition. —आशा 1. hope, expectation; Māl. 9. 8. —2. trust, confidence. —उत्तरं a reply, rejoinder. —उलूकः 1. a crow. —2. a bird resembling an owl. —ऋचं *ind.* in each Rik. —एक *a.* each, each one, every single one. (—कं) *ind.* 1. one by one, one at a time, severally; singly, in every one, to every one; oft. with the force of an adjective; विवेश हंडकारण्यं प्रत्येकं च सतां मनः R. 12. 9 'entered the mind of every good man'; 12. 3; 7. 34; Ku. 2. 31. —कञ्चुकः an adversary. —कंडं *ind.* 1. severally, one by one. —2. near the throat. —कश *a.* not obeying the whip. —कायः 1. an effigy, image, picture, likeness. —2. an adversary; Ki. 13. 28. —3. a target, butt, mark. —कितवः an opponent in a game. —कुंजरः a hostile elephant. —कूपः a moat, ditch. —कूल *a.* 1. unfavourable, adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite, प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6. Ku. 3. 24. —2. harsh, discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable; अप्यन्नपुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45. —3. inauspicious. —4. contradictory. —5. reverse, inverted. —6. perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn. °आचरणं °आचरितं any offensive or hostile action or conduct; R. 8. 81. °उक्तं -क्तिः f. a contradiction. °कारिन्, कृन्, -चारिन्, वृत्ति *a.* opposing. °दर्शन *a.* having an inauspicious or ungracious appearance. °प्रवर्तिन्, -वर्तिन् *a.* acting adversely, taking an adverse course. °भाषिन् *a.* opposing, contradicting. °वचनं disagreeable or unpleasant speech. °वादः contradiction. (प्रतिकूलता, -त्वं adverseness, opposition, hostility. प्रतिकूलयति 'to oppose'). —कूलं *ind.* 1. adversely, contrarily. —2. inversely, in inverted order. —क्षणं *ind.* at every moment or instant; constantly; Ku. 3. 56. —गजः a hostile ele-

phant —गात्रं *ind.* in every limb. —गिरिः 1. an opposite mountain. —2. an inferior mountain. —गृहं, -गेहं *ind.* in every house. —ग्रामं *ind.* in every village. —चंद्रः a mock moon. —चरणं *ind.* 1. in every (Vedic) school or branch. —2. at every foot-step. —छाया 1. a reflected image, reflection, shadow. —2. an image, picture. —जंघा the forepart of the leg. —जिह्वा, -जिह्विका the soft palate. —तंत्रं *ind.* according to each Tantra or opinion. —तंत्रसिद्धांतः a conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only; (वादिप्रतिवाये-कतरमात्राभ्युपगतः). —इयहं *ind.* for three days at a time. —इंड *a.* Ved. disobedient. —दिनं *ind.* every day; Me. 58. —दिशं *ind.* in every direction, all round, everywhere. —देशं *ind.* in every country. —देहं *ind.* in every body. —दैवतं *ind.* for every deity. —द्वंद्वः 1. an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. —2. an enemy. (—द्वं) opposition, hostility. —द्वंद्विन् *a.* 1. hostile, inimical. —2. adverse (प्रतिकूल); Ki. 16. 29. —3. rivalling, vying with; S. 4. 4. (—m.) an opponent, adversary, rival; R. 7. 37; 15. 25. —द्वारं *ind.* at every gate. —धुरः a horse harnessed by the side of another. —नप्तृ *m.* a great-grandson. —नव *a.* 1. new, young, fresh. —2. newly blown or budded; Me. 36. —नाडी a branch-vein. —नायकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition; as रावण in the Rāmāyana, शिशुपाल in Māgha Kāvya &c. —पक्ष *a.* like, similar. (—क्षः) 1. the opposite side, party or faction, hostility. —2. an adversary, enemy, foe, rival; प्रतिपक्षकामिनी 'a rival wife'; Bv. 2. 64; Vikr. 1. 70, 73; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'similar'. —3. a defendant or respondent (in law). °ता 1. hostility, opposition. —2. obstacle. —पक्षित *a.* 1. containing a contradiction. —2. nullified by a contradictory premiss; (as a *hetu* in न्याय); cf. सत्प्रतिपक्ष. —पक्षिन् *m.* an opponent, adversary. —पथं *ind.* along the road, towards the way; प्रतिपथगतिरासद्विगदीर्घाकृतांगः Ku. 3. 76. —पदं *ind.* 1. at every step. —2. at every place,



everywhere. -3. expressly. -4. in every word. -पाणः 1. a stake. -2. a counter-pledge. -3. a counter-stake. -पादं *ind.* in each quarter. -पात्र *ind.* with regard to each part, of each character; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1 'let care be taken of each character'. -पापं *ind.* in every tree. -पाप *a.* returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. -पु (पू) रुषः 1. a like or similar man. -2. a substitute, deputy. -3. a companion. -4. the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain if any body is awake). -5. an effigy in general. (-वं) *ind.* man by man, for each man. -पुस्तकं a copy of an original manuscript. -पूर्वाह्णं *ind.* every forenoon. -प्रभातं *ind.* every morning. -प्राकारः an outer wall or rampart. -प्रियं a kindness or service in return; R. 5. 56. -बन्धुः an equal in rank or station. -बल *a.* 1. able, powerful. -2. equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (-लं) 1. a hostile army; अस्त्रज्वालावलीदप्रतिबलजलधेरतरौर्वायमाणे Ve. 3. 5. -2. strength. -बाहुः the forepart of the arm. -बि (वि) बः -बं 1. a reflection, reflected image; Ku. 6. 42; Si. 9. 18. -2. an image, a picture. -बीजं a rotten seed. -भट *a.* vying with, rivalling; घटप्रतिभटस्तनि N. 13. 5. (-टः) 1. a rival, an opponent. -2. a warrior on the opposite side; समालोक्याजौ त्वां विदधति विकल्पान् प्रतिभटाः K. P. 10. -भय *a.* 1. fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. -2. dangerous; Pt. 2. 166. (-यं) a danger. -मंडलं 1. a secondary disc (of the sun &c.). -2. an eccentric orbit. -मंदिरं *ind.* in every house. -मल्लः an antagonist, a rival; N. 1. 63; पातालप्रतिमल्लगल्ल &c. Mâl. 5. 22. -माया a counter-spell or charm. -मार्गं *ind.* back, backwards. -माला capping verses (Mar. मंडी). -मासं *ind.* every month, monthly. -मित्रं an enemy, adversary. -मुख *a.* 1. standing before the face, facing; प्रतिमुखागत Ms. 8. 291. -2. near, present. (-खं) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe; see S. D. 334 and 351-

364. (-खं) *ind.* 1. towards. -2. in front, before. -मुद्रा a counter-seal. -मुहूर्ते *ind.* every moment. -मूर्तिः *f.* an image, a likeness. -यूथपः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. -रथः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot); दौष्यान्तिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेद्य S. 4. 19. -राजः a hostile king. -रात्रं *ind.* every night. -रूप *a.* 1. corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in. -2. beautiful. -3. suitable, proper. (-पं) a picture, an image, a likeness. -रूपक *a.* resembling, similar (at the end of comp.); चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिका मनोवृत्तिः S. 1. (-कं) 1. a picture, an image. -2. a forged edict. -3. a reflection. -लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. -लिपिः *f.* a transcript, a written copy. -लोम *a.* 1. 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse (opp. अनुलोम). -2. contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband). -3. hostile. -4. low, vile, base. -5. left (वाम). -6. obstinate, perverse; अपरिचितस्यापि तेऽप्रतिलोमः संवृत्तः S. 7. -7. disagreeable, unpleasant. (-मं) any injurious or unpleasant act. (-मं) *ind.* 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. °ज *a.* born in the inverse order of the castes; *i. e.* born of a mother who is of a higher caste than the father; cf. Ms. 10. 16, 25. -लोमक *a.* reverse, inverted. (-कं) inverted order. -वत्सरं *ind.* every year. -वनं *ind.* in every forest. -वर्णिक *a.* similar, corresponding. -वर्धिन् *a.* being a match for. -वर्षे *ind.* every year. -वस्तु *n.* 1. an equivalent, a counter-part. -2. anything given in return. -3. a parallel. °उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—प्रतिवस्तूपमा तु सा ॥ सामान्यस्य द्विकस्य यत्र वाक्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10; *e. g.* तापेन भ्राजते सूर्यः शूरापेन राजते Chandr. 5. 48. -वातः a contrary wind. (-तं) *ind.* against the wind; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. -वारणः a hostile elephant. -वासरं *ind.* every day. -विटपं *ind.* 1. on every branch -2. branch by branch. -वेदं *ind.* in or for every Veda. -विषं an antidote. (-षा) a birch tree. -वि-

ष्णुकः a Muchakunda tree. -वीरः an opponent, antagonist. -वीर्यं being equal to or a match for. -वृषः a hostile bull. -वेलं *ind.* at each time, on every occasion. -वेशः 1. a neighbouring house, neighbourhood. -2. a neighbour. -वेशिन् *a.* a neighbour. -वेदमन् *n.* a neighbour's house. -वेद्यः a neighbour. -वैरं requital of hostilities, revenge. -शब्दः 1. echo, reverberation; वसुधाधरकंदराभिसर्पी प्रतिशब्दोऽपि हरोर्भनन्ति नागान् V. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 64; R. 2. 28. -2. a roar. -शशिन् *m.* a mock-moon. -शाखं *ind.* for every branch or school (of the Veda). -शाखा a side-branch. -संवत्सरं *ind.* every year. -सम *a.* equal to, a match for. -सव्य *a.* in an inverted order. -सामंतः an enemy. -सायं *ind.* every evening. -सूर्यः, -सूर्यकः 1. a mock-sun. -2. a lizard, chameleon; U. 2. 16. -सेना a hostile army. -स्थानं *ind.* in every place, everywhere. -स्रोतस् *ind.* against the stream. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, substitute, proxy; आश्रितानां भूतौ स्वामिसेवायां धर्मसेवने। पुत्रस्योत्पादने चैव न सन्ति प्रतिहस्तकाः H. 2. 33

प्रतिक *a.* Worth or bought for a Kârshâpana, q. v.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. -2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकषः 1 A leader. -2 An assistant. -3 A messenger (वार्ताहर).

प्रति (ती) काशः 1 A reflection. -2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like', 'resembling'; पुटपाकप्रतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुंचित *a.* Bent, curved.

प्रतिकृ 8 U. 1 To requite, pay back, repay, return; पूर्वं कृतार्थो मित्राणां नार्थं प्रतिकरोति यः Râm.. -2 To remedy, cure; व्याधिमिच्छामि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिकुर्यां हि तत्र वै Mb. -3 To give back, restore, replace; Ms. 9. 225. -4 To retaliate; R. 12. 94. -5 To counteract. -6 To repair, mend.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation. प्रतिकर्तव्य, -कार्य *a.* 1 To be retaliated, returned or paid (as a debt. &c.). -2 To be counteracted. -3 To be cured or treated (by a physician). -र्थं Retribution, retaliation.



प्रतिकर्तृ *a.* ( ची. *f.* ) Requiting, recompensing. — *m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् *n.* 1 Requit, retaliation. —2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. —3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet; ( अवलाः ) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुमुपचक्रन्तिरे समये हि सर्वमुपकारि कृतं Si. 9. 43; 5. 27; Ku. 7. 6. —4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रति ( ती ) कारः 1 Requit, reward, return. —2 Revenge, retaliation, retribution. —3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारम्भः प्रतीकारस्य *S.* 3; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 Opposition, obstruction. —5 Help. —6 A kind of treaty where one party requites the services of the other. —Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* making reparation or amends. —विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रतिकारिन् *a.* 1 Retaliating, opposing, counteracting. —2 Applying or using remedies.

प्रतिकृत *p. p.* 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. —2 Counteracted, remedied. —तं 1 Recompense. —2 Opposition.

प्रतिकृतिः *f.* 1 Revenge, retaliation. —2 Return, requital. —3 A reflection, reflected image. —4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image; R. 8. 92; 14. 87; 18. 53. —5 A substitute. —6 Resistance.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital. —2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. —3 Counteracting, remedying, removal; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यस्तस्य नास्ति प्रतिक्रिया U. 5. 17; R. 15. 4. —4 Opposition. —5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. —6 Protection. —7 Help, succour. —8 A fence.

प्रतिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. —2 Repulsed, despised, rejected. —3 Hidden, concealed. —4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिकोपः, प्रतिकोधः Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रमणं Ved. 1 Stepping towards. —2 ( With Buddhists ) A confession.

प्रतिकृष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्षयः A guard, an attendant.

प्रतिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast into. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To revile, ridicule.

प्रतिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. —2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. —3 Abused, reviled, traduced. —4 Sent, despatched. —5 Hurt, injured. —6 Despised, slighted. —7 Falsely accused. —सं Medicine.

प्रतिक्षेपः, प्रतिक्षेपणं 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. —2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. —3 Contest.

प्रतिक्षुतं Sneezing.

प्रतिख्यातिः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगम् 1 P. 1 To go towards, advance. —2 To return.

प्रतिगत *p. p.* Flying backward and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमनं Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगर्हित *p. p.* Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्ज् 1 P. 1 To roar at, to roar against. —2 ( fig. ) To resist, oppose; अयोद्ध्यः प्रतिगर्जतां R. 9. 9.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिग्रह 9 U. 1 To hold, seize, take, support; वर्षधप्रतिग्रहीतेनेन M. 4; Ms. 2. 48. —2 To take, accept, receive; ददाति प्रतिग्रहं Pt. 2; अमोघाः प्रतिग्रहं तावद्व्यानुपदमाशेषः R. 1. 44; 2. 22. —3 To receive or accept as a present. —4 To receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist; to attack, assault; प्रतिग्रहाह कालिगस्तमल्लैर्गजसाधनः R. 4. 40; 12. 47. —5 To take in marriage, marry; Ms. 9. 72. —6 To obey, conform or listen to. —7 To resort to, betake oneself to. —8 To eclipse. —9 To assent to, admit. —10 To occupy, take possession of. —11 To deprive ( one ) of. —12 To welcome, receive. —13 To eat, drink. —Caus. 1 To cause to accept, give, present. —3 To allow to take or retain; मुष्टं प्रतिग्रहयता स्वमर्थं पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन *S.* 5. 20.

प्रतिग्रहीत *p. p.* 1 Taken, received, accepted; स्वमवया पुत्र इति प्रतिग्रहीतः *S.* 2; प्रतिग्रहीतं ब्राह्मणवचनं V. 2. —2 Admitted, assented to. —3 Married.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Receiving, accepting.

—2 Receiving or accepting a donation. —3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. —4 The right of receiving gifts ( which is a peculiar prerogative of Brāhmaṇas ); Ms. 1. 88; 4. 86; Y. 1. 118. —4 A gift, present, donation; राज्ञः प्रतिग्रहोऽयं *S.* 1; Si. 14. 35. —5 A receiver ( of a gift ). —6 Kind or friendly reception. —7 Favour, grace. —8 Marrying. —9 Listening to. —10 The rear of an army. —11 A spitting-pot. —12 The sun near the moon's node.

प्रतिग्रहणं 1 Receiving presents. —2 Reception. —3 Marrying. —4 A vessel.

प्रतिग्रहिन्, *m.* A receiver.

प्रतिग्रहीतृ *m.* 1 A receiver. —2 A husband, one who marries.

प्रतिग्रहः 1 Accepting gifts. —2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिग्रहक-हिन् *a.* One who receives or accepts gifts.

प्रतिग्रह्य *a.* Acceptable, admissible.

प्रतिघ्न *a.* Hostile, adverse. —घ्नः 1 Opposition, resistance. —2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. —3 Anger, wrath. —4 Fainting. —5 An enemy.

प्रति ( ती ) घातः 1 Warding off, repulse. —2 Opposition, resistance. —3 A counterblow, blow in return. —4 Rebound, reaction; Ku. 2. 49. —5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातक, -घातिन् *a.* 1 Hostile, inimical, opposed to. —2 Interrupting, obstructing; U. 5. 29. *v. l.* —3 Repelling, warding off. —4 Encroaching upon, disturbing. —5 Reacting. —6 Dazzling; Ku. 5. 20.

प्रतिघातनं 1 Repulsing, warding off. —2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नं The body.

प्रतिचक्ष् 2 A 1 To see, perceive. —2 To make visible, bring to light. —3 To expect.

प्रतिचक्षणं 1 Viewing. —2 Making visible. —3 Look, view.

प्रतिचरित *a.* Proclaimed, published.

प्रतिचिकीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिचितनं Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, en-



velop, clothe. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To endow, furnish or provide with. -4 To obscure.

**प्रतिच्छदनं** A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

**प्रतिच्छदः, प्रतिच्छदकः** 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. -2 A substitute; Si. 12. 29.

**प्रतिच्छन्न** *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped; Pt. 1. 394 -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Furnished or provided with. -4 Beset, hemmed in. -5 Clothed or dressed, clad; Pt. 4. 45.

**प्रतिच्छेदः** Resistance, opposition.

**प्रतिजन्य** *a.* Ved. Hostile, adverse.

**प्रतिजल्पः** An answer, reply.

**प्रतिजल्पकः** A respectful concurrence.

**प्रतिजागरः** Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

**प्रतिजागरणं** Watching, guarding.

**प्रतिजीवनं** Resuscitation.

**प्रतिज्ञा** 9 A. 1 To promise, declare solemnly, engage, agree, vow; इरचापारोपणेन कन्यादानं प्रतिजानीते P. R. 4. -2 To state, affirm, assert, maintain, allege. -3 To bring forward or introduce, adduce. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge. -5 To confirm. -6 To approve, consent. -7 To observe, learn, discern. -8 To propose. -9 To remember with regret.

**प्रतिज्ञा** 1 Admission, acknowledgment. -2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration; देवात्तीर्ण-प्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12; तीर्त्वा जवेनैव नितान्तदुस्तरां नदीं प्रतिज्ञामिव तां गरीयसीं Si. 12. 74. -3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. -4 (In Nyāya phil.) A proposition, statement of the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism; see under न्याय; (पर्वतो वह्निमान् is the usual instance). -5 A plaint, an indictment. -Comp. -अंतरं (in logic) a subsequent proposition on failure of the first. -पत्रं, -पत्रकं a bond, written contract or document. -भंगः breach of promise. -विरोधः 1. breaking an agreement, acting contrary to promise. -2. denial of a logical proposition. -विवाहित *a.* betrothed. -संन्यासः 1. breaking a promise. -2. (in logic)

abandonment of the original proposition; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

**प्रतिज्ञात** *p. p.* 1 Declared, stated, asserted. -2 Promised, agreed. -3 Admitted, acknowledged. -4 Agreeable, desirable. -तं A promise. -Comp. -अर्थः a statement.

**प्रतिज्ञानं** 1 Asserting, affirmation. -2 Agreement, promise. -3 Admission. -4 Bringing forward or introducing.

**प्रतिज्ञेय** *a.* To be promised &c. -यः A panegyrist, bard.

**प्रतितरः** An oarsman, a sailor.

**प्रतिताली** The key of a door.

**प्रतिदर्शनं** Seeing, perceiving.

**प्रतिदा** 3 U. 1 To exchange, barter. -2 To give back, return, restore; Ch. P. 35. -3 To recompensate. -4 To give as a reward.

**प्रतिदत्त** *p. p.* Returned, restored. **प्रतिदानं** 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Barter, exchange.

**प्रतिदेय** *a.* To be returned &c. -यः A pawn, pledge. -2 An article purchased and given back.

**प्रतिदारणं** 1 Fighting, battle. -2 Splitting.

**प्रतिदिवन्** *m.* 1 A day. -2 The sun.

**प्रतिदृश्** 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To know, become aware.

**प्रतिदृष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Beheld. -2 Come in sight, become visible.

**प्रतिधा** 3 U. 1 To place or lay on. -2 To return, restore. -3 To fix (as an arrow). -4 To offer, present. -5 To use, employ. -6 To begin, commence. -7 To draw near, approach (as the night); (mostly Vedic in these senses).

**प्रतिधा** A draught. **प्रतिधानं** 1 Putting on. -2 Taking measures.

**प्रतिधिः** Food.

**प्रतिधावनं** Assailing, attacking.

**प्रतिध्वनिः, -प्रतिध्वानः** An echo, reverberation.

**प्रतिध्वस्त** *p. p.* Down-cast.

**प्रतिनद्** 1 P. 1 To resound, echo. -2 To answer with a shout. -Caus. To fill with noise, make resonant; Sānti. 2. 17; Rs. 3. 14.

**प्रतिनादः** An echo, a reverberation; (also प्रतिनिनः in this sense).

**प्रतिनादित** *a.* Resounding, echoing.

**प्रतिनन्द** 1 P. 1 To bless; तौ गुरुगुरुवत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; Ms. 7. 146; Ku. 7. 87. -2 To welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly; प्रतिनन्द्य स तां पूजां Mb.; Ms. 2. 54. -3 To accept cheerfully; Ku. 3. 2. -4 To address kindly, show devotion. -Caus. To delight, gratify.

**प्रतिनन्दनं** 1 Congratulating, welcoming. -2 Thanks-giving.

**प्रति (ती) नाहः** A flag, banner.

**प्रतिनिधा** 3 U. 1 To substitute, put in the place of. -2 To slight, disregard. -3 To order.

**प्रतिनिधिः** 1 A representative, substitute; सोऽभवत्प्रतिनिधिर्न कर्मणा R. 11. 13, 1. 81; 4. 54; 5. 63; 9. 40. -2 A deputy, vicegerent. -3 Substitution. -4 A surety, -5 An image, likeness, picture.

**प्रतिनियत** *a.* Settled, predestined.

**प्रतिनियमः** A general rule.

**प्रतिनिर्जित** *p. p.* 1 Vanquished, subdued. -2 Rescinded.

**प्रतिनिर्देश्य** *a.* That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it; cf. the instance given in K. P. 7; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च, where ताम्र is repeated to show that the sun that rises red sets also red.

**प्रतिनिर्यातनं** 1 Retribution, retaliation. -2 Returning, giving back.

**प्रतिनिविष्ट** *a.* Perverse, obstinate, hardened. -Comp. -मूर्खः a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5.

**प्रतिनिवर्तनं** Returning, return. -2 Turning away from.

**प्रतिनुद्** 6 U. 1 To ward off, repel, repulse.

**प्रतिनोदः** Repelling, repulse.

**प्रतिपद्** 4 A. 1 To step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उमामुखं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विसंभ्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः Ku. 1. 43. -2 To enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.); इतः पंथानं प्र-



तिपद्यस्व S. 4; प्रतिपत्स्ये पदवीमह तव Ku. 4. 10. -3 To arrive at, reach, attain; Si. 6. 16. -4 To get, gain, obtain, share, partake, स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 41; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; Bg. 14. 14; Si. 10. 63. -5 To accept, take to; Si. 15. 22; 16. 24. -6 To recover, reobtain, regain; receive; S. 6. 30; Ku. 4. 16; 7. 22. -7 To admit, acknowledge; न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95; S. 5. 23; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -8 To hold, grasp, seize; सुमंत्रप्रतिपन्नरश्मिभिः R. 14. 47. -9 To consider, regard, deem, look upon; तद्धनुर्ग्रहणमेव राघवः पत्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. -10 To undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतं Mu. 2. 18; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; R. 10. 40. -11 To assent or agree to, consent; तयेति प्रतिपन्नाय R. 15. 93. -12 To do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance'; शासनमहेतां प्रतिपद्यन्वं Mu. 4. 18 act up to or obey. -13 To act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालयवनश्चापि किं कृष्णे प्रत्यपद्यत Hariv.; स भवान् मादपिद्वदस्मासु प्रतिपद्यतां Mb.; कथमहं प्रतिपत्स्ये S. 5; न युक्तं भवतास्मासु प्रतिपत्तुमसांप्रतं Mb. -14 To give or return (as a reply); कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न प्रतिपद्यसे Mu. 6; न जाने किं तातः प्रतिपत्स्यत इति S. 4. -15 To perceive, become aware of -16 To know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. -17 To roam, wander. -18 To take place, occur. -19 To restore. -20 To permit, allow. -21 To take place, happen. -22 To go back, return. (-Caus.) 1 To give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart; अर्थिभ्यः प्रतिपाद्यमानमानिशं प्राप्नोति वृद्धिं परं Bh. 2. 16; Ms. 11. 4; गुणवते कन्या प्रतिपादनीया S. 4. - To substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपादयति. -3 To explain, expound. -4 To bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). -5 To regard, consider. -6 To assert, declare to be, represent. -7 To procure. -8 To effect, accomplish. -9 To communicate, teach.

-10 To appoint to, install (loc.). -11 To prepare, get ready.  
प्रतिपत्तिः f. 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चंद्रलोकप्रतिपत्तिः; स्वर्ग° &c. -2 Perception, observation, consciousness, (right) knowledge; वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1; तयोरभेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति वे Bh. 3. 99; गुणिनामपि निजस्वरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति Vās. -3 Assent, compliance, acceptance; प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखी Bk. 8. 95 'averse from compliance, unyielding'. -4 Admission, acknowledgment. -5 Assertion, statement. -6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. -7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure; वयस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरत्र M. 4; Ku. 5. 42; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्ति सैन्य R. 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' -8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75. -9 Resolution, determination; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठः R. 8. 65. -10 News, intelligence; कर्मतिद्धावाद्यु प्रतिपत्तिमानय Mu. 4; S. 6. -11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं वारेषु दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16; 7. 1; R. 14. 22; 15. 12. -12 A method, means. -13 Intellect, intelligence. -14 Use, application. -15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. -16 Fame, renown, reputation. -17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. -18 Conviction, proof. -19 A rite from which no advantage accrues. -Comp. -दक्ष a. knowing how to act. -पटहः a kind of kettle-drum. -भेदः difference of view. -विशारद a. knowing how to act, skilful, clever.

प्रतिपत्तिमत् a. 1 Intelligent. -2 Active, prompt. -3 Celebrated, famous. -4 Noble, dignified.

प्रतिपद् f. 1 Access, entrance, way. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Intelligence, intellect. -4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. -5 A kettle-drum. -6 An introductory stanza. -7 Rank. -Comp. -चंद्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपच्चंद्रनिर्भोयमात्मजः R. 8. 65. -तुर्यं a kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदा-दी The first day of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपन्न p. p. 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. -3 Undertaken, commenced. -4 Promised, engaged. -5 Agreed to, assented to; admitted, acknowledged. -6 Known, learnt, understood. -7 Answered, replied. -8 Proved, demonstrated; Ku. 4. 33. -9 Approached, reached. -10 Conquered, overcome. -11 Conversant with, proficient in.

प्रतिपादक a. (दिका f.) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. -2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. -4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. -5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादनं 1 Giving, granting bestowing. -2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. -4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. -5 Causing, producing. -6 Repeated action, ractice. -7 Commencement. -8 Giving back, restoring. -9 Entrusting, appointing. -10 Action, worldly conduct.

प्रतिपादयितृ m. 1 A teacher, instructor. -2 A giver, bestower. -3 A demonstrator.

प्रतिपादित p. p. 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. -2 Established, proved, demonstrated. -3 Explained, expounded. -4 Declared, asserted. -5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपादुक a. 1 Producing, causing. -2 Ascertaining. -3 Making manifest or clear.

प्रतिपाल Caus. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend. -2 To wait for, await. -3 To act up to, obey. -4 To nourish, foster, rear. -5 To keep, maintain, observe, follow.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian. प्रतिपालनं Guarding, protecting, defending. -2 Observance, following, practising.

प्रतिपालित p. p. 1 Protected, cherished. -2 Observed, practised, followed.

प्रतिपानं Water for drinking.

प्रतिपीडनं Oppressing, molesting.

प्रतिपूज 10 U. 1 To salute in return. -2 To honour, salute re-



spectfully, esteem. -3 To commend, approve.

**प्रतिपूजनं, -पूजा** 1 Doing homage, showing respect. -2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

**प्रतिपूजित** *p. p.* 1 Saluted in return. -2 Honoured, respectfully treated.

**प्रतिपू** *Caus.* 1 To fill up, fill completely. -2 To satisfy, gratify.

**प्रतिपूरणं** 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Injecting ( a fluid &c. )

**प्रतिप्रणामः** An obeisance in return.

**प्रतिप्रदानं** 1 Returning, restoring. -2 Giving in marriage.

**प्रतिप्रयाणं** Return, retreat.

**प्रतिप्रश्नः** 1 A question asked in return. -2 An answer.

**प्रतिप्रसवः** 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception ( wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception ); **तृजकाभ्यां कर्त्तरि इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं** ( याजकादिभिश्च ) Sk. -2 A contrary effect.

**प्रतिप्रस्थातृ** *m.* An epithet of a priest who assists the Adhvaryū.

**प्रतिप्रस्थानं** Joining the opposite party, going over to the enemy.

**प्रतिप्रहारः** A counter-blow, a blow in return.

**प्रतिप्लवनं** Leaping back.

**प्रतिफलं** 1 P. 1 To be reflected. -2 To rebound, recoil. -3 To requite, return.

**प्रतिफलः, -प्रतिफलनं** 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. -2 Remuneration, requital. -3 Retaliation, retribution.

**प्रतिफलित** *a.* 1 Reflected. -2 Returned, requited.

**प्रतिफुल्लक** *a.* Blossoming, full-blown.

**प्रतिबंध** 9 P. 1 To tie, fasten, bind ( to ); **पीतप्रतिबद्धवत्सां ( धेनुं )** R. 2. 1. -2 To fix upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 91. -3 To inlay, set, incase; **यदि माणिस्त्रपुणि प्रतिबध्यते** Pt. 1. 75; **बहलानुरागकुरुर्विद्वदप्रतिबद्धमध्यमिव दिग्बलस्य** Si. 9. 8. -4 To obstruct, hinder, keep off or back, exclude, shut out; **प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः** R. 1. 79. -5 To stop, interrupt; **मैनमंतरा प्रतिबध्नाति** S. 6.

**प्रतिबद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. -2 Connected with. -3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. -4 Set, inlaid. -5 Furnished with, possessing. -6 Entangled, involved. -7 Kept at a distance. -8 Disappointed. -9 Fixed, directed. -10 Attached or hanging to. -11 Excluded, cut off. -12 ( In phil. ) Invariably and inseparably connected and implied ( as fire in smoke ).

**प्रतिबंधः** 1 Binding or tying to. -2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; **स तपःप्रतिबंधमन्युना** R. 8. 80; Mv. 5. 4. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Investment, blockade, siege. -5 Connection. -6 Cessation. -7 Disappointment. -8 ( In phil. ) Invariable and inseparable connection.

**प्रतिबंधक** *a.* ( धिका *f.* ) 1 Binding, fastening. -2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. -3 Resisting, opposing. -**कः** A branch, shoot.

**प्रतिबंधनं** 1 Binding, tying. -2 Confinement. -3 Obstructing, impeding.

**प्रतिबंधवत्** *a.* Full of obstacles, beset with difficulties.

**प्रतिबंधिन्** *a.* 1 Fastening. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 Impeded, obstructed.

**प्रतिबंधिः-धी** *f.* 1 An objection. -2 An argument which equally affects the other side; ( **प्रतिबंधि** *m.* also in this sense ).

**प्रतिबाध्** 1 A. 1 To repel, ward or keep off. -2 To check, restrain. -3 To pain, distress.

**प्रतिबाधक** *a.* 1 Repelling, keeping off. -2 Preventing, obstructing.

**प्रतिबाधनं** Repelling, keeping off, rejecting.

**प्रतिबाधिन्** *a.* Obstructing. -*m.* An adversary, opponent.

**प्रतिबिंबनं** 1 Reflection. -2 Comparison; **दृष्टांतः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिंबनं** K. P. 10.

**प्रतिबिंबयति** Den. P. To reflect.

**प्रतिबिंबित** *a.* Reflected, mirrored.

**प्रतिबुध्** 4 A. 1 To wake, wake up, awaken; Ms. 1. 74; Y. 1. 330. -2 To perceive, be conscious, know. -*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse from sleep; **प्रियया प्रतिबोध्यमानमपि सुप्तं ( इतद्दयं )** S. 6. 6. -2 To inform,

make known, acquaint with, communicate; **भावितान्मा भुवो भर्तुरयेन प्रत्यबोधयत्** R. 1. 74; Si. 6. 8. -3 To charge or entrust with.

**प्रतिबुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused, wide awake; **प्रतिबुद्धापि किं कल्याणं** S. 4; Mâl. 4, Ms. 1. 74. -2 Restored to consciousness. -3 Opened, blown; **अप्रतिबुद्धोऽपि चूतप्रसवोऽत्र-बंधनभंगसुरभिर्भवति** S. 6. -4 Illuminated, enlightened. -5 Great, exalted. -6 Recognized, observed. -7 Celebrated, known.

**प्रतिबुद्धिः** *f.* 1 Awakening. -2 Hostile purpose or intention.

**प्रतिबोधः** 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened; **तदपोहितुमर्हसि प्रिये प्रतिबोधेन विषादमाशु मे** R. 8. 54; **अप्रतिबोधशायिनी** 58 'sleeping not to wake again'; Ki. 6. 12; 12. 48. -2 Perception, knowledge. -3 Instruction. -4 Reason, reasoning faculty; **किमुत याः प्रतिबोधवत्यः** S. 5. 22. -5 Recollection; **संमोहः खलु विस्मयनीयो न प्रतिबोधः** S. 6.

**प्रतिबोधक** *a.* 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing.

**प्रतिबोधन** *a.* Awakening. -**नं** 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing. -3 Knowledge, refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

**प्रतिबोधित** *p. p.* 1 Awakened. -2 Instructed, taught.

**प्रतिभज्** 1 U. 1 To receive back ( as a share. ). -2 To fall to one's share.

**प्रतिभागः** 1 Division. -2 A share, portion ( given to a king as a tax ) of one's income, generally a sixth part; cf. S. 5. 4; Ms. 8. 307.

**प्रतिभा** 2 P. 1 To shine, appear bright or luminous; **प्रतिभात्यद्य वनानि केतकीनां** Ghat. 15. -2 To show oneself, become manifest. -3 To seem, appear; **स्त्रीरत्नसूष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे** S. 2. 9; R. 2. 47; Ku. 5. 38; 6. 54. -4 To occur to, come into the mind of; as in **नोत्तरं प्रतिभाति मे**. -5 To fall to the lot or share of. -6 To seem fit or proper; Pt. 3.

**प्रतिभा** 1 An appearance, a look. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Intellect, understanding; Ki. 16. 27; Vikr. 1. 18, 23. -4 Genius, bright concep-



tion, vivid imagination; (प्रज्ञा नवन-  
बोधमेषशालिनी प्रतिभा मता). -5 An im-  
age, reflection. -6 Audacity, impu-  
dence. -7 Suitableness, agreeable-  
ness. -**Comp.** -अन्वित *a.* 1. endowed  
with genius, intelligent. -2 audaci-  
ous, bold. -मुख *a.* bold, confident.  
-हानि: *f.* 1. darkness. -2. absence  
of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous.  
-2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. -2  
Intellect or understanding, bright-  
ness of conception; H. 3. 19. -3  
Readiness of wit, presence of mind;  
कालावबोधः प्रतिभानवत्त्वं Mâl. 3. 11; इम-  
योषसुतेन कश्चन प्रतिबिष्टः प्रतिभानवानथ  
Si. 16. 1. -4 Confidence, boldness,  
audacity.

प्रतिभानवत् *a.* 1 Splendid, bright.  
-2 Ready-witted, prompt. -3 Bold.  
-4 Intelligent.

प्रतिभावत् *a.* 1 Bright. -2 Intelli-  
gent, shrewd. -3 Confident, bold.  
-*m.* 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3  
Fire.

प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposi-  
tion.

प्रतिभाष् 1 A. 1 To speak in  
return, reply or answer; Bk. 5. 39.  
-2 To tell, relate. -3 To say after  
one, speak after hearing. -4 To  
name, call; कामिनि तामपगीति प्रतिभा-  
षन्ते महाकवयः Srut. 6. -5 To address  
or speak to.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभास् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2  
To appear or look like. -3 To be-  
come clear, manifest oneself. -4  
To be reflected.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, or flashing  
across, the mind at once, (sudden)  
perception; वाचप्रवेचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव  
K. P. 10. -2 A look, appearance.  
-3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, sem-  
blance.

प्रतिभिद् 7 U. 1 To break  
through, pierce, penetrate. -2 To  
disclose, betray. -3 To reproach,  
abuse, censure; प्रतिभिद्य कांतमपराधकृ-  
त् Si. 9. 58; R. 19. 22. -4 To re-  
ject, disown. -5 To touch, be in  
close contact with; Ku. 7. 35.

प्रतिभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Pierced through.  
-2 Closely connected with. -3

Divided.

प्रतिभेदः 1 Splitting, dividing. -2  
Discovery.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating.  
-2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. -3  
Putting out (as the eyes). -4  
Dividing.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee;  
सौभाग्यलाभप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9;  
Y. 2. 10, 54; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 3. 4. A. To compare,  
liken.

प्रतिमा *m.* Ved. A creator, maker.

-मा 1 An image, a likeness,  
statue, figure, an idol; R. 16. 39.

-2 Resemblance, similitude; oft.  
in comp. in the sense of 'like,  
similar, or equal to'; देवप्रतिम, अप्रति-

म &c.; गुणैः कृशानुप्रतिमात् R. 2. 49.

-3 A reflection, reflected image;  
मुखभिर्दुर्ज्ज्वलकपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन

सुदृशामविशत् Si. 9. 48, 73; R. 7. 64;  
12. 100. -4 A measure, extent. -5

The part of an elephant's head be-  
tween the tusks. -6 A symbol.

-**Comp.** -गत *a.* present in an idol.  
-चंद्रः the reflected moon, reflection

of the moon; R. 10. 65; so प्रतिमैदुः,  
-प्रतिमाशशांक्रः. -परिचारकः an atten-

dant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. -2  
An image, idol. -3 Likeness, simi-

litude, similarity; Mâl. 9. 3. -4  
A weight. -5 The part of an ele-

phant's head between the tusks;  
पृथुप्रतिमानभाग &c. Si. 5. 36. -6 A

reflection. -7 A picture. -8 Ved.  
An adversary.

प्रतिमित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied.  
-2 Compared. -3 Reflected.

प्रतिमुच् 6 P. 1 To free, liberate,  
release, set free; गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य R.

4. 43; अमुं तुरंगं प्रतिमुक्तुर्हसि 3.  
46. -2 To put on, wear, accoutre

or arm oneself with. -3 To quit,  
leave, abandon. -4 To throw, cast,

or discharge at. -5 To pay off (a  
debt.). -6 To return, restore. -7

To fasten, bind. -8 To assume a  
form. -*Caus.* 1 To liberate, release.

-2 To rescue, save, deliver.

प्रतिमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn,  
applied. -2 Tied, bound, fastened.

-3 Armed, accoutred. -4 Liberated,  
released. -5 Restored, returned. -6

Flung, hurled. -7 Thrown, cast.

प्रतिमोक्षः, प्रतिमोक्षणं Liberation, de-  
liverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. -2 Requi-  
tal, retaliation, retribution; वैरप्रति-  
मोचनाय R. 14. 41. -3 Liberation,  
release.

प्रतियत् 1 A. To try. -*Caus.* 1  
To restore, return. -2 To retaliate,  
requite.

प्रतियत्न *a.* 1 Troubling about. -2  
Active, vigorous. -*त्नः* 1 An effort,  
endeavour, exertion. -2 Prepara-

tion, elaboration; Si. 3. 54. -3  
Making complete or perfect. -4

Imparting a new quality or virtue;  
सतो गुणांतराधानं प्रतियत्नः Kâsi. on

P. II. 3. 53. -5 Wish, desire. -6  
Opposition, resistance. -7 Retalia-

tion, retribution, revenge. -8 Mak-  
ing captive, taking prisoner. -9

Favour. -10 Acting well or proper-  
ly. -11 Comprehension.

प्रतियातनं Requit, retaliation; as  
in वैरप्रतियातन.

प्रतियातना A picture, an image,  
statue; Si. 3. 34.

प्रतिया 2 P. To go back, return;  
R. 1. 72; 15. 18; 8. 91.

प्रतियात *a.* Resisted, opposed.  
प्रतियानं Return, retreat.

प्रतियुध् 4 A. To encounter in  
fight, oppose.

प्रतियुद्धं, प्रतियोधनं Fighting against.  
प्रतियोधः, प्रतियोधिन्, प्रतियोद्धृ *m.* An

adversary, opponent.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a  
counter-part of anything. -2 Op-

position, resistance. -3 Contradic-  
tion. -4 Co-operation. -5 An anti-

dote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिक *a.* Antithetical, corre-  
lative, relative.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counter-  
acting, impeding. -2 Related or

corresponding to, being or forming  
a counter-part of (anything); often

used in works on Nyâya; as a घट  
is the प्रतियोगी of घटाभाव; (यस्याभावो

विवक्ष्यते स प्रतियोगी). -3 Co-operating  
with. -4 Equally matched. -*m.*

1 An adversary, opponent, enemy;  
द्वन्द्व्यशेषं प्रतियोगिगर्वं Vikr. 1. 117.

-2 A counter-part, match. -3 A  
partner, an associate. -4 An object

dependent upon another. -5 A



counter-part, counter-entity ; प्रति-  
योगि नानाधीनज्ञानविषयत्वमभावलक्षणम्.

प्रतियोगिता-त्वं 1 Opposition. -2  
Dependent existence. -3 Being a  
counter-part. -4 Partnership, co-  
operation.

प्रतिरक्षण-रक्षा Safety, preserva-  
tion, protection.

प्रतिरभः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः 1 Quarrel, contest. -2  
Echo. -3 Ved. Life ( प्राण ).

प्रतिरुद्ध 7 U. 1 To obstruct,  
stop ; oppose, resist. -2 To block-  
ade, besiege. -3 To impair disable.  
-4 To blame, accuse. -5 To hide,  
conceal.

प्रतिरुद्ध p. p. 1 Impeded, obstruct-  
ed, hindered. -2 Interrupted. -3  
Impaired. -4 Disabled. -5 Invest-  
ed, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruc-  
tion, hindrance. -2 Siege, blockade.  
-3 An opponent. -4 Concealing. -5  
Theft, robbery. -6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधक, प्रतिरोधिन्-द्ध a. 1 Ob-  
structing. -2 Besieging. -m. 1 An  
opponent. -2 A robber, thief ; M.  
5. 10. -3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिलभ् 1 A. 1 To recover, re-  
gain. -2 To get, obtain.

प्रतिलभः 1 Getting, obtaining, re-  
ceiving. -2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिलाभः Taking or obtaining back,  
taking, getting.

प्रतिवच् 2 P. To speak in reply,  
answer, reply to ; न चेद्रहस्यं प्रतिव-  
क्तुर्हति Ku. 5. 40 ; R. 3. 47.

प्रतिवचनं 1 An answer, reply ; प-  
रभूतहितं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभि-  
रीदृशं S. 4. 9. 2 An echo. -3 A de-  
pendent or final clause in a sentence.

प्रतिवचस् n. 1 An answer. -2 An  
echo.

प्रतिवाक्य a. Answerable. -क्यं A  
reply.

प्रतिवाच् f. 1 An answer, reply ; प्र-  
तिवचमवत्त केशवः शतमानाय न चेद्विभूषुने  
Si. 16. 25. -2 Calling out to. -3  
Barking in return ( as a dog ).

प्रतिवच् 1 P. 1 To speak in  
reply, answer ; प्रियंवदः प्रतापदत्तसुरेश्वरं  
R. 3. 64. -2 To speak, utter. -3 To  
repeat.

प्रतिवाद् 1 An answer, a rejoinder,  
reply. -2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् a. 1 Answering, reply-  
ing. -2 Contradicting. -m. 1 A  
defendant, respondent ( in law ). -2  
An opponent in general.

प्रतिवप् 1 P. 1 To sow. -2 To  
plant or fix in, implant ; U. 3. 46 ;  
Mâl. 5. 10. -3 To set, stud (as with  
jewels) ; see प्रत्युत्.

प्रतिवापः Addition of substances  
to medicines either during or after  
decoction.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवाणिः f. An answer, reply.

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding or  
keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information,  
news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् a. ( नी f. ) Dwelling  
near, neighbouring. -m. A neigh-  
bour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, de-  
fending.

प्रतिविद् I. 2 P. To acknowledge,  
receive. -II. 6 P. To get, obtain.  
-Caus. 1 To communicate, inform.  
-2 To deliver, give, grant. -3 To re-  
store.

प्रतिविधा 3 U. 1 To counteract,  
correct, repair, retaliate, remedy,  
take steps against ; अर्थवाद एषः । दोषं  
तु मे कंचित्कथय येन स प्रतिविधीयेत U.  
1 ; क्षिप्रमेव कस्मान्न प्रतिविहितमार्गेण  
Mu. 3. -2 To dispose, arrange, pre-  
pare. -3 To despatch, send. -4 To  
doom, condemn ; U. 4.

प्रतिविधानं 1 Counteracting, count-  
er-working, taking steps against.  
-2 Arrangement, array. -3  
Prevention. -4 Substituted cere-  
mony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. -2 A re-  
medy, means of counteracting.

प्रतिविशिष्ट a. Most excellent.

प्रतिवेशः 1 A neighbour. -2 The  
residence of a neighbour, neighbour-  
hood. -Comp. -वासिन् a. living in  
the neighbourhood. (-m. ) a neigh-  
bour.

प्रतिवेशिन् a. ( नी f. ) A neighbour ;  
दृष्टिं हे प्रातःशशिनि क्षणमिहाप्यस्मद्गृहे वास्य-

सि S. D. ; Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेश्यः A neighbour..

प्रतिवेष्टित p. p. Rolled back, re-  
verted.

प्रतिव्यूढ p. p. Drawn out in bat-  
tle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army  
against an enemy. -2 A multitude,  
collection.

प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशयनं The act of lying down  
without food before a deity to secure  
some desired object.

प्रतिशयित a. One who lies down  
without food before a deity to se-  
cure his desired object ; अनया च  
किलास्मै प्रतिशयिताय स्वप्ने समादिष्टं Dk.  
122.

प्रतिशापः A curse for curse, a  
curse in return.

प्रतिशासनं 1 Giving orders, send-  
ing on an errand, ordering. -2 Or-  
dering or despatching an inferior  
after calling him to attend. -3 Count-  
er-manding. -4 A rival command  
or authority ; अप्रतिशासनं जगत् R.  
8. 27 ' completely under the sway  
of one ruler '.

प्रतिशास्तिः f. Sending on an er-  
rand.

प्रतिशिष्ट p. p. 1 Ordered, sent ;  
Si. 16. 1. -2 Dismissed, rejected. -3  
Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिशीन a. Fluid, dropping.

प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A  
catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. -2  
A house, dwelling, residence ; Y. 1.  
210 ; Ms. 10. 51. -3 An assembly.  
-4 A sacrificial hall. -5 Help, assist-  
ance. -6 A promise. -7 A receptacle.

प्रतिश्रु 5 P. To promise ( with  
dat. of person to whom the pre-  
mise is made ) ; तस्यै प्रतिश्रुत्य रघुप्र-  
वीरस्तदीप्सितं R. 14. 29, 2. 65 ; 3. 67.  
15. 4.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, pro-  
mise. -2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to ; Ms. 2.  
195. -2 Promising, assenting ; agree-  
ing. -3 A promise. -4 Maintaining.

प्रतिश्रुत्, प्रतिश्रुतिः f. 1 A promise.  
-2 An echo, reverberation ; R. 13.  
40 ; 16. 31 ; Si. 17. 42.



प्रतिश्रुत *p. p.* Promised, agreed, assented to. —तं A promise.

**प्रतिषिध्** 1 *P. or Caus.* 1 To prevent, ward off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206; R. 8. 23. —2 To forbid, prohibit; नृतेः प्रतिषिद्धमेव तत्कृतवान् पंक्तिरथो विलङ्घ्य यत् R. 9. 74.

प्रतिषिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. —2 Contradicted.

प्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; Vikr. 1. 8. —2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिषेधः. —3 Denial, refusal. —4 Negation, contradiction. —5 A negative particle. —6 An exception. —Comp. —अक्षरं, —उक्तिः *f.* words of denial, refusal; S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin. It is thus explained:—न जात शक्तिरिदोस्ते मुखेन प्रतिगमिषुं । कलंकतो जडस्तेति प्रतिषेधोपमैः सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 34.

प्रतिषेधक, प्रतिषेद्ध *a.* 1 Warding off, prohibiting, preventing. —2 Preventive. —*m.* A hinderer, prohibitor.

प्रतिषेधनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing. —2 Prohibition. —3 Denial, refusal.

प्रतिष्कः, प्रतिष्कृतः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिष्कशः 1 A spy, emissary. —2 A whip.

प्रतिष्कषः A whip, leather-thong.

प्रतिष्ठ *p. p.* Obstructed, impeded, stopped.

प्रतिष्ठः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obstacle; बाहुप्रतिष्ठं भवितुं ह्यमन्युः R. 2. 32, 59.

**प्रतिष्ठा** 1 *P.* 1 To stand firm, be established. —2 To be supported. —3 To rest or depend upon. —4 To stay, abide, be situated. —*Caus.* 1 To place firmly on, station. —2 To set up, erect, establish. —3 To install, inaugurate (on a throne). —4 To entrust with, consign to. —5 To offer, present.

प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Famous. —2 Standing firmly (Ved.)

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठ Māl. 9; S. 7. 6. —2 A house, residence, home, habitation; R. 6. 21; 14. 5. —3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis; अप्रतिष्ठे रघुज्येष्ठे

का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25; अत्र खलु मे वंशप्रतिष्ठा S. 7; वंशः प्रतिष्ठां नीतः K. 280; Si. 2. 34. —4 Basis, foundation, site; as in गृहप्रतिष्ठा. —5 A prop, stay, support; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament; त्यक्ता मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा S. 6. 23; द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 21; Ku. 7. 27; Mv. 7. 21. —6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority; Mu. 2. 5. —7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity; मा निषाद् प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः सनाः Rām. (=U. 2. 5.). —8 Installation, inauguration; Mu. 1. 14. —9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire); ओत्सुक्यमात्रावसाद्यति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. —10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. —11 A receptacle. —12 The earth. —13 The consecration of an idol or image. —14 A limit, boundary. —15 The foot.

प्रतिष्ठनं 1 Basis, foundation. —2 Site, situation, position. —3 A resting-place. —4 The foundation of a city. —5 A leg, foot. —6 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race; cf. V. 2. —7 N. of a town on the Godāvarī and capital of Sālivāhana.

प्रतिष्ठापनं 1 Placing, locating. —2 Installation, inauguration. —3 Consecrating or setting up of an idol.

प्रतिष्ठापयितुं *m.* A founder.

प्रतिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Set up, erected. —2 Fixed, established. —3 Placed, situated; Pt. 1. 81. —4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. —5 Completed, effected. —6 Prized, valued. —7 Famous, celebrated. —8 Settled, determined. —9 Comprised, included. —10 Established in life, married. —11 Endowed. —12 Applied, applicable. —13 Conversant with. —14 Secured, got, acquired. —तः N. of Vishnu.

प्रतिष्ठिति *f.* Ved. 1 Standing firmly. —2 A station, position.

प्रतिस्विद् *f.* An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.

प्रतिस्वेदक *a.* Giving detailed information about.

प्रतिस्स्थानं Setting in, entering into.

प्रतिसंह 1 *P.* 1 To draw back, withdraw, draw in; तत्साधुकृतसंधानं

प्रतिसंहर सायकं S. 1. 11; R. 3. 64. —2 To retract, take back. —3 To compress, reduce in bulk. —4 To change.

प्रतिसंहारः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. —2 Diminution, compression. —3 Comprehension, inclusion. —4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिसंहत *p. p.* 1 Taken back, withdrawn; एष प्रतिसंहतः S. 1. —2 Comprehended, included. —3 Compressed.

प्रतिसंक्रमः 1 Reabsorption. —2 Reflection (प्रतिच्छाया).

प्रतिसंख्या Consciousness.

प्रतिसंगक्षिका A cloak to keep off dust.

प्रतिसंगिन् *a.* Clinging or adhering to, attached to.

प्रतिसंवरः 1 Moving backwards. —2 Reabsorption. —3 Especially, reabsorption (of the world) back into Prakṛiti. —4 A place of resort, haunt.

प्रतिसंदेशः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिसंवा 3 U. 1 To re-adjust. —2 To aim at, direct. —3 To conceive, comprehend. —4 To be, fasten. —5 To put on, wear. —6 To restore, return. —7 To compose oneself. —8 To fit (as an arrow to the bow-string.)

प्रतिसंधनं 1 Joining together, uniting. —2 The period of transition between two ages. —3 A means, remedy. —4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. —5 Praise.

प्रतिसंधिः 1 Reunion. —2 Entering into the womb. —3 The period of transition between two ages. —4 Stop, cessation (उपरम).

प्रतिसमाधानं Cure, remedy.

प्रतिसमासनं 1 Coping with, being a match for. —2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिसर *a.* Dependent, subject. —रः —रं 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. —2 An ornament. —3 A watch, guard. —रः 1 A servant, follower. —2 A bracelet, marriage-string; सस्तोरगप्रतिसरेण करेण पाणिः (अमृतत) Ki. 5. 33 (=कौतुकसूत्र); Māl. 5. 18. —3 A garland, wreath. —4 Day-break.



-5 The rear of an army. -6 A form of incantation. -7 Healing or dressing a wound. -रा 1 A female servant. -2 A thread, fillet.

**प्रतिसर्गः** 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). -2 Dissolution. -3 Continued creation out of primitive matter.

**प्रतिसांधानिकः** A bard, panegyrist.

**प्रतिसे** 1 P. To go back, return. -2 To go towards, rush upon, attack, assail; हेत्यः प्रत्यसरह्वं मत्ता मत्तमेव द्विपं Hariv. -Caus. 1 To push backwards, replace; कनकवल्यं सस्तं सस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13. -2 To repel, drive away or back

**प्रतिसरणं** Leaning or resting upon.

**प्रतिसारणं** 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. -2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

**प्रतिसीता** A screen, curtain, wall of cloth.

**प्रतिसृष्ट** p.p. 1 Sent out, despatched. -2 Celebrated. -3 Repulsed, rejected. -4 Intoxicated (प्रमत्त according to धराणि).

**प्रतिस्नात** p.p. Bathed.

**प्रतिस्नेहः** Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

**प्रतिस्निग्धं** Throbbing.

**प्रतिस्पर्धा** Rivalry, emulation.

**प्रतिस्पर्धिन्** a. Rival, envious of. -m. A rival, competitor.

**प्रतिस्वनः, प्रतिस्वरः** 1 An echo, reverberation; Si. 13. 31. -2 A focus.

**प्रतिहन्** 2 P. 1 To strike back or in return; (तं) विध्यंतमुद्धृतसदाः प्रतिहंतुमीषुः R. 9. 60. -2 To ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेनुमोघः U. 3. 36; प्रतिहतविघ्नाः क्रियाः सभवलोच्य S. 1. 13; Me. 20; Ku. 2. 48; V. 2. 1. -3 To repel, drive back, repulse. -4 To remove, destroy; यद्यत्पापं प्रतिजहि जगन्नाथ नमस्य तन्मे Māl. 1. 3. -5 To counter-act, remedy. -6 To disown, disavow.

**प्रतिहत** p.p. 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. -2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed; S. 7. 32. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hated, disliked. -6 Disappointed, frustrated. -7 Fallen,

overthrown. -8 Tied, bound. -Comp. -मति a. hating, disliking.

**प्रतिहतिः** f. 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. -2 Rebound, recoil; प्रतिहतिं ययुर्जुनमुद्यः Ki. 18. 5; Si. 9. 49. -3 Disappointment, frustration. -4 Anger.

**प्रतिहननं** Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

**प्रतिहासः** Returning a laugh.

**प्रतिहिंसा** Retaliation, revenge  
**प्रतिहिंसितं** Requital of an injury.

**प्रतिहित** p.p. 1 Fitted to, put close to.

**प्रतिहु** 1 P. 1 To beat back. -2 To avoid, shun.

**प्रतिहरणं** 1 Avoiding, shunning. -2 Striking back, repelling.

**प्रतिहर्तृ** m. 1 One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover, averter, destroyer &c. -2 The assistant of the Udgâtri q. v.

**प्रति (ती) हरः** 1 Striking back. -2 A door, gate. -3 A porter, door-keeper. -4 A juggler. -5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -6 (In gram.) The hard contact of the tongue with the edge of the teeth in pronouncing dental letters. -री A female door-keeper. -Comp. -भूमेः f. the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. -रक्षी a female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

**प्रतिहारकः** A juggler.

**प्रतिहारणं** Entrance, permission to enter a door.

**प्रतिहार्यं** Juggling, jugglery.

**प्रती** (प्रति-इ) 2 P. 1 To go back to, return; प्रतीयाय गुरोः सकाशं R. 5. 35; Bk. 3. 19. -2 To go to, approach, turn to. -3 To fall to the lot of. -4 To reach, attain. -5 To believe, trust, be certain or sure of, rely on; कः प्रत्येति सैवेयमिति U. 4; 1. 44. -6 To learn, understand, know, प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं फलेः Ki. 1. 20; Si. 1. 69. -7 To be well-known or celebrated; सोयं वदः श्याम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -8 To be pleased or satisfied; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखीं प्रियां (दर्श) R. 3. 12; 16. 23. -Pass. 1 To be recognized or perceived. -2 To be proved, turn out to be true. -3 To follow from anything (as a necessary result). -Caus. (प्रत्याययति) 1 To cause to believe; convince,

inspire confidence; एष विशाद एव प्रत्याययति S. 7; 5. 31; ताः स्वचारित्र्यमुद्दिश्य प्रत्याययतु मैथिली R. 15. 73. -2 To cause to perceive, bring to mind. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

**प्रतीत** p.p. 1 Set forth, started. -2 Gone by, past, gone. -3 Believed, trusted. -4 Proved, established. -5 Acknowledged, recognised. -6 Called, known as, named. -7 Well-known, renowned, famous. -8 Firmly resolved. -9 (a) Convinced, of a firm conviction. (b) Believing, trusting, confident. -10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. -11 Respectful. -12 Clever, learned, wise

**प्रतीतिः** f. 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. -2 Belief. -3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अभितु वाच्यमैवित्प्रतिभासादिव चारुता-प्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -4 Fame, renown. -5 Respect. -6 Delight. -7 Going towards, approaching.

**प्रतीक** a. 1 Directed or turned towards. -2 Inverted, reverse. -3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. -कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. -2 A part, portion. -कं 1 An image. -2 Mouth, face. -3 The front (of anything). -4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

**प्रतीकार** =प्रतिकार q. v.

**प्रतीकाश** =प्रतिक्राश q. v.

**प्रतीक्ष** 1 A. 1 To look at, observe, consider. -2 To look out for, expect. -3 To wait for, await; संपत्स्यते वः कामोयं कालः कश्चित्प्रतीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54; 2. 37; Ms. 9. 77.

**प्रतीक्ष** } a. Expectant, waiting  
**प्रतीक्षक** } for.  
**प्रतीक्षिन्** }

**प्रतीक्षणं, प्रतीक्षा** 1 Waiting for. -2 Expectation, hope. -3 Regard, consideration, attention. -4 Looking at, considering. -5 Fulfilment, observance (of a vow, promise &c.).

**प्रतीक्षित** p.p. 1 Waited for, expected. -2 Considered. -3 Respected.

**प्रतीक्ष्य** pot. p. 1 To be waited for. -2 Worthy of consideration or regard. -3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. -4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 108.



**प्रतीचात** = प्रतिचात q. v.

**प्रतीची** The west. -Comp. -ईशः N. of Varuna.

**प्रतीचीन** α. 1 Western, westerly. -2 Future, subsequent, following. -3 Ved. Turned or directed towards. -4 Turning back, turned away from. -5 Coming from behind.

**प्रतीच्य** α. 1 Living in the west, western, westerly. -2 Ved. Disappeared.

**प्रतीच्छकः** A receiver.

**प्रतीक्ष** α. Given back, restored.

**प्रतीधकः** N. of a country called विदेह q. v.

**प्रतीनाहः** A flag, banner.

**प्रतीप** α. [प्रतिगताः आपो यत्र, प्रति-अप् अच्, अप ईप् च्] 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite; तत्प्रतीपपवनादि वैकृतं R. 11. 62. -2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. -3 Backward, retrograde. -4 Disagreeable, displeasing. -5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Meeting, encountering. -8 Hindering. -पः N. of a king, father of Santanu and grand-father of Bhishma. -पं N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीपमुपमानस्याप्युपमेयत्वकल्पनं । त्वञ्चोचनसमं पद्मं त्वद्वक्त्रसदृशो विधुः ॥ Chandr. 5. 9; (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीप). -पं ind. 1 On the contrary. -2 In an inverted order. -3 Against, in opposition to; भर्तुः प्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17. -Comp. -ग α. 1. going against. -2. adverse, unfavourable; तस्य जालु मरुतः प्रतीपगाः R. 11. 58. -गमनं, गतिः f. retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25. -तरणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. -दृशिनी a woman. -वचनं 1. contradiction. -2. a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. -विपाकि-न् α. producing the opposite result (recoiling on the doer); Māl. 5. 26.

**प्रतीपक** α. Hostile, opposed &c.

**प्रतीपयति** Den. P. 1 To cause to turn back, reverse, turn back; Ku. 5. 5. -2 To be against or hostile to.

**प्रतीपायते** Den. A. To be opposed or unfavourable, to dislike.

**प्रतीरं** A shore, bank.

**प्रतीचापः** 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). -2 Calcining or fluxing metals. -3 An epidemic disease, a plague.

**प्रतीवेश**, प्रतीहार, प्रतीहास &c. See प्रतिवेश &c.

**प्रतीवेशिन्** α. See प्रतिवेशिन्.

**प्रतीष्** 6 P. To receive, accept; देवस्त्र शासनं प्रतीष्य S. 6. -2 To welcome, greet, receive, honour; एष माधवीमंडपः स्वागतेनैव नौ प्रतीच्छति S. 6. -3 To obey (as an order). -4 To wait for, expect; एष खलु त्वां प्रतीच्छति V. 2.

**प्रतीष्ट** p. p. Accepted, received &c.

**प्रतीहासः** A fragrant oleander.

**प्रतीहारी** 1 A female door-keeper. -2 A door-keeper in general.

**प्रतुद्** 6 P. To strike, hurt, wound. -Caus. 1 To urge on, drive forward; (fig.) to press, urge repeatedly (to do a thing); प्रविश गृहमिति प्रतोद्यमाना न चलति भाग्यकृतां दशामवेक्ष्य Mk. 1. 56. -2 To pierce, cut.

**प्रतुद्**: 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.). -2 An instrument for pricking.

**प्रतोद्**: 1 A goad. -2 A long whip. -3 A pricking instrument.

**प्रतुष्टिः** f., प्रतोषः Gratification, satisfaction.

**प्रतूर्ण** α. Speedy, quick, fleet.

**प्रतृ** 1 P. 1 To cross over. -2 To further, promote, advance. -3 To raise, elevate, enhance. -4 To lengthen, prolong (life). -5 To lead, conduct. -Caus. 1 To cheat, deceive, take in; मां तथा प्रतार्य S. 5. किं चेवं कविभिः प्रतरितमनास्त्वं विजानन्नपि Bh. 1. 78. -2 To mislead, lead astray. -3 To spread, extend.

**प्रतरः** Crossing, crossing or going over.

**प्रतारः** 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. -2 Deceit, fraud.

**प्रतारकः** -प्रतारिन् A cheat, an impostor.

**प्रतारण** 1 Carrying over. -2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. -णः Fraud, deceit knavery, trickery, roguery, deception, hypocrisy; यद्दिच्छसि वशीकर्तुं जगदेकेन कर्मणा । उपास्यतां कलौ कल्पलतादेवी प्रतारणा ॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजनं Udb.

**प्रतारित** α. Deceived, defrauded.

**प्रतोली** A street, main road, principal street through a town; प्रापत्य-तोलीमतुप्रतापः Si. 3. 64.

**प्रत्त** p. p. 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. -2 Given in marriage, married. See प्रदा.

**प्रत्न** α. 1 Old, ancient. -2 Former. -3 Traditional, customary.

**प्रत्यक्ष** ind. 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. -2 Against. -3 Westward, to the west of (with abl.). -4 In the interior, inwardly. -5 Formerly, in former times.

**प्रत्यक्ष** α. [अक्षः प्रति] 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरिदं S. 1. 1. -2 Present, in sight, before the eye. -3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. -4 Distinct, evident, clear. -5 Direct, immediate. -6 Explicit, express. -7 Corporeal. -क्षं 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; इन्द्रियार्थं तन्निर्गन्धं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षं T. S. -2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्ष, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. -2 Openly, publicly -3 Directly, immediately. -4 Personally. -5 At sight. -6 Explicitly. -7 Distinctly, clearly. -8 Literally, so प्रत्यक्षे in the sight of before the eyes of). -Comp. -कृत (i. e. क क्) a hymn in which a deity is directly addressed. -ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. -दर्शनं ocular evidence, direct proof -दर्शनः, -दर्शिन् m. an eye witness. -दृष्ट α. personally seen. -परीक्षणं personal examination. -प्रम correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained by direct perception through the senses. -प्रमाणं 1. ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -2 an organ of perception. -फल α. having evident or visible consequences. -भूत α. manifested -भोग enjoyment of anything with the knowledge of the owner. -वादिन् m. a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. -विहित α. directly or explicitly enjoined. -सिद्ध α. determined by ocular proof.



प्रत्यक्षता -त्वं 1 Perceptibility, ocular proof. -2 Standing face to face. -3 Explicitness.

प्रत्यक्षयति Den. P. To make visible, show, manifest, display.

प्रत्यक्षिन् *a.* Witnessing in person. -*m.* An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्षी कु 8 U. To witness or see in person, ascertain or see with one's own eyes; राजर्षेर्हृदं प्रत्यक्षीकरिष्यामि S. 6; तद्देवः पत्राढ्डं प्रत्यक्षीकरोतु *ibid.*

प्रत्यग्र *a.* 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्यग्रहतानां मांसं Ve. 3; कुसुमशयनं न प्रत्यग्रं V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. -2 Repeated. -3 Pure. -Comp. -वयस् *a.* young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यञ्च, प्रत्यच् *a.* (प्रतीची *f.* or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यञ्ची also) 1 Turned or directed towards. -2 Being behind. -3 Following, subsequent. -4 Averted, turned away, turning back; Pt. 3. 181. -5 Western, westerly. -6 Inner, interior. -7 Equal to, a match for. -*m.* 1 The individual soul. -3 Future time. -Comp. -भक्षं (प्रत्यगक्ष) an inner organ. -आत्मन् *m.* (प्रत्यगात्मन्) the individual soul. -आनन्द *a.* inwardly joyful. -आशापतिः (प्रत्यगाशापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction', an epithet of Varuna. -उदच् *f.* (प्रत्यगुदच्) the north-west. -चेतन *a.* 1. whose thoughts are turned upon himself. -2. intelligent. (-नः) 1. the supreme soul. -2 the soul. -दक्षिणतः (प्रत्यगदक्षिणतः) *ind.* towards the south-west. -दृश् *f.* (प्रत्यगदृश्) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. -धामन् *a.* internally illuminated. -मुख *a.* (प्रत्यगमुख) 1. facing the west. -2. having the face averted. -स्रोतस् (प्रत्यगस्रोतस्) flowing towards the west; Malli. on Si. 4. 66. (-*f.*) an epithet of the river Narmadâ.

प्रत्यञ्चित *a.* Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize. -2 To come to oneself, recover consciousness.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्यभिज्ञमिव मामवलोक्य Mâl. 1. 25.

प्रत्यभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; see the word अभिज्ञान also. -2 A token of

recognition (in return); प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायादर्शयत्कुनी R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यभिज्ञात *p. p.* Recognised.

प्रत्याभिभूत *p. p.* Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यभियुक्त *p. p.* Accused in return.

प्रत्यभियोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यभिवद् *Caus.* To salute or greet in return.

प्रत्यभिवादः, प्रत्यभिवादनं Returning a salutation; Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्यभिस्कन्दनं A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्ययः 1 Conviction, settled belief; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; संज्ञातप्रत्ययः Pt. 4. -2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2; Ku. 6. 20; Si. 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60. -3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. -4 Surety, certainty. -5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थानप्रत्ययात् S. 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतिप्रत्ययात् M. 1; Me. 8. -6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. -7 Celebrity, fame, renown. -8 A termination, an affix or suffix; Si. 14. 66. -9 An oath. -10 A dependant. -11 A usage, practice. -12 A hole. -13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). -14 An assistant or associate. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 (With Buddhists) A co-operating cause. -17 An instrument, a means of agency. -18 Religious contemplation. -19 A house-holder who keeps a sacred fire. -Comp. -कारक -कारिन् *a.* producing assurance, convincing. (-णी) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्ययित *a.* 1 Relied upon, confided in. -2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. -2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यर्थ 10 A. 1 To challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent; एत सीताद्रुहः संख्ये प्रत्यर्थयत राघवं Bk. 6. 25. -2 To make an enemy of.

प्रत्यर्थे *a.* Useful, expedient. -र्थ 1 A reply, an answer. -2 Hostility,

opposition. -*ind.* At every object, in every case.

प्रत्यर्थकः An opponent.

प्रत्यर्थिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Hostile, opposing, inimical to; नास्मि भवत्योरीश्वरनियोगप्रत्यर्थी V. 2. -2 Emulating. -3 Contradicting. -*m.* 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. -2 A rival, equal, match; चन्द्रो मुखस्य प्रत्यर्थी. -3 (In law) A defendant; स धर्मस्थसखः शश्वदपि प्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं R. 17. 39; Ms. 8. 79; Y. 2. 6. -4 An obstacle or impediment. -Comp. -भूत *a.* coming in the way, become an obstacle; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यर्पणं Giving back, restoring; सीताप्रत्यर्पणैषिणः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्यर्पित *p. p.* Restored, given back.

प्रत्यवमर्शः -र्षः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. -2 Counsel, advice. -3 A counter-conclusion. -4 Patience, forbearance.

प्रत्यवरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्यवसानं Eating, or drinking; P. I. 4. 52.

प्रत्यवसित *a.* Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यवस्कन्दः -दनं (In law) A special plea; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To stand separately. -2 To oppose, act hostilely, object to (in argument); अव केचिरात्प्रवृत्तिर्द्वे S. B.; Bv 1. 77.

प्रत्यवस्थात् *m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रत्यवस्थानं 1 Removal. -2 Hostility, opposition. -3 Status quo.

प्रत्यवहारः 1 Withdrawal. -2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world); सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्यवायः 1 Decrease, diminution. -2 An obstacle, impediment; U. 1. 8. -3 A contrary or opposite course, contrariety; Ms. 4. 245. -4 A sin, an offence, sinfulness; अनुत्पत्ति तथा चान्ये प्रत्यवायस्य मन्वते Jâbâli. -5 Disappointment. -6 Disappearance of an existing thing. -7 Non-production of what does not exist.

प्रत्यवेक्ष 1 A. 1 To look into, in-



spect, examine ; प्रत्यवेक्षिताः प्रहृष्टवन् भूमयः S. 6. -2 To investigate, inquire into, transact ; प्रत्यवेक्षितं पौर-कार्यमार्येण S. 6.

प्रत्यवेक्षणं, प्रत्यवेक्षा Taking care of, regard for, looking after ; R. 17. 53.

प्रत्यस्तमयः 1 Setting ( of the sun ). -2 End, cessation.

प्रत्याकलित a 1 Enumerated. -2 Interposed, inserted. -3 Introduced ( as a step in legal proceedings ).

प्रत्याक्षेपक a. ( विक्रा f. ) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्याख्या 2. P. 1 To deny ( as a fact ). -2 To decline, refuse, reject. -3 To forbid, prohibit. -4 To interdict. -5 To excel, surpass ; M. 3. 5.

प्रत्याख्यात p. p. 1 Refused, denied. -2 Prohibited, forbidden. -3 Set aside, rejected. -4 Repulsed. -5 Excelled, surpassed. -6 Informed.

प्रत्यख्यानं 1 Repulse, rejection. -2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. -3 Disregard. -4 Reproach. -5 Refutation.

प्रत्यागम् 1 P. To come back, return.

प्रत्यागतिः f. Coming back, return.

प्रत्यागमः, प्रत्यागमनं 1 Return, coming back. -2 Arrival.

प्रत्यादा 3 U. 1 To take back. -2 -2 To recall, revoke.

प्रत्यादत्तं Receiving back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिश 6 P. 1 ( a ) To reject, discard, shun ; प्रत्यदिष्टविशेषमंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. ( b ) To repulse ; प्रत्यादिशे-शनमभाषमाणा R. 6. 25. -2 To cast off, repudiate ( as a person ) ; कामं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि न परिग्रहं मुनेस्तनयां S. 5. 31. -3 To obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or background ; R. 1. 61 ; 10. 68. -4 To order back, countermand. -5 To direct, prescribe, enjoin. -6 To warn, caution. -6 To report to. -8 To summon. -9 To conquer, overcome. -10 To remove, set aside.

प्रत्यादिष्ट p. p. 1 Prescribed. -2 Informed. -3 Rejected, repulsed. -4 Removed, set aside. -5 Obscured, thrown into the shade. -6 Warned, cautioned. -7 Declared. -8 Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यादेशः 1 An order, a command. -2 Information, declaration. -3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation ; प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु भवतो धी-रतां कल्पयामि Me. 114 ; 95 ; S. 6. 8. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade ; या प्रत्यादेशो रूपगर्वितायाः श्रियः V. 1 ; K. 5. -5 Caution, warning. -6 Particularly, divine caution, supernatural warning. -7 Reproach.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः f. 1 Return. -2 Aversion from or indifference to worldly objects ( वैराग्य ).

प्रत्याम्नायः 1 The fifth member of a complete syllogism ; i. e. निगमन ( the repetition of the first proposition ). -2 Contrary determination. -3 Ved. A substitute.

प्रत्यायः 1 A toll, tax. -2 Revenue, income.

प्रत्यायक a. 1 Proving, explaining. -2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home ( a bride ), marrying. -2 Setting ( of the sun ). -नं-ना 1 Producing confidence. -2 Explaining. -3 Proving, demonstrating.

प्रत्यायितः A confidential agent.

प्रत्यालीढं A particular attitude in shooting ( opp. आलीढ q. v. ).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्याश्वस्त p. p. Consoled, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याश्वासः Respiration, recovery ( of breath ).

प्रत्याश्वासनं Consolation.

प्रत्यासत्तिः f. 1 Close proximity or contiguity ( in time or space ). -2 Close, contact. -3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासन्न p. p. 1 Proximate near, contiguous. -2 Imminent. -Comp. -मरण, -मृत्यु a. at the point of death, about to die.

प्रत्यास ( सा ) रः The rear of an army. -2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्याहत a. Distracted, repelled ; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41.

प्रत्याह 1 P. 1 To take back again, bring back, recover. -2 To withdraw, draw back. -3 To utter ( a speech ). -4 To report.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking back, recovery. -2 Withholding. -3 Restraining the organs of sense.

प्रत्याहारः 1 Drawing back, marching back, retreat. -2 Keeping back, withholding. -3 Restraining the organs. -4 Dissolution of the world, -5 ( In gram. ) The comprehension of several letters or affixes into one syllable, effected by combining the first letter of a Sûtra with its final indicatory letter, or in the case of several Sûtras, with the final letter of the last member ; thus अण् is the प्रत्याहार of the Sûtra अइउण् ; अच् ( vowels ) of the four Sûtras अइउण्, कलृक, एओङ्, ऐऔच् ; हल् of the consonants ; अल् of all letters. -6 Abridgment.

प्रत्याहृत a. 1 Got back, recovered. -2 Restrained, withheld, checked.

प्रत्युक्त p. p. Answered, said in return, replied.

प्रत्युक्तिः f. A reply, an answer.

प्रत्युच्चारः चारणं Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to life. -Caus. To restore or bring to life.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं 1 Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation ( fig. also ). -2 Coming to life.

प्रत्युत ind. 1 On the contrary ; कृतमपि महोपकारं पय इव पीत्वा निरातंकः । प्रत्युत हंतुं यतते काकोरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. -2 Rather, even. -3 On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, -क्रमणं, -क्रांतिः f. 1 An undertaking. -2 Preparations for war. -3 Marching out to attack an enemy. -4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. -5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. -2 Making preparations for war. -3 Rising from one's seat ( as a mark of respect ) to welcome a visitor ; Ms. 2. 210. -4 Making preparations



for, undertaking.

**प्रत्युत्थित** *p. p.* Bisen to meet or encounter (a friend, foe &c.).

**प्रत्युत्पन्न** *p. p.* 1 Reproduced, regenerated. -2 Prompt, ready, quick. -3 (In math.) Multiplied. -4 Present, existing at present. -**न** Multiplication. -**Comp.** -**मति** *a.* 1. possessed of presence of mind, ready-witted. -2. bold, confident. -3. subtle, sharp.

**प्रत्युदाहरणं** A counter-illustration, an example to the contrary.

**प्रत्युद्गम** 1 *P.* 1 To go forth or advance towards to meet (as a mark of respect) **प्रत्युद्गमामातिथिनातिथेयः** R. 5. 2; **प्रत्युद्गच्छति मूर्च्छति स्थिरतमः पुंजे निकुंजे प्रियः** Gīt. 11; Bv. 3. 3. -2 To advance or march towards.

**प्रत्युद्गम** *p. p.* 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; **प्रत्युद्गतौ मां भरतः ससैन्यः** R. 13. 64; 12. 62. -2 Gone forth against.

**प्रत्युद्गतिः** *f.* **प्रत्युद्गमः**, **प्रत्युद्गमनं** Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

**प्रत्युद्गमनीय** A clean pair of garments; **गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा** Ku. 7. 11 (v. 1. for **प्रत्युद्गमनीय**); see उद्गमनीय.

**प्रत्युद्धरणं** 1 Recovering, re-obtaining. -2 Raising up again.

**प्रत्युद्यम** 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. -2 An effort or measure against, counteraction; Bh. 3. 88 v. 1.

**प्रत्युद्यान** *a.* See **प्रत्युद्गम**.

**प्रत्युन्नमनं** Rising or springing up again, rebounding.

**प्रत्युपकृ** 8 *U.* 1 To requite a favour, render a service in return. -2 To repay.

**प्रत्युपकारः** 1 Returning a service or kindness, requital of an obligation, service in return. -2 Mutual assistance.

**प्रत्युपक्रिया** Return of a service.

**प्रत्युपदेशः** Advice in return; Ku. 1. 34.

**प्रत्युपपन्न** *a.* See **प्रत्युत्पन्न**.

**प्रत्युपमानं** 1 A counterpart of a resemblance. -2 A pattern, model. -3 A counter-comparison; V. 2.3.

**प्रत्युपलब्ध** *p. p.* Got back, recovered.

**प्रत्युपवेशः**, -**वेशनं** Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

**प्रत्युपस्थानं** Vicinity, neighbourhood

**प्रत्युपहारः** 1 A respectful offering. -2 Giving back, restoring.

**प्रत्युत्त** *p. p.* 1 Inlaid, set with, studded. -2 Sown. -3 Fixed, implanted firmly fixed or lodged; Māl. 5. 10; U. 3. 35, 46.

**प्रत्युषः**, -**प्रत्युषस्** *n.* Morning, day-break, dawn.

**प्रत्युषः** -**षं** Day-break, morning, dawn; **प्रत्युषेषु स्फुटितकमलामोदनैत्री-कषायः** Me. 31; महत्येव **प्रत्युषे** S. 2. -**षः** 1 The sun. -2 N. of one of the eight Vasus.

**प्रत्युषस्** *n.* Day-break, morning, dawn.

**प्रत्युह** 1 *U.* 1 To oppose, resist. -2 To disturb, interrupt, impede. -3 To reject, refuse. -4 To excel, surpass. -4 To offer, present.

**प्रत्युह**. Impediment, obstacle, hindrance; **विस्मयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्युहः सर्वकर्षणां** H. 2. 15.

**प्रथ** I. 1 *A.* (**प्रथते**, **प्रथित**) 1 To increase (wealth &c.). -2 To spread abroad (as fame, rumour &c.); **तथा यशोऽस्य प्रथते** Ms. 11. 15. -3 To become famous or celebrated; **भतस्तद्विख्यातीर्य पावनं भुवि पप्रथे** R. 15. 101; **अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषेक्षितः** Bg. 15. 18, Si. 9. 16; 15. 23; Ku. 5. 7; Me. 24; R. 5. 65; 9. 76 -4 To appear, arise, come to light; **अतो नु तासां मदनी नु पप्रथे** Ki. 8. 53. -5 To occur (to mind). -II. 10 *U.* (**प्रथयति**-ते, **प्रथित**) 1 To spread abroad, proclaim; **सज्जना एव स धूनां प्रथयन्ति गुणैरुद्धरं** Dri. S. 12 Bk. 17. 107. -2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate; **परमं वपुः प्रथयतीव जयं** Ki. 6. 35; 5. 3; Si. 10. 25; Ratn. 4. 13; S. 3. 15. -3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; Bh. 2. 45. -4 To disclose. -5 To spread, extend -6 To throw, cast.

**प्रथनं** [**प्रथ-त्युट्**] 1 Spreading, extension. -2 Scattering. -3 Throwing, projecting. -4 Showing, evinc-

ing, displaying. -5 A place where anything is spread. -6 Celebrating, proclaiming.

**प्रथस्** *n.* Ved Extension.

**प्रथन** [**प्रथ-अनच्**] (Nom. pl., *m.* **प्रथने** or **प्रथमाः**) 1 First, foremost; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 39; Ki. 2. 44 -2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. -3 Earliest, most ancient, primary. -4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; **प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया** Me. 17, R. 10. 67. -5 (In gram.) The first person (=third person according to European phraseology). -**मः** 1 The first (third) person. -2 The first consonant of a class. -**मा** The nominative case. -**मं** *ind.* 1 First, firstly, at first; Ku. 7. 24; R. 3. 4. -2 Already, previously, formerly; **प्रथमोदितं** aforesaid; R. 3. 68. -3 At once, immediately. -4 Before; **यात्रायै चोदयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरत्** R. 4. 24; **उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्य चरमं चैव संविशेत्** Ms. 2. 194. -5 Newly, recently. **प्रथमं अनंतरं** or **ततः** or **पश्चात्** first, afterwards; **प्रथमात्** firstly, for the first time; **प्रथमतः** 1 At first, firstly; -2 previously. -3 immediately; -4 before, in preference to (gen.) -**Comp.** -**अर्धः** -**र्धं** the first half. -**आगामिन्** *a.* first mentioned. -**आदेतः** placing at the beginning. -**आश्रमः** the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa; *i. e.* Brahmacharya. -**इतर** *a.* 'other than first', the second. -**उदित** *a.* first uttered; **उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः** R. 3. 25. -**उद्गन्त** *a.* first-born. -**कलः** 1. the best course to adopt. -2. an excellent suggestion or idea. -**कलित** *a.* 1. first thought out. -2. first in rank or importance. -**कुसुमः** white marjoran. -**गर्भ** *a.* pregnant for the first time. -**ज** *a.* 1. first-born. -2. original, primary. -**दर्शनं** first sight. -**दिवसः** the first day; Me. 2. -**पुरुषः** the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). -**मंगल** *a.* highly auspicious. -**यौवनं** early youth or age, youthful state. -**वयस्** *n.* early age, youth. -**विना** Ved. a first wife. -**विहः** separation for the first time. -**वृत्तांतः** antecedents, former circum-



stances. —वैयाकरणः 1. the most distinguished grammarian. —2, a beginner in grammar. —साहसः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. —सुकृतं former kindness or service.

प्रथमक *a.* First, foremost.

प्रथा Fame, celebrity; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथिन *p. p.* 1 Increased, extended. —2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared; प्राथितवशां भक्तकवितोमिद-कविमश्रादीनां M. 1. —3 Shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. —4 Famous, celebrated, renowned, well-known; Pt. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 7. —5 Intent upon, engaged in, devoted to. —6 Spread, stretched. —तः N. of Vishnu.

प्रथितिः *f.* Celebrity, fame.

प्रथिमन् *m.* Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude; प्रथिमानं दधानेन जघनेन घनेन सा Bk. 4. 17; (गुणाः) प्रारंभसूक्ष्माः प्रथिमानमापुः R. 18. 49.

प्रथिविः *f.* The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ *a.* Largest, widest, broadest; (superl. of पृथु *q. v.*).

प्रथीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Larger, wider, broader; (compar. of पृथु *q. v.*).

प्रथु *a.* Wide, wide-spread. —युः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. पृथुक).

प्रथम See under प्रथ.

प्रदक्षिण *a.* 1 Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right. —2 Respectful, reverential. —3 Auspicious, of good omen. —णः, —णा, —णं Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner; Ku. 7. 79; Y. 1. 232. —णं *ind.* 1 From left to right. —2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. —3 In a southern direction, towards the south; Ms. 3. 87. (प्रदक्षिणीकृ or प्रदक्षिणयसि Den. P. means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्यो हुताग्नीन् S. 4; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71). —Comp. —अविस् *a.* flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right; प्रदक्षिणा-

विर्हविरग्निरादरे R. 3. 14. (—*f.*) flames turned towards the right; R. 4. 25. —आवर्त, —आवृत्त *a.* turned towards the right. —क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect; R. 1. 76. —पटिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदरः, 1 Rending, tearing. —2 (*a*) A fracture, crack, cleft crevice, chasm; U. 2. 16. (*b*) Breach, hole. —3 The dispersion of an army. —4 An arrow. —5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः, प्रदृतिः *f.* Pride, arrogance.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदव्यः A forest conflagration.

प्रदह् 1 P. 1 To burn. —2 To consume, destroy completely. —3 To pain, torment. —4 To trouble, tease. —*Pass.* To take or catch fire, be burnt.

प्रदग्ध *p. p.* Burnt up, consumed.

प्रदा 3 U. 1 To grant, give, offer, present; एवं प्रागहं प्रादिषि नामराय किं नाम तस्मै मनसा नराय N. 6. 95; Ms. 3. 99, 108, 273; Y. 2. 90. —2 To impart, teach (as learning); Bh. 2. 15. —3 To give, give away; yield. —4 To give up, deliver. —5 To give away in marriage. —6 To sell; Pt. 1. 13. —7 To deliver up, restore.

प्रद *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Giving, bestowing, or conferring on, yielding; सुखं, तापं, सस्यं &c. —2 Liberal, bountiful. —इ A gift.

प्रदन्तु *m.* 1 A giver, donor. —2 A liberal man. —3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. —4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदान 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering; वरं, भस्तिं, काष्ठं &c. —2 Giving away in marriage; वैवानसं क्रियन्वा व्रतमा प्रदानाद्व्यापारो-धि भवनस्य निषेधितव्यं S. 1. 27. —3 Imparting, instructing; विद्या°. —4 A gift, donation, present. —5 A goad. —6 An oblation. —Comp. —शूरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदाय A present, gift.

प्रदायेन्, प्रदायक *a.* Granting, giving, bestowing.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदेय *a.* 1 To be given, imparted, communicated &c. R. 5. 18, 31. —2 To be given in marriage; इमे अपि प्रदेये S. 4.

प्रदिच् *a.* Ancient, old.

प्रदिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show, assign; तस्याधिकारपुरुषैः प्रगतैः प्रदिष्टां R. 5. 63; 2. 39. —2 To tell, mention, communicate; Bg. 8. 28; Bk. 4. 5. —3 To give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; विद्ययोः पाथि मुनिप्रदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9; 7. 35; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशसि जलं याचितश्चातकेभ्यः Me. 114; Ms. 8. 265. —4 To direct, prescribe, ordain. —5 To signify, declare, make known. —6 To urge on, incite.

प्रदिश् *f.* 1 Pointing out. —2 An order, direction, command. —3 A direction, quarter. —4 An intermediate point of the compass; such as नैर्ऋती, आग्नेयी, ऐशानी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Shown, pointed out. —2 Directed, ordered. —4 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. —2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; पितुः प्रदेशास्तव देवभूमयः Ku. 5. 45; R. 5. 60; so कंठं, तालुं, हृदयं, &c. —3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. —4 Decision, determination. —5 A wall. —6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. —2 Advice, instruction. —3 A gift, present, an offering, especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदे (शि) नी 1 The fore-finger, the index finger. —2 The corresponding toe.

प्रादिह् 2 U. To besmear, daub, anoint.

प्रदिग्ध *p. p.* Besmeared, bedaubed, anointed. —ग्धं Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदेहः 1 Anointing, plastering, unction. —2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदीप् 4 A. To blaze, flame forth, shine brilliantly. —*Caus.* 1 To kindle, inflame. —2 To excite, rouse, stimulate.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अतैरुप्राः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10; R.



2. 24; 16. 4; कुलप्रदीपो नृपतिर्दिलीपः R. 6. 74 'light or ornament of the family'; 7. 29. -2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation; especially at the end of titles of works; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्यप्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपक *a.* 1 Illuminating. -2 Explaining, illustrating. -कः, -प्रदीपिका A small lamp.

प्रदीपन *a.* (नी. *f.*) 1 Kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Stimulating, exciting. -न The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. -नः A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. -2 Blazing, burning, shining. -3 Raised, expanded; प्रदीप्तशिरसमाशीविषं Dk. -4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.). -Comp. -प्रज्ञ *a.* of a bright intellect, sharp.

प्रदीप्तिः *f.* Lustre, splendour, brilliancy.

प्रदुष 4 P. 1 To grow worse, deteriorate. -2 To be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated; Y. 3. 19. -3 To sin, err, commit an offence against, be faithless or unchaste; Bg. 1. 41; Ms. 9. 74; Pt. 4. 57. -Caus. 1 (*a*) To spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. (*b*) To pollute, contaminate, defile. -2 To blame, censure, find fault with.

प्रदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, corrupted. -2 Wicked, bad, sinful. -3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदूषण 1 Corrupting, spoiling. -2 Polluting, defiling.

प्रदूषित *p. p.* 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. -2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदोष *a.* Bad, corrupt. -षः 1 (*a*) A fault, defect, sin, offence. (*b*) Transgression, violation. -2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. -3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night; तमःस्वभावास्तेऽप्यन्ये प्रदोषमनुयायिनः Si. 2. 98 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad'); ब्रजसुन्दरीजनमनस्तोषप्रदोषः Gīt. 5; Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 93; Rs. 1. 12. -Comp. -आगमः nightfall. -कालः-समयः-बेला evening-time, nightfall. -तिमिरं evening darkness, the dusk of early night; कामं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न हृदयसे त्वं

Mk. 1. 35. -रमणीय *a.* delightful in the evening.

प्रदोषक *a.* Born in the evening.

प्रदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To look at, regard. -3 To foresee. -4 To observe, perceive, discern. -5 To be intelligent. -6 To think, have an opinion. -7 To look at, look upon. -Pass. 1 To become visible. -2 To look, appear. -Caus. 1 To show, point out, discover, exhibit. -2 To make clear, prove, demonstrate, explain.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. -2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शन *a.* 1 Showing, manifesting, exhibiting. -2 Foretelling. -3 Presenting. -4 Proclaiming. -5 Teaching, informing, instructing. -कः 1 A prophet. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A doctrine, principle, precept.

प्रदर्शनं 1 Look, appearance; as in घोरप्रदर्शनः. -2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 An example. -5 Prophesying.

प्रदर्शित *p. p.* 1 Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. -2 Made known. -3 Taught. -4 Explained, declared. -5 Foretold.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युत् 1 A. To shine forth. -Caus. To illumine, irradiate, light up.

प्रद्युतित *a.* Illuminated, lighted up.

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. -2 Splendour, light, lustre. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of a king of Ujjayini, whose daughter Vatsa married; प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जहे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.); Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. -2 Light. -नः The sun.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from

the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada, carefully reared him from childhood. As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Vishnu and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and, challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife.]

प्रद्राणक *a.* Sorely distressed, hard pressed, indigent, poor.

प्रदु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.) रणात्प्रद्ववन्ति बलानि Ve. 4; Bk. 15. 79. -2 To hasten away, rush towards. -3 To assail, fall upon, attack. -4 To attain. -Caus. To put to flight, rout.

प्रद्रव *a.* Fluid, liquid. -वः Running.

प्रद्रावः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. -2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्राविन् *a.* 1 Running away; fugitive. -2 Retreating, flying.

प्रद्वार, प्रद्वारं A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्विष् 2 U. To hate, dislike.

प्रद्विष्, प्राद्विषत्, *a.* 1 Hating, disliking. -2 Hostile or opposed to.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रधनं 1 A battle, fight, war, contest; प्रहितः प्रधनाय माधवानहमाकारयितुं महिभृता Si. 16. 52; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनविद्युनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48; R. 11. 77; Mv. 6. 33; U. 5. 1. -2 Spoil taken in battle. -3 Destruction. -4 Tearing, rending.

प्रधमनं 1 Blowing in or into. -2 A sternutatory.

प्रधान *a.* 1 Chief, principal, pre-eminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानामात्य, प्रधानपुरुष &c. Me. 7. 203. -2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. -नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing; head, chief; न परिचयो मलिनात्मनां प्रधानं Si. 7. 61; G. L. 18; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाव्यशास्त्र



M. 1; समप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7; गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 79. -2 The first evolver, originator, or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sāṅkhya philosophy; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अशब्दत्वं प्रधानस्यासिद्धमित्याह S. B; see प्रकृति also. -3 The Supreme Spirit. -4 Intellect. -5 The principal member of a compound. -नः, -नं 1 The principal attendant or companion of a king ( his minister or confidant ). -2 A noble, courtier. -3 An elephant-driver. -4 The commander-in-chief. -Comp. -अंगं 1. the principal branch or part of anything. -2. the chief member of the body. -3. the principal or most eminent person in a state. -अमात्यः the prime-minister, premier. -आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -उत्तम *a.* 1. eminent, most illustrious. -2. warlike, brave. -कर्मन् *n.*, कार्यं 1. the chief business. -2. (Medic.) the principal mode of treatment. -धानुः the chief element of the body; *i. e.* semen virile. -पुरुषः 1. the principal or most eminent person ( in a state &c. ) ; Pt. 3. 138. -2. an epithet of Siva. -भाज् *a.* 1. most distinguished. -2. receiving the chief share. -मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime-minister. -वासस् *n.* a principal garment. ( du. ) the two chief garments. -वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy shower of rain. -शिष्ट *a.* taught or prescribed as of primary importance

प्रधानक *a.* Chief, principal.

प्रधानता-त्वं = प्राधान्य *q. v.*

प्रधाव् 1 U. 1 To run forward, run away. -2 To set out, start. -3 To become spread or diffused. -4 To wash, cleanse. -5 To rub off, wipe out. -Caus. To cause to run away, drive away.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. -नं Rubbing, rubbing or washing off.

प्राधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Si. 15. 79; 17. 27. -2 A well.

प्रधी *a.* Pre-eminently intelligent. -*f.* Great intelligence.

प्रधूपित *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. -2 Heated, burned. -3 Inflamed. -4 Afflicted, distressed.

-ता 1 A woman in trouble. -2 The quarter to which the sun proceeds.

प्रधृ 10 U. or Caus. 1 To place or fix upon. -2 To direct the mind towards, determine, resolve. -3 To bear or keep in mind. -4 To think, consider, reflect. -5 To chastise, punish.

प्रधारण *a.* ( गो *f.* ) Preserving, keeping.

प्रधृष 5 P. 1 To assail, lay hands on. -2 To injure, harass. -3 To overpower, overcome. -Caus. 1 To assail, attack; overpower. -2 To outrage, violate ( a woman ). -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To devastate, lay waste, destroy completely.

प्रधवः 1 Assaulting, attacking; an attack, assault. -2 Violation, outrage. -3 Ill-treatment.

प्रधवक *a.* 1 Attacking, assailing. -2 Troubling, harassing.

प्रधवण-ण 1 An assault, attack. -2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रधर्षित *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. -2 Hurt, injured. -3 Haughty, arrogant.

प्रधृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. -2 Proud, arrogant, haughty.

प्रध्मा 1 P. 1 To blow ( as a conch ); शंखौ प्रध्मन्तुः Bg. 1. 14. -2 To blow away or into. -3 To destroy.

प्रध्मापनं A remedy for assisting respiration in any obstruction of the air-passages.

प्रध्यानं 1 Deep thought or reflection. -2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रध्वंस 1 A. 1 To fall in ruins, waste, decay. -2 To perish, be destroyed. -Caus. To cause to perish, destroy, annihilate.

प्रध्वंसः Utter destruction, annihilation. -Comp. -अभावः 'non-existence caused by destruction', one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रध्वंसनः Ved. A destroyer.

प्रध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Transitory, perishable. -2 Destroying, annihilating.

प्रध्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रनप्तु *m.* The son of a grandson

a great-grand-son.

प्रनष्ट See under प्रणश.

प्रनायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. -2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रनालः-ली *f.* See प्रनाल and प्रनाली.

प्रनिघातनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रनृत् 4 P. To dance. -Caus. To shake, cause to dance, set in motion.

प्रनर्तित *p. p.* 1 Set in motion, shaken. -2 Dandled.

प्रनृत्त *a.* Dancing. -त्तं A dance.

प्रपक्षः The extremity of a wing ( as of an army ).

प्रपंचः 1 Display, manifestation; रागप्रायः प्रपंचः K. 151. -2 Development, expansion, extension; Si. 20. 44. -3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. -4 Prolivity, diffuseness, copiousness; अलं प्रपंचेन. -5 Manifoldness, diversity. -6 Heap, abundance, quantity. -7 An appearance, phenomenon. -8 Illusion, fraud. -9 The visible world or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -10 Reciprocal false praise. -11 Opposition, inversion. -12 Analysis. -Comp. -बुद्धि *a.* cunning, deceitful. -वचनं a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रपंचक *a.* 1 Displaying, showing. -2 Developing. -3 Explaining fully, amplifying, expounding in detail.

प्रपंचनं 1 Display, development. -2 Copious exposition, detailed explanation or amplification.

प्रपंचयति Den. P. 1 To show forth, display; प्रपंचय पंचमं Gīt. 10. -2 To expand, amplify, explain in detail, dwell or dilate upon, treat at length. -3 To cause to appear in a false light.

प्रपंचित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. -2 Expanded, amplified. -3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. -4 Erring, mistaken. -5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रपट् 1 P. To repeat aloud. -Caus. To teach, explain, expound.

प्रपाठकः 1 A lesson, lecture. -2 A chapter or subdivision of a work.

प्रपणः Ved. Barter, exchange.

प्रपत् 1 P. 1 To fly forth or away.



-2 To fly, fly or move about. -3 To fall down or upon, throw oneself down. -4 To hasten towards. -5 To be deprived of, fall from, lose, fall off or away from. -6 To come down, fall down, descend. — *Caus.* 1 To throw down. -2 To rout, put to flight. -3 To chase, pursue.

**प्रपतनं** 1 Flying forth or away. -2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. -3 Alighting. -4 Death, destruction. -5 A precipice, a steep crag.

**प्रपतित** *a.* 1 Flown away. -2 Fallen, come down. -3 Decayed, wasted. -4 Dead.

**प्रपातः** 1 Going forth or away, departure. -2 Falling down or into, a fall; *मनेरथानामतटप्रपातः* S. 6. 9; Ku. 6. 57. -3 A sudden attack. -4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down; R. 2. 26. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A precipice, steep rock. -7 Falling out or loss, as in *केशप्रपात*. -8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in *वीर्यप्रपात*. -9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. -10 A particular mode of flight. — *Comp.* — **अंबु** *n.* water falling from a rock.

**प्रपातनं** Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

**प्रपातिन्** *m.* A precipitous mountain, cliff.

**प्रपथ** *a.* Ved. 1 Loose, relaxed. -2 Languid, enervated. — *y.* A long journey, a journey to a distant place. -2 A remote place. -3 A broad street.

**प्रपथ्य** *a.* Ved. 1 Being in or on the road. -2 An epithet of Pūshan.

**प्रपद्** 4 A. 1 To enter upon, set forward, set foot in. -2 (*a.*) To go to or towards, approach, resort or attain to, reach; तां जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21; (क्षितीशं) कौत्सः प्रपेदे वरतंतुशिष्यः R. 5. 1; Bk. 4. 1; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 16; R. 8. 11. (*b.*) To take shelter or refuge with, flee to for safety, submit; शरणार्थमन्यां कथं प्रपत्स्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64. -3 To go or come to a particular state, arrive at, attain to, arrive at or be in a particular condition; रेणुः प्रपेदे पथि पंकभावं R. 16. 30; मुहूर्तकर्णेत्पलतां प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 81; बाल्यात्परं सायवयः प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 31; 5. 24; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोस्मि S. 5; ऋषिनिकरोरिति

संशयः प्रपेदे Bv. 4. 33; Amaru. 27.

-4 To get, find, secure, obtain, attain to; partake of, share in; सहकार न प्रपेदे मधुपेन भवत्समं जगति Bv. 1. 21; कांतं वपुर्व्योमचरं प्रपेदे R. 5. 51.

-5 To behave or act towards, deal with; किं प्रपद्यते वैदर्भः M. 1 'what does he propose to do'; पद्यामो मयि किं प्रपद्यते Amaru. 20. -6 To admit, allow, agree or consent to; Y. 2. 40. -7 To draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). -8 To be going on, to proceed. -9 To take effect, thrive, prosper. -10 To throw oneself down, fall down (at another's feet). -11 Ved. To attack, assault.

**प्रपदं** 1 The forepart of the foot. -2 Tip of the toe.

**प्रपदनं** Entrance.

**प्रपदीन** *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

**प्रपन्न** *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. -2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to; इयं प्रपन्ना तपसे तपोवनं Ku. 5. 59; 8. 5. -3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to; शिष्यस्तेहं शाधिमां स्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -4 Adhering to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तुभिरिति S. 1. 1. -6 Promised. -7 Got, obtained. -9 Poor, distressed. -9 Effecting, producing. — *Comp.* — **पालः** an epithet of Krishna.

**प्रपाद्** Ved. Miscarriage.

**प्रपन्नाडः** See प्रपुनाट.

**प्रपर्ण** *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree; प्रपातितानि पर्णानि यस्य). — *न* A fallen leaf.

**प्रपलायनं** Flight, retreat.

**प्रपलायित** *a.* 1 Run away. -2 Routed, defeated.

**प्रपलायिन्** *a.* 1 Flying, escaping. -2 A fugitive.

**प्रपा** 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers; व्याख्यास्थानान्यमलसालिला यस्य कृपाः प्रपाश्च Vikr. 18. 78. -2 A well, cistern; Ms. 8. 319. -3 A place for watering cattle. -4 A supply of water. -5 A draught. — *Comp.* — **पालिका** a woman who distributes water to travellers; Vikr. 1. 89; 13. 10. — **वनं** a cool grove.

**प्रपाकः** 1 Ripening (of a boil &c.). -2 Inflammation.

**प्रपाणिः** 1 The forepart of the hand. -2 The palm of the extended hand.

**प्रपाथः** A road, way.

**प्रपादिकः** A peacock.

**प्रपानं** 1 Drinking. -2 hTe underpart of a horse's upper lip.

**प्रपानकं** A kind of drink.

**प्रपालनं** Protecting, guarding.

**प्रपालिन्** *m.* An epithet of Balarama.

**प्रपितामहः** 1 A paternal great-grandfather. -2 An epithet of Krishna; Bg. 11. 39. -3 Of Brahman. -4 Of the Supreme spirit. — *ही* A paternal great-grandmother.

**प्रपितृव्यः** A paternal grand-uncle.

**प्रपीड** 10 U. To press, squeeze. -2 To torture, torment, harass, afflict. -3 To check, suppress, restrain.

**प्रपीडनं** 1 Pressing, squeezing. -2 An astringent.

**प्रपीत (न)** *a.* Swollen up, distended.

**प्रपुत्रः** A grandson.

**प्रपुना (त्रा) टः-डः** N. of a tree (चक्रमर्द).

**प्रपूर्वगः** 1 The Supreme being. -2 N. of the two Asvins.

**प्रपुष्पित** *a.* Flowering, blooming.

**प्रपृष्ठ** *a.* Having a prominent back.

**प्रपृ 9 P.** To fill up, complete. — *Pass.* To be filled or completed; be fulfilled.

**प्रपूरक** *a.* Fulfilling, satisfying.

**प्रपूरणं** 1 Filling, filling up, completing. -2 Inserting, injecting. -3 Satisfying; satiating. -4 Attaching to, affixing.

**प्रपूरित** *p. p.* Filled up.

**प्रपौत्रः** A great-grandson; Y. 1. 78. — *त्री* A great-grand-daughter.

**प्रप्यायनं** Swelling.

**प्रफर्वी** Ved. A woman having excellent hips or going in a graceful way; a lewd girl (?).

**प्रफुल्ल** *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown; लोभद्रुमं सानुमतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 29. (v. l. for प्रफुल्ल).

**प्रफुल्लितः** *f.* Blooming, expansion, blossoming.



**प्रफुल्ल** *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming, blooming; न हि प्रफुल्लं सहकारमेत्य वृक्षांतरं काक्षति षट्पदाली R. 6. 69; 2. 29; Ku. 3. 45; 7. 11. -2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). -3 Smiling. -4 Shining. -5 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -**Comp** -नयन, नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. -वदन *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

**प्रबंध** 9 P. 1 To bind on, tie, fasten. -2 To stop, suppress, check. -3 To compose, put together, arrange.

**प्रबद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Stopped, obstructed, checked.

**प्रबद्ध** *m.* An author.

**प्रबंधः** 1 A bond, tie. -2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession; विच्छेदमाप भुवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. 239; क्रियाप्रबंधादयमध्वराणां R. 6. 23; 3. 58; Māl. 6. 3. -3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse; अनुजिज्ञासार्थसंबंधः प्रबंधो दुर्ग-राहरः Si. 2. 73. -4 Any literary work or composition; प्रथितयशसां भासकविसौमिलकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्र-म्य M. 1; प्रत्यक्षरलेखमयप्रबंध &c. Vās. -5 Arrangement, plan, scheme; as in कपटप्रबंधः -**Comp.** -अर्थः the subject-matter of a composition or treatise. -कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact, प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तो-कसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः. -वर्षः continuous or incessant rain.

**प्रबंधनं** Bond, tie.

**प्रबन्धः** An epithet of Indra.

**प्रब (व) हे** *a.* Most excellent, best.

**प्रबल** *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valorous (as a man); R. 3. 60; Rs. 3. 23. -2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great; प्रबलतमसामिव प्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृ-त्तयः S. 7. 24, प्रबलपुरोवातया वृट्चा M. 4. 2; प्रबलां वेदनां R. 8. 50. -3 Important. -4 Abounding with. -5 Dangerous, destructive. -लः 1 N. of a Daitya. -2 A sprout (पल्लव). -लं *ind.* Exceedingly, much.

**प्रबलति** Den. P. To become strong.

**प्रबाध** 1 A. 1 To press hard upon, oppress. -2 To trouble, torment,

harass, tease, hurt; समुच्छिन्नतनव त-रुन् प्रबाधेत (प्रभञ्जनः) H. 1; Bk. 12. 2. -3 To drive away, remove, get over; कथं च दैवं शक्येत पौरुषेण प्रबा-धितुं Mb. -4 To throw down, de-stroy. -5 To repel, repulse.

**प्रबाधक** *a.* 1 Repelling, repulsive. -2 Harassing, oppressive. -3 Keep- ing off or back. -4 Refusing, reject- ing.

**प्रबाधनं** 1 Oppressing, tormenting. -2 Refusing, denying. -3 Keeping off.

**प्रबाधित** *a.* 1 Molested, troubled, oppressed. -2 Pressed forward, driv- en onward.

**प्रब (व) ह्रिका** See प्रहेलिका.

**प्रवा (वा) लः** -लं 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अपि...प्रवालमासाम-नुबन्धि वीरुधां Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. -2 Coral. -3 The neck of the Indian lute. -लः 1 A pupil. -2 An animal. -**Comp.** -अ-इतंकः 1. the red Asmantaka tree. -2. the coral tree. -पद्मं a red lotus. -फलं red sandal-wood. -भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

**प्रवाहुः** The fore-arm.

**प्रवाहुक्** *ind.* 1 In an even line, to an equal height. -2 At the same time.

**प्रवाहुकं** *ind.* 1 On high. -2 At the same time.

**प्रबुध** 4 A., 1 P. 1 To awake, wake up, rise from sleep; प्रबुद्ध इव सुप्त S. 5. 11; Si. 9. 30. -2 To blow, expand, bloom, be blown; साध्रेऽह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न सुप्तां Me. 90. -3 To perceive, observe, be aware of. -**Caus.** 1 To awaken, waken, rouse; प्रबोधयन्नुपति वाग्निरुद्धारवाचः R. 5. 65; 6. 56. -2 To acquaint with, inform, make known; तमभ्यनन्दत्प्रथमं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68. -3 To cause to expand or open; (पत्रानि) प्रबोधयत्यु-र्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16. -4 To instruct, teach; explain. -5 To persuade, induce. -6 To stimulate, excite.

**प्रबुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. -2 Wise, learned, clever; Pt. 1. -3 Knowing, conversant with. -4 Full-blown, expanded. -5 Begin- ning to work or take effect (as a charm). -6 Enlivened, lively.

**प्रबुधः** A great sage.

**प्रबोधः** 1 Awakening (fig. also), a-

wakening; regaining one's conscious- ness, consciousness; अप्रबोधाच्च सुष्याप R. 12. 50; मोहादभुक्तदतरः प्रबोधः 14. 56. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers). -3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness; चि- रप्रबोधाच्च संभावितं धर्मासनमध्यासितुं S. 6. -4 Vigilance, watchfulness. -5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, removal of delusion, real know- ledge; as in प्रबोधचंद्रोदयः R. 5. 65. -6 Consolation. -7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume. -8 Explain- ing. -**Comp.** -उत्सवः N. of a fes- tival observed from the tenth to the day of full-moon in the month of Kārtika.

**प्रबोधकः** A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king, bard.

**प्रबोधन** *a.* ( नी f. ) Awakening, rousing. -नं 1 Waking. -2 Awaken- ing, rousing. -3 Regaining one's consciousness; recovery of senses; U. 6. 41. -4 Knowledge, wisdom. -5 Instructing, advising. -6 Revi- ving the scent of a perfume. -7 Re- finement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

**प्रबोध (धि) नी** The eleventh day of the bright half of Kārtika on which Vishnu awakes from his four months' sleep.

**प्रबोधित** *p. p.* 1 Awakened, rous- ed. -2 Instructed, informed, taught, acquainted with. -3 Convinced, per- suaded.

**प्रब्र** 2 P. To proclaim, announce. -2 To exclaim, shout. -3 To say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. -4 To praise, laud. -5 To read before. -6 To de- scribe.

**प्रभञ्ज** 7 P. 1 To break down, shatter. -2 To stop, arrest, suspend. -3 To frustrate, disappoint. -4 To defeat, conquer.

**प्रभंगः** 1 Breaking, crushing. -2 Destruction; complete defeat.

**प्रभञ्जनं** Breaking to pieces. -नः Wind, especially, stormy wind, hur- ricane; N. 1. 67; Pt. 1. 122.

**प्रभद्रः** The Nimba tree.

**प्रभा** 2 P. 1 To appear, seem. -2 To shine forth, gleam. -3 To begin to become light, begin to dawn; ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4; प्रभातकल्पा श- शिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2. -4 To illumi- nate, enlighten.



**प्रभा** 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance: **प्रभास्मि** **अशिसूर्ययोः** Bg. 7. 8; **प्रभापतंगस्य** R. 2. 15, 31; 6. 18; Rs. 1. 20; Me. 47. -2 A ray of light. -3 The shadow of the sun on a sun-dial. -4 An epithet of Durgâ. -5 N. of the city of Kubera. -6 N. of an Apsaras. -**Comp.** -**करः** 1. the sun; R. 10. 74. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4 the ocean. -5. an epithet of Siva. -6. N. of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy called after him. -**कीटः** a fire-fly. -**तरल** *a.* tremulously radiant, **न प्रभातरलं ज्योतिरुदेति वसुधातलात्** S. 1. 26. -**पल्लवित** *a.* overspread or glowing with lustre; V. 5. 3. -**प्ररोहः** a ray or flash of light. -**मंडलं** a circle or halo of light; **स्फुरत्प्रभामंडला चक्राक्षे** Ku. 1. 24; 6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. -**लेपित** *a.* covered with lustre, emitting lustre; V. 4. 34.

**प्रभात** *p. p.* Begun to become clear or light. -**तं** Day-break, dawn; **अक्ष्णोः प्रभातमासीत्** S. 2.

**प्रभानं** Light, lustre, splendour, radiance.

**प्रभावत्** *a.* Luminous, radiant, splendid.

**प्रभागः** 1 Division. -2 The fraction of a fraction (in math.).

**प्रभाष** 1 A. 1 To speak to, address to; **स्थितयोः किं प्रभाषेत** Bg. 2. 54. -2 To proclaim; publish. -3 To disclose, reveal. -4 To expound, explain. -5 To prate, prattle.

**प्रभाषणं** Explanation, interpretation.

**प्रभास्** 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To appear. -**Caus.** To illuminate, irradiate.

**प्रभासः** Splendour, beauty, lustre. -**सः** -**सं** N. of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvârakâ.

**प्रभासनं** Illumining, irradiating, brightening.

**प्रभास्वर** *a.* Brilliant, bright, shining.

**प्रभिद्** 7 U. 1 To break, tear, break or tear asunder. -2 To exude (from the temples of an elephant); see **प्रभिन्न**. -**Pass.** 1 To be broken to pieces. -2 To bud forth, open, expand (as flowers). -3 To split, divide.

**प्रभिन्न** *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. -2 Broken to pieces. -3 Cut off, detached. -4 Budding, expanded, opened. -5 Changed, altered. -6 Deformed, disfigured. -7 Relaxed, loosened. -8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku. 5. 80. -9 Pierced, bored. -10 Different, distinct. -**जः** An elephant in rut. -**Comp.** -**भंजनं** a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil. -**कृष्ट** *a.* 'having the cheeks cleft,' being in rut, intoxicated.

**प्रभेदः** 1 Splitting, cleaving, opening. -2 Division, separation. -3 The flowing of rut or icher from the temples of an elephant; R. 3. 37. -4 Difference, distinction. -5 A kind or sort.

**प्रभेदक** *a.* 1 Tearing asunder, piercing &c. -2 Distinguishing.

**प्रभू** 1 P. 1 To arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl.); **लोभात् क्रोधः प्रभवति** H. 1. 27; **स्वायंभुवान्मरीचैर्यः प्रभवत्** प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; **पुरुषः प्रभवत्** भविस्मयेन सहस्रिजां R. 10. 50; Bg. 8. 18. -2 To appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. -3 To multiply, increase; see **प्रभूत**. -4 To be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's power; **प्रभवति हि महिम्ना स्वेन योगीश्वरीयं** Mâl. 9. 52; **प्रभवति भगवान् विधिः** K.; Pt. 1. 44. -5 To be able or equal, have power for (with inf.); **कुसुमान्यपि गात्रसंगमात्प्रभवत्यायुरपोहितुं यदि** R. 8. 44; **कोन्यो हुतवहाद्गन्धुं प्रभविष्यति** S. 4; S. 6. 30; V. 1. 9; U. 2. 4; Pt. 1. -6 To have control or power over, prevail over, be master of (usually with gen., sometimes with dat. or loc.); **यदि प्रभविष्याम्यात्मनः** S. 1; **प्रभवति निजस्य कन्यकाजनस्य महाराजः** Mâl. 4; **तत्प्रभवति अनुशासने देवी** Ve. 2; **विधिरपि न येभ्यः प्रभवति** Bh. 2. 94. -7 To be a match for (with dat.); **प्रभवति मल्लो मल्लाय** Mbh. -8 To be sufficient for, be able to contain; Ku. 6. 59. -9 To be contained in (with loc.); **गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रभवत्** नात्मनि R. 3. 17. -10 To be useful. -11 To implore, beseech. -12 To extend beyond, surpass (Ved.) -13 To profit, avail. -**Caus.** 1 To increase, augment. -2 To provide more fully. -3 To recognize. -4 To

gain power or strength. -5 To make powerful.

**प्रभव** *a.* 1 Excellent, distinguished. -2 Superior, powerful. -**वः** 1 Source, origin; **अनंतरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य** Ku. 1. 3; **अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदां** 5. 77; R. 9. 75. -2 Birth, production. -3 The source of a river; **तस्या एवं प्रभवमचलं प्राप्य गौरं तुषारैः** Me. 52. -4 The operative cause, origin of being (as father, mother &c.); **तमस्याः प्रभवमवगच्छ** S. 1. -5 The author, creator; Ku. 2. 5. -6 Birth-place. -7 Power, strength, valour, majestic dignity (=प्रभाव q. v.). -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -9 (At the end of comp.) Arising or originating from, derived from; **सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः** R. 1. 2; Ku. 3. 15.

**प्रभवनं** 1 Production. -2 Source, origin.

**प्रभावित** *m.* A ruler, great lord.

**प्रभविष्णु** *a.* 1 Strong, mighty, powerful. -2 Pre-eminent, distinguished. -**ष्णुः** 1 A lord, master; **यत्प्रभविष्णवे रोचते** S. 2; Ku. 6. 62. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

**प्रभावः** 1 Lustre, splendour, brilliance. -2 Dignity, glory, majesty, grandeur, majestic lustre; **प्रभाववानिव लक्ष्यते** S. 1. -3 Strength, valour, power, efficacy; Pt. 1. 7. -4 Regal power (one of the three Saktis q.v.). -5 A superhuman power or faculty, miraculous power; R. 2. 41, 62; 3. 40; V. 1, 2, 5. -6 Magnanimity. -7 Extension, circumference. -**Comp.** -**ज** *a.* proceeding from majesty or regal power.

**प्रभाववत्** *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Majestic; S. 1.

**प्रभावकः, प्रभावन** *a.* Prominent, influential.

**प्रभावना** Disclosing, revealing.

**प्रभु** *a.* (भु-भवी f.) 1 Mighty, strong, powerful. -2 Able, competent, having power to (with inf. or in comp.); **ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं किमुतान्यहिंसाः** R. 2. 62; **समाधिभेद-प्रभवो भवोत्** Ku. 3. 40. -3 A match for; **प्रभुमल्लो मल्लाय** Mbh. -4 Abundant. -5 Everlasting, eternal. -**भुः** 1 A lord, master; **प्रभुर्भुषुर्भुवनत्रयस्य यः** Si. 1. 49. -2 A governor, ruler, supreme authority. -3 An owner, proprietor. -4 Quick-silver. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 Of Siva. -7



Of Brahmâ. -8 Of Indra. -Comp. -भक्त *a.* attached or devoted to one's lord, loyal. (-क्तः) a good horse. -भक्तिः *f.* devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता, -त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority; S. 5. 26; V. 4. 12; S. 7. 32. -2 Ownership.

प्रभूत *p. p.* 1 Sprung from, produced. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Numerous, many. -4 Mature, perfect. -5 High, lofty. -6 Long. -7 Presided over. -8 Abounding in. -9 Gone up or upwards. -Comp. -यवसंधन *a.* abounding in fresh grass and fuel. -वयस् *a.* advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभूतता, -त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्रभृतिः *f.* 1 Source, origin. -2 Power, strength. -3 Sufficiency.

प्रभूष्ण *a.* Able, powerful, strong.

प्रभृतिः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement; generally used in this sense as the last member of Bah. compounds; इन्द्रप्रभृतयो देवाः &c. -2 Ved. An oblation. -3 Throwing or casting (Ved.). -*ind.* From, ever since, beginning with (with abl.); शैशवात्प्रभृतिं पोषितां प्रियां U. 1. 45; Ku. 3. 26 R. 2. 38; अद्य प्रभृतिं henceforward; ततः प्रभृति, अतः प्रभृति &c.

प्रभ्रंश 1 A., 4 P. To fall or drop down, slip; प्रभ्रंशमानाभरणप्रसूना R. 14. 54. -2 To lose, be deprived of; प्रभ्रंश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. -3 To escape or free oneself from. -*Caus.* To throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from; प्रभ्रंशयां यो नहुष चकार R. 13. 36.

प्रभ्रंशः Fall, falling off.

प्रभ्रंशयुः A disease of the nose.

प्रभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast down. -2 Deprived of. -3 Expelled, driven out.

प्रभ्रंशन् *a.* Falling off or down.

प्रभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off, fallen or dropped down. -2 Broken. -ष्ट A garland of flowers suspended from the lock on the crown of the head.

प्रभ्रष्टकं See प्रभ्रष्ट above.

प्रमग्न *p. p.* Drowned, immersed, dipped.

प्रमण (न) स् *a.* 1 Happy, cheer-

ful, delighted. -2 Good-natured. -3 Attentive. -4 Kind, amiable (Ved.).

प्रमत *p. p.* 1 Thought out. -2 Wise, prudent.

प्रमथ्-मथ् 1. 9. P., 1 To churn; प्रमथमानो (समुद्रो) गिरिणेव भूयः R. 13. 14. -2 To harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. -3 To strike down, bruise, hurt. -4 To tear off or cut. -5 To lay waste, devastate. -6 To kill, destroy; Mâl. 4. 9, 9. 27. -7 To agitate, stir about. -8 Ved. To rob. -*Caus.* To harass, annoy.

प्रमथः 1 A horse. -2 N. of a class of Beings (said to be goblins) attending on Siva; Ku. 7. 95. -Comp. -अधिपः-नाथः-पतिः an epithet of Siva. -आलयः hell.

प्रमथनं 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Churning, stirring about.

प्रमथित *p. p.* 1 Tormented, distressed. -2 Trampled down. -3 Slain, killed; Mâl. 3. 18. -4 Properly churned. -तं Butter-milk without water.

प्रमथिन् *a.* Destroying; Mu. 2. 20.

प्रमथः 1 Excessive paining, tormenting, torturing. -2 Agitating, churning. -3 Killing, slaughter, destruction; सैनिकानां प्रमथेन सख्यनोजायितं स्वया U. 5. 32; 4. -4 Violence, outrage. -5 Rape, forcible abduction. -थः *m. pl.* Epithet of the fiends attendant upon Siva.

प्रमथित *p. p.* 1 Forcibly attacked, roughly handled. -2 Ravished, seduced.

प्रमथिन् *a.* 1 Tormenting, harassing, torturing, afflicting, harrowing; क रुजा हृदयप्रमथिनी क च ते विवस्नो-नीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; Mâl. 2. 1; Ki. 3. 14. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 Agitating, setting in motion; Bg. 2. 60; 6. 34. -4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down; R. 11. 58. -5 Cutting down; Ki. 17. 31. -*m.* N. of a year.

प्रमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated or drunk. -2 To be careless about, to be negligent or heedless, be regardless of or indifferent to (with loc.); अतोऽर्थान्न प्रमाद्यति प्रमदाद्य विपश्चितः Ms. 2. 213. -3 To omit to do,

swerve or deviate from (with abl.) स्वाधिकारात्प्रमत्तः Me. 1. -4 To make a mistake, err, go astray; Bk. 5. 8, 17. 39; 18. 8. -5 To spend or while away (time).

प्रमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; कथां प्रमत्तः प्रथमं कृतमिव (न स्मरिष्यति) S. 4. 1. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, negligent, inattentive, heedless, regardless (generally with loc.). -4 Swerving from, failing to do (with abl.). -5 Blundering. -6 Wanton, lascivious. -Comp. -गीत *a.* sung carelessly. -चित्त *a.* negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रमत्तता Inattention, carelessness.

प्रमत्तवत् *a.* Inattentive, careless.

प्रमद् *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig. also). -2 Impassioned. -3 Careless. -4 Wanton, dissolute. -5 Violent, strong. -दः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight; Si. 3. 54; 13. 2; Mâl. 9. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -Comp. -काननं, -वनं a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रमदक *a.* Licentious, sensual.

प्रमदनं Amorous desire.

प्रमदा 1 A young handsome woman; R. 9. 31; S. 5. 17. -2 A wife or woman in general; Ku. 4. 12; R. 8. 72. -3 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. -Comp. -काननं, -वनं a pleasure garden attached to the royal harem (for the use of the wives of a king). -जनः 1. a young woman. -2. womankind.

प्रमदर *a.* Careless, inattentive, heedless.

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; ज्ञातुं प्रमादस्खलितं न शक्यं S. 6. 25; Ch. P. 1. -2 Intoxication, drunkenness. -3 (a) Fainting, swoon. (b) Insanity, madness. -4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment; Pt. 1. 39. -5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger; अहो प्रमादः Mâl. 3; U. 3.

प्रमादवत् *a.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Mad insane. -3 Careless, inattentive.

प्रमादिका 1 A careless woman. -2 A deflowered girl.

प्रमादित *a.* Ridiculed, mocked, scoffed at.

प्रमादिन् *a.* 1 Careless, inattentive, negligent; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधेयः V. 2. -2 Insane, mad. -3 Intoxicated, drunk.



**प्रमनस्** *a.* Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits; R. 3.67.

**प्रमन्यु** *a.* 1 Enraged, irritated, incensed against (with loc.); R. 7. 34. -2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

**प्रमयः** 1 Death. -2 Ruin, downfall. -3 Killing, slaughter.

**प्रमर्दनं** Crushing, destroying, trampling down. -नः An epithet of Vishnu.

**प्रमा** 2 P., 3 A. 1 To measure; त्रिणि पदानि प्रमाय. -2 To form, make, build. -3 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -4 To arrange, place in order. -5 To know, understand, get a correct idea of; न परोपहितं च स्वतः प्रमिमीतेऽनुभवादृतेऽल्पधीः Si. 16. 40; अज्ञक्योऽवमर्थः प्रमातुं H. 3. -6 To conjecture. -*Caus.* To afford or give proof.

**प्रमा** 1 Consciousness, perception. -2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा यथा रजते इदं रजतमिति ज्ञानं T. S. -3 Ved. Basis, foundation. -4 A measure.

**प्रमाणं** 1 A measure in general (of length, breadth &c.); R. 18. 38. -2 Size, extent, magnitude. -3 Scale, standard; पृथिव्यां स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. -4 Limit, quantity. -5 Testimony, evidence, proof. -6 Authority, warrant; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority; श्रुत्वा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)'; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; Mu. 1. 1; S. 1. 22; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं; Ms. 2. 13; Pt. 1. 240; sometimes in pl.; वेदाः प्रमाणाः. -7 A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. -8 A mode of proof, a means of arriving at correct knowledge; (the Naiyāyikas recognize only four kinds; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedāntins and Mīmāṃsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थापत्ति; while the Sāṅkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only; cf. अनुभव also.) -9 Principal, capital. -10 Unity. -11 Scripture, sacred authority. -12 Cause, reason. -13 Rule,

sanction, precept. -14 The first term in a rule of three. -15 An epithet of Vishnu. -16 Freedom from apprehension. -17 The prosodial length of a vowel. -णः -णी A rule, standard, authority. -**Comp.** -अधिक *a.* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive; S. 1. 30. -अंतरं another mode of proof. -अभावः absence of authority. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (-ज्ञः) an epithet of Siva. -दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by authority. -पत्रं a written warrant. -पुरुषः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. -भूत (°नीभूत) *a.* authoritative. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. -वचनं, -वाक्यं an authoritative statement. -शास्त्रं 1. scripture. -2. the science of logic. -सूत्रं a measuring cord.

**प्रमाणक** *a.* (At the end of comp.) Measuring, extending to, as far as.

**प्रमाणयति** Den. P. 1 To regard as an authority; वैवर्माविद्वांसः प्रमाणयन्ति Mu. 3; H. 1. 10. -2 To hold up as a model. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

**प्रमाणिक** *a.* 1 Forming or being a measure. -2 Forming an authority.

**प्रमाणीकृ** 8 U. 1 To confide, believe. -2 To hold or regard as an authority; शासनं तरुभिरपि प्रमाणीकृतं S. 6. -3 To fix upon, dispense, deal or meet out; देवेन प्रभुणा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रमाणीकृतं Bh. 2. 121. -4 To obey, conform to. -5 To prove, to establish. -6 To consult, take the consent of; Ku. 6. 1. -7 To take into account; U. 7. 5.

**प्रमातृ** *a.* 1 Having a right notion, competent to judge or ascertain. -2 An authority, proof. -3 Demonstrating.

**प्रमापक** *a.* Furnishing authority or proof. -कः An authority.

**प्रमित** *p. p.* 1 Measured. -2 Measured off, limited, few, little; प्रमित-विषयां शक्तिं विद्वन् Mv. 1. 51; Si. 16. 80. -3 Known, understood. -4 Proved, demonstrated. -5 (At the end of comp.) Of such and such extent or measure.

**प्रमितिः** *f.* 1 Measurement, a measure. -2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. -3

Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramāṇas or means of knowledge. -4 True inference or analogy.

**प्रमेय** *a.* 1 Measurable, finite. -2 To be proved, demonstrable. -यं 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. -2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

**प्रमातामहः** A maternal great-grandfather. -ई A maternal great-grandmother.

**प्रमापणं** Killing, slaughter.

**प्रमापयितृ** *m.* A murderer, killer.

**प्रमिद्** 1 A. 1 To grow fat. -2 To begin to show affection.

**प्रमेदित** *a.* 1 Unctuous, greasy. -2 Having begun to show affection.

**प्रमी** 9 U. 1 To destroy, annihilate, kill, slay. -2 To diminish. -3 To surmount, get over. -4 To surpass, outstrip. -5 Ved. To transgress, infringe. -6 Ved. To lose or miss (one's way). -7 To perish, die. -*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate &c.

**प्रमीत** *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Sacrificed (as an animal). -तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

**प्रमीतिः** *f.* Death, destruction, decease.

**प्रमीढ** *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 Passed as urine.

**प्रमीला** 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. -2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

**प्रमीलित** *p. p.* With closed eyes.

**प्रमुख** *a.* 1 Facing, turning the face towards. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 (At the end of comp.) (*a*) Headed by, having as chief or at the head; वासुकिप्रमुखाः Ku. 2. 38. (*b*) Accompanied with; प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. -खः 1 A respectable man. -2 A heap, multitude. -3 The tree called Punnāga. -खं 1 The mouth -2 The beginning of a chapter or section. -3 The time being, the present. (प्रमुखतस् and प्रमुखे are used



adverbially in the sense of 'in front of', 'before' 'opposite to'; Bg. 1. 25; S. 7. 22).

**प्रमुच्** 6 P. 1 To set free, liberate, release. -2 To throw, cast, hurl. -3 To shed, emit, send forth. -4 To abandon, forsake, give up, renounce. -5 To loosen, untie, unbind. -6 To expel, drive away, banish. -7 To utter. -8 To put on, wear (as a garland &c.). -*Pass.* 1 To be loose or detached. -2 To leave off, cease. -3 To free oneself from. -*Caus.* 1 To loosen, unbind. -2 To liberate, release.

**प्रमुक्त** *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Liberated, set free. -3 Resigned, renounced. -4 Cast, hurled. -**Comp.** -*कृतं ind.* bitterly.

**प्रमोक्षः** 1 Dropping, letting fall. -2 Discharging, liberating.

**प्रमोचनं** 1 Liberating, setting free. -2 Emitting, shedding.

**प्रमुद्** 1 A. To be extremely glad, be very much delighted; R. 6. 86; Māl. 5. 23. -*Caus.* To gladden, delight, exhilarate; **प्रमोदय चातकान्** Māl. 9. 41.

**प्रमुद्** *f.* Extreme joy.

**प्रमुदित** *p. p.* Delighted, glad, pleased, happy. -**Comp.** -*हृदय a.* delighted at heart.

**प्रमोदः** 1 Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure; **प्रमोदनृत्यैः सह वारयोषितां** R. 3. 19; Ms. 3. 61. -2 One of the eight perfections in the Sāṅkhya philosophy. -3 A strong perfume.

**प्रमोदनं** 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. -2 Gladness. -*n:* An epithet of Vishṇu.

**प्रमोदित** *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. -*तः* An epithet of Kubera.

**प्रमोदिन्** *a.* 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Delighted, happy.

**प्रमुष्** 9 P. 1 To take away, obscure; Bk. 17. 60. -2 To steal away, rob.

**प्रमुषित** *p. p.* 1 Stolen, taken away; Si. 17. 11. -2 Distracted, unconscious. -*ता* A kind of riddle.

**प्रमुह** 4 P. 1 To be stupefied or infatuated. -2 To faint, swoon.

**प्रमुग्ध** *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious. -2 Very lovely.

**प्रमुहं** *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. -2 Stupid, foolish.

**प्रमोहः** 1 Stupefaction, insensibility, stupor; **तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं** **प्रमोहः** Māl. 1. 41. -2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

**प्रमोहित** *p. p.* Infatuated, bewildered.

**प्रमृत** *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Covered, concealed. -3 Withdrawn or gone out of sight. -*तं* 1 Death. -2 Cultivation.

**प्रमृज्** 2 P. 1 To wipe off or out, cleanse (fig. also); **स्वभावलोलेत्ययसः** **प्रमृष्टं** R. 6. 41. -2 To wipe off, away or out, blow out, efface; Mu. 1. 20. -3 To remove, rid oneself of. -4 To atone for, make amends for, expiate; **प्रणिपातलंघनं प्रमार्ष्टुक्तामा** V. 3; **सर्वथा प्रमार्जितं त्वया प्रत्यादेशदुःखं** S. 6. -5 To stroke or rub gently. -6 To prepare. -7 To mark useless, frustrate.

**प्रमार्जनं** Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

**प्रमृष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off, washed or wiped off, cleared off; R. 6. 41, 44. -2 Polished, bright, clear.

**प्रमेहः** A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c.).

**प्रम्लै** 1 P. 1 To fade, wither. -2 To be downcast, sad or dejected. -3 To be languid or wearied. -4 To be dirty or foul, be soiled.

**प्रम्लान** *a.* 1 Faded, withered away. -2 Soiled, dirty.

**प्रयत्** 1 A. To try, endeavour, strive, attempt.

**प्रयत्नः** 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 2. 56; Mu. 5. 20. -2 Persevering or continued effort; perseverance. -3 Labour, difficulty; **प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः** S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty'. -4 Great care, caution; **कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि गृहे विनश्यति** Pt. 1. 20. -5 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds; see Sk. on P. VIII. 2. 1. -6 (In phil.) Active effort of three kinds: **प्रवृत्तिश्च निवृत्तिश्च तथा जीवनकारणम्। एवं प्रयत्नत्रयैर्विभक्तं तांत्रिकैः परिदार्शितम्।** -7 Activity, action in general. (**प्रयत्नतः**, **प्रयत्नेन-त्नात्** &c. *ind.* 1 With great effort, diligently. -2 Assiduously. -3 Hardly, scarcely. -4 Particularly, specially).

**प्रयत्नवत्** *a.* Assiduous, diligent,

persevering.

**प्रयम्** 1 P. 1 To give, grant (with dat. of person). -2 To curb, check, restrain, control. -3 To deliver, restore. -4 To give in marriage. -5 To pay, discharge (as a debt).

**प्रयत्** *p. p.* 1 Restrained, self-subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances; keeping the organs of sense under restraint; R. 1. 95; 8. 11; 13. 70; Ku. 1. 58; 3. 16. -2 Zealous, intent. -3 Submissive. -4 Careful, prudent. -*तः* A holy or pious person.

**प्रयतिः** *f.* Ved. 1 An offering, oblation. -2 A gift, present. -3 Effort, endeavour. -4 Will, intention.

**प्रयामः** 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Dearth, scarcity, dearness (of water, corn &c.). -3 Length. -4 Competition of buyers on account of dearth.

**प्रयस** 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To toil, labour.

**प्रयासः** 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour; R. 12. 53; 14. 41. -2 Labour, difficulty.

**प्रयस्** *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 Pleasure, delight. -3 A sacrifice.

**प्रयस्त** *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

**प्रया** 2 P. 1 To walk, go; **वस्ताहुतं नगरदैवतवत्प्रयासि** Mk. 1. 27. -2 To walk on, set out. -3 To depart, go forth or out. -4 To advance, progress.

**प्रयाणं** 1 Setting out, starting departure. -2 A march, journey; **मार्गं तावच्छृणु कथयतस्त्वत्प्रयाणानुरूपं** Me. 13. -3 Progress, advance. -4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition; **कामं पुरः शुक्रमिव प्रयाणे** Ku. 3. 43; R. 6. 33. -5 Beginning, commencement. -6 Death, departure (from the world); Bg. 7. 30. -7 The back of a horse. -8 The hinder part of any animal. -**Comp.** -*कालः*, -*समयः* time of departure. -*भंगः* a break in a journey, halt; Pt. 1.

**प्रयाणकं** 1 A journey, march; K. 118; 305. -2 Going, motion.

**प्रयात** *p. p.* 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. -2 Deceased, dead. -*तः* 1 An invasion. -2 A precipice, steep rock.



प्रयापनं (ण) 1 Sending. -2 Expelling, driving away.

प्रयापित *p. p.* 1 Made to advance or go forward. -2 Made to go away.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. -2 N. of Indra. -3 A horse. -4 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gangâ and Yamunâ near the modern Allahabad; Ms. 2. 21; (said to be *n.* also in this sense). -Comp. -भयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचनं Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ - अयमापि च गिरं नस्त्वत्प्रबोधयुक्तां R. 5. 74; सद्भावे साधुभावे च सदित्येतत्प्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. -2 To appoint, employ, direct, order; मामां प्रयुक्त्याः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54; प्रायुक्त राज्ञे बत दुष्करे त्वां 3. 51; Ku. 7. 85. -3 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं प्रयुज्जे न वाहिनीं R. 11. 6; 2. 70; 5. 35, 15. 8. -4 To move, set in motion; मरुत्प्रयुक्ताः (बालरताः) R. 2. 10. -5 To excite, urge, prompt, drive on, अथावमानेन पितुः प्रयुक्ता Ku. 1. 21; Bg. 3. 36. -6 To perform, do; Ku. 7. 86; 17. 12. -7 To represent on the stage, act, perform; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयोक्ष्यते U. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 35; परिषदि प्रयुज्जानस्य मम Mu. 1. -8 To lend for use, put to interest (as money &c.); Ms. 8. 146. -9 To harness, yoke. -10 To appoint, invest, install (in an office.) -11 To cast, hurl, throw (as a missile); direct; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितौ वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34. -12 To be fit, become. -13 To impose, inflict (with loc. or gen. of person). -Caus. 1 To use, employ; Ms. 3. 112. -2 To exact (as, interest) -3 To perform, practise.

प्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked, harnessed -2 Used, employed (as a word &c.); Pt. 1. 202. -3 Applied. -4 Appointed, nominated. -5 Acted, represented. -6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on; Pt. 1. 61. -7 Endowed with. -8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. -9 Lent or put to interest (as money). -10 Prompted, instigated, urged; Ku. 1. 21. -11 Directed, hurled at. -12 Shaken, set in motion. -13 Inflicted

upon. -14 Connected with. -15 Thick, compact, closely united. -क्त A cause. -Comp. -संस्कार *a.* polished (as a gem).

प्रयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Use, employment, application. -2 Incitement, instigation. -3 Motive, main object or end. occasion. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Activity, effort, exertion.

प्रयुज् *f.* Ved. 1 Impulse, motive, cause. -2 Acquisition, gain.

प्रयोक्तृ *a.* 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). -2 One who performs or directs, an executor. -3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. -4 An author, an agent; U. 3. 48. -5 One who acts or represents (a drama). -6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. -7 One who shoots (an arrow). -8 The agent of an action. -9 A reciter.

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment; *as* in शब्दप्रयोग; अयं शब्दो भूरि-प्रयोगः -अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. -2 A usual form, general usage. -3 Hurling, throwing, discharging (opp. संहारः); प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तं च R. 5. 57. -4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1; नाटिका न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen acted on the stage'. -5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject); (opp. शास्त्र 'theory'); तद्वचनानि मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. -6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. -7 An act, action. -8 Recitation, delivery. -9 Beginning, commencement. -10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. -11 A means, instrument. -12 Consequence, result. -13 Combination, connection. -14 Addition. -15 (In gram.) A usual form. -16 Offering, presenting. -17 (*a*) Principal, loan bearing interest. (*b*) Lending money on usury. -18 Appointment. -19 A sacred text or authority. -20 A cause, motive. -21 An example. -22 Application of magic, magical rites. -23 A horse. -Comp. -अतिशयः one of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage; *i. e.* where the Sâtradhâra goes out

hinting the entrance of a character and thus performs a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing; the S. D. thus defines it:—यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽयः प्रयुज्यते। तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् प्रयोगातिशयस्तदा || 291. -निपुण *a.* 1. skilled in practice; M. 3. -2. practically experienced.

प्रयोगतः *ind.* 1 By the use of, through the employment of. -2 In consequence of. -3 According to. -4 In action, actually.

प्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Using, employing. -2 Having an object in view. -3 Prompting, stimulating.

प्रयोग्यः A horse.

प्रयोजक *a.* Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to; inciting, stimulating, deputing, appointing &c. -कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. -2 An author. -3 A founder, an institutor. -4 A money-lender. -5 A law-giver, legislator. -6 An instigator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. -2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user); सर्वैरापि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1; बाले किमनेन पृष्टेन प्रयोजनं K. 144. -3 End, aim, object, purpose; प्रयोजनमनुदिश्य न मंडोऽपि प्रवर्तते; पुत्रप्रयोजना दाराः पुत्रः पिंडप्रयोजनः। हितप्रयोजनं निर्व्वं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनं || Subhâsh. ; गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. -4 A means of attaining; Ms. 7. 100. -5 A cause, motive, occasion. -6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोजनवत् *a.* 1 Having or done with a particular object. -2 Selfish. -3 Useful, serviceable. -4 Caused, produced.

प्रयोज्य *pot. p.* 1 To be used or employed. -2 To be practised. -3 To be produced or caused. -4 To be appointed. -5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile). -6 To be set to work. -उयः A servant, an employe. -उयं Capital, principal.

प्रयुत *a.* 1 Joined, united. -2 Separated. -तं A million.

प्रयुतुः 1 A warrior. -2 A ram. -3 Wind, air. -4 An ascetic. -5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं A battle, fight.

प्ररक्षणं Protection.

प्ररुच् 1 A. 1 To shine very much. -2 To be liked.

प्ररोचन *a.* Exciting or enticing.



-नं 1 Exciting, or stimulating. -2 Illustration, explanation. -3 Seduction. -4 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people); अले कसामान्यगुणस्तन्त्रः प्ररोचनार्थं प्रकटीकृतश्च Māl. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थं by प्रवृत्तिपाटवार्थं 'in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world'). -5 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. -6 Representation of the end as all but accomplished; see S. D. 388; (प्ररोचना also in the last two senses).

**प्रसूति** *p. p.* Crying bitterly, weeping.

**प्रसू** 1 P. 1 To grow, rise, shoot forth; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 To heal up (as a wound).

**प्रसू** *f.* Ved. A shoot, branch.

**प्रसू** *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, developed. -2 Born, sprung, produced; यस्यायमंगान् कुतिनः प्रसूदः S. 7. 19. -3 Increased. -4 Gone deep, rooted; as in प्रसूदमूल. -5 Grown long; as in प्रसूदकेश, प्रसूदश्नु.

**प्रसू** *f.* Growth, increase.

**प्ररोहः** 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination; as in यवांकुरप्ररोहः. -2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also); वृक्षप्ररोह इव सौधतलं विभेद R. 8. 93; वृक्षान् प्ररोहजटिलानिव मंत्रिद्वन्द्वान् 13. 71; Ku. 5. 60; 7. 17; 5. 60; U. 5. 2. -3 A scion, offspring; इराधेयकुलप्ररोह Ve. 4; Mv. 6. 25; नृद्वंशप्ररोहः Mu. 1. 11. -4 A shoot of light; कुर्वति सामन्ताश्विखामणीनां प्रभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजांसि R. 6. 33. -5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray. -6 An excrescence.

**प्ररोहणं** 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. -2 Budding, sprouting. -3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

**प्ररोहिन्** *a.* 1 Shooting up. -2 Growing, propagated; Ms. 1. 46.

**प्रलप** 1 P. 1 To speak, talk; वचो वै वेहीति (वेदहीति) प्रतिपद्मश्च प्रलपितं S. D. 6. -2 To talk at random or incoherently, prate, chatter talk wildly or nonsensically; प्रलपत्येष वैधेयः S. 2. -3 To lament, mourn, cry, bewail. -4 To call, invoke.

**प्रलपनं** 1 Talking, speaking, talk words, conversation. -2 Prating, prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. -3 Lamentation, wailing; U. 3. 29.

**प्रलपित** *p. p.* Talked, prated, &c. -तं Talk; see प्रलपन above.

**प्रलापः** 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. -2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk; Ms. 12. 6. -3 Lamentation, wailing; उत्तराप्रलापोपजनितकृपो भगवान् वासुदेवः K. 175; Ve. 5. 30. -Comp. -हन् *m.* a sort of collyrium.

**प्रलापिन्** *a.* 1 Talking, speaking; हा असंबद्धप्रलापिन् Ve. 3. -2 Prating, prattling.

**प्रलभ्** 1 A. To cheat, deceive; cf. विप्रलभ्.

**प्रलभः** 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining. -2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

**प्रलभनं** Deceiving, cheating.

**प्रलब्ध** *p. p.* Deceived, cheated.

**प्रलंब** *a.* 1 Pendulous, hanging down; as in प्रलंबकेश. -2 Prominent; as in प्रलंबनसिकः. -3 Slow, dilatory. -वः 1 Hanging on or from, depending. -2 Anything hanging down. -3 A branch. -4 A garland worn round the neck. -5 A kind of necklace. -6 The female breast. -7 Tin or lead. -8 N. of a demon killed by Balarâma. -9 A shoot of the vine-palm. -10 A cucumber. -11 A verse (गाथा). -Comp. -भंडः a man with hanging testicles. -न्नः, -मयनः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Balarâma.

**प्रलंबनं** Hanging down, depending.

**प्रलंबित** *a.* Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

**प्रलंबीकृ** 8. U. To cause to hang down, suspend.

**प्रललाट** *a.* Having a prominent forehead.

**प्रलवः** 1 A fragment, chip, bit. -2 The sheath of a leaf.

**प्रलविचं** An instrument for cutting off.

**प्रली** 4 A. 1 To become dissolved, melt away. -2 To be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into; आत्मना कुतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रलीयते Ku. 2. 10; रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयन्ते तत्रैवाव्यक्तसंज्ञके Bg. 8. 18; Ms. 1. 54. -3 To vanish, disappear; सह मेवेन तद्विप्रलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -4 To be destroyed, to perish, die; Māl. 9. 21.

**प्रलयः** 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution; स्वानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69; प्रलयं नीत्वा Si. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'.

-2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a kalpa), universal destruction; Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 7. 6. -3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. -4 Death, dying, destruction; प्रारब्धाः प्रलयाय मांसवद्भो विक्रेतुमेते वयं Mu. 5. 21; 1. 14; Bg. 14. 14. -5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope; प्रलयांतं निमग्निते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -6 (In Rhet.) Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; प्रलयः सुखदुःखाद्यैर्गाढमिन्द्रियमूर्च्छनं Pratâparudra. -7 The mystic syllable *om.* -Comp. -कालः the time of universal destruction. -जलधरः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. -वहनः the fire at the dissolution of the world. -पयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

**प्रलीन** *p. p.* 1 Melted, dissolved. -2 Annihilated, destroyed. -3 Insensible, unconscious.

**प्रलुह** 1 P. 1 To roll along the ground, roll, wallow; प्रलुहितमवनौ विलोक्य कुतं Bk. 5. 108. -2 To be agitated, heave.

**प्रलोटनं** 1 Rolling (on the ground). -2 Heaving, tossing.

**प्रलुभ्** 4 P. 1 To be greedy or desirous, be lustful. -2 To allure, seduce, entice. -3 To pollute (through lust). -Caus. To allure, attract, entice, seduce.

**प्रलोभः** 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. -2 Allurement, seduction.

**प्रलोभनं** 1 Attracting. -2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. -3 A lure, bait.

**प्रलोभनी** Sand.

**प्रलोभिन्** *a.* 1 Greedy of, lusting after. -2 Alluring, enticing.

**प्रलोभ्य** *a.* To be desired or coveted, attractive, alluring.

**प्रलून** *p. p.* Cut off.

**प्रलेपः** An unguent, an ointment, a salve; आर्लिपनमृतमयैरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39.

**प्रलेपक** *a.* Anointing, smearing. -कः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. -2 A kind of slow fever.

**प्रलेहः** A kind of broth.

**प्रलोल** *a.* Greatly agitated or tremulous.



**प्रवच** 2 P. 1 To speak, say, address; Pt. 1. 53. -2 To tell, relate, announce. -3 To explain. -4 To recite. -5 To celebrate.

**प्रवक्तु** m. 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declarer. -2 A teacher, expounder; Ms. 8. 20; Pt. 3. 74. -3 An orator, eloquent man.

**प्रवचनं** 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Teaching, expounding. -3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation; Mv. 4. 25. -4 Eloquence. -5 A sacred treatise or writing; Ms. 3. 184. -6 An expression, a term. -7 A system of doctrines (in the form of a treatise). -8 The fundamental doctrine of the Buddhists. -Comp. -पटु a. skilled in talking, eloquent.

**प्रवगः**, -प्रवंगः, -प्रवंगमः A monkey; see प्रवग, प्रवंगः, प्रवंगम.

**प्रवटः** Wheat.

**प्रवण** a. 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. -2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. -3 Crooked, bent. -4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to (oft. at the end of comp.); भयैकप्रवणः Ki. 3. 19. -5 Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on, prone to, full of; नृभिः प्राणत्राणप्रवणमतिभिः कैश्चिद्भुना Bh. 3. 29; Si. 8. 35; Mu. 5. 21; Ki. 2. 44. -6 Favourably inclined or disposed towards; Ku. 4. 42. -7 Eager, ready; Ki. 2. 8. -8 Endowed with, possessed of. -9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive. -10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -11 Generous. -णः A place where four roads meet. -णं 1 A descent, a steep descent, precipice. -2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity. -3 The belly.

**प्रवणता** 1 Slope, inclination, declivity. -2 Propensity, tendency.

**प्रवणायति** Den. P. To feel inclined or disposed.

**प्रवणीकृ** 8 U. To incline favourably towards, overcome, win over; तपसा नत्प्रवणीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42.

**प्रवत्** f. Ved. 1 A precipice, declivity. -2 Height, elevation. -3 A sloping path, easy passage.

**प्रवत्स्यत्** a. (ती or न्ती f.) About to go on a journey. -Comp. -पत्ति-का the wife of one who intends to

go on a journey (one of the 8 Nāyikās in erotic poetry).

**प्रवह** 1 P. 1 To say, speak, utter. -2 To speak to, address; Bk. 7. 24. -3 To name, call. -4 To regard, consider. -5 To converse or talk with. -6 To proclaim, declare. -Caus. 1 To cause to speak. -2 To play on (a musical instrument).

**प्रवहनं** Ved. A proclamation.

**प्रवादः** 1 Uttering a word or sound. -2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. -3 Discourse, conversation. -4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief; अनुरागप्रवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्वलौकिकः Māl. 1. 13; व्याघ्रो मानुषं खादतीति लोकप्रवादो दुर्निवारः H. 1; Ratn. 4. 15. -5 A fable or myth. -6 Litigious language. -7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance; इत्थं प्रवादं बुद्धिं संप्रहारं प्रचक्रत रामनिशाविहारौ Bk. 2. 36. -8 A base or crude form (Ved.).

**प्रवादक** a. Playing on (a musical instrument).

**प्रवादिन्** a. Uttering a sound; speaking, reporting.

**प्रवप्** 1 U. 1 To throw, cast, offer; Bk. 9. 98. -2 To scatter, strew.

**प्रवप** a. Very fat.

**प्रवपणं** Ved. 1 Scattering forth. -2 Shaving or shearing off.

**प्रवयणं** 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. -2 A goad; Si. 13. 19.

**प्रवयस्** a. 1 Advanced in age, aged, old; केच्येते प्रवयसस्त्वां विदुक्षवः U. 4; R. 8. 18. -2 Ancient, old.

**प्रवर** a. 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, exalted; संक्रतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3; Ms. 10. 27; Ghaṭ. 16. -2 Eldest. -रः 1 A call, summons. -2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brāhmaṇa at the consecration of his fire. -3 A line of ancestors. -4 A race, family, lineage. -5 An ancestor. -6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular gotra or family. -7 Offspring, descendants. -8 A cover, covering. -9 An upper garment. -10 One of the 42 Gotras.

-र N. of a river falling into the Godāvarī. -र Aloe-wood -Comp. -वाहनौ (du.) an epithet of the two Asvins.

**प्रवरणं** 1 Call, summons &c. -2 (with Buddhists) Festivities at the end of the rainy season.

**प्रवर्गः** 1 The sacrificial fire. -2 An epithet of Vishnu.

**प्रवर्ग्यः** A ceremony preliminary to the Soma sacrifice.

**प्रवर्जन** The performance of the प्रवर्ग्य ceremony.

**प्रवलाकिन्** m. 1 A peacock. -2 A snake.

**प्रवस्** 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel; विधाय वृत्तिं भार्यायाः प्रवत्तकार्यवान्नरः Ms. 9. 74; R. 11. 4. -Caus. To banish, send into exile.

**प्रवसनं** Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

**प्रवासः** (a) Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; कुशः प्रवासस्थकलत्रेषां (वनितानपश्यत्) R. 16. 4; S. 4. 3; U. 6. 38; Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 3. 94. (b) A temporary sojourn; प्रवासादुपावृत्तेन काश्यपेनादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4. -Comp. -गत, -स्थ, -स्थित a. journeying abroad, being absent from home.

**प्रवासनं** 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. -2 Exile, banishment. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Going from a town.

**प्रवासित** a. Banished, exiled.

**प्रवासिन्** m. A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner; Ku. 4. 10.

**प्रवह** 1 P. 1 To bear, carry, draw along. -2 To waft, carry or bear along; Bk. 8. 52. -3 To support, bear up (as a burden). -4 To flow, stream forth. -5 To blow. -6 To have, possess, feel. -7 To breathe.

**प्रवहः** 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 Wind. -3 N. of one of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets). -4 A reservoir into which water is carried off. -5 Going forth, going from a town.

**प्रवहनं** 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women). -2 A carriage,



conveyance, vehicle in general. -3 A ship.

**प्रवाहः** 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 A stream, course, current; प्रवाहस्ते वारां श्रियमयमपारां दिशतु नः G. L. 2; R. 5. 46; 13. 10, 48; Ku. 1. 54; Mo. 46. -3 Flow, running water. -4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. -5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). -6 Activity, active occupation. -7 A pond, lake. -8 Course or direction towards. -9 An excellent horse. (प्रवाहेमृचितं means (lit.) making water in a stream; (fig.) doing a useless action).

**प्रवाहक** α. Carrying off or forward. -कः A goblin, an imp.

**प्रवाहनं** 1 Driving forth. -2 Evaluation by stool.

**प्रवाहणी** The sphincter muscle which ejects the faeces from the rectum.

**प्रवाहिका** Diarrhoea.

**प्रवाहिन्** α. 1 Carrying forward, driving onward. -2 Carrying away. -3 Flowing, streaming forth.

**प्रवाही** Sand.

**प्रवाहिः-ह्री** See प्रहेलिका.

**प्रवाकः** A proclaimer.

**प्रवाच्** α. Eloquent, oratorical; (कुर्वते) जडानप्यनुलोमार्थान् प्रवाचः कृतिनां गिरः Si. 2. 25. -2 Talkative, garrulous; Mu. 3. 16.

**प्रवाचक** α. 1 Explanatory. -2 Eloquent.

**प्रवाचनं** 1 Proclamation, promulgation, declaration. -2 A designation.

**प्रवाच्यं** A literary production or composition.

**प्रवाणं** The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

**प्रवाणिः-णी** f. A weaver's shuttle.

**प्रवात** p. p. Exposed to stormy wind. -तं 1 A current of air, fresh or free air; प्रवातशयनस्था देवी M. 4. -2 A strong or stormy wind; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंपा गिरयः S. 6. -3 An airy place; Ku. 1. 46.

**प्रवारः, प्रवारकः** A cover, covering.

**प्रवारणं** 1 Satisfying (a desire). -2 Priority of choice. -3 Prohibition, opposition. -5 A free-will offering (काम्यदान).

**प्रवाल** See प्रवाल.

**प्रविकीर्ण** p. p. 1 Scattered or

strewn about. -2 Dispersed, diffused.

**प्रविख्यात** p. p. 1 Named, called. -2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

**प्रविख्यातिः** f. Fame, renown, celebrity.

**प्रविचयः** Examination, investigation.

**प्रविचर्** 1 P. 1 To roam about. -2 To move onward, advance. -3 To wander through.

**प्रविचरः** Discernment, discrimination.

**प्रविचल** 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To deviate, swerve from, go astray; Bh. 2. 83. -3 To become confused.

**प्रविचलित** α. Moved, set in motion, shaken.

**प्रविचेतनं** Understanding.

**प्रवितत** p. p. 1 Spread out, expanded. -2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

**प्रविदारः** Bursting asunder, opening.

**प्रविदारणं** 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder. -2 Budding. -3 Conflict, war, battle. -4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

**प्रविद्ध** p. p. Cast away, thrown off.

**प्रविद्रुत** p. p. Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.

**प्रविधा** 3 U. 1 To decide. -2 To do or make. -3 To meditate, think upon. -4 To place in front or at the head.

**प्रविधानं** 1 Thinking upon. -2 Doing.

**प्रविध्वस्त** α. 1 Thrown away. -2 Agitated, disturbed.

**प्रविपलः-लं** A small part of a vipala q. v.

**प्रविभज्** 1 P. To sever, separate. -2 To divide, distribute.

**प्रविभक्त** p. p. 1 Severed, separated. -2 Appertioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; उद्योतीषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः S. 7. 6.

**प्रविभागः** 1 Division, distribution.

**प्रविरः** Yellow sandal.

**प्रविरल** α. 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. -2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रवि

रला इव मुग्धवधूकथाः R. 9. 34.

**प्रविलयः** 1 Melting away. -2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

**प्रविलुप्त** p. p. Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

**प्रविवादः** Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

**प्रविवेक** α. 1 Very solitary. -2 Separated, detached.

**प्रविश** 6 P. To enter into; Ku. 5. 51. -2 To enter upon, commence. -3 To appear. -Caus. 1 To admit, introduce, usher; त्वरितं प्रवेशय U. 1. -2 To lay or store up.

**प्रविष्ट** p. p. 1 Gone or entered into; पञ्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. -2 Engaged in, occupied with. -3 Begun.

**प्रविष्टकं** 1 Entrance on the stage. -2 Entering a room.

**प्रवेशः** 1 Entrance, penetration; पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1; Ku. 3. 60. -2 Ingress, access, approach. -3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् S. D. 6. -4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). -5 Income, revenue. -6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose. -7 The entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac. -8 Coming on, setting in (of night). -9 The spring of a clyster-pipe. (Proverb.-चंचुप्रवेशो मुसलप्रवेशः; cf. 'the thin end of the wedge').

**प्रवेशकः** 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, or what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last). S. D. thus defines it: -प्रवेशकोऽनुदात्तौकत्या नीचपात्रप्रयोजितः । अंकद्वयांतर्विज्ञेयः शेषं विष्कम्भके यथा ॥ 308; see विष्कम्भक.

**प्रवेशनं** 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. -2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. -3 An entrance to the



main door of a house, gate. -4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशित *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेद्य *a.* 1 To be entered. -2 To be penetrated or pervaded. -3 To be played (as a musical instrument).

प्रविश्लेषः Separation.

प्रविषण *a.* Dejected, spiritless.

प्रविषा A birch tree.

प्रविस्त (स्ता) *r.* Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण *a.* Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आमोहानय हरिद्वंराणि नेतुं नैवान्यो जगति समीरणात्प्रवीणः Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 43.

प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14. 29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. -2 Strong, powerful, heroic. -*r.* 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. -2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृ 5 U. 1 To cover, envelop; प्रावारिषुरिव क्षोणीं क्षिप्ता वृक्षाः समंततः Bk. 9. 25. -2 To wear, put on. -3 To choose, select. -4 To keep or ward off (Ved.).

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To go, forward, move on, proceed; स्वामिषेव रुच्येरेव वृत्तिचक्रं प्रवर्तते Pt. 1. 81. -2 To arise, be produced, spring; Pt. 1. 6. -3 To happen, come to pass, take place. -4 To begin, commence (usually with inf.); हंत प्रवृत्तं संगीतिकं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. -5 To strive, exert oneself; प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35. -6 To act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. -7 To engage in, be occupied with; Ku. 5. 33. -8 To act, do; न पुनरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6. -9 To act or behave towards. -10 To prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. -11 To hold good. -12 To proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17. 24; Ms. 3. 61. -*Caus.* 1 To proceed with, continue; Mu. 2. -2 To introduce. -3 To set on foot, establish, found. -4 To drive, propel, urge, stimulate. -5 To promote, advance. -6 To throw, cast. -7 To produce, create. -8 To invent, devise.

प्रवर्तः 1 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in, -2 Excitement,

stimulus. -3 Ved. A round ornament.

प्रवर्तक *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Setting on foot, founding. -2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. -3 Producing, causing. -4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense). -*रु.* 1 An originator, founder, author. -2 A prompter, instigator. -3 An arbiter, umpire. -*कं* The entrance of a character on the stage.

प्रवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. -4 Prompting, urging, stimulating, inciting. -5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. -6 Happening, coming to pass. -7 Activity, action. -8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -9 Directing, superintending. -10 Employment. -11 Exhortation. -*ना* Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवर्तयितु *a.* One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revolving; R. 9. 66. -2 Founded, set up, established. -3 Prompted, incited, instigated. -4 Kindled; R. 5. 37. -5 Caused, made. -6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196. -7 Informed.

प्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Proceeding, moving onward. -2 Being active. -3 Causing, effecting. -4 Using. -5 Arising from, flowing; S. 3. 14. -6 Spreading &c.

प्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. -2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं श्रीरामसमवसधिकृत्य S. 1. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Going to, bound for. -5 Fixed, settled, determined. -6 Unimpeded, undisputed. -7 Round. -*त्तः* A round ornament. -*त्तं* An action, undertaking.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage. प्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Continued advance. -2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी Ku. 2. 17. -3 Appearance, manifestation; कुसुमप्रवृत्तिसमवे S. 4. 17 v. 1; R. 11. 43; 14. 39; 15. 4. -4 Advent, setting in, commencement; अकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्ति Ku. 3. 34. -5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination,

predilection, propensity, सतां हि स देहपदेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमंतःकरणप्रवृत्तयः S. 1. 22. -6 Conduct; behaviour; R. 14. 73. -7 Employment, occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. -8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). -9 Continued effort, perseverance. -10 Signification, sense, acceptance (of a word). -11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. -12 Active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्ति). -13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमर्षी हारविद्यन् प्रवृत्ति Me. 4; V. 4. 20. -14 Applicability or validity of a rule. -15 Fate, destiny, luck. -16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. -17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. -18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. -*Comp.* -*ज्ञः* a spy, secret emissary or agent. -*निमित्तं* a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. -*पराङ्मुख* *a.* averse to giving news; V. 4. 20. -*मार्गः* active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृध् 1 A. To grow, increase, be augmented -*Caus.* To increase, augment.

प्रवर्धनं Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown. -2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. -3 Full, deep. -4 Haughty, arrogant. -5 Violent. -6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. -2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवृष्ट 1 P. To begin to rain, rain. प्रवर्षः Heavy rain, heavy down-pour.

प्रवर्षनं 1 Raining. -2 The first rain. प्रवर्षिन् *a.* Raining, causing to rain, showering or pouring down, discharging.

प्रवेक *a.* Best, chief, choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेदः Barley.

प्रवेणिः-णी *f.* 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. -2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). -3 The housings of an elephant. -4 A piece of colour,



ed woollen cloth, -5 The current or stream ( of a river ).

**प्रवेतृ** *m.* A charioteer.

**प्रवेदनं** Making known, announcing, proclaiming.

**प्रवेपः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपथुः, प्रवेपनं** Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

**प्रवेरित** *α.* Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

**प्रवेलः** A kind of kidney-bean.

**वेष्टः** 1 An arm. -2 The wrist or forearm. -3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back ( where the rider sits ). -4 An elephant's gums. -5 An elephant's housings.

**प्रव्यक्त** *p. p.* Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

**प्रव्यक्तिः** *f.* Manifestation, appearance.

**प्रव्याहारः** Prolongation of discourse.

**प्रव्रज्** 1 *P.* 1 To go into exile. -2 To renounce all worldly attachments, enter on the fourth stage in life, *i. e.* to become a *Sannyāsin*; Ms. 6. 38; 8. 363. -*Caus.* To banish, send into exile.

**प्रव्रजनं** 1 Going abroad, sojourning. -2 Going into exile. -3 Turning a recluse.

**प्रव्रजित** *p. p.* 1 Gone abroad or into exile. -2 Turned a recluse. -**तः** 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. -2 Especially, a *Brāhmaṇa* who has entered on the fourth ( भिक्षु ) order. -3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant. -**ता** 1 A female ascetic. -2 A spikenard. -**तं** Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

**प्रव्रज्या** 1 Going abroad, migration. -2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant; Māl. 4. 6. -3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth ( or भिक्षु ) order in the religious life of a *Brāhmaṇa*; प्रव्रज्यां कल्पवृक्षा इवाश्रिताः Ku. 6. 6 ( where Malli. says प्रव्रज्या means the वानप्रस्थ or third order ). -**Comp.** -**अवासितः** a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

**प्रव्राज्** *m.*, **प्रव्राजकः** A religious mendicant, recluse. -**जिता** A female ascetic.

**प्रव्राजनं** Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

**प्रव्रश्चनः** A knife for cutting wood.

**प्रशंस** 1 *P.* 1 To praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, commend; हरिणा युवतिः प्रशंसते Gīt. 1; यच्च वाचा प्रशंसते Ms. 5. 127; प्राशं सीत निशाचरः Bk. 15. 65; R. 5. 25; 17. 36. -2 To esteem, value. -3 To declare.

**प्रशंसक, प्रशंसिन्** *α.* Praising, laudatory, eulogistic. -*m.* A panegyrist. **प्रशंसनं** Praising, extolling.

**प्रशंसा** 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचनं ' a complimentary or laudatory remark. ' -2 Description, reference to; as in अपस्तुतप्रशंसा q. v. -3 Glory, fame, reputation. -**Comp.** -**उपमा** one of the several kinds of उपमा mentioned by Daṇḍin; ब्रह्मगोऽप्युद्धतः पद्मशब्दः शंभुशिरोभूतः तौ तुल्यौ त्वन्मुखेनेति सा प्रशंसोपमोच्यते॥ Kāv. 2. 31. -**मुखर** *α.* loudly praising.

**प्रशंसित** *p. p.* Praised, extolled, applauded.

**प्रशस्त** *p. p.* 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Best, excellent. -4 Blessed, happy, auspicious. -**Comp.** -**अद्रिः** N. of a mountain.

**प्रशस्तिः** *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. -2 Description; U. 7. -3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one ( *e. g.* a patron. ). -4 Excellence, eminence. -5 Benediction. -5 Guidance, instruction, rule for guidance; as in लेखप्रशस्तिः ' a form of writing '.

**प्रशस्य** *α.* ( Compar. श्रेयस् or उपायस्, superl. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

**प्रशस्वन** *m.* The ocean.

**प्रशस्वरी** A river.

**प्रशम्** 4 *P.* 1 To become calm or tranquil. -2 To be soothed or appeased. -3 To stop, cease, terminate. -4 To be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रशान्तं पावकास्त्रं U. 6; Pt. 3. 56. -5 To decay, wither away. -*Caus.* 1 To soothe, appease, pacify; Ms. 8. 391. -2 To allay, extinguish, quench, put down; त्वामासारप्रशमितवनोपप्लवं Me. 17. -3 To remove, put an end to; तं ( अव-

चारं ) आन्विष्य प्रशमयेः R. 15. 47. -4 To conquer, vanquish, subdue; Mk. 10. 60. -5 To settle, adjust, compose; प्रशमयसि विवादं कल्पसे रक्षणाय S. 5. 8. -6 To kill, destroy. -7 To cure, heal.

**प्रशमः** 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure; प्रशमस्थितपूर्वपार्थिवं R. 8. 15; Ki. 2. 32. -2 Peace, rest. -3 Extinction, abatement; Ku. 2. 20. -4 Cessation, end, destruction; Si. 20. 73. -5 Pacification, appeasement; Si. 16. 51.

**प्रशमन** *α.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c. -2 Curing, healing. -**नं** 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. -2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -3 Curing, healing; as in व्याधिप्रशमनं. -4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. -5 Cessation, abatement. -6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects; Ms. 7. 56; ( सत्पात्रे प्रतिपादनं Kull. ; but others give it the next sense ). -7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe; लब्धप्रशमनस्वस्थमयैर्न समुपस्थिता R. 4. 14. -8 Killing, slaughter.

**प्रशमित** *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed. -2 Extinguished, quenched. -3 Atoned for, expiated; U. 1. 40.

**प्रशान्त** *p. p.* 1 Calmed, tranquillized, composed. -2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still; अहो प्रशान्तरमणीयतोद्यानस्व. -3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. -4 Ended, ceased, over; तत्सर्वत्रैक एव मम प्रशान्तं Māl. 9. 36; प्रशान्तमस्त्रं U. 6 ' ceased to work or withdrawn. ' -5 Dead, deceased; ( see शम् with प्र ). -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्** *α.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm. -**ऊर्ज** *α.* weakened, enervated, prostrated. -**काम** *α.* content. -**चेष्ट** *α.* resting, ceased to work. -**बाध** *α.* having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

**प्रशान्तिः** *f.* 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, quiet, repose. -2 Rest, cessation abatement. -3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

**प्रशामः** 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. -2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. -3 Cessation.

**प्रशाख** *α.* 1 Having many or spreading branches. -2 Being in the



5th stage of formation (said of the embryo, when the hands and feet are formed). —खा A small branch or twig.

प्रशाखिका A small branch.

प्रशास् 2 P. 1 To teach, instruct, advise; Bk. 19. 19. —2 To order, command; प्रशाधि यन्मया कार्यं Mārka. P. —3 To rule, govern, be lord of; यां प्रशाधि गलिताधिकालं N. 5. 24; R. 6. 76; 9. 1. —4 To punish, chastise. —5 To pray or ask for, seek for (Atm.); इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वो नमो-वाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1 (used in the sense of शास् with आ q. v.).

प्रशासकः 1 A director, ruler. —2 A spiritual preceptor.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. —2 Enjoining, exacting. —3 Government.

प्रशास्तु m. 1 A king, ruler, governor. —2 A director, adviser; Pt. 5. 63.

प्रशिष्ट p. p. Ruled over, governed. प्रशिष्टिः, प्रशिस् f. Ved. Command, order.

प्रशिथिल a. Very loose; S. 3. 9.

प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple; शिष्यप्रशिष्यैरुपगम्यमानमवेहि तन्मन्दनमिन्द्रधाम Sāṅkaradigvijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः f. Clearness, purity.

प्रशोषः Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रश्नोत्तनं Sprinkling, oozing; U. 3. 11.

प्रश्नः [ प्रच्छ-भावे नङ् ] 1 A question, query; an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते); अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकं S. 5 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health'. —2 A judicial inquiry or investigation. —3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point; इति प्रश्न उपस्थितः. —4 A problem for solution or calculation; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk. 5. —5 Inquiry into the future. —6 A short section of a work. —7 Basket-work. —Comp. —उपनिषद् n. N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers. —दूतिः -ती f. a riddle, an enigma. —विवाकः an arbitrator, umpire.

प्रश्नयति Den. P. To inquire after, ask about (with two acc.).

प्रश्रथः Laxity, looseness, relaxation.

प्रश्राब्धिः f. Trust, confidence.

प्रश्रयः, —प्रश्रयणं 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility; समागतैः प्रश्रयनमतिभिः Si. 12. 33; R. 10. 70, 83; U. 6. 23; सप्रश्रयं respectfully, modestly. —2 Love, affection, regard; Pt. 2. 2.

प्रश्रयिन्, प्रश्रित a. Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रश्रुथ a. 1 Very loose or flaccid. —2 Spiritless, unnerved.

प्रश्लिष्ट p. p. 1 Twisted, entwined. —2 Reasonable, well-argued or reasoned (युक्तियुत). —ष्टः 1 A term applied to the Sandhi of the vowel अ with a following vowel and of other vowels with other homogeneous ones. —2 The vowel resulting from this Sandhi. —3 The accent with which such substituted vowel is pronounced.

प्रश्लेषः 1 Close contact, pressing hard against. —2 Euphonic coalition of vowels.

प्रश्वासः Breath, respiration.

प्रष्टिः Ved. 1 A side-horse. —2 A by-stander.

प्रष्टु a. 1 Standing or being in front; R. 15. 10. —2 Chief, principal, foremost, best; a leader; पुलस्त्यप्रष्टुः Mv. 1. 30; 6. 30; Si. 19. 30. —Comp. —बाहू m. a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रष्टौही A cow for the first time with a calf.

प्रस् 1. 4. A. (प्रस-स्य-ते) 1 To bring forth young. —2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसंख्या 1 Total number, sum. —2 Reflection.

प्रसंख्यानः Payment, liquidation. —नं 1 Enumeration. —2 Reflection, meditation; deep meditation, abstract contemplation इरः प्रसंख्यान-परो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. —3 Fame, reputation.

प्रसंघः A great multitude.

प्रसंज 1 P. To become attached to or fond of, feel affection for. —Pass. 1 To cling to or adhere to.

—2 To follow, apply or be applicable, hold good in the case of (active also in this sense); इतरेतराश्रयः प्रसज्येत, वैषम्यनैर्घृण्ये नेश्वरस्य प्रसज्येते S. B. —3 To be attached to; तस्यामसौ प्रसजत् Dk.

प्रसक्त p. p. 1 Attached to, connected with. —2 Excessively attached or fond; Pt. 1. 193. —3 Adhering or sticking to. —4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to; Si. 9. 63; so द्यूत°, निद्रा° &c. —5 Contiguous, near. —6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted; Ki. 4. 18; R. 13. 40; Māl. 4. 6; M 3. 1. —7 Got, obtained, gained. —8 Expanded, opened. —क्तं ind. Incessantly, continuously; Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः f. 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness, adherence. —2 Connection, union, association. —3 Applicability, bearing, application; as in अतिप्रसक्ति (which is =अतिव्याप्ति q. v.). —4 Energy, perseverance; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50. —5 Conclusion, deduction. —6 A topic or subject of discourse. —7 Occurrence of a possibility. —8 Acquisition, gain.

प्रसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वरूपयोग्ये सुरतप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19; तस्यात्यायतको-मलस्य सततं द्यूतप्रसंगेन किं Mk. 2. 11; Si. 11. 22. —2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निवर्ततामस्मा-ङ्गिकाप्रसंगात् Mk. 4; Pt. 1. 251. —3 Illicit intercourse. —4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; भृशिक्रियायां विरतप्र-संगैः Ku. 3. 47. —5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). —6 An occasion, incident; दिग्विज-यप्रसंगेन K. 191; बात्राप्रसंगेन Māl. 1. —7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity; Ms. 9. 5. —8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते कु-तः वैषम्यनैर्घृण्यप्रसंगात् S. B.; एवं चानवस्थाप्रसंगः ibid.; तस्यानुतरप्रसंगात् Tarka k.; Ku. 7. 16. —8 Connected reasoning or argument. —9 A conclusion, an inference. —10 Connected language. —11 Inseparable application or connection (=व्याप्ति q. v.). —12 Mention of parents. —13 Introduction, insertion. —14 Gain.



(प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगतः, प्रसंगात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. in relation to. -2. in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. -3. occasionally, incidentally. -4. in course of ; as in कथाप्रसंगेन 'in course of conversation'). -**Comp.** -निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. -वशात् *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances. -विनिवृत्तिः *f.* non-recurrence of a contingency.

**प्रसंगिन्** *a.* 1 Fond of, attached or devoted to. -2 Dependent on, contingent on. -3 Occasional, incidental. -4 Secondary, subordinate.

**प्रसज्य** *a.* 1 To be attached to. -2 Applicable, holding good. -3 Contingent, possible. -**Comp.** -प्रतिषेधः 1. negation of a possible case or contingency. -2. a simple prohibition of the particular matter specified without mentioning what is different (from it).

**प्रसंजनं** 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. -2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

**प्रसद्** 1 P. 1 To be pleased, be gracious or propitious (oft. with *inf.*); तमालपत्रास्तरणासुरंतुं प्रसीद च-  
श्वन्मलयस्थलीषु R. 6. 64. -2 To be appeased or soothed, be satisfied; नि-  
मित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्मा-  
पगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. -3 To be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.); विशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः  
सुखाः R. 3. 14; Ki. 16. 35; प्रससा-  
दोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्मेहौजसः 4. 21. -4 To bear fruit, succeed, be successful; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -  
**Caus.** 1 To propitiate, secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात्प्रण-  
म्य प्रणिधाय कायं प्रसादये त्वामहमीशमी-  
ज्यं Bg. 11. 44; R. 1. 88; Y. 3. 283. -2 To beg pardon, pray for grace. -3 To purify, make clear or pure; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23.

**प्रसत्तिः** *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. -2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

**प्रसन्न** *p. p.* 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Ku. 1. 23; 7. 74; S. 5. 21. -2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed; गंगां शरन्नयति सिंधुपतिं प्रसन्नां Ma. 3. 9; गंभीरायाः पयसि सरितश्चेतसीव प्रसन्ने Me. 40 (where the first sense is

also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. -3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेहि मां कामदुवां प्रसन्नां R. 2. 63. -4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). -5 True, correct; प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2; प्रसन्नप्रायस्ते तर्कः Māl. 1. -6 Settled down, tranquil. -**ना** 1 Propitiation, pleasing. -2 Spirituous liquor. -**Comp.** -आत्मन् *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. (-*m.*) N. of Vishnu. -ईरा spirituous liquor. -कल्प *a.* 1. almost calm. -2. almost true. -मुख, -वदन *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. -सलिल *a.* having clear water.

**प्रसादः** 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; कुरु कृष्टिप्रसादं 'be pleased to show yourself'; इत्याप्रसादादस्वास्त्वं परिचर्यापरो भव R. 1. 91; 2. 22. -2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. -3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; Bg. 2. 64. -4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); गंगा राधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णति प्रसादं V. 1. 8; S. 7. 32; प्रासबुद्धिप्रसादाः Si. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. -5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one of the three Gunas according to Mammata, who thus defines it; शुक्लैश्चनान्निवत् स्वच्छजलवत्सहस्रैव यः । व्याप्त्यन्यत्प्रसादोसौ सर्वत्र विहितस्थितिः K. P. 8; यावदर्थकपदत्वरूपमर्थवैमल्यं प्रसादः or भुवमात्रा वाक्यार्थे करतलवदरमिव निवेदयंती घटना प्रसादस्य R. G.; see Kāv. 1. 44; S. D. 611 also. -6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. -7 A free gift, gratuity. -8 Any propitiatory offering. -9 Well-being, welfare. **Comp.** -उन्मुख *a.* disposed to favour. -दानं *a.* propitiatory gift. -पटः *a.* turban of honour. -पराङ्मुख *a.* 1. withdrawing favour from any one. -2. not caring for any body's favour. -पात्रं an object of favour. -स्थ *a.* 1. kind, propitious. -2. serene, pleased, happy.

**प्रसादक, प्रसादिन्** *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. -2 Soothing, calming. -3 Gladdening, cheering. -4 Courting favour, propitiating.

**प्रसादन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Purifying,

clearing, rendering pure or clear; कुरु कृतकृष्टस्य यद्यप्युप्रसादनं Ms. 6. 67. -2 Soothing, calming. -3 Cheering, gladdening. -**नः** A royal tent. -**नं** 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. -2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. -3 Pleasing, gratifying. -4 Propitiating, courting favour. -**ना** 1 Service, worship. -2 Purifying.

**प्रसादित** *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. -2 Appeased, propitiated. -3 Worshipped. -4 Calmed, soothed.

**प्रसादीकृ** 8 U. To bestow as a favour, give as a present.

**प्रसंधानं** Combination, union.

**प्रसभः** Force, violence, impetuosity; प्रसभोद्धतारिः R. 2. 30. -**भं** *ind.* 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इन्द्रियाणि प्रमाथीनि हरन्ति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; Ms. 8. 332. -2 Very much, exceedingly; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; Rs. 6. 25. -3 Importunately; Bg. 11. 41. -**Comp.** -दमनं subduing by force; S. 7. 33. -हरणं forcible abduction.

**प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा** Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

**प्रसयनं** 1 Binding, fastening. -2 A net.

**प्रसर्गः** Ved. 1 Pouring or flowing forth. -2 Emission, discharge.

**प्रस (श) लः** The cold season (हेमन्त).

**प्रसव्य** *a.* 1 Contrary, inverted, reverse. -2 Turned towards the left. -3 Favourable.

**प्रसह** 1 A. 1 To bear, endure; न तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसृतनपरेषां प्रसहते U. 6. 14. -2 To withstand, resist, overpower; संयुगे सायुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57. -3 To exert oneself, attempt. -4 To dare, venture, be able. -5 To have power or energy; see प्रसह्य.

**प्रस (सा) ह** *m.* Ved. 1 Force, violence. -2 An epithet of Indra.

**प्रसह** *a.* Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. -हः 1 A beast or bird of prey. -2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

**प्रसहनः** A beast or bird of prey. -**नं** 1 Withstanding, resisting. -2 Enduring, bearing up. -3 Defeating, overcoming. -4 Embracing, an



embrace.

**प्रसह्य** *ind.* 1 Forcibly, violently, by force ; **प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरव-  
क्त्रदंष्ट्रां कुरात्** Bh. 2. 4 ; Si. 1. 27.  
-2 Exceedingly, much. -**Comp.**  
-चौरः a plunderer, highwayman.  
-हरणं violent or forcible seizure,  
plundering.

**प्रसाहः** Overpowering, defeating.

**प्रसातिका** A kind of rice (with  
small grains).

**प्रसाध्** *Caus.* 1 To advance, pro-  
mote. -2 To accomplish, effect ; per-  
fect, complete. -3 To gain, obtain ;  
Pt. 1. 2. -4 To overcome, subdue.  
-5 To dress, decorate, adorn, em-  
bellish.

**प्रसाधक** *a.* (धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplish-  
ing, or perfecting. -2 Purifying,  
cleansing. -3 Decorating, ornament-  
ing. -कः A valet-de-chambre, an at-  
tendant who dresses his master ;  
R. 17. 22.

**प्रसाधनं** 1 Accomplishing, effecting,  
bringing about. -2 Setting in order,  
arranging. -3 Decorating, ornament-  
ing, embellishing ; toilet, dress ;  
Ku. 4. 18. -4 A decoration, orna-  
ment, means of decoration or orna-  
ment ; Ku. 7. 13, 30. -नः, -नं, -नी  
A comb. -**Comp.** -विधिः decora-  
tion, embellishment. -विशेषः the  
highest decoration ; **प्रसाधनविधेः प्र-  
साधनाविशेषः** V. 2. 3.

**प्रसाधिका** 1 A lady's maid, a female  
attendant who looks to the toilet of  
her mistress ; **प्रसाधिकालंबितमग्रपाद-  
माक्षिप्य** R. 7. 7. -2 Wild rice.

**प्रसाधित** *p. p.* 1 Accomplished,  
completed, perfected. -2 Ornament-  
ed, decorated. -3 Proved.

**प्रसित** *p. p.* 1 Bound, fastened.  
-2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupi-  
ed with. -3 Intent on, longing for,  
craving after (with instr. or loc.) ;  
**लक्ष्म्या लक्ष्म्यां वा प्रसितः** Sk. R. 8. 23.  
-4 Very clear. -तं Pus, matter.

**प्रसितिः** *f.* 1 A net. -2 A ligament.  
-3 A tie, fetter. -4 An attack, as-  
sault. -5 A throw, shot. -6 Reach,  
extent. -7 A series, succession. -8  
Power, authority, influence. -9 Ved.  
A flame. -10 A track, path.

**प्रसिध्** 4 P. 1 To be accomplish-  
ed or effected. -2 To succeed. -3  
To be made known. -4 To be got or

obtained. -5 To be established. -6  
To be decorated.

**प्रसिद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Renowned, famous,  
celebrated. -2 Decorated, ornament-  
ed, adorned ; R. 18. 41 ; Ku. 5. 9 ;  
7. 16.

**प्रसिद्धिः** *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity, pub-  
licity, renown. -2 Success, accom-  
plishment, fulfilment ; Ki. 3. 39 ;  
Ms. 4. 3. -3 Ornament, decoration.

**प्रसीदिका** A small garden.

**प्रसुप्त** *p. p.* 1 Asleep, sleepy. -2  
Fast asleep.

**प्रसुप्तिः** *f.* 1 Sleepiness. -2 Para-  
lysis.

**प्रसु-स्** 1 P., 2. 4. A. 1 To beget,  
generate, produce. -2 To bring forth,  
be delivered of ; **पुत्ररत्नं प्राप्नोति**.

**प्रसवः** 1 Begetting, generation,  
procreation, birth, production. -2  
Child-birth, delivery, confinement ;  
as in **आसन्नप्रसवा**. -3 Offspring,  
progeny, young ones, children ;  
oft. at the end of comp. ; **केवलं वीर-  
प्रसवा भूयाः** U. 1 ; Ku. 7. 87. -4  
Source, origin, birth-place (fig.  
also) ; Ki. 2. 43. -5 Flower, blos-  
som ; **प्रसवविभूतिषु भूरुहां विरक्तः** Si. 7.  
42 ; नीता लोभप्रसवरजसा पांडुतामानने  
श्रीः Me. 65 ; **कुंभप्रसवाशितिलं जीवितं**  
113 ; R. 9. 28 ; Ku. 1. 55 ; 4. 14 ;  
S. 5. 9 ; Mâl. 9. 27, 31 ; U. 2. 20.  
-6 A fruit, product. -7 Ved. Extract-  
ing Soma juice. -8 Setting in  
motion. -9 A current, stream. -10  
Excitement, animation. -11 Enjoin-  
ing, ordering -12 Assistance, help.  
-13 Pursuit, acquisition. -**Comp.**

-उन्मुख *a.* about to be delivered or  
confined ; **पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखीं प्रियां  
दृष्ट्वा** R. 3. 12. -गृहं a lying-in-  
chamber. -धर्भिन् *a.* productive,  
prolific. -बंधनं the foot-stalk of a  
leaf or flower, peduncle. -वेदना  
-व्यथा pangs of child-birth, throes.  
-स्थली a mother. -स्थानं 1. a place  
for delivery. -2. a nest.

**प्रसवकः** The Piyâla tree.

**प्रसवनं** 1 Bringing forth. -2 Bear-  
ing children, fecundity.

**प्रसवन्तिः** *f.* A woman in labour.

**प्रसवितृ** *m.* A father, procreator ;  
Pt. 4. 50.

**प्रसवित्री** A mother.

**प्रसू** *a.* 1 Bringing forth, bearing,  
giving birth to ; **स्त्रीप्रसूधाधिवेत्तव्या**  
Y. 1. 73. -*f.* 1 A mother ; **मातरपि-  
तरौ प्रसूजनयितारौ** Ak. 'parents'. -2 A

mare. -3 A spreading creeper. -5 A  
young shoot, tender grass.

**प्रसूका** A mare.

**प्रसूत** *p. p.* 1 Begotten, engender-  
ed. -2 Brought forth, born, produc-  
ed. -तं 1 A flower. -2 Any produc-  
tive source. -ता A woman recent-  
ly delivered.

**प्रसूतिः** *f.* 1 Procreation, begetting,  
generation. -2 Bringing forth, bear-  
ing, delivering, giving birth to ; R. 14.  
66. -3 Calving. -4 Laying eggs ; N. 1.  
135. -5 Birth, production, generation ;  
R. 10. 53. -6 Appearance, coming  
forth, growth (of flowers &c.) ; R.  
5. 15 ; Ku. 1. 42. -7 A product,  
production. -8 Offspring, progeny,  
issue ; R. 1. 25, 77 ; 2. 4 ; 5. 7 ; Ku.  
2. 7, S. 6. 24. -9 A producer, gene-  
rator, procreator ; R. 2. 63. -10 A  
mother. -**Comp.** -जं pain result-  
ing as a necessary consequence of  
birth. -वायुः wind produced in the  
womb during the pangs of travail.

**प्रसूतिका** A woman recently deli-  
vered.

**प्रसून** *p. p.* Produced, born. -नं-  
1 A flower ; **लतायां पूर्वलूनायां प्रसूनस्या-  
गमः कुतः** U. 5. 20, R. 2. 10. -2 A  
bud, blossom. -3 A fruit. -**Comp**  
-इषुः, -बाणः, वाणः epithets of the  
god of love. -वर्षः a shower of  
flowers.

**प्रसूनकं** 1 A flower. -2 A bud,  
blossom.

**प्रसू** 1 P. To flow forth, spring,  
arise, proceed ; **लोहिताद्या महानद्यः  
प्रसूस्तत्र चासकृत्** Mb. -2 To go  
forth, advance ; **वेलानिलायप्रसूता भु-  
जंगाः** R. 13. 12 ; **अन्वेषणप्रसूते च  
भिन्नगणे** Dk. -3 To spread, spread  
round ; **कृशानुः किं साक्षात्प्रसरति दिशो  
नैष नियतं** K. P. 10 ; **प्रसरति तृणमध्ये  
लब्धवृद्धिः क्षणेन (द्वाम्निः)** Rs. 1. 25.  
-4 To spread, prevail, pervade ; **प्र-  
सरति परिमाथी कोप्ययं देहदाहः** Mâl. 1.  
41 ; **भित्त्वा भित्त्वा प्रसरति बलात्कोपि चे-  
तोविकारः** U. 3. 36. -5 To be  
stretched, to extend ; **न मे हस्तौ प्रस-  
रतः** S. 2. -6 To be disposed or in-  
clined to (do a thing), move ;  
**न मे उचितेषु करणीयेषु हस्तपादं प्रसरति**  
S. 4 ; **प्रसरति मनः कार्यारंभे** Pt. 3.  
180. -7 To prevail, begin, com-  
mence ; **प्रससार चोत्सवः** Ks. 16. 85.  
-8 To be long, be lengthened ; V.  
3. 22. -9 To grow strong or in-



tense ; प्रसृततरं सख्यं Dk. -10 To pass away ( as time ). -11 To break forth or out ( as fire ). —Caus. 1 To spread, stretch ; Bk. 10. 44. -2 To stretch forward, extend, hold out ( as the hand ); कालः सर्वजनान् प्रसारितकरो गृह्णाति दूरादपि Pt. 2. 20. -3 To spread out or expose for sale ; क्रेतारः क्रीणीयुरिति बुद्ध्या आपणे प्रसारितं क्रय्यं Sk. ; Ms. 5. 129. -4 To open wide, expand ( as eyes ). -5 To publish, promulgate.

प्रसरः 1 Going forward, advancing ; S. 1. 29. -2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope, access or course ; R. 8. 23 ; 16. 20 ; Mu. 3. 5 ; H. 1. 186. -3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion, dilation ; Si. 9. 71. -4 Extent, dimension, great quantity ; Si. 3. 35. -5 Prevalence, influence ; S. 3. 10. -6 A stream, flow, torrent, flood ; पपात स्वेदां प्रसर इव हर्षाश्रुनिकरः Git. 11. -7 A group, multitude. -8 War, battle. -9 An iron arrow. -10 Speed. -11 Affectionate solicitation. -12 ( In medicine ) Morbid displacement of the humours of the body. -13 Destruction, ruin.

प्रसरणं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. -2 Escaping, running away. -3 Spreading forth or abroad. -4 Surrounding an enemy. -5 Amiability. -6 Morbid displacement of the humours of the body.

प्रसरणिः -णी f. Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारः 1 Spreading, extending. -2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. -3 Stretching out. -4 Spreading over the country to forage. -5 Opening ( the mouth ).

प्रसारणं 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. -2 Stretching out ; as in बाहुप्रसारणं. -3 Surrounding an enemy. -4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. -5 The change of a semivowel ( य् र् and ळ् ) into a vowel ; see संप्रसारणं. -6 Displaying, unfolding.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारित p. p. 1 Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. -2 Stretched out ( as hands ). -3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed ( for sale ).

प्रसृत p. p. 1 Gone forward. -2 Stretched out, extended. -3 Spread, diffused. -4 Long, lengthened. -5 Engaged in, attached to. -6 Swift, or quick. -7 Manifested, displayed ; U. 6. 14. -8 Modest, humble. —तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. —तः, —तं A measure equal to two *palas*. —ता The leg. —Comp. —जः a particular class of sons, an adulterine ( कुंडगोलकरूप ).

प्रसृतिः f. 1 Advance, progress. -2 Flowing. -3 The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -4 A handful ( considered as a measure equal to two *palas* ); परिक्षीणः काश्चित्स्पृहयति यवानां प्रसृतये Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

प्रसृत्वर a. Spreading about ; Bv. 4. 1.

प्रसृमर a. Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसृज् 6 P. 1 To leave, abandon. -2 To let loose. -3 To sow, scatter. -4 To injure, hurt. -5 To dismiss, set aside.

प्रसृष्ट p. p. 1 Laid aside, dismissed. -2 Hurt, injured. —ष्टा A finger stretched forth or extended ; ( अंगुल्यः प्रसृता यास्तु ताः प्रसृष्टा उदीरिताः ).

प्रसृप् 1 P. 1 To go forth, proceed ; Bk. 14. 20. -2 To spread, circulate ( fig. ); रुधिरेण प्रसर्पता Mb. ; आलर्कं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृप्तं U. 1. 40. -3 To creep or crawl forth or along.

प्रसर्पः Going to the part of the sacrificial enclosure called सदस् q. v.

प्रसर्पणं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. -2 Pervading, spreading in all directions. -3 Entering the सदस्.

प्रसर्पिन् a. 1 Going forth, progressing, advancing. -2 Creeping along.

प्रसेकः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Emission, discharge ; Rs. 3. 6. -4 Vomiting. -5 Watering of the mouth or nose. -6 The bowl of a spoon or ladle.

प्रसेदिका A small garden.

प्रसेवः, -प्रसेवकः 1 A sack, bag for grain. -2 A leathern bottle. -3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रस्कंद 1 P. 1 To leap forward. -2 To fall upon, attack. —Caus. To cross ( a river &c. )

प्रस्कंदनं 1 Springing across or leaping over. -2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhoea. —नः An epithet of Siva.

प्रस्कंदिका Dysentery.

प्रस्कन्न p. p. 1 Sprung forth. -2 Fallen, dropped. -3 Defeated. —न्नः 1 An outcast. -2 A sinner, transgressor.

प्रस्कृन्दः An altar of a circular shape.

प्रस्खल 1 P. 1 To jostle ; रथाः प्रचस्खलुश्चाद्याः Bk. 14. 98. -2 To stagger, stumble, reel, totter.

प्रस्खलनं 1 Staggering. -2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रस्तरः 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. -2 A couch or bed in general. -3 A flat surface or top, level plain. -4 A stone, rock. -5 A precious stone, gem. -6 A paragraph, section of a work. -7 A handful of *darbha* grass.

प्रस्तरणं -णा 1 A bed, couch. -2 A seat.

प्रस्तारः 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. -2 A bed of leaves and flowers. -3 A bed or couch in general. -4 A flat surface, level, plain. -5 A thicket, wood. -6 ( In prosody ) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties. -7 A process in preparing minerals.

प्रस्तिरः A bed of leaves and flowers.

प्रस्तीत-म a. 1 Making a noise, sounded. -2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise. -2 To begin, commence ; प्रस्तुयतां विवाद्वस्तु M. 1. -3 To cause, produce ; Māl. 5. 9. -4 To say, relate, propound. —Caus. 1 To relate, allude to, tell ; Māl. 3. 3. -2 To begin, commence.

प्रस्तवः 1 A song or hymn of praise. -2 A fit time or opportunity ; see प्रस्ताव.

प्रस्तावः 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction. -3 Mention, allusion, reference ; नाममात्रप्रस्तावः S. 7. -4 An occasion, opportunity, time, season ; fit or proper time ; त्वराप्रस्तावोयं न खलु



परिहासस्य समयः Māl. 9. 44; शिष्या-  
य बृहतां पट्युः प्रस्तावमादिशद् दृशा Si. 2.  
68. -5 The occasion of a discourse,  
subject, topic. -6 The prologue of a  
drama; see प्रस्तावना below. -7 The  
prelude or introductory words of a  
Sāman. -8 An introductory praise.  
(प्रस्तावे ind. on a suitable occasion,  
seasonably. प्रस्तावेन 1. incident-  
ally, occasionally. -2. suitably).  
-Comp. -यज्ञः a conversation in  
which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised  
or mentioned, praising, praise. -2  
Beginning, commencement; आर्य  
बालचरितप्रस्तावनादिडिमः Mv. 1. 54.  
-3 An introduction, preface, exordi-  
um (in general); प्रस्तावना इयं कप-  
दनादकस्य Māl. 2. -4 Sounding forth.  
-5 An introductory dialogue (the  
prologue) at the beginning of a  
drama between the manager and  
one of the actors, which, after giv-  
ing an account of the author and  
his qualifications &c., introduces  
the audience to the incidents of  
the drama; (for definition, see  
आमुख).

प्रस्तावित a. 1 Begun, commenced.  
-2 Mentioned, referred to.

प्रस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized.  
-2 Begun, commenced. -3 Ac-  
complished, done, effected. -4 Hap-  
pened. -5 Approached. -6 Pro-  
posed, declared, under discussion,  
taken in hand. -7 Expected, de-  
sired. -8 Ready, prepared. -9 Exe-  
cuted with effort or energy. -10  
Made or consisting of. -तं 1 The  
matter in hand, the subject under  
discussion or consideration; अधुना  
प्रस्तुतमनुलियतां. -2 (In Rhet.)  
Forming the subject of discussion,  
the उपमेय; see प्रकृत; अप्रस्तुतप्र-  
शसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P.  
10. -Comp. -अङ्कुरः a figure of  
speech in which a reference is made  
to a passing circumstance to bring  
out something latent in the hearer's  
mind; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval.  
under प्रस्तुताङ्कुर.

प्रस्तुतिः f. Ved. Praise, eulogium.

प्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart;  
पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R.  
4. 60; Ku. 3. 22. -2 To advance,  
march towards. -3 To walk, move;

R. 1. 89. -4 To stand firmly. -5  
To be established. -6 To approach,  
come near. -Caus. 1 To cause to  
retire. -2 To send away, dismiss,  
despatch; तौ द्वितीयां स्वां प्रति राजधानीं  
प्रस्थापयामास वशी वशिष्ठः R. 2. 70. -3  
To drive away, banish, expel; Ku.  
6. 7. -4 To urge forwards, push on.

प्रस्थ a. 1 Going to, visiting, abid-  
ing in; as in वानप्रस्थ. -2 Going on  
a journey. -3 Spreading, expanding.  
-4 Firm, stable. -स्थः, -स्थं 1 A  
level expanse, level plain; as in  
ओषधिप्रस्थ, इंद्रप्रस्थ &c. -2 Table-land  
on the top of a mountain; प्रस्थं हिमा-  
द्रेष्टुगनाभिगांधि किंचित् कणत्किन्नरमध्यु-  
वास Ku. 1. 54; Me. 58. -3 The  
top or peak of a mountain; Si. 4.  
11 (where it has sense 4 also). -4 A  
particular measure of capacity  
equal to thirty-two palas. -5 Any-  
thing measuring a Prastha. -Comp.  
-पुष्पः a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थपच a. Cooking a Prastha.

प्रस्थानं 1 Going or setting forth, de-  
parture, moving, walking; प्रस्थानाविक्र-  
वगतेरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; R. 4. 88; Me.  
41; Amaru. 31. -2 Coming to; Ku.  
6. 61. -3 Sending away, despatch-  
ing. -4 Procession, march. -5 A  
march, the march of an army or  
assailant. -6 A method, system. -7  
Death, dying. -8 An inferior kind  
of drama; see S. D. 276, 544

प्रस्थापनं 1 Sending away, dismis-  
sing, despatching. -2 Appointment  
to an embassy. -3 Proving, demon-  
strating. -4 Using, employing. -5  
Carrying off cattle. -ना Sending  
away, despatching.

प्रस्थापित p. p. 1 Sent away, des-  
patched. -2 Established, proved. -3  
Urged, pushed on.

प्रस्थायिन् a. 1 Departing, going  
forth. -2 Travelling, marching.

प्रस्थित p. p. Set out, gone forth,  
departed, gone on a journey; (see  
स्था with प्र).

प्रस्थितिः f. 1 Going forth, depar-  
ture. -2 A march, journey.

प्रस्नः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्निग्ध a. Very oily or greasy;  
S. 1. 14.

प्रस्तु 2 P. To distil, pour forth.

प्रस्नवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth,  
exudation; U. 6. 22. -2 A stream

or flow (as of milk); R. 1. 84.

प्रस्तुत p. p. Dropping, oozing,  
pouring forth. -Comp. -स्तनी one  
whose breasts distil milk (through  
excess of maternal love); U. 3.

प्रस्तुषा The wife of a grandson.

प्रस्पंदनं Palpitating, vibrating,  
trembling.

प्रस्फुट 10U. 1 To pierce through,  
cleave, split. -2 To expand, open.

प्रस्फुट a. 1 Blown, opened, ex-  
panded (as a flower). -2 Divulged,  
published, spread abroad (as a re-  
port). -3 Plain, clear, manifest,  
evident.

प्रस्फोटनं 1 Expanding, blooming,  
opening. -2 Making clear or mani-  
fest, disclosing, revealing. -3 Split-  
ting. -4 Causing to bloom or blow.  
-5 Threshing corn. -6 A winnow-  
ing basket. -7 Striking, beating. -8  
Wiping away, rubbing out.

प्रस्फुर् 6P. 1 To quiver, tremble.  
-2 To expand, be dilated; प्रस्फुरन्नय-  
नं Mb. -3 To spread far and wide;  
संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुटं  
Subhāsh.

प्रस्फुरित p. p. Quivering, trembl-  
ing, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्मृतिः f. Forgetfulness.

प्रस्यद् 1 A. 1 To flow forth, ex-  
ude. -2 To move rapidly, fly away,  
run.

प्रस्यद्-इनं Flowing forth, exuda-  
tion; trickling out, oozing.

प्रस्रांसिन् a. Miscarrying.

प्रस्रु 1 P. 1 To flow forth or out,  
gush forth, ooze out. -2 To pour  
out, let flow.

प्रस्रवः 1 Trickling forth, gushing,  
flowing or oozing out. -2 A flow,  
stream. -3 Milk flowing from the  
breast or udder; प्रस्रवेण (v. l. for  
प्रस्नवेण) अभिवर्षती वत्सालोकप्रवर्तिना R.  
1. 84. -4 Urine. -5 The overflowing  
scum of boiling rice. -वाः (pl.)  
Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्रवणं 1 Flowing or gushing forth,  
trickling, oozing, dripping. -2 Flow  
or discharge of milk from the  
breast or udder; (वृक्षकान्) घटस्तनप्र-  
स्रवणैर्वर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. -3 A  
fall of water, cascade, cataract. -4  
A spring, fountain; समाचिता प्रस्रवणैः  
समंततः Rs. 2. 16; Ms. 8. 248; Y. 1



159. -5 Aspout. -6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. -7 Sweat, perspiration. -8 Voiding urine. -णः N. of a mountain ; जनस्थानमध्यगो गिरिः प्रसवणो नाम U. 1.

प्रसविन् *a.* 1 Pouring forth. -2 Yielding milk ; R. 2. 61. -3 Rich in milk.

प्रस्रावः 1 Flowing, oozing. -2 Urine. -3 = प्रसव (5) *q. v.*

प्रसृत *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्व (स्वा) नः A loud noise.

प्रस्वापः 1 Sleep. -2 A dream. -3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्वापक *a.* 1 Causing to fall asleep, soporific. -2 Causing to die, slaying.

प्रस्वापनं 1 Causing or inducing sleep. -2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्वादस् *a.* Ved. Agreeable, pleasant.

प्रस्वारः Ved. An epithet of the sacred syllable *om* (repeated at the beginning of a Pâṭha or lesson).

प्रस्विन्न *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्वेदः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्वेदित *p. p.* 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. -2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay ; प्राधानिषत रक्षांसि येनाप्तानि वने मम । न प्रहणमः कथं पापं वर पूर्वापकारिणं Bk. 9. 102. -2 To strike, beat, hit; गदाप्रहततनुः. -3 To strike, beat (a drum &c.) ; see प्रहत.

प्रहणनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. -2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतपुष्करः कृती R. 19. 14 ; Me. 64. -3 Repulsed, overcome, defeated. -4 Spread, expanded. -5 Contiguous. -6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). -7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहणे (ने) मिः The moon.

प्रहस् 1 P. 1 To laugh, smile; ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुरंदरं R. 3. 51. -2 To deride, ridicule, mock ; हसन्ते प्रहसन्त्येता रुदन्तं प्रहसन्ति च Subhâsh. -3 To brighten up, look splendid, cheer up.

प्रहसनं 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. -2 Ridicule,

mockery, irony, joke ; धिक् प्रहसनं U. 4. -3 Satire, satirical writing. -4 A farce, a kind of low comedy ; S. D. thus defines it: —भाणवत्संधिसंध्यंगलास्यांगांकैर्विनिर्मितं । भवेत् प्रहसनं वृत्तं निद्यानां कविकल्पितं || 533 *et seq.* ; *e. g.* कंर्षकेलि.

प्रहसती 1 A kind of jasmine (पृथिका or वासन्ती *q. v.*). -2 A large fire-pan.

प्रहासित *p. p.* 1 Laughing. -तं Laughter, mirth.

प्रहासः 1 Violent or loud laughter. -2 Ridicule, derision. -3 Irony, satire. -4 A dancer, an actor. -5 N. of Siva. -6 Appearance, display; Ve. 2. 28. -7 N. of a place of pilgrimage; cf. प्रभास.

प्रहासकः A jester, buffoon.

प्रहासिन् *a.* 1 Causing laughter, amusing, diverting. -2 Joking, jesting. -3 Smiling with ; Mâl. 9. 15. -4 Shining, resplendent ; Ku. 5. 37. -5 Satirical. -*m.* A jester, buffoon.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. -2 N. of a general of Râvâṇa.

प्रहा 3 P. 1 To give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish ; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् Bg. 2. 55, 39; मोदमेतौ प्रहास्येते Râm. -2 To let go, cast, discharge; प्रजहुः शूलपट्टिज्ञान् Bk. 14. 23. -3 To depart from. -*Pass.* 1 To be forsaken or neglected. -2 To be lost, to perish. -3 To vanish, cease, disappear.

प्रहा Ved. A good throw at dice, gain.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting ; Si. 4. 55.

प्रहाणिः *f.* 1 Abandoning. -2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहाणि *p. p.* Left, quitted, abandoned. -णं Destruction, removal, loss.

प्राहि 5 P. 1 To send forth, propel. -2 To throw, discharge, shoot ; विनाशात्तस्य वृक्षस्य रक्षस्तस्मै महोपलं प्रजिघाय R. 15. 21 ; Bk. 15. 121. -3 To send, despatch ; हरिरस्मै हरिणीं सुरांगनां प्रजिघाय R. 8. 79 ; 11. 49 ; 12. 84 ; Bk. 15. 104.

प्राह्यः Ved. A messenger.

प्राहिः A well.

प्राहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, put forth. -2 Extended, stretched out. -3

Sent, despatched, directed ; विचारमार्गप्राहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42. -4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). -5 Appointed. -6 Appropriate, suitable. -तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहुतः-तं An offering of food to all created beings (भूतयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder ; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहुतिः *f.* Ved. An excellent oblation.

प्रह 1 P. 1 To strike, strike at, beat ; लुत्तया प्रहरति 'kicks' ; R. 5. 58 ; Ku. 3. 70 ; Bk. 9. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, wound (with loc.) ; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि S. 1. 11 ; R. 2. 62 ; 7. 59 ; 11. 84 ; 15. 3. -3 To attack, assault. -4 To throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). -5 To seize upon. -6 To offer, present (Ved.)

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a period roughly reckoned at 3 hours) ; प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहोचारितानि गामानयेत्यादिपदानि न प्रमाणं T. S.

प्रहरकः 1 A watch. -2 Striking the hours.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating. -2 Casting, throwing. -3 Assailing, attacking. -4 Hurting. -5 Removing, expelling. -6 A weapon, missile ; या (उर्वशी) सुकुमारं प्रहरणं महेंद्रस्य V. 1 ; R. 13. 73 ; Mk. 5. 12 ; Bg. 1. 9 ; Mâl. 8. 9. -7 War, battle, fight. -8 A covered litter or car. -9 The box of a carriage.

प्रहरणीयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् *m.* 1 A watchman. -2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तु *a. or s.* 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. -2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. -3 Shooting, a shooter, an archer.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting ; Y. 3. 248. -2 Wounding, killing. -3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump ; R. 7. 44 ; मुष्टिप्रहार, तल-प्रहार &c. -4 A cut or thrust, as in खड्गप्रहार. -5 A kick ; as in पादप्रहार ; लुत्ताप्रहार. -6 Shooting. -Comp. -आर्त *a.* wounded by a blow. (-र्त) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणं A desirable gift.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. -2 Seized. -तं A blow, stroke, hit.



**प्रहृष** 4 P. 1 To be glad, to rejoice; न प्रहृष्येत् प्रियं प्राप्य Bg. 5. 20; 11. 36. -2 To stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -3 To rejoice before hand, anticipate pleasure. —Caus. To gladden, exhilarate, delight.

**प्रहर्षः** 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17. -2 Erection of the male organ.

**प्रहर्षणं** Enrapturing, making extremely glad. —**पृ**: The planet Mercury.

**प्रहर्ष (र्षि) णी** 1 Turmeric. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I.

**प्रहर्षुलः** The planet Mercury.

**प्रहृष्ट** p. p. 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed. -2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). —**Comp.** —**आत्मन्**, —**चित्त**, —**मनस्** a. delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart. —**रूप** a. looking pleased. -2. of a pleasing form.

**प्रहृष्टकः** A crow.

**प्रहेणकं** 1 A kind of pastry (पिष्टक). -2 Sweetmeats distributed at festivals.

**प्रहेलकः** 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat. -2 A riddle; see प्रहेलिका below.

**प्रहेला** Free or unrestrained behaviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance; Pt. 2. 44.

**प्रहेलिः** f., **प्रहेलिका** A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विदग्धमुखमंडन :—व्यक्तीकृत्य कमप्यर्थं स्वरूपार्थस्य गोपनात् । यत्र बाह्यांतरावर्थौ कथ्येते सा प्रहेलिका. It is आर्थी or शाब्दी; तरुण्यालींगितः कंठे नितंबस्थलमाश्रितः । गुरुणां सान्निधानेऽपि कः कजति मुहुर्मुहुः (where the answer is ईषदूनजलपूर्णकुम्भः) is an instance of the former kind; सदारिमध्यापि न वैरियुक्ता नितान्तरक्षाप्यसितैव नित्यं । यथोक्तवादिन्यपि नैव दूती का नाम कातेति निवेदयाशु ॥ (where the answer is सारिका), of the latter. Dandin, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहेलिका; see Kāv. 3. 96-124.

**प्रहासः** 1 Diminution, decrease. -2 Languishing, fading away.

**प्रहाद्** 1 A. To be greatly delighted, rejoice. —Caus. To delight, exhilarate, gladden.

**प्रहृन्न** p. p. Delighted, joyful, pleased.

**प्रहृन्निः** f. Pleasure, delight.

**प्रहा (ह्रा) दः** 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. -2 Sound. -3 N. of a son of the demon Hiranya-Kasipu. [According to the Padma-Purana, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiranya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his mortal enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of cruelties; but Prahlada, by the favour of Vishnu, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vishnu filled all space and was omni-present, omni-scient, omni-potent. Hiranya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him "If Vishnu is omni-present how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall"? Whereupon Prahlada struck the pillar with his fist (according to another account, Hiranya-Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vishnu came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hiranya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlada succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

**प्रहा (ह्रा) दन** a. Gladdening, delighting; R. 13. 4. —**नं** Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting; यथा प्रह्लादनाचंद्रः R. 4. 12.

**प्रह्व** a. 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined; Si. 12. 56. -2 Stooping, bent down; bowing humbly down; एष प्रह्वेस्मि भगवन् एषा विज्ञापना च नः Mv. 1. 47; 6. 37. -3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting; प्रह्वेऽनिर्वैधरुषो हि संतः R. 16. 80. -4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by. —**Comp.** —**अंजलि** a. bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

**प्रह्वयति** Den. P. To make humble, subdue; तदौद्धत्यं कापि व्रजति विनयः प्रह्वयति मां U. 6. 11.

**प्रह्वालिका** See प्रहेलिका.

**प्रह्वयः** A call, summons, invitation.

**प्रांशु** a. [प्रकृष्टः अंशवोऽत्र] 1 High, tall, lofty, of lofty or great stature (as a man); शालप्रांशुर्महाभुजः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. -2 Long, extended; S. 2. 15. —**शु**: A tall man, a man of great stature; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्धारिव वामनः R. 1. 3.

**प्राक्** ind. 1 Before (usually

with abl. ), सकलानि निमित्तानि प्राक्-प्रभातात्ततो मम Bk. 8. 106; प्राक् सृष्टेः केवलात्मने Ku. 2. 4; R. 14. 78 S. 5. 21. -2 At first, already; प्रमन्यवः प्रागपि कोशलेंद्रे R. 7. 34. -3 Before, previously, in a previous portion (as of a book); इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टं; Ms. 1. 71. -4 In the east, to the east of; ग्रामात्प्राक् पर्वतः. -5 In front. -6 As far as, up to; प्राक् कडारात्. -7 At dawn or daybreak.

**प्राकट्यं** Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

**प्राकरणिक** a. (की f.) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उपमेय in works on Rhetoric); अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

**प्राकर्षिक** a. (की f.) Entitled to preference or superiority.

**प्राकषिकः** 1 A catamite. -2 A man supported by another's wife.

**प्राकाम्यं** 1 Freedom of will; प्राकाम्यं ते विभूतिषु Ku. 2. 11. -2 Wilfulness. -3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or *siddhis* of Siva or the Supreme Being; see सिद्धि.

**प्राकारः** 1 A fence, a wall, an enclosure. -2 An encircling or surrounding wall, rampart; द्वितीयं हेमप्राकारं कुर्वद्भिरिव वानरैः R. 12. 71; Pt. 1. 229.

**प्राकारीय** a. 1 Fit for a wall. -2 Enclosed by a wall, walled.

**प्राकाशः** Ved. 1 A metallic mirror. -2 A kind of ornament.

**प्राकाश्यं** 1 Being known, evident or clear, publicity. -2 Fame, celebrity, renown; प्राकाश्यं स्वगुणोदयेन गुणिनो गच्छन्ति किं जम्मना Pt. 1. 94.

**प्राकृत** a. (ता -ती f.) [प्रकृतेरयं प्रकृत्या निर्बृत्तो वा अण्] 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified; स्याताममित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36 (see Malli. thereon). -2 Usual, common, ordinary. -3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate; प्राकृत इव परिभूयमानमात्मानं न रुणत्सि K. 146; Bg. 18. 28. -4 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling; Mu. 1. -5 Derived from Prakriti, q. v.;



प्राकृतो लयः 'reabsorption into Prakṛiti.' -6 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect); see below. -तः A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man.

-तं A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवं तत आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of these dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays); तद्भवस्तत्त्वमो देशीत्यनेकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kāv. 1. 33; also 34, 35; त्वमप्यस्मादृशजनयोग्ये प्राकृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽसि Vb. 1. -Comp. -अरिः a natural enemy, i. e. the ruler of an adjacent country; see Malli. on Si. 2. 36. -उदासीनः a natural neutral; i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally. -उवरः a common or ordinary fever. -प्रलयः complete dissolution of the universe. -मित्रं a natural ally; i. e. a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural enemy (i. e. whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

प्राकृतिक a. (की f.) [प्रकृत्या निर्वृत्तः ठञ्] 1 Natural, derived from nature; Mv. 7. 39. -2 Illusory.

प्राक्तन a. (नी f.) 1 Former, previous, antecedent; प्रपेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30. -2 Old, ancient, early. -3 Relating to a former life or acts in a former life; संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20; Ku. 6. 10. -नं (or प्राक्तनकर्मन्) n. Fate, destiny.

प्राखर्यं 1 Sharpness. -2 Pungency. -3 Wickedness. -4 Ardour, zeal.

प्रागल्भ्यं 1 Boldness, confidence; निःसाध्वसत्त्वं प्रागल्भ्यं S. D. -2 Pride, arrogance. -3 Proficiency, skill. -4 Development, greatness, maturity; बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्य, तमःप्रागल्भ्य &c. -5 Manifestation, appearance; भवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10 'which has appeared'. -6 Eloquence; प्रागल्भ्यहीनस्य नरस्य विद्या शब्दं यथा कापुरुषस्य हस्ते (where प्रा may mean 'boldness' also); Māl. 3. 11. -7 Pomp, rank. -8 Resoluteness, determination. -9 Impudence.

प्रागारः A house, building.

प्राग्रं The highest point. -Comp. -सर a. first, foremost; त्वमर्हतां प्राग्र-

सरः स्मृतोऽसि नः S. 5. 15. -हर a. chief, principal; विश्वावसु प्राग्रहरैः प्रवीणैः Ku. 7. 48; R. 16. 23.

प्राग्राटः Thin coagulated milk.

प्राग्र्य a. Chief, foremost, best, most excellent.

प्राघातः War, battle.

प्राधारः Trickling out, dropping, oozing.

प्राघुणः, प्राघुणकः, प्राघुणिकः, प्राघुर्णकः, प्राघुर्णिकः A guest, visitor; चिरापराधस्मृतिमांसलोऽपि रोषः क्षणप्राघुणिको बभूव Bv. 2. 66; श्रवणप्राघुणिकी कृता जनैः (कथा) N. 2. 56.

प्रांगं A small kind of drum (पणव).

प्रांगणं (नं) 1 A court, courtyard. -2 A floor (as of the house). -3 A kind of drum.

प्राच्, प्रांच a. (ची f.) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. -2 Eastern, easterly. -3 Prior, previous, former. -m. (pl.) 1 The people of the east. -2 Eastern grammarians. -Comp. -अग्र a. (प्रागग्र) having the point turned towards the east. -अभावः (प्रागभावः) 1. antecedent non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its production. -2. (in law) non-possession of property (that may be possessed). -अभिहित (प्रागभिहित) a. mentioned before. -अवस्था (प्रागवस्था) the former state; न तर्हि प्रागवस्थायाः परिहीयसे Māl. 4 'you are none the worse for it'. -आयत (प्रागायत) a. extending towards the east. -उक्तिः f. (प्रागुक्तिः) previous utterance. -उत्तर (प्रागुत्तर) a. north-eastern. -उदंच a. (प्रागुदंच) north-eastern. -उदीची (प्रागुदीची) f. the north-east. -कर्मन् (प्राक्कर्मन्) n. 1. an action done in a former life. -2. a preliminary medical treatment. -3. a preliminary action in general. -कालः (प्राक्कालः) a former age. -कालीन (प्राक्कालीन) a. belonging to the former times, old, ancient. -कूल (प्राक्कूल) a. having the points turned towards the east (said of Kusa grass); Ms. 2. 75. (-लं) the point of a blade of such Kusa grass. -कृतं (प्राक्कृतं) an act done in a former life. -केवल a. (प्राक्केवल) manifest-

ed from the first in a distinct form. -गामिन् a. (प्राग्गामिन्) 1. going before, preceding. -2. a precursor, forerunner. -3. going eastward. -चरणा (प्राक्चरणा) the female organ of generation. -चिरं (प्राक्चिरं) ind. in due or good time, before too late. -जन्मन् (प्राग्जन्मन्) n., -जातिः (प्राग्जातिः) f. a former birth. -ज्योतिषः (प्राग्योतिषः) 1 N. of country, also called Kāmarūpa. -2. the people of this country (pl.) (-वं) N. of a city. °ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vishṇu. -दक्षिण a. (प्राग्दक्षिण) south-eastern. -देशः (प्राग्देशः) the eastern country. -द्वार, -द्वारिक a. (प्राग्द्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. -न्यायः (प्राङ्न्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *res judicata*; आचारेणावसन्नोपि पुनर्लेख्यते यदि । सोऽभिधेयो जितः पूर्वं प्राङ्न्यायस्तु स उच्यते॥. -पदं (प्राक्पदं) the first member of a compound. -प्रहारः (प्राक्प्रहारः) the first blow. -फलः (प्राक्फलः) the bread-fruit tree. -फ- (फा) ल्गुनी (प्राक्फल्गुनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, (पूर्वा). °भवः 1. the planet Jupiter. -2. N. of Brihaspati. -फाल्गुनः, -फाल्गुनेयः (प्राक्फाल्गुनः &c.) the planet Jupiter. -भक्तं (प्राग्भक्तं) taking medicine before meals. -भागः (प्राग्भागः) 1. the front. -2. the fore-part. -भारः (प्राग्भारः) 1. the top or summit of a mountain; Māl. 9. 15. -2. the front part, fore-part or end (of anything); क्रुद्धं स्फुरच्चंडडात्क्रुतिभूतप्राग्भारभूमिस्तदैः Māl. 5. 19. -3. a large quantity, heap, multitude, flood; Bh. 3. 129; Māl. 5. 29. -भावः (प्राग्भावः) 1. previous existence. -2. excellence, superiority. -मुख (प्राङ्मुख) a. 1. turned towards or facing the east; Ku. 7. 13; Ms. 2. 51; 8. 87. -2. inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. -वंशः (प्राग्वंशः) 1. a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; R. 15. 61 (प्राचीनस्थूणो यज्ञशालाविशेषः Malli.; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'). -2. a former dynasty or generation. -वृत्तं =प्राङ्न्यायः q. v. -वृत्तांतः (प्राग्वृत्तांतः) a former event. -शिरस्-स, -शिरस्क (प्राक्शिरस् &c.) a. having the head



turned towards the east. —संध्या ( प्राक्संध्या ) the morning twilight. —सवनं ( प्राक्सवनं ) a morning libation or sacrifice. —स्रोतस् ( प्राक्स्रोतस् ) a. flowing eastward. ( -f. ) a river.

प्राची The east ; तनयमाचिरात् प्राची-  
वार्क प्रसूय च पावनं S. 4. 18. —Comp.  
—पतिः an epithet of Indra. —मूलं  
the eastern horizon ; प्राचीमूले तनु-  
मिव कलामात्रशेषां हिमांशोः Me. 89.

प्राचीन a. [ प्राच् भवार्थे ख ] 1 Turn-  
ed towards the front or east,  
eastern, easterly. —2 Previous, for-  
mer, previously mentioned. —3 Old,  
ancient. —नः -नं A fence, wall.  
—नं ind. 1 In front. —2 Eastward  
( abl. ). —3 Before. —Comp. —अम्र a.  
=प्रागम्र q. v. —आवीतं the sacred  
thread ( यज्ञोपवीत ) worn over the  
right shoulder and passed under  
the left arm, as at a Srâddha.  
—आवीतिन्, -उपवीत a. wearing the  
sacred thread over the right should-  
er and under the left arm ; Ms.  
2. 63. —कल्पः a former kalpa q. v.  
—गाथा an ancient story. —तिलकः  
the moon. —पनसः the Bilva tree.  
—वर्हिस् m. an epithet of Indra.  
—मतं an ancient opinion.

प्राच्य a. [ प्राचि भवः यत् ] 1 Being  
or situated in front. —2 Being or  
living in the east, eastern, easterly.  
—3 Prior, preceding, previous. —4  
Ancient, old. —च्यः ( pl. ) 1 ' The  
eastern country', the country south  
or east of the river Sarasvatî. —2  
The people of this country. —Comp.  
—भाषा the eastern dialect, language  
spoken in the east of India.

प्राच्यक a. Eastern, easterly.

प्राचंड्यं 1 Vehemence, passion.  
—2 Fierceness, horrible look ; प्राचं-  
ड्यं वहति नखायुधस्य मार्गः Mâl. 8.  
17.

प्राचिका 1 A mosquito. —2 A  
female falcon.

प्राचीरं An enclosure, fence, wall.

प्राचुर्यं 1 Abundance, copious-  
ness, plenty. —2 Multitude.

प्राचेतसः A patronymic of  
Manu. —2 Of Daksha. —3 Of Vâl-  
mîki.

प्राह a. ( Nom. sing. प्राह्-इ )  
Asking, inquiring, questioning ; as  
in शब्दप्राह्. —Comp. —विवाकः ( प्राह्-

विवाकः ) a judge, the presiding  
officer in a court of law ; Ms. 8. 79,  
181 ; 9. 234.

प्राजकः A charioteer, driver,  
coachman ; Ms. 8. 293.

प्राजनः -नं A whip, goad ; त्यक्त-  
प्राजनरश्मिरंकिततनुः पार्थीकितैर्मार्गैः Ve.  
5. 10.

प्राजाहितः The Gârhapatya fire,  
q. v.

प्राजापत्य a. [ प्रजापतिर्देवताऽस्य यक् ]  
1 Sacred to Prajâpati. —2 Born of  
Prajâpati (Brahmâ) ; Ku. 6. 34. —3  
Belonging to Prajâpati ; R. 10. 52.  
—त्यः 1 One of the eight forms of  
marriage in Hindu law, in which  
the father gives his daughter to  
the bridegroom without receiving  
any present from him in order that  
the two may live happily and faith-  
fully together ; सहोभौ चरतां धर्ममिति  
वाचानुभाष्य च । कन्याप्रदानमभ्यर्च्य प्राजापत्यो  
विधिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30 ; or इत्युक्त्वा च-  
रतां धर्मं सह या दीयतेऽर्थिने । स कायः ( i. e.  
प्राजापत्यः ) पावयेत्तज्जः षट् षड्वंद्यान्सहा-  
त्मना Y. 1. 60. —2 N. of the con-  
fluence of the Ganges and Yamunâ  
( प्रयाग ) ; ( also n. ). —3 ( with तिथि )  
The eighth day in the dark half  
of the month of Pausha. —4 N. of  
Vishnu. —5 A kind of fast or pen-  
ance ; त्र्यहं प्रातस्त्र्यहं सायं त्र्यहमद्या-  
चितम् । त्र्यहं परं च नाभ्यात् प्राजापत्य-  
मिति स्मृतम् ॥ —6 The heaven of the  
Manes ( पितृलोक ). —त्यं Giving  
away the whole of one's property  
before entering upon the life of an  
ascetic.

प्राजिकः -प्राजिन् m. A hawk.

प्राजितृ m. A charioteer, driver,  
coachman ; Si. 18. 7.

प्राजेशं The constellation Rohinî.

प्राज्ञ a. ( ज्ञा or ज्ञी f. )  
[ प्रज्ञ एव स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 Intel-  
lectual. —2 Wise, learned, clever ;  
किमुच्यते प्राज्ञः खलु कुमारः U. 4. —ज्ञः  
1 A wise or learned man ; तेभ्यः प्रा-  
ज्ञा न बिभ्यति Ve. 2. 14 ; Bg. 17.  
14. —2 A kind of parrot. —ज्ञा 1  
Intelligence, understanding. —2 A  
clever or intelligent woman. —ज्ञी  
1 A clever or learned woman. —2  
The wife of a learned man. —3 N.  
of a wife of the sun ( सूर्यपत्नी ).  
—Comp. —कथा a story about a wise  
man. —मन्य, -मानिन् or प्राज्ञमानिन् a.

fancying oneself to be wise, con-  
ceited.

प्राज्य a. 1 Abundant, copious,  
plentiful, much, many ; तव भवतु वि-  
डौजाः प्राज्यवृष्टिः प्रजासु S. 7. 34 ; R.  
13. 62 ; Si. 14. 25. —2 Great, large,  
important ; प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18 ;  
अपि प्राज्यं राज्यं तृणमिव पारित्यज्य सहसा  
G. L. 5. —3 Lofty.

प्रांजल a. 1 Straightforward, can-  
did, honest, sincere. —2 Straight,  
erect.

प्रांजलि a. [ प्रसृतौ अंजली येन ] Fold-  
ing the hands in supplication, as a  
mark of respect or humility.

प्रांजलिक, प्रांजलिन् See प्रांजलि.

प्राण 2 P. 1 To breathe, respire, in-  
hale air. —2 To live, be alive ; यदहं  
पुनरेव प्राणिमि K. 35 ; प्राणिमस्तव मानार्थं  
Bk. 4. 38. —3. Ved. To blow ( as the  
wind ).

प्राण m. =प्राण below.

प्राणः 1 Breath, respiration. —2 The  
breath of life, vitality, life, vital air,  
principle of life ( usually pl. in this  
sense, the Prâṇas being five ; प्राण,  
अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान ) ; प्राणैरुप-  
क्रोशमलमिसेवा R. 2. 53 ; 12. 54 ; ( हृदि  
प्राणो गुदेऽपानः समानो नाभिसंस्थितः । उदानः  
कंठदेशस्थो व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः ॥ ). —3 The  
first of the five life-winds or vital  
airs ( which has its seat in the  
lungs ) ; Bg. 4. 29. —4 Wind, air in-  
haled. —5 Energy, vigour, strength,  
power ; as in प्राणसार q. v. —6 The  
spirit or soul ( opp. शरीर ). —7 The  
Supreme Spirit. —8 An organ of  
sense ; Ms. 4. 143. —9 Any person  
or thing as dear and necessary as  
life, a beloved person or object ;  
कोशः कोशवतः प्राणाः प्राणा न भू-  
पतेः H. 2. 92 ; भर्तृपतेर्विमर्दको बहिष्म-  
राः प्राणाः Dk. —10 The life or essence  
of poetry, poetical talent or genius,  
inspiration. —11 Aspiration ; as in  
महाप्राण or अल्पप्राण q. v. —12 Diges-  
tion. —13 A breath as a measure of  
time. —14 Gum-myrrh. —Comp. —अ-  
तिपातः killing a living being, taking  
away life. —अत्ययः loss of life. —अ-  
धिक a. 1. dearer than life. —2. superior  
in strength or vigour. —अधिनाथः a  
husband. —अधिपः the soul. —अंतः  
death. —अंतिक a. 1. fatal, mortal.  
—2. lasting to the end of life, ending  
with life. —3. dangerous. —4. capital



(as a sentence). (-क्रं) murder. —अपहारिन् *a.* fatal, destructive to life. —अपानं -नौ air inhaled and exhaled. —अयनं an organ of sense. —आघातः destruction of life, killing a living being; Bh. 3. 63. —आचार्यः a physician to a king. —आत्मन् *m.* the vital or animal soul. —आह *a.* fatal, mortal, causing death. —आबाधः injury to life. —आयामः restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names or attributes of a deity. —आहुतिः *f.* an oblation to the five Prāṇas. —ईशः-ईश्वरः 1. a lover, husband; Amaru. 67; Bv. 2. 57. —2. wind. —ईशा, —ईश्वरी a wife, beloved, mistress. —उत्क्रमणं, —उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death. —उपहारः food. —कर *a.* refreshing or reviving the spirits. —कुच्छं-बाधा peril of life, a danger to life. —ग्रहः the nose. —घातक *a.* destructive to life. —घ्न *a.* fatal, life-destroying. —छिद् *a.* 1. murderous. —2. destructive. —छेदः murder. —त्यागः 1. suicide; वरं प्राणत्यागो न च पिशुनवाक्येष्वभिरुचिः H. 1. —2. death. —द *a.* life-giving. (-दं) 1. water. —2. blood. (-दः) Vishnu. —दक्षिणा gift of life; प्राणदक्षिणां वा 'to grant one his life'. —दंडः capital punishment. —दयितः a husband. —दातृ *a.* 'life-giver', saviour, deliverer. —दानं 1. resigning life. —2. the gift of life, saving one's life. —दुरोद्धरं, —द्युतं fighting for life. —द्रोहः an attempt upon any body's life. —धार *a.* living, animate. (-रः) a living being. —धारणं 1. maintenance or support of life. —2. vitality. —3. a means of supporting life. —नाथः 1. a lover, husband. —2. an epithet of Yama. —निग्रहः restraint of breath, checking the breath. —पतिः 1. a lover, husband. —2. the soul. —पत्नी the voice. —परिक्रयः staking one's life. —परिग्रहः possession of life, life, existence. —प्रद-दायक, —दायिन् *a.* restoring or saving life. —प्रयाणं departure of life, death. —प्रियः 'as dear as life', a lover, husband. —भक्ष *a.* feeding on air only. —भास्वत् *m.* the ocean. —भृत् *a.* possessed of life, living, animate, sentient. (-*m.*) a living being; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद R. 2. 43. —2. N. of Vishnu. —मोक्षणं 1. departure of

life, death. —2. suicide. —यमः = प्राणायाम q. v. —यात्रा 1. support of life; maintenance, livelihood; पिंडपातमात्रप्राणयात्रां भगवतीं Māl. 1. —2. the act of breathing. —योनिः 1. the Supreme being. —2. wind. (-*f.*) the source of life. —रंभ्रं 1. the mouth. —2. a nostril. —रोधः 1. suppressing the breath. —2. danger to life. —विनाशः, —विप्लवः loss of life, death. —वियोगः separation of the soul from the body, death. —वृत्तिः *f.* a vital function. —व्ययः cost or sacrifice of life. —शरीरः the Supreme being. —संयमः suspension of breath. —संशयः, —संकटं, —संदेहः risk or danger to life, peril of life, a very great peril. —संहिता a manner of reciting the Vedic text. —सद्यन् *n.* the body. —सम *a.* as dear as life (-*m.*) a husband, lover. (-*मा*) a wife. —सार *a.* 'having life as the essence', full of strength and vigour, muscular; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं (गात्रं) बिभर्ति S. 2. 4. —हर —हारिन् *a.* 1. causing death, taking away life, fatal; पुरो मम प्राणहरो भविष्यसि Gīt. 7. —2. capital. —हारक *a.* fatal. (-*कं*) a kind of deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an animate or sentient being. —2 Myrrh.

प्राणथ *a.* Strong, powerful. —थः 1 Breathing. —2 Air, wind. —3 A sacred bathing place. —4 The lord of created beings.

प्राणनः 1 The throat. —2 Water —नं 1 Respiration, breathing. —2 Life, living. —3 Producing life.

प्राणतः Air, wind.

प्राणंती 1 Hunger. —2 Sobbing. —3 Hic-cough (हिक्का).

प्राणमय *a.* Living, breathing. —Comp. —कोशः the vesture of the vital airs; see कोश.

प्राणवत् *a.* 1 Furnished with or having breath, living, animated; यया प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः S. 1. 1. —2 Strong, powerful.

प्राणित *a.* Kept alive, animated.

प्राणिन् *a.* Breathing, living, alive. —*m.* 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature; यया प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः S. 1. 1; Me. 5. —2 A man. —Comp. —अंगं a limb of an animal. —जातं a whole class of animals. —द्युतं gambling with fighting-

animals, (cock-fighting, ram-fighting &c.). —पीडा cruelty to animals. —हिंसा injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. —हिता a shoe, boot.

प्राणाय्य *a.* (द्यौ *f.*) Proper, fit, suited.

प्राणीत्यं Debt.

प्रातर् *ind.* 1 At day-break, at dawn, early, in the morning. —2 Early on the morrow, the next or tomorrow morning. —Comp. —अहः the early part of the day, forenoon. —आशः morning meal, breakfast; अन्यथा प्रातराशाय कुर्याम त्वामलं वयं Bk. 8. 98. —आशिन् *m.* one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. —कर्मन् *n.* —कार्यं, —कृत्यं (प्रातःकर्म &c.) a morning ceremony; a morning duty or rite (worship, prayer &c.). —कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time. —गेयः a bard whose duty it is to wake the king or any great personage in the morning with appropriate songs. —त्रिवर्गा (प्रातस्त्रिवर्गा) the river Ganges. —दिनं forenoon. —दोहः morning milk. —प्रहरः (प्रातःप्रहरः) the first watch of the day. —भोक्तृ *m.* a crow. —भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. —संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1. the morning twilight. —2. the morning devotions or Sandhyâ adoration of a Brâhmaṇa —समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. —सवः, —सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of Soma. —स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution —होमः morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तरां *ind.* Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरां पतत्रिभ्यः प्रबुद्धः प्रणमन् रवि Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्त्य *a.* Matutinal.

प्रातिः *f.* 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. —2 Filling.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Opposed, opposing, contrary; आः प्रातिकूलिकः संवृत्तः Mv. 5.

प्रातिकूल्यं Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriendliness.

प्रातिजनीन (नी *f.*) Suitable against an adversary.



**प्रातिज्ञं** The subject under discussion.

**प्रातिद्वैसिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring daily.

**प्रातिपक्ष** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Contrary, adverse. -2 Hostile, inimical.

**प्रातिपक्ष्यं** Enmity, hostility.

**प्रातिपद्** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Forming the commencement. -2 Produced in, or belonging to, the day called प्रातिपद् *q. v.*

**प्रातिपदिक** *a.* Express, explicit. -कः Fire. -कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case-terminations); अर्थवद्धानुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45.

**प्रातिपौरुषिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to manliness or valour.

**प्रातिभ** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to divination or genius. -2 Intellectual, mental. -भं Genius or vivid imagination.

**प्रातिभाव्यं** Becoming bail or security, suretiship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt; श्रेणीप्रातिभाव्येनातिष्ठत् Dk.

**प्रातिभासिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. -2 Looking like.

**प्रातिलोमिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Against the grain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

**प्रातिलोम्यं** 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order; Ms. 10. 13. -2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

**प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेशकः, प्रातिवेश्यकः** A neighbour.

**प्रातिवेश्यः** 1 A neighbour (in general). -2 A next-door neighbour (निरंतरगृहवासी Kull.).

**प्रातिशाख्यं** A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic changes which words in any Sâkhâ of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist four Prâtisâkhyas, one for the Sâkala branch of Rigveda, one for each of the two branches of the Yajurveda, and one for the Atharvaveda).

**प्रातिस्विक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, not common to others, one's own.

-2 Granting to every one what is his due.

**प्रातिहंत्रं** Vengeance, revenge.

**प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः** A juggler, conjurer.

**प्रातिहार्यं** 1 Juggling, conjuring, legerdemain. -2 Working miracles. -3 A miracle.

**प्रातीतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

**प्रातीपः** A patronymic of Santanu.

**प्रातीपिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

**प्रात्यंतिकः** A prince of the Pratyantas, *q. v.*

**प्रात्ययिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Confidential, trusty. -2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतिभू or surety).

**प्रात्याहिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring every day, daily.

**प्राथमकाल्पकः** 1 A student who has just entered on the study of the Vedas (शैक्ष). -2 A Yogin just commencing his course.

**प्राथमिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Primary, first, initial. -2 Former, previous. -3 Happening for the first time.

**प्राथम्यं** Being first, precedence, priority.

**प्रादक्षिण्यं** Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right side towards the object circumambulated.

**प्रादुस्** *ind.* Visibly, evidently, manifestly, in sight (used chiefly with भू, कृ and अस्).

**प्रादुरस्** 2 P. To appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्तमोनुद्: Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15; प्रादुःष्यात्क इव जित पुरः परेण Si. 8. 12.

**प्रादुर्भू** 1 P. 1 To become manifest or visible, show oneself, appear. -2 To arise, come to light. -3 To become audible, be heard.

**प्रादुर्भावः** 1 Coming into existence, arising; वपुःप्रादुर्भावात् K. P. 10. -2 Becoming visible, evident or manifest, manifestation, appearance. -3 Becoming audible. -4 The appearance of a deity on earth.

**प्रादुर्भूत** *a.* Appeared, become visible or manifest, manifested, dis-

played.

**प्रादुष्करणं** Manirestation, making visible.

**प्रादुष्यं** Manifestation.

**प्रादेशः** 1 The span of the thumb and forefinger. -2 A spot, place, region.

**प्रादेशनं** A gift, donation.

**प्रादेशिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Having precedents, preceded. -2 Limited, local. -3 Significant. -कः The owner of a district.

**प्रादेशिन्** *a.* A span long.

**प्रादेशिनी** The forefinger.

**प्रादोष** *a.* (की *f.*), **प्रादोषिक** *a.* (की *f.*), Relating to the evening.

**प्राधनिकं** A destructive weapon, any war-implement.

**प्राधानिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Most eminent or excellent, pre-eminent, supreme, most distinguished. -2 Relating to or derived from Pradhâna, *q. v.*

**प्राधान्यं** 1 Pre-eminence, superiority, predominance, prominence. -2 Ascendancy, supremacy. -3 A chief or principal cause. (प्राधान्येन, प्राधान्यात्, प्राधान्यतः 'chiefly', 'especially', 'principally'; Bg. 10, 19).

**प्राधीत** *a.* Well-read, highly educated (as a Brâhmana).

**प्राध्ययनं** Reading, studying.

**प्राध्व** *a.* [ प्रकृष्टोऽध्वा अच् समासः ] 1 Distant, remote, long. -2 Bent, inclined. -3 Fastened, bound (बद्ध). -4 Favourable. -ध्वः A carriage. -ध्वं *ind.* 1 Favourably, agreeably or conformably, suitably; सभाजने मे भुजमूर्ध्वबाहुः सव्येतरं प्राध्वमितः प्रयुक्ते R. 13. 43. -2 Crookedly.

**प्रांतः** [ प्रकृष्टोऽंतः ] 1 Edge, margin, border, skirt, verge; प्रांतसंस्तीर्ण-दर्भाः S. 4. 7. -2 Corner (as of the lips, eyes &c.); Mâl. 4. 2; ओष्ठ°, नयन°. -3 Boundary, extremity. -4 Extreme verge, end; यौवनप्रांत Pt. 4. -5 A point, tip. -6 The back part. -Comp. A -ग *a.* living close by. -दुर्ग a suburb outside the walls of a town, a town near a fort. -विरस *a.* tasteless in the end. -शून्य *a.* see प्रांतरशून्य. -स्थ *a.* one who inhabits the borders.

**प्रांततः** *ind.* Marginally, along the border or edge.



प्रांतरं [ प्रकृष्टमंतरं यत्र ] 1 A long, lonesome or solitary path, desolate road. -2 A road without shade, dreary tract of land. -3 A forest, wilderness. -4 The hollow of a tree. -Comp. -शून्यः a long dreary road (without trees, shade &c.).

प्राप् 5 P. To get, obtain, gain, acquire; R. 17. 1. -2 To attain to, go to, reach; यथा महाह्रदं प्राप्य क्षिप्तं लोष्टं विनश्यति Ms. 11. 264; R. 1. 48; Bk. 15. 106; so आश्रमं, नदीं, वनं &c.; प्राप्यावन्तीन् Me. 30. -3 To stretch, extend. -4 To meet with, find, light upon, overtake; Bk. 5. 96. -5 To result or follow (as a conclusion); परिच्छिन्नस्तावज्जीव इति प्राप्नोति S. B. -6 To incur, bring upon oneself (दोषः, वृद्ध &c.). -7 To suffer, endure. -8 To be changed into (in gram.). -9 To be present, be at hand (Ved.). -Caus. 1 To lead or bring to, take to, convey; सपत्नीः प्रापयन्त्याब्धिं सिंधवो नग-निम्नगाः Si. 2. 104; वसतिं प्रिय कामि-नां प्रियास्त्वदृते प्रापयितुं क ईश्वरः Ku. 4. 11, 32; Ve. 3. 7, R. 14. 45, 60. -2 To cause to obtain, give, provide; अभिमन्युतनयमसूत्रप्रापितवान् K. 175 'restored to life, revived'. -3 To promote or advance, appoint to (an office). -4 To tell, communicate.

प्राप α. Arriving at, reaching, obtaining &c., as in वृष्टप्राप.

प्रापक (पिका f.) [प्राप्-ण्वल्] 1 Leading to, conveying. -2 Procuring, providing with. -3 Establishing, making valid. -4 Obtaining.

प्रापणं 1 Reaching, extending to. -2 Obtaining, acquisition, attainment. -3 Bringing to, conveying, leading to. -4 Procuring. -5 Reference.

प्रापित p. p. 1 Conveyed, conducted. -2 Led to, promoted or advanced to. -3 Caused to obtain. -4 Procured, got.

प्राप्त p. p. 1 Got, obtained, won, acquired. -2 Reached, attained to. -3 Met with, found. -4 Incurred, suffered, endured. -5 Arrived, come, present. -6 Completed. -7 Proper, right. -8 Following from a rule. -9 Described (as a symptom). -10 Fixed, placed. -Comp. -अनुज्ञ α.

one who has got permission to go, allowed to depart. -अपराध α. guilty of an offence. -अर्थ α. successful. (-र्थः) an object gained. -अवसर α. 1. finding occasion or opportunity. -2. timely, seasonable. (-रः) a fit or suitable time. -उद्व α. one who has attained rise or exaltation. -कारिन् α. doing what is right. -काल α. 1. opportune, seasonable; suitable, see अप्राप्तकाल. -2. marriageable. -3. fated, destined. (-लः) a fit time, suitable or favourable moment. (-लं) ind seasonably, opportunely, timely; Pt. 1. 63. -जीवन α. revived, restored to life. -दोष α. guilty. -पंचत्व α. resolved into the five elements, i. e. dead; cf. पंचत्व. -प्रसव α. 1. delivered of a child. -2. near her confinement; U. 7. 2. -बुद्धि α. 1. recovering, regaining one's consciousness. -2. instructed, enlightened. -भारः a beast of burden. -मनोरथ α. one who has obtained his desired object. -यौवन α. being in the bloom of youth, arrived at the age of puberty, youthful. -रूप α. 1. handsome, beautiful. -2. wise, learned. -3. charming, attractive. -4. fit, proper, worthy. -व्यवहार α. come of age, being able and legally authorised to manage his own affairs (opp. 'minor'). -श्री α. one who owes his rise (to another); Ku. 2. 55; Pt. 1. 245.

प्राप्तिः f. 1 Obtaining, acquisition, gain, attainment, profit; द्रव्य°, यशः°, सुख° &c. -2 Reaching or attaining to. -3 Arrival, coming to. -4 Finding, meeting with. -5 Range, reach. -6 A guess, conjecture. -7 Lot, share, portion. -8 Fortune, luck. -9 Rise, production. -10 The power of obtaining anything (one of the eight Siddhis q. v.). -11 Union, collection (संहति). -12 The result of actions done in a former life. -13 Fate, destiny; Pt. 2. 123. -14 Being valid, holding good, application (as of a rule). -15 The successful termination of a plot (सुखागम). -Comp. -आशा the hope of obtaining anything (regarded as part of the development of the plot of a play); उपायापायशंकाभ्यां प्राप्त्याशा प्राप्तिसंभवा S. D. 6. -समं a particular Jāti in Nyāya.

प्राप्य, प्राप्तव्य pot. p. 1 To be got or obtained. -2 Attainable, procurable; destined to be got; प्राप्तत्वमर्थं लभते नृप्यः Pt. 2. 105. -3 To be reached, attainable. -4 To be met with or found. -5 Proper, fit, suitable.

प्रापाणिकः A merchant, trader; आढ्यादिव प्रापाणिकादजसं Si. 4. 11.

प्राबल्यं 1 Ascendancy, superiority, predominance. -2 Power, force, might.

प्रावा (वा) लिकः A dealer in coral.

प्राबोधे (धि) कः 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king in the morning by singing appropriate songs.

प्राभंजनं The lunar mansion Svāti.

प्राभंजनिः 1 An epithet of Hanumat. -2 Of Bhīma.

प्राभवं Superiority, supremacy, predominance.

प्राभवत्यं Supremacy, authority, power; Ms. 8. 412.

प्राभाकरः 'A follower of Prabhākara', a follower of that school of Mīmāṃsā philosophy which is known as प्राभाकर.

प्राभातिक α. (की f.) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्राभृतं, प्राभृतकं 1 A present, gift. -2 An offering to a deity or to a king (Nazerānā). -3 A bribe.

प्रामाणिक α. (की f.) 1 Established by proof, founded or resting on authority. -2 Founded on the authority of scriptures (शास्त्रसिद्ध). -4 Authentic, credible. -4 Relating to a प्रमाण q. v. -कः 1 One who accepts proof. -2 One who is conversant with the Pramāṇas of the Naiyāyikas, a logician. -3 The head of a trade.

प्रामाण्यं 1 Being a proof or resting on authority. -2 Credibility, authenticity. -2 Proof, evidence, authority. -Comp. -वादिन् α. one who affirms or believes in proof.

प्रामादिक α. (की f.) Due to carelessness or error, wrong, faulty, incorrect; इति प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः or पाठः &c.

प्रामाद्यं 1 Error, fault, blunder, mistake. -2 Madness, frenzy. -3



Intoxication.

प्रामीत्यं 1 Debt. -2 Death.

प्रामोद (दि) क a. (की f.) Charming, enehanting, delightful; अहो प्रामोदिकं रूपं U. 6. 20 v. 1.

प्रायः [ प्र-अय् घञ्, इ-अच् वा ] 1 Going away, departure, departure from life. -2 Seeking death by fasting, fasting, sitting down and abstaining from food with some object in view (generally with words like आसु, उपविशु &c.); see प्रायोपवेशन below. -3 The largest portion, majority, plurality; majority of cases. -4 Excess, abundance, plenty. -5 A condition of life. N. B. At the end of comp. प्राय may be translated by (a) for the most part, generally, mostly, almost, nearly; पतनप्रायो 'about to fall,' मृतप्रायः 'almost dead, a little less than dead, nearly dead'; or (b) abounding or rich in, full of, excessive, abundant; कष्टप्रायं शरीरं U. 1; शालिप्रायो देशः Pt. 3; कमलामोदप्राया वनानिलाः U. 3. 24 'full of the fragrance' &c., or (c) like, resembling; वर्षशतप्रायं दिनं, अमृतप्रायं वचनं &c. -Comp. -उपगमनं, -उपवेशः, -उपवेशनं, -उपवेशनिका sitting down and abstaining from food and thus preparing oneself for death, fasting oneself to death; मया प्रायोपवेशनं कृतं विद्धि Pt. 4; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्नृपतिर्बभूव R. 8. 94; प्रायोपवेशसदृशं व्रतमास्थितस्य Ve. 3. 10. -उपेत a. abstaining from food and thus awaiting the approach of death. -उपविष्ट, -उपवेशिन् a. fasting oneself to death, who sits without food at the door of another to exact compliance with his demands. -दर्शनं an ordinary phenomenon. -भव a. common, usually met with.

प्रायणं 1 Entrance, beginning, commencement. -2 The path of life. -3 Voluntary death; Ms. 9. 323. -4 Taking refuge.

प्रायणीय a. Introductory, initial, initiatory. -यं The first. -यः 1 An introductory libation at a Soma sacrifice. -2 The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायशस् ind. Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आशाबंधः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुपाद्धि

Me. 10.

प्रायश्चित्तं, प्रायश्चित्तिः f. 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act to atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्रायश्चित्तमिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19. (प्रायो नाम तपः प्रोक्तं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयसंयोगात् प्रायश्चित्तमिति रीर्यते ॥ Hemādri). -2 Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्रायश्चित्तिक a. 1 Expiating, expiatory. -2 Expiable.

प्रायश्चित्तिन् a. One who makes an atonement.

प्रायश्चित्तीय a. Expiatory.

प्रायस् ind. 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्रायः प्रत्ययमाधत्ते स्वगुणेषूत्तमादरः Ku. 6. 20; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यांत्यापहः Bh. 2. 90. -2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तव प्राज्ञाप्रसादाद्धि प्रायः प्राप्स्यामि जीवितं Mb. -3 Abundantly, largely.

प्रायेण ind. 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; प्रायेण सत्यपि हितार्थकरे विधौ हि श्रेयांसि लब्धुमसुखानि विनांतरायैः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; Rs. 6. 24. -2 Probably.

प्रायाणिक, प्रायात्रिक a. (की f.) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्रायिक a. (की f.) Usual, common.

प्रायुद्धेषिन् m. A horse.

प्रायत्यं Purity, cleanliness, piety.

प्रायोगिक a. (की f.) 1 Applied. -2 Applicable.

प्रारम्भ 1 A. 1 To begin, commence; प्रारम्भ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; see आरम्भ.

प्रारब्ध p. p. Begun, commenced.

-ब्धं 1 What is begun, an undertaking. -2 Fate, destiny.

प्रारब्धः f. 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 A post to which an elephant is fastened; or a rope for fastening him.

प्रारंभः 1 Beginning, commencement; प्रारंभेपि त्रियामा तरुणयति निजं नीलिमानं वनेषु Māl. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. -2 An undertaking, deed, enterprize; फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20.

प्रारंभणं Commencing, beginning.

प्रारोहः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्ररोह.

प्रार्णे A chief debt.

प्रार्थ 10 A. 1 To ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवंत प्रार्थयन्ते S. 2. -2 To demand in marriage. -3 To wish or long for, desire, want; अहो विघ्नवत्यः प्रार्थितार्थसिद्धयः S. 3; स्वर्गतिं प्रार्थयन्ते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48; R. 7. 53, 67; Ku. 5. 45. -4 To look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयन्तं तथा सीतां Bk. 7. 48. -5 To attack, seize or fall upon; असौ अश्वानीकेन यवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली विशूलः प्रार्थितामिति R. 15. 5; 9. 56. -6 To petition, file a suit against.

प्रार्थक a. (थिका f.) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. -कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्रार्थनं ना 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वर्धते धनपतिपुरःप्रार्थनादुःखभाजः Bh. 3. 47. -2 A wish, desire; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना or न दुरवापेयं खलु प्रार्थना S. 1; 2. 1; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7; 7. 2. -3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit; कदाचिदस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2 (the object is expressed by the loc.; as in शकुंतलायां प्रार्थना). -Comp. -भंगः refusal of a request. -सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desire; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42.

प्रार्थनीय pot. p. 1 To be prayed for or solicited. -2 To be wished or desired. -यं The third or Dvāpara age.

प्रार्थीयत् m. 1 One who asks for, a solicitor, beggar. -2 A suitor, wooer, lover (of a lady); लभेत वा प्रार्थयिता न वा श्रियं S. 3. 14; Pt. 1. 138; एवं प्रार्थयिता विडम्ब्यते S. 2.

प्रार्थित p. p. 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. -2 Wished, desired. -3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. -4 Killed, hurt. -5 Required, wanted; sought for; Ku. 5. 46.

प्रार्थिन् a. 1 Begging, requesting. -2 Wishing, desiring; मंदः कवियशः प्रार्थी गमिष्यामुपहास्यतां R. 1. 3. -3 Attacking, assailing.

प्रालंब a. 1 Pendent, hanging down; प्रालंबद्विगुणितचामरप्रहासः Ve. 2. 28. -बः 1 A kind of pearl-orna-



ment. -2 A female breast. -बं A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रालंबमुत्कृष्टं यथावकाशं निनाय साचीकृतचारुक्वः R. 6. 14; मुक्ताप्रालंबेषु K. 52.

प्रालंबकं See प्रालंबं.

प्रालंबिका A kind of golden necklace.

प्रालेयं Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलप्रालेयप्लवमेच्छया Gīt. 1; प्रालेयशतितमचलेश्वरमश्वरोऽपि (अधिसेते) Si. 4. 64; Me. 39. -Comp. -अद्रिः, -शैलः 'the snowy mountain', the Himālaya; Me. 57. -अंशुः, -करः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -लेशः a hail-stone.

प्रावटः Barley.

प्रावणं A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रावास a. (सी f.) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey,

प्रावासिक a. (की f.) Suitable or fit for a journey.

प्रावीण्यं Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्कृतं कथाप्रावीण्यं वत्सेन U. 4; R. 15. 68.

प्रावृ 5 U. 1 To put on, dress or clothe oneself in. -2 To surround, encompass, enclose.

प्रावरः 1 A fence, an enclosure. -2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra). -3 N. of a country.

प्रावरणं A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, cloak, mantle.

प्रावरणीयं An upper garment.

प्रावारः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. -2 N. of a district. -Comp. -कीटः a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रावारकः An upper garment, mantle; वहीच्छसि लंबदशाविशालं प्रावारकं सूत्रशतैर्हि युक्तं Mk. 8. 22; जातीकुसुमवासितः प्रावारकोऽनुप्रेषितः Mk. 1.

प्रावारिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रावृत p. p. Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened. -तः, तं A veil, mantle, wrapper (f. also).

प्रावृतिः f. 1 An enclosure, a hedge, fence. -2 Spiritual darkness.

प्रावृत्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Secondary. -2 Well-informed. -कः A messenger.

प्रावृष् f. The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and भाद्रपद); कलापिनां प्रावृषि पश्य नृत्यं R. 6. 51; 19. 37; प्रावृष्टं प्रावृडिति ब्रवीति शठधीः क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. -Comp. -अत्ययः (प्रावृड-त्ययः) end of the rainy season. -कालः (प्रावृडकालः) the rainy season.

प्रावृषः -षा The rainy season, monsoons.

प्रावृषिक, प्रावृषीण a. (की f.) Produced in the rainy season. -कः A peacock.

प्रावृषिज a. Produced in the rainy season. -जः A storm, stormy gale.

प्रावृषेय्य a. 1 Produced in, relating to, the rainy season; सा किं शक्या जनयितुमिह प्रावृषेय्येन...वारिदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. -2 Abundant, copious, much (lit. coming in showers). -3 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.). -प्यः 1 The Kadamba tree. -2 The Kuṭaja tree. -प्यं Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रावृष्यः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. -2 The Kuṭaja tree. -प्यं Lapis lazuli.

प्रावेण्यं A fine woollen covering.

प्रावेशन a. (ना f.) To be given or done on entering. -नं A workshop, manufactory.

प्रावेशिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage). -2 In the habit of entering.

प्राव्रज्यं, प्राव्राज्यं 1 The life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -2 Vagrancy, wandering habit.

प्राश् 9 P. 1 To eat, consume, devour, feed upon. -2 To taste; Ms. 2. 62. -3 To enjoy, sport with. -4 To drink.

प्राश् f. Ved. Food.

प्राशः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 144; धूम° &c. -2 Food.

प्राशकः An eater.

प्राशनं 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting. -2 Causing to eat, or taste; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Food.

प्राशनीय a. Eatable, serving as food. -यं Food.

प्राशित p. p. Eaten, tasted, consumed. -तं 1 An offering of rice

and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्राशितं पितृतर्पणं Ms. 3. 74. -2 Eating.

प्राशित्रं 1 The portion of oblation partaken by Brahman at a sacrifice. -2 The vessel in which this oblation is placed. -3 Anything eatable.

प्राशस्त्यं Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-eminence.

प्राशास्त्रं 1 The office of a Prasâstri. -2 Government, rule.

प्राशु a. Ved. Exceedingly quick or swift. -शुः 1 Eating. -2 One who eats Soma. -3 An enemy of Vritra.

प्राश्निक a. Containing questions. -कः 1 An examiner. -2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यंतरः प्राश्निकः M. 2; तद्गवत्या प्राश्निकपदमभ्यासितव्यं M. 1.

प्रास् 4 P. 1 To throw, hurl or fling. -2 To discharge, cast (as a missile).

प्रासः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. -2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4. -3 Insertion.

प्रासकः 1 A dart, barbed missile. -2 A die.

प्रासनं 1 Throwing, hurling, casting. -2 Throwing down.

प्रासिक a. Armed with a dart. -कः A lancer, spearman.

प्रास्त p. p. 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. -2 Expelled, turned out.

प्रासंगः A yoke for cattle.

प्रासंगिक a. (की f.) 1 Derived from close connection. -2 Connected with, innate. -3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रासंगिकीनां विषयः कथानां U. 2. 6. -4 Relevant. -5 Seasonable, opportune. -6 Episodical.

प्रासंग्यः A draught-ox.

प्रासादः [ प्रसीदत्यास्मिन् प्र+सद् आधारे घञ् दीर्घः ] 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; भिक्षुः कुटीयति प्रासादे Sk.; Me. 64. -2 A royal mansion. -3 A temple, shrine. -4 A raised platform for spectators. -Comp. -अंगनं the court-yard of a palace or temple. -आरोहणं entering or going up into a palace.



—कुक्कुटः a tame pigeon. —तल the surface or flat roof of a palace. —पृष्ठः a balcony on the top of a palace. —प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple. —प्रस्तरः the flat roof of a house. —मंडना a kind of orpiment. —शायिन् a. sleeping in a palace. —शृंगं the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

प्रासादीय a. Palatial, splendid.

प्रासादीयति Den. P. To look upon (a hut &c.) as a palace; प्रासादीयति कुत्र्यां Sk.

प्रासादिक a. (की f.) 1 Given as a favour. —2 Kind, friendly, amiable; U. 6. 20. —3 Beautiful, lovely.

प्रासूतिक a. (की f.) Relating to delivery or child-birth.

प्रास्ताविक a. (की f.) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the first or introductory part of Bhāminivilāsa); प्रास्ताविकं वचनं 'prefatory remarks.' —2 Seasonable, opportune, timely. —3 Pertinent, relevant (to the matter in hand); अप्रास्ताविकी महत्येषा कथा Māl. 2.

प्रास्तुत्यं Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; R. 2. 70. —2 Favourable to a departure.

प्रास्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Weighing a *Prastha* q. v. —2 Bought for a *Prastha*. —3 Containing a *Prastha*. —4 Sown with a *Prastha*.

प्रास्त्रवण a. (नी f.) Derived from a spring.

प्राहः Instruction in the art of dancing.

प्राह्नः The forenoon.

प्राह्नेतन a. (नी f.) Relating to, or happening in, the forenoon.

प्राह्नेतरां मां ind. Very early in the morning.

प्रिय a. [ प्रीणाति प्री-तर्पणे क ] (compar. प्रेयस्, superl. प्रेष्ठ) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, favourite; बंधुप्रियां Ku. 1. 26; प्रकृत्यैव प्रिया सीता रामस्यासीन्महात्मनः Rām; R. 3. 29. —2 Pleasing, agreeable; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6. —3 Fond of, liking, loving, devoted or attached to; प्रियमंडना S. 4. 8.; प्रियारामा वैदेही U. 2. —4 Dear, expensive. —5 Ved.

Customary, familiar, usual. —यः 1 A lover, husband; स्त्रीणामाद्यं प्रणय-वचनं विभ्रमो हि प्रियेषु Me. 28. —2 A kind of deer. —या 1 A beloved (wife), wife, mistress; प्रिये चारुशाले प्रिये रम्यशाले प्रिये Gīt. 10. —2 A woman in general. —3 Small cardamoms. —4 News, information. —5 Spirituous liquor. —6 A kind of jasmine. —यं 1 Love. —2 Kindness, service, favour; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे V. 1. 16.; मत्प्रियार्थं वियासोः Me. 22; प्रियं मे प्रियं मे 'a good service done to me'; Bg. 1. 23; U. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 365, 193. —3 Pleasing or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; प्रियनिवेदयितारं S. 4. —4 Pleasure. —यं ind. In a pleasing or agreeable manner. —Comp. —अतिथि a. hospitable. —अन्नं dear food or provisions. —अपायः absence or loss of a beloved object. —अप्रिय a. pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable (feelings &c.). (—यं) service and disservice, favour and injury. —अंबुः the mango tree. —अर्ह a. 1. deserving love or kindness; U. 3. —2. amiable. (—र्हः) N. of Vishnu. —असु a. fond of life. —आख्य a. announcing good news. —आख्यानं agreeable news. —आत्मन् a. amiable, pleasant, agreeable. —उक्तिः f., उदितं a kind or friendly speech, flattering remarks. —उपपत्तिः f. a happy or pleasant occurrence. —उपभोगः enjoyment of a lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. —एषिन् a. 1. desirous of pleasing or doing service. —2. friendly, affectionate. —कर a. giving or causing pleasure. —कर्मन् a. acting in a kind or friendly manner. —कलत्रः a husband who is fond of his wife, who loves her dearly. —काम a. friendly disposed, desirous of rendering service. —कार a. 1. acting kindly, doing good to. 2. favourable, suitable. —कारक, —कारिन्, a. acting or treating kindly. (—m.) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 4. 76. —कृत् m. 1. one who does good, a friend, benefactor. —2. N. of Vishnu. —जनः a beloved or dear person. —जानिः a husband who dearly loves his wife. —जीव a. living long, long-lived. —तोषणः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

—दर्श a. pleasant to look at. —दर्शन a. pleasing to look at, of pleasing appearance, good-looking, lovely, handsome; अहो प्रियदर्शनः कुमारः U. 5; R. 1. 47; S. 3. 10; एवमुत्सुकोऽपि प्रियदर्शनो देवः S. 6. (—नः) 1 a parrot. —2. a kind of date tree. —3. N. of a prince of the Gandharvas; R. 5. 53. (—नं) the sight of a beloved object; Pt. 1. 128. —दर्शिन् a. looking kindly upon anything. (—m.) an epithet of king Asoka. —देवन a. fond of gambling. —धन्वः an epithet of Siva. —पुत्रः a kind of bird. —प्रसादनं propitiation of a husband. —प्राय a. exceedingly kind or courteous; प्रियप्राया वृत्तिः U. 2. 2. (—यं) eloquence in language. —प्रायस् n. a very agreeable speech, as of a lover to his mistress. —प्रेम्सु a. wishing to secure one's desired object. —भावः feeling of love; U. 6. 31. —भाषणं kind or agreeable words. —भाषिन् a. speaking sweet words. —मंडन a. fond of ornaments; S. 4. 8. —मधु a. fond of liquor. (—धुः) an epithet of Balārama. —रण a. warlike, heroic. —वक्तृ a. flattering, a flatterer. —वचन a. speaking kind or agreeable words. (—नं) kind, coaxing or endearing words; V. 2. 22. —वयस्यः a dear friend. —वर्णी the plant called प्रियंगु. —वस्तु n. a beloved object. —वाच् a. speaking kindly, affable in address. (—f.) kind or agreeable words. —वादिका a kind of musical instrument. —वादिन् a. speaking kind or pleasing words, a flatterer; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् संततं प्रियवादिनः Rām. (—नी) a kind of bird. —श्रवस् m. an epithet of Krishna. —संवासः the society of a beloved person. —सखः 1. a dear friend. —2. the tree Khadira. (—खी f.) a female friend, a lady's confidante. —सत्य a. 1. a lover of truth. —2. pleasant though true. —संदेशः 1. a friendly message, the message of a lover. —2. the tree called चंपक. —समागमः union with a beloved object or person. —सहचरी a beloved wife. —सुहृद् m. a dear or bosom friend. —स्वप्न a. fond of sleep; R. 12. 81.

प्रियंवद a. Sweet-speaking, speaking kindly, affable in address, agreeable; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. —इः 1



A kind of bird. -2 N. of a Gandharva.

प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer; Si. 4. 32. -2 The tree called नीप. -3 The creeper प्रियंगु. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of bird. -6 Saffron. -कं A flower of the *asana* tree; Si. 8. 28.

प्रियंकर, प्रियंकरण, प्रियंकार *a.* 1 Showing kindness to, acting kindly or affectionately; प्रियंकरो मे प्रिय इत्यनंदत् R. 14. 48. -2 Agreeable. -3 Amiable.

प्रियंगुः 1 N. of a creeper (said to put forth blossoms at the touch of women); प्रियंगुदयामांगप्रकृतिरपि Mál. 3. 9. (For some of the conventions of poets about the blossoming of trees, see the quotation under अशोक). -2 Long pepper. -गु *n.* Saffron.

प्रियतम *a.* Most beloved, dearest. -मः A lover, husband; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31, 70. -मा A wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर *a.* Dearer, more beloved &c.

प्रियता, -त्वं 1 Being dear, dearness. -2 Love, affection.

प्रियंभविष्णु, प्रियंभावुक *a.* Become an object of affection, amiable, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyâl; see पियाल. -ला A vine.

प्री I. 9 U. (प्रीणाति, प्रीणीते, प्रीत) 1 To please, delight, satisfy, gladden; प्रीणाति यः सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रः Bh. 2. 68; सस्तुः पितृन् पिप्रियुरापगासु Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104; 7. 64. -2 To be pleased, take delight in; कचिन् मनस्ते प्रीणाति वनवासे Mb. -3 To act kindly towards, show kindness towards. -4 To be cheerful or gay. -Caus. (प्रीणयति-ते) To please, satisfy &c. -II. 4 A. (प्रीयते, strictly a passive voice of the root प्री) 1 To be satisfied or pleased, be gratified; प्रकाममप्रीयत यज्वनां प्रियः Si. 1. 17; R. 15. 30; 19. 30; Y. 1. 245. -2 To feel affection for, love. -3 To assent, be satisfied. -III. 1 P. To please, gratify &c.

प्रीण *a.* 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. -2 Old, ancient. -3 Previous.

प्रीणनं *a.* Pleasing, gratifying. -नं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 That which pleases or satisfies.

प्रीणित *a.* Pleased, delighted.

प्रीत *p. p.* [प्री-कर्तरि क] 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63; 1.

81, 12. 94. -2 Glad, happy, joyful; Me. 4. -3 Content. -4 Dear, beloved. -5 Kind, affectionate. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -चित्त, -मनस् *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रीतिः [प्री भावे क्तिच्] *f.* Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, delight, gladness, joy, gratification; भुवना-लोकनप्रीतिः Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21; R. 2. 51; Me. 62. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 Love, affection, regard; Me. 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. -4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addiction to; द्यूत°, मृगया°. -5 Friendliness, amity. -6 Conciliation. -7 A symbolical expression for the letter ध. -9 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati; (सपत्नी संजाता रत्याः प्रीतिरिति श्रुता). -Comp. -कर *a.* producing love, kind, agreeable. -कर्मन् *n.* an act of friendship or love, a kind action. -जुषा N. of the wife of अनिरुद्ध. -तृष् *m.* N. of cupid. -इ *a.* inspiring love; giving pleasure, pleasing. (-इः) a jester or buffoon in a play. -इत्त *a.* given through affection. (-त्तं) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage. -दानं, -दायः a gift of love, a friendly present; तद्वत्सरोऽयं प्रीतिदायस्य Mál. 4; R. 15. 68. -धनं money given through love or friendship. -पात्रं an object of love, any beloved person or object. -पुरांग *a.* affectionate, loving. -पूर्वे, पूर्वकं *ind.* kindly, affectionately. -प्रमुख *a.* friendly, affectionate, full of love, kind; Me. 4. -भाज् *a.* enjoying friendship, loved. -मनस् *a.* 1. delighted in mind, pleased, happy. -2. kind, affectionate. -मय *a.* arising from love or joy. -युज् *a.* dear, affectionate, beloved; Ki. 1. 10. -वचस् *n.*, -वचनं a friendly or kind speech. -वर्धन *a.* increasing love or joy. (-नः) an epithet of Vishnu. -वादः a friendly discussion. -विवाहः a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love). -श्राद्धं a sort of Srâddha or obsequial ceremony performed in honour of the Manes of both parents. -स्निग्ध *a.* moist or wet through love (as the eyes).

प्रीतिमह *a.* 1 Full of love or affec-

tion, loving, fond, affectionate. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Content, glad. -4 Favourable.

पु 1 A. (प्रवते) 1 To go, move. -2 To jump, spring. -Caus. To extend, reach as far as.

पुष् 1 I P. (प्रोषति, पुष्ट) 1 To burn consume. -2 To reduce to ashes. -II. 9 P. (पुष्णाति) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 To pour out, sprinkle. -3 To fill.

पुषित *a.* 1 Sprinkled, wetted. -2 Burning.

पुष्ट *p. p.* Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

पुष्पः 1 The rainy season. -2 The sun. -3 A drop of water (Sk.).

प्रे (प्र-इ) 2 P. 1 To go forward. -2 To arrive at, reach. -3 To go out of, depart from; धीराः प्रेत्यास्माह्लोकाद्भुता भवन्ति Ken. -4 (Hence) to die, depart life; प्रेत्य 'after death'; see प्रेत्य below.

प्रेत *p. p.* [प्र-इ-क्त] Departed from this world, dead, deceased; स्वजनाश्रु किलातिसंततं रहति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. -तः 1 The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequial rites are performed. -2 A ghost, evil spirit; Bg. 17. 4; Ms. 12. 71. -Comp. -अधिपः an epithet of Yama. -अन्नं food offered to the Manes. -अस्थि *n.* the bone of a dead man. -धारिन् an epithet of Siva. -आवासः a burial-ground, cemetery. -ईशः, ईश्वरः an epithet of Yama. -उद्देशः an offering to the Manes. -कर्मन् *n.*, -कृत्यं, -कृत्या obsequial or funeral rites. -गत *a.* dead. -गृहं a cemetery. -गोपः the keeper of the dead. -चारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -दाहः the burning of the dead, cremation. -धूमः the smoke issuing from a funeral pile. -नदी the river वैतरिणी. -नरः a goblin, ghost. -निर्यातकः, -निहारकः a man employed to carry out dead bodies. -पक्षः 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the dark half of Bhâdrapada when offerings in honour of the Manes are usually performed; cf. पितृपक्ष. -पटहः a drum beaten at a funeral. -पतिः Yama (the Indian 'Pluto'). -पुरं the city of Yama. -भावः death. -भूमिः *f.* a cemetery. -मेघः a funeral sa-



crifice. —राक्षसी the holy basil ( तुलसी ). —राजः an epithet of Yama. —लोकः the world of the dead. —वनं a cemetery. —वाहित *a.* possessed by a ghost. —शरीरं the body of the departed spirit. —शुद्धिः *f.*, —शौचं purification after the death of a relative. —श्राद्धं an obsequial offering made to a departed relative during the year of his death. —हारः 1. one who carries out a dead body. —2. a near relative.

प्रेतिः *f.* 1 Death, dying. —2 Departure, flight. —3 Food.

प्रेतिकः A ghost, spirit.

प्रेत्य *ind.* Having departed ( from this world ), after death, in the next world ; न च तत्प्रेत्य नो इह Bg. 17. 28 ; Ms. 2. 9, 26. —Comp. —जातिः *f.* position in the world to come. —भाज् *a.* enjoying the fruits of actions in the next world. —भावः the condition of soul after death.

प्रेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive ; तमायांतं प्रेक्ष्य Pt. 1 ; R. 12. 44 ; Ku. 6. 47 ; Ms. 8. 147. —2 To look on, be a spectator, युष्माकं प्रेक्षमाणानां Ve. 3. —3 To allow, suffer.

प्रेक्षकः A spectator, looker on, be holder, sight-seer.

प्रेक्षणं 1 Viewing, seeing. —2 A view, look, appearance. —3 The eye ; चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82. —4 Any public show or spectacle, sight, show. —5 A dramatic representation ; प्रेक्षणावसाने V. 3. —6 A place where public exhibitions are held. —Comp. —कूटं the eye-ball.

प्रेक्षणकं A show, spectacle.

प्रेक्षणीका A woman fond of seeing shows.

प्रेक्षणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be seen, viewed, or gazed at ; visible, apparent. —2 Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at ; Me. 2 ; R. 14. 9. —3 To be considered or regarded.

प्रेक्षणीयकं A show, sight, spectacle ; Si. 10. 83.

प्रेक्षा 1 Viewing, seeing, beholding. —2 A look, view, sight, appearance. —3 Being a looker-on. —4 Any public spectacle or show, sight. —5 Particularly, a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. —6 Intellect, understanding. —7 Reflec-

tion, consideration, deliberation. —8 The branch of a tree. —Comp. —अ- ( आ ) गारः -रं, -गृहं, -स्थानं 1. a theatre, or play-house. —2. a council-chamber. —कारिन् *a.* wise, prudent, circumspect ; प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायैः Ki. 18. 28. —समाजः an audience, a crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षावत् *a.* Considerate, wise, learned ( as a man ).

प्रेक्षित *p. p.* Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at. —तं A look, glance.

प्रेक्षिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Looking at, viewing. —2 Watching narrowly, observing carefully. —3 Having the eyes or glance of, looking like, as in मृगप्रेक्षिणी.

प्रेक्ष्य = प्रेक्षणीय *q. v.*

प्रेख् 1 P. To vibrate, shake, tremble, swing to and fro, oscillate. —Caus. To shake, swing, rock to and fro.

प्रेखः, -खं A swing.

प्रेखण *a.* Wandering, moving, going towards, entering ; Bk. 9. 106. —णं 1 Swinging. —2 A swing. —3 A minor drama in one act, having no Sûtradhâra, hero &c ; S. D. thus defines it :—गर्भावमर्षरहितं प्रेखणं हीननायकं । असूत्रधारमेकांकमविष्कम्भप्रवेशकम् । नि युद्धसंफेद्युतं सर्ववृत्तिसमाश्रितं ॥ 547 ; e.g. वालिवध.

प्रेखा 1 A swing. —2 Dancing. —3 Roaming about, wandering, travelling. —4 A kind of building or house. —5 A particular pace of a horse.

प्रेखित *p. p.* Swung, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेखोल् 10 U. ( प्रेखोलयति-ते ) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेखोलः, प्रेखोलनं 1 Swinging, shaking, oscillating ; Mâl. 9. 17. —2 A swing.

प्रेत, प्रेति, प्रेत्य &c. See under प्रे.

प्रेतवन् *m.* 1 Wind. —2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रेप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. —2 Desire ( in general ). —3 Supposition, assumption.

प्रेप्सु *a.* 1 Desirous of obtaining, wishing, seeking, longing for. —2 Aiming at. —3 Supposing, assuming. —4 Anxious to deliver.

प्रेमन् *m., n.* [ प्रियस्य भावः इमानिच्

प्रादेशः एकाचकत्वात् न टिलोपः Tv. ] 1 Love, affection ; तत्प्रेममहमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Gît. 11 ; Me. 44. —2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. —3 Sport, pastime. —4 Joy, delight, gladness. —*m.* 1 A jest, joke. —2 Wind, air. —3 An epithet of Indra.

—Comp. —अश्रु *n.* a tear of joy or affection. —ऋद्धिः *f.* increase of affection, ardent love. —पर *a.* affectionate, loving. —पातनं 1. tears ( of joy ). —2. the eye ( that sheds them ). —पात्रं ' an object of love, any beloved person or thing. —बंधः बंधनं a bond or tie of affection, —भावः affection, love.

प्रेमवती A mistress or beloved.

प्रेमिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Loving, affectionate.

प्रेयस् *a.* ( सी *f.* ) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. ( comper. of प्रिय *q. v.* ). —*m.* 1 A lover, husband. —2 A dear friend ; Mâl. 10. 24. —*m. -n.* Flattery. —सी A wife, mistress.

प्रे योपत्यः A heron ( fond of offspring ).

प्रेर् *Caus.* 1 To set in motion, move. —2 To push or urge on, propel, impel, send forth ; R. 4. 24. *v. l.* —3 To incite, instigate, set on. —4 To cast, direct ( as eyes ) ; नयने यत्प्रेरयन्त्या तया S. 2. 2. —5 To throw, hurl. —6 To send forth, despatch. —7 To utter. —8 To ask.

प्रेरक *a.* ( रिका *f.* ) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. —2 Sending, directing.

प्रेरणं, -ण 1 Driving or urging on, impelling, inciting, instigation. —2 Impulse, passion. —3 Throwing, casting ; हर्मिष्ठानां भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. —4 Sending, despatching. —5 Order, direction. —6 ( In gram. ) The sense of the causal form. —7 Activity, exertion.

प्रेरित *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged, instigated. —2 Excited, stimulated, prompted ; Pt. 2. 144. —3 Sent, despatched. —4 Ordered. —5 Directed, cast ; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23. —6 Touched. —तः An envoy, a messenger.

प्रेर्वन् *m.* Ved. The ocean. —*f.* ( प्रेर्वरी ) A river.

प्रेष् I. 4 P. 1 To drive forward,



drive on. -2 To send forth, utter. -3 To fling, cast. -Caus. 1 To send forth, cast, hurl; Bk. 15. 77. -2 To send, despatch; किमर्थमुषयः प्रेषिताः स्युः S. 5. -3 To send away, dismiss. -4 To banish. -5 To turn or direct (the eyes). -II. 1 U. (प्रेषति-ते) To go, move.

प्रेषः 1 Urging on. -2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

प्रेषक a. 1 Despatching, sending. -2 Ordering.

प्रेषणं, -ण 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Sending on a mission, directing, commissioning. -3 Executing a commission.

प्रेषित p. p. Despatched (on an errand). -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes). -4 Banished. -5 Sent away, dismissed.

प्रेष्य a. To be ordered, sent, despatched &c. -व्यः 1 A servant, menial, slave; Pt. 1. 424. -2 A messenger. -व्या A female servant, hand-maid. -व्यं 1 Sending on a mission. -2 Servitude. -Comp. -जनः servants taken collectively. -भावः capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage; M. 5. 12. -वधूः 1. the wife of a servant. -2. a female servant, hand-maid. -वर्गः the body of servants, suite, train.

प्रेष्ठ p. p. Dearest, most beloved &c. (superl. of प्रिय q. v.). -ष्ठः A lover, husband. -ष्टा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A leg.

प्रोहि (Second person sing. of the imperative of इ with प्र q. v.). -Comp. -कटा a rite in which no mats are allowed. -कईना a rite in which no impurity is allowed. -द्वितीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. -वाणिजा a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See Gana to P. II. 1. 72).

प्रेयं Being kind, kindness, love.

प्रेषः 1 Sending, directing. -2 An order, command, invitation. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Madness, frenzy. -5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (मर्दन).

प्रेषणिक a. Executing orders or commissions (as a servant).

प्रेष्यः A servant, menial, slave;

Ku. 6. 58. -व्या A female servant. -व्यं Servitude, slavery. -Comp. -भावः the capacity of a servant, being used as servant, servitude.

प्रोक्ष् 6 P. 1 To sprinkle upon or with. -2 To consecrate by sprinkling holy water; प्राणात्यये तथा आदे प्रोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179; Ms. 5. 27. -3 To slay, kill. -Caus. To sprinkle, sprinkle with.

प्रोक्षणं 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water; Ms. 5. 118; Y. 1. 184. -2 Consecration by sprinkling. -3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. -4 A text to be repeated at an animal-sacrifice. -णी, -प्रोक्षणिः f. Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).

प्रोक्षणीयं Water for consecrating.

प्रोक्षित p. p. 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. -2 Immolated at a sacrifice. -3 Offered in sacrifice.

प्रोचंड a. Exceedingly frightful or terrible.

प्रोच्चारित a. Sounding loudly.

प्रोचैस् ind. 1 Very loudly, aloud. -2 In a very high degree.

प्रोच्छन्न a. 1 Dilated. -2 Swollen.

प्रोच्छिन्नत p. p. High, lofty, elevated.

प्रोज्जासनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रोज्झ् 6 P. = उज्झ् q. v.

प्रोज्झनं Abandoning, quitting, leaving.

प्रोज्झित p. p. Abandoned, quit- ted, forsaken, avoided.

प्रोञ्जनं 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing; N. 5. 36. -2 Picking up the remnants.

प्रोड्ढीन a. Flown up or away.

प्रोढ, प्रोदि See प्रौढ, प्रौढि.

प्रोठः A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रोत p. p. [प्र-वे-स्यतौ-क संप्रसारणं] 1 Sewn, stitched; Ku. 7. 49. -2 Extended lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). -3 Tied, bound, fastened; Mv. 6. 33. -4 Pierced, transfixed; R. 9. 75. -5 Passed or come through; तरुच्छिद्रप्रोतान् i. e. (चंद्रकिरणान्) विसर्जिते करी संकलय-

ति K. P. 10. -6 Set, inlaid; Mv. 1. 35. -7 Joined, connected. -तं A garment, woven cloth. -Comp. -उत्सादनं 1. an umbrella. -2. a cloth-house, tent.

प्रोतयति Den. P. To insert, infix.

प्रोत्कट (i. e. भृत्यः) A favourite servant.

प्रोत्कंठ a. Lifting up or stretching out the neck.

प्रोत्कर्षः Pre-eminence.

प्रोत्कुष्टं A loud noise or uproar.

प्रोत्तुंग a. Very high or lofty.

प्रोत्फुल्ल a. 1 Full-blown, expanded. -2 Fully dilated, wide open (eyes).

प्रोत्सारणं Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.

प्रोत्सारित p. p. 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. -2 Urged forward, incited. -3 Relinquished. -4 Granted, given.

प्रोत्साहः 1 Zeal, ardour. -2 An incentive, a stimulus.

प्रोत्साहकः 1 An inciter, instigator. -2 (In law) An instigator of a crime, an abettor.

प्रोत्साहनं Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.

प्रोथ् 1 U. (प्रोथति-ते) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); पुप्रोथस्मै न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. -2 To be able, adequate or competent. -3 To be full or complete. -4 To subdue, overpower. -5 To destroy, slay.

प्रोथ a. 1 Famous, well-known. -2 Placed, fixed. -3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षांतमुदकांतं च प्रियं प्रोथमनुव्रजेत् Tv. -थः -थं 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; Si. 11. 11, 12. 73. -2 The snout of a hog. -थः 1 The hip, buttocks. -2 An excavation. -3 A garment, old clothes. -4 Embryo. -5 Terror, fright.

प्रोथिन् m. A horse.

प्रोद्गत a. Projecting, prominent.

प्रोद्युष् 1 P. 1 To sound forth. -2 To fill with sounds or cries. -Caus. 1 To cause to resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

प्रोद्युष्ट p. p. 1 Resounding, resonant. -2 Making a loud noise.



प्रोद्योषणं, -णा 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. -2 Sounding aloud.

प्रोदीप्त *p. p.* Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

प्रोद्योयः Awaking, appearing, manifestation.

प्रोद्भिन्न *p. p.* 1 Germinated, shot up. -2 Burst forth.

प्रोद्भूत *p. p.* Sprung up, arisen.

प्रोद्यत *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. -2 Active, industrious.

प्रोद्वाहः Marriage.

प्रोन्नत *p. p.* 1 Very high or lofty. -2 Projecting. -3 Superior to. -4 Powerful, strong; Pt. 1. 238, 340.

प्रोन्मोल् 1 P. 1 To bloom, blossom. -2 To come to light, appear. -*Caus.* 1 To open the eyes. -2 To reveal, disclose, bring to light, discover.

प्रोन्मोलनं Disclosing &c.

प्रोल्हायित *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Robust.

प्रोल्हेखनं Scratching; marking.

प्रोषः Burning, combustion.

प्रोषित *p. p.* Gone abroad, on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. -*Comp.* -भर्तृका a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nāyikās in erotic poetry. She is thus defined in S.D.: नानाकार्यवशादस्या दूरदेशं गतः पतिः । सा मनोभवदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रोषितभर्तृका ॥ 119. -मरणं dying in a foreign country.

प्रो (प्रौ) घृः 1 A bull, an ox. -2 A bench, stool. -3 A kind of fish (घृी also). -*Comp.* -पद्: the month भाद्रपद. (-दा) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वभाद्रपदा and उत्तरभाद्रपदा. -पाद् *a.* born under the above Nakshatra.

प्रोष्ण *a.* Burning hot, scorching.

प्रो (प्रौ) ह *a.* 1 A reasoner, disputant. -2 Skilful, clever. -हः 1 Reasoning, logic. -2 An elephant's foot or ankle. -3 A knot, joint.

प्रो (प्रौ) ढ *a.* [ प्र+वृह् -क्त वा वृद्धिः ] 1 Full-grown, fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected, full, (as moon &c.); प्रौढपुष्पैः कदंबैः Me. 25; प्रौढतालीविपांडु &c. Māl. 8. 1; 9. 28. -2 Adult, old, grown up;

वर्तते हि मन्मथप्रौढसुहृदो निशथिस्य यौवनश्रीः Māl. 8; Si. 11. 39, Mv. 6. 4. -3 Thick, dense, pitchy; प्रौढ तनः कुरु कृतज्ञतयैव भद्रं Māl. 7. 3; Si. 4. 62. -4 Grand, mighty, strong. -5 Violent, impetuous. -7 Proud; Mv. 2. 3. -8 Luxuriant. -9 Married. -10 Full of, filled with (at the end of comp.) -11 Raised or lifted up. -12 Controverted, discussed. -ढा A bold and grown-up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions: अषोडशाङ्गवेदाला त्रिशता तरुणी मता । पंचपंचशता प्रौढा भवेद्दुद्धा ततः परम् ॥ -*Comp.* -अंगना a bold woman; see above. -उक्तिः *f.* a bold or pompous assertion. -पाद् *a.* one whose feet are raised on a bench. -पुष्प *a.* having full-grown blossoms; Me. 25. -प्रताप *a.* of great or mighty valour. -योवन *a.* advanced in youth. -वादः an arrogant or bold assertion, defiant speech.

प्रौढत्वं Sublimity or felicity; Māl. 1. 7.

प्रौ (प्रौ) ढिः *f.* 1 Full growth or development, maturity, perfection. -2 Growth, increase. -3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15. -4 Boldness, audacity. -5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. -6 Controversy, discussion. -7 Zeal, exertion, enterprize. -*Comp.* -वादः 1. a grandiloquent or pompous speech. -2. a bold assertion.

प्रौढीभू 1 P. 1 To become matured, ripen, be developed, grow up. -2 To increase.

प्रौण *a.* Clever, learned, skilful.

प्रौष्ठपदः N. of the month Bhādrapada. -द्दी The full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

प्लुकः Ved. Pudendum muliebre (अर्धगण्डे).

प्लुक्ष् 1 U. To eat, consume.

प्लुक्षः [ प्लुक्ष्यते कीटैः प्लुक्ष्-कर्मणि घञ् ]

1 The Indian fig-tree; प्लुक्षप्ररोह इव सौधतलं विभेद R. 8. 93; 13. 71. -2 One of the seven Dvīpas or continents of the world. -3 A side or back-door, a private entrance. -4 The space at the side of a door. -*Comp.* -जाता, समुद्रवाचका an epi-

thet of the river Sarasvatī. -तीर्थ, -प्रसवणं, -राज् *m.* the place where the Sarasvatī rises.

प्लाक्ष The fruit of प्लक्ष.

प्लिह् 1 A. (प्लेहते) To go, move.

प्लो 9 P. (प्लोनाति) To go, move.

प्लोहन् *m.* The spleen or its enlargement (प्लिहन् also); Mv. 5. 19. -*Comp.* -अरिः N. of the fig-tree. -उदरं enlargement of the spleen. -उदरिन् *a.* suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

प्लोहा The spleen.

प्लु 1 A. (प्लवते, प्लत) 1 To float, swim; किं नामैतत् मज्जन्त्यलावूनि प्रावाणः प्लवन्त इति Mv. 1; क्लेशोत्तरं रागवशात् प्लवन्ते R. 16. 60; प्लवन्ते धर्मलघवो लोकेऽभसि यथा प्लवाः Subhāsh. -2 To cross in a boat. -3 To swing to and fro, vibrate. -4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13, 15. 46. -5 To plunge into, bathe. -6 To fly or haste away. -7 To blow (as the wind). -8 To fade away, disappear. -9 To soar, hover about. -10 To skip. -11 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). -*Caus.* (प्लवयति-ते) 1 To cause to swim or float. -2 To remove, wash away. -3 To bathe. -4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge; येः प्लावयिष्यान्ति समन्ततोऽमी Si. 3. 74, 7. 74. -5 To cause to reel or fluctuate. -6 To lengthen, prolate (a vowel). -*With* अभि 1. to over-flow. -2 to overwhelm, overcome.

प्लव *a.* [ प्लु-अच् ] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Ved. Superior, excellent. -वः Swimming, floating. -2 Flood, swelling of a river. -3 A jump, leap. -4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नाशयेच्च शनैः पञ्चात्प्लवं सलिलपूर्वत् Pt. 2. 38; सर्वज्ञानप्लवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यासि Bg. 4. 36; Ms. 4. 194: 11. 19; Ve. 3. 25. -5 A frog. -6 A monkey. -7 A declivity, slope. -8 An enemy. -9 A sheep. -10 A man of a low tribe; a Chāṇḍāla. -11 A net or snare for catching fish. -12 The fig-tree. -13 The Kāraṇḍava bird, a kind of duck. -14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected. (=कुलक q. v.) -15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -16 Returning, return. -17 Urging on, inciting. -*Comp.* -गः 1. a monkey; R. 12. 70. -2.



a frog. -3. an aquatic bird, the diver. -4. the tree शिरीष. -5. N. of the sun's charioteer. (-गा) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo*.  
-गति: a frog.

पुवकः [ पु व हु० अक ] 1 A frog. -2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. -3 The holy fig-tree. -4 A Chândâla, an outcast. -5 A monkey.

पुवंगः 1 An ape, a monkey. -2 A deer. -3 The fig-tree.

पुवंगमः 1 A monkey; Si. 12. 55. -2 A frog. -Comp. -इंदुः an epithet of Hanumat.

पुवनं *a.* [ पु-ल्युट् ] Inclined, stooping down. -नं 1 Swimming. -2 Bathing, plunging into; Mâl. 1. 119. -3 Flying. -4 Jumping, leaping. -5 A great flood, deluge. -6 A declivity. -7 One of a horse's paces (capering).

पुवाका A float, raft.

पुविक *a.* [ पुवेन तरति ठन् ] Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

पुवः [ पु-घञ् ] 1 Flowing over. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Filling to overflowing. -4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); Y. 1. 190; (see Mit. thereon). -5 Submersion.

पुवः [ पु-घञ् ] 1 Flowing over. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Filling to overflowing. -4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); Y. 1. 190; (see Mit. thereon). -5 Submersion.

फ *a.* Obvious, evident. -फः 1 A high wind, stormy gale. -2 Yawning with the mouth wide open. -3 Fruitfulness. -4 An increaser. -5 The performance of a mystical rite (to propitiate Kubera's attendants). -6 Increasing, expanding. -फा 1 Useless or idle speech (*n.* also). -2 Heat. -3 Increase. -4 An increaser. -फं 1 An angry speech. -2 Blowing into, puffing up.

फक् 1 P. (फक्कति, फक्कित) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. -2 To act wrongly, behave ill. -3 To swell. -4 To have a preconceived opinion.

पुवः [ पु-ल्युट् ] 1 Bathing, ablution. -2 Overflowing, flooding, inundating. -3 A flood, deluge.

पुवित *p. p.* [ पु-ल्युट् ] 1 Made to swim, float, or overflow. -2 Deluged, inundated, overflowed. -3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled; Si. 12. 26; Ki. 11. 36. -4 Covered with, smeared.

पुविन् *a.* [ पु-ल्युट् ] 1 Spreading over, deluging, overflowing. -2 Promulgating. -*m.* A bird.

पुत *p. p.* [ पु-क ] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. -3 Leaped, jumped. -4 Lengthened, protracted or prolated (as a vowel). -5 Covered with, filled with. -6 Bathed in. (See पु). -तं 1 A jump, leap, spring. -2 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -3 Bounding, vaulting. -Comp. -गतिः a hare. (-*f.*) 1. going by leaps. -2. a gallop, bounding motion.

पुतिः *f.* [ पु-भावेक्तिन् ] 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. -2 A leap, jump, spring; as in मंडूकपुति. -3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

## फ.

फक्कः A cripple.

फक्किका 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained; फणिभाषित-भाष्यफक्किका विषमा कुंडलनामवापिता N. 2. 95. -2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion. -3 A sophistical argument, sophism. -4 A trick, fraud. -5 Logical exposition.

फट् *ind.* An onomatopoeic word used mystically in uttering spells or incantations; अस्त्राय फट्.

फटः 1 The expanded hood of a snake (फट् also in this sense); नि-विषेणापि सर्पेण कर्तव्या महती फट् (फणा v. l.); विषं भवतु मा भूदा फटादोपो भयं-

पुष् I. 1. 4. 9. P. (पुष्पति, पुष्पति, पुष्पाति, पुष्ट) To burn, scorch, singe, sear, Rs. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (पुष्पाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. -2 To anoint. -3 To fill.

पुक्षिः 1 Fire. -2 The burning of a house. -3 Oil.

पुषः Burning, combustion.

पुष्ट *p. p.* Scorched, burnt, singed.

पुषः Burning, combustion (also प्रोष).

पुषण *a.* (णी *f.*) [ पुष्-ल्यु ] Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes; तार्तीयकिं पुरारेस्तद्वतु मदनपुषणं लोचनं वः Mâl. l.v. 1. -णं Burning, scorching (प्रोषणं also).

पुस 4P. (पुस्यति) 1 To burn. -2 To share.

पुव 1 A. (पुवते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

पुतः 1 A bandage. -2 Cloth.

पसा 2 P. (पसाति, पसात) To eat, devour.

पसा 1 Food. -2 Hunger.

पसात *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Hungry.

पसानं 1 Eating. -2 Food.

पसुर *a.* 1 Lovely, beautiful. -2 Having a shape or form.

पसुर *a.* 1 Lovely, beautiful. -2 Having a shape or form.

करः Pt. 1 204. -2 A tooth. -3 A rogue, cheat (कितव).

फडिगा A cricket, locust or grasshopper.

फण् 1 P. (फणाति, फणित) 1 To move, move about; रुरुजुर्भेजिरे फणु-बहुधा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78. -2 To produce easily or without exertion; (this sense according to some belongs to the *Caus.* of फण्). -*Caus.* (फणयति) To skim, take off (the surface of a fluid.).

फणः-णा [ फण्-अच् ] 1 The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent; विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणं (फणां) कुरुते S. 6. 30; मणिभिः फणस्थैः R. 13.12; Ku. 6.



68 ; वहति भुवनभ्रंशं शेषः फणाफलक-स्थितां Bh. 2. 35. -2 The expanded side of the nostril, ( also फणं in this sense ). -णः Ved. Scum. -Comp. -आटोपः the expanded hood ( v. l. for फटाटोप ); Pt. 1. 204. -करः a serpent -धरः 1. a serpent. -2. N. of Siva. -भृत् m. 1. a serpent. -2. the number 'nine' ( there being nine chief Nāgas. ). -मणिः a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent; Si. 9. 25. -मंडलं the rounded body of a serpent; करालफण-मंडलं R. 12. 98; तत्फणामंडलोदचिर्मणि-द्योतितविग्रहं 10. 7.

फण ( ना ) वत् m. A snake in general.

फणिन् m. [ फणा अस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general; उद्भ्रितो यद्भरलं फणिनः पुष्पा-सि परिमलोद्भरैः Bv. 1. 12, 58; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13; R. 16. 17; Ku. 2. 21. -2 An epithet of Rāhu. -3 An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mahābhāṣya on Pāṇini's Sūtras; फणिभाषितभाष्यफ-क्किं N. 2. 95. -Comp. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of the serpent-demon Sesha. -2. of Ananta, the lord of serpents. -3. of Patanjali. -केश ( स ) रः = नागकेशर. -खेलः a quail. -तल्पगः an epithet of Vish-ṇu ( who uses Sesha as his couch ). -पतिः 1. an epithet of Sesha or of Vāsuki. -2. of Patanjali. -प्रियः wind. -फेनः opium. -भाष्यं Ma-hābhāṣya ( the commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's Sūtras ). -भुज् m. 1 a peacock. -2. an epi-  
thet of Garuḍa. -मुखं a kind of spade used by house-breakers. -ल-  
ता, -वल्ली betel-pepper.

फणिज्ज्ञकः Marjoram.

फंडः The belly.

फत्कारिन् m. A bird.

फरं A shield; cf. फलक.

फरुबकं A betel-box.

फर्फरायते Den. A. To glance about, dart, to and fro, sparkle; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शफरी फर्फरायते Udb.

फर्फरीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -कं 1 A young shoot or branch. -2 Softness. -का A shoe.

फल I. 1 P. ( फलति, पफाल, अफा-

लति, फलिष्यति, फलित ) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; परोपकाराय दुःखाः फलन्ति Subhāsh. ; वि-  
धातुर्व्यापारः फलतु च मनोज्ञश्च भवतु Māl. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; मौर्यस्यैव फलन्ति पश्य विवि-  
धश्रेयांसि मन्त्रीतयः Mu. 2. 16 'accom-  
plish or bring about'; Si. 2. 89. -2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to suc-  
ceed; कैकेयि कामाः फलितास्तवेति R. 13. 59; 15. 78; यदा न फलतुः क्षणदा-  
चरणां ( मनोरथाः ) Bk. 14. 113; 12. 66; नैवाकृतिः फलति नैव कुलं न शीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. -3 To result, pro-  
duce results or consequences; फलित-  
मस्माकं कपटप्रबंधेन H. 1; फलितं नस्त-  
र्हि भगवतीपादप्रसादेन Māl. 6; Ki 18. 25; खलः करोति दुर्वृत्तं नूनं फलति साधुषु H. 3. 21 'wicked men com-  
mit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. -4 To become ripe, ripen. -5 To fall to the lot of, befall. -6 To be useful. -II. 1 P. ( फलति, फल or फलित in the first sense, and फलित in other senses ) 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; तस्य मूर्धनिमासाद्य पफा-  
लासिवरो हि सः Mb. -2 To shine back, be reflected; Ki. 5. 38. -3 To go.

फलं [ फल्-अच् ] 1 Fruit ( fig. al-  
so ) as of a tree; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं  
ततः फलं S. 7. 30; R. 4. 33; 1. 49. -2 Crop, produce; कृषिफलं Me. 16. -3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलम-  
श्नुते H. 1. 83; फलेन ज्ञास्यसि Pt. 1; न नवः प्रभुताफलोदयात् स्थिरकर्मा विरराम  
कर्मणः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. -4 ( Hence ) Reward, recompense, meed, retri-  
bution ( good or bad ); फलमस्योपहास-  
स्य सद्यः प्राप्स्यसि पश्य मां R. 12. 37. -5 A deed, an act ( opp. words );  
श्रुवते हि फलेन साधवो न तु कंठेन निजोप-  
योगितां N. 2. 48 'good men prove  
their usefulness by deeds, not by  
words'. -6 Aim, object, purpose;  
परिगितज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः Pt. 1. 43;  
किमपेक्ष्य फलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what  
object in view'; Me. 54. -7 Use,  
good, profit, advantage; जगता वा  
विफलेन किं फलं Bv. 2. 61. -8 Pro-  
fit or interest on capital. -9 Pro-  
geny, offspring; R. 14. 39. -10 A  
kernel ( of a fruit ). -11 A tablet

or board ( शारिफल ). -12 A blade  
( of a sword ). -13 The point or  
head of an arrow, dart &c.; barb;  
Mu. 7. 10. -14 A shield. -15 A tes-  
ticle. -16 A gift. -17 The result of  
a calculation ( in Math. ). -18 Pro-  
duct or quotient. -19 Menstrual  
discharge. -20 Nutmeg. -21 A  
ploughshare. -22 Loss, disadvan-  
tage. -23 The second term in a  
rule-of-three sum. -24 Correla-  
tive equation. -25 The area of a  
figure. -26 The three myrobalans  
( त्रिफला ). -27 A point on a die.  
-Comp. -अवनः = फलावन q. v. -अ-  
नुबन्धः succession or sequence of  
fruits or results. -अनुवेय α. to be  
inferred from the results or conse-  
quences; फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः  
प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20. -अनुसरणं 1  
rate of profits. -2. following or reap-  
ing consequences. -अंतः a bam-  
boo. -अन्वेषिन् α. seeking for re-  
ward or recompense ( of actions ).  
-अपेक्षा expectation of the fruits  
or consequences ( of acts ), regard to  
results. -अपेत α. useless, unfertile,  
unproductive. -अम्लः a kind of  
sorrel. ( -म्लं ) tamarind. -अशनः a  
parrot. -अस्थि n. a cocoa-nut. -आ-  
कांक्षा expectation of ( good ) re-  
sults; see फलपेक्षा. -आगमः 1. pro-  
duction of fruits, load of fruits;  
भवन्ति नद्यास्तरवः फलागमैः S. 5. 12.  
-2. the fruit season, autumn. -आ-  
ज्य α. full of or abounding in fruits.  
( -ज्या ) a kind of plantain. -आरामः  
a fruit-garden, orchard. -आसक्त α.  
1. fond of fruits. -2. attached to  
fruits, fond of getting fruit ( of ac-  
tions done ). -आहारः feeding or  
living on fruits, fruit-meal. -उच्चयः  
a collection of fruits. -उत्तमा 1. a  
kind of grapes ( having no stones ).  
-2. = त्रिफला. -उत्पत्तिः f. 1. produc-  
tion of fruit. -2. profit, gain. (-त्तिः)  
the mango tree ( sometimes written  
फलोत्पत्ति in this sense ). -उदयः 1.  
appearance of fruit, production of  
results or consequences, attainment  
of success or desired object; आफलो-  
दयकर्मणां R. 1. 5; 8. 22. -2. profit,  
gain. -3. retribution, punishment.  
-4. happiness, joy. -5. heaven. -उ-  
द्गमः appearance of fruits; S. 5. 12  
( v. l. ). -उद्देशः regard to results;  
see फलपेक्षा. -उपजीविन् α. living by  
cultivating or selling fruits. -उपेत



*a.* yielding fruit, fruitful, fertile. —कामना desire of fruits or consequences. —कालः fruit-season. —कोशः the coconut tree. —कोशः-पुः, —कोशकः the scrotum (covering of the testicles). —खंडनं frustration of fruits or results, disappointment. —ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage. —ग्रहि, ग्राहन् *a.* (also फलेग्रहि and फलेग्राहन्) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्राव्यतां कुलमुपैति पैतृकं स्यान्ननोरथतरुः फलेग्रहिः Kīr. K. 3. 60; Māl. 9. 39. (*m.*) a fruit-tree. —ग्रहिष्णु *a.* fruitful. —छन्दनं a house built of wooden boards. —त्रयं, -त्रिकं the three myrobalans (त्रिफला). —द, दातृ, प्रद *a.* 1. productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 143. —2. bringing in gain or profit. —3. giving a reward, rewarding. (—दः) a tree. —निर्वृत्ति *f.* final consequence or reward. —निवृत्तिः *f.* cessation of consequences. —निष्पत्तिः *f.* production of fruit. —परिणतिः *f.* परिणामः, पाकः (फलेपाकः also) 1. the ripening of fruit. —2. the fullness of consequences. —पाकांता, —पाकावसाना an annual plant. —पातनं knocking down or gathering fruit. —पादपः a fruit-tree. —पूरः, —पूरकः the common citron tree. —प्रदानं 1. the giving of fruits. —2. a ceremony at weddings. —प्राप्तिः *f.* attainment of the desired fruit or object. —प्रिया the Priyangu plant. —वन्धः a tree barren of fruit. —बन्धिन् *a.* forming or developing fruit. —भागः a share in any product or profit. —भागिन्-भाज् *a.* partaking of a reward or profit. —भूमिः *f.* a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (*i. e.* heaven or hell). —भृत् *a.* bearing fruit, fruitful. —भोगः 1. enjoyment of consequences. —2. usufruct. —मत्स्या the aloe plant. —योगः 1. the attainment of fruit or the desired object, Mu. 7. 10. —2. wages, remuneration. —राजन् *m.* a water-melon. —वर्तुलं a water-melon. —विक्रायिन् *a.* a fruit-seller. —वृक्षः a fruit-tree. —वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. —शाडवः the pomegranate tree. —शालिन् *a.* 1. bearing fruit, fruitful. —2. sharing in the consequences. —शैशिरः the Badara tree. —श्रेष्ठः the mango tree. —संस्थ

*a.* bearing fruit. —संपद् *f.* 1. abundance of fruit. —2. success. —साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. reaping fruit, attainment or realization of the desired object. —2. a prosperous result. —स्नेहः a walnut tree. —हारी an epithet of Kālī or Durgā. —हीन *a.* yielding no fruit or profit. —हेतु *a.* acting with a view to results.

फलकं 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः काल्या भुवनफलको ऋडिति प्राणिशारैः Bh. 3. 39; द्यूतं, चित्रं &c. —2 Any flat surface; चुंब्यमानकपोल-फलकां K. 218, धृतमुग्धगंडफलकैर्विवभुः Si. 9. 47, 37; cf. तट. —3 A shield. —4 A slab, tablet, leaf or page for writing upon. —5 The buttocks, hips. —6 The palm of the hand. —7 Fruit, result, consequence. —8 Profit, gain. —9 Menstruation. —10 The head of an arrow. —11 The pericarp of a lotus. —12 A broad and flat bone (of the forehead). —Comp. —पाणि *a.* armed with a shield (as a warrior). —यंत्रं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhāskarāchārya. —सकथ *a.* having a thigh as broad as a board.

फलकिन् *a.* 1 Boarded. —2 Armed with a shield. —*m.* 1 A wooden bench. —2 Sandal-wood (*n.* also).

फलतस् *ind.* As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

फलनं [ फल्-ल्यट् ] 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. —2 Producing results or consequences.

फलवत् *a.* 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. —2 Producing or yielding results, successful, profitable. —3 Containing the result or end of a plot. —*m.* A fruit-tree. —ती The plant called प्रियंगु.

फलसः (शः) The bread-fruit tree.

फलहकः A plank, board.

फलही The cotton tree.

फलित *p. p.* 1 Having borne or reaped fruit, yielding fruit, fruitful. —3 Fulfilled, accomplished, realized (as a desire). —तः A fruit-tree. —ता A menstruous woman. —तं A sort of perfume (शैल्य).

फलिन् *a.* [ फल् अस्त्यर्थे इनि ] 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); पुष्पिणः फलिनश्चैव वृक्षास्तुभयतः स्मृताः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10.

—2 Advantageous, profitable. —*m.* A tree.

फलिन *a.* [ फल्-इन्च् ] Fruitful, bearing fruit; Māl. 6. 19. —नः The bread-fruit tree.

फलिनी, -फली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).

फलीकृ 8 U. To winnow, thresh, separate the grain from the husks.

फलीकरणं Winnowing, separating the grain from the husks.

फलीकृत *p. p.* Threshed, winnowed.

फल्यु *a.* [ फल्-उ गुक् च Un. 1. 18 ] 1 Pithless, unessential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्यु Pt. 1. —2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Si. 3. 76. —3 Small, minute. —4 Vain, unmeaning. —5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. —6 Untrue. —7 Beautiful, lovely. —ल्युः *f.* 1 The spring season. —2 The opposite-leaved fig-tree. —3 N. of a river at Gayā. —4 A red powder of wild ginger (Mar. गुलाल) thrown by the Hindus over one another at the Holi festival. —Comp. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called Holi. —वाटिका the opposite-leaved fig-tree.

फल्युता-त्वं Worthlessness, vanity, insignificance; Bh. 2. 9.

फल्युन *a.* 1 Red. —2 Born under the constellation फल्युनी. —नः 1 The month of Phālguna. —2 N. of Indra. —3 Of Arjuna.

फल्युनी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 6. —Comp. —भवः the planet Jupiter.

फल्यं A flower.

फाद् *ind.* An interjection of calling.

फाटकी Alum.

फाणि *f.* 1 Molasses. —2 Flour mixed with curds (करंम).

फाणितं Raw sugar.

फांट *a.* Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction). —टः, -टं An infusion, decoction; फांटमनायाससाध्यः कषायविशेषः Sk.; फांटचित्रास्त्रपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary). —टं The first particles of butter produced by churning.



**फांडकः** A decoction, infusion.

**फांड** The belly.

**फालः** -लं 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. -2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सीमंतभाग); N. 1. 16. -3 A sort of spade. -4 A bundle. -5 The forehead (for भाल). -लः 1 An epithet of Balarâma. -2 Of Siva. -3 The citron tree. -लं 1 A garment of cotton. -2 A ploughed field. -Comp. -आहत *a.* ploughed, tilled. -कृष्ट *a.* 1. tilled. -2. produced by cultivation. (-ष्टं) a ploughed field. -गुप्तः N. of Balarâma.

**फालखेला** A quail.

**फाल्गुनः** 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February, -March). -2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet:—उत्तराभ्यां फाल्गुनीभ्यां नक्षत्राभ्यामहं दिवा । ज-तो हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां फाल्गुनं विदुः ॥ -3 N. of a tree, also called अर्जुन. -Comp. -अनुजः 1. the month Chaitra. -2. the vernal season (वसंतकाल). -3. an epithet of नकुल and सहदेव.

**फाल्गुनालः** =फाल्गुन.

**फाल्गुनी** The full-moon day of the month फाल्गुन; °भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

**फिः** 1 A wicked man. -2 Useless or idle talk. -3 A nger.

**फिंगकः** The fork-tailed shrike.

**फिरंगः** 1 The country of the Franks (*i. e.* of Europeans). -2 A disease of the Franks, syphilis.

**फिरंगिन्** *m.* A Frank, (*i. e.* a European).

**फुः** 1 A magical formula. -2 An idle talk.

**फुकः** A bird.

**फुटः** The expanded hood of a snake.

**फु (फू) त्** *ind.* An onomatopoeic word generally used in composition with कृ, and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c.; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt; (फु फू) कृ 1 to blow into (a liquid); बालः पाय-सद्गंधो दध्यापि फूत्कृत्य भक्षयति H. 4. 103. 2. To scream aloud, cry, shriek. --Comp. -करः fire. -कारः, -कृतं, -कृतिः *f.* 1. blowing into. -2. hissing, whizzing. -3. the hiss of a serpent. -4. sobbing. -5. screaming, a loud shriek, yell. -कृत *a.* 1. blown into &c. -2. blown up (as a bubble). -3. screamed aloud. (-तं) 1. the sound of a wind-instrument. -2. a loud cry, shriek, scream.

**फुफु** *ind.* An onomatopoeic word. -Comp. -कारक. *a.* panting, gasping.

**फुफुसः** -सं The lungs.

**फुंफुआ** *ind.* Imitation of the sound made by the crackling of fire.

**फुल** 1 P. (फुलति, फुलित) 1 To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower). -2 To swell, expand; Mâl. 5. 23.

**फुल** *p. p.* (of फल) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; पुष्पं च फुलं नवमल्लिका-याः प्रयाति कांतिं प्रमदजगतां Rs. 6. 6; फुल्लारविद्वदनां Ch. P. 1. -2 Flowering, blossomed; R. 9. 63. -3 Ex-

panded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes). -4 Smiling, gay. -ह्र A full-blown flower. -Comp. -नुवरी alum. -नयन, नेत्र-लोचन *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy); Pt. 1. 136. (-नः) a kind of deer. (-नं) a large, full eye. -फालः the wind raised in winnowing corn.

**फुलनं** Inflating, filling with wind.

**फुल्लिः** *f.* Blossoming, blooming.

**फुल्लरीकः** 1 A district, place. -2 A snake.

**फेदकारः** : A shriek, howl.

**फेणः, -नः** 1 Foam, froth; गौरी-वक्त्रभुक्तुदिरचनां या विहस्येव फेनैः Me. 50; R. 13. 11; Ms. 2. 61. -2 Foam of the mouth. -3 Saliva. -4 White cuttle-fish bone. -Comp. -अग्रं a bubble. -अशनिः N. of Indra; cf. नमुचि. -आहार *a.* living on foam. -गिरिः N. of a mountain near the mouth of the Indus. -पिंडः 1. a mere bubble. -2. an empty idea, non-entity. -वाहिन *m.* a filtering cloth.

**फेण (न) क** See फेन

**फेनि (न) ल** *a.* Foamy, frothy; फेनिलमंबुराशि R. 13. 2.

**फेरः, फेरंडः** A jackal.

**फेरवः** 1 A jackal; क्रंदत्फेरवचंड-डात्कृति &c. Mâl. 5. 19. -2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. -3 A demon, goblin.

**फेरुः** A jackal.

**फेल्** 1 P. (फेलति) To go, move.

**फेलं, फेला, फेलिका, फेली** Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orts.

## व.

**वः** 1 N. of Varuṇa. -2 Water. -3 A water-jar; (the meanings of this letter are given in the following verse; वः पुमान् वरुणे सिंधौ भगे तोये गते तु वा । गंधने तंतुसंताने पुंस्येव वपने स्पृतः ॥

**वंह** 1 A. (वंहते, वंहित) To increase, grow. -Caus. 1 To increase. -2 To strengthen, make firm, fix.

**बंहिमन्** *m.* Abundance, multitude. **बंहिष्ठ** *a.* Most abundant, very great, excessive; (superl. of बहुल q. v.).

**बंहयिस्** *a.* More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding, (compar. of बहुल q. v.).

**वकः** 1 The Indian crane. -2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane

being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches). -3 N. of a demon killed by Bhîma. -4 N. of another demon killed by Kṛishṇa. -5 N. of Kubera. -की=पूतना q. v. -Comp. -चरः, -वृत्तिः -व्रतचरः, -व्रतिकः, -व्रतिन् *m.* 'acting like a crane', a false devotee, religious hypocrite;



अधोदृष्टिर्नैकृतिकः स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः। शठो मिथ्याविनीतश्च बकुरतचरो द्विजः Ms. 4. 196. —जित् *m.* —निषूदनः epithets of 1. Bhîma. —2. of Kṛishna. —पंचकं the last five days of the bright half of the month of Kârtika. —यंत्रं a kind of retort. —व्रतं 'crane-like conduct', hypocrisy.

**बकुर** *a.* Horrible. —रः Lighting; thunderbolt.

**बकुलः** 1 A kind of tree, *Mimusops Elengi*, (said according to the convention of poets to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); कांक्षत्यन्यो (केसरः or बकुलः) वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छन्नाऽस्याः Me. 78; बकुलः सीधुगंडूषसेकात् (विकसति); (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under अशोक). —2 A kind of drug. —लं The fragrant flower of this tree; Bv. 1. 54.

**बकुलः** The Bakula tree.

**बकरुका** 1 A small crane. —2 The branch of a tree bent by the wind.

**बकोटः** A crane.

**बटुः** A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt; चाणक्यबटुः &c.; see बटु. —2 A young Brahmachârin. —Comp. —मात्रः a mere boy.

**बटुकरणं** Investiture with the sacred thread.

**बाडि (लि) शं** A fish-hook; Bh. 3. 21.

**बत** *ind.* A particle expressing:— 1 Sorrow, regret (alas!); वयं बत विदूरतः क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका Mâl. 3. 18; अहो बत महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यबसिता वयं Bg. 1. 45. —2 Pity or compassion; क्व बत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलं S. 1. 10. —4 Addressing, calling; बत वितरत तोयं तोयवाहा नितान्तं G. M., R. 9. 47. —3 Joy or satisfaction; अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20. —5 Wonder or surprise; अहो बत महीचक्रं K. 154. —6 Censure. For the meanings of बत with अहो see under अहो.

**बद्ध** 1 P. To be steady or firm.

**बदरः** [बद्धस्यैव अरच्] 1 The jujube tree. —2 The kernel of the fruit of the cotton-plant. —र The cotton shrub. —र 1 The fruit of jujube; करबदरसदृशमखिलं भुवनतलं य-

त्प्रसादतः कवयः। पश्यन्ति सूक्ष्मतयः सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vâs. 1; Bv. 2. 8. —2 The pod of the cotton shrub. —3 The berry used as a weight.—Comp. —कुणः the time when the fruit of the jujube becomes ripe. —पावनं N. of a sacred bathing-place.

**बदरिका** 1 The jujube tree or its fruit; अन्ये बदरिकाकारा बहिरेव मनोहराः H. 1. 94. —2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Nârâyana. —Comp. —आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarikâ. बदरिः *f.* The jujube tree.

**बदरी** 1 The jujube tree; see बादरायण. —2 =बदरिका (2) above. —3 The cotton shrub. —Comp. —छद्दः a kind of perfume. —तपोवनं the penance-grove at Badarî; Ki. 12. 33. —नाथः N. of a temple at Badarî. —नारायणः N. of a place. —पत्रं a kind of perfume (नरवी). —फलं a fruit of the jujube tree. —वनं (णं) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. —वासा an epithet of Durgâ. —शैलः a rocky eminence at Badarî.

**बध्** 1 A. (बीभत्सते; strictly the desiderative base of बध् used in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with (with abl.); येभ्यो बीभत्समानाः U. 1.

**बधिर** *a.* Deaf; धनिभिर्जनस्य बधिरिकृतश्रुतेः Si. 13. 3; Ms. 7. 149.

**बधिरयति** Den. P., बधिरिकृ 8 U. To deafen (fig. also); बधिरिताशेषदिगंतरालं K.; Mv. 6. 30.

**बधिरित** *a.* Made deaf, deafened.

**बधिरिमन्** *m.* Deafness.

**बंदिन्** See बंदिन्.

**बंदिः** —री *f.* 1 Bondage, confinement. —2 A prisoner, captive; Ku. 2. 61.

**बंध** 9 P. (बध्नाति, बबंध, अभांत्सीत्, भंत्स्यति, बंधुं, बद्ध; *pass.* बध्यते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten; बंधुं न संभावित एव तावत् करेण रुद्धेऽपि च केशपाशः Ku. 7. 57; R. 7. 9; Ku. 7. 25; Bk. 9. 75. —2 To catch, capture, imprison, ensnare, make captive; कर्मभिर्न स बध्यते Bg. 4. 14; बलिबंधे Bk. 2. 39; 14. 56. —3 To chain, fetter. —4 To check, stop, suppress; as in बद्धकोप, बद्धकोष्ठ &c. —5 To put on, wear; न हि चूडामणिः पादे प्रभवामीति बध्यते Pt. 1. 72; बंधुरंगुलि-

चाणि Bk. 14. 7. —6 To attract, arrest (as eyes &c.); बंधं चक्षुषि यवप्ररोहः Ku. 7. 17; or बध्नाति मे चक्षुः (चित्रकूटः) R. 13. 47. —7 To fix or set upon, direct towards (as the eyes or mind), cast upon (with loc.); दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु बध्नान् Mu. 1. 2; R. 3. 4; 6. 36; Bk. 20. 22. —8 To bind or fasten together (as hair); Mu. 7. 17. —9 To build, construct, form, arrange; बद्धेर्मिताकवानितापरिभुक्तमुक्तं Ki. 8. 57; छायाबद्धकरंबकं मृगकुलं S. 2. 6; तस्यांजलिं बंधुमतो बबंध R. 16. 5; 4. 38; 11. 35, 78; Ku. 2. 47; 5. 30; Bk. 7. 77. —10 To put together, compose, construct (a poem, verse &c.); तुष्टैर्बद्धं तदलघु रघुस्वामिनः सचरित्रं Vikr. 18. 107; श्लोक एष त्वया बद्धः Râm. —11 To form, produce, bear (as fruit &c.); R. 12. 69; Ku. 5. 60 *v. l.*; S. 6. 3. —12 To have, possess, entertain, cherish, feel. —13 To punish, chastise. —14 To offer, sacrifice (as an animal). —15 To shut, close, stop. —16 To oppress, overpower. —17 To join, unite. —18 To produce, cause, effect. —19 To strike (as root). —20 To display, exhibit, show. (The senses of बंध् are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected; *e. g.* भ्रुकुटिं बंध् to knit or bend the eyebrows, to frown; मुष्टिं बंध् to clench the fist; अंजलिं बंध् to fold the hands together in supplication; चित्तं, धियं, मनः, हृदयं बंध् to set the heart on; प्रीतिं, भावं, रागं बंध् to fall in love with, be enamoured of; संतु बंध् to construct or build a bridge; वैरं बंध् to conceive hatred, contract enmity; सख्यं, सौहृदं बंध् to form friendship; गोलं बंध् to form a globe; मंडलं बंध् to form a circle, sit or stand in a circle; मौनं बंध् to maintain silence; परिकरं-कक्षां बंध् to gird up one's loins, prepare oneself for anything; see the compounds under बद्ध also). —Caus. To cause to bind, form, construct, build &c.; R. 12. 70.

**बद्ध** *p. p.* [बंध्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Bound, tied, fastened. —2 Chained, fettered. —3 Captured, caught. —4 Confined, imprisoned. —5 Put or girt on. —9 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. —7 Formed, built. —8 Cherished, entertained. —9 Combined, united. —10



Firmly rooted, firm. -11 Shut, stopped, closed. -12 Inlaid, studded. -13 Composed (as verses). -14 Formed, contracted; Ku. 1. 20. -15 Manifested, displayed. -16 Entangled, involved. -17 Congealed, clotted (as blood). -18 Effected, caused, formed, produced; बद्धं जालकं S. 1. 30; 2. 6; U. 6. 17; Māl. 3. 7. -Comp. -अंगुलित्र, अंगुलित्राण a. having a finger-guard fastened. -अंजलि a. folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. -अनुराग a. having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. -अनुशय a. 1. feeling repentant. -2. of a fixed resolve. -आनंद a. joyful. -आयुध a. accoutred with arms. -आशंक a. one whose suspicions have been roused, grown suspicious. -उत्सव a. enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. -उद्यम a. making united efforts. -कक्ष, -कक्ष्य a. see बद्धपरिकर. -केसर a. 1. forming hair. -2. having the filaments formed. -कोप -मन्यु, -रोष a. 1. feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. -2. suppressing or governing one's wrath. -गुहं a kind of obstruction of the bowels. -चित्त, -मनस् a. having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. -जिह्वा a. tongue-tied. -तूणीर a. equipped with a quiver. -दृष्टि, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. -धार a. continuously or incessantly flowing. -निश्चय a. firmly resolved, resolute. -नेपथ्य a. attired in a theatrical dress. -परिकर a. having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; i. e. ready, prepared. -पुरीष a. having the bowels constipated. -प्रतिज्ञा a. 1. one who has made a vow or promise. -2. firmly resolved. -प्रतिश्रुत् a. resonant with echoes. -भाव a. having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of (with loc.); दृढं त्वयि बद्धभावोर्वशी V. 2. -भूः f. 1. the lowest floor. -2. ground prepared for the site of a house. -मुष्टि a. 1. having a closed fist. -2. close-fisted, covetous. -मूल a. deep-rooted, striking root firmly; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि म-

हैरतरोः स्त्रियः Si. 2. 38. -मौन a. holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent; अद्भुतं त्वच्चरणविद्विषेयदुःखादिव बद्धमौनं R. 13. 23. -राग a. having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned; Pt. 1. 123. -वसति a. fixing an abode. -वाच् a. tongue-tied, maintaining silence. -वेपथु a. seized with tremour. -वैर a. one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. -शिख a. 1. one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). -2. one who is still in childhood, young. -सूतः a particular preparation of quicksilver. -स्नेह a. forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

बंधः [ बंध-घञ् ] 1 A tie, bond (in general)(आशाबंध &c.). -2 A hair-band, fillet; V. 4. 10; S. 1. 30. -3 A chain, fetter. -4 Fettering, confining, imprisoning, confinement, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 310. -5 Catching, capturing, catching hold of; गजबंध R. 16. 2. -6 (a) Forming, constructing, arranging; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D. 6. (b) Building, erecting. -7 Feeling, conceiving, cherishing; हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकाविप्रेमबंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107; R. 6. 81. -8 Connection, union, intercourse. -9 Joining or folding together, combining; R. 14. 13; अंजलिबंध &c. -10 A bandage, ligature. -11 Agreement, harmony. -12 Manifestation, display, exhibition; R. 18. 52. -13 Bondage, confinement to this world (opp. मुक्ति which is 'complete emancipation from the trammels of the world'); बंधं मोक्षं च या वेत्ति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg. 18. 30; बंधोऽनुक्त्ये खलु मरुमुखान्कुर्वते कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; R. 13. 58; 18. 7. -14 Result, consequence. -15 A position, posture in general; आसनबंधधीरः R. 2. 6; Ku. 3. 45, 59. -16 A particular position in sexual intercourse, or a particular mode of sexual enjoyment (these are said in Ratimanjarī to be 16, but other writers increase the number to 84). -17 A border, frame-work. -18 Arrangement of a stanza in a particular shape; e. g. खड्गबंध, पद्मबंध, मुरजबंध (vide K. P. 9 ad loc.). -19 A sinew, tendon. -20 The body. -21 A deposit, pledge. -22

An embankment, throwing a bridge across (a river). -23 A disease in which the eyelids cannot be wholly closed. -Comp. -करणं fettering, imprisoning. -तंत्रं a complete army containing the four necessary elements, i. e. elephants, horses, chariots and footmen. -पारुष्यं forced or unnatural construction of words. -स्तंभः a post to which an animal (e. g. an elephant) is tied.

बंधकः 1 One who binds or catches, a binder. -2 A catcher. -3 A band, tie, rope, tether. -4 A dike, bank, dam. -5 A pledge, deposit. -6 A posture of the body. -7 Barter, exchange. -8 A violator, ravisher. -9 A promise. -10 A city. -11 A part or portion (at the end of num. compounds); ऋणं सदृशबंधकं Y. 2. 76. -कं Binding, confinement. -की 1 An unchaste woman; न मे त्वया कौमारबंधक्या प्रयोजनं Māl. 7; Ve. 2. -2 A harlot, courtesan; बलात् धृतोसि मयेति बंधकीधाष्ट्यै K. 237. -3 A female elephant. -4 A barren woman.

बंधन a. 1 Binding, fettering. -2 Checking, stopping. -3 (At the end of comp.) Dependent upon; cf. निबंधन. -नं [ बंध्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 The act of binding, fastening, tying; Ku. 4. 8. -2 Binding on or round, throwing round, clasping; विनम्रशाखाभुजबंधनानि Ku. 3. 39; Pt. 5. 21; घटय भुजबंधनं Gīt. 10; R. 19. 17. -3 A bond, tie (fig. also); R. 12. 76; आशाबंधनं &c. -4 Fettering, chaining, confining. -5 A chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. -6 Capturing, catching. -7 Bondage, confinement, imprisonment, captivity; as in बंधनागार. -8 A place of confinement, prison, jail; त्वां कारयामि कमलोदरबंधनस्थं S. 6. 19; Ms. 9. 288. -9 Forming, building, construction; सेतुबंधनं Ku. 4. 6. -10 Connecting, uniting, joining. -11 Hurting, injuring. -12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of a flower); S. 3. 6; 6. 17; U. 2. 9; Ku. 4. 14. -13 A sinew, muscle. -14 A bandage. -15 A bar, barrier. -16 Alloyage, mixing. -17 An embankment, a bridge. -18 A conjunction, connection. -नं-नी 1 A bond, tie. -2 A rope, cord. -3 A string, thread. -4 A chain, fetter. -5 A bondage. -Comp. -अ (आ) गा-



रः-र, -आलयः a prison, jail. -ग्रन्थिः 1. the knot of a bandage. -2. a noose. -3. a rope for tying cattle. -पालकः, -रक्षिन् *m.* a jailor. -वेदमन् *n.* a prison. -स्थः a captive, prisoner. -स्तम्भः a tying-post, a post to which an animal (*e. g.* an elephant) is tied. -स्थानं a stable, stall (for horses &c.).

बंधित *a.* 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Confined, imprisoned.

बंधित्रः [ बंध-इत्र ] 1 The god of love. -2 A leathern fan (चर्मव्यजन). -3 A spot, mole.

बंधुः [ बध्नाति मनः स्नेहादिना बंध-उ ] 1 A relation, kinsman, relative in general; यत्र दुमा अपि सृगा अपि बंधवो मे U. 3. 8: मातृबंधुनिवासिनं R. 12. 12; S. 6. 22; Bg. 6. 9. -2 Any one connected or associated with another, a brother; प्रवासबंधुः a brother-traveller; धर्मबंधुः a spiritual brother; S. 4. 9. -3 (In law) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally; (three kinds are enumerated; आत्म° personal, पितृ° paternal, and मातृ° maternal; see these three words). -4 A friend (in general); as in बंधुकृत्य below; oft. at the end of comp.; मकरदंशबंधो Māl. 1. 38 'a friend of, (*i. e.*) charged with fragrance' &c.; 9. 13. -5 A husband; वैदेहिबंधो हृदयं विद्रे R. 14. 33. -6 A father. -7 A mother. -8 A brother. -9 The tree called बंधुजीव *q. v.* -10 One who belongs to or is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally; *i. e.* one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto (often used by way of contempt); स्वयमेव ब्रह्मबंधुनोद्भिन्नो दुर्गप्रयोगः M. 4; cf. क्षत्रबंधु. -11 Connection, relationship, association in general. -Comp. -काम *a.* affectionate towards kinsmen. -कृत्यं 1. the duty of a kinsman; स्वायं तु परिसमाप्तं बंधुकृत्यं प्रजानां S. 5. 8. -2. the business of a friend, a friendly or kind act or service; कच्चित्सौम्य व्यवसितमिदं बंधुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114. -जनः 1 a relative, kinsman. -2. kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. -जीवः, -जविकः *N.* of a tree; बंधुजीवमधुराधरपल्लवमुल्लासितस्मितशोभं Gīt. 2; R. 11. 24. -दग्धः an abandon-

ed wretch (हतक). -इत्तं a kind of Stridhana or woman's property, the property given to a girl by her relatives at the time of marriage; Y. 2. 144. -प्रीतिः *f.* 1. love of a relative; बंधुप्रीत्या Me. 49. -2. love for a friend. -भावः 1. friendship. -2. relationship. -वर्गः kinsmen, kindred. -हीन *a.* destitute of relatives or friends.

बंधुकः 1 The tree called बंधुजीव. -2 A bastard. -का, -की An unchaste woman (see बंधकी).

बंधुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred (taken collectively); Māl. 6. 18; 9. 21; Ki. 1. 10. -2 Relationship, affinity.

बंधुत्वं Relationship, brotherhood, affinity.

बंधुता An unchaste woman.

बंधुवत् *a.* Having relations or kinsmen.

बंधुर *a.* [ बंध-उरच् ] 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven; Si. 7. 34; Ku. 1. 42, U. 6. 25; Mv. 6. 30. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed; बंधुरगात्रि R. 13. 47; (=संनतांगि). -3 Crooked, curved. -4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, lovely; कथं तु तं बंधुरकोमलांगुलिं S. 6. 12 (where it may mean 'undulating' also); समस्तशास्त्रस्मृतिबंधुरे मुखे K. 3. -5 Deaf. -6 Injurious, mischievous. -रः 1 A goose. -2 A crane. -3 A drug. -4 An oil-cake. -5 The vulva. -6 The बंधुजीव tree. -राः (*m. pl.*) Parched corn or meal thereof. -रा An unchaste woman. -रं A diadem.

बंधुल *a.* [ बंध-उलच् ] 1 Bent, curved, inclined. -2 Pleasing, delightful, attractive, beautiful. -लः 1 A bastard; परगृहललिताः पराक्षपुष्टाः परपुरुषैर्जनिताः परांगनासु। परधनानरता गुणेष्ववाच्या गजकलभा इव बंधुला ललामः Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer given by the *bandhulas* themselves to the Vidūshaka's question भोः के यूयं बंधुला नाम). -2 An attendant in a harlot's chamber. -3 The tree called बंधुक *q. v.*

बंधुकः [ बंध-उक ] *N.* of a tree; तवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टबंधुकसूनस्तवकरचितमेते शेखरं बिभ्रतीव Si. 11. 46; Rs. 3. 5. -क A flower of this tree; बंधुकुशुतिबंधवोऽयमधरः Gīt. 10; Rs. 3. 25.

बंधुर *a.* [ बंध-उरच् ] 1 Undulating, uneven. -2 Bent, inclined,

bowed. -3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely; cf. बंधुर. -रं A hole.

बंधूलिः [ बंध-उलि ] The बंधुजीव tree.

बंध्य [ बंध-यत् ] 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned; Y. 2. 243. -2 To be joined or bound together. -3 To be formed, built or constructed. -4 Detained, under arrest. -5 Barren, unproductive, fruitless, useless (said of persons or things); बंध्यश्रमास्ते R. 16. 75; अवंध्ययत्नाश्च बभूवुरत्र ते 3. 29; Ki. 1. 33. -6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. -7 (At the end of comp.) Deprived or destitute of. -Comp. -फल *a.* useless, vain, idle.

बंध्या 1 A barren woman; न हि बंध्या विजानाति गुर्वी प्रसववेदनां Subhāsh. -2 A barren cow. -3 A kind of perfume (बाल). -Comp. -तनयः, -पुत्रः सुतः, or दुहितृ, -सुता &c. the son or daughter of a barren woman; *i. e.* a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist; एष बंध्या-सुतो याति खपुष्पकृतशेखरः; see खपुष्प. बन्ध्रं A bond, tie.

बभ्रवी An epithet of Durgā.

बभ्रु *a.* [ भृ-कु द्वित्वं; बभ्र-उ वा Un. 1. 21 ] 1 Deep-brown, tawny, reddish-brown; उवालाबभ्रुशिरोरुहः R. 15. 16; 19. 25; बबंध बालारुणबभ्रु वल्कलं Ku. 5. 8. -2 Bald-headed through disease. -भ्रुः 1 Fire. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The tawny colour. -4 A man with tawny hair. -5 *N.* of a Yādava; Si. 2. 40. -6 An epithet of Siva. -7 Of Vishnu. -8 The Chātaka bird. -9 A sweeper, cleaner. -10 *N.* of a country. -*n.* 1 A tawny or brown colour. -2 Any object of a brown colour. -Comp. -धातुः 1. gold. -2. red chalk (गैरिक), a kind of ochre. -वाहनः *N.* of a son of Arjuna by Chitrāngadā. [ The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhishtira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Manipura, which was then ruled by Babhravahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king; but when he read the writing on the plate on its head, he knew that it belonged to the Pandavas, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head



of Babhruvahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged a crescent-shaped arrow at Arjuna which severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulupi who happened to be then with Chitrangada; and having acknowledged Babhruvahana as his true son, he resumed his journey.]

**बं** 1 P. (बंति) To go, move.

**बंभरः** A bee.

**बंभराली** A fly.

**बरटः** A kind of grain.

**बर्** 1 P. (बर्ति) To go, move.

**बर्बटः** A kind of grain (राजमाष).

**बर्बटो** 1 A kind of grain (राजमाष). -2 A harlot, prostitute.

**बर्बणा** A blue fly.

**बर्बरः** 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. -2 A fool, block-head; शृणु रे बर्बर H. 2.

**बर्बुरः** N. of a tree (Mar. बाभल); उपसर्पेभ्यो भवतं बर्बुर इव कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1. 24.

**बर्सः** Ved. A tip, point, knot.

**बर्सवः** Ved. A socket of a tooth (?)

**बर्ह** I. 1 A. (बर्हते) 1 To speak. -2 To give. -3 To cover. -4 To hurt, kill, destroy. -5 To spread. -6 To be pre-eminent or excellent. -II. 10 U. (बर्हयति-ते) To hurt, injure. -WITH नि to kill, destroy; Si. 1. 29.

**बर्हः** -र्ह [ बर्ह-अच् ] 1 A peacock's tail; द्वौल्लङ्गाहतशेषवर्हाः R. 16. 14; (केशपाशे) सति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेष बर्हः V. 4. 10 v. 1. -2 The tail of a bird. -3 A tail-feather (especially of a peacock); Me. 44; Ku. 1. 15; Si. 8. 11. -4 A leaf; आपांडुरं केतक-बर्हमन्यः R. 6. 17. -5 A train, retinue. -Comp. -भारः 1. a peacock's tail. -2. a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

**बर्हण, बर्हस्** a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

**बर्हणं** A leaf.

**बर्हिः** Fire. -n. The Kusa grass.

**बर्हिणः** A peacock; आवासवृक्षोन्मुख-बर्हिणानि (वनानि) R. 2. 17; 16. 14, 19. 37. -Comp. -वाजः an arrow feathered with a peacock's plumes.

**-वाहनः** an epithet of Kârtikeya.

**बर्हिन्** m. [ बर्ह अस्यर्थे इति ] A peacock; R. 16. 64; V. 3. 2; 4. 10; Rs. 2. 6. -Comp. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं a kind of perfume. -ध्वजा an epithet of Durgâ. -यानः, -वाहनः an epithet of Kârtikeya.

**बर्हिष्ठ** a. (superl. of बर्हन्) Largest, strongest. -ष्ठ A kind of fragrant grass.

**बर्हिस्** m., n. [ बर्ह कर्मणि इति ] 1 Kusa grass; Ku. 1. 60. -2 A bed or layer of Kusa grass. -3 A sacrifice, oblation. -m. 1 Fire. -2 Light, splendour. -n. 1 Water. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Ether. -Comp. -केशः, -ज्योतिस् m. an epithet of fire. -मुखः (बर्हिर्मुखः) 1. an epithet of fire. -2. a god (whose mouth is fire). -शुष्मन् m. an epithet of fire. -सद् (बर्हिषद्) a. seated on a layer of Kusa grass. (-m.) 1. the Manes (pl.). -2. a Pitri or deified progenitor.

**बर्हिष्क** a. Formed of, or covered with, sacrificial grass.

**बर्हिष्मत्** m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

**बल्** I. 1 P. (बलति) 1 To breathe or live. -2 To hoard grain. -II. 1 U. (बलति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To speak. -4 To see, mark. -III. 10 U. (बलयति-ते) To live. -IV. 10 A. (बालयते) To describe. -Caus. (बालयति-ते) To nourish, support.

**बलं** [ बल्-अच् ] 1 Strength, power, might, vigour. -2 Force, violence; as in बलात् q. v. -3 An army, host, forces, troops; भवेदभीष्ममद्रोणं धृतराष्ट्रबलं कथं Ve. 3. 24, 43; Bg. 1. 10; R. 16. 37. -4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body). -5 Body, figure, shape. -6 Semen virile. -7 Blood. -8 Gum myrrh. -9 A shoot, sprout. (बलेन means 'on the strength of', 'by means or virtue of'; बहुबलेन जितः, वीर्यबलेन &c.; बलात् 'perforce', 'forcibly', 'violently', 'against one's will'; बलान्निद्रा समायाता Pt. 1; हृदयमव्ये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते बलात् Gît. 7). -लः 1 A crow. -2 N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. -अग्रं excessive strength or force. (-ग्रः) the head of an army. -अंगकः the spring

(Hemachandra). -अचिता the lute of Balarâma. -अटः a kind of beam.

-अधिक a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. -अधिकरण the affairs of an army. -अध्यक्षः 1. a general or commander of an army; Ms. 7. 189. -2. a war-minister. -अनुजः an epithet of Krishna. -अन्वित a. endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. -अबलं 1. comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; R. 17. 59. -2. relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; समय एव करोति बलाबलं Si. 6. 44. -अभ्रः an army in the form of a cloud. -अरातिः an epithet of Indra. -अबलेपः pride of strength. -अशः -असः 1. consumption. -2. the phlegmatic humour (कफ). -3. a swelling in the throat (which stops the passages of food). -आत्मिका a kind of sun-flower (हस्तिशुडी). -आहः water. -उत्कट a. of mighty strength; Pt. 2. 40; 3. 114. -उपपन्न, उपेत a. endowed with strength, strong, powerful. -ओषः a multitude of troops, numerous army; Si. 5. 2. -कर, -कृत् a. strengthening. -क्षोभः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. -चक्रं 1. dominion, sovereignty. -2. an army, a host. -ज a. produced by power. (-जं) 1. a city-gate, gate. -2. a field. -3. grain, a heap of grain; Si. 14. 7. -4. war, battle. -5. marrow, pith. -6. a pretty figure. (-जा) 1. the earth. -2. a handsome woman. -3. a kind of, jasmine (Arabian). -वः an ox a bullock. -वर्षः pride of strength. -देवः 1. air, wind. -2. N. of the elder brother of Krishna; see बलराम below. -द्विष् m., -निषूदनः epithets of Indra; बलनिषूदनमर्थपतिं च तं R. 9. 3. -निग्रह a. weakening, enervating. -पतिः 1. a general, commander. -2. an epithet of Indra. -प्रद a. giving strength, invigorating. -प्रसूः N. of Rohini, mother of Balarâma. -भद्र a. strong, powerful. (-द्रः) 1. a strong or powerful man. -2. a kind of ox. -3. N. of Balarâma, q. v. below. -4. the tree called लोम्र. -5. N. of Ananta. (-द्रा) a maiden. -भिद् m. an epithet of Indra; S. 2. -भृद् a. strong, powerful. -रामः 'the



strong Râma', N. of the elder brother of Krishna. [ He was the seventh son of Vasudava and Devaki ; but transferred to the womb of Rohini to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kamsa. He and his brother Krishna were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarâma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon the Yamuna river to come to him that he might bathe ; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his plough-share into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastinapura along with its walls. As Krishna was a friend and admirer of the Pandavas, so Balarâma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadra to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna ; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bharati war either with the Pandavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revati. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu ; see the quotation under हल ].  
—वर्धन *a.* invigorating, strengthening.  
—विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops.—व्यसनं the defeat of an army.  
—शालिन् *a.* strong. —सूदनः an epithet of Indra. —स्थ *a.* strong, powerful. (—स्थः) a warrior, soldier. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. a camp ; an encampment. —2. a royal camp. —हन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. of Balarâma. —3. phlegm. —हीन *a.* destitute of strength, weak, feeble.

बलक्ष *a.* [ बलं क्षायत्यस्मान् क्षै-क ] White ; द्विरद्वयबलक्षमलक्षयत स्फुरितभृंगमृगच्छवि केतकं Si. 6. 34. —क्षः The white colour. —Comp. —गुः (for गो 'a ray') the moon ; यथानत्यर्जुना-वज्रमसदृक्षांको बलक्षगुः Kâv. 1. 45 (given as an instance of the प्रसाद quality of the Gaudîyas).

बलनं Making strong, invigorating, strengthening.

बलयति Den. P. To strengthen, invigorate.

बलायते Den. A. To put forth strength.

बललः An epithet of Indra.

बलवत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful,

mighty ; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. —2 Stout, robust. —3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.). —4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing ; बलवानिन्द्रियमात्रो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215. —5 More important, of greater weight ; लोकापवाहो बलवान्मते मे R. 14. 40. —6 Accompanied by an army. —ind. 1 Strongly, powerfully, forcibly ; पुनर्विशिष्टाद्वलवान्गृह्य Ku. 3. 69. —2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree ; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2 ; शीतार्ति बलवदुपेयुषेव नीरैः Si. 8. 62 ; S. 5. 31.

बलवत्ता 1 Powerfulness, strength. —2 Superiority, excellence.

बला N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Visvâmitra to Râma and Lakshmana) ; तौ बलातिबलयोः प्रभावतः R. 11. 9. (For some description see the quotation under अतिबला).

बलाकः-का [ Up. 4. 14 ] A crane ; सेविष्यन्ते नयनसुभगं खे भवंतं बलाकाः Me. 9 ; Mk. 5. 18, 19. —का A mistress, beloved woman.

बलाकिका A small kind of crane.

बलाकिन् *a.* Abounding in cranes ; कालिकेव निबिडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15 ; Ku. 7. 39.

बलात्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. —2 Outrage, violence, force, oppression, exaction ; R. 10. 47 ; बलात्कारेण निर्वर्त्य &c. —3 Injustice. —4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

बलात्कृत *a.* Forced, overcome.

बलासकः A yellow spot in the white of the eye (caused by disease).

बलासिन् *a.* Consumptive.

बलाहं Water.

बलाहकः 1 A cloud ; बलाहकच्छेदविभक्तगामकालसंध्यामिव धातुमत्तां Ku. 1. 4. —2 A kind of crane. —3 A mountain. —4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world. —5 One of the four horses of Vishnu.

बलिः [ बल्-इन् ] 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious) ; निवारबलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20 ;

U. 1. 50. —2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain, ghee &c. to all creatures, (also called भृत्यज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder ; see Ms. 3. 67, 91 ; it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it ; यासां बलिः सपदि मद्गृहवेहलीनां हंसैश्च सारसगणैश्च विलुप्तपूर्वः Mk. 1. 9. —3 Worship, adoration ; Ku. 1. 60 ; Me. 55 ; अवचितानि बलिकर्मपर्याप्तानि पुष्पाणि S. 4. —4 Fragments of food left at a meal. —5 A victim offered to a deity. —6 A tax, tribute, impost ; प्रजानामेव भृत्यर्थं स ताम्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18 ; Ms. 7. 80 ; 8. 307. —7 The handle of a chowrie. —8 N. of a celebrated demon. [ He was a son of Virechana, the son of Prahlada. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishnu for succour, who descended on earth as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali, who was noted for his liberality, unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simple request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens ; and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra ; cf. उलयासि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन Gît. 1 ; R. 7. 35 ; Me. 57. Vishnu is said to still guard his door in Patala. He is one of the seven Chirajivins ; cf. चिरजीविन् ].  
—लिः *f.* 1 A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written बलि q. v.). —2 The fold of skin in stout persons or females. —3 The ridge of a thatched roof. —Comp. —कर *a.* 1. paying tribute. —2. offering sacrifices. —3. producing wrinkles. —करंभः a sacrificial cake. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. offering oblations to all creatures. —2. the act of worshipping. —3. payment of tribute. —दानं 1. presentation of an offering to a deity. —2. offering oblations to all creatures. —ध्यासिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —नंदनः, पुत्रः, सुतः epithets



of Bāna, the son of Bali. —पुष्टः, —भोजनः a crow. —प्रियः the *Lodhra* tree. —बध्नः an epithet of Vishnu. —भुज् *m.* 1. a crow. —2 a sparrow. —3. a crane. —मंदिरं, वेदमन्, सन्नन् *n.* the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —मुखः a monkey. —व्याकुल *a.* engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; *Me.* 85. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —हरणं an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बालिन् *a.* [ बलमस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; *R.* 16. 37; *Ms.* 7. 174. —2 Stout, robust. —*m.* 1 A buffalo. —2 A hog. —3 A camel. —4 A bull. —5 A soldier. —6 A kind of jasmine. —7 The phlegmatic humour. —8 An epithet of Balarāma.

बालिन, बलिभ See बालिन-भ.

बालिदमः A epithet of Vishnu.

बलिमत् *a.* 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; *R.* 14. 15. —2 Receiving taxes. —3 Wrinkled.

बलिमन् *m.* Strength, might, power.

बलिष्ठ *a.* Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of बलवत् or बलिन् *q. v.*). —ष्टः A camel.

बलिष्णु *a.* Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अपमानित).

बलीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Stronger, more powerful. —2 More effective. —3 More important (compar. of बलवत् or बलिन् *q. v.*). —*adv.* Powerfully, very much; बलीयः खलु भीतोस्मि *S.* 7.

बलू *a.* Strong, powerful.

बन्ध *a.* [ बलाय हितं यत् ] 1 Strong, powerful. —2 Giving strength. —त्यः A Buddhist mendicant. —त्यं Semen virile.

बालिवर्द See बलीवर्द.

बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof.

बलीनः A scorpion.

बली (री) वर्दः A bull, an ox; गोरपत्यं पुमान् बलीवर्दः

बलुवः 1 A cowherd; कुंजेष्वाक्रांतवीरुन्निचयपरिचया बलुवाः संचरन्तु *Ve.* 6. 2; *Si* 11. 8. —2 A cook. —3 The name assumed by Bhīma when serving as a cook at the court of Virāṭa. —वी A cowherdess; *Ki.* 4. 17. —Comp. —युवतिः-ती *f.* a

young cowherdess (गोपी); हरिविरहा-कुलबल्लयुवतिसखीवचनं पठनीयं *Gīt.* 4.

बलवजः -जा A kind of coarse grass; *Ms.* 2. 43.

बलिहकाः, बल्हीकाः (*pl.*) *N.* of a country and its inhabitants.

बवः The first Karana or astrological division of the day.

बक्य *a.* Full-grown (as a calf).

बक्य (यि) नी (नी) *f.* 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; *N.* 16. 92. —2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves.)

बस्तः A goat. —Comp. —कर्णः the Sala tree. —गंधा a shrubby basil.

बहल *a.* [ बह् - कलच् नलोपश्च ] 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great, strong; *U.* 1. 38; 3. 23; *Si.* 9. 8; *Br.* 4. 27. —2 Thick, dense. —3 Shaggy (as a tail); बहलोत्तुंगलांगूल *Māl.* 3. —4 Hard, firm, compact. —5 Harsh (as a sound). —लः A kind of sugar-cane. —ला Large cardamoms. —Comp. —गंधः a kind of sandal. —त्वचः the white flowering *lodhra*.

बहिस् *ind.* 1 Out of, outside (with *abl.*); निवसन्नावसथे पुराद्वहिः *R.* 8. 14; 11. 29. —2 On the outside, out of doors (opp. अंतः); बहिर्गच्छ. —3 Externally, outwardly; अंतर्बहिः पुरत एव विवर्तमानां *Māl.* 1. 40, 14; *H.* 1. 94 —4 Apart, separately. —5 Beside, except. —Comp. —अंग *a.* outer, external. (—गं) 1. an external part. —2. an outer limb. —3. property. —4. a stranger. —5. the preliminary part of a religious ceremony. —इन्द्रियं an external organ or sense, an organ of action. —उपाधिः an external condition or circumstance; न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते *Māl.* 1. 24. —कुटीचरः a crab. —गेहं *ind.* out of doors, abroad. —चर *a.* outer, external, outward; बहिश्चरः प्राणाः *Dk.* (—रः) a crab. —देशः 1. a foreign country. —2. the outskirts of a village. —3. a place without a town or village. —द्वारं an outer door. —निसारणं expulsion. —प्राणः 1. the external or outer breath or life; (hence) anything as dear as life. —2. money. —भव *a.* external. —भवनं emanation. —भूत *a.* expelled. —2. expired

(time &c.). —3. inattentive, careless. —मुख *a.* 1. turning one's face away from. —2. averse from, indifferent to. —3. greatly devoted to external things. —4. coming out of the mouth. (—खः) a god or deity. —यात्रा, यानं excursion, expedition abroad. —योग *a.* external. —लंब *a.* obtuse-angled. (—बः) an obtuse-angled triangle. —लापिका a kind of enigma. —विकारः syphilis. —वृत्ति *f.* an external aspect or appearance; *Pt.* 4. 87. —व्यसनं licentiousness, immorality, evil or lewd practices. —व्यसनिन् *a.* dissolute, lewd.

बहिष्क *a.* External, outer.

बहिष्कु 8 *U.* 1 To place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; *Ms.* 8. 380; *Y.* 1. 93. —2 To excommunicate.

बहिष्करणं 1 An external organ. —2 Expulsion from. —3 Excepting, excluding.

बहिष्कारः 1 Expulsion, exclusion. —2 Excommunication.

बहिष्ठात् *ind.* On the outside, abroad.

बहु *a.* (हु or द्वी *f.*; compar. भूयस्; superl. भूयिष्ठ) 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन्बहु एतदपि *S.* 4 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु प्रष्टव्यमत्र *Mu.* 3; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् *R.* 2. 47. —2 Many, numerous; as in बहुसर, बहुकार. —3 Frequent, repeated. —4 Large, great. —5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकंद. को देशः &c. —*ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly, greatly, in a high degree. —2 Somewhat, nearly, almost; as in बहुतुंग. (किं बहुना 'why say much', 'in short'; बहु मत् to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; त्वत्संभावितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयं *Ku.* 6. 20; ययातेरेव शर्निष्ठा भर्तुर्बहुमता भव *S.* 4. 6; 7. 1; *R.* 12. 89; *Bg.* 2. 35 *Bk.* 3. 53; 5. 84, 8. 12). —Comp. —अक्षर *a.* having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). —अच्, —अचक *a.* having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अनर्थ *a.* fraught with many evils. —अप्, अप *a.* watery. —अपत्य *a.* 1. having a numerous progeny. —2. (in astrol.) promising a numerous progeny. (—त्यः) 1. a hog. —2. a mouse, rat. (—त्या)



a cow that has often calved. —अपाय *a.* exposed to many risks; Pt. 2. 166. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having many senses. —2. having many objects. —3. important. —आशिन *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —उरकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door; cf. कुटीचक. —उपाय *a.* effective. —ऊच *a.* having many verses. (—*f.*) a term applied to the *Rigveda*. —ऊच *a.* having many verses. (—*चः*) one conversant with the *Rigveda*. —एनस् *a.* very sinful. —कर *a.* 1. doing much, busy, industrious. —2. useful in many ways. (—*रः*) 1. a sweeper, cleaner. —2. a camel. (—*री*) a broom. —काल *ind.* for a long time. —कालि *a.* of a long standing, old, ancient. —कूर्चः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. —क्रमः a Krama of more than three words; cf. क्रम. —क्षम *a.* patient; Ku. 5. 40. (—*मः*) 1. a Buddha. —2. a Jaina deified saint. —गंध *a.* strong-scented. (—*धं*) cinnamon. —गंधरा musk. —गंधा 1. the Yûthiká creeper. —2. a bud of the Champaka tree. —गुण *a.* having many threads or qualities. —जल्प *a.* garrulous, talkative, loquacious. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. —तंत्रिक *a.* many-stringed. —तृणं anything much like grass; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुतृणं नरः Si. 2. 50. —त्वक्कः, त्वच् *m.* a kind of birch tree. —द *a.* liberal, generous. —दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with many gifts or donations. —2. liberal, munificent. —दर्शक-दर्शिन *a.* prudent, circumspect. —दायिन् *a.* liberal, munificent, a liberal donor. —दुग्ध *a.* yielding much milk. (—*ग्धः*) wheat. (—*ग्धा*) a cow yielding much milk. —दृष्टवन् *a.* greatly experienced, a great observer. —दृष्ट *a.* very experienced. —दोष *a.* 1. having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. —2. full of crimes or dangers; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58. —धन *a.* very rich, wealthy. —धरि the thunderbolt of Indra. —धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. —नादः a conch-shell. —पत्नीक-ता polygamy —पत्रः an onion. (—*त्रं*) tale. (—*त्री*) the holy basil. —पद्, —पाद्,

—पाद् *m.* the fig-tree. —पुष्पः 1. the coral tree. —2. the Nimba tree. —प्रकार *a.* of many kinds, various, manifold. (—*रं*) *ind.* in many ways, manifoldly. —प्रज *a.* having many children, prolific. (—*जः*) 1. a hog. —2. the *munja* grass. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. —2. (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint. —प्रद *a.* exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. —प्रसूः the mother of many children. —प्रेयसी *a.* having many loved ones. —फल *a.* rich in fruits. (—*लः*) the Kadamba tree. (—*ली*) the opposite-leaved fig-tree. —बलः a lion. —भाग्य *a.* very lucky or fortunate. —भाषिन् *a.* garrulous, talkative. —भुजा an epithet of Durgá. —मंजरी the holy basil. —मत *a.* 1. highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. —2. having many different opinions. —मतिः *f.* great value or estimation; Ki. 7. 15. —मलं lead. —मानः great respect or regard, high esteem; पुरुषबहुमानो विगलितः Bh. 3. 9; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1; V. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 31. (—*नं* *a.*) gift given by a superior to an inferior. —मान्य *a.* respectable, esteemable. —माय *a.* artful, deceitful, treacherous; Pt. 1. 321. —मार्गः a place where many roads meet. —मार्गगा 1. N. of the river Ganges; Ratn. 1. 3. —2. a wanton or unchaste woman. —मार्गी a place where several roads meet. —मुख *a.* much, excessive; अस्या भर्तुर्बहुमुखमनुरागं S. 6. —मूत्र *a.* suffering from diabetes. —मूर्ति *a.* multiform, variously shaped. (—*तिः* *f.*) the wild cotton-shrub. —मूर्धन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —मूल्य *a.* costly, high-priced. (—*त्वं*) a large sum of money, heavy or costly price. —मृग *a.* abounding in deer. —रत्न *a.* rich in jewels. —रस *a.* juicy, succulent. —राशि *a.* (in arith.) consisting of many terms. —रूप *a.* 1. many-formed, multiform, manifold. —2. variegated, spotted, chequered. (—*पः*) 1. a lizard, chameleon. —2. hair. —3. the sun. —4. N. of Siva. —5. of Vishnu. —6. of Brahmâ. —7. of the god of love. —रूपक *a.* multiform, manifold.

—रैतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahmâ. —रोमन् *a.* hairy, shaggy. (—*m.*) a sheep. —लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. —वचनं the plural number (in gram.). —वर्ण *a.* many-coloured. —वारं *ind.* many times, often. —वार्षिक *a.* lasting for many years. —विक्रम *a.* very powerful, heroic, a great warrior. —विघ्न *a.* presenting many difficulties, attended with many dangers. —विध *a.* of many kinds, manifold, diverse. —वी (बी) जं the custard apple. —व्ययिन् *a.* lavish, prodigal, spendthrift. —त्रीहि *a.* possessing much rice; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुत्रीहिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (—*हिः*) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrīhi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals); *i. e.* चक्रपाणि, शाशशेखर, पीतांबर, चतुर्मुख, त्रिनेत्र, कुसुमशर &c. —शत्रुः a sparrow. —शल्यः a species of Khadira. —शाख *a.* having many branches or ramifications. —शिख *a.* having many points. —शृंगः an epithet of Vishnu —श्रुत *a.* 1. well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 36. —2. well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. —संतति *a.* having a numerous progeny. (—*तिः*) a kind of bamboo. —सार *a.* possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (—*रः*) the Khadira tree. —सूः 1. a mother of many children. —2. a sow. —सूतिः *f.* 1. a mother of many children. —2. a cow that often calves. —स्वन *a.* vociferous. (—*नः*) an owl. —स्वामिक *a.* owned by many. बहुक *a.* Dear bought. —कः 1 The sun. —2 The sun-plant (अर्क). —3



A crab. -4 A kind of gallinule. -5 The digger of a tank.

बहुतर *a.* More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुतम *a.* Most abundant, greatest.

बहुतः *ind.* From many sides.

बहुता, त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, numerousness. -2 Majority or plurality. -3 (In gram.) The plural number.

बहुतिथि *a.* Much, long, many; काले गते बहुतिथे *S.* 5. 3; तस्य भुवि बहुतिथ्यास्तिथयः *Ki.* 12. 2; -यं *ind.* Greatly, in a high degree.

बहुत्र *ind.* In many ways or places.

बहुधा *ind.* In several ways.

बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously; बहुधाप्यागमैर्भिन्नाः *R.* 10. 26; *Bg.* 13. 4. -2 In different forms or ways. -4 Frequently, repeatedly. -4 In various places or directions. (बहुधा-कृ 1. to multiply. -2. to make public, divulge.). -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* manifold in forms. -गत *a.* scattered.

बहुल *a.* (*compar.* बह्वीयस्; *superl.* बह्विष्ठ) 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 (*a*) Broad, wide, capacious; (*b*) ample, large. -3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous; अविनय-बहुलतया *K.* 143. -4 Numerous, manifold, many; *Mâl.* 9. 18. -5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मनि क्लेशबहुले किं नु दुःखमतः परं *H.* 1. 184; *Bg.* 2. 43. -6 Accompanied or attended by. -7 Born under the Pleiades. -8 Dark, black. -9 Comprehensive, variously applicable. -लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्णपक्ष); प्रादुरास बहुलक्षपाछविः *R.* 11 15; करेण भानोर्बहुलावसाने संधुक्ष्यमाणेव शशांखरेखा *Ku.* 7. 8, 4. 13. -2 An epithet of fire. -ला 1 A cow. -2 Cardamoms. -3 The indigo plant. -4 The Pleiades (pl.). -लं 1 The sky. -2 White-pepper. -लं *ind.* Often, frequently; बहुलं छंदसि. -Comp. -आलाप *a.* talkative, garrulous. -गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिका (pl.) The Pleiades.

बहुलता-त्वं 1 Abundance, copiousness. -2 Numerousness. -3 Comprehensiveness.

बहुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To make public, disclose, divulge. -2 To make dense or compact; *Si.* 13. 44. -4 To increase,

extend, aggrandize; भूनेषु किं च करुणां बहुलीकरोति *Bv.* 1. 112. -4 To thresh (?).

बहुलीकरणं 1 Increasing, aggrandizement. -2 Divulging, promulgation. -3 Multiplying, magnifying. -4 Winnowing; threshing.

बहुलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Made public, promulgated. -3 Made much or manifold. -4 Extended. -5 Winnowed; threshed.

बहुलीभू 1 P. 1 To spread, increase, multiply; छिद्रेष्वनर्यां बहुलीभवति *Pt.* 2. 175. -2 To get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wide-spread; बहुलीभूतमेतत् किं न कथ्यते *S.* 6; पौरिषु सोहं बहुलीभवतं...सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमशिरे *R.* 14. 38.

बहुलीभावः Becoming public, general notoriety or publicity.

बहुशस् *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, plentifully; *Me.* 106. -2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times; चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशसि बहुशो वेपथुमतीं *S.* 1. 24; *Ku.* 4. 35. -3 Generally, commonly.

बाकुलं The fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाड् 1 A (बाडते) 1 To bathe. -2 To emerge.

बाडवः See बाडव.

बाडवेय See बाडवेय.

बाडव्य See बाडव्य.

बाडीरः A servant, hireling.

बाढ *a.* (*compar.* साधीयस्; *superl.* सध्विष्ठ) 1 Firm, strong. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loud. -ढं *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really; oh yes (in answer to questions); चाणक्यः—चंदनदास एष ते निश्चयः । चंदन-बाढं एष मे स्थितो निश्चयः *Mu.* 1: बाढमेषु दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने *R.* 19. 52. -2 Very well, be it so, good. -3 Exceedingly, very much; *Si.* 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं *Ku.* 3. 66. -2 An aim or mark for arrows. -3 The feathered end of an arrow. -4 The udder of a cow. -5 A kind of plant (नीलझिटी; *f.* also); विकचबाणदलावल्योऽधिकं रुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः *Si.* 6. 46. -6 N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उषा. -7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Har-

shavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century; see App. II). He is the author of कादंबरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works; (Govardhana in his *Aryasaptasatī v.* 37 speaks in these terms of Bāṇa:—जाता शिखंडिनी प्राग्यथा शिखंडी तथावगच्छामि । प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमातुं वाणी वाणो बभूवेति ||; so हृदयवसातिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः *P. R.* 1. 22). -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -9 A sound, voice. -10 Fire. -11 Lightning. -णः, -णा The hinder part or feathered end of an arrow. -Comp. -असनं a bow. -आवलिः-ली *f.* 1. a series of arrows. -2. a series of five verses forming one sentence. -आश्रयः a quiver. -गंगा N. of a river said to have been produced by Ravana's arrow. -गोचरः the range of an arrow. -जालं a number of arrows. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -तूणः, -धिः a quiver. -पथः the range of an arrow. -पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. -पातः 1. an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). -2. the range of an arrow. -मुक्ति *f.*, -मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow. -योजनं a quiver. -रेखा a long wound made by an arrow. -वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारबाणः. -वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. -संधानं the fitting of an arrow to the bow-string. -सिद्धिः *f.* the hitting of a mark by an arrow. -सुता an epithet of Ushā, daughter of Bāṇa; see उषा. -इन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

बाणिनी See बाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (री *f.*) [बदर-अण्] 1. Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. -2 Made of cotton -रः The cotton shrub. -रं 1 The jujube. -2 Silk. -3 Water. -4 A garment of cotton. -5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. -र The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः [बदर्या भवः फक्] N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sā. rīraka Sūtras of the Vedānta philosophy (generally identified with Vyāsa). -Comp. -सूत्र the Vedānta aphorisms. -संबंधः (a modernformation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of Suka, son of Vyāsa.



**बादरिक** *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

**बाध** 1 *A.* (बाधते, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सत्वेवधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति बाधते Subhāsh.; Me. 53; Ms. 9. 226; 10. 129; Bk. 11. 45. -2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with; Ki. 1. 11; U. 5. 19. -3 To attack, assault, assail. -4 To wrong, violate. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To drive away, repel, remove. -7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.); R. 17. 57. -*Caus.* 1 To oppress, torment, harass &c. -2 To subdue, conquer. -*WITH* अभि 1. to hurt, injure. -2. to vex, harass, torment. -*आ* to vex, torment, injure. -*परि* to trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -*सं* to trouble, torment.

**बाधः-धा** [ बाध्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रजन्या सह जुंभते मदनबाधा V. 3. -2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance; इति भ्रमरबाधां निरूपयति S. 1. -3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4; Y. 2. 156. -4 Danger, peril. -5 Resistance, opposition. -6 An objection. -7 Contradiction, refutation. -8 Suspension, annulment. -9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेत्वभास or fallacious middle term; see बाधित below. -10 Violation, infraction. -*धा* Refutation. -*Comp.* -*अपवादः* denial of an exception.

**बाधक** *a.* (धिका *f.*) [ बाध्-बुल् ] 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. -2 Vexing, annoying. -3 Annuling. -4 Suspending, contradicting, invalidating (as a rule &c.). -5 Hindering. -*कः* A particular disease of women (ऋतुकाले प्रजाजननशक्ति-प्रतिरोधकः).

**बाधन** *a.* 1 Harassing, opposing. -2 Refuting, controverting. -*नं* [ बाध्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Harassing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain; S. 1. -2 Annulment. -3 Removal, suspension. -4 Refutation, contradiction. -5 Opposing, hindering. -6 Precluding. -*ना* Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

**बाधित** *p. p.* [ बाध्-कर्मणि क ] 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed. -2 Pain-

ed, troubled, afflicted. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Checked, arrested. -5 Set aside, suspended. -6 Refuted. -7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory; inconsistent (and hence futile); साध्याभाववत्पक्षको बाधितः; *e. g.* वह्निरनुष्णः.

**बाध्य** *a.* 1 To be pained or troubled. -2 Fit to be opposed or objected to, objectionable, exceptionable. -3 To be annulled. -*Comp.* -*रेतस्* *a.* impotent.

**बाधिर्यं** Deafness.

**बांधकिनेयः** A bastard.

**बांधवः** [ बंधु स्वार्थे इदमर्थे वाङ् ] 1 A relation, kinsman (in general); यस्यार्थास्तस्य बांधवाः H. 1; Ms. 5. 74, 101; 4. 179. -2 A maternal relation. -3 A friend; धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके Subhāsh. -4 A brother. -*Comp.* -*जनः* relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively); दारिद्र्यात्पुरुषस्य बांधवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 4 78.

**बांधव्यं** Consanguinity, relationship.

**बाभ्रवी** An epithet of Durgā.

**बाभ्रुक** *a.* (की *f.*) Brown, brownish.

**बार्वटीरः** 1 The kernel of the mango-fruit. -2 Tin. -3 A young shoot. -4 The son of a harlot.

**बार्ह** *a.* (ही *f.*) [ बर्ह-अण् ] Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

**बार्हद्रथः, बार्हद्रथिः** A patronymic of king Jarāsandha, q. v.

**बार्हस्पत** *a.* (ती *f.*) [ बृहस्पति-अण् ] Related to, descended from or sacred to, Brihaspati.

**बार्हस्पत्य** *a.* [ बृहस्पति-यक् ] Relating to Brihaspati. -*त्यः* 1 A pupil of Brihaspati. -2 A follower of Brihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. -3 An epithet of Agni. -*त्यं* 1 The constellation Pushya. -2 Morality.

**बार्हिण** *a.* (णी *f.*) [ बर्हिन्-अण् ] Derived from or relating to a peacock.

**बाल** *a.* 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); बालेन स्थविरेण वा Ms. 8. 70; बालाशोकमुपोदरागसुभगं भेदोन्मुखं तिष्ठति V. 2. 7; so बालमंदार-वृक्षः Me. 75; R. 2. 45; 13. 24. -2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays); R. 12. 100. -3 New,

waxing (as the moon); पुरोष वृद्धि हरिश्चरिधितेरनुप्रवेगादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22; Ku. 3. 29. -4 Puerile -5 Ignorant, unwise. -6 Pure (as an animal fit for sacrifice). -*लः* 1 A child, an infant; बालादपि सुभाषितं (माहं); Ms. 2. 239. -2 A boy, youth, young person. -3 A minor (under 16 years of age); बाल आषाडशाह-र्षान् Nārada. -4 A colt, foal. -5 A fool, simpleton; Pt. 4. 91. -6 (a) A tail. (b) An elephant's or a horse's tail. -7 Hair; Ku. 1. 48. -8 An elephant five years old. -9 A kind of perfume. -10 The cocoa-nut. -*Comp.* -*अग्रं* the point of a hair. -*अध्यापकः* a tutor of youths or children. -*अवत्यं* youthful progeny. -*अभ्यासः* study during childhood, early application (to study). -*अ-रुण* *a.* red like early dawn. (-*णः*) early dawn; morning sun. -*अर्कः* the newly-risen sun; R. 12. 100. -*अवबोधः* -*धनं* instruction of the young; Pt. 1. -*अवस्थ* *a.* juvenile, young; V. 5. 18. -*अवस्था* childhood. -*अ तपः* morning sunshine. -*इंदुः* the new or waxing moon; Ku. 3. 29. -*इष्टः* the jujube tree. -*उपचारः, -चरणं* (medical) treatment of children. -*उपवीतं* 1. a piece of cloth used to cover the privities. -2. the sacrificial cord. -*कु-दली* a young plantain tree. -*कांडं* the first book of the Rāmāyana. -*कुंदः, -दं* a kind of young jasmine. (-*दं*) a young jasmine blossom; अलके बालकुंदं नुविद्धं Me. 65. -*कृमिः* a louse. -*कृष्णः* Krishna as a boy. -*क्रीडनं* a child's play or toy. -*क्रीडनकं* a child's toy. (-*कः*) 1. a ball. -2. an epithet of Siva. -*क्रीडा* a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. -*खिल्यः* a class of divine person ages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body and said to precede the sun's chariot (their number is said to be sixty thousand); cf. R. 15. 10. -*गर्भिणी* a cow with calf for the first time. -*गोपालः* 'the youthful cowherd,' an epithet of Krishna, as the boy-cowherd. -*ग्रहः* any demon (or planetary influence) teasing or injuring children. -*घ्नः* a child-slayer, infanticide. -*चंद्रः, -चंद्रमस* *m.* the young or waxing moon; Māl. 2. 10. -*चरितं* 1. juvenile sports. -2. ear-



ly life or actions; U. 6. —चर्यः N. of Kārtikeya. (—र्य) the behaviour of a child. —ज a. produced from hair. —तनयः the Khadira tree. —तत्रं midwifery. —तृणं young grass. —दलकः the Khadira. —धिः a hairy tail; Si. 12. 73; Ki. 12. 47. —पत्रः, —पत्रकः the Khadira tree. —पादया 1. an ornament worn in the hair when parted. —2. a string of pearls binding or intertwining the braid of hair. —पुष्टिका, —पुष्टी, —पुष्पी a kind of jasmine. —बोधः 1. instructing the young —2. any work adapted to the capacities of the young or experienced. —भद्रकः a kind of poison. —भारः a large bushy tail; बाधेतोल्काक्षपितचमरीबालभारो द्वाग्निः Me. 53. —भावः childhood, infancy. —भृत्यः a servant from childhood. —भेषज्यं a kind of collyrium. —भोज्यः pease. —मृगः a fawn. —मूलं a young radish. —मृणालः a tender filament or fibre (of a lotus). —यज्ञोपवीतकं the sacred thread worn across the breast. —राजं lapis lazuli. —रोगः a child's disease. —लता a young creeper R. 2. 10. —लीला child's play, juvenile pastime. —वत्सः 1. a young calf. —2. a pigeon. —वायजं lapis lazuli. —वासस् n. a woollen garment. —वाह्यः a wild goat. —विधवा a child-widow. —वैधव्यं child-widowhood. —व्यजनं a chowrie or fly-flapper (usually made of the tail of the yāk or *Bos Grunniens* and used as one of the royal insignia); यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13; R. 9. 66; 14. 11; 16. 33, 57. —सखि, m. a friend from childhood. —संभ्या early twilight. —सात्म्यं milk. —सुहृद् m. a friend of one's youth. —सूर्यः, —सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. —हत्या infanticide. —हस्तः a hairy tail.

बालक a. (लिका f.) [बाल स्वार्थे क] 1 Childlike, young, not yet full-grown. —2 Ignorant. —कः 1 A child, boy. —2 A minor (in law). —3 A finger-ring. —4 A fool or blockhead. —5 A bracelet. —6 The tail of a horse or elephant. —7 Hair. —कं 1 A finger-ring. —2 A bracelet. —Comp. —प्रिय a. fond of children. (—या) colocynth or plantain. —हत्या infanticide.

बालकीय a. Childish, infantine.

बाला 1 A girl, a female child. —2 A young woman under sixteen-years of age. —3 A young woman (in general); जाने तपसो वीर्ये सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1; इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरतमिदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67; Me. 83. —4 A variety of jasmine. —5 The cocoa-nut. —6 The plant घृतकुमारी. —7 Small cardamoms. —8 Turmeric. —Comp —हत्या female infanticide.

बालिका 1 A girl, young woman. —2 The knot of an ear-ring. —3 Small cardamoms. —4 Sand. —5 The rustling of leaves.

बालवः The second of the eleven Karanas.

बालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-king; see बालि. —Comp. —हन्, —हन्त m. an epithet of Rāma.

बालिन् m. N. of a monkey; see बालि.

बालिनी The constellation Aśvini.

बालिमन् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिश a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. —2 Young. —3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms. 3. 176. —4 Careless. —शः 1 A fool, blockhead. —2 A child, boy. —शं A pillow.

बालइयं 1 Youth, boyhood. —2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाली a kind of ear ring.

बालीशः Retention of urine.

बालुः, बालुकं A kind of perfume. बालुका See बालुका.

बालुकी, बालुकी, बालुगी A kind of cucumber.

बालुकः A kind of poison.

बालेय a. (यी f.) [बलये हितं ढक्] 1 Fit for an offering. —2 Tender, soft. —3 Descended from Bali. —यः An ass.

बाल्यं [बालस्य भावः प्यञ्] 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोभ्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 29. —2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. —3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

बालहकाः, बाल्हिकाः, बाल्हीकाः (m. pl.) N. of a people. —कः 1 A king of the Bālhikas. —2 A horse of the Balkh breed. —कं 1 Saffron. —2 Asa Foetida.

बाल्हिः N. of a country (Balkh). —Comp. —ज a. bred in the Balkh country, of the Balkh breed.

बाष्पः —ष्पं [बाष्-पृषो सत्त्वं षत्त्वं वा] 1 A tear, tears; कंठः स्तम्भितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः S. 4. 5. —2 Vapour, steam, mist. —3 Iron. —Comp. —अंबु n. tears. —आकुल —आमुत a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. —उद्भवः the starting of tears. —कंठ a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. —कल a. inarticulate or indistinct through tears. —बुद्दिनं a flood of tears. —पूरः a gush or flood of tears; वारं-वारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः Māl. 1. 35. —प्रकरः a flow or gush of tears; पुनर्दृष्टिं बाष्पप्रकरकलुषामर्पितवती S. 6. 8. —मोक्षः—मोचनं shedding tears. —बिंदुः a tear-drop. —संदिग्ध a. indistinct through suppressed tears.

बाष्पायते Den. A. 1 To shed tears, weep; तत्क्रामिति बाष्पायितं भगवत्या Māl. 6; V. 5. 9. —2 To emit vapour or steam.

बास्त a. (स्ती f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.

बाहः 1 The arm. —2 A horse.

हा The arm; मां प्रत्यागतेतो गताभिः शाखाबाहाभिः S. 4. —Comp. —बाहवि ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाहुबाहवि.

बाहीक a. (वी f.) External, outer. —काः (pl.) The people of the Punjab. —कः 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. —2 An ox.

बाहुः [बाध् कु भस्य हः Tv.] 1 The arm; शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; so महाबाहुः &c. —2 The fore-arm. —3 The fore-foot of an animal. —4 A door-post. —5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). —6 (In medic.) The whole upper extremity of the body (opp. सक्थि). —8 The bar of a chariot-pole. —9 The shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial. —ह (du.) The lunar mansion Ardra. —Comp. —उत्क्षेपं ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहुत्क्षेपं क्रवितुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. —कुंठ, —कुब्ज a. crippled in the arms. —कुंथः a wing (of a bird). —चापः the distance measured by the extended arms. —जः 1. a man of the Kshatriya caste; cf. बाहुराजन्यः कृतः Rv. 10. 90. 12; also Ms. 1. 31. —2. a parrot. —3. sesamum growing spontaneously. —ड्या a sine



(in math.). —वः, -त्रं, -त्राण vant-brass (armour for the arms). —वडः 1. a stafflike arm. —2. punishment with the arm or fist. —पाशः 1. a particular attitude in fighting. 2. the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. —प्रतिबाहौ the opposite sides of a figure. —प्रसारः प्रसारण stretching the arms (for embracing &c). —प्रहरणः a boxer. (—णं) boxing. —फलं (in geom.) the result for the base sine. —बलं strength of arm, muscular strength. —भूषणं, भूषा an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. —भेदिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —मूलं 1. the armpit. —2. the shoulder-blade. —युद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. —योधिः, योधिन् *m.* a pugilist, boxer. —लता an arm-like creeper. —अंतरं the breast, bosom. —विक्षेपः 1. the act of throwing about the arms, moving the arms. —2. swimming. —वीर्यं strength of arm. —व्यायामः athletic exercise. —शालिन *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Bhīma. —शिखरं the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. —संभवः a man of the Kshatriya caste. —सहस्रभूत *m.* an epithet of king Kārtavīrya (also called सहस्रार्जुन).

बाहुक *a.* 1 Swimming with the arms. —2 Servile, dependent. —3 Dwarfish. —कः 1 A monkey. —2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkoṭaka.

बाहुमन् *m.* An epithet of Indra.

बाहुगुण्यं 1 Possession of many virtues or excellences. —2 Excess, plenty.

बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

बाहुदंतिन् *m.* बाहुदंतेयः An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा *N.* of a river.

बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाहुरूप्यं Manifolddness, variety.

बाहुल *a.* Manifold. —लः 1 Fire. —2 The month Kārtika. —लं 1 Manifolddness. —2 An armour for the arms, vantbrass. —ली The day of full moon in the month of Kārtika.

—Comp. —मीवः a peacock.

बाहुलकं 1 Manifolddness. —2 The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a term frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छ्रयसे.

बाहुलेयः An epithet of Kārtikēya.

बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. —2 Manifolddness, multiplicity, variety. —3 The usual course or common order of things. (बाहुल्यात्-ल्यन् 1. usually, commonly. —2. in all probability).

बाहुश्रुत्य Erudition, great learning.

बाहुबाहवि *ind.* Arm to arm, hand-to-hand, in close encounter. (बाहुभेदाहुभिः प्रहृत्यदं युद्धं प्रवृत्तं).

बाह्य *a.* [बाहिर्भवः व्यञ्ज् टिलोपः] 1 Outer, outward, external, exterior, being or situated without; विरहः क्रिमिवाननापयद्वत् बाह्यैर्विषयैर्विपश्चितं R. 8. 89; बाह्याद्यान Me. 7; Ku. 6. 46; बाह्यनामन् 'the outer name', i. e. the address or superscription written on the back of a letter; अदत्त-बाह्यनामानं लेखं लेखायित्वा Mu. 1. —2 Foreign, strange; Pt. 1. —3 Excluded from, out of the pale of; जातास्तदूर्ध्वोरुपमानबाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. —4 Expelled from society, outcast. —ह्यः 1 A stranger, foreigner; Pt. 1. 259; 5. 26. —2 One who is excommunicated, an outcast. —ह्यं, बाह्येन, बाह्ये *ind.* Outside, on the outside, externally.

बाहुचयं Traditional teaching of the Rīgveda.

बिद् 1 P. (बिदति) 1 To swear. To curse. —2 To shout, exclaim. —3 To address harshly.

बिदकः -कं, बिदका A boil.

बिदं Ved. The sky or atmosphere.

बिडं A kind of salt.

बिडालः 1 A cat. —2 The eyeball. —ली A female cat. —Comp. —पदः, -पदकं a measure of weight equal to sixteen Māshas.

बिडालकः 1 A cat. —2 Application of ointment to the exterior part of the eye. —कं Yellow orpiment.

बिडौजस् *m.* An epithet of Indra; S. 7. 34.

बिद्, बिद् 1 P. (बिदति) 1 To

split. —2 To divide. —3 To form apart.

बिदलं See बिदल.

बिदविः A drop.

बिदुः [बिद्-उ] 1 A drop, small particle; जलाब्जदुनिपातेन क्रमशः पूर्यते षटः 'small drops make a pool'; विस्तरिते यशो लोके तैलबिदुरिवांभसि Ms. 7. 33; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके घृतबिदुरिवांभसि 7. 34; अधुना (कुतूहलस्य) बिदुरपि नावशेषतः S. 2. —2 A dot, point. —3 A spot or mark of coloured paint on the body of an elephant; Ku. 1. 7. —4 A zero or cypher; न रोमहूरैर्यमिषाज्जगत्कृता कृताश्च किं दूषणशून्यार्बिदवः N. 1. 21. —5 (In geom.) A point having no parts or no magnitude. —6 A drop of water taken as a measure. —7 The dot over a letter representing the अनुस्वार. —8 (In manuscripts) A mark over an erased word (which shows that the word ought not to be erased). —9 A mark made by the teeth of a lover on the lips of his mistress. —10 A peculiar mark like a dot made in cauterizing. —11 The part of the forehead between the eyebrows. —12 (In dramas) The sudden development of a secondary incident (which, like a drop of oil in water, quickly diffuses itself and thus supplies important elements in the development of the plot; it is the source of an intermediate object, while the 'Bija' is that of the principal one); अवांतरार्थविच्छेदे बिदुरुच्छेदकारणं S. D. 319. —Comp. —चित्रकः the spotted antelope. —जालं, जालकं 1. a number of drops. —2. marks of coloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. —त्रः 1. a die. —2. a chess-board. —देवः an epithet of Siva. —पत्रः a kind of birch tree. —फलं a pearl. —रेखकः 1. an anusvara. —2. a kind of bird. —रेखा a line of dots. —वासरः the day of conception.

बिबोकः 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride; मनाक्प्रियकथालापे बिबोकोऽनादरक्रिया Pratāparudra; or बिबोकोस्त्वतिगर्वेण वस्तुनीष्टेऽप्यनादरः S. D. 139. —2 Haughty indifference in general. —3 Playful or amorous gestures; संशय क्षणमिति निश्चिकाय



कश्चिद्विबोकेवकसहवासिनां परोक्षैः Si. 8. 29 ( विलसैः Malli. ). (Also written विबोक्क and विवोक्क ).

**विभित्सा** A wish to break through, a desire to pierce or penetrate.

**विभित्सु** *a.* Desirous of piercing or penetrating.

**विभीषक** *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

**विभीषण** *a.* 1 Terrifying, frightening, intimidating. -2 Formidable, terrible. -3 Bullying or blustering (as language). -*ण*, -*णा* 1 Terrifying. -2 A means of terrifying, terror. -*ण*: N. of a demon and brother of Ravana. [Though a demon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sita by Ravana, and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sita to Rama if he cared to live; but the proud demon turned a deaf ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the ruin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana, Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajivins; see चिरजीविन्.]

**विभीषिका** 1 Threatening, terror. -2 That which threatens or scares away; यदि ते संति संत्वेव केयमन्या विभीषिका U. 4. 29.

**विभ्रशु** *a.* 1 Wishing to roast or fry. -2 Desirous of scorching up. -3 Wishing to destroy. -*शु*: Fire.

**विभ्रज्जिषु** *a.* Wishing to fry. -*षु*: Fire.

**विंबः** -*बं* 1 The disc of the sun or moon; वदनेन निजितं तव निलीयते चंद्रविंबं बुधरे Subhāsh. ; so सूर्य°, रवि° &c. -2 Any round or disc-like surface; as in नितंबविंबः &c. -3 An image, shadow, reflection; U. 2. 4. -4 A mirror. -5 A jar. -6 An object compared (opp. प्रतिविंब to which it is compared). -*ब*: A lizard. -*बं* The fruit of a tree (which, when ripe, is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्ताशोकहृचा विशेषितगुणो विंबाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5; पक्वविंबाधरोष्ठी Me. 82; cf. N. 2. 24. -**Comp.** -*ओष्ठ* *a.* ( विंबो-बौ-ष्ठ ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit; M. 4. 14. (-*ष्ठः*) a lip like the Bimba fruit. -*फल*

the Bimba fruit; उनामुखे विंबफलाधरोष्ठे Ku. 3. 67.

**विंबकं** 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba fruit.

**विंबटः** The mustard plant.

**विंबिका** 1 The disc of the sun or moon. -2 The Bimba plant.

**विंबित** *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. -2 Pictured.

**विल्** 6 P., 10 U. (विलति, विलयति-ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

**विलं** 1 A hole, cavity, burrow; खनन्नाखुविलं सिंहः...प्राप्नोति नखभंगं हि Pt. 3. 17; R. 12. 5. -2 A gap, pit, chasm. -3 An aperture, opening, outlet. -4 A cave, hollow. -5 The hollow of a dish. -6 The vagina. -*लः* 1 N. of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. -2 A sort of cane. -**Comp.**

-*ओकस्* *m.* any animal that lives in holes. -*कारिन्* *m.* a mouse.

-*योनि* *a.* of the breed of Bila; यत्राश्वा विलयोनयः Ku. 6. 39. -*वासः* a pole-cat. -*वासिन्* (also विलेवासिन्) *m.* a snake. -*शायिन्* *m.* any animal living in burrows.

**विलंगमः** A serpent, snake.

**विलेशयः** 1 A snake. -2 A mouse, rat. -3 Any animal living in burrows. -4 A hare.

**विलमं** Ved. A (broken) helmet.

**विलं** 1 A pit. -2 Particularly, a basin for water round the foot of a tree (आलवाल). -3 The plant Asa Foetida. -**Comp.** -*सूः* a mother of ten children.

**विल्वः** A species of tree, Aegle Marmelos or wood-apple. -*ल्वं* 1 The fruit of this tree. -2 A particular weight (=one pala). -**Comp.** -*दंडः* an epithet of Siva. -*पेशिका*, -*पेशी* the shell of the Bilva fruit. -*वनं* a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

**विल्वकीया** A place planted with Bilva trees.

**विस** 4 P. (विस्यति) 1 To go, move. -2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. -3 To throw, cast. -4 To split. -5 To grow.

**विसं** 1 The fibre of a lotus. -2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus; पाथेय-मुत्सृज विसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15; विसमलमशनाय स्वादु पानाय तोयं Bh. 3. 22; Me. 11; Ku. 3. 37; 4. 29. -**Comp.** -*कंडिका*, -*कंडिन्* *m.* a small

crane. -*कुसुमं* -*पुष्पं*, -*प्रसूनं* a lotus; जक्षुर्विसं धृतविकाशविसप्रसूनाः Si. 5. 28. -*खादिका* eating the fibres of a lotus. -*ग्रंथिः* a knot on the stalk of a lotus. -*छेदः* a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. -*जं* a lotus-flower, lotus. -*तंतुः* the lotus-fibre. -*नाभिः* *f.* the lotus-plant (पद्मिनी). -*नासिका* a sort of crane. -*वर्त्मन्* *n.* a particular disease of eyelids.

**विसलं** A young shoot, sprout, bud.

**विसवती** A place abounding in lotus fibres.

**विसिनी** 1 The lotus-plant; Bh. 3. 36. -2 Lotus-fibres. -3 An assemblage of lotuses.

**विसिल** *a.* Coming from or relating to a Bisa, q. v.

**विस्तः** A weight of gold (equal to 80 Raktikas or gunjās).

**विलहणः** N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramānkadevacharita.

**बीजं** 1 Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain; अरण्यबीजांजलिदानलालिताः Ku. 5. 15; बीजांजलिः पतति कीदमुखावलीढः Mk. 1. 9; R. 19. 57; Ms. 9. 33. -2 A germ, element. -3 Origin, source, cause; बीजप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1 v. 1. -4 Semen virile; Ku. 2. 5, 60. -5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play, story &c.; see S. D. 318. -6 Marrow. -7 Algebra. -8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the Mantra of a deity. -9 Truth, divine truth. -10 A receptacle, place of deposit. -*जः* The citron tree. (बीजाकृ means, 1 to sow with seed; व्योमनि बीजाकुरुते Bv. 1. 98. -2 to plough over after sowing). -**Comp.** -*अक्षरं* the first syllable of a Mantra. -*अंकुरः* a seed-shoot, first shoot; Ku. 3. 18; Pt. 1. 223. (-*रौ*) seed and sprout. -*न्यायः* the maxim of seed and sprout; see under न्याय. -*अध्यक्षः* an epithet of Siva. -*अपहारिणी* a witch. -*अश्वः* a stallion. -*आदयः* -*पूरः*, -*पूरकः* the citron tree. (-*रं*-*रकं*) the fruit of citron. -*उत्कृष्टं* good seed. -*उत्कं* hail. -*उषिः* *f.* sowing seed. -*कर्तृ* *m.* an epithet of Siva. -*कृत्* *a.* producing semen. (-*n.*) an aphrodisiac. -*कोशः*, *कोषः* 1. the seed-vessel. -2. the seed-vessel of the lotus. (-*शी*) a pod, legume.



—क्रिया algebraic operation or solution. —गणितं 1. analysis of primary causes. —2. the science of Algebra. —गुप्तिः *f.* a pod, legume. —दर्शकः a stage-manager. —धान्यं coriander. —न्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. —पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. —पुष्पः —पूरणः the citron tree. —पेशिका the scrotum. —प्रदः a procreator, generator. —फलकः the citron tree. —मतिः *f.* a mind capable of analysis, the power of penetrating into the very first principles. —मंत्रः a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. —मानृका the pericarp of a lotus. —रुहः grain, corn. —वपनं 1. a field. —2. the act of sowing seed. —वरः a kidney-bean. —वापः 1. a sower of seed. —2. sowing seed. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva. —सूः the earth. —सेकृत् *m.* a procreator, progenitor. —हरा, —हारिणी a witch.

बीजकः 1 The citron tree. —2 A lemon or citron. —3 The position of the arms of a child at birth. —कं Seed.

बीजल *a.* Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिक *a.* Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Possessed of seed, bearing seed. —2 (At the end of comp.) Of the seed or blood of. —*m.* 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. क्षेत्रिन् the owner or husband of the क्षेत्र or woman); see Ms. 9. 51 *et seq.* —2 A father in general. —3 The sun.

बीज्य *a.* 1 Born from seed. —2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स *a.* [ बध् स्वार्थे सन् ] 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting; हंत बीभत्समेवाग्ने वर्तते Māl. 5 'Oh! it is indeed a loathsome sight'. —2 Envious, malignant, mischievous. —3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. —4 Estranged in mind. —5 Loathing, detesting. —6 Sinful, wicked. —त्सः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. —2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 *rasas* in poetry; जुगुप्सास्थायिभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236 (*e. g.* Māl. 5. 16.). —3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभत्स *a.* Loathing, abhorring, detesting. —2 Disgusted. —त्सुः An epithet of Arjuna; (Mb. thus explains the word:—न कुर्यां कर्म बीभत्सं युध्यमानः कथंचन । तेन देवमनुष्येषु बीभत्सुरिति विश्रुतः ॥.)

बीरिटः Ved. 1 The air. —2 A crowd, multitude.

बुक् *ind.* An imitative word. —Comp. —कारः 1. the roaring of a lion. —2. the cry of an animal.

बुक् 1 P., 10 U. (बुक्कति, बुक्यति-ते) 1 To bark; H. 3. 52. —2 To speak, talk. —3 To sound in general.

बुक्कः—कं 1 The heart. —2 The bosom, chest; बुक्काघातैर्बुवतिनिकटे प्रौढवाक्येन राधा Udb. —3 Blood. —कः 1 A goat. —2 Time (समय). —का Blood.

बुक्कन् *m.* The heart.

बुक्कनं 1 Barking, yelping. —2 The noise made by animals in general.

बुक्कसः A chândāla.

बुक्का—की The heart.

बुद् 1 P., 10 U. (बोदति, बोदयति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

बुद् 6 P. ( बुडति ) 1 To cover, hide, conceal. —2 To emit, discharge.

बुद् 1 U. ( बोदति-ते ) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. —2 To understand, know.

बुद्बुद् 1 A bubble; सततं जातविनष्टाः पयसामिव बुद्बुदाः पयसि Pt. 5. 7. —2 A type of anything very transitory. —3 Embryo five days old; पंचरात्रेण कललं बुद्बुदाकारतां व्रजेत्.

बुध् 1 U., 4 A. ( बोधति-ते, बुध्यते, बुद्ध ) 1 To know, understand, comprehend; क्रमादमुं नारद इत्यबोधि सः Si. 1. 3; 9. 24; नाबुद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48; यदि बुध्यते हरिशिशुः स्तनंधयः Bv. 1. 53. —2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark; हिरण्यं हंसमबोधि नैषधः N. 1. 117; अपि लंघितमध्वानं बुबुधे न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; 12. 39. —3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. —4 To heed, attend to. —5 To think, reflect. —6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep; ददपि गिरमंतर्बुध्यते नो मनुष्यः Si. 11. 4; ते च प्रापुरुद्वन्तं बुबुधे चादिपुरुषः R. 10. 6. —7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; शनैरबोधि सुग्रीवः सोऽलुं चीत्कर्णनासिकं Bk. 15. 57. —8 To advise, admonish.

—Caus. ( बोधयति-ते ) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. —2 To teach, communicate, impart. —3 To advise, admonish; बोधयंतं हिताहितं Bk. 8. 82; Bg. 10. 9. —4 To revive, restore to life, bring to senses or consciousness. —5 To remind, put in mind of; स्मरिष्यति त्वां न स बोधितोऽपि सन् S. 4. 1. —6 To wake up, rouse, excite (*fig.*); अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा R. 12. 81, 5. 75. —7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). —8 To cause to expand, open; मधुरवा मधुबोधितमाधवी Si. 6. 20; सवित् बोधयति पंकजान्येव S. 5. 28. —9 To signify, convey, indicate. —Desid. ( बुबु-बो-धिषति-ते, बुभुस्ते ) To wish to know &c.

बुद्ध *p. p.* [ बुध्-क्त ] 1 Known, understood, perceived. —2 Awakened, awake. —3 Observed. —4 Enlightened, wise; ( see बुध् ). —द्धः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. —2 ( With Buddhists ) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvâṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. —3 'The enlightened', N. of Sâkyasimha, the celebrated founder of the Bauddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Vishnu; thus Jayadeva says:—निंदसि यज्ञविधेरहह भुतिजातं सदय-हृदय दार्शनपशुघातं केशव धृतबुद्धशरीर जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1). —द्धः Knowledge. —Comp. —आगमः the doctrines and tenets of the Bauddha religion. —उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. —गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —गुरुः a Buddhist spiritual teacher. —मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

बुद्धिः *f.* [ बुध्-क्तिन् ] 1 Perception, comprehension. —2 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णा नारंतुश बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; शास्त्रेष्वकुठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. —3 Information, knowledge; बुद्धिर्यस्य बलं तस्य H. 2. 122 'knowledge is power'; P. I. 4. 52. —4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. —5 Mind; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1.



2; so कृपण°, पाप° &c. -6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. -7 An impresison, opinion, belief, idea, feeling; दूरान्तमवलोक्य व्याघ्रबुद्ध्या पलायन्ते H. 3; अनया बुद्ध्या Mu. 1 'in this belief'; अनुक्रोशबुद्ध्या Me. 115. -8 Intention, purpose, design; Ku. 4. 45. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally,' 'purposely,' 'deliberately'). -9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Māl. 4. 10. -10 (In Sān. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sāṅkhyas. -Comp. -अतीत *a.* beyond the range or reach of the intellect. -अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अप्राप्तकालं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन् । प्राप्नोति बुद्धवज्ज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं || Pt. 1. 63. -इन्द्रियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेन्द्रिय); (these are five :—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पञ्चमी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). -गम्य, -ग्राह्य *a.* within the reach of, or attainable to, intellect. -जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. -तत्त्वं the second element of the Sāṅkhya philosophy. -पूर्व *a.* purposed, intentional, wanton, wilful. -पूर्व, -पूर्वकं, -पुरःसरं *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. -भ्रमः distraction or aberration of mind. -योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. -लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्रारब्धस्यांतगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं. -वैभवं strength of intellect. -शस्त्र *a.* armed with understanding. -शास्त्रिन्, -संपन्न *a.* intelligent, wise. -शुद्ध *a.* honest in purpose, frank-minded. -सखः, -सहायः a counsellor. -हीन *a.* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमत् *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. -2 Wise, learned. -3 Sharp, clever, acute. -4 Humble, docile.

बुद्धिमत्ता -त्वं Wisdom, sagacity.

बुध *a.* [बुध-क] 1 Wise, clever, learned. -2 Intelligent. -3 Waking, awaking. -धः A wise or learned man; निपीय यस्य क्षितिराक्षिणः कथां तथाद्विष्यते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 A god; N. 1. 1. -4 The planet Mercury; रक्षत्येनं तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6 (where बुध has sense 1 also); R.

1. 47; 13. 76. -धा Spikenard. -Comp. -ज्ञनः a wise or learned man. -तातः the moon. -दिनं, -वारः -वासरः Wednesday. -रत्नं an emerald. -सुतः an epithet of Purūravas.

बुधान *a.* [बुध-अनच् किञ्च] 1 One who teaches the Vedas. -2 Speaking kindly. -3 Wise, learned, prudent. -4 Waking (Ved.). 1 A wise man, sage. -2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित *a.* Known, understood.

बुधिल *a.* Learned, wise.

बुध्य *a.* 1 Observable, noteworthy. -2 To be awaked or roused.

बुध्नः 1 The bottom of a vessel. -2 The foot of a tree. -3 The lowest part. -4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्य in the last sense). -5 The body. -6 Ved. The sky.

बुद्, बुध् 1 U. (बुदति-ते, बुधति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. -2 To reflect, understand. -3 To hear.

बुबुरं Ved. Water.

बुभुक्षा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 The desire of enjoying anything.

बुभुक्षित *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुभुक्षितः किं द्विकरेण भुंक्ते Udb.

बुभुक्षु *a.* 1 Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. मुमुक्षु).

बुभुत्सा Desire to know, curiosity.

बुभुत्सु *a.* Desirous to know or learn, curious, inquisitive.

बुभूषा Wish to be or become.

बुभूष *a.* Wishing to be or become; प्रभुर्बुभूषुर्वनत्रयस्य यः Si. 1. 49.

बुल् 10 U. (बोल्याते-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोल्याति द्रवः पयासि. -2 To cause to sink.

बुलिः *f.* Fear (भय).

बुल्व *a.* Oblique, awry.

बुस् 4 P. (बुस्यति) 1 To discharge emit, pour forth. -2 To divide, distribute.

बुसं (बं) 1 Chaff. -2 Rubbish, refuse. -3 Dry cowdung. -4 Wealth. -5 The thick part of sour curds. -6 Water (Ved.).

बुस्त 10 U. (बुस्तयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect. -2 To disrespect,

treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुस्तं 1 The burnt crust of roast meat. -2 The shell of fruit.

बूकं =बुक q. v.

बृशी, बृषी (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बृह् I. 1. 6. P. (बृहति, बृहित) 1 To grow, increase; बृहेतन्मृगेण Bk. 3. 49. -2 To roar. -Caus. To cause to grow, nourish. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (बृहति, बृहयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

बृहग *a.* Fostering, nourishing. -णः A kind of sweetmeat. -णं 1 Nourishing. -2 The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

बृहित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. -2 Roared &c. -3 Cherished, nourished. -तं The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

बृह् 1. 6. P. (बृहति, बृहति) 1 To grow, increase, expand. -2 To roar. -WITH उद् 1. to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 88. -नि to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

बृहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) [बृह-अति] 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Māl. 9. 5. -2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; दिलीपसूतोः स बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54. -3 Vast, ample, abundant. -4 Strong, powerful. -5 Long, tall; देवदारुबृहद्भुजः Ku. 6. 51. -6 Full-grown. -7 Compact, dense. -8 Eld-est, or oldest. -9 Bright. -10 Clear, loud (as sound). -*m.* N. of Vishnu. -*f.* Speech; Si. 2. 68. -ती 1 A large lute. -2 The lute of Nārada. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-six'. -4 A part of the body between the breast and backbone. -5 A mantle, wrapper. -6 A reservoir. -7 The eggplant. -8 N. of a metre. -*n.* 1 The Veda. -2 N. of a Sāman; Bg. 10. 35. -3 Brahman. (बृहत्, बृहता *ind.* 1 Greatly, highly. -2 Clearly, brightly) -Comp. -अंग, -काय *a.* large-bodied, gigantic. (-गः) a large elephant. -आरण्यं, -आरण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. -एला large cardamoms. -कथा N. of a work ascribed to Guṇādhya. -काय *a.* big-bodied, bulky, gigantic. -कुक्षि *a.* large-



bellied. —केतुः an epithet of Agni. —गृहः N. of a country. —गोलं a water-melon. —चिन्नः the citron tree. —जनः an illustrious person. —जघन *a.* broad-hipped. —जीवंतिका, —जीवन्ती a kind of plant. —ढक्का a large drum. —दणं 1. strong grass. —2. the bamboo cane. —नटः, —नलः ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virâṭa. —नलः the arm. —निवेश *a.* large, protuberant. —नेत्र *a.* far-sighted, prudent. —पादलिः the thorn-apple. —पादः the fig-tree. —पालः the Indian fig-tree. —पालिन् *m.* wild cumin. —फल *a.* 1. having or bearing large fruits. —2. yielding good fruit or reward. —भारिका an epithet of Durgâ. —भानुः fire. —भास *a.* very bright, brightly shining. —रथः 1. an epithet of Indra. —2. N. of a king, father of Jarâsandha. —वादिन् *a.* talking much, a boaster, swaggerer. —राविन् *m.* a kind of small owl. —श्रवस् *a.* highly praised, far-famed. —स्फिच् *a.* broad-hipped, having large buttocks.

बृहतिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper.

बृहस्पतिः [ बृहतः वचः पातिः पारस्करादि० ] 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods; (for the abduction of his wife Târâ by the moon, see under तारा to सोम.) —2 The planet Jupiter; बुधबृहस्पतियोगदृश्यः R. 18. 76. —3 N. of the author of a Smṛiti; Y. 1. 4. —Comp. —पुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. —वारः, —वासरः Thursday.

वेकनाटः Ved. A usurer (कुसीदिन्).

वेडा A boat.

वेह 1 A. (वेहते) To endeavour, strive, attempt.

वैजिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ वीजेन निवृत्तिं ठक् ] 1 Seminal. —2 Original. —3 Relating to conception. —4 Relating to sexual union. —कः A sprout, young shoot. —कं 1 Cause, source, origin. —2 The spiritual cause of existence, soul, spirit. —3 Oil of the शिशु plants.

वैडाल *a.* (ली *f.*) [ विडालस्येदं अण् ] 1 Relating to a cat. —2 Peculiar to cats. —Comp. —व्रतं 'a cat-like observance,' concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue. —व्रतिः one who

leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses). —व्रतिकः, —व्रतिन् *m.* a religious hypocrite, an impostor.

वैदल See वैदल.

वैविकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant, lover; दाक्षिण्यं नाम विबोधि वैविकानां कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14.

वैलव *a.* (ल्वी *f.*) [ विल्वस्येदं अण् ] 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. —2 Covered with Bilva trees. —ल्वं The fruit of the Bilva tree.

बोध *a.* Knowing, understanding. —धः [ बुध्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Perception, knowledge, apprehension, observation, conception; बालामां सुखबोधाय T. S. —2 Idea, thought. —3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom. —4 Waking up, becoming awake, a waking state, consciousness. —5 Opening, blooming, expanding. —6 Instruction, advice, admonition. —7 Awakening, rousing. —8 An epithet, designation. —9 N. of a district. —Comp. —अतीत *a.* unknowable, incomprehensible. —कर *a.* one who teaches or informs. (—रः) 1. a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master by singing appropriate songs in the morning. —2. an instructor, a teacher. —गम्य *a.* intelligible. —पूर्व *a.* intentional, conscious; cf. अवोधपूर्व S. 5. 2. —वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kârtika when Vishnu is supposed to rise from his four months' sleep; see Me. 110, and प्रबोधिनी.

बोधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) [ बुध्-णिच् ण्वल् ] 1 Informing, apprising. —2 Instructing teaching. —3 Indicative of. —4 Awakening, rousing. —कः 1 A spy. —2 A teacher, instructor. —3 A minstrel, bard.

बोधन *a.* [ बुध्-णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा ] 1 Informing, acquainting. —2 Explaining, indicating. —3 Arousing, waking. —4 Kindling, inflaming. —नः The planet Mercury (बुध); V. 5. 21. —नं 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of; भयरूपोश्च तर्हि गितबोधनं R. 9. 49. —2 Denoting, signifying. —3 Arousing,

awakening; समयेन तेन चिरसुप्तमनोभवबोधनं सममबोधिषत Si. 9. 24. —4 Observing, perceiving. —5 Waking, being awake. —6 Making attentive. —7 Burning incense. —नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kârtika when Vishnu rises from his four months' sleep. —2 Long pepper. —3 Understanding, knowledge.

बोधायेत् *m.* 1 A teacher, preceptor. —2 A waker.

बोधान *a.* [ बुध्-आनच् ] Wise, prudent. —नः 1 A wise man. —2 An epithet of Brishapati.

बोधिः [ बुध्-इन् ] 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. —2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. —3 The sacred fig-tree. —4 A cock. —5 An epithet of Buddha. —Comp. —तरुः, —द्रुमः, —वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. —दः an arhat (of the Jainas). —सत्त्वः a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds); एवंविधैर्विलसितैरतिबोधिसत्त्वैः Mâl. 10. 21.

बोधित *p. p.* [ बुध्-णिच् क्त ] 1 Made known, informed, apprised. —2 Reminded. —3 Advised, instructed.

बोधिन् *a.* [ बुध्-णिनि ] 1 Knowing, familiar with. —2 Acquainting, informing, making known. —3 Teaching, explaining. —4 Arousing, awakening.

बोध्य, बोद्धव्य *a.* 1 To be known or understood. —2 Intelligible, perceivable. —3 To be informed, instructed &c.

बौद्ध *a.* (द्धी *f.*) [ बुद्ध-द्धि-अण् ] 1 Relating to *Buddhi* or understanding. —2 Relating to Buddha. —द्धः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha.

बौधः [ बुध्-अण् ] 'Budha's son,' an epithet of Purûravas.

बोधायनः N. of an ancient writer.

ब्रध्नः 1 The sun. —2 The root of a tree. —3 A day. —4 The *arka* plant. —5 Lead (*m. ?*). —6 A horse. —7 An epithet of Siva or Brahmâ. —8



The point of an arrow.

**ब्रह्मन्** *n.* [ बृह-मानिन् नकारस्याकारे ऋतो रत्वं; cf. Up. 4. 145 ] 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action; (according to the Vedāntins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed; अस्ति तावानित्यशुद्धबुद्धमुक्तस्वभावं सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिसमान्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.) ; समभूता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh.; 3. 84; Ku. 3. 15. -2 A hymn of praise. -3 A sacred text. -4 The Vedas; Ku. 6. 16; U. 1. 15. -5 The sacred and mystic syllable *om*; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. -6 The priestly or Brāhmaṇical class (collectively); Ms. 9. 320. -7 The power or energy of a Brāhmaṇa; R. 8. 4. -8 Religious penance or austerities. -9 Celibacy, chastity; शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1. -10 Final emancipation or beatitude. -11 Theology, sacred learning, religious knowledge. -12 The Brāhmaṇa portion of the Veda. -13 Wealth. -14 Food. -15 A Brāhmaṇa. -16 Truth. -*m.* 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects; but, according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and deposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahma—the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajāpatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (Ramayana) Brahma sprang from ether; from him was descended Marichi, and his son was Kasyapa. From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata, and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu; cf.

Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq.* ). Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishnu, and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvatī. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of them was cut down by Śiva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets, most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus ]. -2 A Brāhmaṇa; S. 4. 3. -3 A devout man. -4 One of the four *Ritvijās* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. -5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. -6 The sun. -7 Intellect. -8 An epithet of the seven Prajāpatis:—मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. -9 An epithet of Brihaspati. -10 Of Śiva. -**Comp.** -अक्षरं the sacred syllable *om*. -अंगभूः 1. a horse. -2. one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras; Ku. 3. 15 (see Malli. thereon). -अञ्जलिः 1. respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda -2. obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda). -अंडं 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe; ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रांडः Dk. 1. पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. -अदि (द्रि) जाता an epithet of the river Godāvarī. -अधिगमः, -अधिगमनं study of the Vedas. -अंभस् *n.* the urine of a cow. -अभ्यासः the study of the Vedas. -अग्रणः, -नः an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -अरण्यं 1. a place of religious study. -2. N. of a forest. -अर्पणं 1. the offering of sacred knowledge. -2. devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. -3. N. of a spell. -4. a mode of performing the Śrāddha in which no Piṇḍas or rice-balls are offered. -अस्त्रं a missile presided over by Brahman. -आत्मभूः a horse. -आनंदः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahma; ब्रह्मानंदसाक्षात्क्रिया Mv. 7. 31. -आरंभः beginning to repeat the Vedas; Ms. 2. 71. -आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvatī and Drishadvatī (north-west of Hastināpura); सरस्वतीदृषद्वयोर्देवनद्योर्थदंतरं । तं देवनिर्मितं देशं ब्रह्मावर्तं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 17, 19; Me. 48. -आसनं a particular position for profound

meditation. -आहुतिः *f.* 1. the offering of prayers; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -2. the study of the Vedas. -उज्झता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11. 57 (अधीतवेदस्यानभ्यासेन विस्मरणं Kull.). -उत्तर *α.* 1. treating principally of Brahman. -2. consisting chiefly of Brāhmaṇas. -उद्यं explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. -उपदेशः instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. °नेत्र *m.* the Palāśa tree. -ऋषिः (ब्रह्मर्षिः or ब्रह्मऋषिः) a Brāhmaṇical sage. °देशः N. of a district; (कुरुक्षेत्रं च मत्स्याश्च पंचालाः शूरसेनकाः । एष ब्रह्मर्षिदेशो वै ब्रह्मावर्तादन्तरः Ms. 2. 19). -ओदनः -नं food given to the priests at a sacrifice. -कन्यका an epithet of Sarasvatī. -करः a tax paid to the priestly class. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. the religious duties of a Brāhmaṇa. -2. the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice. -कला an epithet of Dākṣhāyaṇī (who dwells in the heart of men). -कल्पः an age of Brahman. -कांडं the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge. -काष्ठः the mulberry tree. -कूर्चं a kind of penance; अहोरात्रोषितो भूत्वा पौर्णमास्यां विशेषतः । पंचगव्यं पिबेत् प्रातर्ब्रह्मकूर्चमिति स्मृतम् ॥ -कुल *α.* one who prays. (-*m.*) an epithet of Vishṇu. -कोशः the treasure of the Vedas, the entire collection of the Vedas; क्षात्रो धर्मः अति इव तनुं ब्रह्मकोशस्य गुप्तये U. 6. 9. -गुप्तः N. of an astronomer born in 598 A. D. -गोलः the universe. -गौरवं respect for the missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 76 (मा भून्मोघो ब्राह्मः पाश इति). -ग्रंथिः N. of a particular joint of the body. -ग्रहः, -पिशाचः, -पुरुषः, -रक्षस् *n.*, -राक्षसः a kind of ghost, the ghost of a Brāhmaṇa, who during his life time indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others and the property of Brāhmaṇas; (परस्य योषितं हत्वा ब्रह्मस्वमपहृत्य च । अरण्ये निर्जले देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ Y. 3. 212; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also). -घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* the murderer of a Brāhmaṇa. -घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses. -घोषः 1. recital of the Veda. -2. the sacred word, the Vedas



collectively; U. 6. 9. v. 1. —**ब्र**: the murderer of a Brâhmana. —**चर्य** 1. religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brâhmana boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life; अविवृतब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2; 2-249; Mv. 1. 24. —2. religious study, self-restraint. —3. celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (—**चर्यः**) a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. (—**र्य**) chastity, celibacy. °**व्रतं** a vow of chastity. °**स्खलनं** falling off from chastity, incontinence. —**चारिकं** the life of a religious student. —**चारिन्** *a.* 1. studying the Vedas. —2. practising continence or chastity. (—*m.*) a religious student, a Brâhmana in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life; Ms. 2. 41, 175; 6. 87. —2. one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. —3. an epithet of Siva. —4. of Skanda. —**चारिणी** 1. an epithet of Durgâ. —2. a woman who observes the vow of chastity. —**ज**: an epithet of Kârtikeya. —**जन्मन्** *n.* 1. spiritual birth. —2. investiture with the sacred thread. —**जार**: the paramour of a Brâhmana's wife. —**जीविन्** *a.* living by sacred knowledge. (—*m.*) a mercenary Brâhmana (who converts his sacred knowledge into trade), a Brâhmana who lives by sacred knowledge. —**ज्ञ**, —**ज्ञानिन्** *a.* one who knows Brahma. (—**ज्ञः**) 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. —2. of Vishnu. —**ज्ञानं** true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahma. —**उयेष्ट**: the elder brother of Brahman. —**उयोतिस्** *n.* 1. the light of Brahma or the Supreme Being. —2. an epithet of Siva. —**तत्त्वं** the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —**तेजस्** *n.* 1. the glory of Brahman. —2. Brâhmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brâhmana. —**द**: a spiritual preceptor. —**दंड**: 1. the curse of a Brâhmana. —2. a tribute paid to a Brâhmana. —3. an epithet of Siva. —**दानं** 1. the imparting of sacred knowledge. —2. sacred knowledge, received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. —**दाय**: 1. instruction in the Vedas, the imparting of sacred knowledge. —2. sacred knowledge received as an in-

heritance. —3. the earthly possession of a Brâhmana. —**दायाद**: 1. one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brâhmana. —2. the son of a Brâhmana. —**दारु**: the mulberry tree. —**दिनं** a day of Brahman. —**देय** *a.* married according to the Brâhma form of marriage. —**दैत्य**: a Brâhmana changed into a demon; cf. ब्रह्मग्रह. —**द्विष्**, —**द्वेषिन्** *a.* 1. hating Brâhmanas. —2. hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. —**द्वेष**: hatred of Brâhmanas. —**धर** *a.* possessing sacred knowledge. —**नदी** an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —**नाभ**: an epithet of Vishnu. —**निर्वाण** absorption into the supreme spirit. —**निष्ठ** *a.* absorbed in or intent on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (—**ष्ठः**) the mulberry tree. —**नीडं** the resting-place of Brahman. —**पदं** 1. the rank or position of a Brâhmana. —2. the place of the Supreme Spirit. —**पवित्र**: the Kusa grass. —**परिषद्** *f.* an assembly of Brâhmanas. —**पारद्वयः**, —**पत्र**: the Palâsa tree. —**पारायणं** a complete study of the Vedas, the entire Veda; U. 4. 9; Mv. 1. 14. —**पाश**: N. of a missile presided over by Brahman; Bk. 9. 75. —**पितृ** *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —**पुत्र**: 1. a son of Brahman. —2. N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himâlaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. —**त्रि** an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —**पुरं** the heart. —**पुरं**, —**पुरी** 1. the city of Brahman (in heaven). —2. N. of Benares. —**पुण्यं** N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas. —**पञ्च**: a minister of Brahman (the five vitalairs). —**प्रलय**: the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. —**प्राप्तिः** *f.* absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**बन्धु**: 1. a contemptuous term for a Brâhmana, an unworthy Brâhmana (cf. Mar. भटुर्ण); M. 4; V. 2. —2. one who is a Brâhmana only by caste, a nominal Brâhmana. —**बीजं** 1. the mystic syllable om. —2. the mulberry tree. —**भ्रुवः**, —**भ्रुवाणः** one who pretends to be a Brâhmana. —**भवनं** the abode of Brahman. —**भाग**: 1. the mulberry tree. —2. the share of the chief

priest. —**भाव**: absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —**भावनं** imparting religious knowledge. —**भुवनं** the world of Brahman; Bg. 8. 16. —**भूत** *a.* become one with Brahma, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. —**भूतिः** *f.* twilight. —**भूयं** 1. identity with Brahma, absorption or dissolution into Brahma, final emancipation; स ब्रह्मभूयं गतिमाजगाम R. 18. 28; ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26; Ms. 1. 98. —2. Brâhmanahood, the state or rank of a Brâhmana. —**भूयस्** *n.* absorption into Brahma. —**मंगल-देवता** an epithet of Lakshmî. —**महः** a festival in honor of Brâhmanas. —**मित्र** *a.* having Brâhmanas for friends. —**मीमांसा** the Vedânta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahma or Supreme Spirit. —**मूर्ति** *a.* having the form of Brahman. —**मूर्धभृत्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. —**मेखरु**: the Munja plant. —**यज्ञः** one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder), teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः Ms. 3. 70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्ययनमपि गृह्यते Kull.). —**योग**: cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. —**योनि** *a.* 1. sprung from Brahman; गुरुणा ब्रह्मयोनेना R. 1. 64. (—**निः**) *f.* 1. original source in Brahman. —2. the author of the Vedas or of Brahman; Ku. 6. 18. °**स्य** *a.* intent on the means of attaining sacred knowledge; Ms. 10. 74. —**रत्नं** a valuable present made to a Brâhmana. —**रंघ्रं** an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. —**राक्षसः** see ब्रह्मग्रह. —**रातः** an epithet of Suka. —**राशिः** 1. the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. —2. an epithet of Parasurâma. —**रीतिः** *f.* a kind of brass. —**रे (ले) ख्या** —**लिखितं**, —**लेखः** lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man. —**लोकः** the world of Brahman. —**वक्तु** *m.* an expounder of the Vedas. —**वद्यं** knowledge of Brahma. —**वधः**, —**वध्या**, —**हत्या** the murder of a Brâhmana. —**वर्चस्** *n.*, —**वर्चसं** 1. divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre-eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge; (तस्य) हेतुस्त्वब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63;



Ms. 2. 37, 4. 94. -2. the inherent sanctity or power of a Brâhmana; S. 6. -वर्चस्विन्, -वर्चस्विन् *a.* holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-eminence, holy. (-*m.*) an eminent or holy Brâhmana. -वर्तः see ब्रह्मवर्त. -वर्धनं copper. -वादिन् *m.* 1. one who teaches or expounds the Vedas; U. 1; Mâl. 1.-2. a follower of the Vedânta philosophy. (-नी) an epithet of Gâyatri. -वासः the abode of Brâhmanas. -विद्, -विद् *a.* 1. knowing the Supreme Spirit. (-*m.*) a sage, theologian, philosopher. -विद्या, -विद्वं knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. -विं (विं) दुः a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the Vedas. -वि-वर्धनः an epithet of Indra. -वृक्षः 1. the Palâsa tree. -2. the Udumbara tree. -वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood of a Brâhmana. -वृन्दं an assemblage of Brâhmanas. -वेदः 1. knowledge of the Vedas. -2. monotheism, knowledge of Brahma. -3. the Veda of the Brâhmanas (opp. क्षत्रवेद). -4. N. of the Atharvaveda. -वेदिन् *a.* knowing the Vedas; cf. ब्रह्मविद्. -वैवर्त N. of one of the eighteen Purânas. -व्रतं a vow of chastity. -शाला 1. the hall of Brahman. -2. a place for reciting the Vedas. -शासनं 1. a decree addressed to Brâhmanas. -2. a command of Brahman. -3. the command of a Brâhmana. -4. instruction about sacred duty. -शिरस्, -शीर्षन् *n.* N. of a particular missile. -संसद् *f.* an assembly of Brâhmanas. -सती an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. -सत्रं 1. repeating and teaching the Vedas (=ब्रह्मयज्ञ q. v.). -2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -सत्रिन् *a.* offering the sacrifice of prayer. -सदस् *n.* the residence of Brahman. -सभा the hall or court of Brahman. -संभव *a.* sprung or coming from Brahman. (-वः) N. of Nârada. -सर्पः a kind of snake. -सवः distillation of Soma. -सायुज्यं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf. ब्रह्मभूय. -सार्ष्टिका identification with Brahma; Ms. 4. 232. -सावर्णिः N. of the tenth Manu. -सुतः 1. N. of Nârada, Marîchi &c. -2. a kind of Ketu. -सः 1. N. of Aniruddha. -2. N. of the god of love. -सूत्रं 1. the sacred thread worn by the

Brâhmanas or the twice-born over the shoulder. -2. the aphorisms of the Vedânta philosophy by Bâdarâyana. -सूत्रिन् *a.* invested with the sacred thread. -सृज् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -स्तवः the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. -स्तेयं acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. -स्थानः the mulberry tree. -स्वं the property or possessions of a Brâhmana; Y. 3. 212. -हारिन् *a.* stealing a Brâhmana's property. -स्वरूप *a.* of the nature of the Supreme Spirit. -हत्या, -वधः Brâhmanicide, killing a Brâhmana. -हन *a.* murdering a Brâhmana. -हुतं one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests; cf. Ms. 3. 74. -हृदयः -यं N. of a star (Capella).

ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit.

ब्रह्मण्य *a.* [ ब्रह्मणे हितः ] 1 Relating to Brahma. -2 Relating to Brahman or the creator. -3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. -4 Fit for a Brâhmana. -5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brâhmana. -पयः 1 One well-versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. -2 The mulberry tree. -3 The palm tree. -4 Munja grass. -5 The planet Saturn. -6 An epithet of Vishnu. -7 Of Kârtikeya. -प्या An epithet of Durgâ. -Comp. -देवः an epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मण्वत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मता-स्वं Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -2 Divine nature. -3 Godhead. -4 The state of a Brâhmana, Brâhmanhood.

ब्रह्ममय *a.* Consisting of or derived from, the Veda, belonging to the Veda or spiritual pre-eminence; उच्चरन्निव ब्रह्ममयेन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. -2 Fit for a Brâhmana. -यं A missile presided over by Brahman.

ब्रह्मवत् *a.* Possessed of spiritual knowledge.

ब्रह्मसात् *ind.* 1 To the state of Brahma or the Supreme Spirit. -2 To the care of Brâhmanas.

ब्रह्माणी 1 The wife of Brahman. -2 An epithet of Durgâ. -3 A kind of perfume (=रेणुका). -4 A kind of brass.

ब्रह्मिन् *a.* Relating to Brahma. -*m.*

An epithet of Vishnu.

ब्रह्मिष्ठ *a.* Thoroughly proficient in the Vedas, very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठमाधाय निजेऽधिकारे ब्रह्मिष्ठमेव स्वतनुप्रसूतं R. 18. 28. -ष्टा An epithet of Durgâ.

ब्रह्मी N. of a medicinal plant.

ब्रह्मेशयः 1 An epithet of Kârtikeya. -2 Of Vishnu.

ब्राह्म *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) [ ब्रह्मण इदं तेन प्रोक्तं वा अण् टिलोपः ] 1 Relating to Brahman or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2. 40, Bg. 2. 72. -2 Brâhmanical, belonging to Brâhmanas. -8 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. -4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic. -5 Holy, sacred, divine. -6 Presided over by Brahman as a मुहूर्त ( see ब्राह्ममुहूर्त ), or a missile. -7 Fit for a divine state or godhead. -ह्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him (this is the best of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मो विवाह आहूय रीयते शक्यलंकृता Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. -2 N. of Nârada. -3 Quicksilver. -4 The duty or prescribed course of conduct of a king; आवृत्तानां गुरुकुलात् विप्राणां पूजको भवेत् । नृपाणामक्षयो ह्येष ब्राह्मो धर्मो विधीयते ॥ -ह्यं 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. -2 Holy or sacred study. -3 N. of a Purâna. -4 N. of the constellation Rohinî. -Comp. -अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. -देया a girl to be married according to the Brâhma form. -मुहूर्तः a particular period of the day, the early part of the day ( रात्रिश्च पार्श्वमे यामे मुहूर्ते ब्राह्म उच्यते ); cf. ब्राह्मे मुहूर्ते किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36.

ब्राह्मण *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) [ ब्रह्म वेदं शुद्धं चैतन्यं वा वेत्त्यधीते वा अण् ] 1 Belonging to a Brâhmana. -2 Befitting a Brâhmana. -3 Given by a Brâhmana. -4 Relating to religious worship. -5 One who knows Brahma. -णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brâhmana (born from the mouth of the Purusha); ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 96; ( जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्देव उच्यते ।



विद्यया यति विप्रत्वं त्रिभिः श्रेष्ठिय उच्यते ॥  
 or जात्या कुलेन वृत्तेन स्वाध्यायेन ध्युनेन च ।  
 एभिर्युक्तो हि यस्मिन्नेवेयं स द्विज उच्यते ॥).  
 -2 A priest, theologian. -3 An epithet of Agni. -4 N. of the twenty-eighth Nakshatra. -णं 1 An assemblage or society of Brāhmaṇas. -2 That portion of the Veda which states rules for the employment of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the *Mantra* portion of the Veda. -3 N. of that class of the Vedic works which contain the Brāhmaṇa portion (regarded as Sruti or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves). Each of the four Vedas has its own Brāhmaṇa or Brāhmaṇas:—*ऐतरेय* or *आश्वलायन* and *कौशीतकी* or *सांख्यायन* belonging to the *Rigveda*; *शतार्थ* to the *Yajurveda*; *पंचविंश* and *षड्विंश* and six more, to the *Sāmaveda*, and *गोपथ* to the *Atharvaveda*). -3 The Soma vessel of the Brahman priest. -Comp. -अतिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brāhmaṇas, insult to Brāhmaṇas; *ब्राह्मणातिक्रमत्यागो भवतामेव भूतये* Mv. 2. 10. -अप्राश्रयः seeking shelter with Brāhmaṇas. -अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* protection or preservation of, or kindness shown to, a Brāhmaṇa. -आत्मक *a.* belonging to Brāhmaṇas. -हन्तः the slayer of a Brāhmaṇa. -चांडालः 1. a degraded or outcast Brāhmaṇa; Ms. 9. 87. -2. the son of a Sūdra father by a Brāhmaṇī woman. -जातं, -जातिः *f.* the Brāhmaṇa caste. -जीविका the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brāhmaṇa; *अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट्कर्मण्यग्रजन्मनः ॥* षण्णां तु कर्मणामस्य जीणि कर्माणि जीविका । याजनाध्यापने चैव विशुद्धाश्च प्रतिग्रहः ॥. -द्रव्यं, -स्वं *a.*

Brāhmaṇa's property. -निन्दकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brāhmaṇas. -प्रियः N. of Vishnu. -ब्रुवः one who pretends to be a Brāhmaṇa, one who is a Brāhmaṇa only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; *बहवो ब्राह्मणब्रुवा निवसन्ति* Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20. -भूषिष्ठ *a.* consisting for the most part of Brāhmaṇas. -वधः the murder of a Brāhmaṇa, Brāhmanicide. -संतर्पण feeding or satisfying Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brāhmaṇa (only in name). -2 A family of such a Brāhmaṇa. -3 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणता-त्वं The state or rank of a Brāhmaṇa.

ब्राह्मणता *ind.* Among Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणसात् *ind.* In the possession of Brāhmaṇas, as in *ब्राह्मणसात् भवति धनं* *ब्राह्मणाच्छासित्* *m.* N. of a priest, the assistant of the priest called *Brahman* *q. v.*

ब्राह्मणायणः A Brāhmaṇa descended from learned and holy progenitors.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste. -2 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -3 Intellect; (*बुद्धि* according to *नीलकण्ठ*). -4 A kind of lizard. -4 A kind of wasp. -6 A kind of grass. -Comp. -गामिन् *m.* the paramour of a Brāhmaṇa woman.

ब्राह्मण्य *a.* Befitting a Brāhmaṇa. -ण्यः An epithet of the planet Saturn. -ण्यं 1 The station or rank of a Brāhmaṇa, priestly or sacerdotal character; *सत्यं शपे ब्राह्मण्येन* Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 3. 17; 7. 42. -2 A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. -2 Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -3 Speech. -4 A tale or narrative. -5 A pious usage or custom. -6 N. of the constellation Rohinī. -7

N. of Durgā. -8 A woman married according to the *Brāhma* form of marriage. -9 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa. -10 A kind of medicinal plant. -11 A kind of brass. -12 N. of a river. -Comp. -कंदः a species of bulbous plant. -पुत्रः the son of a Brāhmī, see above; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्मण्य *a.* (*ब्रौ f.*) [*ब्रह्मण इदं व्यञ्ज*] 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. -2 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -3 Relating to the Brāhmaṇas. -अचं 1 Wonder, astonishment (*विस्मय*). -2 Worship of the Brāhmaṇas. -Comp. -मूर्हन्=ब्राह्मणमूर्हन् *q. v.* -हन्तं hospitality to guests; see *ब्रह्मयज्ञ*; Ms. 3. 74.

ब्रू 2 U. (*ब्रूयते*, *ब्रूते* or *आह*; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from *वच्*) 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.); *तां.....ब्रूया एवं* Me. 101; *रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं आता ब्रूत स्म विद्वतः* Bk. 6. 8; or *माणवकं धर्मं ब्रूत* Sk.; *किं त्वां प्रति ब्रूमहे* Bv. 1. 46. -2 To say or speak about, refer to (a person or thing); *अहं तु शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि* S. 2. -3 To declare, proclaim, publish, prove, indicate; *ब्रूयते हि फलेन साधवो न तु कठेन निजोपयोगितां* N. 2. 48; *स्तनयुगपरिणाहं मंडलाभ्यां ब्रवीति* Ratn. 2. 13. -4 To name, call, designate; *छंशसे दक्षा ये कवयस्तन्मणिमध्यं ते ब्रूयते* Srut. 15. -5 To answer; *ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नान्*. -6 To call or profess one-self to be. -WITH अनु to say, speak, declare. -निस् to explain, derive. -प्र to say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. -प्रति to speak in reply, answer or reply; *प्रत्यब्रवाचैनं* R. 2. 42. -वि 1. to say, speak. -2. to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रुव, ब्रुवाण *a.* Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title (at the end of comp.), as in *ब्राह्मणब्रुव*, *क्षत्रियब्रुव* &c.

बलेष्कं A snare, net, noose.



## भ.

**भ:** 1 N. of the planet Venus. -2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 N. given to the base of nouns before the vowel terminations beginning with accusative plural; cf. अंग and पद. -भं 1 A star. -2 A lunar mansion or asterism. -3 A planet. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 The number twenty-seven. -6 A bee. -Comp. -ईशः, ईशः the sun. -कक्षा the path of the asterisms. -गणः, -वर्गः 1. the group of stars or asterisms. -2. the zodiac. -3. revolution of the planets in the zodiac. -गोलः the starry sphere. -चक्र, -पञ्जरः, -मंडलं the zodiac. °नाभिः the centre of the zodiac. -पतिः the moon. -सूचकः an astrologer.

**भकिका** A cricket.

**भक्त** *p. p.* [ भज्-क्त ] 1 Distributed, allotted, assigned. -2 Divided. -3 Served, worshipped. -4 Engaged in, attentive to. -5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; Bg. 9. 34. -6 Dressed, cooked (as food). -7 Forming a part of, belonging to. -8 Loved, liked (at the end of comp.). -क्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति Bg. 4. 3; 9. 31; 7. 23. -क्तं 1 A share, portion. -2 Food; Bh. 3. 74. -3 Boiled rice; U. 4. 1. -4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. -5 Adoration, worship. -Comp. -अभिलाषः desire of food, appetite. -उपसाधकः a cook. -कंसः a dish of food. -करः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. -कारः a cook. -छंदं appetite. -जा nectar. -तूर्य a musical instrument played during meals. -द, -दातृ, -दायक *a.* supporter, maintainer. -दासः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services; Ms. 8. 415. -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पुलाकः a mouthful of rice kneaded into a lump or ball. -मंडः the scum of boiled rice.

-रुचिः *f.* appetite. -रोचन *a.* stimulating appetite. -वत्सल *a.* kind to worshippers or devotees. (-लः) N. of Vishnu. -शाला 1. an audience chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them). -2. a dining-hall.

-सिक्थं=भक्तमंड q. v.

**भक्तिः** *f.* [ भज्-क्तिन् ] 1 Separation, partition, division. -2 A division, portion, share. -3 ( *a.* ) Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness; Ku. 7. 37; R. 2. 63; Mu. 1. 15. ( *b.* ) Faith, belief, pious faith. -4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. -5 Texture, arrangement; भवति विरलभक्तिर्लानपुष्पापहारः R. 5. 74. -6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment; आवद्धमुक्ताफलभक्तिचित्र Ku. 7. 10, 94; भक्तिच्छेदैरेव विरोचतां भूतिमंगे गजस्य Me. 19; R. 13. 55, 75; 15. 30. -7 An attribute. -8 The being part of, belonging to. -Comp. -छेदः 1. a coloured streak, lines of painting or decoration; Me. 19. -2. distinguishing marks of devotion to Vishnu. -नम्र *a.* making a humble obeisance. -पूर्व, -पूर्वकं *ind.* devoutly, reverentially. -भाज् *a.* 1. devout, fervid. -2. firmly attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. -मार्गः the way of devotion; *i. e.* devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attainment of final emancipation and eternal bliss. -योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. -रसः a sense of devotion. -रागः affection, deep devotion. -वादः assurance of attachment.

**भक्तिक** *a.* Relating to worship or devotion.

**भक्तिमत्** *a.* 1 Devout, having pious faith. -2 Loyal devoted or attached, faithful, loyal. -3 Religious, pious.

**भक्तिल** *a.* Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

**भक्तु** *a.* 1 An adorer, a worshipper. -2 Devoutly attached.

**भक्ष** 10 U. ( भक्षयति-ते, भक्षित ) 1 To eat, devour; यथामिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्षयते आपदैर्भावे Pt. 1. -2 To use up, consume. -3 To waste, destroy. -4

To bite.

**भक्षः** 1 Eating. -2 Food. -3 Drink, drinking (Ved.). -Comp. -कारः a cook. -पत्रा betel pepper.

**भक्षक** *a.* ( भिक्षा *f.* ) [ भक्ष्-बुल् ] 1 One who eats or lives upon. -2 Gluttonous, voracious. -कः Food.

**भक्षण** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Eating, one who eats or devours. -णं [ भक्ष्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Eating, feeding or living upon. -2 Ved. A drinking-vessel.

**भक्षणीय** *a.* Eatable, edible.

**भक्षिका** 1 A meal. -2 Eating (at the end of comp.).

**भक्षित** *p. p.* 1 Eaten, devoured. -2 Slurred over. -तं Food. -Comp. -शेषः leavings, remnants of food.

**भक्ष्य** *a.* [ भक्ष्-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] Eatable, fit for food. -क्ष्यं 1 Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also); भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः प्रीतिर्विपत्तेरेव कारणं H. 1. 55; Ms. 1. 113. -2 Water. -Comp. -कारः (also भक्ष्यकारः) a baker, cook. -वस्तु *n.* eatables, victuals.

**भगः** [ भज्-घ ] 1 One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. -2 The moon. -3 A form of Siva. -4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness; आस्ते भग आसिनस्य Ait. Br.; भगमिन्द्रश्च वायुश्च भगं सप्तर्षयो ब्रुः Y. 1. 282. -5 Affluence, prosperity. -6 Dignity, distinction. -7 Fame, glory. -8 Loveliness, beauty. -9 Excellence, distinction. -10 Love, affection. -11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. -12 The pudendum muliebri; Y. 3. 88; Ms. 9. 237. -13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (धर्म). -14 Effort, exertion. -15 Absence of desire, indifference to worldly objects. -16 Final beatitude. -17 Strength. -18 Omnipotence; (said to be *n.* also in the last 15 senses). -19 N. of an Aditya presiding over love and marriage. -20 Knowledge. -21 Desire, wish. -22 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the eight *Siddhis* or powers of Siva; see अभिमेन्. -गं 1 The asterism called



उत्तराफल्गुनी. -2 The perinæum of males. -Comp. -अंकुरः (in medicine) elitoris. -आधानं granting matrimonial happiness. -द्वः an epithet of Siva. -देवः a thorough libertine. -देवता the deity presiding over marriage. -दैवत  $\alpha$ . conferring conjugal felicity. (-तं) the constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. -नंदनः an epithet of Vishnu. -नेत्रद्वयः an epithet of Siva. -भक्षकः a pander, procurer. -वेदनं proclaiming matrimonial felicity. -हन्  $m$ . N. of Vishnu.

भगद्वरः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत्  $\alpha$ . 1 Glorious, illustrious. -2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy, (an epithet applied to gods, demigods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः S. 5; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c. -3 Fortunate (Ved.). - $m$ . 1 god, A deity. -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Jina. -5 Of Buddha. -Comp. -गीता N. of a celebrated sacred work (it is an episode of the great Bhârata and purports to be a dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna).

भगवती 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 Of Lakshmi. -3 Any venerable woman.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishnu.

भगालं A skull.

भगालिन्  $m$ . An epithet of Siva.

भगिन्  $\alpha$ . (नी  $f$ .) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. -2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिका A sister.

भगिनी [ भगं यत्नः अंशो वा पित्रादीनां द्रव्यादानेऽस्त्यस्याः इति डीप् ] 1 A sister. -2 A fortunate woman. -3 A woman in general. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्तृ  $m$ . a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. -Comp. -पथः, -प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagiratha,

used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. -सुता an epithet of the Ganges.

भङ्ग  $p. p$ . [ भञ्ज-क ] 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. -2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. -3 Check, ed, arrested, suspended. -4 Marred, impaired. -5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. -6 Demolished, destroyed. (See भञ्ज). -रन् Fracture of the leg. -Comp. -आत्सन्  $m$ . an epithet of the moon. -आपद्  $\alpha$ . one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. -आश  $\alpha$ . disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. -उत्साह  $\alpha$ . broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. -उद्यम  $\alpha$ . foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled; मन्थे दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धाताऽपि भङ्गाद्यतः H. 2. 165. -क्रमः, violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रमभङ्ग. -चेष्ट  $\alpha$ . disappointed, frustrated. -वर्ष  $\alpha$ . humbled, crest-fallen. -निद्र  $\alpha$ . whose sleep is interrupted. -पार्श्व  $\alpha$ . suffering from a pain in the sides. -पृष्ठ  $\alpha$ . 1. having a broken back. -2. coming in front. -प्रक्रमः 1. disorder, confusion. -2. absence of regularity or symmetry; see प्रक्रमभङ्ग. -प्रतिज्ञ  $\alpha$ . one who has broken his promises. -मनस्  $\alpha$ . discouraged, disappointed. -मनोरथ  $\alpha$ . disappointed in expectations; Ku. 5. 1. -मान  $\alpha$ . disgraced, dishonoured. -व्रत  $\alpha$ . faithless in one's vows; Pt. 4. 10. -संकल्प  $\alpha$ . one whose designs are frustrated. -संधिकं butter-milk.

अश्री A sister.

भंका ( गा ) री A gad-fly.

भंक्तिः  $f$ . Breaking, fracture.

भंगः [ भञ्ज-भावादौ घञ् ] 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing; वार्य-गलभंग इव प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. -2 A break, fracture, breach. -3 Plucking off, lopping; आश्रकलिकाभंग S. 6. -4 Separation, analysis. -5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; पुष्पोच्चयः पल्लवभंगभिन्नः Ku. 3. 61; R. 16. 16. -6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्य°, सत्त्व° &c. -7 Breaking up, dispersion; यात्राभंग Mā. 1. -8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture,

roul; Pt. 4. 41; Si. 16. 72. -9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42, आश्रभंग &c. -10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 52. -11 A chasm, fissure. -12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा°, गति° &c. -13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. -14 Taking to flight, flight. -15 (  $\alpha$  ) A bend, fold. (  $b$  ) A wave. -16 Contraction, bending, knitting; प्रविशभंगाभिरामं S. 1. 7; so भ्रुभंग U. 5. 36. -17 Going, motion. -18 Paralysis. -19 Fraud, deceit. -20 A canal, water-course. -21 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting; see भंगि. -22 Hemp. -Comp. -नयः removal of obstacles. -वाता turmeric. -तार्थ  $\alpha$ . dishonest, fraudulent.

भंगा 1 Hemp. -2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -Comp. -कटं the pollen of hemp.

भंगिः-गी  $f$ . 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. -2 Undulation. -3 Bending, contracting; दृग्भंगीभिः प्रथममथुरासंगमे चुंबितोऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. -4 A wave. -5 A flood, current. -6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. -7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भंग्यंतरेण कथनात् K. P. 10; इति भंग्या व्यज्यते-कथ्यते &c.; बहुभंगिविशारदः Dk. -8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पांचजन्यगतिर्विवभंग्या धाराभसः फेनमिव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. -9 Trick, fraud, deceit. -10 Irony. -11 Repartee, wit. -12 A step; R. 13. 69. -13 An interval. -14 Modesty. -Comp. -भक्तिः  $f$ . division into a series of waves or wave-like steps, a wavy staircase; Me. 60.

भंगिन्  $\alpha$ . 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तदपि तत्क्षणभांगि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. -2 Cast in a suit.

भंगिमत्  $\alpha$ . Wavy, crisped.

भंगिमन्  $m$ . 1 Fracture, breach. -2 Bending, undulation. -3 Curliness. -4 Disguise, deceit. -5 Wit, irony. -6 Perversity.

भंगिलं A defect in the organs of sense.

भंगुर  $\alpha$ . [ भञ्ज-घुरच् ] 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. -2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभंगुराः



H. 1. 188 ; Si. 16. 72. -3 Change-ful, variable. -4 Crooked, bent. -5 Curved, curled ; शशिमुखि तव भाति भंगुरधूः Gīt. 10. -6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. -रः The bend of a river. -Comp. -निश्चय a. vacil-lating, unsettled in mind.

भंगुरयति Den. P. 1 To break to pieces, destroy. -2 To curl.

भंग्यं A field of hemp.

**भज्** I. 1 U. ( भजति-ते but usually Atm. only; बभाज, भेजे, अभाक्षि, अभक्त, भक्षयति-ते, भक्त ) 1 ( a ) To share, dis-tribute, divide ; भजेरन् पैतृकं रिक्तं Ms. 9. 104 ; न तत्पुत्रैर्मज्जेत्सार्धं 209, 119. ( b ) To assign, allot, appor-tion ; गायत्रीमग्नयेऽभजत् Ait. Br. -2 To obtain for oneself, share in, par-take of ; पित्र्यं वा भजते शीलं Ms. 10. 59. -3 To accept, receive ; Māl. 5. 25. -4 ( a ) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to ; शिला-तलं भेजे K. 179 ; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कं-चिदपरं Bh. 3. 64 ; न कश्चिद्वर्णनामपय-मपकृष्टोपि भजते S. 5. 10 ; Bv. 1. 83 ; R. 17. 28. ( b ) To practise, follow, observe ; भेजे धर्ममनातुरः R. 1. 21 ; Mu. 3. 10. -5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain ; विधुरपि भजतेतलं कलंकं Bv. 1. 74 ; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80 ; व्यक्ति भजत्यापगाः S. 7. 8 ; अभितप्तम-योपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43 ; Māl. 3. 9 ; U. 1. 35. -6 To wait or attend upon, serve ; R. 2. 23 ; Pt. 1. 181 ; Mk. 1. 32. -7 To adore, honour, worship ( as a god ). -8 To choose, select, prefer, ac-cept, संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरङ्गजंते M. 1. 2. -9 To enjoy carnally ; Pt. 4. 50. -10 To be attached or devoted to ; Pt. 1. 35. -11 To take possession of. -12 To fall to the lot of any one. -13 To grant, bestow. -14 To supply, furnish ( Ved. ). -15 To favour. -16 To decide in favour of, declare for. -17 To love, court ( affection ). -18 To apply oneself to, be engaged in. -19 To cook, dress ( food ). -20 To employ, en-gage. ( The meanings of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connect-ed :—e. g. निद्रां भज् to go to sleep ; मूर्छां भज् to swoon ; भावं भज् to show love for &c. &c ). -Caus. 1 To divide. -2 To put to flight, pur-

sue. -3 To cook, dress. -II. 10 U. ( भजयति-ते, regarded by some as the caus. of भज् I ) 1 To cook. -2 To give.

**भजकः** [ भज्-ण्वल् ] A divider, dis-tributer. -2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

**भजनं** [ भज्-ल्युट् ] 1 Sharing, divid-ing. -2 Possession. -3 Service, ado-ration, worship -2 Waiting or at-tending upon.

**भजमान** a. 1 Dividing. -2 Enjoy-ing. -3 Fit, right, proper.

**भञ्ज्** I. 7 P. ( भनक्ति, बभंज, अभाक्षि-त्, भक्षयति, भंक्तु, भग्न ; desid. विभंक्षति ) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split ; भनक्ति सर्वमर्यादाः Bk. 6. 38 ; भंक्तवा भुजौ 4. 3 ; बभंजुर्वलयानि च 3. 22 ; ध-नुरभाजि यत्त्वया R. 11. 76. -2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down ; भनक्त्युपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. -2 To make a breach ( in a fortress ). -4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle ; पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरया सती Ku. 5. 1. -5 To arrest, check, interrupt, sus-pend ; as in भग्ननिद्रः. -6 To defeat, vanquish ; क्षत्राणि रामः परिभूय रामाक्ष-त्राद्यथाऽभज्यत स द्विजैः N. 22. 133. -WITH अव to break down, shatter ; Ku. 3. 74. -प्र 1. to break down, shatter, splinter. -2. to stop, arrest, suspend. -3. to frustrate, disap-point. -II. 10 U. ( भंजयति-ते ) 1 To brighten, illuminate. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

**भंजक** a. ( जिका f. ) [ भंज्-ण्वल् ] Breaking, dividing.

**भंजन** a. ( नी f. ) [ भंज् ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Arresting, checking. -3 Frustrating. -4 Caus-ing violent pain. -नं 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. -2 Removing, dispelling, driving away ; तदुदितभयभंजनाय यूनां Gīt. 10. -3 Routing, vanquishing. -4 Frus-trating. -5 Checking, interrupting, disturbing. -6 Afflicting, paining -नः Decay of the teeth.

**भंजनकः** A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contor-tion of the lips.

**भंजरुः** A tree growing near a temple.

**भंजा** N. of Durgā.

**भट्** I. 1 P. ( भटति, भाटति ) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. -2 To hire. -3 To receive wages. -II. 10 U. ( भटयति-ते ) To speak, converse.

**भटः** [ भट्-अच् ] 1 A warrior, sol-dier, combatant ; तद्भटचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12 ; वादिवसृष्टिर्वदते भटस्य 22. 22 ; Bk. 14. 101. -2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. -3 An outcast, a barbarian. -4 A demon. -5 N. of a degraded tribe. -टः Coloquin-tida ( इन्द्रवारुणी ).

**भटिच** a. Roasted on a spit.

**भट्टः** [ भट्-तन् ] 1 A lord, master ( used as a title of respect in ad-dressing princes. ). -2 A title used with the names of learned Brāhma-nas ; भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1 ; so कुमारिलभट्टः &c. -3 Any learned man or philosopher. -4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists ; क्षत्रियाद्विपक-न्यायां भट्टो जातोऽनुवाचकः. -5 A bard, panegyrist. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1. a title given to a learned man or any celebrated teacher. -2. a great doctor. -प्रयागः=प्रयाग q. v.

**भट्टार** a. [ भट्ट स्वामित्वमृच्छति, ऋ-अण् ] 1 Revered, worshipful. -2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names ; as in भट्टारहरिचन्द्रस्य प-ञ्चबधो नृपायते Hch. -रः A noble lord.

**भट्टारक** a. ( रिका f. ) Venerable, worshipful &c. ; see भट्टार above. -ऋः 1 A sage, saint. -2 The sun. -3 A god, deity. -4 ( In dramas ) A king. -5 An epithet applied to great and learned men. -Comp. -वारः, वासरः Sunday.

**भट्टारिका** 1 A noble lady. -2 A goddess, tutelary deity.

**भटिनी** 1 A queen ( not crowned ), a princess ; ( often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen ). -2 A lady of high rank. -3 The wife of a Brāhmaṇa.

**भडः** A particular mixed caste.

**भाडिलः** 1 A hero, warrior. -2 An attendant, servant.

**भण्** 1 P. ( भणति, भणित ) 1 To say, speak ; पुरुषोत्तमे इति भणितव्ये V. 3 ; Bk. 14. 16. -2 To describe ; काव्यः स काव्येन सभामभाषीत् N. 10. 59. -3 To name, call. -4 To sound.



भणनं, भणितं, भणिति: *f.* Speaking, speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation; न येषामानंदं जनयति जगन्नाथभणिति: Bv. 4. 39; 2. 77; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिरमितं Git. 7; इह रसभणने *ibid.*

**भंड** I. 1 A. (भंडते) 1 To chide, upbraid. -2 To mock, deride. -3 To speak. -4 To jest, joke. -II. 10 U. (भंडयति-ते) 1 To make fortunate. -2 To cheat (properly भंड). -3 To be fortunate. -4 To do an auspicious act.

**भंडः** [ भंड-अच् ] 1 A buffoon, jester, mime; त्रयो वेदस्य कर्तारो भंडधूर्तपिशाचकाः Sarva. S. -2 N. of a mixed caste; cf. भड. -**Comp.** -त-पस्विन् *m.* a pseudo ascetic. -हासिनी a harlot, courtesan.

**भंडकः** A species of wag-tail.

**भंडनं** [ भंड-ल्युट् ] 1 Mail, armour. -2 War, battle. -3 Mischief, wickedness.

**भंडिः**-डी *f.* [ भंड-इ ] A wave.

**भंडिल** *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate. -लः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. -2 A messenger. -3 A workman, artisan. -4 The Sirisha tree.

**भदंतः** [ Un. 3. 130 ] 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist; भदंत तिथिरेव न शुभ्यति Mu. 4. -2 A Buddhist mendicant.

**भदाकः** Prosperity, good fortune.

**भद्र** *a.* [ भद्र-क् नि० नलोपः Un. 2. 28 ] 1 Good, happy, prosperous. -2 Auspicious, blessed; as in भद्रमुख. -3 Foremost, best, chief, प्रपच्छ भद्रं विजितारिभद्रः R. 14. 31. -4 Favourable, propitious. -5 Kind, gracious, excellent, friendly, good; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. -6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful; Pt. 1. 181. -7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. -8 Beloved, dear. -9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. -द्रं 1 Happiness, good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity; भद्रं भद्रं धितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय Mal. 1. 3; 6. 7; त्वयि वितरन्तु भद्रं भूयसे मंगलाय U. 3. 48; oft. used in pl. in this sense; सर्वो भद्राणि पश्यन्तु; भद्रं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. -2 Gold. -3 A fragrant

grass. -4 Iron, steel. -5 The seventh Karana. -द्रः 1 A bullock. -2 A species of wag-tail. -3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. -4 An impostor, a hypocrite; Ms. 9. 258. -5 N. of Siva. -6 An epithet of mount Meru. -7 The Devadâru tree. -8 A kind of *Kadamba*. (भद्राकृ means 'to shave'; भद्राकरणं shaving). -**Comp.** -अंगः an epithet of Balarâma. -अश्वः N. of a Dvîpa. -आकार, आकृति *a.* of auspicious features. -आत्मजः a sword. -आश्रयः the sandal tree. -आसनं 1. a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. -2. a particular posture in meditation. -ईशः an epithet of Siva. -एला large cardamoms. -कपिलः an epithet of Siva. -कारक *a.* propitious. -काली N. of Durgâ. -काष्ठ the tree called Devadâru. -कुंभः a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. -गणितं the construction of magical diagrams. -घटः-घटकः a vessel from which a lottery is drawn. -दारु *m.*, *n.* a sort of pine. -नानन् *m.* 1. a wag-tail. -2. the wood-pecker. -पीठं 1. a splendid seat, chair of state, throne; R. 17. 10. -2. a kind of winged insect. -बलनः an epithet of Balarâma. -मुख *a.* 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address, 'good sir,' 'gentle sir'; S. 7. (-खी) good lady; V. 2. -सृगः an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. -रेणुः N. of Indra's elephant. -वर्मन् *m.* a kind of jasmine. -शाखः an epithet of Kârtikeya. -अयं, -अयं sandal-wood. -श्रीः *f.* the sandal tree. -सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

**भद्रक** *a.* (द्रिका *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious. -2 Handsome, beautiful. -कः 1 The Devadâru tree. -2 A kind of bean.

**भद्रकर** *a.* One who confers prosperity.

**भद्रवत्** *a.* Auspicious. -*n.* The Devadâru tree.

**भद्रा** 1 A cow. -2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar fortnight. -3 The celestial Ganges. -4 N. of various plants. -5 N. of Subhadra, sister of Kṛishṇa and Balarâma. -**Comp.** -अयं sandal wood.

**भद्रिका** 1 An amulet. -2 =भद्रा (2) above.

**भन्** 1 P. (भनति) 1 To worship. -2 To cry, shout, resound.

**भंद** I. 1 A. (भंदते) 1 To tell a good news. -2 To be glad. -3 To be fortunate. -4 To be excellent. -5 To honor, worship. -6 To shine. -II. 10 U. (भंदयति-ते) 1 To do an auspicious act. -2 To cause to thrive.

**भंदिलं** 1 Prosperity, good fortune. -2 Tremulous motion. -3 A messenger (*m.*?)

**भंभः** 1 A fly. -2 Smoke.

**भंभरालिका, भंभराली** 1 A gad-fly. -2 A gnat.

**भंभारवः** The lowing of a cow.

**भयं** [ बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी-अपादाने अच् ] 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension. (oft. with abl.); भोगे रोगभयं कुले च्युतिभयं वित्ते नृपालाङ्गयं Bh. 3. 35; यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. -2 Fright, terror; जगद्भयं &c. -3 A danger, risk, hazard; तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं। आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुर्याद्यथोचितं H. 1. 57. -4 The sentiment of fear; see भयानक below; रौद्रशक्त्या तु जनितं चित्तवैकल्य-जं भयं S. D. 6. -यः Sickness, disease. -**Comp.** -अन्वित, -आक्रांत *a.* overcome with fear. -अपह *a.* warding off or removing fear. (-हः) 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. a king. -आतुर, -आर्त *a.* afraid, alarmed, frightened. -आवह *a.* 1. causing fear, formidable. -2. risky; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. -उत्तर *a.* attended with or succeeded by fear. -एकप्रवण *a.* wholly overpowered by fear. -कंपः tremour of fear. -कर (also भयंकर) *a.* 1. frightening, terrible, fearful. -2. dangerous, perilous; so भयकारक, भयकृत्. -कृत् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. -डिंडिमः a drum used in battle. -दातृ *a.* a deliverer from fear. -दर्शिन *a.* 1. fearful. -2. intimidating. -द्रुत *a.* fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. -नाशन removing fear. (-नः) N. of Vishṇu. -प्रतीकारः warding off or removal of fears. -प्रह *a.* inspiring fear, fearful, terrible. -प्रस्तावः an occasion of fear. -ब्राह्मणः a timid Brâhmana, a Brâhmana who, to save himself from danger, declares his



caste relying on the inviolability of a Brâhmana. —भृत् *a.* put to flight. —विभ्रुत *a.* panic-struck. —व्यूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger. —शील *a.* timid. —स्थानं, हेतुः a cause of fear. —हर्तुः, हरिन् *a.* removing fear, dispelling alarm.

भयंकर *a.* = भयकर *q. v.* (—रः) A kind of owl.

भयानक *a.* [विभित्यस्मात्, भी-आनक्; Up. 3. 82] Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; क्रिमत्: परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2; Si. 17. 20; Bg. 11. 27. —कः 1 A tiger. —2 N. of Râhu. —3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry; see under रस. —कं Terror, fear.

भर *a.* [भृ-अप्] Bearing, granting, supporting, &c. (at the end of comp.). —रः 1 A burden, load, weight, खुरत्रये भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 'supporting himself on his three hoofs'; फलभरपरिणामश्यामजंबू &c. U. 2. 20; भरव्यथा Mu. 2. 18. —2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude; धत्ते भरं कुतुम्बचक्रलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94, 54; Si. 9. 47. —3 Bulk, mass. —4 Excess; निर्व्यूढसौहृद्भरेति गुणोड्डवलेति Mâl. 6. 17; शोभाभरैः संभृताः Bv. 1. 103; कोपभरेण Gît. 3. —5 A particular measure of weight. —6 Theft, taking away. —7 Attacking, a battle (Ved.). —8 A hymn or song of praise.

भरतः [भृ-अटन्] 1 A potter. —2 A servant.

भरण *a.* (णी *f.*) [भृ-ल्युल्युट् वा] Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. —णं 1 The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting; R. 1. 24; S. 7. 33. —2 (a) The act of bearing or carrying. (b) Wearing, putting on. —3 Bringing or procuring. —4 Nutriment. —5 Hire, wages. —णः The constellation Bharanî.

भरणी N. of the second constellation containing three stars. —Comp. —भृः an epithet of Râhu.

भरंडः [भृ-अंडन्] 1 A master, lord. —2 A prince, king. —3 An ox, a bull. —4 A worm.

भरण्यं 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. —2 Wages, hire. —3 The lunar mansion Bharanî. —ण्या 1 Wages, hire. —2 A woman. —Comp.

—भृज् *m.* a hired servant, hireling.

भरण्युः 1 A master. —2 A protector. —3 A friend. —4 Fire. —5 The moon. —6 The sun.

भरतः [भरं तनेति तन्-ड] 1 N. of the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntalâ, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called *Bharatavarsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pândavas; cf. S. 7. 33. —2 N. of a brother of Râma, son of Kaikeyî, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Râma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyî, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Râma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the 'regents' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. —3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy —4 An actor, a stage-player; तत्किमिदमुदास ते भरताः Mâl. 1. —5 A hired soldier, mercenary. —6 A barbarian, mountaineer. —7 An epithet of Agni. —8 A weaver. —9 N. of the sage Jadabharata. —Comp. —अग्रजः 'the elder brother of Bharata', an epithet of Râma; R. 14. 73. —कवभः, —शार्दूलः, —श्रेष्ठः the best or most distinguished of the descendants of Bharata. —खंडं N. of a part of India. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the science of Bharata or the dramatic science. —पुत्रकः an actor. —वर्षः 'the country of Bharata', *i. e.* India. —वाक्यं the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science); तथापीदमन्तु भरतवाक्यं (occurring in every play).

भरथः 1 A sovereign, king. —2 Fire. —3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

भरद्वाजः 1 N. of one of the seven sages. —2 A sky-lark.

भरि *a.* Bearing, possessing, maintaining, supporting (at the end of comp.), as in उद्भरि &c.

भरित *a.* 1 Nourished, maintained.

—2 Filled with, full of; जगज्जालं कर्ता कुतुम्बरसौरभभरितं Bv. 1. 54; 33.

—3 Green. —तः The green colour.

भरिन् Ved. The arm.

भरिमन् *m.* 1 Supporting, nourishing. —2 A family. —3 N. of Vishnu.

भरुः 1 A husband. —2 A lord. —3 N. of Siva. —4 Of Vishnu. —5 Gold. —6 The sea.

भरुजः (जा or जी *f.*) A jackal.

भरुटकं Fried meat.

भर्गः 1 N. of Siva. —2 Of Brahman. —3 Radiance, lustre. —4 Roasting.

भर्ग्यः An epithet of Siva.

भर्जन *a.* [भस्ज् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Roasting, frying, baking. —2 Annihilating. —नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. —2 A frying-pan.

भर्तृ *m.* [भृ-तृच्] 1 A husband; यद्भर्तुर्व हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 8; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18. —2 A lord, master, superior; भर्तुःशापेन Me. 1; गण°, भूत° &c. —3 A leader, commander, chief; R. 7. 41. —4 A supporter, bearer, protector. —5 The creator. —6 N. of Vishnu. —Comp. —स्त्री a woman who murders her husband. —द्वारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir-apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). —द्वारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas). —व्रतं fidelity or devotion to a husband. (—ता) a virtuous and devoted wife; cf. पतिव्रता. —शोकः grief for the death of the husband. —हरिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (शृंगार, नीति and वैराग्य) and also वाक्यपदीय and भट्टिकाव्य.

भर्तृमती A married woman whose husband is living; जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17.

भर्तृतात् *ind.* In the possession of a husband; °कृता married.

भर्त्री 1 A mother. —2 A female supporter.

भर्त्स 10 A. (भर्त्सयते; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten. —2 To revile, reproach, abuse. —3 To deride.

भर्त्सकः [भर्त्स्-ण्वुट्] A threatener, reviler.

भर्त्सनं, भर्त्सना [भर्त्स्-ल्युट्] 1 Threat-



ening, reviling. -2 A threat, menace. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 A curse.

भर्त्सित *p. p.* Reviled, reproached, abused. -त Reviling &c. See भर्त्सन.

भर्म 1 Wages, hire. -2 Gold. -3 The navel.

भर्मण्या Wages, hire.

भर्मन् *n.* [ भृ - मनिन् ] 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment. -2 Wages, hire. -3 Gold. -4 Gold coin. -5 The navel. -6 A burden, load. -7 A house.

भल् 1. 10 A. ( भालयते, भालित ) To see, behold. -II. 1 A. 1 See भल् -2 To expound, explain.

भल् 1 A. ( भल्ले, भल्लित ) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. -2 To wound, hurt, kill. -3 To give.

भल्लः -ल्ल [ भल्ल - अच् ] A kind of crescent-shaped missile or arrow ; कचिहकर्मविकृतभल्लवर्षी R. 9. 66 ; 4. 63 ; 7. 58. -ल्लः 1 A bear. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The marking-nut-plant ( भल्ली also).

भल्लतः A bear.

भल्लतः, भल्लतकः The marking-nut-plant ; ( also *n.* )

भल्लतः A bear.

भल्लकः 1 A bear ; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लकयूतां U. 2. 21. -2 A dog.

भव *a.* [ भवत्यस्मात्, भू - अपादाने अप् ] ( At the end of comp. ) Arising or produced from, originating in. -वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, ( सत्ता ). -2 Birth, production ; भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशां K. 3. 14, S. 7. 27. -3 Source, origin. -4 Worldly existence, mundane or worldly life, life ; as in भवार्णव, वसागर &c ; Ku. 2. 51. -5 The world. -6 Well-being, health, prosperity. -7 Excellence, superiority. -8 N. of Siva ; वक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21 ; 3. 72. -9 A god, deity. -10 Acquisition ( प्राप्ति ). -वौ ( dual ) Siva and Bhavânî. -Comp. -अतिग *a.* overcoming worldly existence. -अंतकृत् *m.* 1. N. of Buddha. -2. an epithet of Brahman. -अंतरं another existence ( previous or future ) ; Pt. 1. 121. -अब्धिः, -अर्णवः, -समुद्रः, -सागरः, -सिन्धुः the ocean of worldly life. -अभवौ ( *m. dual.* ) 1. existence. -2. prosperity and adversity. -अभीष्ट bdellium. -अयना -नी the Ganges.

-अरण्यं ' a forest of worldly life, ' a dreary world. -आत्मजः an epithet of Ganesa or Kârtikeya. -आर्त *a.* sick of the world, disgusted with worldly cares and troubles. -ईशः N. of Siva. -उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence ; R. 14. 74. -क्षितिः *f.* the place of birth. -वस्तरः a forest-conflagration. -छिद् *a.* cutting the ( bonds of ) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth ; भवच्छिद्बन्धं ब्रुपादपांशवः K. 1. -छेदः prevention of recurring birth ; Si. 1. 35. -दारु *n.* the devadâru tree. -नाशिनी N. of the river Sarayû. -प्रतिसंधिः coming into being. -व्येशः N. of Siva. -भज् *a.* living in the world of mortals. -भूतं the source of all beings, *i. e.* the Supreme being. -भूतिः N. of a celebrated poet ( see App. II. ) ; भवभूतेः संबंधाद्भूतभूतेव भारती भाति । एतत्कृतकारुण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति प्राचा || Aryâ S. 36. -मोचनः N. of Krishna. -रुद् *m.* a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. -वीतः *f.* 1. liberation from worldly existence ; Ki. 6. 41. -2. end of the world.

भवक *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Giving a blessing.

भवत् *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) 1 Being, becoming, happening. -2 Present ; समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78. -*pron. a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by ' your honour, ' ' your lordship, worship or highness ' ; ( oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb ) ; अथवा कथं भवान् मन्यते M. 1 ; भवंत एव जानंति रघूणां च कुलस्थितिं U. 5. 23 ; R. 2. 40, 3. 48 ; 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र ( see the words ), and sometimes to स also ; यन्मां विधेयविषये सभवान्नियुक्ते Mâl. 1. 9.

भवती 1 Your ladyship, lady. -2 A poisoned arrow.

भवनं [ भू - आधारे ल्युट् ] Being, existence. -2 Production, birth. -3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion ; अथवा भवनप्रत्ययात् प्रविष्टोऽस्मि Mk. 3, Me. 32. -4 A site, abode, receptacle ; as in अविनयभवनं Pt. 1. 191. -5 A building. -6 A field. -8 Nature. -Comp. -उदरं the interior of a house. -पतिः, -स्वामिन् *m.* the lord of the house, a *pater*

*familias.*

भवनीय *a.* 1 To be about to take place. -2 Impending.

भवंतः -तिः The time being, present time.

भवती 1 A virtuous wife. -2 Time being, present time. -3 ( In gram. ) A technical term for the present tense.

भवानी N. of Pârvatî, wife of Siva ; आलंबताम हरमत्र भवो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29 ; Ku. 7. 84 ; Me. 36, 44. -Comp. -गुरुः an epithet of the mountain Himâlâya. -पतिः an epithet of Siva ; अधिवसति सदा यदेनं जनैरविदितविभवो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवदृश *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ), भवादृश *a.* भवादृश *a.* ( स्त्री ) Like your honour, like you.

भविक *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. -2 Happy, prosperous. -कं Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य *pot. p.* About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like भव्य impersonally, *i. e.* in the neuter gender and singular number, with the instrumental of the subject and the predicative word ; त्वया मम सहायेन भवितव्यं S. 2 ; गुरुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं S. 6. -द्वयं What is destined to happen ; भवितव्यं भवत्येव यद्विद्येन नसि स्थितं Subhâsh भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny ; भवितव्यता बलवती S. 6 ; सर्वकृपा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Mâl. 1. 23.

भवितृ *a.* ( स्त्री *f.* ) [ भू - तृच् ] 1 About to become, future ; R. 6. 52 ; Ku. 1. 50. -2 Imminent, impending. -3 Being or faring well.

भविन् *a.* Living, being. -*m.* A living being.

भविनः A poet ; also भविनिन् *m.*

भविल *a.* [ भू भविष्यति इलच् ] 1 Being, living. -2 Future. -लः 1 A paramour. -2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्यु [ भू - इष्णुच् ] 1 To be about to become or take place. -2 Future.

भविष्य *a.* 1 Future. -2 Imminent, impending ; Pt. 1. 91. -द्वयं The future, futurity. -Comp. -कालः the future tense. -ज्ञानं knowledge of futurity. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

भविष्यत् *a.* ( स्त्री or स्त्री *f.* ) About to be, become or come to pass, fu-



ture. —*n.* The future time. —**Comp.**  
—**आक्षेपः** 1. denying the occurrence of a possible future event. —2. a kind of Alankâra or figure of speech; see Kāv. 2. 126. —**कालः** futurity. —**वक्तृ, -वादिन्** *a.* predicting future events, prophesying.

**भव्य** *a.* [ भू-कर्तरि निव्यत् ] 1 Existing, being, being present. —2 Future, about to be. —3 Likely to become. —4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy; Ki. 11. 13. —5 Good, nice, excellent. —6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy; Ku. 1. 22; Ki. 3. 12; 10. 51. —7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. —8 Calm, tranquil, placid. —9 True. —**व्या** *N.* of Pârvatî. —**व्यं** 1 Existence. —2 Future time. —3 Result, fruit. —4 Good result, prosperity; R. 17. 58. —5 A bone.

**भवदीय** *a.* Your honour's, your, thine.

**भव** 1 *P.* ( भवति ) 1 To bark, growl, bark at. —2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

**भवः, -भवकः** A dog.

**वणः** A dog. —**णं** The barking of dog, a growl.

**स्** I. 3 *P.* ( बभस्ति ) 1 To shine. —2 To revile, blame, abuse. —II. 1 *P.* ( भवति ) To eat.

**भसद्** *m.* [ Un. 1. 127 ] 1 The sun. —2 Flesh. —3 A kind of duck. —4 Time. —5 A float ( वृत् ). —6 The hinder parts ( said to be *f.* and *n.* also ). —7 Pudendum muliebre. —8 A month.

**भसनः** A bee.

**भसंतः** Time.

**भसित** *a.* Reduced to ashes. —**तं** Ashes; Bv. 1. 84.

**भस्त्रका, -भस्त्रा, -भस्त्रि** *f.* [ भस्-ट् ] 1 A bellows. —2 A leathern vessel for holding water. —3 A pouch, leathern bag.

**भस्त्रिका** A little bag.

**भस्मकं** 1 Gold or silver. —2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. —3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

**भस्मन्** *n.* [ भस्-मानिन् ] 1 Ashes; ( कल्पते ) ध्रुवं चित्ताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79. —2 Sacred ashes ( smeared on the body ); ( स्मनि ह ' to sacrifice in ashes ', i. e. to do a useless work ). —**Comp.** —**अग्निः** morbid ap-

petite from rapid digestion of food.

—**अवशेष** *a.* remaining in the form of ashes; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार Ku. 3. 72; S. 3. 2. —**आह्वयः** camphor.

—**उद्धूलनं, -गुठनं** smearing the body with ashes; भस्मोद्धूलनं भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —**कारः** a washerman.

—**कूटः** a heap of ashes. —**गंधा, गंधिका, -गंधिनी** a kind of perfume. —**तूलं** 1. frost, snow. —2. a shower of dust.

—3. a number of villages. —**प्रियः** an epithet of Siva. —**भूत** *a.* dead. —**मेहः** a sort of gravel. —**रोगः** a kind of disease; cf. भस्मान्नि. —**लेपनं** smearing the body with ashes.

—**विधिः** any rite performed with ashes. —**वेधकः** camphor. —**शायिन्** *m.* *N.* of Siva.

—**स्नानं** purification by ashes.

**भस्मता** The state of ashes.

**भस्मसात्** *ind.* 1 To the state of ashes; ' कृ ' to reduce to ashes. ' भू ' to be reduced to ashes.

**भस्मा ( स्मी ) कृ** 8 *U.* To reduce to ashes.

**भस्मीकरणं** 1 Reducing to ashes. —2 Completely consuming or burning.

—3 Calcining.

**भस्मीकृत** *a.* 1 Reduced to ashes.

—2 Calcined ( as a metal ).

**भस्मीभू** 1 *P.* To be reduced to ashes; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं तः Sarva. S.

**भा** 2 *P.* ( भाति, भात; *caus.* भापयति-ते; *desid.* बिभासति ) 1 To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous;

पंकैर्विना सरो भाति सद्ः खलजनैर्विना । क्रदुर्गैर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयैर्विना Bv. 1. 116; समतीत्य भाते जगती जगती Ki. 5. 20; R. 3. 18. —2 To seem, appear; बभुक्षितं न प्रति भाति किंचित् Mbh. —3 To be, exist. —5 To show oneself.

**भा** [ भा अङ् टाप् ] 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty; तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. —2 A shadow, reflection. —3 Likeness, resemblance. —4 The shadow of a gnomon. —**Comp.** —**कोशः -षः** the sun.

—**गणः** the whole group of constellations. —**निकरः** a mass of light, collection of rays. —**नेमिः** the sun.

—**मंडलं** a halo of light. —**रूपः** the soul. ( -पं ) Brahman. —**वनं** a mass of rays or light.

**भाःकर** See भास्कर under भास्.

**भाक्त** *a.* 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. —2 Fit

for food. —3 Inferior, secondary ( opp. मुख्य ), often used in the S. B. in this sense. —4 Used in a secondary sense.

**भाक्तिकः** A retainer, dependant.

**भाक्ष** *a.* ( क्षी *f.* ) [ भक्षा शीलमस्य अण् ] Voracious, gluttonous.

**भागः** [ भज् भावे घञ् ] 1 A part, portion, share, division; as in भागहर, भागशः &c. —2 Allotment, distribution, partition. —3 Lot, fate; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. —4 A part of any whole, a fraction. —5 The numerator of a fraction. —6 A quarter, one-fourth part. —7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. —8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. —9 The quotient. —10 Room, space, spot, region, place; R. 18. 47. —**Comp.** —**अनुबंधजातिः** *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional increase. —**अपहारजातिः** *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional decrease. —**अर्थिन्** *a.* desirous of a share. —**अर्ह** *a.* entitled to a share or inheritance. —**कल्पना** allotment of shares. —**जातिः** *f.* reduction of fractions to a common denominator ( in math. ). —**धेयं** 1. a share, part, portion; नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्भूतैः R. 1. 50. ( *b* )

—2. fortune, destiny, luck. —3. good fortune or luck; तद्भागधेयं परमं पशूरां Bh. 2. 12. —4. property. —5. happiness ( -यः ) 1. a tax; अन्यमेव भागधेयमते तपस्विनो निर्वपन्ति S. 2.

—2. an heir. —**भाज्** *a.* interested, a sharer or partner. —**भुज्** *m.* a king, sovereign. —**लक्षणा** a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning; also called जहदजहद लक्षणा; e. g. सोयं देवदत्तः.

—**हरः** 1. a coheir. —2. division ( in math. ). —**हारः** division ( in math. ). —**हारिन्** *a.* entitled to a share, inheriting. ( -*m.* ) 1. an heir. —2. division.

**भागकः** A divisor.

**भागनं** 1 The period of the sun's passing through the signs of the zodiac. —3 The circumference of a great circle.

**भागशस्** *ind.* 1 In parts or portions, part by part. —2 According to the share.

**भागिक** *a.* 1 Relating to a part. —2 Forming a part. —3 Fractional.



-4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं शतं 'one part in a hundred', i. e. one per cent; so भागिका विंशतिः &c.).

**भागिन्** *a.* [ भाग-इनि ] 1 Consisting of shares or parts. -2 Sharing, having a share. -3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. -4 Concerned in, affected by. -5 A possessor, owner; Ms. 9. 53. -6 Entitled to a share; Ms. 9. 165; Y. 2. 125. -7 Lucky, fortunate. -8 Inferior, secondary. -*m.* A coheir. -नी A coheir.

**भागवत** *a.* ( ती *f.* ) [ भगवतः भगवत्या वा इदं सोऽस्य देवता वा भण् ] 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishnu. -2 Pertaining to a god. -3 Holy, divine, sacred. -तः A follower or devotee of Vishnu or Krishna. -तं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

**भागिनेयः** [ भगिन्या अपत्यं ढक् ] A sister's son. -यी A sister's daughter.

**भागीरथी** [ भगीरथेन सानीता तेन भागीरथी स्मृता ] 1 N. of the river Ganges; भागीरथीनिर्झरशीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. -2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

**भाग्यं** *a.* [ भज्-ग्यत् कुत्वं ] 1 To be divided, divisible. -2 Entitled to a share. -3 Forming a part. -4 Subject to fractional deduction. -5 Lucky, fortunate. -र्यं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; स्त्रियाश्चरित्रं पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवो न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhāsh; oft. in pl.; S. 5. 30. -2 Good fortune or luck; R. 3. 13. -3 Prosperity, affluence; भाग्येऽनुत्सेकिनी S. 4. 17. -4 Happiness, welfare. (भाग्येन fortunately, happily). -**Comp.** -आयत्त *a.* dependent on fate; भाग्यायत्तमतःपरं S. 4. 17. -उदयः 1. dawn of good fortune, a lucky occurrence. -क्रमः course or turn of fortune; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति यांति Mk. 1. 13. -योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. -विद्वः ill-luck, adverseness of fate; R. 8. 47. -वशात् *ind.* through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

**भाग्यवत्** *a.* 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. -2 Prosperous.

**भाग** *a.* ( गी *f.* ) [ भंगाया इदं अण् ] Made of hemp, hempen.

**भांगीनं** [ भंगाया भवनं क्षेत्रं घञ् ] A field of hemp.

**भांगकः** A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

**भाज्** 10 U. To divide, distribute; see भज् *caus.*

**भाज्** *a.* ( Usually at the end of comp. ) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to; पाप° Ku. 5. 83; दोष° guilty. -2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; सुख°, रिक्त्य°. -3 Entitled to. -4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. -5 Devoting oneself to. -6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; as in कुहरभाज्, दरीभाज् &c. -7 Going or resorting to, seeking. -8 Worshipping. -9 Falling to the lot of. -10 What must be done, a duty ( कर्तव्य ); Bk. 3. 21.

**भाजकः** [ भाज् ण्वल् ] 1 Dividing. -2 ( In arith. ) A divider.

**भाजनं** [ भाज्येतऽनेन भज्-ल्युट् ] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Division ( in arith. ). -3 A vessel, pot, cup, plate; पुष्पभाजनं S. 4; R. 5. 22. -4 ( Fig. ) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स श्रियो भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 243; कल्याणानां त्वमति महतां भजनं विश्वरूपे Māl. 1. 3; ऐहिकस्य सुखस्याभाजनमयं जनः Dk.; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. -5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवाद्वा एव भवन्ति भाजनान्युपदेशानां K. 108. -6 Representation. -7 A measure equal to 64 *palas*.

**भाजित** *a.* Shared, divided. -तं A share, portion.

**भाजिन्** *m.* [ भज्-णिनि ] A servant.

**भाजी** Rice, gruel.

**भाज्य** *a.* [ भज्-ग्यत् ] Divisible. -उयं 1 A portion, share. -2 An inheritance. -3 ( In arith. ) The dividend.

**भाटं, भाटकं** Wages, hire, rent.

**भाटिः** *f.* 1 Wages, hire. -2 The earnings of harlots.

**भाट्टः** [ भट्टस्यानुयायी, अण् ] A follower of Bhaṭṭa, a follower of that school of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy which was founded by Kumārila Bhaṭṭa.

**भाणः** A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v.; भाणः स्वार्थचरितो नानावस्यांतरात्मकः। एकांक एक एवात्र निपुणः पंडितो विदुः॥ S.

D. 513; see the next stanzas also; e.g. वसंततिलक, मुकुंदानंद, लीलामधुकर &c.

**भाणकः** A declarer, proclaimer.

**भांड** [ भांड-अच् भण्-ड स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv. ] 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नीलीभांड 'an indigo-vat'; so क्षीरभांड 'a milk-pail'; सुरा°, मद्य° &c. -2 A box, trunk, chest, case; क्षुरभांड Pt. 1. -3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. -4 A musical instrument. -5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shop-keeper's stock; मथुरागामीनि भांडानि Pt. 1. -6

A bale of goods. -7 ( Fig. ) Any valued possession, treasure; शांतं वा रघुनंदने तदुभयं तत्पुत्रभांडं हि मे U. 4. 26. -8 The bed of a river. -9 Trappings or harness of a horse. -10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from भंड). -11 An ornament in general. -डाः ( *m. pl.* ) Wares, merchandise.

-**Comp.** -अ ( आ ) गारः, -रं 1. a store-house, store-room ( lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept ); भांडागाराप्यकृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगभांजि Vikr. 18. 45. -2. treasury: ज्ञाम°. -3. a collection, store, magazine. -आगारिकः 1. a store-keeper. -2. a treasurer. -पतिः a merchant. -पुटः a barber. -पुष्पः a sort of snake. -प्रतिभांडकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods. -भरकः the contents of a vessel. -मूल्यं capital in the form of wares. -वादनं playing on a musical instrument. -शाला a store-house, store.

**भांडकः** -कं A small vessel, cup. -कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

**भांडारं** A store-house, store.

**भांडारिक** = भांडागारिक q. v.

**भांडारिन्** *m.* The keeper of a store-house.

**भांडिः** *f.* A razor-case. -**Comp.** -वाहः a barber. -शाला a barber's shop.

**भांडिकः** -लः A barber.

**भांडिका** An implement, a tool, utensil.

**भांडिनी** A chest, basket.

**भांडीरः** The Indian fig-tree.

**भात** *p. p.* [ भा-क्त ] Shining, brilliant, bright. -तः Dawn, morning.

**भातिः** *f.* [ भा-क्तिच् ] 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 Perception, knowledge ( ज्ञान or प्रतीति ).



भातु: The sun.

**भाद्रः**, **भाद्रपदः** [ भद्रमिदं कृत्वा पौर्णमासी भाद्री सा यस्मिन् मासे अण् ] N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). —**रा**: (f. pl.) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वभाद्रपदा and उत्तरभाद्रपदा).

**भाद्रपदी**, **भाद्री** The day of full moon in the month of Bhādrapada.

**भाद्रमातुरः** The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातुरपत्यं).

**भानं** [ भा-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Appearing, being visible. —2 Light, lustre. —3 Perception, knowledge.

**भानुः** [ भा-नु Un. 3. 32 ] 1 Light, lustre, brightness. —2 A ray of light; मंडितालिलदिक्रान्ताश्रंशोः पांतु भानवः Bv. 1. 129; Si. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. —3 The sun; भानुः सक्तु-द्युक्तुरंग एव S. 5. 4; भीमभानौ निरा-घे Bv. 1. 30. —4 Beauty. —5 A day. —6 A king, prince, sovereign. —7 An epithet of Siva. —f. A handsome woman. —Comp. —**केश** (स) रः the sun. —**ज**: the planet Saturn. —**दिनं**, —**वारः** Sunday.

**भानुमत्** a. 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. —2 Beautiful, handsome. —m. 1 The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36; Rs. 5. 2. —ती N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

**भाम्** 1 A. (भामते) To be angry.

**भामः** [ भाम-घञ् ] 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. —2 The sun. —3 Passion, wrath, anger. —4 A sister's husband. —मा 1 A passionate woman. —2 N. of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यभामा. —Comp. —नी m. the Supreme being.

**भामिन्** a. 1 Passionate, angry. —2 Shining. —3 Handsome, beautiful.

**भामिनी** 1 A beautiful young woman; (कामिनी); R. 3. 28. —2 A passionate woman (often used like चंडी as a term of endearment); उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते मुख्यस्य नित्यं Bv. 2. 1. —Comp. —**विलासः** N. of a poem by Jagannāth Pandit.

**भारः** [ भृ-घञ् ] 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27; so श्रौणीभार Me. 82; भारः कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37. —2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); N. 5. 5. —3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. —4 Labour, toil, trouble. —5 A mass, large quanti-

ty; कुच°, जटा°. —6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. —7 A yoke for carrying burdens. —8 An epithet of Vishnu. —Comp. —**आक्रांत** a. heavily laden, over-burdened. —**उद्धः** a porter, burden-carrier. —**उपजीवनं** living by carrying burdens, a porter's life; Pt. 1. 280. —**भृत्** m. an epithet of Vishnu. —**यष्टिः** a pole for carrying burdens. —**वाह** a. (भारौही f.) bearer of burdens. —**वाहः** a burden-carrier, porter. (—ही) indigo. —**वाहनः** a beast of burden. (—नं) a cart, waggon. —**वाहिकः** a porter. —**सह** a. 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. —**साधन** a. effecting arduous works, accomplishing great objects. —**हरः**, —**हारः** a burden-bearer, porter. —**हारिन्** m. an epithet of Krishna.

**भारक** a. (At the end of comp.) Loaded with. —**कं** A load, burden, weight.

**भारायते** Den. A. 1 To become a burden, form a load. —2 To be like a load.

**भारिक**, **भारिन्** a. 1 Bearing or carrying a load. —2 Heavy. —m. A burden-carrier, porter.

**भारंगी** A female supporter.

**भारंडः** A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारुड); Pt. 5. 102.

**भारत** a. (ती f.) [ भरतस्येदं, भारतान् भरतवंश्यानधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रन्थः अण् ] Belonging to or descended from Bharata. —**तः** 1 A descendant of Bharata. —2 An inhabitant of Bharatavarsha or India. —3 An actor. —4 An epithet of the sun shining on the south of Meru. —**त** 1 India, the country of Bharata; Si. 14. 5. —2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerable episodes. (It is attributed to Vyāsa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); श्रवणां-जलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यममृतं यः । तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4; व्यासगिरां निर्यासं सारं विश्वस्य भारतं वंदे । भूषणतयैव संज्ञां यदंकितां भारती वहति ॥ Aryā S. 31. —3 The science of music and dramaturgy founded by Bharata. —ती Speech,

voice, words, eloquence; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मिति-मादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. —2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. —3 N. of a particular kind of style; भारती संस्कृतप्रायो वाग्व्यापारो नदाश्रयः S. D. 285. —4 A quail. —5 The dramatic art in general.

**भारद्वाजः** [ भरद्वाजस्यापत्यं अण् ] 1 N. of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. —2 Of Agastya. —3 The planet Mars. —4 One of the seven Rishis. —5 A sky-lark. —**जं** A bone. —**जी** The wild cotton shrub.

**भारयः** A sky-lark.

**भारवं** A bow-string. —**वी** The sacred basil.

**भारविः** N. of the author of the Kirātārjunīya; तावद्वा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः । उदिते च पुनर्भाति भारवेर्भा रवेरिव ॥ भारवेरर्थगौरवं Udb. See App. II.

**भारिः** A lion.

**भार्गः** A king of the Bhargas.

**भार्गवः** [ भृगोरपत्यं अण् ] 1 N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. —2 N. of Parasurāma; see परशुराम. —3 An epithet of Siva. —4 An archer. —5 An elephant. —6 An epithet of Jamadagni. —7 Of Mārkaṇḍeya. —8 N. of an eastern country. —Comp. —**प्रियः** a diamond.

**भार्गवी** 1 The Dūrvā grass. —2 An epithet of Lakshmi. —3 Of Pārvatī. —4 Of Devayānt.

**भार्य** a. [ भृ-घञ् ] To be supported or cherished. —**र्यः** A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

**भार्या** [ भर्तुं योग्या ] 1 A lawful wife; सा भार्या या गृहे दक्षा सा भार्या या प्रजावती । सा भार्या या पतिप्राणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H. 1. 196. —2 The female of an animal. —Comp. —**आट** a. living by the prostitution of his wife. —**ऊढ** a. married (as a man); भार्यौढं तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. —**जितः**, —**आदिकः** 1, a hen-pecked husband. —2. a kind of deer.

**भार्यारुः** 1 A kind of deer. —2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

**भार्य** 1 Violence, vehemence. —2



Excessiveness, intensity.

**भालं** [भा-लच्] 1 The forehead, brow; यद्वात्रा निजभालपटलिखितं स्तोत्रं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49; (स्मरस्य) वपुः सद्यो भालानलभसितजालास्पदमभूत् Bv. 1. 84. -2 Light. -3 Darkness. -**Comp.** -अंकः 1. a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a saw. -4. a tortoise. -चंद्रः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Ganesa. (-द्रा) N. of Durgā. -दर्शनः N. of Siva. -दर्शनं red lead. -दर्शित् *a.* 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. -दृश् *m.*, -लोचनः an epithet of Siva. -पटः -हं the forehead.

**भालुः** The sun.

**भालु (लू) कः, भालु (लू) कः** A bear.

**भावः** [भू-भावे घञ्] 1 Being, existing, existence; नास्ततो विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. -2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. -3 State, condition, state of being; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; U. 6. 23; so कातर-भावः, विवर्णभावः &c. -4 Manner, mode. -5 Rank, station, position, capacity; देवीभावं गमिता K. P. 10; so प्रेक्ष्यभावं; किंकरभावं &c. -6 (*a*) True condition or state, truth, reality; Bg. 10. 8. (*b*) Sincerity, devotion; स्वयि मे भावनिबन्धना रतिः R. 8. 52; 2. 26. -7 Innate property, disposition, nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. -8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition; Pt. 3. 43; Ms. 8. 25; 4. 65. -9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66; Ku. 6. 95. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bhāvas* are either स्थायिन् primary, or व्यभिचारिन् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9, each *rasa* having its own स्थायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number, and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first *ānana*, or K. P. 4.). -10 Love, affection, attachment; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवर्तुः Ku. 3. 35; कुमुद्वती भानुनतीव भावं (बन्ध) R. 6. 36. -11

Purport, drift, gist, substance; इति भावः (often used by commentators).

-12 Meaning, intention, sense, import; Māl. 1. 25. -13 Resolution, determination. -14 The heart, soul, mind; तयोर्विवृतभावत्वं Māl. 1. 12; Bg. 17. 16. -15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा न वेदुः कलादयः Māl. 1. 17, 36; R. 3. 41, U. 3. 32. -16 A being, living creature. -17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (=भावना *q. v.*). -18 Conduct, movement. -19 (*a*) Gesture, behaviour. (*b*) Amorous gesture or expression of sentiment, gesture of love; S. 2. 1. -20 Birth. -21 The world, universe. -22 The womb. -23 Will. -24 Superhuman power. -25 Advice, instruction. -26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (a term of address); भाव अयमस्मि V. 1; तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Māl. 1. -27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word; भावे क्तः. -28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. -29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. -30 A lunar mansion. -31 An organ of sense. -**Comp.** -अनुग *a.* not forced, natural. (-गा) a shadow. -अंतरं a different state. -अद्वैतं 1. a natural cause. -2. material cause (as thread of a cloth). -3. identity of conception, oneness of view. -अर्थः 1. the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c). -2. the subject-matter. -आकृतं (secret) thoughts of the mind; Amaru. 4. -आत्मक *a.* real, actual. -आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. -आलीना a shadow. -एकरस *a.* influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love; Ku. 5. 82. -गंभीरं *ind.* 1. heartily, from the bottom of the heart. -2. deeply, gravely. -गम्य *a.* conceived by the mind; Me. 85. -ग्राहिन् *a.* 1. understanding the sense. -2. appreciating the sentiment. -जः 1. love. -2. the god of love. -ज्ञ-विद् *a.* knowing the heart. -दर्शित् *a.* see भालदर्शित्. -बधन *a.* enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts; R. 3. 24. -बाधक *a.*

indicating or revealing any feeling.

-मिश्रः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas); प्रसदितु भावमिश्राः S. 6. -रूप *a.* real, actual. -वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. -वाचकं an abstract noun. -वृत्तः an epithet of Brahman. -श-बलत्वं a mixture of various emotions (भावानां बाध्यबाधकभावमापन्नानामुदासीनानां वा व्यामिश्रणं R. G., *vide* examples given *ad loc.*). -शुद्धिः *f.* purity of mind, honesty, sincerity. -शून्य *a.* devoid of real love; M. 3. 3. -संधिः the union or co-existence of two emotions (भावसंधिरन्योन्यानिभूतयोरन्योन्याभिभावनयोग्ययोः सामानाधिकरण्यं R. G., see the examples there given). -समाहित *a.* abstracted in mind, devout. -सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation; *i. e.* the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. भौतिकसर्ग or material creation). -स्थ *a.* attached; devoted (to one); Ku. 5. 58. -स्थिर *a.* firmly rooted in the heart; S. 5. 2. -स्निग्ध *a.* affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

**भावक *a.*** [भाव-स्वार्थे क] 1 Effecting, bringing about. -2 Promoting any one's welfare. -3 Fancying, imagining. -4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. -कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. -2 The external manifestation of one's sentiments (especially of love).

**भावन *a.*** (नी *f.*) [भू-गिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Effecting &c.; see भावक above. -नः 1 An efficient cause. -2 A creator. Māl. 9. 4. -3 An epithet of Siva; -4 Of Vishnu. -नं, -ना 1 Creating, manifesting. -2 Promoting any one's interests. -3 Conception, imagination, fancy, thought, idea; मधुरिपुरहमिति भावनशीला Gīt. 6; or भावनया स्वयि लीना 4; Pt. 3. 162. -4 Feeling of devotion, faith; Pt. 5. 105. -5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. -6 A supposition, hypothesis. -7 Observing, investigating. -8 Settling, determining; Y. 2. 149. -9 Remembering, recollection. -10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. -11 The cause of memory which arises from



direct perception ( in logic ); see भावना and स्मृति in T. S. -12 Proof, demonstration, argument. -13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. -14 Scenting; decorating with flowers and perfumes. -15 ( In arith. ) Finding by combination or composition. -16 Nature, essence ( at the end of comp. ). -ना 1 A crow. -2 Water. -नं Apprehension, perception. -Comp -आश्रयः N. of Siva. -मय  $\alpha$ . imaginary. -युक्त  $\alpha$ . 1. thoughtful. -2. anxious.

भावटः [ भावं भावेन वा अटति, अट्-अण् अच्वा ] 1 Emotion, passion, sentiment. -2 The external indication of the feeling of love. -3 A pious or holy man. -4 An amorous man. -5 An actor. -6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक  $\alpha$ . ( की f. ) [ भावेन निर्वृत्तं ठक् ] 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. -2 Sentimental, pervaded by a feeling or sentiment. -3 Future. -कः An equation involving the products of unknown quantities. -कं 1 Language full of love or passion. -2 ( In Rhet. ) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammata ; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियन्ते भूतभाविनः । तद्भाविकं K. P. 10.

भावित  $p. p.$  [ भू-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त ] 1 Created, produced; obtained, got. -2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited ; भावितविषयेगविक्रियः Dk. -3 Cherished, fostered. -4 (a) Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. (b) Known recognized, acknowledged. -5 Thought of, meditated upon. -6 Made to become, transformed into. -7 Sanctified by meditation ; see भावितात्मन्. -8 Proved, established. -9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. -10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. -11 Perfumed, scented. -12 Mixed with. -13 ( In math. ) Involving the products of unknown quantities. -तं Product obtained by multiplication, a factum. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -बुद्धि  $\alpha$ . 1. one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. -2. pure,

devout, holy; Pt. 3.66.-3. thoughtful, meditative; R. 1. 74 -4. engaged in, occupied with; Si. 12. 38. ( -m. ) a sage, saint.

भावितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावित्रं [ भू-णिच् ] The three worlds ( heaven, earth, and lower regions ).

भाविता 1 The state of being or becoming. -2 Futurity. -3 Predestination.

भावित्वं Inevitableness, necessity.

भाविन्  $\alpha$ . [ भू-भविष्यति णिनि ] 1 Being, becoming ; भूत्यभावि R. 11. 49. -2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place ; लोकेन भावी पितुरेव तुल्यः R. 18. 38 ; Me. 41. -3 Future ; समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78 ; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियन्ते भूतभाविनः K. P. 10 ; N. 3. 11. -4 Capable of taking place -5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined ; यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H. 1. -6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious. -7 Attached or devoted to. -8 Possessed of ( at the end of comp. ). -m. N. given to every vowel except अ and आ. -नी 1 A handsome woman. -2 A noble or virtuous lady ; Ku. 5. 38. -3 A wanton woman.

भावुक  $\alpha$ . [ भू-उकञ् ] 1 About to be or happen. -2 Becoming. -3 Prosperous, happy. -4 Auspicious, blessed. -5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. -कः A sister's husband ( used chiefly in dramas ). -कं 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity ; स रातु वो बुध्चवनो भावुकानां परंपरां K. P. 7 ( given as an instance of the fault of composition called अप्रयुक्तत्व ). -2 Language full of love and passion.

भाव्य  $\alpha$ . [ भू-य्यत् ] 1 About to be or happen ; oft. used impersonally like भवितव्यं q. v. ; किं तैर्भाव्यं मम सुदिवसैः Bh. 3. 41. -2 Future. -3 To be performed or accomplished. -4 To be conceived or imagined. -5 To be proved or demonstrated. -6 To be determined or investigated. -व्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. -2 Futurity.

भावत ( ती f. ); भावत्क  $\alpha$ . ( की f. ) Your honor's, your ( respectfully ).

भावव  $\alpha$ . Delicate, tender.

भाष 1 A ( भाषते, भाषित ) 1 To say, speak, utter ; त्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81 ; oft. with two acc. ; भीतां प्रियामेत्य वचो बभाषे R. 7. 66 ; आखंडलः काममिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11 ; Bk. 9. 122. -2 To speak to, address ; किञ्चिद्विहस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46 ; 3. 51. -3 To tell, announce, declare ; क्षितिपालमुचैः प्रीत्या तमेवार्थमभाषतेव R. 2. 51. -4 To speak or talk about. -5 To name, call. -6 To describe. -With अनु 1. to speak, say. -2. to communicate, announce ; Ms. 11. 229.

भाषक  $\alpha$ . [ भाष्-ण्वल् ] ( At the end of comp. ) Speaking, talking about. भाषणं [ भाष्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Speaking, talking, saying. -2 Speech, words, talk. -3 Kind words.

भाषा [ भाष्-अ ] 1 Speech, talk ; as in चारुभाषः. -2 Language, tongue ; Ms. 8. 164. -3 A common or vernacular dialect ; (a) the spoken Sanskrit language ( opp. छंदस् or वेद ); विभाषा भाषायां P. VI. 1. 181 ; (b) any Prākṛita dialect ( opp. संस्कृत ); Ms. 9. 332. -4 Definition, description ; स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा Bg. 2. 54. -5 An epithet of Sarasvatī, the goddess of speech. -6 ( In law ) The first of the four stages of a law-suit ; the plaint, charge or accusation. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. another dialect or language. -2. translation (?). -पादः a charge, plaint ; see भाषा (6) above. -समः a figure of speech, which consists in so arranging the words of a sentence that it may be considered and read either as Sanskrit or Prākṛita ( one or more of its varieties ); e. g. मंजुलमणिमंजरी कलंगभीरे विहारसरसीतीरे । विस्मासे केलिकीरे किमालि धीरे च गंधसारसमीरे ॥ S. D. 642 ( एष श्लोकः संस्कृतप्राकृतशौरसेनीप्राच्यावन्तीनागरापभ्रंशेष्वेकविध एव ); किं त्वां भगामि विच्छेददारुणायास्कारिणि । कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिभणं Mál. 6. 11 ( which is in Sanskrit or Sauraseni ); so 6. 10.

भाषिक  $\alpha$ . Belonging to common or vernacular speech.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित  $p. p.$  [ भाष्-कर्मणि-क्त ] Spoken, said, uttered. -तं Speech, utterance words, language ; Ms.



8. 26. -Comp. -पुंस्क=उक्तपुंस्क q. v. भाषिन् a. 1 ( At the end of comp. ) Speaking, talking ; as in अल्प<sup>१</sup> &c -2 Loquacious, talkative.

भाष्य [ भाष्-यत् ] 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Any work in the common or vernacular language. -3 Exposition, gloss, commentary ; as in वेदभाष्य. -4 Especially, a commentary which explains *Sûtras* or aphorisms word by word with comments of its own ; ( सूत्रार्थो वर्ण्यते यत्र पदैः सूत्रानुसारिभिः । स्वपदानि च वर्ण्यते भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः ॥ ) ; संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः । सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे Si. 2. 24 ; फणिभाषितभाष्यफकिक्ता N. 2. 95. -5 N. of the great commentary of Patanjali on Pāṇini's *Sûtras*. -6 A sort of house. -Comp. -करः, -कारः, -कृत् m. 1. a commentator, scholiast. -2. N. of Patanjali.

भास् 1 A. ( भासते, भासित ) 1 To shine, glitter, be bright ; तावत्काम-नृपातपत्रसुषमं विवं बभासे विधोः Bv. 2. 74 ; 4. 18 ; Ku. 6. 11 ; Bk. 10. 61. -2 To become clear or evident, come into the mind ; त्वदंगमार्देवे दृष्टे कस्य चित्ते न भासते । मालतीशशभृद्धे-खाकदलीनां कटोरता Chandr. 5. 42. -3 To appear. -Caus. ( भासयति-ते ) 1 To brighten, irradiate, illuminate ; अधिवसस्तनुमध्वरदीक्षितामसमभासमभास-यदीश्वरः R. 9. 21 ; Bg. 15. 6. -2 To show, make clear or evident, manifest ; Bk. 15. 42.

भास् f. [ भास्-भावे क्तिप् ] 1 Light, lustre, brightness ; वृक्षा निर्धेदीवरचारुभासा N. 22. 43 ; R. 9. 21 ; Ku. 7. 3. -2 A ray of light ; Ki. 5. 38, 46 ; 9. 6 ; Ratn. 1. 24 ; 4. 16. -3 A reflection, an image. -4 Majesty, glory, splendour. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -करः 1. the sun ; Si. 11. 49 ; R. 11. 7 ; 12. 25 ; Ku. 6. 49. -2. a hero. -3. fire. -4. an epithet of Siva. -5. N. of a celebrated Hindu astronomer who is said to have flourished in the eleventh or twelfth century A. D. ( -रं ) gold. °द्युतिः N. of Vishnu. °प्रियः a ruby. °सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha. -करिः the planet Saturn.

भासः [ भास्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Brightness, light, lustre. -2 Fancy. -3 A

cock. -4 A vulture. -5 A cowshed ( गोष्ठ ). -6 N. of a poet ; भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22 ; M. 1.

भासक a. ( सिका f. ) [ भास्-कृत् ] 1 Enlightening, brightening, illuminating. -2 Showing, making evident. -3 Making intelligible. -कः N. of a poet.

भासता Vulturous nature, rapacity.

भासनं [ भास्-ल्युट् ] 1 Shining, glittering. -2 Illuminating.

भासत a. ( ती f. ) 1 Shining. -2 Beautiful, handsome. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 An asterism, a star. -4 The bird भास q. v. -ती An asterism ( नक्षत्र ).

भासस् n. Brightness, light.

भासुः The sun.

भासुर a. [ भास्-घुरच् ] 1 Shining, bright, splendid ; Ki. 5. 5 ; R. 5. 30. -2 Terrible. -रः 1 A hero. -2 A crystal.

भास्वत् a. Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent ; Ku. 1. 2 ; 6. 60. -m. 1 The sun ; भास्वानुदेव्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवाल Subhâsh ; R. 16. 44. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A hero. -4 Ved. Dawn. -ती The city of the sun.

भास्वर a. [ भास्-वरच् ] Shining, bright, radiant, brilliant. -रः 1 The sun. -2 A day. -3 Fire.

भास्मन a ( नी f. ) [ भस्मनो विकारोऽण् ] Consisting or made of ashes, ashy ; Si. 4. 65.

भिद् 1 A. ( भिक्षते, भिक्षित ) 1 To ask, beg or ask for ( with two acc. ), भिक्षमाणो वनं प्रियां Bk. 6. 9. -2 To beg ( as alms ) ; न यज्ञार्थं धनं शूद्रादिप्रो भिक्षेत कर्हिचित् Ms. 11. 24, 25. -3 To ask without obtaining. -4 To be weary or distressed. -5 To obtain.

भिक्षणं [ भिक्ष-ल्युट् ] Begging, begging alms, mendicancy.

भिक्षा [ भिक्ष-अ ] 1 Asking, begging, soliciting ; Ms. 6. 56. -2 Anything given as alms, alms ; भवति भिक्षां देहि. -3 Wages, hire. -4 Service. -Comp. -अदनं wandering about begging for alms. ( -नः ) a beggar, mendicant. -अन्नं food obtained by begging, alms. -अयनं ( ण ) =भिक्षादन q. v. -अर्यिन् a. beg-

ging for alms or charity. ( -m. ) a beggar. -अर्ह a. worthy of alms, a fit object of charity. -भाशिन् a. 1. living on alms. -2. dishonest. -आहारः begged food. -उपजीविन् a. living on alms, a beggar. -करणं asking alms, begging -चरः, -चारः a beggar or mendicant. -चरणं, -चर्यं, -चर्या wandering about begging for alms. -पात्रं a begging-bowl, an alms-dish ; so भिक्षाभांडं, भिक्षाभाजनं. -माणवः a young beggar ( used as a term of contempt ). -वासस् n. a beggar's dress. -वृत्तिः f. living by begging, a mendicant's life.

भिक्षाकः ( की f. ) A beggar, mendicant.

भिक्षित p. p. Begged, asked, &c.

भिक्षुः [ भिक्ष-उन् ] 1 A beggar, mendicant in general ; भिक्षां च भिक्षवे दद्यात् Ms. 3. 94. -2 A religious mendicant, a Brâhmana in the fourth order of his religious life ( when he quits his house and family and lives only on alms ), a *Sannyâsin*. -3 The fourth order or stage in the religious life of a Brâhmana ( संन्यस ). -4 A Buddhist mendicant. -Comp. -चर्या begging, a mendicant's life. -संघः a society of Buddhist mendicants. -संघाती old or tattered clothes ( चीवर ). -सूत्रं a collection of rules for mendicants.

भिक्षुकः [ भिक्ष-उक् ] A beggar, mendicant ; Ms. 6. 51. -की A female mendicant.

भिद् I. 1 P. ( भिदति ) To divide or cut into parts. -II. 7 U. ( भिनत्ति, भित्ते, बिभेद, बिभिदे, अभिस्तीत्, अभिदत्, अभिचत्, भेत्स्यति-ते, भेत्तुं, भिन्न ) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, rend, pierce, break through or down ; अतिशीतलमप्यभः किं भिनत्ति न भूभूतः H. 3. 45 ; तेषां कथं नु हृदयं न भिनत्ति लज्जा Mu. 3. 34 ; Si. 8. 39 ; Ms. 3. 33 ; R. 8. 93 ; 12. 77. -2 To dig or tear up, excavate ; U. 1. 23. -3 To pass through ; Pt. 1. 211, 212. -4 ( a ) To divide, separate ; द्विधा भिन्ना शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39. ( b ) To displace ; R. 14. 3. -5 To violate, transgress, break, infringe ; समयं लक्ष्मणोऽभिनत् R. 15. 94 ; निहतश्च स्थितिं भिदन् दानवोऽसौ बलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. -6 To



remove, take away ; Si. 15. 87. -7 To disturb, interrupt ; as in समाधि-भेदिन्. -8 To change, alter ; ( न ) भिदति मदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11; or विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहते मृ-गाः S. 1. 14. -9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open ; सूर्योद्युभि-भिन्नमिवारविंदं Ku. 1. 32; नवोपसा भिन्न-मिवैकपंकजं S. 7. 16; Me. 107. -10 To disperse, scatter, scare away ; भिन्न-सारंगयुथः S. 1. 33 ; V. 1. 16. -11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance ; Mu. 3. 13. -12 To loosen, relax, dissolve ; पर्येकबंधं निविडं विभेद Ku. 3. 59. -13 To disclose, divulge. -14 To perplex, distract. -15 To distinguish, discriminate. -Pass. ( भिद्यते ) 1 To be split, rent or shivered ; Mk. 5. 22 ; Pt. 1. 139. -2 To be divided or separated. -3 To expand, blossom, open. -4 To be loose or relaxed ; प्रस्थानभिन्नां न बंधं नीवि R. 7. 9, 66. -5 To be different from ( with abl. ) ; R. 5. 37 ; U. 4. -6 To be destroyed. -7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad ; षट्कर्णो भिद्यते मंत्रः &c. Pt. 1. 99. -8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -9 To be frightened or alarmed ; Pt. 1. 102. -10 To separate oneself from, keep aloof from. -Caus. ( भेदयति-ते ) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. -2 To destroy, dissolve. -3 To disunite, set at variance. -4 To perplex. -5 To seduce. -Desid. ( बिभित्सति-ते ) To wish to break &c.

भित्तं [ भिद्-क्त नि० तस्य न नः ] 1 A part, portion. -2 A fragment, bit. -3 A wall, partition.

भित्ति f. [ भिद्-क्तिन् ] 1 Breaking, splitting ; dividing. -2 A wall, partition ; समया सौधभित्ति Dk. ; Si. 4. 67. -3 (Hence) Any place, spot or ground ( आश्रय ) to work anything upon ; चित्रकर्मरचना भित्तिं विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. -4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. -5 Anything broken. -6 A rent, fissure. -7 A mat. -8 A flaw, defect. -9 An opportunity. -Comp. -खातनः a rat. -चौरः a house-breaker. -पातनः 1. a kind of rat. -2. a rat.

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. -2 A small house-lizard.

भिद् a. ( At the end of comp. ) Breaking, splitting ; destroying &c.

-f. 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. -2 Difference. -3 A sort, kind.

भिद्रुः [ भिद्-कुन् ] A sword. -कं 1 A diamond. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

भिद्रा [ भिद्-भावे अङ् ] 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing ; Si. 6. 5. -2 Separation. -3 Difference. -4 Kind, species, sort. -5 Coriander.

भिदिः, भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदुर a. [ भिद्-कुरच् ] 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. -2 Fragile, brittle. -3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled ; नलिद्वय्यातीभिदुरांभ-सोऽपरत्र Si. 4. 26 ; 19. 58, 20. 1. -रः The Plaksha tree. -रं A thunderbolt.

भिदिलिम् a. Fragile, brittle.

भिद्यः 1 A rushing river. -2 N. of a particular river ; तोयदागम इत्योद्धमि-द्ययोर्नामधेयसदृशं विचेष्टितं R. 11. 8 ; ( see Malli. ) ; Kîr. K. 4. 58.

भिद्रं A thunderbolt,

भिद् ( दि ) पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. -2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones.

भिदु a. Destroying. -दुः A drop ; cf. बिदु. -दुः f. A woman bringing forth a dead child.

भिन्न p. p. [ भिद्-क्त ] 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. -2 Divided, separated. -3 Detached, disunited, disjoined. -4 Expanded, blown, opened. -5 Different from, other than ( with abl. ) ; तस्मादयं भिन्नः. -6 Different, varied. -7 Loosened. -8 Mingled, mixed, blended. -9 Deviating from. -10 Changed. -11 Furious, in rut. -12 Without, deprived of. ( See भिद् ). -जः A defect or flaw in a gem. -जं 1 A bit, fragment, part. -2 A blossom. -3 A wound, stab. -4 A fraction. -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients ; प्रयांति...भिन्नांजनवर्णतां घनाः Si. 12. 68 ; Me. 59 ; Rs. 3. 5. -अर्थ a. clear, evident, intelligible ; स्फुटभिन्नार्थमुदाहरद्वयः Si. 16. 1. ( -र्थ ) ind. clearly, distinctly, unenigmatically ; न खल्ववगच्छामि भिन्नार्थम-भिधीयतां S. 2. -उदरः ' born of a different womb or mother, a half-brother. -कट a. furious, in rut ; R. 4. 83. -करदः an elephant in rut

( from whose temples ichor exudes ).

-कृट a. deprived of a leader ( as an army ). -क्रम a. out of order, disordered. -गति a. 1. going with broken steps. -2. going quickly. -गर्भ a. broken up ( in the centre ), disorganized. -गुण-नं multiplication of fractions. -घनः the cube of a fraction. -दृशेन् a. making or seeing a difference, partial. -देश a. belonging to different places ; S. 2. 17. -देह a. wounded. -नौ a. ship-wrecked. -परिकर्मन् n. any one of the arithmetical operations with fractions. -प्रकार a. of a different kind or sort. -भाजनं a potsherd. -मर्मन् a. wounded in vital parts, mortally wounded. -मर्याद a. 1. one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful ; आस्ता-तापवादुभिन्नमर्याद U. 5. -2. unrestrained, uncontrolled. -रुचि a. having different tastes ; भिन्नरुचि-र्हि लोकः R. 6. 30. -लिंगं, -वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition ; see K. P. 10. -वर्गः the square of a fraction. -वर्चस्, -वर्चस्क a. voiding excrement. -वर्ण a. 1. discoloured, pale. -2. of a different caste or tribe. -वृत्त a. 1. leading a bad life, abandoned. -2. containing a metrical fault. -वृत्ति a. 1. leading a bad life, following evil courses. -2. having different feelings or tastes or emotions. -3. having different occupations. -व्य-वकलितं subtraction of fractions. -संहति a. disunited, dissolved. -संकलनं, -संकलितं addition of fractions. -स्वर a. 1. having a changed voice, faltering. -2. discordant. -हृ-द्य a. pierced through the heart ; R. 11. 19.

भिन्नकः A Buddhist.

भिरिटिका N. of a plant ( धेतगुंजा ).

भिलुः N. of a wild tribe. -ल्ली The lodhra tree. -Comp. -गवी the female of the Bos gaurus. -तरुः the lodhra tree. -भूषणं the gunjā plant.

भिलोटः -टकः The lodhra tree.

भिषज् m. [ बिभेत्यस्मात् रोगः, भी-षुक् इ-स्वश्च Up. 1. 134 ] 1 A physiciand, octor भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Medicine, a remedy. -m. dual. The two Asvins ( phy-



śleians of gods).—**Comp.**—**जितं** a drug or medicine. —**पाशः** a quack doctor. —**वरः** an excellent physician. (—**रौ**) the two Asvins.

**भिषजावर्तः** N. of Kṛishṇa.

**भिषज्यं** 1 Healing, curing. —2 A remedy, cure.

**भिष्मा**, **भिष्मिका**—**दा**, **भिस्सदा**, **भिस्सदा**, Parched or fried grain.

**भिस्सा** Boiled rice.

**भी** 3 P. ( **विभेति**, **विभाय**-**विभयांचकार**, **अभैषीत्**, **भेष्यति**, **भीत** ) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of; **मृत्योर्विभेषि किं बल न स भीतं विपुञ्चति**; **रावणद्विभ्यर्त्ता भृशं** Bk. 8. 70; Si. 3. 45. —2 To be anxious or solicitous about ( A. ) —**Caus.** ( **भाययति** ) To frighten ( any one ) with anything; **कुञ्चिक्रयनं भाययति** Sk.; ( **भापयते**, **भीषयते** ) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; **मुंडो भापयते** Sk.; **स्तनितेन भीषयित्वा धाराहस्तैः परामृशसि** Mk. 5. 28.

**भियस्** n. Ved. Fear.

**भिया** Fear, apprehension.

**भी** f. Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; **अभीः** 'fearless' R. 15. 8; **वपुष्मान् भीतभीर्वाग्मी दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते** Ms. 7. 64.

**भीत** p. p. [ **भी-क्त** ] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of ( with abl. ); **न भीतो मरणादस्मि** Mk. 10. 27.—2 Fearful, timid. —3 Placed in danger, imperiled. —**तं** Fear, dread. —**तं** ind. Timidly. —**Comp.**—**भीत** a. exceedingly afraid.

**भीतंकारं** a. Making ( one ) afraid.

**भीतंकारं** ind. Calling ( one ) a coward.

**भीतिः** f. [ **भी-क्तिन्** ] 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror; **न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं** Bh. 2. 80. —2 Shaking, tremour. —3 Danger, risk.—**Comp.**—**नादितकं** a gesticulation or representation of fear.

**भीम** a. [ **विभेत्यस्मात्**, **भी** अपादाने मक् ] Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; **न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं** Bh. 2. 80; R. 1. 16, 3. 54. —**मः** 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 The Supreme Being. —3 The sentiment of terror ( = **भयानक** q. v. ). —4 N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. [ He was begotten on Kuntī by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhīma. He had a most voracious appetite, and was

called Vrikodara, or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the Demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhsasana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadī, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhsasana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virata, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage ]. —**म** Horror, terror.—**Comp.**—**उदरी** an

epithet of Umā. —**एकादशी** the eleventh day in the light half of Māgha. —**कर्म** a. of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15.—**तिथिः** f. = **भीमैकादशी**. —**दर्शन**, **मुख** a. frightful in appearance, hideous. —**नाद** a. sounding dreadfully. (—**दः**) 1. a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15. 10. —2. a lion. —3. N. of one of the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. —**पराक्रम** a. of terrific prowess. (—**मः**) N. of Viṣṇu. —**पुरं** N. of Kuṇḍinapura q. v. —**रथी** N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life ( said to be a very dangerous period ); ( **सप्तसप्ततिमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी। रात्रिर्भीमरथी नाम नराणामतिदुस्तरा** ). —**रूप** a. of terrific form. —**विक्रम** a. of terrific prowess. —**विक्रान्त** a. fearfully powerful. (—**तः**) a lion. —**विग्रह** a. gigantic, of terrific form. —**वेग** a. terribly swift. —**शासनः** an epithet of Yama. —**सेनः** 1. N. of the second Pāṇḍava prince. —2. a kind of camphor.

**भीमयु** a. Ved. Fearful.

**भीमरं** War, battle.

**भीमा** 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 A kind of perfume ( **रोचना** ). —3 A whip. —4 N. of a river.

**भीरु** a. ( **रु** or **रू** f. ) [ **भी-रु**; cf. P. III. 2. 174 ] 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; **क्षान्त्या भीरुः** H. 2. 26.—2 Afraid of; ( mostly in comp. ); **पापं**, **अधर्मं**, **प्रतिज्ञाभंगं** &c. —**रुः** 1 A jackal.—2 A tiger.—3 A kind of sugar-cane.—**रु** n. Silver.—**f.** 1 A timid wo-

man.—2 A goat. —3 A shadow. —4 A centipede. —**Comp.**—**चेतस्** m. a deer. —**रंध्रः** an oven, a furnace. —**सत्त्व** a. timid, fearful. —**हृदयः** a deer.

**भीरु** ( **लु** ) क a. [ **भी-रु-लुक्** ] 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. —2 Shy. —3 Afraid. —4 Formidable. —**कः** 1 A tiger. —2 A jackal. —3 A bear. —4 An owl. —5 A kind of sugar-cane. —**कं** A forest, wood.

**भीरुता-त्वं** Timidity, cowardice.

**भीरु** ( **लु** ) कः A bear.

**भीरु** ( **लु** ) f. A timid woman; **त्वं रक्षता भीरु यतोऽपनीता** R. 13. 24.

**भीषण** a. [ **भी-णिच्-सुक् ल्यु** ] Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; **विभ्युर्विडालेक्षणभीषणाभ्यः** Si. 3. 45. —**णः** 1 The sentiment of terror ( in rhetoric ); see **भयानक**. —2 N. of Siva. —3 A pigeon, dove.—4 The olibanum tree. —**णं** 1 Anything that excites terror. —2 Terrifying, causing terror.

**भीषणक** = **भीषण**.

**भीषा** 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. —2 Fright, terror.

**भीषित** a. Frightened, terrified.

**भीष्म** a. [ **भी-णिच्-सुक्-अपादाने मक्** ] Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful.

—**त्मः** 1 The sentiment of terror ( in rhetoric ), see **भयानक**. —2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. —3 An epithet of Siva. —4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangā. [ He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Ganga; but all the others having died, he remained the sole heir to the throne after his father. On one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyavati, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Santanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Santanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called Bhīshma. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravīrya, the son of Satyavati, on



the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Kasiraja ( see Ambika ), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pandavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhandin and was lodged in a ' cage of darts '. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God ]. —**हम** Horror, horribleness. —**Comp.** —**अष्टमी** the eighth day in the light half of Mâgha ( when Bhîshma died ). —**जननी** an epithet of the Ganges. —**पंचक** N. of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kârtika ( said to be sacred to Bhîshma ) —**सूः** *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges.

**भीष्मकः** 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangâ. —2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose daughter Rukminî was carried off by Krishna.

**भुज्** I. 6 P. ( भुजति, भुज् ) 1 To bend. —2 To curve, make crooked. —II. 7 U. ( भुक्ति-भुक्ते, भुक् ) 1 To eat, devour, consume ( *Atm.* ); शयनस्थो न भुंजीत Ms. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92; Bg. 2. 5. —2 To enjoy, use, possess ( property, land &c. ); V. 3. 1; Ms. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. —3 To enjoy carnally ( *Atm.* ); सदयं बुभुजे महाभुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4; सुरुपं वा कुरुपं वा पुमानित्येव भुंजते Ms. 9. 14. —4 To rule, govern, protect, guard ( *Paras.* ); राजयं न्यासमिवाभनक् R. 12. 18; एकः कुत्सनां ( धरित्री ) नगरपरिघप्रांशुबहुभुनक्ति S. 2. 15. —5 To suffer, endure, experience; वृद्धो नरो दुःखशतानि भुंक्ते Sk. —6 To pass, live through ( as time ). —7 ( In astr. ) To pass through, fulfil. —**Pass.** 1 To be enjoyed or eaten. —2 To be possessed. —3 To be brought under the influence of. —**Caus.** ( भोजयति-ते ) To cause to eat, feed with. —**Desid.** ( बुभुक्षति-ते ) To wish to eat &c.

**भुक्त** *p. p.* [ भुज्-कर्मणि क् ] 1 Eaten. —2 Enjoyed, used. —3 Suffered, experienced. —4 Possessed, occupied ( in law ). —5 Passed ( as time ). —**क्त** 1 The act of eating or enjoying. —2 That which is eaten, food. —3 The

place where any one has eaten.

—**Comp.** —**उच्छिष्टं**, —**शेषः**, —**समुद्भूतं** remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, orts. —**भोग** *a.* 1. one who has enjoyed or suffered ( anything ). —2. that which has been used, enjoyed, or employed. —**वृद्धिः** *f.* the swelling of food ( in the stomach ). —**सुप्त** *a.* sleeping after a meal.

**भुक्तिः** *f.* [ भुज्-क्तिन् ] 1 Eating, enjoyment. —2 ( In law ) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 94; Y. 2. 22. —3 Food. —4 The daily motion of a planet. —5 A limit. —**Comp.** —**प्रदः** a kind of plant ( मृद ). —**वर्जित** *a.* not allowed to be enjoyed.

**भुज** *p. p.* 1 Bent, bowed, stooping; as in वायुभुज, रुजाभुज &c. —2 Crooked, curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. —3 Broken ( for भग्न ).

**भुज्** *a.* 1 ( At the end of comp. ) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वधाभुज, इन्द्रभुज, पाप, क्षिति, मही &c. —2 Useful, serviceable. —*f.* 1 Enjoyment. —2 Profit, advantage.

**भुजः** [ भुज्यतेऽनेन, भुज्-घञर्थे करणे क् ] 1 The arm; ज्ञास्यासि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणां क इति S. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 7, 3. 55. —2 The hand. —3 The trunk of an elephant. —4 A bend, curve. —5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः ' a triangle. ' —6 The base of a triangle. —7 A branch ( of a tree ). —8 ( In astr. ) The base of a shadow. —**Comp.** —**अग्रं** 1. the hand. —2. the shoulder. —**अंतरं-अंतरालं** the bosom, breast; R. 3. 54, 19. 32; M. 5. 10. —**आपीडः** clasping or folding in the arms. —**कोटरः** the arm-pit. —**ड्या** the base sine. —**इंडः** a staff-like arm. —**इलः** -लं the hand. —**प्रतिभुजं** the opposite sides in a plane figure. —**बंधनं** clasping, an embrace ( in the arms ); घटय भुजबंधनं Gît. 10; Ku. 3. 39. —**बलं** -वीर्यं strength of arm, muscular strength. —**मध्यं** the breast; R. 13. 73. —**मूलं** the shoulder. —**शालिन्** *a.* possessing strong arms. —**शिखरं**, —**शिरस्** *n.* the shoulder. —**सूत्रं** the base-sine.

**भुजगः** [ भुज्-वक्रणे क्, भुजः कुटिलीभवन् सन् गच्छति, गम्-ङ् ] A snake, serpent; भुजगाशेषसंवीतजानोः Mk. 1. 1; Me. 60. —**गी** The Aslesha Nakshatra.

—**Comp.** —**अंतरः**, —**अशनः**, —**आभोजिन्** *m.*, —**वारणः**, —**भोजिन्** *m.*, epithets of 1. Garuda. —2. a peacock. —3. an ichneumon. —**ईश्वरः**, —**राजः** epithets of Sesha.

**भुजंगः** [ भुजः सन् गच्छति गम्-खच् मुम्-ङिच् ] 1 A serpent, snake; भुजंगनापि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयेत् Bh. 2. 4. —2 A paramour, gallant; अभुमिरेवा भुजंगभंगिभाषितानां K. 196. —3 A husband or lord in general. —4 A catamite. —5 The dissolute friend of a king. —6 The constellation आश्लेषा. —7 The number 'eight'. —**Comp.** —**इंद्रः** an epithet of Sesha, the lord of snakes. —**ईशः** an epithet of 1. Vâsuki. —2. of Sesha. —3. of Patanjali. —4. of the sage Pingala. —**कन्या** a young female snake. —**भं** the asterism आश्लेष. —**भुज्** *m.* 1. an epithet of 1. Garuda. —2. a peacock. —**लता** betel-pepper ( तांबूली ). —**हन्** *m.* an epithet of Garuda; see भुजगांतक &c.

**भुजंगमः** 1 A snake. —2 An epithet of Râhu. —3 The number 'eight'. —4 The constellation आश्लेषा. —**मी** A female snake. —**मं** Lead.

**भुजा** 1 The arm; निहितभुजालतयैक-योपकण्ठं Si. 7. 71. —2 The hand. —3 The coil of a snake ( भोग ). —4 Winding. —**Comp.** —**कण्ठः** a finger-nail. —**इलः** the hand. —**मध्यः** 1. the elbow. —2. the breast. —**मूलं** the shoulder.

**भुजिः** Fire. —( dual ) Ved. The two Asvins, or eaters of oblations.

**भुजिष्य** [ भुज्-किष्यन् ] Independent. —**व्यः** 1 A slave, servant. —2 A companion. —3 The string worn round the wrist. —4 A disease ( रोग ). —**व्या** 1 A hand-maid, maid-servant, female slave; अथांगवाश्लिष्टभुजं भुजिष्या R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 290. —2 A harlot, prostitute.

**भुज्युः** [ भुज्-युच् न अनदेशः ] 1 Food. —2 A pot, vessel. —3 Fire. —4 A sacrifice.

**भुंइ** 1 A. ( भुंङते ) 1 To support, maintain. —2 To select. —3 To take.

**भुरण्युः** ( dual ) An epithet of the Asvins.

**भुरिज्** *f.* Ved. 1 The two arms. —2 Earth and heaven. —3 The earth itself.

**भुभुरिका**, **भुभुति** A kind of sweat-meat or eatable.



**भुवः** Ved. 1 Fire. -2 The earth (भुवलोक).  
**भुवद्** *m. pl.* An epithet of the Adityas.

**भुवनं** [ भवत्यत्र, भू-आधारादौ -क्युन् ]  
 1 A world; the number of worlds is either three, as in त्रिभुवन, or fourteen; इह हि भवनान्यन्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुञ्जते Bh. 3. 23 ( see लोक also ); भुवनालोकनप्रीतिः Ku. 2. 45; भुवनविहितं Me. 6. -2 The earth. -3 Heaven. -4 A being, living creature. -5 Man, mankind. -6 Water. -7 The number 'fourteen'. -8 Abode, residence ( Ved. ). -9 Becoming prosperous. -**Comp.** -ईशः a lord of the earth, king. -ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Siva. -ओकस् *m.* a god. -कोशः the receptacle of beings. -त्रयं the three worlds ( the earth, atmosphere, and heaven; or heaven, earth, and lower regions ). -पावनी an epithet of the Ganges. -भर्तृ *m.* the supporter of the earth. -शासिन् *m.* a king, ruler.

**भुवन्युः** [ भू-क्युच् ] 1 A master lord. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 The moon.

**भुवर्, भुवस्** *ind.* 1 The atmosphere, ether ( the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above the earth ). -2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyâhritis, ( मूर्धन्यः ).

**भुविस्** *m.* The ocean.

**भुशुंडिः** -डी *f.* A sort of weapon or missile.

**भू** I. 1 P. ( rarely A. ) ( भवति, बभूव, अभूत्, भविष्यति, भवितुं, भूत ) 1 To be, become; कथमेवं भवेन्नाम; अस्याः किमभवत् Mál. 9. 29 ' what has become her fate, ' what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यद्भावि तद्भवतु U. 3 ' come what may ' ; so दुःखितो भवति, दृष्टो भवति &c. -2 To be born or produced; यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां Ms. 9. 127; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवन्ति यांति Mk. 1. 13. -3 To spring or proceed from, arise; क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17. -4 To happen, take place, occur; नाततायिवधे दोषो हंतुर्भवति कश्चन Ms. 8. 381; यदि संशयो भवेत् &c. -5 To live, exist; अभूवभूतपूर्वः ... राजा चित्तामणिर्नाम Vās. ; अभूवभूतविबुधसखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1. -6 To be alive or living, breathe; स्वमिदानीं न भविष्यसि S. 6;

आः चारुदत्तहन्तक अयं न भवति Mk. 4; दुरात्मन् प्रहर नन्वयं न भवति Mál. 5 ( ' thou art a dead man ' , thou shalt breathe no longer ); Bg. 11. 32. -7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. -8 To stay, abide; remain, U. 3. 37. -9 To serve, do; इदं पादोदकं भविष्यति S. 1. -10 To be possible ( usually with a future tense in this sense ); भवति भवान् याज्ञयिष्यति Sk. -11 To lead or tend to, conduce to, bring about ( with dat. ); वाताय कपि ग विद्युत्.....पीता भवति सस्याय दुर्भिक्षाय सिता भवेत् Mbh.; सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27; न तस्या रुचये बभूव R. 6. 44. -12 To be on the side of, assist; देवा अर्जुनतोऽभवन् -13 To belong or pertain to ( often expressed by ' have ' ); तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः Ait. Br.; Ms. 6. 39. -14 To be engaged in, be occupied ( with loc. ); चरणक्षालने कृष्णो ब्राह्मणानां स्वयं ह्यभूत् Mb. -15 To conduct oneself, behave. -16 Ved. To be prosperous, succeed. Used with a preceding noun or adjective भू serves to form verbs in the sense of ' becoming what it previously is not ' or ' becoming ' in general; श्वेतीभू to become white; कृष्णीभू to become black; पयोधरीभूत ' becoming or serving the purpose of teats ' ; so क्षाणीभू to be or become a mendicant; प्रणिधीभू to act the spy; आर्द्रिभू to melt; भस्मीभू to be reduced to ashes; विषयीभू to form the subject of; so एकमतीभू; तरुणीभू &c. &c. **Note**—The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected; e. g. पुनर्भू to marry again; अविर्भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear; see आविस्; तिरोभू to disappear; प्रादुर्भू to arise, be visible, appear; अग्रभू to be in front, take the lead; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included; ओजस्यतर्भवत्यन्ये K. P. 8; दीषाभू to grow evening or dusk-time; अन्यथा भू to be otherwise, be changed; न मे वचनमन्यथा भविनुमर्हति S. 4; पुरो भू to come forward, stand forth; मिथ्या भू to turn out false; वृथा भू to become useless &c. &c. -**Caus.** ( भावयति-ते ) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. -2

To cause, produce, effect. -3 To manifest, display, exhibit. -4 To foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven; पुनः सृजति वर्षाणि भगवान् भावयन्प्रजाः Mb.; देवान् भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयंतु वः। परस्परं भावयतः श्रेयः परमवाप्स्यथ Bg. 3. 11; Bk. 16. 27. -5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. -6 To look upon, consider or regard as; अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Moha M. 2. -7 To prove, substantiate, establish; Y. 2. 11. -8 To purify. -9 To get, obtain. -10 To mingle or mix. -11 To change or transform into. -12 To soak, steep. -13 To devote or addict oneself to. -14 To convince. -15 To perfume, scent. -**Desid.** ( बुभूषति ) To wish to be or become &c. -II. 1 U. ( भवति-ते ) To get, obtain. -III. 10 A. ( भावयते ) To obtain, gain. -IV. 1 U. ( भावयति-ते ) 1 To think, reflect. -2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be purified ( connected with caus. of भू q. v. above ).

**भू** *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Being, existing, becoming, springing from, arising or produced from, &c.; चित्तभू, आत्मभू, कमलभू, मनभू &c. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 The sacrificial fire.

**भूः** *f.* [ भू-क्विप् ] 1 The earth ( opp. अंतरिक्ष or स्वर्ग ); दिवं मरुत्वानिव भोक्ष्यते भुवं R. 3. 4, 18. 4; Me. 18; मत्तेभकुंभदलने भुवि संति शूराः -2 Earth as one of the nine substances. -3 The universe, globe. -4 Ground, floor; प्रासादोपरिभूमयः Mu. 3; मणिभयभुवः ( प्रासादाः ) Me. 64. -5 Land, landed property. -6 A place, site, region, plot of ground; काननभुवि, उगानभुवि &c. -7 Matter, subject-matter. -8 A symbolical expression for the number ' one '. -9 The base of a geometrical figure. -10 A sacrificial fire. -11 The act of becoming, arising. -12 The first of the three Vyâhritis or mystic syllables ( representing the earth ) repeated by every Brâhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhyâ. -**Comp.** -उत्तमं gold. -कदंबः a kind of Kadamba tree. -कंपः an earthquake. -कर्णः the diameter of the earth. -कश्यपः an epithet of Vasudeva, Krishna's father. -काकः 1. a kind of heron. -2. the curlew. -3. a kind



of pigeon. —केशः the fig-tree. —केशा a female demon, demoness. —क्षित् m. a hog. —गरः a particular poison. —गर्भः 1. N. of Vishnu. —2. an epithet of Bhavabhūti. —गृहं, —गेहं a cellar, a room underground. —गोलः the terrestrial globe; भूगोलमुद्दिष्टते Gīt. 1. \*विद्या geography. —घनः the body. —चक्रं the equator. —चर α. moving or living on land. (—रः) 1. any land-animal (opp. जलचर). —2. an epithet of Siva. —चर्या, —उया, —उयं 1 earth's shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). —2. darkness. —जंतुः 1 a kind of earth-worm. —2. an elephant. —जंतुः—बूः f. wheat. —तलं the surface of the earth. —तृणः, —भूतृणः a kind of fragrant grass. —दारः a hog. —देवः—सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —धनः a king. —धर α. 1. holding or supporting the earth; Ku. 3. 13. —2. dwelling on the earth (—रः) 1. a mountain. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. of Kṛishṇa. —4. the number 'seven'. \*ईश्वरः, °राजः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. °जः a tree. —ध्रुवः a mountain. —नागः a kind of earth-worm. —नेतृ m. a sovereign, ruler, king. —पः a sovereign, ruler, king. —पतिः 1. a king. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. of Indra. —पद्मः a tree. —पद्मी a particular kind of jasmine. —परिधिः the circumference of the earth. —पवित्र cow dung. —पालः 1. a king, sovereign. —2. an epithet of king Bhoja. —पालनं sovereignty, dominion. —पुत्रः, —सुतः 1. the planet Mars. —2. N. of the demon Naraka, q. v. —पुत्री, —सुता 'daughter of the earth', an epithet of Sītā. —प्रकंपः an earthquake. —प्रदानं a gift of land. —फरः a kind of rat. —पिबः—ब the terrestrial globe. —भर्तृ m. a king, sovereign. —भागः a region, place, spot. —भुज् m. a king. —भृत् m. 1. a mountain; दाता मे भूभृतां नाथः प्रमाणीक्रियतामिति Ku. 6. 1; R. 17. 78. —2. a king, sovereign; निष्पन्नश्च रिपुस्तत्र भूभृतां R. 11. 81. —3. an epithet of Vishnu. —मंडलं 1. the earth, (terrestrial globe). —2. the circumference of the earth. —रुंडी a kind of sun-flower. —रुह m., —रुहः a tree. —लता a worm. —लोकः (भूर्लोकः) 1. the terrestrial globe. —2. the country on the southern part of the equator. —वलयं =भूमंडलं q. v. —वल्लभः a king, sover-

eign. —वृत्तं the equator. —शक्रः 'Indra on earth', a king, sovereign. —शयः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. —2. any animal lying on the earth. —शय्या lying on the ground. —शुद्धिः f. purification of the ground by sweeping &c. —श्रवस् m. an ant-hill. —सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —स्पृश m. 1. a man. —2. mankind. —3. a Vaisya. —स्वर्गः an epithet of the mountain Meru. —स्वामिन् m. a landlord.

भूतः —कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. —2 The spring. —3 Time. —कः Darkness.

भूकलः A restive horse.

भूत p. p. [ भू-क्त ] 1 Become, being, existing. —2 Produced, formed. —3 Actually being, really happened, true. —4 Right, proper, fit. —5 Past, gone. —6 Obtained. —7 Mixed or joined with. —8 Being like, similar. (see भू). —तः 1 A son, child. —2 An epithet of Siva. —3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month (also भूत). —4 A great devotee. —5 N. of a priest of the gods. —6 The dark fortnight of a month (कृष्णपक्ष). —तं 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate). Ku. 4. 45; Pt. 2. 87. —2 A living being, an animal, a creature; अरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16; भूतेषु किं च कुरुतां बहुशी-रुरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4. 6. —3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil, (m. also in these senses). —4 An element; (they are five, i. e. पृथ्वी, अग्नि, तेजस्, वायु, and आकाश); तं वेद्या विद्वे नूनं महामुत्तमाधिना R. 1. 29. —5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. —6 The past, past time. —7 The world. —8 Well-being, welfare. —9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. —10 Fitness, propriety. —Comp. —अनुकंपा compassion for all beings; भूतानुकंपा तव चेत् R. 2. 48. —अंतकः the god of death, Yama. —अरिः Asa Foetida. —अर्थः 1. the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; आर्थे कथयामि ते भूतार्थे S. 1; भूतार्थे तोभा हि वनायनेत्रा Ku. 7. 13; कः श्रद्धास्थिति भूतार्थे सर्वो मां तुलायैव्यति Mk. 3. 24. —2. an element of life. °कथनं, °व्याहृतिः f. a statement of facts; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. —आत्मक α. consisting or composed of

the elements. —आत्मन् α. 1. one whose soul is purified. —2. composed of the five elements (as the body); cf. Ms. 12. 12. (—m.) 1. the individual (as opposed to the Supreme) soul. —2. an epithet of Brahmā. —3. of Siva. —4. of Vishnu. —5. an elementary substance. —6. the body. —7. war, conflict. —8. the elementary or vital principle. —9. a soul which clings to the elements, a carnal mind; Y. 3. 34. —आदिः 1. the Supreme Spirit. —2. an epithet of Ahankāra (in Sāṅkhya phil.). —आर्त α. possessed by a devil. —आवासः 1. the body. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —आविष्ट α. possessed by a devil or evil spirit. —आवे, शः demoniac possession. —इज्यं—इज्या making oblations to the Bhūtas. —इंद्रियजयिन् m. a kind of ascetic. —इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu. —3. of Siva; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयवद्धन-द्वज्जुग जटाः Māl. 1. 2. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva; R. 2. 46. —उन्मादः demoniac possession. —उपदेशः a reference to past things or such as already exist. —उपसृष्ट, —उपहत α. possessed by a devil. —ओदनः a dish of rice. —कर्तृ, —कृत् m. an epithet of Brahman. —कालः 1. past time. —2. (in gram.) the past or preterite time. —केशी the holy basil. —क्रांतिः f. possession by a devil. —गणः 1. the collection of created beings. —2. the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 17. 4. —ग्रस्त 1. possessed by a devil. —ग्रामः 1. the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg. 8. 19. —2. a multitude of spirits. —3. the body. —घ्नः 1. a kind of birch tree. —2. a camel. —3. garlic. (—घ्नी) the holy basil. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kārtika. —चारिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —चिन्ता an enquiry into the elements, investigation into their nature. —जयः victory over the elements. —दया compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. —द्रुह, —ध्रुक् α. injurious, malicious. —धरा, —धात्री, —धारिणी the earth. —नाथः an epithet of Siva. —नायिका an epithet of Durgā. —नाशनः 1.



the marking-nut plant, -2, mustard. -3. pepper, ( -नं ) 1. Asa Fætida. -2, a bead used for rosaries ( रुद्राक्ष ). -निचयः the body. -पक्षः the dark fortnight. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva; Ku. 3. 43, 74. -2, of Agni. -3. the sacred basil. -पत्री the holy basil. -पूर्णमा the day of full-moon in the month of Asvina. -पूर्व a. existed before, former; भूतपूर्वखराल-यं U. 2. 17. -पूर्वं ind. formerly. -प्रकृतिः f. the origin of all beings: S. 1. 1. -ब्रालिः=भूतयज्ञ q. v. -ब्रह्मन् m. a low Brâhmaṇa who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवल. -भर्तृ m. an epithet of Siva. -भावनः an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -भाषा, -भाषितं the language of devils. -भौतिक a. consisting of the elements. -महेश्वरः an epithet of Siva. -मातृ f. an epithet of Gaurî. -मात्रं-त्रा the rudiment of an element. -मात्राः f. pl. the coarse and subtle elements. -यज्ञः an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. -योनिः the origin of all created beings. -राज् m. an epithet of Siva. -वर्ग the whole class of spirits. -वासः the Bibhîtaka tree. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva. -विक्रिया 1. epilepsy. -2. possession by a devil. -विज्ञानं-विद्या demonology. -वृक्षः the Bibhîtaka tree. -शुद्धिः f. purification of the elements ( of the body ). -संसारः the world of mortals. -संचरः demoniac possession. -संचारिन् m. a forest conflagration. -संघवः universal deluge or destruction. -सर्गः 1. the creation of the world, the class or order of created beings. -2. creation of the elements. -साक्षिन् m. 'all-seeing,' an eye-witness of created beings. -साधनी the earth. -सूक्ष्मं a subtle element. -सृष्टिः f. 1. the illusion effected by the power of Bhûtas. -2. the whole class of Bhûtas taken collectively. -स्थानं 1. the abode of living beings. -2. the abode of demons. -हत्या destruction of living beings. -हरः bdellium.

भूतमय a. 1 Including all beings. -2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूतिः f. [ भू-क्तिन् ] 1 Being, existence. -2 Birth, production. -3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity: प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिम-ग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; नरपतिकुलभूत्यै 2. 75; स वोऽस्तु भूत्यै भगवान् मुकुन्दः Vikr. 1. 2. -4 Success, good fortune. -5 Wealth, riches, fortune; विपत्प्रती-कारपरेण मंगलं निषेव्यते भूतिसमुत्सुकन वा Ku. 5. 76. -6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. -7 Ashes: भूतभूतेरहीनभो-गभाक् Si. 16. 71 ( where भूते means 'riches' also ); स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शु-भना 1. 4. -8 Decoration of ele-phants with coloured stripes; भाल्ल-चङ्कैरेव विराचितां भूतिमते गजस्य Me. 19. -9 The superhuman power at-tainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. -10 Fried meat. -11 The rutting of elephants. -निः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of a class of Manes. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. any auspicious or festive rite. -काम a. desirous of prosper-ity. ( -मः ) 1. a minister of state. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati. -कालः a happy or auspicious hour. -कीलः 1. a hole, pit. -2. a moat. -3. a cellar, an underground room. -कून् m. an epithet of Siva. -गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhûti. -इः an epithet of Siva. -निधानं the lunar mansion called भनिष्ठा. -भूषणः an epithet of Siva. -वाहनः an epi- thet of Siva.

भूतिकं 1 Camphor. -2 Sandal-wood. -3 N. of a medicinal plant ( Mar. कायकल ).

भूमत् a. Possessed of land or earth. -m. A king, sovereign.

भूमन् m. [ बहुभावं बहु इमनिच् इलोपे भादेशः Tv. ] 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number; भूम्ना रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगाः Mâl. 1. 4; संभूयैव सुखानि चेतासि परं भूमानमातन्वते 5. 9. -2 Wealth. -n. 1 The earth. -2 A territory, district, piece of ground. -3 A being, creature. -4 Plurality ( of number ); आपः स्त्री-भूमि Ak. ; cf. पुंभूमन्.

भूमय a. ( यी f. ) Earthen, earthly, made of or produced from earth.

भूमयति Den. P. To augment, in-crease.

भूमिः f. [ भवत्यस्मिन् भूतानि, भूमि किञ्च वा ङीप् ] 1 The earth ( opp. स्वर्ग, ग-गन or पाताल ); द्यौर्भूमिरापो इदं त्रयम् Pt.

1. 182 ; R. 2. 74. -2 Soil, ground; उत्खातनी भूमिः S. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 A territory, district, country, land; विवर्धभूमिः -4 A place, spot, ground, plot of ground; प्रमद्वनभूमयः S. 6; अधित्यकाभूमिः N. 22. 41; R. 1. 52, 3. 61; Ku. 3. 58. -5 A site, situation. -6 Land, landed property. -7 A story, the floor of a house; as in सप्तभूमिकः प्रासादः. -8 Attitude, posture. -9 A character or part ( in a play ); cf. भूमिका. -10 Sub-ject, object, receptacle; विश्वासभूमि, स्नेहभूमि &c. -11 Degree, extent, limit; Ki. 10. 58. -12 The tongue. -13 The number 'one'. -Comp. -भंतरः a king of an adjacent dis- trict. -आमलकी, -आली N. of a plant. -इच्छा a desire for lying on th ground. -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः a king, sovereign. -कदंबः a kind of Ka- damba. -कंपः an earthquake. -गर्तः, गुहा a hole in the ground. -गृहं a cellar, an underground chamber. -चलः, -चलनं an earth- quake. -ज a. earth-born, born or produced from the earth. (-जः) 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3. a man. -4. the plant भूनिब. -जा ) an epi- thet of Sitâ. -जीविन् a. living on ( the produce of ) land; an agricul- turist. ( -m. ) a Vaisya. -तलं the surface of the earth. -दानं a grant of land. -देवः a Brâhmaṇa, -धरः 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -3. the number 'seven'. -नाथः, -पः पतिः, -पालः, -भुज् m. 1. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 47. -2. a Kshatriya. -पक्षः a swift or fleet horse. -पिशाचं the vine-palm. -पुत्रः the planet Mars. -पुंदरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Dilîpa. -भागः a spot or portion of ground. -भूत् m. 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -मंडा a kind of jas- mine. -रक्षकः 1. a guardian of a country. -2. a swift or fleet horse. -रुहः a tree. -लाभः death ( lit. returning to the dust of the earth ). -लेपनं cow-dung. -वर्धनः, -नं a dead body, corpse. -शय a. sleeping on the ground. ( -यः ) 1. a wild pigeon. -2. a child, boy. -3. any animal living in the earth. -शयनं, -शय्या sleeping on the ground. -सत्रं an offering of land. -संभवः -सतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. ( -वा, -ता )



an epithet of Sītā. —संनिवेशः the general appearance of a country. —स्तुः an earth-worm. —स्पृश *a.* 1. blind. —2. lame, cripple. (—*m.*) 1. a man. —2. mankind. —3. a Vaisya. —4. a thief.

**भूमिका** 1 Earth, ground, soil. —2 A place, region, spot ( of ground ), —3 A story, floor ( of a house ). —4 Step, degree ; मधुनतीसंज्ञां भूमिकां साक्षात्कुर्वतः Yoga. S. ; or नैयायिकादिभिरात्मा प्रथमभूमिकायामवतारितः Sāṅkhyapravachanabhāṣya. —5 A tablet or board, as for writing ; see अक्षरभूमिका. —6 A part or character in a play ; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु तथैव भावेन सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः ; कामद्वयाः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीने Māl. 1 ; or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्तमाने वैशी वारुणीभूमिकायां वर्तमाना मेव कथा पृष्टा V. 3 ; Si. 1. 69 ; (अन्यरूपैर्द्वयस्य प्रवेशः स तु भूमिका Bharata ). —7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. —8 Decoration ( as of an image ). —9 A preface or introduction to a book.

**भूमी** The earth ; see भूमि. —**Comp.** —कदंबः = भूमिकदंबः. —पतिः, —भुज् *m.* a king. —रुह् *m.*, —रुहः a tree.

**भूय** The state of being or becoming ; as in ब्रह्मभूय ; दाशरथिभूय Si. 14. 81.

**भूयश्च** *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. —2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. —3 Again, more further.

**भूयस्** *a.* ( सी *f.* ) [ अतिशयेन बहु ईयसुन् ] 1 More, more numerous or abundant. —2 Greater, larger ; Ku. 6. 13. —3 More important. —4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous ; भवति च पुनर्भूयान्मेहः फले प्रति तद्यथा U. 2. 4. भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन्भूयसे मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3 ; U. 3. 48 ; R. 17. 41 ; U. 2. 3. —5 Rich or abounding in ; एवंप्रायगुणभूयसीं स्वकृतिं Māl. 1. —6 Vehement, severe. —*ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. —2 More, again, further more, moreover ; पाथेयमुत्सृज बिसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15 ; R. 2. 46 ; Me. 111. —3 Repeatedly, frequently ; पूर्व भूयः first, in the first place —next, in the next place. ( The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1. very much, in a high

degree, exceedingly, beyond measure, for the greater part ; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9 ; कुसुमपुभूवो भूयसा दुःखयति Mu. 6. 9 ; पञ्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयात् भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. —2. generally, as a general rule ; भूयसा जीविधर्मे एवः U. 5 ). —**Comp.** —कर *a.* augmenting, increasing. —दर्शनं 1. frequent observation ; भूयोभूयोदर्शनेन यत्र यत्र धृतस्तत्र तत्राभिरिति व्याप्तिं गृहीत्वा T. S. —2. an inference based on frequent and wide observation. —भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly ; भूयोभूयः सविधनगरीरथयया पर्यटंतं Māl. 1. 15. —विद्य *a.* 1. more learned. —2 very learned.

**भूयस्त्वं** 1 Abundance, plentifulness. —2 Majority, preponderance.

**भूयिष्ठ** *a.* [ अतिशयेन बहु इष्टन् भवति शेषे युक् च ] 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. —2 Most important, principal, chief. —3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. —4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by ( at the end of comp. ) ; अभिरुहभूयिष्ठा परिषद् S. 1 ; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽश्नते S. 2 ; राष्ट्रेषु कृतमत्स्यपुरुषभूयिष्ठं Dk. ; शिल्पहारिकाभूयिष्ठं परिजनं M. 5 ; R. 4. 70. —5 Almost, mostly, nearly all ( usually after a past passive participle ) ; अथे उदितभूयिष्ठ एव तपनः Māl. 1 ; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठनयास्य वीर्ये Ku. 3. 52, V. 1. 8. —**इं** *ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly ; S. 1. 31. —2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree ; भूयिष्ठं भव दक्षिणा परिजने Si. 4. 17 ; R. 6. 4 ; 13. 14.

**भूर** *ind.* 1 One of the three Vyāhritis. —2 The lowest of the seven lower worlds. —3 A spiritual son of Brahman.

**भूरि** *a.* [ भू-क्रिन् Un. 4. 65. ] 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. —2 Great, large. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. —2 Of Brahman. —3 Of Siva. —4 Of Indra. —*n.* Gold. —*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly ; नवांबुभिर्भूरि विलंबिनो घनाः S. 5. 12. —2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. —**Comp.** —गमः an ass. —तेजस ( स् ) *a.* possessed of great lustre. ( —*m.* ) fire. —इ *a.* liberal.

—इक्षिग *a.* 1. attended with rich presents or rewards. —2. giving liberal rewards, munificent. —दानं liberality. —धन *a.* wealthy. —धामन् *a.* possessed of great lustre or energy.

—प्रयोग *a.* frequently used, in common use ( as a word ). —प्रेतन् *m.* the rudly goose. —भाग *a.* wealthy, prosperous. —मायः a jackal or fox. —रसः the sugar-cane. —लाभः a great gain. —विक्रम *a.* very brave, a great warrior. —वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy rain. —व्यय *a.* spending much ; lavish in expenditure ; Pt. 1. 425. —अवस् *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava side slain by Sātyaki.

**भूरिज्** *f.* The earth.

**भूर्जः** The birch-tree ; भूर्जगतोऽक्षरविन्यासः V. 2 ; Ku. 1. 7. —**Comp.** —कंदकः a man of one of the mixed tribes, the offspring of an outcast Brāhmaṇa by a woman of the same class ; ब्राह्मणं जायते विप्रात्पापात्मा भूर्जकंदकः Ms. 10. 21. —पत्रः the birch tree.

**भूर्जिः** *f.* 1 The earth. —2 A desert.

**भूष** 1 P., 10 U. ( भूषति, भूषयति-ते, भूषित ) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate शुचि भूषयति श्रुतं वपुः Bk. 20. 15. —2 To decorate oneself ( Atm. ) ; भूषयते कन्या स्वयमेव. —3 To spread or strew with, overspread ; R. 2. 31. —**With** अभि to adorn, grace, give beauty to ; Si. 7. 38.

**भूषणं** [ भूषयतेऽनेन भूष-करणे ल्युट् ] 1 Ornamenting, decoration. —2 An ornament, decoration, an article of decoration ; क्षयिते खलु भूषणानि सततं वाग्भूषणं भूषणं Bh. 2. 19 ; R. 3. 2 ; 13. 57. —**णः** N. of Vishṇu.

**भूषा** [ भूष-भावे अ ] 1 Decorating, adorning. —2 An ornament, decoration ; as in कर्णभूषा q. v. —3 A jewel.

**भूषित** *p. p.* [ भूष-क्त ] Decorated, ornamented ; मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भयंकरः.

**भूष्ण** *a.* [ भू-गुण् ] 1 Being, becoming ; as in अलंभूष्ण q. v. —2 Wish- ing for wealth or prosperity ; Ms. 4. 135.

**भृ** 1 3. U. ( भरति-ते ; विभर्ति, विभृते, बभार बभ्रे, विभरांचकार-चक्रे, अभार्षीत्-अभृत, भरिष्यति-ते, भर्तु, भृत : *pass.* भ्रियते ; *desid.* विभरिष्यति-ते or बुभर्ष्यति-ते ) 1 To fill ; जडरं को न विभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. —2 To fill, pervade, fill with ; अभार्षीद् ध्वनिना



लोकान् Bk. 15. 24. -3 To bear, support, uphold, bear up; ध्रुं धारय्या विभारंभुव R. 18. 45; क्रूमीं विभारि धरणीं खलु पृष्ठकेन Ch. P. 50; Bk. 17. 16. -3 To maintain, foster, cherish, protect, take care of, nourish; दरिद्रान् भर कौतेय मा प्रयच्छेध्वो धनं H. 1. 15. -4 To bear, have, possess: सिधोर्बभार सलिलं शयनीयलक्ष्मीं Ki. 8. 57; पिशुनजनं खलु विभ्रति क्षितीश्वरः Bv. 1. 74; बालेत्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39; इंद्रोर्देन्यं त्वदनुसरणाक्षिष्टकांतेर्विभर्ति Me. 84; S. 2. 4. -5 To wear; विभ्रज्ज-दामंडलं S. 7. 11; 6. 5; विवाहकौतुकं ललितं विभ्रत एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1, 10. 10; जटाश्च विभ्रयान्नित्यं Ms. 6. 6. -6 To feel, experience, suffer, endure (joy, sorrow &c.); भावशुद्धिसहितमुदं जनो नाटकैरिव बभार भोजनैः Si. 14. 50; संत्रासमविभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108; S. 7. 21. -7 To confer, bestow, give, produce; यौवने सदलंकागः शोभां विभ्रति सुभ्रुवः Subhâsh. -8 To keep, hold, retain (as in memory). -9 To hire; Ms. 11. 62; Y. 3. 235. -10 To bring or carry. -11 To take away, transport. -12 Ved. To acquire, gain. (गर्भं भृ to become pregnant, conceive; क्षितिं भृ to rule the earth; जटां भृ to wear matted hair &c.).

भृत *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Bearing, carrying. -2 Supporting, nourishing. -3 Possessing, having; प्रथमे मानभृतां न वृष्णयः Ki. 2. 44. -4 Bringing, procuring. &c.

भृत *p. p.* [ भृ-क्त ] 1 Borne. -2 Supported, maintained, cherished, fostered. -3 Possessed, endowed or furnished with. -4 Full of, filled with. -5 Hired. -तः A hired servant; hireling, mercenary; उत्तमस्त्वायुधीयो यो मध्यमस्तु कुषविलः। अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृतः Mît.

भृतक *a.* [भृतं भरणं वेतनमुपजीवितं कर्त्तुं] Hired, paid. -कः A hired servant. -Comp. -अध्यापकः a hired teacher. -अध्यापित *a.* taught by a paid teacher. (-तः) a student who pays his teacher for his labour (= 'a paying student' of the modern days); Ms. 3. 156.

भृतिः *f.* [ भृ-क्तिन् ] 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. -2 Cherishing, maintaining. -3 Bringing, leading to. -4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. -5 Food. -6 Wages, hire. -7 Service for hire. -8 Capi-

tal, principal. -9 Wages, hire. -Comp. -अध्यापनं teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. -भुज् *m.* a hired servant, a hireling. -रूपं a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भृत्य *a.* [ भृ-क्यप् तक् च ] To be nourished or maintained &c. -त्यः 1 Any one requiring to be supported. -2 A servant, dependant, slave. -3 A king's servant, minister of state; H. 2. 142. -4 A subject. -त्यः 1 Rearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of; as in कुमारभृत्या q. v. -2 Maintenance, support. -3 A means of sustenance, food. -4 Wages. -5 Service. -Comp. -अध्यापनं teaching the Veda for hire. -जनः 1. a servant, dependant. -2. servants taken collectively. -भर्तृ *m.* the master of a family. -वर्गः the body of servants. -वात्सल्यं kindness to servants. -वृत्तिः *f.* maintenance of servants; Ms. 11. 7.

भृत्यता -त्वं, भृत्याभावः Service, dependence.

भृत्यायते Den. A. To behave like a servant.

भृत्यभू 1 P. To become a servant, accept service.

भ्रात्रिण *a.* Supported, nourished.

भृकुंशः ( सः ) A male actor in female attire.

भृकुटिः-टी See भृ ( भृ ) कुटि.

भृग् *ind.* An onomatopoeic word expressive of the crackling sound of fire. -*f.* A flame.

भृगुः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as the ancestor of the family of the Bhrigus, and described in Ms. 1. 35 as one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu; (said to be so called because he was produced along with flames; सह ज्वालाभिर्वृत्तौ भृगुस्तस्माद्भृगुः स्मृतः). [ On one occasion when the sages could not agree as to which of the three gods, Brahman, Vishnu and Siva, was best entitled to the worship of Brahmanas, the sage Bhrigu was sent to test the character of the three gods. He first went to the abode of Brahman, and, on approaching him, purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon this the god reprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Siva in Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him, had he not conciliated him by mild words. (According to another account, Bhrigu was coldly received by Brahman, and he, therefore, cursed him that he would receive no worship or adoration; and condemned Siva to take the form of a *Linga*, as he got no access to the deity who was engaged in private with his wife). Lastly he went to Vishnu, and finding him asleep, he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however, the God arose, and on seeing Bhrigu, inquired tenderly whether his foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This', said Bhrigu, 'is the mightiest god. He overtops all by the most potent of all weapons—kindness and generosity'. Vishnu was therefore, declared to be the god who was best entitled to the worship of all ]. -2 N. of the sage Jamadagni. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 The planet Venus. -5 A cliff, precipice; भृगुपतन-कारणमपृच्छं Dk. -6 Table-land, the level summit of a mountain. -7 N. of Kṛishṇa. -8 An epithet of Siva. -9 Friday. -Comp. -उद्धः an epithet of Parasurâma. -जः, -तनयः 1. an epithet of Sukra. -2. the planet Venus. -नन्दनः 1. an epithet of Parasurâma; वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगु-नन्दनोपि U. 5. 34. -2. of Sukra. -पतिः an epithet of Parasurâma; भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत्क्रौंचरं Me. 57; so भृगुणांपतिः. -वंशः N. of a family descended from Parasurâma. -वारः, -वासरः Friday. -शार्दूलः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सत्तमः epithets of Parasurâma. -सुतः, -सुनुः 1. an epithet of Parasurâma. -2. of Venus or Sukra.

भृगः [ भृ-गन् कित् नुद च Un. 1. 122 ] 1 A large black bee; Bv. 1. 5; R. 8. 53. -2 A kind of wasp. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man; cf. भ्रवर. -5 A golden vase or jar. -6 The fork-tailed shrike. -गं Talc. -गी 1 The female of the large black bee; भृगीव पुष्पं पुहसं स्त्री वांछति नवं नवम्. -2 A poisonous plant (अतिविष). -Comp. -अभिपः the queen of bees. -अभीष्टः the mango tree. -आनंदा the Yâthikâ creeper. -आवली a flight of bees. -जं 1. aloe-wood. -2. talc. (-जा) the plant भार्ग. -पर्णि का small cardamoms. -प्रिया the Mâdhavi creeper. -राज *m.* 1. a kind of large bee. -2. N. of a shrub. -रिदिः, -रीदिः N. of one of the attendants of Siva (said to be very deformed). -रौलः a kind of wasp. -वह्मः 2



species of Kadamba.

**भृङ्गकः** 1 ( At the end of comp. ) A bee. -2 The fork-tailed shrike.

**भृङ्गारः** -रं 1 A golden vase or pitcher. -2 A pitcher of a particular shape ( Mar. झाड़ी ); शिशिरसुरभिसालिलपूर्णं भृङ्गाः Ve. 6. -3 A vase used at the coronation of a king. -गं 1 Gold. -2 Cloves.

**भृङ्गालिका, भृङ्गारी** A cricket.

**भृङ्गिन्** m. 1 The fig-tree. -2 N. of an attendant of Siva. -Comp. -ईशः N. of Siva.

**भृङ्गिरि ( री ) टिः** See भृङ्गरिटि.

**भृङ्गरिटिः** N. of an attendant of Siva.

**भृज्** 1 A. ( भर्जते ) To roast, fry; cf. भस्ज्.

**भृज्जन** Ved. A frying-pan.

**भृङ्गिका** A species of plant.

**भृङ्गिः** f. A wave.

**भृमः** Ved. A. mistake, an error.

**भृमिः** 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 Whirlwind. -f. Ved. Quickness.

**भृश** 4 P. ( भृशयति ) To fall down, see भ्रंश.

**भृश** a. ( compar. भृशीयस्, superl. भृशीष्ठ ) 1 Strong, powerful, mighty, intense. excessive, very much. -2; Frequent. -शं ind. 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively in a high degree, greatly: तमगेक्ष्य हरौ सा भृशं Ku. 4. 26; रघुर्भृशं वक्षति तेन ताडितः R. 3. 61 चक्रोप तस्मै स भृशं 3. 56; Ms. 7. 170; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Often, repeatedly. -3 In a better or superior manner. -Comp. -कोपन a. highly choleric or irascible. -दुःखित, पीडित a. exceedingly afflicted. -संदष्ट a. very much delighted.

**भृशायते** Den. A. To become powerful or strong.

**भृष्ट** p. p. [ भस्ज्-क्त ] Fried, roasted, parched. -Comp. -अन्नं rice boiled and fried. -यवाः ( pl. ) parched rice.

**भृष्टिः** f. 1 Frying, parching, roasting. -2 A deserted garden or orchard.

**भृ** 9 P. ( भृणाति ) 1 To bear, nourish, support, maintain. -2 To fry. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To bend, be crooked.

**भेकः** [ भी कन् कस्य नेत्वं; Un. 3. 43 ] 1 A frog; पंके निमग्नं करिणि भेको भव-

ति मूर्धगः. -2 A timid man. -3 A cloud. -की 1 A small frog. -2 A female frog. -Comp. -भृज् m. a serpent. -रवः, -शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

**भेडः** [ भी-ड तस्य नेत्वं ] 1 A ram, sheep. -2 A raft, float. -डी A ewe.

**भेडः** A ram.

**भेद्य** a. [ भिद्-तृच् ] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 One who interrupts, an interrupter, a disturber. -3 A destroyer ( of secrets ). -4 A factious or seditious man.

**भेदः** [ भिद्-घञ् ] 1 Breaking; splitting, cleaving; hitting ( as a mark ). -2 Rending, tearing. -3 Dividing, separating. -4 Piercing through, perforation. -5 ( a ) Breach, rupture. ( b ) Breaking open, bursting: V. 2. 7. -6 Disturbance, interruption. -7 Division, separation. -8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft -9 A hurt, injury, wound. -10 Difference, distinction; तयोर्न भेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99; अगौरवभेदेन Ku. 6. 12; Bg. 18. 19, 29: रस°, काल° &c. -11 A change, modification; बुद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 26. -12 Dissension, disunion. -13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in रहस्यभेदः. -14 Treachery, treason. -15 A kind, variety, भेदाः पद्मशंखादयो निधेः Ak. ; शिरीष पुष्पभेदः &c. -26 Dualism. -17 ( In politics ) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upāyas or means of success against an enemy; see उपाय and उपायचतुष्टय. -18 Defeat. -19 ( In medicine ) Evacuation of the bowels. -Comp. -अभेदौ ( dual ) 1. disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. -2. difference and sameness; भेदभेदज्ञानं. -उन्मुख a. on the point of bursting forth or opening; V. 2. 7. -कर, -कृत् sowing dissensions. -दर्शिन, -दृष्टि, बुद्धि a. considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -प्रत्ययः belief in dualism. -वादिन् m. one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. -विधिः the faculty of discriminating -सह a. 1. capable of being divided or separated. -2. corruptible, seducible.

**भेदक** a. ( दिका f. ) [ भिद्-घञ् ] 1

Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. -2 Breaking through, piercing. -5 Destroying, a destroyer. -4 Distinguishing, discriminating. -5 Defining. -6 Evacuating ( the bowels ), purgative. -कः An adjective or differentiating attribute.

**भेदन** a. [ भिद्-णिच् ल्युट् वा ] 1 Breaking, dividing &c. -2 Loosening ( as the feces ), purgative. -नं 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Distinguishing. -4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. -5 Dissolving, loosening. -6 Disclosing, betraying. -7 Disunion, discord. -8 Asa Foetida. -9 ( In astr. ) Passing through a constellation. -नः A hog.

**भेदिका** Destruction, annihilation.

**भेदित** a. Split, broken, divided.

**भेदिन्** a. [ भिद्-णिनि ] Breaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

**भेदिरं, भेदुरं** A thunderbolt.

**भेद्यं** A substantive. -Comp. -रोगः a disease treated by incision. -लिंग, a. distinguished by the gender.

**भेरः** A kettle-drum.

**भेरिः-री** f. A kettle-drum; Bg. 1. 13.

**भेरुड** a. Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. -डः A species of bird. -ड Conception, pregnancy.

**भेरुडकः** A jackal.

**भेल** a. [ भी-र-रस्य लः ] 1 Timid, cowardly. -2 Foolish, ignorant. -3 Unsteady, inconstant. -4 Tall. -5 Agile, quick. -लः A boat, raft, float.

**भेलकः-कं** A boat, raft.

**भेष** 1 U. ( भेषति-ते ) To fear, dread, be afraid.

**भेषज** a. [ भेषं रोगमयं जयति जि-ड Tv. ] Making well or healthy, curative. -जं 1 A medicine, medication, or drug; नरानं च त्रातुं त्वं मह प-रमं भेषजमसि G. L. 15; आतवीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुरूपीयसि दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. -2 A remedy or cure in general. -3 A kind of fennel. -4 Any spell against diseases. -5 Water ( Ved. ). -Comp. -अ ( आ ) गारः, -रं an apothecary's shop. -अंगं anything taken after medicine.

**भेषज्य** a. Curative, having healing properties.



**भैक्ष** *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [भिञ्जेव तत्समूहो वा अण्] Living on alms. —**क्ष** 1 Begging, mendicancy; Ms. 6. 55; Y. 3. 42. —**2** Anything got by begging, alms, charity; भैक्षेण वर्तयेन्नित्यं Ms. 2. 188; 4. 5. —**Comp.** —**अन्नं** alms, food obtained by begging. —**भक्षित्** *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (—*m.*) a beggar, mendicant —**भहारः** a beggar. —**कालः** the time for begging. —**चरणं, चर्ये, चर्या** going about begging, begging, collecting alms. —**जीविका, वृत्तिः** *f.* mendicancy. —**भुज्** *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

**भैक्षवं, भैक्षुः** [भिक्षुणां समूहः अण्] A number of beggars.

**भैक्ष्यं** [भिक्षा-व्यञ्] Food got by begging, alms, charity; see भैक्ष.

**भैम** *a.* (मी *f.*) [भीमस्य नृत्स्येदं अण्] Relating to Bhīma. —**मी** 1 'The daughter of Bhīma,' a patronymic of Damayantī, wife of Nala. —**2** The eleventh day of the bright half of Māgha or a festival performed on that day.

**भैमसेनिः-न्यः** A son of Bhīmasena.

**भैरव** *a.* (वी *f.*) [वीरेदिदं अण्] 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable; U. 5. 6. —**2** Miserable. —**2** Relating to Bhairava. —**वः** 1 A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). —**2** The sentiment of terror (भयानक). —**3** Fear, terror. —**4** N. of a musical mode (राग) calculated to excite emotions of fear or terror. —**वी** 1 A form of the goddess Durgā. —**2** N. of a Rāgini in the Hindu musical system. —**3** A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. —**वं** Terror, horror. —**Comp.** —**ईशः** an epithet of Vishnu (or Siva ?) : so भैरवतर्जकः —**यातना** a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

**भैषजं** [भेषजमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A medicine, drug. —**जः** The bird called लावक or quail.

**भैषज्यं** [भेषजः कर्म, भेषज-स्वार्थे वा व्यञ्] 1 Administering medicines, medical treatment. —**2** A medication, medicine, drug. —**3** Healing power, curativeness.

**भैष्मकी** A patronymic of Rukmiṇī, daughter of Bhīshmaka of Vidarbha.

**भोक्तृ** *a.* [भुज्-तृच्] 1 One who enjoys or eats. —**2** Possessing. —**3** Enjoying or making use of. —**4** Feeling, enduring, experiencing. —**5** Protecting, ruling, governing —*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. —**2** A husband. —**3** A king, ruler. —**4** A lover —**5** An epithet of Vishnu.

**भोक्तृत्वं** 1 Being a possessor. —**2** Enjoyment, possession. —**3** Perception.

**भोगः** [भुज्-घञ्] 1 Eating, consuming. —**2** Enjoyment, fruition. —**3** Possession. —**4** Utility, advantage. —**5** Ruling, governing, government. —**6** Use, application (as of a deposit). —**7** Suffering, enduring, experiencing. —**8** Feeling, perception. —**9** Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasure. —**10** An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35; Bg. 1. 32. —**11** A repast, feast, banquet. —**12** Food —**13** Food offered to an idol. —**14** Profit, gain. —**15** Income, revenue. —**16** Wealth. —**17** The wages of prostitutes —**18** A cover, coil, winding. —**19** The (expandable) hood of a snake; श्वतरुनि-भुजंगभोगांगद्वयादि &c. Māl. 5. 23; R. 10. 7, 11. 59. —**21** A snake. —**22** The body. —**23** An army in column. —**24** The passing (of an asterism). —**25** The part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 Nakshatras. —**Comp.** —**अर्ह** *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (—**ई**) property, wealth. —**अर्ह** corn, grain. —**आधिः** a pledge which may be used until redeemed. —**भावकी** the panegyric of a professional encomiast; नग्नः स्तुतित्रयस्तस्य ग्रन्थो भोगावली भवेत् Hemachandra. —**आवासः** the apartments of women, harem. —**कर** *a.* affording enjoyment or pleasure. —**गुच्छं** wages paid to prostitutes. —**गृहं** the women's apartments, harem, zenana. —**तृष्णा** 1. desire of worldly enjoyments; तदुपस्थितमवही-दजः पितुराज्ञेति न भोगतृष्णया R. 8. 2; selfish enjoyment; Māl. 2. —**देहः** 'the body of suffering', the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with

which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. —**वरः** a serpent. —**पतिः** the governor or ruler of a district or province. —**पालः** a groom. —**विश-चिक्ता** hunger. —**भूमि** *f.* 'the land of enjoyment', heaven, paradise (where persons are said to enjoy the fruit of their actions). —**भूतकः** a servant who works only for livelihood. —**लाभः** 1. acquisition of enjoyment or profit. —**2.** well-being, welfare. —**वस्तु** *n.* an object of enjoyment. —**सद्यन्** *n.* = नैवावास q v. —**स्थानं** 1. the body, as the seat of enjoyment. —**2.** women's apartments.

**भोगवत्** *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. —**2** Happy, prosperous. —**3** Having curves, ringed, coiled. —*m.* 1 A snake. —**2** A mountain. —**3** Dancing, acting, and singing together. —*f.* (ती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pātāla or the lower world (पातालगंगा). —**2** A female snake-demon. —**3** N. of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. —**4** The night of the second day of a lunar month.

**भोगिन्** [भोग-ठन्] A groom, horse-keeper.

**भोगिन्** *a.* [भोग-इनि] 1 Eating. —**2** Enjoying. —**3** Suffering, experiencing, enduring. —**4** Using, possessing (at the end of comp. in these four senses.) —**5** Having curves. —**6** Having hoods. —**7** Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures; Pt. 1. 65 (where it has sense 6 also). —**8** Rich, opulent. —*m.* 1 A snake; गजाजिनलंबि विनद्ध भोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. —**2** A king. —**3** A voluptuary. —**4** A barber. —**5** The headman of a village. —**6** The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. —**नी** A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. —**Comp.** —**ईशः**, —**ईशः** Sesa or Vāsuki. —**कांतः** wind, air. —**भुज्** *m.* 1. an ichneumon. —**2.** a peacock. —**वह्मं** sandal.

**भोग्य** *a.* [भुज्-प्यत्-कुत्वं] 1 To be enjoyed or turned to one's account; R. 8. 14, Pt. 1. 117. —**2** To be suffered or endured; Me. 1. —**3** Profitable. —**र्यं** 1 Any object of enjoyment. —**2** Wealth, property, pos-



sessions. -3 Corn, grain. -ग्या A harlot, courtesan.

**भोजः** [ भुज्-अच् ] N. of a celebrated king of Mālvā ( or Dhārā ); ( supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण &c. ). -2 N. of a country. -3 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas; भोजेन वृत्तोर घवे विसृष्टः R 5 39; 7.18, 29, 35. -जाः ( m. pl. ) N. of a people. -Comp. -अधिपः an epithet of 1. Kamsa. -2. Karna. -इन्द्रः a king of the Bhojas. -कटं N. of a town founded by Rukmin. -देवः, -राजः king Bhoja; see (1) above. -पतिः 1. king Bhoja. -2. an epithet of Kamsa.

**भोजक** a. [ भुज्णिच् ण्वल् ] 1 Causing to eat, feeding, nourishing. देवे पित्र्ये च भोजकः Y. 2. 235. -2 An eater.

**भोजन** a. [ भुज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Feeding, nourishing, giving to eat. -नः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -नं 1 Eating, eating food; taking one's meals; अर्जुनि भोजनं विषं. -2 Food. -3 Giving ( food ) to eat, feeding. -4 Using, enjoying. -5 Any object of enjoyment. -6 That which is enjoyed. -7 Property, wealth, possessions. -Comp. -अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. -आच्छादनं food and raiment. -कालः -वेला, -समयः meal-time, dinner or supper time. -त्यागः abstaining from food, fasting. -भांडं a dish of meat. -भूमिः f. a dining-hall. -विशेषः a dainty, delicacy. -वृत्तिः f. a meal, food. -व्यय a. 1 engaged in eating. -2. straitened for want of food. -व्ययः expense for food.

**भोजनीय** a. [ भुज् अनयिर् ] Eatable, edible. -यं Food.

**भोजयितृ** a. [ भुज्णिच्-टृच् ] One who feeds, a feeder.

**भोजिन्** a. [ भुज्-णिनि ] ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Eating, enjoying; using, possessing &c. -2 Feeding, nourishing.

**भोज्य** pot p. [ भुज्-ण्यत् ] 1 To be eaten. -2 To be enjoyed or possessed. -3 To be suffered or experienced.

ed. -4 To be enjoyed carnally. -उयं 1 Food, meal; त्वं भोक्ता अहं च भोज्यभूतः Pt. 2; Ku. 2. 15; Ms. 3. 240. -2 A store of provisions, eatables. -3 A dainty. -4 Enjoyment. -5 Advantage, profit. -6 Food given to the Manes. -Comp. -कालः meal-time. -संभवः chyme, the primary juice of the body.

**भोज्या** A princess of the Bhojas; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

**भोटः** N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet). -Comp.

-अंगः the country called Bhootāna.

**भोटी** a. Tibetan.

**भोमीरा** Coral.

**भोलिः** A camel.

**भोस्** ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons, and translatable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'oh,' 'halloo,' 'ah;' ( it drops its final visarga before vowels and soft consonants ); कः कोऽत्र भोः S. 2; अथि भो महाविपुत्र S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भोः शंकरगृहाधवासिनो जानपदाः Māl. 3. भोस् is said to have, in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation'.

**भोजंग** a. ( गी f. ) [ भुजंग-अण् ] Serpentine. -गं The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

**भोटुः** A Tibetan.

**भौत** a. ( ती f. ) [ भूतानि प्राणिनोऽधिकृत्य प्रवृत्तः, तानि देवता वा अस्य अण् ] 1 Relating to living beings. -2 Elemental, material. -3 Demoniacal. -4 Mad, crazy. -तः 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. -2 An attendant upon an idol ( देवत ). -3 One of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder ( also called भूतयज्ञ, q. v. ). -तं A collection of evil spirits. -ती Ni. bt.

**भौतक** a. Possessed by evil spirits.

**भौतिक** a ( की f. ) [ भूत ठक् ] 1 Belonging to created or living beings; Ms. 3. 74. -2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; पिंडेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. -3 Relating to evil spirits. -4 Possessed by evil spirits. -कः N. of Siva. -कं 1 A pearl. -2 Anything elemental. -Comp. -मठः a monastery. -विद्या sorcery, witch-craft.

**भौपालः** A prince, son of a king.

**भौम** a. ( मी f. ) [ भूमेऽपत्यं तस्या इदं वा अण् ] 1 Belonging to the earth.

-2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial; भौमो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोयं R. 13. 36; 15. 59. -3 Earthy, made of earth. -4 Relating to Mars. -मः

1 The planet Mars. -2 n epithet of the demon Naraka. -3 Water. -4 Light. -5 Sky, atmosphere. -6 N. of Atri. -Comp. -दिनं, -वारः, -वासरः Tuesday; Si. 15. 17. -रत्नं coral.

**भौमकः** Any animal living in the earth.

**भौमनः** N. of Visvakarman, architect of the gods.

**भौमिक** a. ( की f. ) भौम्य a. [ भूमि-ठक् यत्-वा ] Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

**भौरिकः** [ भूरि स्वर्गमधिकरोति ठक् ] The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasury-officer, a treasurer.

**भौवनः** See भौमन.

**भौवादिक** a. ( की f. ) Belonging to the class of roots which begin with भू, i. e. to the first conjugation.

**भ्यस्** 1 A. ( भ्यसते ) To fear.

-Caus. To frighten.

**भ्रंश** 1 A., 4 P. ( भ्रंशते, भ्रंशयति, भ्रष्ट; with abl. in most cases ) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; हस्ताभ्रष्टमिदं बिम्बाभरणं S. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 130; Si. 18. 21. -2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; यूथाभ्रष्टः H. 4; R 14. 16. -3 To be deprived of, lose; बभ्रंशेऽसौ धृतेस्ततः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4. 37. -4 To escape, flee from; संश्रामात् बभ्रशुः केचित् Bk. 14. 105; 15. 59. -5 To decline, decay, decrease. -6 To disappear, vanish, depart; Māl. 8. 12. -Caus. ( भ्रंशयति ते ) 1 To cause to fall, throw or cast down. -2 To deprive of. -3 To ruin, overturn. -4 To cause to disappear or vanish. -5 To expel.

**भ्रंशः-सः** [ भ्रंश-भावे घञ् ] 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; सेहंऽस्य न भ्रंशमतो न लोभात् R. 16. 74; कनकवलयभ्रंश-रिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2. -2 Decline, decrease, decay. -3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. -4 Running away. -5 Disappearance. -6 Losing, loss, deprivation; स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशः



Bg. 2 63 ; so जातिभ्रष्ट, स्वार्थभ्रष्ट. -7 Straying, swerving, or deviating from. -8 Abandoning, deserting.

भ्रंशयुः See प्रभंशयुः.

भ्रंश ( स ) न *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ भ्रंश ल्युट् वा ] Throwing down. -न 1 The act of dropping down. -2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

भ्रंशित *a.* Thrown or cast down.

भ्रंशन् *a.* [ भ्रंश णिनि ] 1 Falling off or down, falling from. -2 Decaying. -3 Straying away from. -4 Ruining, destroying.

भ्रंस् = भ्रंश् *q. v.*

भ्रकुशः An actor in female dress.

भ्रकुटि - भ्रकुटि *q. v.*

भ्रक्ष 1 U. ( भ्रक्षति-ते ) To eat, devour.

भ्रज्जनं [ भ्रज्ज ल्युट् ] The act of frying, roasting, or parching.

भ्रण 1 P. ( भ्रणति ) To sound.

भ्रमगः = भ्रमगः *q. v.*

भ्रम् 1. 4. P. ( भ्रमति, भ्रम्यति, भ्राम्यति, बभ्राम, अभ्रमत्, अभ्रमीत्, भ्रमिष्यति, भ्रमितुं, भ्रान् ) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble ( fig. also ); भ्रमति भुवने कंदर्वाज्ञा Māl. 1. 17; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च हिमप्यालिखति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; भ्रवं बभ्राम Dk.; दिग्मंडलं भ्रमसि मानसं चापदेन Bh. 3. 77; so भिक्षां भ्रम् 'to go about begging'. -2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; सूर्यो भ्राम्यति नित्यमेव गगने Bh. 2. 95; भ्रमता भ्रमरेण Gīt. 3. -3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. -4 To spread, prevail, be current or afloat; अभ्रमच्च पौरजानपदे-द्वयं वार्ता Dk. -5 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver; Māl. 5. 20. -6 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आभरणकारस्तु तालव्य इति बभ्राम. -6 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily; चक्षुर्भ्राम्यति Pt. 4 78. -8 To surround. -Caus. ( भ्रमयति-ते or भ्रामयति-ते ) 1 To cause to rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round; भ्रमय जलज्ञानभोगभान् Māl. 9. 41. -2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च समीरयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To wave, brandish,

vibrate; लीलारविं भ्रमयांचकार R. 6. 13.

भ्रमः [ भ्रम्-घञ् ] 1 Moving or roaming about, roving. -2 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -3 Circular motion, rotation. -4 Straying, deviating. -5 An error, a mistake, misapprehension, delusion; शुक्रो रज-तामिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः. -6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. -7 An eddy, a whirlpool. -8 A potter's wheel. -9 A grind-stone. -10 A lathe. -11 Giddiness. -12 A fountain, water-course. -Comp. -आकुल *a.* confused. -आसक्त; a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

भ्रमण [ भ्रम् ल्युट् ] 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. -2 Turning round, revolution. -3 Deviation, swerving. -4 Shaking, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering. -5 Erring. -6 Giddiness, dizziness. -7 A tour, excursion. -8 The orbit of a planet. -णी 1 A kind of game. -2 A leech.

भ्रमन् *a.* Wandering, roving &c. -Comp. -कुटी a kind of umbrella.

भ्रमर [ भ्रम्-करन् ] 1 A bee, large black bee; मालिनेऽपि रागपूर्णा विकसितवदनामनल्पजलोपि। त्वयि चपेऽपि च सरसां भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजति Bv. 1. 100 ( where the next meaning is also suggested ). -2 A lover, gallant, libertine. -3 A potter's wheel. -4 A young man. -री 1 A bee. -2 Lac -र Giddiness, vertigo. -Comp. -अतिथिः the Champaka tree. -अभिलीन *a.* with bees clung or attached to; R. 3. 8. -अलकः a curl on the forehead -आनंदः 1. the Bakula tree -2. the Atimukta creeper. -इष्टः the tree called इयोनाक. -उसवा the Mādhavi creeper. -कण्डकः a small box containing bees ( carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape ). -क्रीटः a species of wasp. -प्रियः a kind of Kadamba tree. -बाधा molestation by a bee; S. 1. -मंडलं a swarm of bees. -विलसितं 1. the sporting of bees. -2. N. of a metre.

भ्रमरकः [ भ्रमर स्वार्थे क ] 1 A bee. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy. -कः-कं 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. -2 A ball for playing with. -3 A humming-top.

भ्रमरिका Roving in all directions.

भ्रमरायते Den. A. 1 To begin turning round or revolving. -2 To act like a bee, *i. e.* to be unsteady in one's attachments to women.

भ्रमिः *f.* [ भ्रम्-इ ] 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement; moving about or round, revolution; U. 3. 19; 6. 3; Māl. 5. 23. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A turner's lathe. -4 A whirlpool. -5 A whirlwind. -6 A circular arrangement of troops. -7 An error, a mistake.

भ्रमन् *a.* [ भ्रम्-णिनि ] Turning or moving round, revolving, whirling &c.

भ्रश् See भ्रंश्.

भ्रशिमन् *m.* Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity vehemence.

भ्रस्ज 6. U. ( भ्रज्जति, भृष्ट; *caus.* भ्रज्जति-ते, भ्रज्जयति ते; *desid.* विभ्रक्षति-विभ्रक्षति, विभ्रजिषति विभ्रज्जिषति ) To fry, roast, parch, broil; ( fig. also ); बभ्रज्ज निहतं तस्मिन् शोको रावणमभिवत् Bk. 14. 86.

भ्राज् 1 A. ( भ्राजते ) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter; रुहजुर्भ्राजिरे कणुर्दृश हरिराक्षताः Bk. 14. 78; 15. 24. -Caus. To illuminate, irradiate. -WITH वि to shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्रजते मकरकेतन-मर्चती Ratn. 1. 21.

भ्राजः N. of one of the seven suns. -जं N. of a Sāman.

भ्राजक *a.* ( भ्राजक *f.* ) [ भ्राज्-कृत् ] Illuminating, irradiating. -कं Bile, gall.

भ्राजयुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

भ्राजनं [ भ्राज्-ल्युट् ] Illuminating.

भ्राजिन् *a.* Shining, glittering.

भ्राजिष्णु *a.* [ भ्राज्-इष्णुच् ] Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant. -ष्णु 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishnu.

भ्रातृ *m.* [ भ्राज्-तृच् षष्ठोः; cf. Up. 2. 96. ] 1 A brother. -2 An intimate friend or relation. -3 A near relative in general. -4 A term of friendly address ( my good friend ); भ्रातः कष्टमहो Bh. 3. 37; 2. 34; तत्त्वं चित्तय तद्विद् भ्रातः Moha M. 3. -Dual. A brother and sister [ cf. L. *frater*, Zend *bratar*, Eng. *brother*. ] -Comp. -गंधि, -गंधिक *a.* having



only the name of a brother, a brother in mere name. —**जः** a brother's daughter. —**जाया** ( also **भ्रातृजाया** ) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law ; Me. 10. —**दत्तं** property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. —**द्वितीया** the second day of the bright half of Kârtika ( when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents ; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunâ having entertained her brother Yama on that day ; cf. यमद्वितीया ). —**पुत्रः** ( also **भ्रातृपुत्रः** ) a brother's son. ( —**त्री** ) a niece. —**वधूः** a brother's wife. —**भगिन्यौ** a brother and sister. —**इवशुरः** elder brother of the husband. —**हत्या** fratricide.

**भ्रातृक** *a.* Relating to a brother.

**भ्रातृव्यः** [ **भ्रातृः** **पुत्रः** **व्यत्** ] 1 A brother's son, nephew. —2 An enemy, adversary.

**भ्रातृत्वं** Brotherhood, fraternity.

**भ्रातृवल** *a.* Having a brother or brothers.

**भ्रातृय**, **भ्रातृय** *a.* Fraternal. —**यः** A brother's son, nephew.

**भ्रातृयं** Fraternity, brotherhood.

**भ्रांत** *p. p.* [ **भ्रम्-क्त** ] 1 Wandered or roamed about. —2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. —3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. —4 Perplexed, confused. —5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. —6 Whirling or turning round, roaming or wandering about. —**तः** 1 An elephant in rut. —2 A kind of thorn-apple. —**तं** 1 Roaming, moving about ; वरं पर्वतदुर्गेषु भ्रांतं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. —2 A mistake, an error.

**भ्रांतिः** [ **भ्रम्-क्तिन्** ] *f.* 1 Moving or wandering about. —2 Turning round, rolling. —3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement ; चक्रभ्रांतिरंतरेषु वितनोद्यन्यामिवारावली V. 1. 4. —4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression ; भ्रितासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमं U. 1. 47. —5 Confusion, perplexity. —6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. —7 Unsteadiness.

**ness. —Comp. —कर** *a.* confounding, causing delusion. —**नाशनः** an epithet of Siva. —**हर** *a.* removing doubt or error. ( —**रः** ) a counsellor, minister.

**भ्रांतिमत्** *a.* 1 Revolving, turning round ; भ्रांतिमद्दृश्यं M. 2. 18. —2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. —*m.* A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two ; भ्रांतिमानन्यसंवित्तुल्यदर्शने K. P. 10 ; e. g. कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करान् लेढि शशिनः &c. ; see V. 3. 2 ; Mâl. 1. 2 also.

**भ्रामः** [ **भ्रम्-अण्** ] 1 Roaming about. —2 Delusion, error, mistake.

**भ्रामक** *a.* ( **मिका** *f.* ) [ **भ्रामयति-भ्रमिच्छ्वल्** ] 1 Causing to move or whirl. —2 Perplexing, deluding, misleading. —3 Deceptive, false. —**कः** 1 A sun-flower. —2 A kind of loadstone. —3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. —4 A jackal.

**भ्रामणं** [ **भ्रम्-णिच्-ल्युट्** ] Swinging or turning round, causing to revolve.

**भ्रामर** *a.* ( **री** *f.* ) [ **भ्रमरेण संभृतं भ्रमरस्येदं वा अण्** ] Relating to a bee. —**रः** —**रं** A kind of loadstone. —**रं** 1 Whirling round. —2 Giddiness. —3 Epilepsy. —4 Honey. —5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —6 A village. —**री** 1 An epithet of Durgâ. —2 Going round, walking round from left to right ; (=प्रदक्षिणा *q. v.*) ; as in दीयतां भ्रामर्यः Karpûr. 4, Vb. 2.

**भ्रामरिन्** *a.* 1 Revolving. —2 Having epilepsy, epileptic. —3 Made of honey. —4 Giddy, dizzy.

**भ्रमिन्** *a.* Confused, perplexed.

**भ्रा ( भ्ला ) श्** 1. 4. A. ( **भ्राशते**, **भ्राश्यते**, **भ्लाशते**, **भ्लाश्यते** ) To shine, glitter, blaze.

**भ्राष्टः** —**ष्टं** A frying-pan. —**ष्टः** 1 Light. —2 Ether.

**भ्राष्टकं-कः** A frying-pan ; Pt. 1. 132.

**भ्राष्टमिध** *a.* One who fries or roasts.

**भ्रा ( भ्ला ) स्** See **भ्रा ( भ्ला ) श्**.

**भ्रु ( भ्रू ) कुंशः ( सः )** A male actor in female attire.

**भ्रुकुटिः** —**टी** See **भ्रुकुटि**.

**भ्री** 9 P. ( **भ्रीणाति** ) To fear.

**भ्रु 6 P. ( भ्रुडति )** 1 To collect, gather. —2 To cover.

**भ्रू** *f.* [ **भ्रम्-ङ्** Un. 2. 68 ] Brow, eyebrow ; कांतिभ्रूवोरायतलेखयोर्वा Ku. 1. 47 ; विवर्तितभ्रूरियमद्य शिक्षते S. 1. 23. —**Comp.** —**कुटिः** —**टी** *f.* contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. ° **बंधः**, ° **रचना** bending or knitting the eyebrows ; ° **मुखं** a frowning face ; भ्रुकुटिं बंध् or रच् 'to knit the eyebrows, to frown.' —**क्षेपः** contraction of the eyebrows ; भ्रूक्षेप-मात्रानुमतप्रवेशां Ku. 3. 60. —**जाहं** the root of the eyebrow. —**भंगः**, —**भेदः** contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown ; तरंगभ्रूभंगा क्षुभितविहगभ्रेणिरशना V. 4. 28 ; सभ्रूभंगं मुखनिव Me. 24 ; सभ्रूभंगं 'with a frown'. —**भेदिन्** *a.* frowning. —**मंडलं** the arch of the eyebrow. —**मध्यं** the space between the eye-brows. —**लता** a creeper-like eyebrow, an arched or curving eyebrow. —**विकारः**, —**विक्रिया**, —**विक्षेपः** contraction of the eyebrows. —**विचेष्टितं**, —**विभ्रमः**, —**विलासः** graceful or playful movement of the eyebrows, amorous play of the brows ; सभ्रूविलासमथ सोऽयमितीरयित्वा Mâl. 1. 25 ; Me. 16.

**भ्रू 10 A. ( भ्रूयते )** 1 To hope. —2 To trust, confide. —3 To wish, desire. —4 To fear.

**भ्रूणः** [ **भ्रूण-घञ्** ] 1 An embryo, foetus. —2 A child, boy. —**Comp.** —**हन्** *a.* one who procures or causes abortion. —**हतिः**, —**हत्या** killing an embryo, causing abortion ; भ्रूणहत्यां वा एते ज्ञाति ; Y. 1. 64.

**भ्रेज्** 1 A. ( **भ्रेजते** ) To shine.

**भ्रे ( भ्ले ) ण्** 1 U. ( **भ्रेषाति-ते**, **भ्लेषाति-ते** ) 1 To go, move. —2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. —3 To fear. —4 To be angry.

**भ्रेषः** Moving, motion. —2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. —3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. —4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. —5 Loss, deprivation.

**भ्रौणहत्यं** The killing of an embryo.

**भ्रलक्ष्** See **भ्रक्ष्**.

**भ्रलाश** See **भ्राश**.



## म.

**मः** 1 Time. -2 Poison. -3 A magical formula. -4 The moon. -5 N. of Brahman. -6 Of Vishnu. -7 Of Siva. -8 Of Yama. -9 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of three long syllables. -10 N. of the fifth (मध्यम) note in music. -मं 1 Water. -2 Happiness, welfare.

**मह्** 1 A. (महते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To give, grant. -3 To speak. -4 To shine.

**महनीय** *a.* Ved. 1 Praiseworthy, -2 Great, valuable.

**महिष्ठ** *a.* Ved. Very liberal or praiseworthy.

**मकरः** [ मं विषं किरति क-अच् Tv. ] 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; **मकराणां** मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31; **मकरवक्त्र** Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is regarded as an emblem of Cupid; cf. comps. below). -2 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. -4 An ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. -5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. -6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -7 The tenth arc of thirty degrees in any circle. -**Comp.** -**अंकः** an epithet of 1. the god of love. -2. the ocean. -**अश्वः** an epithet of Varuna. -**आकरः**, -**आवासः** the ocean. -**आलयः** 1. the ocean. -2. a symbolical expression for the number 'four'. -**कुण्डलं** an ear-ring in the shape of a Makara. -**केतनः**, -**केतुः**, -**केतुमत्** *m.* epithets of the god of love. -**ध्वजः** 1. an epithet of the god of love; **संप्राप्तं मकरध्वजेन मयनं स्वत्तो महर्षे पुरा** Ratn. 1. 3; **सत्प्रेमवारि मकरध्वजतापहारि** Ch. P. 41. -2. a particular array of troops. -**राशिः** *f.* the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -**संक्रमणं** the passage of the sun into the sign *Capricornus*. -**सप्तमी** the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

**मकरिन्** *m.* [ मकराः संत्यत्र इति ] An epithet of the ocean.

**मकरी** The female of a crocodile. -**Comp.** -**पञ्च**, -**लेखा** the mark of a Makarî on the face of Lakshmi. -**प्रस्थः** N. of a town.

**मकरंदः** [ मकरमपि यति कामजनक-स्वात् दो-अवखंडने क षष्ठो० मुम् Tv. ] 1 The honey of flowers, flower-juice; **मकरंदतुलिलानामरविंदानामयं महामान्यः** Bv. 1. 6, 8. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 The cuckoo. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. -**ई** A filament.

**मकरंदवत्** *a.* Filled with honey. -**ती** The *Pâtala* creeper or its flower.

**मकुटं** A crown; cf. मुकुट.

**मकुतिः** 1 A government order addressed to the Sûdras (शूद्रशासन).

**मकुरः** [ मक-उरच् षष्ठो० ] 1 A mirror. -2 The *Bakula* tree. -3 A bud. -4 The Arabian jasmine. -5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

**मकुलः** 1 The *Bakula* tree. -2 A bud.

**मकुष्टः**, -**मकुष्टकः** A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

**मकुष्ट** *a.* Slow. -**ष्टः** A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

**मकुलकः** 1 A bud. -2 The tree, called दंती.

**मक्** 1 A. (मक्ते) To go, move.

**मकुलः** A dangerous kind of abscess in the abdomen (of lying-in women).

**मकुलः** Benzoin, red chalk.

**मकुलः** Chalk.

**मक्ष्** 1 P. (मक्षति) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. -2 To be angry.

**मक्षः** 1 Wrath. -2 Hypocrisy. -3 A multitude, collection. -**Comp.**

-**वीर्यः** the tree पियाल.

**मक्षिकः**, -**मक्षि** (क्षी) का A fly, bee; **भो उपस्थितं नयनमधु संनिहिता मक्षिका च** M. 2. -**Comp.** -**मलं** wax.

**मख्** or **मंख्** 1 P. (मखाति, मंखाति) To go, move, creep.

**मख** *a.* [ मख संज्ञायं घ ] Ved. 1 Adorable, fit to be worshipped with oblations. -2 Lively, active, cheer-

ful. -**खः** A sacrificial rite; **अर्कि-चनस्वं मखजं खनक्ति** R. 5. 16; Ms. 4. 24; R. 3. 39. -**Comp.**

-**अशभाज्** *m.* a god. -**आग्निः**, -**अनलः** sacrificial fire. -**असुहृद्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**क्रिया** a sacrificial rite. -**जातु** *m.* an epithet of Râma. -**द्विष्** *m.* a demon, a Râkshasa; R. 11. 27; 3. 45; U. 5. 4. -**द्वेषिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**हन्** *n.* an epithet 1. of Indra. -2. of Siva.

**मखस्य** *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for wealth or sacrifice. -2 Lively, sprightly, cheerful.

**मगः** 1 A magian. -2 A priest of the sun.

**मगधः** 1 N. of a country, the southern part of Behar; **आस्ति मगधेषु पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी** Dk. 1; **अगाधसत्तगे मगधप्रतिष्ठः** R. 6. 21. -2 A bard, minstrel. -**धाः** (pl.) The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. -**ध** 1 The town of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. -**Comp.** -**ईश्वरः** 1. a king of the Magadhas -2. N. of Parantapa; R. 6. 20. -3. N. of Jarâsandha. -**उद्भवा** long pepper. -**पुरी** the city of Magadha. -**लिपिः** *f.* writing or character of the Magadhas.

**मगधीय** *a.* Belonging to or coming from Magadha.

**मगध्यति** Den. P. 1 To surround. -2 To serve, be a slave, attend upon, (as a bard, waiter &c).

**मग्न** See मस्ज.

**मघः** 1 N. of one of the Dvîpas or divisions of the universe. -2 N. of a country. -3 A kind of drug or medicine. -4 Pleasure. -5 N. of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. -**घं** 1 A kind of flower. -2 A gift, present. -3 Wealth, riches (Ved.).

**मघवः**, **मघवत्** *m.* N. of Indra.

**मघवन्** *a.* [ मह-पूजायां कनिन् नि० हस्य घः बुगागमश्च Un. 1. 156 ] Liberal, munificent. -*m.* (Nom. sing. मघवा; acc. pl. मघोनः) 1 N. of Indra; **दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा दिवं** R. 1. 26, 3. 46; Ki. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 1. -2 An owl (पेचक). -3 N. of Vyâsa.



मन्त्र N. of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. —Comp. —त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhādrapada. —भवः, भूः the planet Venus.

मंक् 1 A. ( मंक्ते ) 1 To go, move. —2 To decorate, adorn.

मंकिलः A forest conflagration.

मंकुरः A mirror.

मंक्षणं An armour for the legs, greaves.

मंक्षु ind. 1 Immediately, quickly, soon; मंक्षुपाति परितः पदलैरलीनां Si. 5. 37. —2 Exceedingly, very much. —3 Truly, really.

मंखः 1 A royal bard. —2 A medicament of a particular class.

मंग् 1 U. ( मंगति-ते ) To go, move.

मंगः 1 The head of a boat. —2 The side of a ship.

मंगल a. [ मंग्-अलच्; Up. 5. 70 ] 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate; asin मंगलीदिवसः, मंगलवृषभः &c. —2 Prosperous, doing or faring well. —3 Brave. —लं 1 (a) Auspiciousness, propitiousness; जनक्रानां रघूगां च य-स्कृत्स्नं गोत्रमंगलं U. 6. 42; R. 6. 9; 10. 67. (b) Happiness, good luck or fortune, bliss, felicity; भद्रं भद्रं वित्तं भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय Māl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48. (c) Well-being, welfare, good; संगः सतां किमु न मंगलमातनोति Bv. 1. 122; (also m. in these senses). —2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. —3 A blessing, benediction. —4 An auspicious or lucky object. —5 An auspicious occasion or event, a festivity. —6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). —7 Any ancient custom. —8 Turmeric. —लः 1 The planet Mars. —2 N. of Agni. —ला-ली 1 A faithful wife —2 Dûrvâ grass. —3 N. of Durgâ. —Comp. —अक्षताः (m. pl.) rice thrown over persons by Brâhmanas when pronouncing blessings. —अगुरु n. a variety of sandal. —अयनं the way to happiness or prosperity. —अलंकृत a. decorated with auspicious ornaments; Ku. 6. 87, M. 1. 14. —अष्टकं a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. —अद्विकं any daily religious rite performed for good

luck. —आचरण 1. an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. —2. pronouncing a blessing.

—आचारः 1. an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. —2 a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. —आतोद्यं a drum beaten on festive occasions. —आदेशवृत्तिः a fortune-teller. —आरंभः an epithet of Ganesa. —आलंभनं touching anything auspicious.

—आलयः, —आवासः a temple. —इच्छु a. desirous of happiness or prosperity. —करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. —कारक, —कारिन् a. auspicious. —कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. —कालः an auspicious occasion; S. 4. —क्षौमं a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; R. 12. 8. —ग्रहः an auspicious planet —घटः, —पात्रं a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. —छायः the plaksha tree. —तूर्यं, —वाद्यं a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions; R. 3. 19. —देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. —पत्रं a leaf serving as an amulet. —पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist; आः वुरात्मन् वृथामंगलपठकं शैलुषापसर Ve. 1. —पुष्पं an auspicious flower. —पूजित a. honoured with a sacrificial offering.

—प्रतिसरः, —सूत्रं an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives; अंत्रैः कल्पितमंगलप्रतिसराः (अंगनाः) Māl. 5. 18. —2. the cord of an amulet. —प्रह a. auspicious. (—रा) turmeric. —प्रस्थः N. of a mountain. —मात्रभूषण a. decked in auspicious ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffron-mark &c.; सितांशुका मंगलमात्रभूषणा V. 3. 12. —वचस् n., —वादः a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. —वादिन् a. expressing blessings or congratulations, wishing joy. —वाद्यं see मंगलतूर्य. —वारः, —वासरः Tuesday. —विधिः 1. a festive or auspicious rite. —2. preparations for a festival. —शब्दः greeting, a benedic-

tory expression. —सूत्रं see मंगलप्रतिसर. —स्नानं a solemn or auspicious ablution.

मंगलाव्रतः An epithet of Siva (devoted to Umâ).

मंगलीय a. Auspicious; fortunate.

मंगल्य a. [ मंगलाय हितं यत् ] 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous; Ms. 2. 31. —2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. —3 Holy, pure, pious; त्रिलोकीमंगल्यां U. 4. 10. —ल्य 1 The sacred fig-tree. —2 The coconut tree. —3 A sort of pulse. —4 The Bilva tree. —ल्य 1 A species of fragrant sandal. —2 N. of Durgâ. —3 A kind of aloe-wood. —4 A particular perfume. —5 A particular yellow pigment. —ल्यं 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). —2 Gold. —3 Sandal-wood. —4 Red lead. —5 Sour curds.

मंगल्यकः A kind of pulse ( मसूर ).

मंगिनी A boat, ship.

मंघ् I. 1 P. ( मंघति ) To adorn, decorate. —II. 1 A. ( मंघते ) 1 To cheat, deceive. —2 To begin. —3 To blame, censure. —4 To go, move, move quickly. —5 To start, set out.

मच् 1 A. ( मचते ) 1 To be wicked. —2 To cheat, deceive. —3 To be vain or proud. —5 To pound, ground.

मचचिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind'; as गोमचचिका 'an excellent cow or bull'; cf. उद्.

मच्छः A fish (corrupted from मत्स्य).

मज्जन् m. [ मज्ज्-कनिन् Up. 1. 156 ] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. —2 The pith of plants. —Comp. —कृत् n. a bone. —समुद्भवः semen virile.

मज्जनं [ मज्ज्-भावे ह्युट् ] 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. —2 Inundating, deluging. —3 Bathing, ablution; प्रत्यममज्जनविशेषविविक्तकांतिः Ratn. 1. 21; R. 16. 57. —4 Drowning. —5 The marrow of the bones and flesh (=मज्जन्).

मज्जा [ मज्ज्-अच् टाप् ] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. —2 The pith of plants. —Comp. —जं 1.



semen virile. -2. a kind of bdellium (भूमिजगुग्गुल). -रजस् *n.* 1. a particular hell. -2. bdellium. -रसः semen virile. -सारः a nutmeg.

**मञ्जिका** The female of the Indian crane.

**मञ्जूषा** See मञ्जूषा.

**मञ्च** 1 A. (मञ्चते) 1 To hold. -2 To grow high or tall. -3 To go, move. -4 To shine. -5 To adore. -6 =मञ्च *q. v.*

**मञ्चः** [मञ्च-घञ्] 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. -2 A raised seat, dais, a platform resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, throne; स तत्र मञ्चेषु मनोज्ञवेष्टान् R. 6. 1, 3. 10. -3 An elevated shed in a field (for a watchman). -4 A pulpit. -5 A stage, platform. -Comp. -मण्डपः 1. a temporary shed resting upon bamboo posts. -2. a platform erected on festive occasions (as marriages &c.).

**मञ्चकं** [मञ्च स्वार्थे क] 1 A couch, bed, sofa. -2 A raised seat or platform. -3 A stand for holding fire. -Comp. -आश्रयः 'a bed-bug', a bug in general.

**मञ्चिका** 1 A chair. -2 A trough, tray.

**मञ्जु** 10 U. (मञ्जयति-ते) 1 To clean, purify, wipe off. -2 To sound.

**मञ्जरं** 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A pearl. -3 The plant *Tilaka*.

**मञ्जरिः-री** *f.* 1 A shoot, sprout, spring; निवपेः सहकारमञ्जरीः Ku. 4. 38; सदृशकांतिरलक्ष्यत मञ्जरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51; so स्फुरतु कुचकुम्भयोरुपरि मणिमञ्जरी Gît. 10; मुखं मुक्तारुचौ धत्ते घर्माभः कणमञ्जरीः Kāv. 2. 71. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A flower-stalk. -5 A (parallel) line or row. -6 A pearl. -7 A creeper. -8 The holy basil. -9 The plant *Tilaka*. -Comp. -चामरं a *chowrie* in the form of a sprout, fan-like sprout; V. 4. 4. -नम्रः the plant called वेतस.

**मञ्जरित** *a.* [मञ्जयः संजाता अस्य इतश्च] 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. -2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

**मंजा** 1 A she-goat. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A creeper.

**मंजिः-जी** *f.* 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A creeper. -Comp. -फला the plantain tree.

**मंजिका** A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

**मंजिमन्** *m.* Beauty, loveliness.

**मंजिष्ठ** *a.* Bright red.

**मंजिष्ठा** [अतिशयेन मंजिमती इष्टन् मनुष्यो लोपः Tv.] Bengal or Indian madder. -Comp. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -रागः 1. the colour of the Indian madder. -2. (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder, i. e. durable or permanent attachment.

**मंजीरः-रं** [मञ्ज-ध्वनौ ईरन्] An anklet or ornament for the foot (नूपुर); तिजानमञ्जुमंजीरं प्रविशेश निकेतनं Gît. 11; or मुखरमधोरं त्यज मंजीरं रिपुमिव कोलिषु लोलं 5; Māl. 1. -रं A post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

**मंजीलः** A village mostly inhabited by washermen.

**मंजु** *a.* [मञ्ज-उन्] 1 Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive; स्वलदसमञ्जसमञ्जुजल्पितं ते (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4; अयि दलदरविदं स्यंदमानं मरदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुञ्जंतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5; तन्मञ्जु मंदहसितं श्वसितानि तानि 2. 5.

-Comp. -कोशिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. -गति, -गमन *a.* having a lovely gait. (-ना) 1. a goose. -2. a flamingo. -गर्तः *N.* of the country called Nepāl. -गिर *a.* sweet-voiced; एते मंजुगिरः शुकाः Kāv. 2. 9. -गुञ्जः a charming hum. -घोष *a.* uttering a sweet sound. -नाशी 1. a handsome woman (?) -2. an epithet of Durgā. -3. of Sachī, wife of Indra. -पाठकः a parrot. -प्राणः an epithet of Brahmā. -भाषिन्, -वाच्, -वादिन् *a.* sweet-speaking; (गिरं) अनुवदति शुक्रस्ते मंजुवाक् पंजरस्थः R. 5. 74, 12. 39. -वक्त्र *a.* having a beautiful face, handsome. -स्वन, -स्वर *a.* sweet-sounding.

**मंजुल** *a.* [मंजु-सिध्मा° लच्, मंजु-उलच् वा] Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voice &c.); संप्रति मंजुलवंजुलसीमनि केलिशयनमनुयातं Gît. 11; कूजितं राजहंसानां वर्धते मदमंजुलं Kāv. 2. 334. -लः 1 A kind of gallinule. -लं 1 An harbour, a bower. -2 A spring, well. -3 The

state of being variegated.

**मंजूषा** [मञ्ज-उषन्] 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle; मदीयपद्यरत्नानां मंजूषैषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. -2 A large basket, hamper. -3 Madder (=मंजिष्ठा). -4 A stone.

**मटची, मटती** Hail.

**मटस्फटिः** 'Beginning of pride' incipient pride.

**मट्टकं** The ridge of a roof.

**मट्** 1 P. (मटति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. -2 To go. -3 To grind.

**मटः, -ठं** [मटत्यत्र मट् घञर्थे क] 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. -2 A monastery, convent. -3 A seminary, college, place of learning. -4 A temple. -5 A cart drawn by oxen. -ठी 1 A cell.

-2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. -आयतनं a monastery, college. -चिता charge of a convent; Pt. 2. 63.

**मटर** *a.* Intoxicated, drunk.

**मटिका** 1 A small cell. -2 A hut or college.

**मडुः, मडुकः** A kind of drum.

**मड्मडायित** *a.* 'Gulped down the throat, swallowed up; वत्सतरी मड्मडायिता U. 4.

**मण** 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

**मणिः** [मण्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप्] (Said to be *f.* also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; मणिलुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते। यथैवास्ते तथैवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः H. 2. 68; अलब्धशाणोत्कषणा नृपाणां न जानु मौलौ मणयो वसन्ति Bv. 1. 73; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4; 3. 18. -2 An ornament in general. -3 Anything best of its kind; cf. रत्न. -4 A magnet, loadstone. -5 The wrist. -6 A water-pot. -7 Clitoris. -8 Glans penis. -9 A crystal. -10 The fleshy excrescence on the neck of a goat (also written मणी in these senses). -Comp. -इंद्रः, -राजः a diamond. -कंदः the blue jay. -कंदकः a cock. -कर्णिका, -कर्णा *N.* of a sacred pool in Benares. -काचः the feathered part of an arrow. -काननं the neck. -कारः a lapidary, jeweller. -तारकः the crane or Sārāsa bird. -दंड *a.* having a handle adorned with jewels. -दर्पणः



a jewelled mirror. -दीपः 1. a lamp having jewels. -2. a jewel serving as a lamp. -दोषः a flaw or defect in a jewel. -द्वीपः 1. the hood of the serpent Ananta. -2. N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. -धनुः *m.*, -धनुस् *n.* a rainbow. -पाली a female keeper of jewels. -पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of Sahadeva; Bg. 1. 16. -पूरः 1. the navel. -2. a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. ( -रं ) 1. N. of a town in Kalinga. -2. the pit of the stomach, or a mystical circle on the navel ( also मणिपूरक ). °पतिः an epithet of Babhruvâhana. -प्रवेकः a most excellent jewel. -बंधः 1. the wrist; S. 7. -2. the fastening of jewels; R. 12. 102. -बंधनं 1. fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. -2. that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set, collet; S. 6. -3. the wrist; S. 3. 13. -बीजः, -बीजः the pomegranate tree. -भित्तिः *f.* N. of the palace of Sessa. -भूः *f.* a floor set with jewels. -भूमिः *f.* 1. a mine of jewels. -2. a jewelled floor, floor inlaid with jewels. -मंडपः N. of the residence of Sessa. -मथं rock-salt. -माला 1. a string or necklace of jewels. -2. lustre, splendour, beauty. -3. a circular impression left by a bite ( in amorous sports ). -4. N. of Lakshmi. -5. N. of a metre. -मेखल *a.* girdled with gems. -यष्टिः *m.* *f.* a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. -रत्नं a jewel, gem. -रागः the colour of jewels. ( -गं ) vermilion. -विशेषः an excellent jewel. -शिला a jewelled slab. -सरः a necklace. -सूत्रं a string of pearls. -सोपानं a jewelled staircase. -स्तंभः a pillar inlaid with jewels. -हर्म्यं a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः -कं 1 A water-jar. -2 =अजागलस्तन q. v. -3 The front part of the female organ of generation. -कः 1 A crystal palace. -2 A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation; Si. 10. 75.

मणिमत्त *a.* Jewelled. -*m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचकः A king-fisher. -कं The moon-stone.

मणीवकं A flower.

मंद 1 A. ( मंडते ) 1 To long for. -2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंठः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंड I. 1 P., 10 U. ( मंडति, मंडयति, ते, मंडित ) 1 To adorn, decorate; प्रभवति मंडयितुं वधूरनंगः Ki. 10. 59; Bk. 10. 23. -2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A. ( मंडते ) 1 To clothe, dress. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To distribute, divide.

मंडः -डं [ मन्ड तस्य नेत्वं, मंड-अच् वा ] 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. -2 The scum of boiled rice; नीवारौदनमंडमुष्णमधुरं U. 4. 1. -3 Cream ( of milk ). -4 Foam, froth or scum in general. -5 Ferment. -6 Gruel. -7 Pith, essence. -8 The head. -9 The spirituous part of wine. -डः 1 An ornament, decoration. -2 A frog. -3 The castor-oil tree. -डा 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 The emblic myrobalan tree. -Comp. -उदकं 1. barm. -2. decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. -3. mental agitation or excitement. -4. variegated colour. -प *a.* drinking scum or cream. -हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंडकः 1 A kind of baked flour. -2 A very thin kind of cake ( Mar. मांडे ). -3 A particular musical air.

मंडन *a.* [ मंडयति मंड-ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] 1 Adorning, decorating. -2 Fond of ornaments. -नं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning; मामक्षमं मंडनकालहानेः R. 13. 16; मंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. -2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment; सा मंडनान्मंडनमन्वभुंक्त Ku. 7. 5; Ki. 8. 40; R. 8. 71. -नः ( or मंडननिभः ) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Sankarâchârya.

मंडपः [ मंडं भूषां पाति पा-क, मंड-कपन् वा ] 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall; विवाहमंडप. -2 A tent, pavilion; R. 5. 73. -3 An arbour, a bower, as in लतामंडप Me. 78. -4 A building

consecrated to a deity. -Comp. -प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple.

मंडपकः -पिका 1 A small shed, shop. -2 A small pavilion or tent.

मंडयतः 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 An actor. -3 Food. -4 An assembly of women. -ती A woman.

मंडित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated.

मंडरी A kind of cricket.

मंडल *a.* [ मंड-कलच् ] Round, circular. -लः 1 A circular array of troops. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of snake. -लं 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, anything round or circular; करालकण-मंडल R. 12. 98; आदर्शमंडलनिभानि समुल्लसन्ति Ki. 5. 41; सुरत्प्रभामंडलया चक्राशे Ku. 1. 24; so रेणुमंडल, छाया-मंडल, चापमंडल, मुखमंडल, स्तनमंडल &c. -2 The charmed circle ( drawn by a conjurer ); Mu. 2. 1. -3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; तेनातपत्रामलमंडलेन R. 16. 27; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेदुमंडला ( विभावरी ) M. 4. 15; दिनमणिमंडलमंडनं भवखंडन ए Gît. 1. -4 The halo round the sun or moon. -5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. -6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company; एवं मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk.; अखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. -7 Society, association. -8 A great circle. -9 The visible horizon. -10 A district or province. -11 A surrounding district or territory. -12 ( In politics ) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours; सत्त-सुकृती भूयाद्भूषः प्रसादितमंडलः Ve. 6. 44; उपगतोऽपि च मंडलनाभितां &c R. 9. 15. ( According to Kâmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings: -विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the मध्यम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names; see Malli. *ad loc.*; cf. also Si. 2. 81 and Malli thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or



even more ; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only :—the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, ( the sovereign of an adjacent country ), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, ( the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied ), and प्राकृतादासीन or the natural neutral, ( the sovereign whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally ). -13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. -14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. -15 A division of the Rigveda ( the whole collection being divided into 10 Maṇḍalas or eight Ashtakas ). -16 A kind of leprosy with round spots. -17 A kind of perfume. -18 A circular bandage ( in surgery ). -19 A sugar-ball, sweetmeat. -ली 1 A circle, orb &c. -2 A group, assemblage. -3 Walking round, circular motion. -4 Bent grass ( वूर्वा ). -Comp. -अग्र *a.* round-pointed. ( -ग्रः ) a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. -अधिपः, -अधीशः -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. the ruler or governor of a district or province. -2. a king, sovereign. -आवृत्तिः *f.* circular movement ; U. 3. 19. -उत्तमं a principal kingdom or district. -कार्मुक *a.* having a circular bow. -नृत्यं a circular dance, dance in a ring. -न्यासः describing a circle. -पुच्छकः a kind of insect. -वटः the fig-tree forming a circle. -वर्तिन् *m.* a ruler of a small province. -वर्षः rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rain-fall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle. -2 A disc. -3 A district, province. -4 A group, collection. -5 A circular array of troops. -6 White leprosy with round spots. -7 A mirror. -कः A dog.

मंडलयति Den. P. 1 To make round or circular, form into a globe or circle. -2 To turn or whirl round; नानागतिर्मंडलयन् जवेन Ki. 16. 44.

मंडलायते Den. A. To form oneself into a circle, to coil oneself.

मंडलायित *a.* Round, circular. -तं A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round

or circular.

मंडलिन् *a.* [ मंडल-इनि ] 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. -2 Ruling a country. -*m.* 1 A particular kind of snake. -2 A snake in general. -3 A cat. -3 The pole-cat. -5 A dog. -6 The sun. -7 The fig-tree. -8 The ruler of a province.

मंडलीकः A tributary king ; तेजो निजं मुकुलयति च मंडलीकाः Kīr. K. 2. 111.

मंडलीकृ 8 U. To form into a ring or circle, to coil round.

मंडलीकरणं Rounding, coiling.

मंडलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Rounded, made circular, formed into a globe or circle. -2 Bent, curved ( as a bow ).

मंडलीभू 1 P. 1 To become round. -2 To form a globe or circle.

मंडूकः [ मंडयति वर्षासमयं, मंडू ऊकण् Un. 4. 42 ] A frog ; निपानमिव मंडूकाः सोद्योगं नरमायाति विवशाः सर्वतपदः Subhāsh. -कं A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -की 1 A female frog. -2 A wanton or unchaste woman. -3 N. of several plants. -Comp. -अनुवृत्तिः, -वृत्तिः *f.* 'the leap of a frog', skipping over or omitting at intervals ( in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sūtras and supplying from a previous Sūtra ) ; क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूकमुत्पन्नानुवर्तते Sk. -कुलं a collection of frogs. -योगः a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. -सरस् *n.* a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dross ( used as a tonic ).

मत *p. p.* [ मन्-क्त ] 1 Thought, believed, supposed. -2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. -3 Esteemed, honoured, respected ; R. 2. 16, 8. 8. -4 Commended, valued. -5 Conjectured, guessed. -6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. -7 Thought out. -8 Intended, aimed at. -9 Approved, sanctioned. -10 Wished or hoped for. -11 Perceived, observed, known, understood. ( See मन् ). -तं 1 A thought, idea, opinion, belief, view ; निश्चितं मतमुत्तमं Bg. 18. 6 ; केषांचिन्मतन &c. -2 Doctrine, tenet; creed, religious belief ; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुति

ष्टंति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. -3 Advice, instruction, counsel. -4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. -5 Approbation, sanction, commendation. -6 Knowledge. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* well-versed in playing at dice. -अंतरं 1. a different view. -2. a different creed. -अवबन् adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मतंगः [ मायति अनेन, मद्-अंगच् दस्य तः Tv. ] 1 An elephant. -2 A cloud. -3 N. of a sage ; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant ; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3 ; Ki. 5. 47 ; R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote ' excellence or anything best of its kind ' ; गोमतल्लिका ' an excellent cow ' ; cf. उद्.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* [ मन् भावे क्तिन् ] I Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment; मतिरेव ब्रह्मास्तीत्यसी H. 2. 86; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. -2 Mind, heart; मम तु मतिर्न मनागपैतु धर्मात् Bv. 4. 26; so दुर्मति, सुमति. -3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view ; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91 ; Pt. 2. 19 ; Bg. 18. 78. -4 Intention, design, purpose ; see मत्या. -5 Resolution, determination. -6 Esteem, regard, respect ; Ki. 10. 9. -7 Wish, desire, inclination ; प्रायापवेशनमतिर्नुपतिर्बभूव R. 8. 94. -8 Counsel, advice. -9 Remembrance, recollection. -10 Ved. Devotion, prayer. -11 An adviser. ( मतिं कृ. धा. आधा ' to set the heart on ', ' resolve upon ', ' think of '. मत्या is used adverbially in the sense of 1. knowingly, intentionally, wilfully ; मत्या भुक्त्वा चरत् कृच्छ्रं Ms. 4. 222 ; 5. 19. -2. under the impression that ; द्याघ्नमत्या पलायते ). -Comp. -ईश्वरः an epithet of Visvakarman. -गर्भ *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. -द्वैधं difference of opinion. -निश्चयः a settled belief, firm conviction. -पूर्व *a.* intentional, wilful. -पूर्व, -पूर्वक *ind.* purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. -प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. -भेदः change of views. -भ्रमः, -विपर्यासः 1. delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind ; S. 6. 9. -2. an error, a mis-



take, misapprehension. —विभ्रमः, विभ्रंशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. —शालिन्  $\alpha$ . intelligent, clever. —हीन  $\alpha$ . stupid, senseless, foolish.

मातमत्  $\alpha$ . Clever, intelligent.

मत्क  $\alpha$ . My, mine; संशुण्व कपे मत्कैः संगच्छस्व वनैः शुभैः Bk. 8. 16. —रुकः A bug.

मत्कुणः 1 A bug; मत्कुणाविव पुरा परिप्लवौ Si. 14. 68. —2 An elephant without tusks. —3 A small elephant. —4 A beardless man. —5 A buffalo. —6 The cocoa-nut tree. —7 A flea. —णं An armour for the legs or the thighs. —णी Pudendum (of a young girl). —Comp. —आरिः hemp.

मत्त  $p. p.$  [ मद्-क्त ] 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also): उद्योत्सनापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्तश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11; प्रभामत्तश्चन्द्रा जगद्विमहो विभ्रमयान् K. P. 10; so एवम्यं. धनं, बलं &c. —2 Mad, insane. —3 In rut, furious (as an elephant): R. 12. 93. —4 Proud, arrogant. —5 Delighted, over-joyed, excited with joy. —6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. —तः 1 A drunkard. —2 A mad man. —3 An elephant in rut. —4 A cuckoo. —5 A buffalo. —6 The thorn-apple or Dhattūra plant. —त्ता Spirituous or vinous liquor. —Comp. —आलंबः a fence round a large building (as of a rich man). —इभः an elephant in rut. °गमना a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut,  $i. e.$  with a lounging gait. —काशि (सि) नी a handsome and very fascinating woman. —कीजः an elephant. —गामिनी = 1. मत्तेभगमना above. —2. a bewitching or wanton woman. —इतिन्  $m.$ , —नागः an elephant in rut. —मयूरः a wild or amorous peacock. (—रं) a kind of metre. —वारणः an elephant in rut. (—णः, —णं) 1. a fence round a large building or mansion. —2. a turret or small room on the top of a large building. —3. a veranda. —4. a pavilion. (—णं) pounded betel-nuts.

मत्तक  $\alpha$ . Somewhat drunk, intoxicated, or proud.

मत्त्यं [ मते समीकरणे साधु यत् Tv. ] 1 A harrow. —2 The means of acquiring knowledge. —3 The exercise of knowledge. —4 Harrowing,

making even or level (as a field).

मत्सः 1 A fish. —2 A lord of the Matsyas.

मत्सर  $\alpha$ . [ मद्-सरन्; Un. 3. 73 ] 1 Jealous, envious. —2 Insatiate, greedy, covetous. —3 Niggardly. —4 Wicked. —5 Selfish, self-interested. —6 Ved. Satisfying. —7 Intoxicating (Ved.). —रः 1 Envy, jealousy; भवत्तावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45; परवृद्धि-बुद्धमत्सरानां Ki. 13. 7; Si. 9. 63; Ku. 5. 17. —2 Hostility, enmity; R. 3. 60. —3 Pride; Si. 8. 71. —4 Covetousness, greediness. —5 Anger, passion. —6 The Soma. —रः-रा A gnat.

मत्सरिन्  $\alpha$ . [ मत्सर-इति ] 1 Envious, jealous: परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1; 2. 115. दृष्टात्मा परगुण-मत्सरी मनुष्यः Mk. 9. 37; R. 18. 19. —2 Hostile, inimical. —3 Greedy of, selfishly addicted to (with loc.). —4 Wicked. —5 Ved. Intoxicating. —6 Satisfying.

मत्स्यः [ मद्-स्यन्; Un. 4. 2 ] 1 A fish: शूले मत्स्यानामपश्यन् दबलान्वलवत्तगः Ms. 7. 20. —2 A particular variety of fish. —3 A king of the Matsyas. —स्यौ (dual) The sign *Pisces* of the zodiac. —स्यः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants, the country of Virāṭa. q. v.: Ms. 2. 19. —Comp. —अक्षका, —अक्षी N. of a kind of Soma plant. —अद्, —अदन, —आद  $\alpha$ . feeding on fish, a fish-eater. —अवनारः the first of the ten incarnations of Vishnu; (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt, was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishnu in the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's description of this *avatāra*: प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवह्नचरित्रमखेदं। कशव धृतमीनशरीरं जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1. —अशनः 1. a king-fisher. —2. one who eats fish. —असुरः N. of a demon. —आधानी, —धानी a fish-basket (used by fishermen). —उदरिन्  $m.$  an epithet of Virāṭa. —उदरी an epithet of Satyavati. —उदरीयः an epithet of Vyāsa. —उपजीविन्  $m.$ , आजिवः a fisherman. —करंडिका a fish-basket. —गंध  $\alpha$ ,

having the smell of fish. (—धा) N. of Satyavati. —घंटः a kind of fish-sauce. —घातः 1. the occupation of a fisherman. —2. a fisherman. —घातिन्, —जीविन्, —जीविन्  $m.$  a fisherman. —जालं a fishing-net. —देशः the country of the Matsyas. —द्वादशी N. of the twelfth day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष. —नारी 'half-fish, half-woman', an epithet of Satyavati. —नाशकः-नाशनः an osprey. —पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. —बंधः, —बाधिन्  $m.$  a fisherman. —बंधनं a fish-hook, an angle. —बंध (धि) नी a fish-basket. —रंकः, —रंग, —रंगकः a halcyon, king-fisher. —राजः 1. the Rohita fish. —2. N. of Virāṭa. —वेधनं, —वेधनी an angle. —वेधनी a cormorant. —संघातः a shoal of fish.

मत्स्यंडिका, मत्स्यंडी Coarse or unrefined sugar; हीही इयं सीधुपानो-द्वजितस्य मत्स्यंडिकोपनता M. 3.

मथ See मथ्.

मथ = माथ q. v.

मथन  $\alpha$  (नी  $f.$ ) [ मथ् ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] 1 Churning, stirring up. —2 Hurting, injuring. —3 Killing, destroying, a destroyer; मुग्धे मधुमथनमनुगतमनुसर राधिकं Gīt. 2. —4 Rubbing. —नः N. of a tree (गणिकारिका, used in producing fire by attrition). —नं 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. —2 Rubbing, friction. —3 Injury, hurting, destruction. —Comp —अचलः, —पर्वतः the mountain Mandara used as a churning-stick.

मथिः [ मथ्-इ ] A churning-stick.

मथित  $p. p.$  [ मथ्-क्त ] 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. —2 Crushed, ground, pinched. —3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. —4 Killed, destroyed. —5 Dislocated; (see मथ्). —तं Pure butter-milk (without water).

मथिन्  $m.$  [ मथ्-इने ] (Nom. sing. मथाः, acc. pl. मथः) 1 A churning-stick; मुहः प्रणुक्तेषु मथां विवतनैर्नदस्सु कुम्भेषु मृदगमथरं Ki. 4. 16; N. 22. 44. —2 Wind. —3 A thunderbolt. —4 The penis.

मथु (थु) रा [ मथ्-उ-ङ-रच् ] N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunā, the birth-place of Krishna and the scene of his amours and exploits; it is one of the seven sacred cities



in India ( see अवन्ति ), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Satrugna; निर्ममे निर्ममोर्थेषु मथुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15 28; कलिङ्कन्या मथुरां गताऽपि गंगोर्भिसं-सक्तजलेव भाति 6. 48. —Comp. —ईशः, —नाथः epithets of Krishna.

**मद्** A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of comps.; as मद्ध्ये 'for me', 'for my sake'; मच्चित 'thinking of me'; मद्-चनं, मद्देशः मत्प्रियं &c. &c.

**मद्** I. 4 P. ( माद्यति, मत्त ) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated; वीक्ष्य मद्यमि-तरा तु ममाद् Si. 10. 27. —2 To be mad. —3 To revel or delight in. —4 To be glad or rejoiced. —5 Ved. To satisfy, delight, gladden. —6 To enjoy supreme felicity. —Caus. ( माद्यति ) 1 To intoxicate; inebriate, madden. —2 ( मद्यति ) To exhilarate, gladden delight; मायूरी मद्यति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21; प्रकृतिमधुगः संत्येवान्ये मनो मद्योति ये Māl. 1. 36, Si. 13. 38, Ki. 5. 26. —3 To inflame with passion: Māl. 3. 6. —4 ( Atm. ) To be glad, rejoice, be pleased. —II. 10 A. ( मादयते ) To please, gratify. —III. 1 P ( मदति ) 1 To be proud. —2 To be poor.

**मद्**: [ मद्-अच् ] 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; मदेनास्पृश्ये Dk.; मदविकाराणां दर्शकः K. 45; see comps. below. —2 Madness, insanity. —3 Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust; इति मममदनाभ्यां राणिः स्पष्टरागान् Si. 10. 91. —4 Rut, ichor, or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; मदेन भाति कलभः प्रतोपेन महीपतिः Chandr. 5. 45; so मदकलः, मदेन्मत्त, Me. 20, R. 2. 7; 12. 102. —5 Love, desire, ardour. —6 Pride, arrogance, conceit; Pt. 1. 240. —7 Rapture, excessive delight. —8 Spirituous liquor. —9 Honey. —10 Musk. —11 Semen virile. —12 Soma. —13 Any beautiful object. —14 A river ( नद ). —ई 1 A drinking-cup. —2 Any agricultural implement ( such as a plough &c. ). —Comp. —अत्ययः, —आतंकः any distemper ( such as head-ache ) resulting from drunkenness. —अंध a. 1. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with pas-

ion; अभ्रमिव मदांधा पातुमेषा प्रवृत्ता V. 4. 13. —2. blinded by passion or pride, arrogant, infatuated. —अर-नयनं removal of intoxication. —अंबरः 1. an elephant in rut. —2. N. of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. —अलस a. languid with passion or intoxication. —अवस्था 1. a state of drunkenness. —2. wantonness, lustfulness. —3. rut, being in rut; R. 2. 7. —आकुल a. 1. furious with rut. —2. full of lust, overpowered by passion. —आदय a. drunk, intoxicated. —अयः ) the palm tree. —आम्नातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. —आलापिन् m. a cuckoo. —आह्वः musk. —उत्कट a. 1. intoxicated, excited by drink. —2. furious with passion, lustful. —3. arrogant, proud, haughty. —4. ruttish, under the influence of rut; R. 6. 7. ( -टः ) 1. an elephant in rut. —2. a dove. ( -टः ) spirituous liquor. —उदय, उन्मत्त a. 1. drunk, intoxicated. —2. furious, drunk with passion; मदेदयाः ककुभतः सरितां कूलमुद्भुताः R. 4. 22. —3. arrogant, proud, haughty; Pt. 1. 161. —उद्धत a. 1. drunk with passion; Ku. 3. 31. —2. inflated with pride. —उल्लापिन् m. the cuckoo. —ऊर्जित a. swollen with pride. —कटः a eunuch. —कर a. intoxicating, causing intoxication. —करिन् m. an elephant in rut. —कल a. speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly; R. 9. 37. —2. uttering low sounds of love. —3. drunk with passion; U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14. —4. indistinct yet sweet; मदकलं कूजितं सारसानां Me. 31. —5. ruttish, furious, under the influence of rut; V. 4. 24. —6. furious, mad. ( -लः ) an elephant in rut. —कोहलः a bull set at liberty ( to roam at will ). —खेल a. stately or sportive through passion; V. 4. 16. —गंधा 1. an intoxicating drink. —2. hemp. —गमनः a buffalo. —द्युत् a. 1. distilling rut ( as an elephant ). —2. lustful, wanton, drunk. —3. gladdening, exhilarating. ( -m. ) an epithet of Indra, ( -m. dual ) an epithet of the Asvins. —जलं, वारि n. rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a ruttish elephant. —ज्वरः fever of pride or passion; Bh. 3. 23. —द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut. —प्रयोगः, प्रसेकः, प्रस-

वणं, स्रावः, -स्रुतिः f. the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temple of an elephant. —मुच्च a. ' dropping down ichor ', furious, intoxicated; U. 3. 15. —रक्त a. affected with passion. —रागः 1 Cupid. —2. a cock. —3. a drunkard. —लेखा a line of rut, a line formed by the juice flowing from an elephant's temples. —वाक्षि-स a. 1. in rut, furious. —2. agitated by lust or passion. —विह्वल a. 1. maddened by lust or pride. —2. stupefied with intoxication. —वीर्यं 1. strength produced by passion. —2. the heroism of love. —वृंदः an elephant. —बौडिकं nutmeg. —सारः a cotton shrub. —स्थलं, -स्थानं an ale-house, a dram-shop, tavern.

**मदन** a. ( नी f. ) [ माद्यति अनेन, मद्-करणे ल्युट् ] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. —2 Delighting, exhilarating. —नः 1 The god of love, Cupid; दया-पारसोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं S. 1. 27; हतमापि निहंत्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. —2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust; विनयवारितवृत्तिरतस्तथा न विवृतो मदनो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11; सतंत्रिगतिं मदनस्य वीपकं Rs. 1.3, R. 5. 63; so मदनानुर, मदनपीडित &c. —3 The spring season. —4 A bee. —5 Bees'-wax. —6 A kind of embrace. —7 The Dhattūra plant. —8 The Khadira tree. —9 The Bakula tree. —ना, -नी 1 Spirituous liquor. —2 Musk. —3 The *atimukta* creeper. ( नी only in these two senses ). —नं 1 Intoxicating. —2 Gladdening, delighting. —Comp. —अमकः a species of grain ( कोइव ). —अंकुशः 1. the penis. —2. a finger-nail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation. —अंतकः, —अरिः, —दमनः, —दहनः, —नाशनः, —रिपुः epithets of Siva. —अवस्थ a. in love, enamoured. —आनुर, —आर्त, —क्लिट, —पीडित a. afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick; R. 12. 32; S. 3. 10. —आयुधं 1. pudendum muliebre. —2. ' Cupid's missile ', said of a very lovely woman. —आलयः-यं 1. pudendum muliebre. —2. a lotus. —3. a king. —इच्छाफलं a kind of mango. —उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. ( -वा ) an *apsaras*. —उत्सुक a. pinning or languid with love. —उद्यानं ' a pleasure-garden ', N. of a garden. —कंदकः 1. erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. —2. N. of



tree. —कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union; °उदसुरुभां Mal. 2. 12. —काकुरवः a dove or pigeon. —गृह pudendum muliebre. —गोपालः an epithet of Krishna. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. —त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. —नालिका a faithless wife. —पक्षिन् *m.* the Khanjana bird. —पाठकः the cuckoo. —पीडा, —बाधा pangs or torments of love. —महोत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. —मोहनः an epithet of Krishna. —ललितं amorous sport or dalliance. —लेखः a love-letter. —वश *a.* influenced by love, enamoured. —शलाका 1. the female of the cuckoo. —2. an aphrodisiac.

मदनकः *N.* of a plant ( दमनक ).

मदयंतिका, मदयंती *A* kind of jasmine ( Arabian ).

मदयितु *a.* [ मद्-णिच् इत्नुच् ] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. —2 Gladdening. —तुः 1 The god of love. —2 A cloud. —3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. —4 A drunken man. —5 Spirituous liquor (*n.* also in this sense).

मदामद् *a.* Being always drunk or excited.

मदारः [ मद्-आरन् ; Un. 3. 134 ] 1 An elephant in rut. —2 A hog. —3 A thorn-apple or Dhattūra. —4 A lover, libertine. —5 A kind of perfume. —6 A cheat or rogue (?).

मदिः *f.* A kind of roller or harrow.

मदिर *a.* [ मायानि अनेन, मद् करणे किरच् ] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. —2 Delighting, fascinating, gladdening ( eyes &c. ); as in सद्यः बाष्पमासिकानां मम मदिरवृक्षा दत्तचंद्रोदयश्रीः Vb. 1. 17; see comps. below. —रः A kind of Khadira tree ( red-flowered ). —Comp. —अक्षी, —ईक्षणा, —ननया, —लोचना a woman with fascinating or bewitching eyes; मधुकर मदिराक्ष्याः शंस तस्याः प्रवृत्ति V. 4. 22; R. 8. 68; S. 3. 19. —आयतनयन *a.* having long and fascinating eyes; S. 3. 4. —आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor; कांक्षत्यन्यो वदनमदिरां दोहदुग्धनास्याः Me. 78; Si. 11. 49. —2 A kind of wag-

tail. —3 *N.* of Durgā. —Comp. —उत्कट, —उन्मत्त *a.* intoxicated with spirituous liquor. —गृह, —शाला an ale-house, dram-house, a tavern. —सखः the mango tree.

मदिष्ठा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मद्गुः [ मद्-उ न्यक्ता; cf. Un. 1. 7 ] A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. —2 A kind of snake. —3 A kind of wild animal. —4 A kind of galley or vessel of war; कोवि मद्गुभ्यधावत् Dk. —5 *N.* of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa by a woman of the bard class; see Ms. 10. 48. —6 An outcast.

मद्गुरः [ मद्गुक् उरच् न्यक्ता • cf. Un. 1. 41 ] 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. —2 A kind of sheat-fish. —3 *N.* of a degraded mixed tribe; see मद्गु ( 5 ).

मद्य *a.* [ माद्यत्यनेन करणे यत् ] 1 Intoxicating. —2 Gladdening, exhilarating. —द्यं Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink; रणक्षितिः शोणितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10. 89. —Comp. —आमोदः the Bakula tree. —कटिः a kind of insect. —द्रुमः a kind of tree ( भाडवृक्ष ). —पः a drunkard, tippler, sot. —पंकः mash. —पानं 1. drinking intoxicating liquor. —2. any intoxicating drink. —पीत *a.* intoxicated with drink. —पुष्पा the plant called Dhātaki. —बी ( बी ) जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. —भाजनं a wine-glass; so मद्यभांडं. —मंडः barm, yeast. —वासिनी the plant called धातकी. —संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः [ मद्-रक् Un. 2. 13 ] 1 *N.* of a country. —2 A ruler of that country. —द्राः ( pl. ) The inhabitants of Madra. —द्रं Joy, happiness. ( मद्राकृ = मद्राकृ 'to shave or shear' ). —Comp. —कार *a.* ( also मद्रकार ) producing delight. —सुता *N.* of Mādri, second wife of Pāṇdu.

मद्रक *a.* Belonging to, or produced in, Madra. —कः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. —काः ( pl. ) *N.* of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्रायते Den. A. To be glad or delighted.

मद्रन् *a.* [ cf. Un. 4. 112 ] Ved. 1 Fond of enjoyment. —2 Intoxicating. —*m.* An epithet of Siva.

मधव्यः The month called Vaiśākha.

मधु *a.* ( धु or ध्वी *f.* ) [ मन्वत इति मधु, मन्-उ नस्य धः Un. 1. 18 ] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful.

—*n.* ( धु ) 1 Honey; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराभ्यातति साविषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वामे हृदये तु हलाहलम्. —2

The juice or nectar of flowers; Ku. 3. 36; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gīt. 10.

—3 A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor; विनयते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयभ्रमं R. 4. 65; Rs. 1. 3. —4 Water. —5 Sugar. —6

Sweetness. —7 Anything sweet. —8 Ved. Soma juice. —9 Milk or anything produced from milk ( Ved. ).

—*m.* ( धुः ) 1 The spring or vernal season; मधुरया मधुबोधितमाधवी Si. 6. 20; कनु ते हृदयंगमः सखा कुसुमायोजितकार्मुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25; 3. 10, 30. —2 The month of Chaitra; भास्करस्य मधुनाधवाविव R. 11. 7; मासे मधौ मधुरकोकिलभृंगनादै रामा हरति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. —3 *N.*

of a demon killed by Vishṇu. —4 *N.* of another demon, father of Rāvaṇa and killed by Satrugna. —5

The Asoka tree. —6 *N.* of king Kārtavīrya. —Comp. —अष्टीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. —आधारः wax. —आपात *a.* having honey

at the first taste; Ms. 11. 9. —आन्नः a kind of mango tree. —आलु *n.*, —आलुकं sweet potato. —आवासः the mango tree. —आसवः sweet spirituous liquor ( made from honey ).

—आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. —आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. —उच्छिष्टं, —उत्थं, —उत्थितं bees'-wax. —उत्सवः

the spring or vernal festival. —उदकं 'honey-water', water mixed with honey, hydromel. —उद्यानं a

spring-garden. —उपवनं 'the abode of Madhu', an epithet of Mathurā; R. 15. 15. —कंटः the cuckoo. —करः 1. a large black bee; कुटजे खलु

तेनेहा तेनेहा मधु हरेण कथं Bv. 1. 10; R. 9. 30; Me. 35, 47. —2. a lover, libertine. —3. sweet lime. ( —री ) a

female bee. °गणः, °श्रेणिः *f.* a swarm of bees. —कर्कटी 1. sweet lime, a kind of citron. —2. a kind of date.

—काननं, —वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. —कारः, —कारिन् *m.* a bee. —कुकुटिका, —कुकुटी a sort of



citron tree. —कुल्या a stream of honey. —कृत् *m.* a bee. —केशदः a bee. —कोशः, —षः 1. a bee-hive. —2. a honey-comb. —क्रमः 1. a bee-hive. —2. a honey-comb. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. —क्षरिः, —क्षीरकः a Kharjūra tree. —गंधि, —गंधिक *a.* scented with honey, sweet-smelling, वनेषु मधुगंधिषु U. 2. 18. —गायनः the cuckoo. —ग्रहः a libation of honey. —घोषः the cuckoo —द्युत्, —त, —अद्युत् *a.* 1. dropping or distilling honey; U. 3. 24. —2. mellifluous, overflowing with sweets. —जं bees'-wax. —जा 1. sugar-candy. —2 the earth. —जंबीरः a kind of citron. —जित्, —द्विष्, निषूत, —निहंत *m.*, —मथः, —मथनः, —रिपुः, —शत्रुः, —सूरनः epithets of Vishnu; इति मधुरिपुणा सखीनियुक्ता Gīt. 5; R. 9. 48; Si. 15. 1. —तृणः—णं sugar-cane. —त्रयं the three sweet things; *i. e.* sugar, honey, and clarified butter. —दीपः the god of love. —दूतः the mango tree. —दोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. —द्रः 1. a bee. —2. a libertine. —द्रवः N. of a tree having red blossoms. —दुमः the mango tree. —धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. —धारा a stream of honey. —धूनिः *f.* molasses. —नाडी a cell in a honey-comb. —नालिकेरकः a kind of coconut. —नेतृ *m.* a bee. —पः a bee or a drunkard; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमन्ते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63 (where both meanings are intended). —पटलं a bee-hive. —पतिः an epithet of Krishna. —पर्कः 1. 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride; (its usual ingredients are five:—दधि सर्पिजलं क्षौद्रं सिता चैतैश्च पंचभिः । प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः); समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4; असिस्वद्वन्मधुपर्कमर्पितं स तद् व्यधात्तर्कमुदकं दर्शनाम् । यदेष पास्यन्मधु भीमजाधरं मिषेण पुण्याहवार्धे तदा कृतं N. 16. 13; Ms. 3. 119 *et seq.* —2. the ceremony of receiving a guest. —पक्व *a.* worthy of *madhu-parka* q. v. —पर्णिका, —पर्णी the Indigo plant. —पायिन् *m.* a bee. —पुरं —री an epithet of Mathurā; संप्रत्युज्झितवासनं मधुपुरीमध्ये हरिः सेव्यते Bv. 4. 44. —पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. —2. the Bakula tree. —3. the Dantī tree.

—4. the Sirisha tree. —प्रणयः addiction to wine. —प्रमेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. —प्राशनं one of the sixteen purificatory Samskāras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male child). —प्रियः an epithet of Balarāma. —फलः a kind of cocoa-nut. —फलिका a kind of date. —बहुला the Mādhavī creeper. —बी (वी) जः a pomegranate tree. —बी (वी) जपूरः a kind of citron. —भूमिक्तः an epithet of a Yogin in the second order. —मक्षः, —क्षा, —नक्षिता a bee. —मज्जातः the tree called भावेट. —मत्त *a.* 1. drunk with wine. —2. excited by the spring. —महः the intoxication of liquor. —मथः a kind of drink mixed with honey. —मल्लिः —ल्ली *f.* the Mālātī creeper. —मस्तकं a kind of sweet-meat made of honey, flour, oil, and ghee. —माधवं —वौ the two spring months (चैत्र and वैशाख). —माधवी 1. a kind of intoxicating drink. —2. any spring-flower. —माध्विकं a kind of intoxicating liquor. —मारकः a bee. —मेहः —मधुप्रमेह q. v. —यदिः —ष्टी *f.* sugar-cane. —यष्टिका, —वल्ली liquorice. —रस *a.* sweet-flavoured, sweet. (सः) 1. the wine-palm. —2. sugar-cane. —3. sweetness. (—सा) 1. a bunch of grapes. —2. vine. —लम्बः N. of a tree. —लिह, —लेह, —लेहिन् *m.* —लोलुपः a bee; so मधुलेहः. —वनं 1. N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Satrugna founded Mathurā. —2. N. of the forest of Sugrīva. (—नः) the cuckoo. —वाराः (*m.* pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing; जज्ञिरे बहुमताः प्रमथनामोष्ठयावकनुज्ञे मधुवाराः Ki. 9. 59; क्षालितं नु शामतं नु वधूनां द्रावितं नु हृदयं मधुवारैः Si. 10. 14; sometimes in the sing. also; see Ki 9. 57. —व्रतः a bee; मार्मिकः को मरदाना-मंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117; तस्मिन्नद्य मधुव्रते विधिवशान्माध्वकिमाकांक्षति 46. —शर्करा honey-sugar. —शाखः a kind of tree. —शिष्ट, —शेषं wax. —सखः, —तहायः —सारथिः —सुहृद् *m.* the god of love. —सिक्थकः a kind of poison. —सूदनः 1. a bee. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —स्थानं a bee-hive. —खव *a.* dropping honey or sweetness. (—वा) 1. liquorice. —2. N. of the third day in the bright half of Śrāvaṇa. —स्वरः the cuckoo. —हन् *m.* 1. a destroyer

or collector of honey. —2. a kind of bird of prey. —3. a sooth-sayer. —4. an epithet of Vishnu.

मधुक *a.* 1 Sweet. —2 Sweet-speaking, melodious. —3 Of the colour of honey. —कः 1 N. of a tree (=मधुक q. v.). —2 The Asoka tree. —3 A kind of bird. —4 The liquorice-root. —कं 1 Tin. —2 Liquorice.

मधुन *a.* Very intoxicating, sweetest.

मधुमत् *a.* 1 Sweet. —2 Pleasant, agreeable. —3 Mixed with honey, honied. —4 Rich in honey (as a flower).

मधुर *a.* [मधु-मधुर्यं रानि रा-क, मधु-अ-स्वर्यं र वा] 1 Sweet. —2 Honied, mellifluous. —3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरमासां दर्शनं S. 1; Ku. 5. 9; Māl. 2. 11; किमेव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20. —4 Melodious (as a sound). —रः 1 The red sugar-cane. —2 Rice. —3 A kind of sugar, molasses (गुः). —4 A kind of mango. —5 Cumin-seed. —रा 1 Liquorice. —2 Sour rice-water. —3 N. of the city Mathurā. —री A kind of musical instrument. —रं 1 Sweetness. —2 A sweet drink, syrup. —3 Poison. —4 Tin. —रं *ind.* Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. —Comp. —अक्षर *a.* sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious. —अम्लकः the hog-plum. —आलाप *a.* uttering sweet sounds. (—पः) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालाप-निसर्गपंडितां Ku. 4. 16. (—पा) a kind of thrush. —कंदकः a kind of fish. —जंबीर a species of lime. —त्रयं =मधुत्रयं q. v. —फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजवदर). —भाषिन्, —वाच् *a.* sweet-speaking. —खवा a kind of date tree. —स्वर, —स्वन *a.* warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरक *a.* Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

मधुरता —स्वं Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, loveliness.

मधुरयति Den. P. To sweeten, render sweet.

मधुरित *a.* Sweetened, made sweet.

मधुरिमन् *m.* Sweetness, agreeableness; मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमुतं Bv. 1. 113.

मधुल *a.* Sweet &c.; see मधुर. —लं An intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.



मधुलिका Black mustard.  
 मधुस्यति Dan. P. To wish or long for honey.  
 मधूतः 1 A bee. -2 N. of a tree.  
 -क 1 A flower of the Madhūka tree; दूर्वावता पांडुमधूतशृङ्गा Ku. 7. 14; स्निग्धो मधूतच्छविर्गंडः Git. 10; R. 6. 25. -3 Liquorice.  
 मधूलः [ मधुलति ला-क षष्ठा० ] A kind of tree. -ली 1 The mango tree. -2 Liquorice. -3 A kind of citron.  
 मधूलिका A kind of tree.  
 मध्य a. [ मन्-यत् नस्यधः Tv. ] 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre; Ma. 46; Ms. 2. 21. -2 Intervening, intermediate. -3 Middling, moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre: प्रारभ्य विप्रविहता विस्मयति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27. -4 Neutral, impartial. -5 Just, right. -6 Mean (in astr.). -भ्यः, -भ्यं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part; अह्नः मध्यं midday; सहस्रदीधितिरेलं करोति मध्यमह्नः Mā. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right over-head'; सरति सहस्रं बह्वैर्मध्यं गताप्यवतः सती M. 4. 11; उग्रो नमः भ्य V. 2. 1. -2 The middle of the body, the waist; मध्यं क्षात्रा Me. 82; वेदिल्लमनम्या Ku. 1. 39.; विशालवक्षस्तनुवृत्तमध्यः R. 6. 32. -3 The belly, abdomen; मध्येन...बलित्रयं चारु बभर बाला Ku. 1. 39. -4 The inside or interior of anything. -5 A middle state or condition. -6 The flank of a horse. -7 Mean time in music. -8 The middle term of a progression. -9 Cessation, pause, interval. -भ्या 1 The middle finger. -2 A young woman, one arrived at puberty. -भ्यं Ten thousand billions. [ The acc., instr., abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्यं into the midst of, into; (b) मध्येन through or between. (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.); तेषां मध्यात् काकः प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1. in the middle, between, among, in the midst; R. 12. 29. -2. in, into, within, inside, oft. as the first member of adverbial compounds; e. g. मध्येगंगं into the Ganges; मध्येजडं in the belly; Bv. 1. 61; मध्येनगरं inside the city; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river; मध्येपुटं on the back; मध्येभक्तं a medicine taken in

the middle of one's meals; मध्येरणं in the battle; Bv. 1. 128; मध्येसभं in or before an assembly; N. 6. 76; मध्येतमुद्रं in the midst of the sea; Si 3. 33. ]. -Comp. -अंगुलिः, -ली f. the middle finger. -अह्नः (for अहन्) midday, noon. °कृत्यं, °क्रिया a midday rite or observance. °कालः, °वेला, °समयः noon-time, midday. °स्नानं midday ablution. -ऋर्णः a radius. -ग a. being or going in the middle or among -गत a. central, middle, being in the middle. -गन्धः the mango tree. -ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse. -उ या mean or middle shadow. -दिनं (also मध्यदिनं) 1. midday, noon. -2. a midday offering. -दीपक a variety of the figure called Dīpaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle; e. g. Bk. 10. 24. -देशः 1. the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. -2. the waist. -3. the belly. -4. the meridian. -5. the central region, the country lying between the Himālaya and Vindhya mountains; हिमवद्विषयोर्मध्यं यस्याग्निनशवादि । प्रत्यगेव प्रयागच्च मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः ॥ Ms. 2. 21. -देहः the trunk of the body, the belly. -पदं the middle word. °लोपिन् see मध्यमदलोपिन्. -पातः 1. communion, intercourse. -2. (in astr.) the mean occurrence of the aspect. -भागः 1. the middle part. -2. the waist. -भावः 1. middle state, mediocrity. -2. a middling or moderate distance. -यवः a weight of six white mustard-seeds. -योगिन् a. being in the middle of a conjunction, completely obscured. -रात्रिः, -रात्रिः f. midnight. -रेखा the central or first meridian. -लग्नं the point of the ecliptic situated on the meridian. -लोकः the middle of the three worlds; i. e. the earth or world of mortals. °ईशः, °ईश्वरः a king. -वयस् a. middle-aged. -वर्तिन् a. 1. middle, central. -2. being among or in the middle. (-m.) an arbitrator, a mediator. -वृत्तं the navel. -सूत्रं=मध्यरेखा q. v. -स्थ a. 1. being or standing in the middle, central. -2. intermediate, intervening. -3. mid-

dling. -4. mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. -5. impartial, neutral. -6. indifferent, unconcerned; मध्यस्थो देशचंद्रधु Pt. 4. 60; वयमत्र मध्यस्थाः S. 5. (-स्थः) 1. an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. -2. an epithet of Siva. -स्थता 1. intermediate position. -2. middle state or character. -3. mediocrity. -4. arbitration, mediatorship. -5. impartiality; मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भग M. 3 'say impartially'. -6. indifference. -स्थलं 1. the middle or centre. -2. the middle space or region. -3. the waist. -4. the hip. -स्थानं 1. the middle station. -2. the middle space; i. e. air. -3. a neutral region. -स्थित a. central, intermediate.

मध्यतस् ind. 1 From the middle or midst, out of. -2 Among, between.

मध्यदिन a. 1 Middle, central. -2 Meridional, belonging to noon (also मध्यदिनीय).

मध्यन्य a. 1 Occupying a middle station. -2 Having a middle rank or position (in any caste &c.).

मध्यम a. [ मध्य भवः म ] 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतंती V. 1. 19; मध्यमे पद Ki. 9. 2; ३० मध्यमलोकपालः, मध्यमपदं मध्यमरेखा q. v. v. -2 Intermediate, intervening. -3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre; as in उत्तमाधममध्यम. -4 Middling, moderate; तेन मध्यमशक्तानि मित्राणि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. -5 Middle-sized. -6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रथमति पितरौ वां मध्यमः पांडवोऽयं Ve. 5. 26. -7 Impartial, neutral. -8 Mean (in astr.). -9 Belonging to the meridian. -मः 1 The fifth note in music. -2 A particular musical mode. -3 The mid-land country; see मध्यदेश. -4 The second person (in grammar). -5 A neutral sovereign; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयंते R. 13. 7. -6 The governor of a province. -मा 1 The middle finger. -2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. -3 The pericarp of a lotus. -4 One of the classes of heroines (Nāyikās) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth; cf. S.D. 100. -5.



A central blossom. —मं 1 The middle. —2 The waist. —Comp. —अंगुलिः the middle finger. —आहरणं (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. —कक्षा the middle courtyard. —खंडं the middle term of an equation. —जात *a.* middle-born. —पदं the middle member (of a compound). °लोपिन् *m.* a subdivision of the Tatpuruṣa compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition; the usual instance given is शाकपार्थिवः which is dissolved as शाकप्रियः पार्थिवः; here the middle word प्रिय is omitted; so छायातरुः, गुडधानाः &c. —पांडवः an epithet of Arjuna. —पुरुषः the second person (in grammar). —भृतकः a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). —रात्रः midnight. —रेखा the central meridian of the earth. —लोकः the middle world, the earth. °पालः a king; R. 2. 16. —वयस् *n.* middle-aged. —वयस्क *a.* middle-aged. —संग्रहः intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife; it is thus defined by Vyāsa:—प्रेषणं गंधमाल्यानां धूपभूषणवाससां । प्रलोभनं चात्रपानैर्मध्यमः संग्रहः स्मृतः ॥ —साहसः the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment; see Ms. 8. 138. (—सः—सं) an outrage or offence of the middle class. —स्थ *a.* being in the middle.

मध्यमक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 Middle, middle-most. —2 Common (property &c.).

मध्यमिका A girl arrived at puberty.

मध्ये See under मध्य.

मध्वः *N.* of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaishnavas, and author of a Bhāṣya on the Vedānta Sūtras.

मध्वकः A bee.

मध्विजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मन् I. 1 P. (मनति) 1 To be proud. —2 To worship. —II. 10. A. (मानयते) To be proud. —III. 4. 8. A. (मन्यते, मनुते, मेने, अमस्त, मंस्यते, मंतुं, मत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive; अंकं केऽपि शशकिरे जलनिधेः पंकं परे मोनेरे Subhā-

sh.; वत्स मन्ये कुमारैर्गानेन जुंभकास्त्रमामं त्रितं U. 5; कथं भवान् मन्यते 'what is your opinion' ? —2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be; समीभूता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84; अमस्त चानेन परार्थजन्मना स्थितेरभेत्ता स्थितिमंतमन्वयं R. 3. 27; 1. 32, 6. 84; Bg. 2. 26, 35; Bk. 9. 117 स्तनविनिहेनमपि हारमुद् सा मनुते कृ शतनुर्वि भारं Gīt. 4. —3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize; यस्यानुषंगिण इमे भुवनाधिरत्यभोगादयः कृपणलोकमता भवन्ति Bh. 3. 76. —4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to; मत्वा देवं धनपतिसत्त्वं यत्र साक्षाद्भूतं Me. 73. —5 To agree or consent to, act up to; तन्मन्यस्य मम वचनं Mk. 8. —6 To think or reflect upon. —7 To intend, wish or hope for. —8 To set the heart or mind on. —9 To mention, declare. —10 To think out, devise, invent. —11 To be considered or regarded as, seem, appear like. (The senses of मन् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used; *e. g.* बहु मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem; बहु मनुते ननु ते तनुसंगतपवनचरितमपि रेणुं Gīt. 5; see under बहु also; लघु मन् to think lightly of, despise, slight; S. 7. 1; अन्यथा मन् to think otherwise; doubt; साधु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory; S. 1. 2; असाधु मन् to disapprove; तृणाय मन् or तृणवत् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of; हरिमप्यमंसत तृणाय Si. 15. 61; न मन् to disregard, not to mind). —Caus. (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect to, value; मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77; (Atm.) to esteem one-self highly, prize highly. —Desid. (मं मांसते) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. —2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.).

मनन *a.* [ मन्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Thoughtful, careful. —नं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation; मननान्मुनिरेवासि Hariv. —2 Intelligence, understanding. —3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. —4 A guess, conjecture.

मंतव्य *a.* 1 To be thought, con-

sidered, or regarded. —2 Imaginable, conceivable. —3 To be maintained. —4 To be approved or sanctioned; see मन्.

मंतुः 1 A fault, an offence; मुधैव मंतुं परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. —2 Man, mankind. —3 Lord of men (प्रजापति). —4 Ved. An adviser. —5 A manager, director. —6 Advice, counsel. —तुः *f.* Understanding, intellect.

मंतूयाते Den. P. 1 To offend, transgress against. —2 To be angry. —3 To be jealous.

मंतु *m.* A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मनस् *n.* [ मन्यतेऽनेन, मन् करणे असुन् ] 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence; as in सुमनस्, दुर्मनस् &c. —2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul; (in Nyāya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance, and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); तदेव मुखदुःखाद्युल्लिखसाधनमिन्द्रियं प्रतिजीवं भिन्नवणु नित्यं च Tarka K. —3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. —4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception; पश्यन्नदूरान्मनसाद्यधृष्य Ku. 3. 51; R. 2. 27; कायेन वाचा मनसापि शब्दन् 5. 5; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया (कृतपूर्वं) 8. 52. —5 Design, purpose, intention. —6 Will, wish, desire, inclination; in this sense मनस् is frequently used with the infinitive form with the final म् dropped, and forms adjectives; अयं जनः प्रष्टुमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40; cf. काम. —7 Reflection. —8 Disposition, temper, mood. —9 Spirit, energy, mettle. —10 N. of the lake called Mānasa. —11 Breath or living soul. —12 Desire, longing after. (मनसा गम् &c. to think of, contemplate, remember; Ku. 2. 63; मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct the thoughts towards, with dat. or loc.; मनो बंध् to fix the heart or affection upon; अभिलाषे मनो बंधान्न्यरसान् विन्द्य सा R. 3. 4; मनः समाधा to collect oneself; मनसि उद्भू to cross the mind; मनसि कृ to think, to bear in mind; to resolve, determine, think of). *N. B.* In comp. मनस् is changed to मनो before अ and soft consonants, as



मनोऽनुग, मनोज्ञ, मनोहर & ). -**Comp.**  
 -अधिनाथः a lover, husband. -अ-  
 नवस्थानं inattention. -अनुग *a.*  
 suiting the mind, agreeable. -अप-  
 हारिन् *a.* captivating the heart. -अ-  
 भिनिवेशः close application of mind,  
 firmness of purpose. -अभिराम *a.*  
 pleasing the mind, gratifying to the  
 heart; R. 1. 39. -अभिलाषः the  
 desire or longing of the heart.  
 -आप *a.* gaining the heart, attrac-  
 tive, pleasing. -क्रांत *a.* (मनस्क्रांत  
 or मनःक्रांत) dear to the mind, plea-  
 sant, agreeable. -कारः perfect per-  
 ception, full consciousness (of plea-  
 sure or pain). -क्षेपः (मनःक्षेपः)  
 distraction of the mind, mental con-  
 fusion. -गत *a.* 1. existing or  
 passing in the mind, concealed in  
 the breast, internal, inward, secret;  
 नेयं न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11.  
 -2. affecting the mind, desired. (-तं)  
 1. a wish, desired; मनोगतं सा न  
 शशाक शंसितुं Ku. 5. 51. -2. an  
 idea, thought, notion, opinion. -ग-  
 तिः *f.* desire of the heart. -गवी  
 wish, desire. -गुप्त *a.* hidden in the  
 mind, thought secretly. (-म्) red  
 arsenic. -ग्रहणं captivating the mind.  
 -ग्रहिन् *a.* captivating or fascinating  
 the mind. -ज, -जन्मन् *a.* mind-  
 born. (-म्) the god of love. -जव  
*a.* 1. quick or swift as thought. -2  
 quick in thought or conception. -3  
 fatherly, paternal. -जवस *a.* re-  
 sembling a father, fatherly. -जात  
*a.* mind-born, arisen or produced in  
 the mind. -जिघ्र *a.* scenting out,  
*i. e.* guessing the thoughts. -ज्ञ *a.*  
 pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beauti-  
 ful, charming; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्क-  
 लेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20; R. 3. 7; 6.  
 1. (-ज्ञः) N. of a Gandharva.  
 (-ज्ञा) 1. red arsenic. -2. an in-  
 toxicating drink. -3. a princess.  
 -तापः, -पीडा 1. mental pain or a-  
 gony, anguish. -तृष्टिः *f.* satisfac-  
 tion of the mind. -तौका an epi-  
 thet of Durgâ. -दंडः complete  
 control over the mind or thoughts;  
 Ms. 12. 10; cf. त्रिदंडिन्. -दत्त *a.*  
*a.* devoted in thought, mentally de-  
 dicated. -दाहः, -दुःखं mental distress  
 or torment. -नाशः loss of the  
 mind or understanding, demented-  
 ness. -नीत *a.* approved, chosen. -पतिः  
 (मनःपतिः) an epithet of Vishnu. -पूत

*a.* (मन पूत) 1. considered pure by  
 the mind, approved by one's con-  
 science; मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46.  
 -2. of a pure mind, conscientious.  
 -प्रणीत *a.* (मनःप्रणीत) agreeable or  
 pleasing to the mind. -प्रसादः (मनः-  
 प्रसादः) composure of mind, mental  
 calm. -प्रीतिः *f.* (मनःप्रीतिः) mental  
 satisfaction, joy, delight. -भव *a.*  
 mind-born, created by fancy. -भवः  
 -भूः 1. the god of love, Cupid; रेरे म-  
 नो मम मनोभवशासनस्य पादंबुजद्वयमनार-  
 तमामनंतं Bv. 4. 32; Ku. 3. 27; R.  
 7. 22. -2. love, passion, lust; अ-  
 त्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R.  
 12. 33. -मथनः the god of love.  
 -मय see separately. -यायिन् *a.* 1.  
 going at will or pleasure. -2. swift,  
 quick as thought. -योगः close ap-  
 plication of the mind, close atten-  
 tion. -योनिः the god of love. -रं-  
 जनं 1. pleasing the mind. -2. plea-  
 santness. -रथः 1. 'the car of the  
 mind', a wish, desire. अवतरतः सिद्धि-  
 पथं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्येव M. 1. 22; म-  
 नोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; R.  
 2. 72, 12. 59. -2. a desired object;  
 मनोरथाय नाशसे S. 7. 13. -3. (in  
 dramas) a hint, a wish expressed  
 indirectly or covertly. °तृतीया N.  
 of the third day in the bright half  
 of Chaitra. °दायक *a.* fulfilling one's  
 expectations. (-कः) N. of a Kalpa-  
 taru. °द्रुमः the god of love. °बंधः  
 cherishing or entertaining of desire.  
 °बधुः the friend of (who satisfies)  
 desires; Mâl. 1. 34. °सिद्धिः *f.* ful-  
 filment of one's desires. °सृष्टिः *f.* a  
 creation of the fancy, a castle in the  
 air. -रम *a.* attractive, pleasing,  
 agreeable, lovely, beautiful; अरुण-  
 खनोरमासु तस्याः (अंगुलीषु) S. 6. 10.  
 (-मर) 1. a lovely woman. -2. a kind  
 of pigment. -राज्यं 'kingdom of the  
 fancy', a castle in the air; मनोराज्य-  
 विजृम्भमेतत् 'this is building castles  
 in the air'. -लयः loss of conscious-  
 ness. -लौल्यं freak, caprice. -वांछा,  
 -वाञ्छितं a wish of the heart, a desire,  
 -विकारः, -विकृतिः *f.* emotion of the  
 mind. -विनयन mental discipline.  
 -विरुद्ध *a.* 1. incomprehensible. -2.  
 against the dictates of mind or con-  
 science. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. working of  
 the mind, volition. -2. disposition,  
 temper. -वेगः quickness of thought.  
 -व्यथा mental pain or anguish.

-शल्य *a.* rankling in the mind;  
 (बाहुः) कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव परा-  
 भवं Ku. 2. 22. -शिलः, -ला red arse-  
 nic; मनःशिला विच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ku. 1.  
 55; R. 12. 80. -शीघ्र *a.* quick as  
 thought. -संगः attachment of the  
 mind (to anything). -संतापः ang-  
 uish of the mind. -सुख *a.* agree-  
 able to the mind. -स्थ *a.* being in  
 the heart, mental. -स्थैर्यं firmness of  
 mind. -हत *a.* disappointed. -हर  
*a.* pleasing, charming, attractive,  
 fascinating lovely; अव्याजमनोहरं वपुः  
 S. 1. 18; Ku. 3. 39; R. 3. 32. (-रः)  
 a kind of jasmine. (-रं) gold. -हर्तुं,  
 -हारिन् *a.* heart stealing, captivating,  
 agreeable, pleasing; हितं मनोहारि च दु-  
 र्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4. -हारी an unchaste  
 or unfaithful woman. -ह्लादः glad-  
 ness of heart. -द्वा red arsenic.

मनसा N. of a daughter of Ka-  
 syapa, sister of the serpent king,  
 Ananta and wife of the sage जरत्कारु;  
 so मनसादेवी.

मनसिज *a.* [ मनसि जायते जन्ड अलु-  
 क् ] Mind-born, mental. -जः 1 The  
 god of love; R. 18. 52. -2 Love,  
 passion; मनसिजरुजं सा वा दिव्या ममा-  
 लमपोहितुं V. 3. 10; S. 3. 9. -3 The  
 moon.

मनसिशयः 1 The god of love; Si.  
 7. 2. -2 The moon.

मनस्तः *ind.* From the mind or  
 heart; R. 14. 81.

मनस्यति Den. P. 1 To intend, de-  
 sign. -2 To think, reflect.

मनस्विन् *a.* [ प्रशस्तं मनः अस्त्वस्य विनि ]  
 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-  
 souled, high-minded; R. 1. 32; Pt.  
 2. 120. -2 Attentive. -3 Steady-  
 minded, resolute, determined; Ku.  
 5. 6. -*m.* The fabulous animal called  
 Sarabha. -नी 1 A high-minded or  
 proud woman; मनस्विनी नानविधातदक्षं  
 Ku. 3. 32; M. 1. 20, V. 3. 5. -2 A  
 wise or virtuous woman. -3 N. of  
 Durgâ. -4 N. of the mother of the  
 moon.

मनस्विता 1 Intelligence. -2 Magna-  
 nimity, high-mindedness. -3 Hope,  
 expectation.

मनोमय *a.* Mental, spiritual.  
 -**Comp.** -होशः षः the second of  
 the five vestures or sheaths which  
 are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनाक् *ind.* 1 A little, slightly,  
 in a small degree; न मनाक् 'not at



all'; न मनागपि रहराशका Bv. 2. 1; रेपांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः 1. 37, 111. -2 Slowly, tardily. -3 Only, merely. -Comp. -कर a. doing little. (-र) a kind of fragrant aloe-wood.

**मनाका** A female elephant.

**मनायो (वी)** The wife of Manu.

**मनोकं** Collyrium, eye-salve.

**मनीषा** [ ईष्-भङ् ईष; मनस ईष शङ् ]  
1 Desire, wish; यो दुर्ज्ञा वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95. -2 Intelligence, understanding; प्रावेभज्य पृथङ् मनीषया स्वगुणं यदिकल तत्कुरियति St. 16. 42. -3 A thought, idea. -4 Ved. Hymn, praise.

**मनीषिका** Understanding, intelligence.

**मनीषित** a. 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear; मनीषिताः संतु गृहेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. -2 Agreeable. -तं A wish, desire, desired object; मनीषितं द्यौरपि यत्तु दुग्धा R. 5. 33

**मनीषिन्** a. [ मनीषा-इनि ] 1 Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful, prudent; R. 1. 25. -2 Ved. Praying, praising. -m. 1 A wise or learned person, a sage, a paṇḍit; माननीयो मनीषिणां R. 1. 11; संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28, 5. 39; R. 3. 44. -2 Ved. A singer, praiser.

**मनुः** [ मन्-उ Un. 1. 10 ] 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). -2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu called स्वयंभुवमनु is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten *Prajāpatis* or *Ma-harshis* and to whom the code of laws known as *Manusmṛiti* is ascribed. The seventh Manu called वैवस्वतमनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Vishnu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यावतार; he is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhyā; see U. 6. 18; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in

order are:—1 स्वयंभुव, 2 स्वायम्बिर, 3 अत्तानि, 4 तामस, 5 रैवत, 6 चक्षुर, 7 वैवस्वत, 8 सावर्णि, 9 दक्षसावर्णि, 10 ब्रह्मसावर्णि, 11 धर्मसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 रौच्य-देवसावर्णि and 14 इंद्रसावर्णि). -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'fourteen'. -4 A man, mankind (opp. evil spirits). -5 Thought, thinking or mental faculty (Ved.). -6 A prayer, sacred text or spell (मंत्र). -नुः f. The wife of Manu. -Comp -अंतरं the period or age of a Manu; (this period, according to Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4, 320, 000 human years or  $\frac{1}{14}$  th day of Brahmā, the fourteen *Manvantaras* making up one whole day; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu; six such periods have already passed away; we are at present living in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come). -जः a man, mankind. °मनीषः. °मनीषिणः, °ईश्वरः °पतिः, °राजः a king, sovereign. °लोकः the world of men, i.e. the earth. -जा a woman. -जातः a man. -उग्रः a sword. -प्रणीत a. taught or expounded by Manu. -भूः a man, mankind. -रज्ज् m. an epithet of Kubera. -श्रेष्ठः an epithet of Vishnu. -संहिता the code of laws ascribed to the first Manu, the institutes of Manu.

**मनुष्य** a. [ मनेरत्यं मत् सुहृच् ], Friendly or useful to man. -द्वयः 1 A man, human being, mortal. -2 A male. -3 Ved. A class of mines. -Comp. -इन्द्रः, ईश्वरः a king, sovereign; R. 2. 2. -करः human exertion or effort; cf. पुंसकर. -जाति f. mankind, human race. -पतिः 1. a king; R. 2. 52. -2. a god among men, a Brāhman. -धर्मः 1. the duty of man. -2. the character of man, human character. -धर्मन m. an epithet of Kubera. -मारणं homicide. -यज्ञः hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a house-holder; see नृयज्ञ. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -विश, -विशा f., -विशं human race, mankind. -शोणितं human blood; (पयै) कुरुहनेनैव मनुष्यशोणितं R. 3. 54. -सभा 1. an assembly of men. -2. a crowd, multitude.

-3. a place of meeting, assembly.

**मनुष्यता-त्वं** 1 Manhood. -2 Humanity.

**मनोतृ** m. Ved. 1 An inventor. -2 A manager. -3 An honourer.

**मंत्र** 10 A. (मंत्रयते, but sometimes मंत्रयति also, मंत्रित) 1 To consult, deliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel; न हि स्त्रामिः सह मंत्रयितुं युज्यते Pt. 5; Ms. 7. 146. -2 To advise, counsel, give advice; अतीतलाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं.....यन्मंत्रयतेऽसौ परमो हि मन्त्रः Pt. 2. 182. -3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. -4 To say, speak, talk, mutter; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मंत्रयेथे S. 1; किमेवाकिनी मंत्रयति S. 6; हठा संगीतशालापरिसरेऽवलोकितद्वितीया त्वं किं मंत्रयत्यासीः Māl. 2.

**मंत्रः** [ मन्-अच् ] 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:—it is called **ऋच्** if metrical and intended to be loudly recited; **यजु** if in prose and muttered in a low tone; and **सामन्** if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting). -2 The portion of the Veda including the Samhitā and distinguished from the Brāhmaṇa q. v. -3 A charm, spell, an incantation; सोहमस्मि मंत्रयिष्यः Dk. 54; न हि जीवति जना मन मन्त्राः Bv. 1. 111; भार्गवो हि मणिः त्रैविद्यानां प्रभावः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57. -4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to any deity; as ओं नमः शिवाय &c. -5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan; तस्य संवृतमन्त्रस्य R. 1. 20; मन्त्रः प्रतिदिनं तस्य बभूव सह मंत्रिभिः 17. 50; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7. 58. -6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret. -7 Policy, statesmanship. -Comp. -आराधनं endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations; मन्त्राराधनतत्परेण मनसा नीताः इमशाने निशाः Bh. 3. 4. -उदकं, -जलं, -तोयं, -वारि n. water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. -उपष्टंभः backing up by advice. -करणं 1. Vedic texts. -2. composing or reciting sacred texts. -कारः the author of Vedic hymns. -कालः time of consultation or deliberation. -कुशल a. skilled in giving advice,



—कृत् *m.* 1. an author or composer of Vedic hymns; अथर्ववेदकृता-मृषाणां कुशामबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. -2. one who recites a sacred text. -3. a counsellor, an adviser. -4. an ambassador. —गंडकः knowledge, science. —गुप्तिः *f.* secret counsel. —गूढः a spy, a secret emissary or agent. —गृहं a council-chamber. —जिह्वः fire; Si 2. 107. —ज्ञ *a.* 1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled in counsel. -3. skilled in spells. (—ज्ञः) 1. a counsellor, adviser -2. a learned Brāhmaṇa. -3 a spy. —तत्र see अमंत्र. —वः -दान् *m.* a spiritual preceptor or teacher. —दर्शन *m.* 1. a seer of Vedic hymns. -2. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. —दीधितिः fire. —दृश् *a.* 1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled in counsel or spells. (—*m.*) 1. a seer of Vedic hymns -2. an adviser, a counsellor. —देवता the deity invoked in a sacred text or *mantra*. —धरः, धारिन् *m.* a counsellor. —निर्णयः final decision after deliberation. —पदं the words of a sacred text. —पूत *a.* purified by *mantras*. °आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Garuḍa. —प्रचारः the course of counsel or procedure; Pt. 2. —प्रयोगः, युक्तिः *f.* application of spells. —शी (वी) जं the first syllable of a spell. —भेदः breach or betrayal of counsel —मूर्तिः an epithet of Siva. —मूलं magic. —यंत्रं a mystical diagram with a magical formula. —योगः 1. employment or application of spells. -2. magic. —वर्ज *ind.* without the use of spells. —वादिन् *m.* 1. a reciter of sacred texts. -2. an enchanter, a conjurer. —विद् see मंत्रज्ञ above. —विद्या the science of spells, magic. —संस्कारः any Samskāra or rite performed with sacred texts. —संस्क्रिया any magical rite. —संहिता the whole body of Vedic hymns. —साधकः a magician, conjurer. —साधनं 1. effecting or subduing by magic. -2. a spell, an incantation. -3. attainment of supernatural or magical powers (by muttering spells); Māl. 5. 25, K. 37, 40, 44. —साध्य *a.* 1. to be effected or subdued by magic or spells; Pt. 1. 65. -2. attainable by consultation. —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. the

working or accomplishment of a spell. -2. the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. —स्पृष्ट *a.* obtaining (anything) by means of spells. —हीन *a.* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

मंत्रण-या [मंत्र ल्यट्] 1 Deliberation, consultation. -2 Advising, counselling.

मंत्रत *ind.* 1 With respect or according to the sacred texts. -2 Deliberately, advisedly.

मन्त्रवत् *a.* 1 Attended with spells or incantations; R. 3. 31. -2 Initiated. —*ind.* 1 According to sacred texts. -2 According to the rules of consultation.

मन्त्रिः = मन्त्रिन् q. v.

मन्त्रित *p p.* [ मन्त्र-क्त ] 1 Consulted. -2 Counsellor, advised. -3 Said, spoken. -4 Charmed, consecrated by *mantras*. -5 Settled, determined. —तं Advice, counsel.

मन्त्रिन् *a.* [ मन्त्रयन् मन्त्रिणि ] 1 Wise, clever in counsel. -2 Familiar with sacred texts or spells. -3 Ved Eloquent. —*m.* 1 A minister, counsellor, a king's minister; R 8 17 Ms. 8. 1 -2 A conjurer, an enchanter. —*Comp.* —धुर *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office. —पतिः, प्रधानः प्रमुखः, मुख्यः, वरः, श्रेष्ठः the prime minister, premier. —प्रकांडः an excellent or eminent minister. —श्रोत्रियः a minister conversant with the Vedas.

मन्त्रिता-दयं Ministership, office of a minister.

मंथ्, मथ् 1. 9. P. (मथति, मथयति, मथयति, मथिन्; *pass* मथयते) To churn, produce by churning; ( oft. with two acc. ) सुधां सागरं मंथुः, or देवासुरैर्मथनं बुनिधिर्यमये Ki. 5. 30. -2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down; ( fig. also ); तस्मात् समुद्रादिव मथयमानात् R. 16. 79. -3 ( *a* ) To crush, grind. ( *b* ) To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्मथो मां मथयन्निजनाम सान्द्रयं करोति Dk.; जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पद्मिनीं बान्धरूपां Me 83. -4 To hurt, injure. -5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; मथयाने कौरवजनं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; अमथीच्च परानीकं Bk. 15. 46; 14. 36. -6 To tear off, dislocate.

मंथः [ मंथ-करणे घञ् ] 1 Churning shaking about, stirring agitating; मंथादिव क्षुभ्यति गांगमंथः U. 7. 16; R. 10. 3. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 A mixed beverage. -4 A churning-stick ( मंथर also ). -5 The sun. -6 A ray of the sun. -7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus ( from the eyes ), cataract. -8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. -9 A spoon for stirring -10 A kind of antelope. —*Comp.* —अचलः, —आद्रः, गिरिः, पर्वतः, शैलः the Mandara mountain (used as a churning-stick); Bv. 1. 55. —उदकः, —उदधिः the sea of milk —गुणः a churning-cord. —जं butter. —इडः, —इडकः a churning-stick.

मंथनः [ मथयतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् भावे ल्युट् वा ] A churning-stick —न 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about -2 Kindling fire by attrition. —नी A churning-vessel. —*Comp.* —घटी a churning vessel.

मंथर *a.* [ मंथ-अरच् ] 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; गर्भमंथरा S. 4; प्रत्यभिज्ञानमंथरो भवत् *ibid*; स्थाने खल्वय प्रत्यमंथरोऽभूत् M. 5; दूरमंथरचणविहारं Gīt. 11 Si 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62; R. 19. 21. -2 Stupid, foolish, silly; मंथरकौलिकः. -3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. -4 Large, broad, wide, big. -5 Bent, crooked, curved. -6 Indicating, showing ( सूचक ). —रः 1 A store, treasure. -2 The hair of the head. -3 Wrath, anger. -4 Fresh butter. -5 A churning-stick. -6 Hindrance, an obstacle. -7 A stronghold. -8 Fruit. -9 A spy, an informer. -10 The month Vaisākha. -11 The mountain Mandara. -12 An antelope. —रा N. of a hump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyī who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Rāma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband by the two boons formerly promised to her by him, the banishment of Rāma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. —रं Safflower. —*Comp.* —विदेक *a.* slow in judgment, void of discrimination; Māl. 1. 18.

मंथरुः The wind produced by the waving of a *chowrie*.

मंथानः [ मंथ-आनच् ] 1 A churning-



stick. -2 An epithet of Siva.

मथानकः A kind of grass.

मथिन् *a.* [ मथ् गिनि ] 1 Churning, stirring. -2 Afflicting, annoying. -*m.* 1 Semen virile. -2 Ved. Soma juice. -नी A churning-vessel.

मंद 1 *A.* ( मंदते ) ( mostly Vedic ) 1 To be drunk. -2 To be glad, to rejoice. -3 To languish, be languid. -4 To shine. -5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry. -6 To be praised or celebrated. -7 To praise. -8 To sleep.

मंद *a.* [ मंद-अच् ] 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering : ( न ) भिदंति मंदां गमिमश्चुख्यः Ku. 1. 11 ; तच्चरितं गोविंदे मनावेज्जं सखी प्राह Git. 6. -2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. -3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained ; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मंशोपि प्रवर्तते Subhāsh. ; मंदोप्यमंशमेति संसर्गेण विपाश्चितः M. 2. 8 ; मंदः कवियशःप्रार्थी गमिव्याम्युवहास्यतां R. 1. 3 ; द्विषति मंशश्चरितं महात्मनां Ku. 5. 75. -4 Low, deep, hollow ( as sound ). -5 Soft, faint, gentle ; as in मंदस्मितं. -6 Small, little, slight ; मंदोदरी ; see अ also. -7 Weak, defective, feeble ; as मंदान्नि. -8 Unlucky, unhappy. -9 Faded. -10 Wicked, vile. -11 Addicted to drinking. -12 Weak, slack ( as a bow ). -13 Sick, afflicted with disease. -14 Independent. ( स्वंत्र ) . -दः 1 The planet Saturn. -2 An epithet of Yama. -3 The dissolution of the world. -4 A kind of elephant ; मंदोपि नम न महानवगृह्य साध्यः Si. 4. 49 ( where मंद means 'a fool' also ). -5 The apsis of a planet's course. -दा A pot, vessel. -इ *ind.* 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees ; यातं यत्र नितं यशोर्गुरुतया मंदि विलसादिव S. 2. 2. -2 Gently, softly, not violently ; मंदि मंदि नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9. -3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly -4 In a low tone, deeply. -*Comp.* -अक्ष *a.* weak eyed. ( -क्ष ) sense of shame, modesty, diffidence. -र *a.* having a weak digestion. ( -मिः ) slowness of digestion. -भनिकः a gentle breeze -असु *a.* having weak or faint breath. -आक्रांता N. of a metre ; see App. I. -आत्तन् *a.* dull-witted, silly, ignorant ; मंदात्मानुनिष्ठया Malli. -आदर *a.* 1. hav-

ing little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. -2 neglectful.

-उच्चः the upper apsis of the course of a planet. -उत्साह *a.* discouraged, dispirited ; मंशोत्साहः कृतोऽस्मि मृगयापवदिना माठवेन S. 2. -उदरी N. of the wife of Rāvaṇa, regarded as one of the five very chaste women ; cf. अहल्या. She advised her husband to deliver Sītā to Rāma and thus save himself from certain ruin, but he did not heed her. -उष्ण *a.* tepid, lukewarm. ( -ण ) gentle heat. -औत्सुक्य *a.* slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined ; मंदौत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति S. 1. -कर्ण *a.* slightly deaf ; ( Proverb :— चधिरान्नमंदकर्णं श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing' ). -क्षांतिः the moon. -कारिन् *a.* acting slowly or foolishly -गः Saturn. -गति, -गामिन् *a.* walking slowly, slow of pace. -चेतस् *a.* 1. dull-witted, silly, foolish. -2. absent-minded. -3. fainting away, scarcely conscious. -छाय *a.* dim, faint, lustreless ; Me. 80. -जननी the mother of Saturn. -धी, -प्रज्ञ, -बुद्धि, मति, -मेधस् *a.* dull-witted, silly, foolish. -फलं equation of the apsis. -भागिन्, -भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. -भास् *a.* dim, of fading lustre ; R. 7. 2. -मंद *ind.* slowly, leisurely. -रश्मि *a.* dim. -विभव *a.* poor, impoverished ; Pt. 5. 5. -विसर्पिन् *a.* creeping along slowly ( as a louse ) ; Pt. 1. 252. -वीर्य *a.* weak. -वृष्टिः *f.* slight rain. -स्मितं, -हासः, -हास्यं a gentle laugh, a smile.

मंदक *a.* Simple, silly, foolish.

मंदता -त्वं 1 Slowness, inactivity. -2 Dulness. -3 Foolishness, stupidity, simplicity. -4 Weakness. -5 Littleness, smallness ; मंस्त्वमापन्नः Pt. 2. 167 'became less, subsided'.

मंदयति Den. P. 1 To weaken, slacken, diminish. -2 To retard.

मंदायते Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay ; मंदायते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38 ; V. 3. 15. -2 To be weak or faint, grow dim ; दिशि मंदायते ते जो दक्षिणस्यां रवेरपि R. 4. 49.

मंदीकृ 8 U. 1 To weaken, diminish, relax, slacken ; रयस्य मंदीकृता

वेगः S. 1 ; मदीचकार मरणव्यवसाय-बुद्धि Ku. 4. 45 ; Ve. 1. 24.

मंदीभू 1 P. 1 To become weak, be relaxed or slackened. -2 To grow less, diminish, subside, abate ; अपि नाशविप्रकषेन्नमंदिभूतः पितृमरणशोकः Mv. 5 ; मंदिभूतशोकः K. 63.

मंदः The coral tree.

मंदनं Praise, eulogium.

मंदयंती An epithet of Durgā.

मंदर *a.* 1 Slow, tardy, dull. -2 Thick, dense, firm. -3 Large, bulky. -रः 1 N. of a mountain ( used by the gods and demons as a churning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar ) ; पृषतैर्मंदरोद्धूतैः क्षीरोर्मय इवाच्युतं R. 4. 27 ; अभिरावज्जलसुख धृतमंदर ए Git. 1. शोभैव मंदरक्षेत्रभुभेतांभोधिवर्गना Si. 2. 107 ; Ki. 5. 30. -2 A necklace of pearls ( of 8 or 16 strings ). -3 Heaven. -4 A mirror. -5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise ; see मंदार. -र *ind.* Slowly, sluggishly. -*Comp.* -आवासा, -वासिनी of Durgā.

मंदसानः 1 N. of fire. -2 Life. -3 Sleep. ( also written मंदसानु ).

मंदाकः 1 A current, stream. -2 Praise.

मंदाकिनी [ मंदमकृति अक्-गिनि ] 1 The river Ganges ; मंदाकिनी भाति नगोपकंडे मुक्तावली कंडगतैव भूमेः R. 13. 48 ; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges ( मंदाकिनी वियदंगा ) ; मंदाकिन्याः सालिलाशिशिरैः सव्यमाना मरुद्भिः Me. 67.

मंदारः [ मंद-आरक् ] 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise ; हस्तप्राप्यस्तबक्रनमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75, 67 ; V. 4. 35. -2 The plant called Arka. -3 The Dhattūra plant. -4 Heaven. -5 An elephant. -र A flower of the coral tree ; Ku. 5. 80 ; R. 6. 23. -*Comp.* -माला a garland of Mandāra flowers ; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. -षष्ठी the sixth day in the bright half of Māgha.

मंदारकः, -मंदारवः, -मंदारः The coral tree ; see मंदार.

मंदिमन् *m.* [ मंद-इमनिच् ] 1 Slowness, tardiness. -2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंदिर [ मंयतेऽत्र मंद किरच् ] A dwelling house, habitation, place,



mansion ; Ku. 7. 55 ; Bk. 8. 96 ; R. 12. 83. -2 An abode, a dwelling in general ; as in क्षरिताब्धिमंदिरः. -3 A town. -4 A camp. -5 A temple. -रः 1 The sea. -2 The hollow of the knee, ham. -Comp. -पद्मः a cat. -मणिः an epithet of Siva.

**मंदिरा** A stable.

**मंदुरा** [ मंद् उरच् Un. 1. 38 ] 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general ; प्रभ्रष्टोयं प्लवंगः प्रविशति नृपतेर्मंदिरं मंदुरायाः Ratn. 2. 2 ; R. 16. 41. -2 A bed, mattress.

**मंद्र** a. [ मंद् रक् Un. 2. 13 ] Low, deep, grave, hollow, rumbling ( as sound ) ; पयोदमंद्रध्वनिना धारित्री Ki. 16. 3 ; 7. 22 ; Me. 99 ; R. 6. 56. -2 Ved. Delightful, pleasing, pleasant. -3 Praiseworthy. -द्रः 1 A deep sound, low tone. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A kind of elephant.

**मंधातृ** m. Ved. 1 An intelligent man. -2 A devout or pious man.

**मन्मथः** 1 Cupid, the god of love ; मन्मथो मां मथन्निजनाम सान्त्वयं करोति Dk. 1 ; Me. 73. -2 Love, passion प्रबोध्यते सुप्त इवाद्य मन्मथः Rs. 1. 8 so पराक्षमन्मथः जनः S. 2. 18. -3 The wood apple. -था N. of Dākshāyānī. -Comp. -आनंदः a kind of mango tree. -आलयः 1. the mango tree. -2. pudendum muliebre. -कर a. exciting love. -युद्धं amorous strife, sexual union, copulation. -लेखः a love letter ; S. 3. 26.

**मन्मथिन्** a. Amorous, enamoured.

**मन्मन्** n. Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 Hymn, prayer &c

**मन्मनः** 1 Confidential whispering ( दंपत्योर्जल्पितं मंदं ) ; करोति सहकारस्य कालकात्कालकात्तरं । मन्मनो मन्मनोऽप्येष मत्तक्रोकिलनिस्वनः Kāv. 2. 11. -2 The god of love.

**मन्य** a. ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Thinking oneself to be, as in पंडितमन्य. -2 Appearing as.

**मन्या** [ मन्यतेऽनया मन्या गलपार्श्वशिवा P. III. 3. 59 Sk. ] 1 The nape or back of the neck. -2 Knowledge.

**मन्युः** [ मन्-युच् Un. 3. 20 ] 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage ; R. 2. 32. 49 ; 11. 46. -2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress ; U. 4. 3 ; Ki. 1. 35 ; Bk. 3. 49. -3 Wretched or miserable state, mean-

ness. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Spirit, mettle, courage ( as of horses ). -6 Ardour, zeal. -7 Pride. -8 An epithet of Siva. -9 Of Agni.

**मन्युमत्** a. 1 Angry, wrathful -2 Sorrowful, distressed. -3 Spirited, energetic. -4 Vehement, passionate. -m. An epithet of Agni.

**मप पु) छः -कः** A kind of bean.

**मभ्** 1 P. ( मभ्रति ) To go, move.

**मम** ( Gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first personal pronoun ) My, mine. -Comp. -कारः, -कृत्यं interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

**ममता** [ मम भावः तल् ] 1 The feeling of ' meum,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. -2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. -3 Individuality.

**ममत्वं** 1 Regarding as ' mine ' or one's own, sense of ownership. -2 Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for ; क्षुद्रेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने ममत्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीति Ku. 1. 12. -3 Arrogance, pride.

**ममापतालः** An object of sense.

**मैव्** 1 P. To go, move.

**मम्मटः** N. of the author of the Kāvya-prakāśa.

**मय्** 1 A. ( मयते ) To go, move.

**मय** a. ( यी f. ) An affix used to indicate ' made of,' ' consisting or composed of,' ' full of' ; कनकमय, काष्ठमय, तेजोमय, जलमय &c. -यः 1 N. of a demon, the architect of the demons. ( He built the ' three cities ' for the demons ; cf. त्रिपुर. He is also said to have built a splendid hall for the Pāṇḍavas ). -2 A horse. -3 A camel. -4 A mule. -यी A mare.

**मयटः** A hut of grass or leaves.

**मय ( यु ) छकः** A kind of bean.

**मयस्** n. Ved. Pleasure, delight, satisfaction ; सरस्वती नः सुभगा मयस्क-रत् Rv. 1. 89. 3.

**मयुः** 1 A Kinnara, a celestial musician. -2 A deer, an antelope. -Comp. -राजः an epithet of Kubera.

**मयूखः** [ मा ऊख मयादेशः Un. 5. 25 ] 1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre, brightness ; विसृजति हिमगर्भै-रग्निमिदुर्मयूखैः S. 3. 2 ; R. 2. 46 ; Si. 4. 56 ; Ki. 5. 5, 8. -2 Beauty. -3

A flame. -4 The pin of a sun-dial.

**मयूखिन्** a. Radiant, brilliant.

**मयूरः** [ मी-ऊरन् Un. 1. 67 ] 1 A peacock ; स्मरति गिरिमयूर एष दे-व्याः U. 3. 20 ; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषी-दति Rs. 1. 13. -2 A kind of flower. -3 N. of a poet ( author of the सूर्यशतक ) ; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरानिकरः कर्ण-पुरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22. -4 A kind of instrument for measuring time. -री A pea-hen ; ( Proverb :— वरं तत्कालोपनता तित्तिरी न पुनर्दिवसांतरिता म-यूरी Vb. 1., or वरमद्य कपोतो न श्यो मयूरः ' a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush ' . ) -Comp. -अरिः a li- zard. -केतुः an epithet of Kārti- keya. -धीवक्रं blue vitriol. -चटकः the domestic cock. -चूडा a pea- cock's crest. -तुथं blue vitriol. -पवित्रं a. feathered with peacock's feathers ( as an arrow ) ; R. 3. 56. -प- दकं a scratch in the form of a pea- cock's foot ( made with the finger- nails. ) -रथः an epithet of Kārti- keya. -व्यंसकः a cunning peacock. -शिखा 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a cock's comb.

**मयूरकः** 1 A peacock. -2 A cock's comb. -कः -कं Blue vitriol.

**मरः** Ved. 1 Death. -2 The earth.

**मरकः** [ मृ-वुन् ] A plague, mur- rain, pestilential disease, an epi- demic.

**मरकतं** [ मरकं तरत्यनेन तृ-ड ] An, emerald ; वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्ध- सोपानमार्गा Me. 76 ; Si. 4. 56 ; Rs. 3. 21. ; ( sometimes written मरक्त. ) -Comp. -मणिः m., f. an emerald. -शिला an emerald slab.

**मरणं** [ मृ-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Dying, death ; मरणं प्रकृतिः क्षरीणि R. 8. 87 ; or संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिर्मरणादतिरि- द्यते Bg. 2. 34. -2 A kind of poi- son. -Comp. -अंत, -अंतक a. end- ing in death. -अभिमुख, -उन्मुख a. on the point of death, near death, moribund. -आत्मक a. causing death, fatal. -धर्मन् a. mortal. -नि- द्यय a. determined to die ; Pt. 1. -शील a. mortal.

**मरतः** Death.

**मरणीय, मरिणु** a. Mortal.

**मरिमन्** m. Death, dying.

**मरंदः** -दकः The juice of flowers ; Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp. -ओकस् a. a flower.



**मरारः** A granary.

**मराल** *a.* [ मृ-आलच् ] 1 Soft, greasy, unctuous. -2 Bland, tender. -लः (ली *f.*) A swan, flamingo, goose; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; विधेहि मरालविकारं Gīt. 11; N. 6. 72. -2 A kind of duck (कारंडव). -3 A horse. -4 A cloud. -5 Collyrium. -6 A grove of pomegranate trees. -7 A rogue, cheat.

**मरालकः** A gander, swan.

**मरि (री) चः** The pepper-shrub. -चं Black pepper.

**मरीचिः** *m. f.* [ मृ-ईचि Up. 4. 70 ] 1 A ray of light; न चंद्रमरीचयः V. 3. 10; सवितुर्मरीचिभिः Rs. 1. 16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. -2 A particle of light. -3 Light. -4 Mirage. -चिः 1 N. of a Prajapati, one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu, or one of the ten mind-born sons of Brhman; he was father of Kasyapa. -2 N. of a law-giver. -3 N. of Krishna. -4 A miser. -Comp. -गर्भ *a.* containing particles of light. -तोय *a.* mirage. -मालिन् *a.* encircled by rays, radiant, shining (-*m.*) the sun.

**मरीचिका** Mirage.

**मरीचिन्, मरीचिमन्** *a.* Radiant, lustrous. -*m.* The sun.

**मरीमृज** *a.* Repeatedly rubbing.

**मरुः** [ म्रियतेऽस्मिन्भूतानीति मरुः निर्जल-देशः, मृ-उ Up. 1. 7 ] 1 A desert, sandy desert, a wilderness, any region destitute of water. -2 A mountain or rock. -3 A kind of plant (कुरवक). -4 Abstinence from drinking. -*m.* pl. N. of a country or its inhabitants. -Comp. -उद्गवा 1. the cotton shrub. -2. a cucumber. -कच्छः N. of a district. -जः *a.* kind of perfume. -देशः 1. N. of a district. -2. any region destitute of water. -द्विपः, -प्रियः *a.* camel. -धन्वः, -धन्वन् *m.* a wilderness, desert. -पयः, -पुष्टं *a.* sandy desert, wilderness; R. 4. 31. -भू (pl.) the country called Mārwar. -भूमिः *f.* a desert, sandy desert. -संभवः *a.* kind of horse-radish. -स्थलं, -स्थली *a.* wilderness, desert, waste; तत्प्राप्तोति मरुस्थलेऽपि नितरां मेरौ ततो नाधिकं Bh. 2. 49; मरुस्थल्यां यथा वृष्टिः क्षुधाते भोजनं तथा H. 1. 11.

**मरुकः** A peacock.

**मरुंडा** A woman with a high forehead.

**मरुत्** *m.* [ मृ-उति Up. 1. 94 ] 1 Wind, air, breeze; विशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14. -2 Vital air or breath, life-wind; (भजयत्) अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पंच शरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; Ku. 3. 48. -3 The god of wind; Ki. 2. 25. -4 A god, deity; वैमानिकानां मरुतामपश्यदाकृष्टलीलाक्षर-लोकपालान् R. 6. 1; 12. 101. -5 A kind of plant (मरुवक). -*n.* A kind of plant (प्रथिवर्ण). -Comp. -आंदोलः *a.* kind of fan (of a deer's or buffalo's skin). -इष्टं bdellium. -करः *a.* kind of bean. -कर्मन् *n.* क्रिया flatulency. -कोणः the north-west quarter. -गणः the host of the gods. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhīma. -ध्वजं the down of cotton floating in the air. -पटः *a.* sail. -पतिः, -पालः *a.* epithet of Indra. -पयः sky, atmosphere. -पुत्रः *a.* lion. -फलं hail. -वद्भुः 1. *a.* epithet of Vishnu. -2. *a.* kind of sacrificial vessel. -रथः 1. *a.* car in which idols of gods are moved about. -2. *a.* horse. -लोकः the world of the Maruts. -वर्षन् *n.* sky, atmosphere. -वाहः 1. *a.* epithet of fire. -2. of Indra.

**मरुतः** 1 Wind. -2 A god.

**मरुतः** N. of a king of the solar race, who is said to have performed a sacrifice in which the Gods took the part of waiters &c.; cf. तदप्येष श्लोकोऽभिगीतो मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुत्तस्यावसन् गृहे । आविष्टितस्य कामप्रैर्विष्टेदेवाः समासद इति ॥

**मरुतकः** The Marubaka plant.

**मरुत्वत्** *m.* 1 A cloud. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of Hanumat.

**मरुलः** A kind of duck.

**मरुवः** 1 N. of a plant. -2 An epithet of Rāhu.

**मरुव (व) क** *a.* Terrible, formidable. -कः 1 A kind of plant (Marjoram). -2 A variety of lime. -3 A tiger. -4 Rāhu. -5 A crane.

**मरुकः** 1 A peacock. -2 A kind of stag.

**मरोलिः -लिकः** The sea-monster Makara.

**मर्क** *a.* Ved. 1 Cleaning, purifying. -2 Perishing, dying away. -कः 1 The vital breath, life-wind. -2 An

ape, a monkey.

**मर्ककः** A spider.

**मर्कटः** 1 An ape, a monkey; हारं वक्षसि केनापि दत्तमज्ञेन मर्कटः । लोढि जिघ्रति संक्षिप्य करोत्युन्नतमासनं Bv. 1. 99. -2 A spider. -3 A kind of crane. -4 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -5 A kind of poison. -Comp. -आस्य *a.* monkey-faced. (-स्य) copper. -इवुः ebony. -तिवुकः *a.* kind of ebony. -पिप्पली the Apāmārga tree. -पोतः *a.* young monkey. -वासः *a.* cobweb. -शीर्षं vermilion.

**मर्कटकः** 1 An ape. -2 A spider. -3 A kind of fish. -4 A kind of grain.

**मर्करा** 1 A pot, vessel. -2 A subterranean hole, cavity, cavern, hollow. -3 A barren woman.

**मर्च** 10 U. (मर्चयति ते) 1 To take. -2 To cleanse. -3 To sound. -4 To go, move. -5 Ved. To threaten, menace. -6 To injure, hurt. -7 To endanger, imperil.

**मर्जुः** 1 A washerman. -2 A catamite. -*f.* Cleansing, washing, purification.

**मर्तः** [ मृ-तन् ] A man, human being, mortal. -2 The earth, the world of mortals.

**मर्त्य** *a.* [ मर्ते-भवः यत् ] Mortal. -त्यः 1 A mortal, a human being, man; Ms. 5. 97. -2 The world of mortals, the earth. -त्यं The body. -Comp. -धर्मः mortality. -धर्मन् *a.* mortal; न कश्चिदसाद्यते मर्त्यधर्मा K. -निवासिन् *m.* a mortal, human being. -भावः human nature. -भुवनं the earth. -महितः *a.* god. -मुखः *a.* kinnara, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. -लोकः the world of mortals, the earth; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विशन्ति Bg. 9. 21.

**मर्द** *a.* [ मृद्-घञ् ] Crushing, pounding, grinding, destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). -र्दः 1 Grinding, pounding. -2 A violent stroke.

**मर्दक** *a.* =मर्द.

**मर्दन** *a.* (नी *f.*) [ मृद्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting, rubbing, &c. -नं Crushing, grinding. -2 Rubbing,



shampooing. -3 Anointing ( with unguents &c. ). -4 Pressing, kneading. -5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. -6 Destroying. -7 Devastating, laying waste. -8 Opposition of planets. -9 Breaking up ( as of ice &c. ).

मर्दित *a.* 1 Crushed, pounded. -2 Rubbed. -3 Strung or tied together.

मर्दलः A kind of drum; Si. 6. 31; Rs. 2. 1.

मर्ब 1 P. ( मर्बति ) To go, move.

मर्मन् *n.* [ मृ-मनिन् ] 1 (*a*) A vital part of the body, the vitals, weak or tender point ( of the body ); तथैव तीव्रो हृदि शोकशंकुर्मर्माणि कुंतन्नपि किं न सोढः U. 3. 35; Y. 1. 153; Bk. 16; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति Gît 4. (*b*) Any vital member or organ. -2 Any weak or vulnerable point, a defect, failing. -3 The core, quick. -4 Any joint ( of a limb ). -5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence ( of anything ); काव्यमर्म-प्रकाशिका टीका; नत्वा गंगाधरं मर्मप्रकाशं ननुते गुहं—गणेशभट्ट. -6 A secret, a mystery. -7 Truth. -Comp. -आतिग *a.* piercing deeply into the vital parts; Si. 20. 77. -अन्वेष्टनं 1. probing the vital parts. -2. seeking weak or vulnerable points. -आवरणं an armour, a coat of mail. -आविध्, -उपवातिन् *a.* piercing the vitals ( of the heart ); Mv. 3. 10. -कीलः a husband. -ग *a.* piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant. -घ्न *a.* piercing the vitals, excessively painful. -चरं the heart. -छिद्, -भिद् ( so -छेदिन्, -मेदिन् ) *a.* 1. piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful; U. 3. 31; Mâl. 9. 12. -2. wounding mortally, mortal. -ज्ञ *a.*, -विद् *a.* 1. knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another; Pt. 1. 248. -2. knowing the most secret portions of a subject. -3. knowing secrets or mysteries. -4. having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. ( -ज्ञः ) any acute or learned man. -त्रं a coat of mail. -पारग *a.* having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. -भेदः 1. piercing the vitals,

-2. disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. -भेदनः, -भेदिन् *m.* an arrow. -विद् see मर्मज्ञ. -स्थलं, -स्थानं 1. a sensitive or vital part. -2. a weak or vulnerable point. -स्पृश *a.* piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick. -2. very cutting, poignant, sharp or stinging ( words &c. ).

मर्मिक *a.* 1 Knowing secrets or weak points. -2 Very acute, intelligent; see मर्मज्ञ.

मर्मर *a.* [ मृ-अन् मुट् च ] 1 Rustling ( leaves, garments &c. ); तीरेषु तालीवनमर्मरेषु R. 6. 57, 4. 73; 19. 41; महेन्द्रताः प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुर्नस्थली-मर्मरान्नमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. -2 Murmuring. -रः 1 A rustling sound. -2 A murmur.

मर्मरायते Den. A. To rustle, murmur.

मर्मरो 1 A species of pine tree. -2 Turmeric.

मर्मरोकः 1 A poor man, pauper. -2 A wicked man.

मर्य *a.* Ved. Mortal. -र्यः 1 A man. -2 A young man. -3 A male. -4 A lover, suitor. -5 A stallion, horse. -6 A camel.

मर्यकः Ved. 1 A little man. -2 A male in general.

मर्या 1 A limit, boundary.

मर्यादा [ मर्यायां सीमायां दीयते दा-घञर्थे क ] 1 A limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge; मर्यादाव्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. -2 End, termination, terminus. -3 A shore, bank. -4 A mark, land-mark. -5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. -6 A rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct; आस्तातापवाद-भिन्नमर्याद U. 5; Pt. 1. 142. -7 A contract, covenant, an agreement. -Comp. -अचलः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः a frontier-mountain. -भेदकः a destroyer of land-marks.

मर्यादिन् *a.* Keeping within bounds. -*m.* A neighbour, borderer.

मर्यादीकृ 8 U. To make anything a limit, to reach, attain to, go as far as; as in मरणं मर्यादीकृत्य आमरणं.

मर्ब 1 P. ( मर्बति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To fill. -Caus. To sound.

मर्शः [ मृश-घञ् ] 1 Deliberation. -2

Advice, counsel. -3 A sternutatory मर्शनं 1 Rubbing. -2 Examination, inquiry. -3 Consideration, deliberation. -4 Advising, counselling. -5 Removing, rubbing off. -6 Explaining.

मर्षः, मर्षणं [ मृष-घञ् ल्युट् वा ] Endurance, forbearance, patience.

मर्षित *p. p.* 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. -2 Excused, forgiven. -तं Endurance, patience.

मर्षिन् *a.* Enduring, forbearing.

मल् 1 A., 10 U. ( मलते, मलयति-ते ) To hold, possess.

मल *a.* [ मृज्यते शोध्यते मृज्-कल टिलो-पः Tv. ] 1 Dirty, foul. -2 Mean, covetous. -3 Unbelieving, infidel, godless. -4 Wicked. -लः, -लं 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter; मलदायकाः खलाः K. 2; छाया न मूर्च्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु वर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32. -2 Dregs, refuse, sediment, excrement, feces, dung. -3 Dross ( of metals ), rust, alloy. -4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. -5 Any impure secretion of the body; (according to Manu these excretions are twelve :—वसा शुक्रमसृग् मज्जा मूत्रविड् घ्राणकर्णविट् । श्लेष्माशुद्धिका स्वेदो द्वादशैते नृणां मलाः Ms. 5. 135.). -6 Camphor. -7 Cuttle-fish bone. -8 Tanned leather; a leather-garment. -9 The three humours of the body ( वात, पित्त and कफ ). -लं A kind of base metal. -Comp. -अपकर्षणं 1. removing the dirt, purification. -2. removal of sin. -अरिः a kind of natron. -अवरोधः constipation of the bowels. -आकर्षिन् *m.* a sweeper, a scavenger. -आवह *a.* 1. causing dirt dirtying, soiling. -2. defiling, polluting. -आशयः the stomach. -उत्सर्गः evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement. -उद्गाता a woman who has put off her soiled clothes. -उपहत *a.* soiled, tarnished with dirt; S. 7. 32. -कर्षण *a.* cleansing. -घ्न *a.* cleansing, detergent. ( -घ्नः ) the bulbous root of शार्वल्ली. ( -घ्नो ) N. of a plant ( नागदमनी. ) -जं pus, matter. -दूषित *a.* dirty, foul, soiled. -द्रवः purging, diarrhoea. -द्रविन् *a.* purging. ( -*m.* ) the Jayapála tree. -धात्री a nurse who attends to a child's necessities. -धारिन् *m.* a religious mendicant



of the Jaina sect. —पृष्ठ the first (or outer) page of a book. —भुज् *m.* a. crow. —मल्लकः a strip of cloth covering the privities (कौपीन). —मासः an intercalary month (so called because during that month religious ceremonies are not performed). —वासस् *f.* a woman in her courses. —विसर्गः, —विसर्जनं, —शुद्धिः *f.* evacuation of the bowels. —हन्तु *m.* = मलत्रः. —हारक *a.* removing dirt or sin. मलवत् *a.* Dirty, foul, filthy. —Comp. —वासस् *f.* a menstruous woman.

**मलनं** Crushing, grinding. —नः A tent.

**मलयः** 1 N. of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees; (poets usually represent the breeze from the Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of sandal trees and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects persons who are smit with love); स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयद्वयौ R. 4.51; 9. 25; 13. 2; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति Pt. 1. 41; मलये भिक्षुपुत्री चंदनतरुकाष्ठमिधनं कुरुते Subhāsh. —2 N. of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar. —3 A garden. —4 The garden of Indra. —5 The side of a mountain. —Comp. —अचलः, —अद्रिः, —गिरिः, —पर्वतः &c. the Malaya mountain. —अनिलः, —वातः, —समीरः the wind blowing from the Malaya mountain, south-wind; ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनक्रोमलमलयसमीरे Gīt. 1; cf. अपगतदाक्षिण्य दक्षिणानिलहतक पूर्णास्ते मनोरथाः कृतं कर्तव्यं वहे- शर्ना यथेष्टं K. —उद्धवं sandal-wood. —जः a sandal tree; अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Br. 1. 11. (—जः, —जं) sandal-wood. (—जं) an epithet of Rāhu. —रजस् *n.* the dust of sandal. —द्रुमः a sandal tree. —वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

**मलाका** 1 An amorous or lustful woman. —2 A female messenger, confidante. —3 A female elephant.

**मलिः** *f.* Possession, enjoyment.

**मलिकः** A king.

**मलिन** *a.* [ मल अस्त्यर्थे इनन् ] 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also);

धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवन्ति S. 7. 17; किमिति मुधा मलिनं यशः कुरुध्वे Ve. 3. 4. —2 Black, dark (fig. also); मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; अतिमलिने कर्तव्ये भवति खलानाम- तीव निपुणा धीः Vās; Si. 9. 18. —3 Sinful, wicked, depraved; धियो हि पुंसां मलिना भवन्ति H. 1. 28; मलिनाच- रितं कर्म सुरभेनन्वसांप्रतं Kāv. 2. 178. —4 Low, vile, base; लघवः प्रकटीभवन्ति मलिनाश्रयतः Si. 9. 23. —5 Cloud- ed, obscured. —नं 1 Sin, fault, guilt. —2 Butter-milk. —3 Borax. —ना, —नी A woman during men- struation. —Comp. —अंबु *n.* 'black water', ink. —आस्व *a.* 1. having a dirty or black face. —2. low, vulgar. —3. savage, cruel. —प्रभ *a.* obscur- ed, soiled, clouded. —मुख *a.* = मलिनास्य q. v. (—खः) 1. fire. —2. a ghost, an evil spirit. —3. a kind of monkey (गोलांगूल).

**मलिना-त्वं** 1 Dirtiness, filthiness. —2 Sinfulness, wickedness, depravity, corruption.

**मलिनयति** Den. P. 1 To make dirty, soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil (fig. also); वक्त्रोष्मणा मलिनयति पुरोगतानि R. 5. 73; यद्वामेधाविनी शिष्यापदेशं म- लिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1 'stains or brings discredit on' &c. —2 To corrupt, deprave.

**मलिनित** *a.* 1 Dirty, soiled. —2 Corrupt. —3 Wicked, depraved.

**मलिनितम्** *m.* [ मलिन-इमानिच् ] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. —2 Blackness, darkness; मलिनिमालिनि माधवयोषितां Si. 6. 4. —3 Moral im- purity, sin.

**मलिनीकृ** 8 U. 1 To soil, stain. —2 To darken, obscure.

**मलिनीभू** 1 P. To become dirty or impure, be soiled.

**मलिम्लुचः** 1 A robber, thief; न परेषु महोजसश्छलादपकुर्वन्ति मलिम्लुचा इव Si. 16. 52. —2 A demon. —3 A gnat, mosquito. —4 An intercalary month. —5 Air, wind. —6 Fire. —7 A Brāhmaṇa who neglects the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices. —8 The Chitraka tree. —9 Frost, snow.

**मलिष्टा** A woman in her courses.

**मलीमस** *a.* [ मल-ईमसच् ] 1 Dirty, foul, impure, unclean, stained, soiled; मा ते मलीमसविकारघना मातिर्भूत Māl. 1. 32; R. 2. 53. —2 Dark,

black, of a black colour; पणिता न जनारवैरेवैपि कूजंतमालि मलीमसं N. 2. 92; महामनोमोहमलीमसांधया K. 5; वि- सारितामजिहत कोकिलावलीमलीमसा ज- लदमदांबुराजयः Si. 17. 57, 1. 38; Māl. 10. 4. —3 Wicked, sinful, wrong, unrighteous; मलमिसामादृते न पद्धति R. 3. 46. —सः 1 Iron. —2 Green vitriol.

**मल्ल** 1 A. (मल्लते) To hold, pos- sess.

**मल्ल** *a.* [ मल्ल-अच् ] 1 Strong, a- thletic, robust; Ki. 18. 1. —2 Good, excellent. —ल्लः 1 A strong man. —2 An athlete, a boxer, wrestler; प्रभु- र्मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. —3 A drinking- vessel, cup. —4 The remnants of an oblation. —5 The cheek and temple. —6 N. of a mixed tribe (wrestlers) born of an outcast Kshatriya by a Kshatriya woman; Ms. 10. 22; 12. 45. —7 N. of a country. —ल्ला 1 A woman. —2 The Arabian jasmine. —3 Ornamenting the person with cosmetics or coloured unguents. —Comp. —अरिः 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —2. of Śiva. —क्रीडा 1. boxing or wrestling match. —2. athletic or gymnastic exercise. —घटी a kind of dance. —जं black pepper. —तूर्ब a kind of drum. —नागः 1. In- dra's elephant. —2. a letter-carrier. —भूः-भूमिः *f.* 1. a battle-field. —2. an arena, a wrestling ground. —3. N. of a country. —युद्धं a wrestling or boxing match, pugilistic encounter. —विद्या the art of wrestling. —शाला a gymnasium.

**मल्लकः** 1 A lamp-stand. —2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vessel. —3 A lamp. —4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. —5 A tooth. —6 A kind of jasmine.

**मल्लारः** N. of one of the six Rāgas.

**मल्लिः-ल्ली** *f.* [ मल्ल-इन् वा डीप् ] A kind of jasmine. —Comp. —गांधि *n.* a kind of agallochum. —नाथः N. of a celebrated commentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, किरातार्जुनीय, नैषधचरित, and शि- शुपालवध). —पत्रं a mushroom.

**मल्लिका** 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. —2 The month Māgha. —3 A shuttle. —Comp.



—अक्षः, —आख्यः 1. a kind of goose with brown legs and bill; एतस्मिन्म-  
दकलमल्लिकाक्षपक्षव्याधूतस्फुरदुदुङ्गुडुङ्गी-  
काः (भुवो विभागाः) U. 1. 31; Māl. 9. 14. -2. a particular breed of horses (with white spots on the eyes). (—क्षी) a female dog (with white spots on the eyes). —अर्जुनः N. of a *Linga* of Siva on the mountain Srisaila. —आख्या a kind of jasmine.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of jasmine; वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विजृम्भगोद्विधिषु कुड्म-  
लेषु R. 16. 47 -2 A flower of this jasmine; विन्यस्तसायंतनमल्लिकेषु (के-  
शेषु) R. 16. 50; Kāv. 2. 215. -3 A lamp-stand. -4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. —Comp. —गंधं a kind of agallochum. —छद्, —छदनं n. a shade for a lamp.

मलीकरः A thief.

मल्लुः A bear.

मल्लूरः Rust of iron.

मव् 1 P. (मवति) To fasten, bind.

मव्य 1 P. (मव्याति) To bind.

मश् 1 P. (मशति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. -2 To be angry.

मशः 1 A mosquito. -2 Hum, humming -3 Anger. —Comp. —हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मशकः [ मश्-कुन् ] 1 A mosquito, gnat; सर्वे खलस्य चरितं मशकः करोति H. 1. 81; Ms. 1. 85. -2 A particular disease of the skin. -3 A leather water-bag. -4 N. of a district in Sākadvīpa inhabited by Kshatriyas. —Comp. —कुटिः -टी f., -वरणं a whisk for scaring away mosquitos. —हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मशाकिन् m. The *Udumbara* tree.

मशी See मसी.

मशुनः A dog.

मष् 1 P. (मशति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मषिः —षी f. =मसी q. v.

मस् 4 P. (मस्याति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. -2 To change form.

मसः A measure, weight.

मसनं 1 Measuring, weighing. -2 A species of medicinal plant. -3 Hurting.

मसरा A kind of pulse.

मसारः, मसारकः An emerald.

मसिः m. f. 1 Ink. -2 Lamp-black, soot. -3 A black powder used to paint the eyes. —Comp. —आधारः, —कूरी, —धानं, —धानी, —माणः an ink-bottle, an ink-stand. —जलं ink.

—पट्टः a writer, scribe. —पथः a pen. —प्रसूः f. 1. a pen. -2. an ink-bottle. —वर्ण a. black as ink, inky. —वर्धनं myrrh.

मसी See मसि above. —Comp. —जलं ink. —धानी an ink-stand. —पटलं a coating of soot; शिरसि मसीपटलं रधाति वीपः Bv. 1. 74.

मसिकः A serpent's hole.

मसिन a. Pounded, well-grounded.

मसीना Linseed.

मसु (सू) रः 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A pillow. —रा 1 A lentil. -2 A harlot.

मसूरकः A pillow. —कं A kind of ornament on Indra's banner.

मसूरिका 1 A kind of small-pox (erection of small pustules). -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 A procuress, bawd.

मसूरी A kind of small-pox.

मसृण a. 1 Unctuous, oily; मसृणचंदनचर्चितार्गी Ch. P. 7; or सरस-  
मसृणमपि मलयजपंकं Gīt. 4. -2 Soft, tender, smooth; U. 1. 38. -3 Bland, mild, sweet; मसृणवाणि Gīt. 10. -4 Lovely, charming; विनयमसृणो वाचि निबभूवः U. 2. 2; 4. 21. -5 Beaming, glistening; मसृणमुकुलितानां प्रांतविस्तारभाजां (आलोकितानां) Māl. 1. 27; 4. 2. —णा Linseed.

मसृणित a. Softened, polished; U. 5. 18.

मस्क् 1 P. (मस्कति) To go, move.

मस्करः [ मस्क्-अरच् ] 1 A bamboo. -2 A hollow bamboo. -3 Going, motion. -4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मस्करिन् m. 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order; धारयन् मस्करिन्नतं Bk. 5. 63. -2 The moon.

मस्ज् 6 P. (मज्जति, मज्ज; caus. मज्जयति; desid. मिमंक्षति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into water; R. 15. 101; Bv. 2. 95. -2 To sink, sink into or down, sink und er,

plunge (with loc. or acc.); सीदन्तं तमसि विधुते मज्जतीवांतरात्मा U. 3. 38; Māl. 9. 20; सोऽसंबृतं नाम तमः सह तेनैव मज्जति Ms. 4. 81; R. 16. 72. -3 To be drowned, perish, (in water). -4 To sink into misfortune. -5 To despond, be discouraged or disheartened. —Caus. (मज्जयति) 1 To cause to sink, immerse, dip, drown. -2 To deluge, inundate, overwhelm.

मस्तं The head. —Comp. —दारु n. the *devadāru* tree. —मूलकं the neck.

मस्तकः —कं [ मस्मति परिमात्यनेन मस्-करणे तस्वार्थे क Tv. ] 1 The head, skull; अतिलोभा (v.l. तृष्णा) भिभूतस्य चक्रं भ्रमति मस्तके Pt. 5. 22. -2 The head or top of anything, peak, summit; न च पर्वतमस्तके Ms. 4. 47; वृक्ष°, चुल्ली° &c. -3 The tuft of leaves growing at the top of palm-trees. —Comp. —आख्यः the top of a tree. —ज्वरः, —शूलं an acute head-ache. —पिंडकः —कं a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. —मूलकं the neck. —लुंगः the membrane surrounding the brain. —स्नेहः the brain.

मस्तिकं The head.

मस्तिः f. Measuring, weighing.

मस्तिष्कं 1 The brain. -2 Any medicine acting upon the brain. —Comp. —स्वच् f. the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मस्तु n. 1 Sour cream. -2 Whey. —Comp. —लुंगः, —गं, —लुंगकः —कं the brain.

मह I. 1 P., 10 U. (महति, महयति, महिन) 1 To honour, respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly; गोप्तारं न निर्धीनां महयन्ति महेश्वरं विबुधाः Subhāsh.; जयश्री-  
विन्यस्तैर्महित इव मंदारकुसुमैः Gīt. 11; स्त्री पुमानित्थनास्थैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सतां Ku. 6. 12; Ki. 5. 7, 24; Bk. 10. 2; R. 5. 25, 11. 49. -2 To delight, gladden. -3 To increase, aggrandize -4 (Atm.) To delight in. -5 To be honoured. (Ved. in the last four senses)

II. 1 A (महते) To grow or increase. महः [ मह-घञर्थे क ] 1 A festival, festive occasion; बंधुताहृदयौमुदीमहः Māl. 9. 21; U. 6. 40; स खलु दूरगतो-  
प्यतिवर्तते महमसाविति बंधुतयोहितैः Si,



6. 19; मदनमहं Ratn. 1. -2 An offering, a sacrifice. -3 A buffalo. -4 Light, lustre; cf. महस् also.

महकः 1 An eminent man. -2 A tortoise. -3 N. of Vishnu.

महकः A wide-spread fragrance.

महत् *a.* [ मह-अति ] (compar. मही-यस्, superl. महिष्ठ; nom. महान्, महा-तौ, महांतः; acc. pl. महतः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् तिहः, व्याघ्रः &c. -2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान् द्रव्यराशिः. -3 Long, extended, extensive; महांतौ बाहू यस्य स महाबाहुः; so महती कथा, महान्धा. -4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. -5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिरोवेदना, महती पिपासा. -6 Gross, thick, dense; महान्वकारः. -7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यमुपस्थितं, महती वार्ता. -8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलं, महाज्जनः. -9 Loud; महान् घोषः. -ध्वनिः. -10 Early or late; महति प्रत्युषे 'early in the morning'; महत्यपराह्णे 'late in the afternoon.' -11 High; महार्च. -*m.* 1 A camel. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 (In Sān. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनस्), the second of the twenty-five elements or *tattvas* recognized by the Sānkhyas; Ms. 12. 14; Sān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c. -4 The superior of a monastery. -*n.* 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. -2 Kingdom, dominion. -3 Sacred knowledge. -*ind.* Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (Note. महत् as the first member of a Tatpuruṣa compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi comp. it is changed to महा q. v.). -*Comp.* -आवासः a spacious or large building. -आशा a high hope. -आश्चर्य *a.* very wonderful. -आश्रयः dependence on or seeking protection with the great. -कथ *a.* talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. -क्षेत्र *a.* occupying a wide territory. -गुण *a.* having the qualities of the great. -तत्त्वं the second of the 25 principles of the Sānkhyas. -बिलं the atmosphere. -सेवा service of the great. -स्थानं

a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. -2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवेक्षमाण महती मुहुर्मुहुः Si. 1. 10. -3 The egg-plant. -4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर *a.* Greater, larger &c. -रः 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; रघुकुलमहत्तराणां वधूः U. 4; गृहपतिश्च समांतरंगभूतो जनपदमहत्तरः Dk. -2 A Chamberlain. -3 A courtier. -4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain.

महत्त्वं 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. -2 Mightiness, majesty. -3 Importance. -4 Exalted position, height, elevation. -5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय *a.* Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious, noble, exalted; महनीयतासनः R. 3. 69; महनीयताईः 2. 25.

महतः The superior of a monastery.

महर् (महस्) *ind.* The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *sva* and *janas*); (महर्गैक also in this sense). -2 A kind of व्याहृति q. v.

महल्लः, महल्लिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic).

महल्ल *n.* Weak, feeble, old. -कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. -2 A large house, palatial building; (cf. Mar. महाल).

महस् *n.* [ मह-अमुन् ] 1 A festival, a festive occasion. -2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. -3 Light, lustre; कल्पाणानां तमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10; 5. 27. -4 The fourth of the seven worlds; see महर्. -5 A hymn of praise (Ved.) -6 Pleasure, enjoyment. -7 Greatness, power. -8 Abundance, plenty. -9 Water.

महस्वत्, महस्विन् *a.* 1 Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous. -2 Great, mighty.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (Note. The

number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large, and may be multiplied *ad infinitum*. The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below). -*Comp.* -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -भग *a.* huge, bulky. (-गः) 1. a camel. -2. a kind of rat. -3. N. of Siva. -अंजनः N. of a mountain. -अत्ययः a great danger or calamity. -अध्वानिक *a.* 'having gone a long way,' dead.

-अध्वरः a great sacrifice. -अनसं 1. a heavy carriage. -2. cooking utensils. (-नी) a kitchen-maid. (-सः, -से) a kitchen. -अनुभाव *a.* 1 of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; Si. 1. 17; S. 3. -2. virtuous, righteous, just. (-वः) a worthy or respectable person. -अंतकः 1. death. -2. an epithet of Siva. -अंधकारः 1. thick darkness. -2. gross spiritual ignorance. -अंध्राः (pl.)-N. of a people and their country.

-अन्वय, -अभिजन *a.* nobly-born, of noble birth. (-यः, -नः) noble birth, high descent. -अभिषवः the great extraction of Soma. -अमात्यः the chief or prime minister (of a king). -अंबुकः an epithet of Siva. -अंबुजं a billion. -अम्ल *a.* very sour. (-म्लं) the fruit of the tamarind tree. -अरण्यं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. -अर्घ *a.* very costly, costing a high price. (-र्घः) a kind of quail. -अर्घ्य *a.* valuable, precious. -अर्चिस् *a.* flaming high. -अर्णवः 1. the great ocean. -2. N. of Siva. -अर्थ *a.* 1. rich. -2. great, noble, dignified. -3. important, weighty. -4. significant. -अर्बुदं one thousand millions. -अर्ह *a.* 1. very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12. -2. invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (-र्हं) white sandal-wood. -अवरोहः the fig-tree. -अशनिध्वजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt; R. 3. 56. -अशन *a.* voracious, gluttonous. -अदमन् *m.* a precious stone, ruby. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the bright half of Āsvinā sacred to Durgā. -अभिः a large sword. -असुरी N. of Durgā. -अहः the afternoon. -आकार *a.* extensive, large, great. -आचार्यः 1. a great



teacher. -2. an epithet of Siva. —आढ्य *a.* wealthy, very rich. (-ढ्यः) the Kadamba tree. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महात्मा कौटिल्यः Mu. 7; द्विषन्ति महात्मानं Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. -2. illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (-*m*) 1. the Supreme Spirit; Ms. 1. 54. -2. the great principle, *i. e.* intellect of the Sāṅkhyas. (महात्मवत् means the same as महात्मन्). —आनकः a kind of large drum. —आनन्दः, -नन्दः 1. great joy or bliss. -2. especially, the great bliss of final beatitude. (-दा) 1. spirituous liquor. -2. a festival on the ninth day in the bright half of Māgha. —आपगा a great river. —आयुधः an epithet of Siva. —आरम्भ *a.* undertaking great works, enterprising. (-भः) any great enterprise. —आलयः 1. a temple in general. -2. a sanctuary, an asylum. -3. a great dwelling. -4. a place of pilgrimage. -5. the world of Brahman. -6. the Supreme Spirit. -7. a tree &c. sacred to a deity. -8. N. of a particular dark fortnight. (-या) N. of a particular deity. —आशय *a.* high-souled, noble-minded, magnanimous, noble; राजा हिरण्यगर्भो महाशयः H. 4; see महात्मन्. (-यः) 1. a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महाशयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. -2. the ocean. —आस्पद *a.* 1. occupying a great position. -2. mighty, powerful. —आहवः a great or tumultuous fight. —इच्छु *a.* 1. magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble; R. 18. 33. -2. having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious; Pt. 1. 37. —इन्द्रः 1. 'the great Indra,' N. of Indra; Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 20; Ms. 7. 7. -2. a chief or leader in general. -3. N. of a mountain range; पतिर्महेंद्रस्त्र महोदधेश्च R. 6. 54, 4. 39, 43. °चापः rain-bow. °नगरी N. of Amarāvati, the capital of Indra. °माञ्चन *m.* an epithet of Brihaspati. —इषुः a great archer; अधिरोहति गांडिवं महेशो Ki. 13. 16. —इवासः a great archer, a great warrior; Bg. 1. 4. —ईशः, —ईशानः N. of Siva. °बधुः the Bilva tree. —ईशानी N. of Pārvatī. —ईश्वरः 1. a great lord, sovereign; Pt.

2. 69. -2. N. of Siva. -3. of Vishnu. -4. a god (opp. प्रकृति). (-री) 1. N. of Durgā. -2. a kind of bell-metal. —उक्षः (for उक्षन्) a large bull, a full grown or strong bull; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72; Si. 5. 63. —उत्पलं a large blue lotus. (-लः) the Sārāsa bird. —उत्सवः 1. a great festival or occasion of joy. -2. the god of love. —उत्साह *a.* possessed of great energy, energetic, persevering. (-हः) 1. perseverance. -2. great pride; Pt. 1. 38. —उदधिः 1. the great ocean; R. 3. 17. -2. an epithet of Indra. °जः a conch-shell, shell. —उदय *a.* very prosperous or lucky, very glorious or splendid, of great prosperity. (-यः) 1. (a) great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity; R. 8. 16. (b) great fortune or good luck. (c) greatness, pre-eminence. -2. final beatitude. -3. a lord, master. -4. N. of the district called Kānyakubja or Kanouja; see App. III. -5. N. of the capital of Kanouja. -6. sour milk mixed with honey. —उदर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (-रं) 1. a big belly. -2. dropsy. —उदार *a.* very generous or magnanimous. —उद्यम *a.* =महेत्साह q. v. —उद्योग *a.* very industrious or diligent, hard-working. —उन्नत *a.* exceedingly lofty. (-तः) the palmyra tree. —उन्नतिः *f.* great rise or elevation (fig. also), high rank. —उपकारः a great obligation. —उपाध्यायः a great preceptor, a learned teacher. —उरगः a great serpent; R. 12. 98; N. 1. 18. —उरस्क *a.* broad-chested. (-स्कः) an epithet of Siva. —उल्का 1. a great meteor. -2. a great firebrand. —ऋत्विज् *m.* 'a great priest', N. of the four chief sacrificial priests. —ऋद्धि *a.* very prosperous, opulent. (-*f.*) great prosperity or affluence. —ऋषभः a great bull. —ऋषिः 1. a great sage or saint; यस्मादृषिः परत्वेन महास्तस्मान्महर्षयः; (the term is applied in Ms. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajāpatis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage') -2. N. of Siva. -3. of Buddha. —ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) *a.* having large lips. (-ष्ठः) an epithet of Siva. —ओजस्

*a.* very mighty or powerful; possessed of great splendour or glory; महौजसो मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. (-*m*) a great hero or warrior, a champion. (-*n*.) great vigour. —ओजसं the discus of Vishnu. —ओषधिः *f.* 1. a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. -2. the Dūrvā grass. -3. N. of various plants ब्राह्मी, श्वेतकंटकारी, कटुका, अतिविष &c. °गणः a collection of great or medicinal herbs:—पृथिवी इयामलता भृंगराजः शतावरी | गुडूचा सहदेवी च महैषधिः णः स्मृतः || —ओषधे 1. a sovereign remedy, panacea. -2. ginger. -3. garlic. -4. a kind of poison (वन्सनाभ). —कच्छुः 1. the sea. -2. N. of Varuṇa. -3. a mountain. —कंदः garlic. —कपर्दः a kind of shell. —कपित्थः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. red garlic. —कंबु *a.* stark naked. (-बु) an epithet of Siva. —कर *a.* 1. large-handed. -2. having a large revenue. —कर्णः an epithet of Siva. —कर्मन् *a.* doing great works. (-*m*.) an epithet of Siva. —कला the night of the new moon. —कविः 1. a great poet, a classical poet, such as कालिदास, भवभूति, बाण, भारवि &c. -2. an epithet of Sukra. —कान्तः an epithet of Siva. (-ता) the earth. —काय *a.* big bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (-यः) 1. an elephant. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Vishnu. -4. of a being attending on Siva (=नंदि). —कार्तिकी the night of full-moon in the month of Kārtika. —कालः 1. a form of Siva in his character as the destroyer of the world. -2. N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of Siva (Mahākāla) (one of the 12 celebrated Jyotirlingas) established at Ujjayinī (immortalized by Kālidāsa in his Meghadūta, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city; cf. Me. 30-38; also R. 6. 34) -3. an epithet of Vishnu. -4. N. of a kind of gourd. -5. N. of Siva's servant (नंदि). °पुरं the city of Ujjayinī. —काली an epithet of Durgā in her terrific form. —काव्यं a great or classical poem; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c., according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559)



(The number of Mahākāvya is usually said to be five:—रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, किरातार्जुनीय, शिशुपालवध and नैषधचरित, or six, if मेघदूत—a very small poem or खंडकाव्य—be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the भट्टिकाव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हरविजय &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahākāvya.)  
 —कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. —कुल, —कुलीन *a.* of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family, nobly-born. (—लं) *a.* noble birth or family, high descent. —कृच्छ्र *a.* great penance. —केतुः *N.* of Siva. —केशः, —कोशः an epithet of Siva. —क्रतुः *a.* great sacrifice; *e. g.* a horse-sacrifice R. 3. 46. —क्रमः an epithet of Vishnu. —क्रोधः an epithet of Siva. —क्षत्रपः *a.* great satrap. —क्षीरः sugarcane. —खर्वः—र्व *a.* high number (ten billions?). —गजः *a.* great elephant; see दिक्कर्मिन्. —गणपतिः *a.* form of the god Ganesa. —गंध *a.* exceedingly fragrant (—धः) *a.* kind of cane. (—धं) *a.* kind of sandal-wood. (—ध्र) *N.* of Chāmūṇḍā. —गर्तः, —गर्भः, —गीतः *N.* of Siva. —गल *a.* long-necked. —गवः *Bos gavæus*. —गुण *a.* very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). —गुरुः *a.* highly respectable or venerable person: (these are three, the father, mother and preceptor: पिता माता तथा चर्यो महागुरु-रिति स्मृतः). —गृष्टि *f.* a cow with a large hump. —ग्रहः an epithet of Rāhu. —ग्रावः 1. *a.* camel. —2. an epithet of Siva. —घीविन् *m.* *a.* camel. —घूर्ण *a.* spirituous liquor. —घृत ghee kept for a long time (for medicinal purposes). —घाष *a.* noisy, loud-sounding. (—घं) *a.* market, fair. (—घः) *a.* loud noise, clamour. —चक्रवर्तिन् *m.* *a.* universal monarch. —चंडा *N.* of Chāmūṇḍā. —चमूः *f.* *a.* large army. —छायः the fig-tree. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —जटा 1. *a.* great braid of hair. —2. the matted hair of Siva. —जव्र *a.* having a great collar-bone. (—व्रुः) an epithet of Siva. —जनः 1. *a.* multitude of men, *a.* great many beings, the general populace or public: महजनो येन गतः स पथाः Mb. —2. the populace, mob ;

विलं क्य बृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. —3. *a.* great man, *a.* distinguished or eminent man; महाजनम् संतर्गः कस्य नो-जतिकारकः। पञ्चपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ता-फलश्रियं Subhāsh. —4. the chief of a caste or trade. —5. *a.* merchant, tradesman. —जातीय *a.* 1. rather large. —2. of an excellent kind. —जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. —ज्ञानिन् *m.* 1. *a.* very learned man. —2. *a.* great sage. —3. *N.* of Siva. —ज्यैष्ठी the day of full-moon in the month of Jyeshṭha. —उपोतिस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —उज्ज्वल *a.* very brilliant or shining. (—लः) 1. *N.* of Siva. —2. *a.* sacrificial fire. —तपस् *m.* 1. *a.* great ascetic. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —तलं *N.* of one of the seven lower regions; see पताल. —तिक्तः the Nimba tree. —तीक्ष्ण *a.* exceedingly sharp or pungent. (—क्ष्णा) the marking-nut plant. —तेजस् *a.* 1. possessed of great lustre or splendour. —2. very vigorous or powerful, heroic. (—म.) 1. *a.* hero, warrior. —2. fire. —3. an epithet of Kārtikeya (—न.) quick-silver. —त्यागः —त्यागिन् *a.* very generous. (—म.) *N.* of Siva. —दंतः 1. an elephant with large tusks. —2. an epithet of Siva. —दंडः 1. *a.* long arm. —2. *a.* severe punishment. —दंभः an epithet of Siva. —दशा the influence exercised (over a man's destiny) by a predominant planet. —दारु *n.* the devadāru tree. —दूषकः *a.* kind of grain. —देवः *N.* of Siva. (—वी) 1. *N.* of Pārvatī. —2. the chief queen. —द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. —द्वार *a.* large gate, the chief or outer gate of a temple. —धन *a.* 1. rich. —2. expensive, costly. (—नं) 1. gold. —2. incense. —3. *a.* costly or rich dress. —4. agriculture, husbandry. —5. anything costly or precious. —6. great booty. —7. *a.* great battle (Ved) —धनुस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —धानुः 1. gold. —2. an epithet of Siva. —3. lymph. —4. *N.* of Meru. —नदः an epithet of Siva. —नदः *a.* great river. —नदी 1. *a.* great river, such as Gangā, Kṛishṇā; संभूयां भोधिमन्व-ति महानद्या नगापगा Si. 2. 100. —2. *N.* of a river falling into the bay of Bengal. —नंश 1. spirituous liquor. —2. *N.* of a river. —नरकः

*N.* of one of the 21 bells. —नलः *a.* kind of reed. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Āsvina, sacred to the worship of Durgā. —नाटकं 'the great drama', *N.* of a drama, also called Hanumannāṭaka, (being popularly ascribed to Hanumat); thus defined by S. D.:—एतदेव यदा सर्वैः पञ्चस्थानकै-युतम्। अंकैश्च दशभिर्धरा महानटकमूचिरे ॥ —नादः *a.* loud sound, uproar. —2. *a.* great drum. —3. *a.* thunder-cloud. —4. *a.* shell. —5. *a.* elephant. —6. *a.* lion. —7. the ear. —8. *a.* camel. —9. an epithet of Siva. (—दं) *a.* musical instrument. —नासः an epithet of Siva. —निद्र *a.* fast asleep. (—द्रा) 'the great sleep', death. —नियमः an epithet of Vishnu. —निर्माणं total extinction of individuality (according to the Buddhists). —निशा 1. the dead of night, the second and third watches of the night; महानिशा तु विज्जया मध्यमं प्रहरद्वयम्. —2. an epithet of Durgā. —नीचः *a.* washerman. —नील *a.* dark-blue. (—लः) *a.* kind of sapphire or emerald; Si. 1. 16, 4. 44; R. 18. 42. —उपलः *a.* sapphire. —नृत्यः —नेत्र an epithet of Siva. —नेमिः *a.* crow. —न्यायः the chief rule. —पक्ष *a.* 1. having many adherents. —2. having a large family or retinue. (—क्षः) 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. —2. *a.* kind of duck. (—क्षी) an owl. —पंचमूलं the five great roots:—बिल्वोऽग्निमंथः इणोनाकः कादमरी पटञ्ज तथा । सर्वैस्तु मिलितैरेतैः स्यान्महापंचमूलकं ॥ —पंचविषं the five great or deadly poisons:—शृंगी च कालकूटश्च मुस्तको वत्सनाभकः । शंखकर्णीति यंगोयं महापंचविषाभिधः ॥ —पथः 1. chief road, principal street, high or main road; Ku. 7. 3. —2. the passage into the next world, *i. e.* death. —3. *N.* of certain mountain-tops from which devout persons used to throw themselves down to secure entrance into heaven. —4. an epithet of Siva. —5. the long pilgrimage to mount Kedāra. —6. the way to heaven. —7. the knowledge of the essence of Siva acquired in the pilgrimage to Kedāra. —पद्मः 1. *a.* particular high number. —2. *N.* of Nārada. —3. *N.* of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. —4. *N.* of the southernmost elephant supporting the world. —5. an epithet of Nanda. —6. *a.* Kinnara attendant on Kubera. (—घं) 1. *a.*



white lotus. -2. N. of a city. °पतिः N. of Nanda. -पराह्णः a late hour in the afternoon. -पवित्रः an epithet of Vishnu. -पातः a long flight; Pt. 2. 54. -पातकं 1. a great sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं गुर्वे-  
गनागमः । महापातकान्याहुस्तत्संसर्गश्च पंचमं ॥ Ms. 11. 55. -2. any great sin or transgression. -पात्रः a prime minister. -पादः an epithet of Siva. -पाप्मन् *a.* very sinful or wicked. -पुंसः a great man. -पुरुषः 1. a great man, an eminent or distinguished personage; शब्दं महापुरुषसं-  
विहितं निगम्य U. 6. 7. -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3 an epithet of Vishnu. -पुष्पः a kind of worm -पूजा great worship; any solemn worship performed on extraordinary occasions. -पृष्ठः a camel. -पोदगलः a kind of large reed. -प्रजापतिः N. of Vishnu. -प्रतीहारः a chief door-keeper. -प्रपञ्चः the great universe. -प्रभ *a.* of great lustre. (-भः) the light of a lamp. -प्रभुः 1. a great lord. -2. a king, sovereign. -3. a chief. -4. an epithet of Indra. -5. of Siva -6. of Vishnu. -7. a great saint or holy man. -प्रलयः 'the great dissolution', the total annihilation of the universe at the end of the life of Brahman, when all the *lokas* with their inhabitants, the gods, saints &c. including Brahman himself, are annihilated. -प्रसादः 1. a great favour. -2. a great present (of food offered to an idol); पादोदकं च निर्माल्यं नैवेद्यं च विशेषतः । महाप्रसाद इत्युक्त्वा ग्राह्यं विष्णोः प्रयत्नतः ॥ -प्रस्थानं departing this life, death -प्राणः 1. the hard breathing or aspirate sound made in the pronunciation of the aspirates. -2. the aspirated letters themselves (pl.); they are: -ख, घ, छ, झ, ढ, ध, ब, फ, भ, ण, ष, स, ह. -3. a raven. -प्राणता possession of great strength or essence: अन्यथा जीवत एव महाप्राण-  
तया स्फुरतो जगद् K. -प्रवः a great flood, deluge. -फल *a.* 1. bearing much fruit. -2. bringing much reward. (-ला) 1. a bitter-gourd. -2. a kind of spear. (-लं) a great fruit or reward. -फेना the cuttle-fish bone. -बल *a.* very strong. (-लः) 1. wind, storm. -2. a Buddha. (-लं) lead. °ईश्वरः N. of a Linga of Siva near the modern

Mahābleshwar. -बाहु *a.* long-armed, powerful. (-हुः) an epithet of Vishnu. -बि (वि) लं 1. the atmosphere. -2. the heart. -3. a water-jar, pitcher. -4. a hole, cave. -बी (वी) जः an epithet of Siva. -बी (वी) उग्रं the perinaeum. -बोधिः 1. the great intelligence of a Buddha. -2. a Buddha. -ब्रह्मं, -ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme Spirit. -ब्राह्मणः 1. a great or learned Brāhmaṇa. -2. a low or contemptible Brāhmaṇa. -भाग *a.* 1. very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. -2. illustrious, distinguished, glorious; महाभागः कामं नरगतिरभिन्न स्थतिरसौ S. 5. 10; Ms. 3. 192. -3. very pure or holy, highly virtuous. -भागवत-त्वं, -भाग्यं 1. extreme good fortune, great good luck, prosperity. -2. great excellence or merit. -भागवतं the great Bhāgavata, one of the 18 Purāṇas. -भागिन् *a.* very fortunate or prosperous. -भारतं N. of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhṛitarāshṭra and Pāṇḍu. (It consists of 18 *parvans* or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyāsa; cf. the word भारत also). -भाष्यं 1. a great commentary. -2. particularly, the great commentary of Patanjali on the Sūtras of Pāṇini. -भानुरः an epithet of Vishnu. -भिक्षुः N. of Sākyamuni. -भीता a kind of sensitive plant (लाजळू). -भीमः an epithet of king Santanu. -भीरुः a sort of beetle or fly. -भुज *a.* long-armed, powerful. -भूतं a great or primary element; see भूत; तं वे-  
धा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ms. 1. 6. (-तः) 1. the Supreme Being. -2. a great creature. -भोगः 1. a great enjoyment. -2. a great coil or hood; great winding. -3. a serpent. (-गा) an epithet of Durgā. -मणिः 1. a costly or precious jewel; संस्कारोल्लिखितो महा-  
मणिरिव क्षीणोऽपि नालक्ष्यते S. 6. 5. -2. N. of Siva. -मति *a.* 1. high-minded. -2. clever. (-तिः) N. of Brihaspati or Jupiter. -मत्स्यः a large fish, sea-monster. -मद *a.* greatly intoxicated. (-इः) an elephant in rut. -मनस्, -मनस्क *a.* 1. high-minded, noble-minded, magnanimous. -2. liberal. -3. proud, haughty. (-मः)

a fabulous animal called शरभ q. v. -मन्त्रः 1. any sacred text of the Vedas. -2. a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell. -मन्त्रिन् *m.* the prime-minister, premier. -महोपाध्यायः 1. a very great preceptor. -2. a title given to learned men and reputed scholars; *e. g.* महामहोपाध्यायमल्लिनाथसूरि &c. -मांसं 'costly flesh', especially human flesh; न खलु महामांसविक्रयादन्यमुपायं पश्यामि Māl. 4; अशस्त्रपूतं निर्व्याजं पुरुषांगो-  
पकलितम् । विक्रीयते महामांसं गृह्यतां गृह्यतामिदं 5. 12 (see Jagaddhara *ad loc.*). -मात्र *a.* 1. great in measure, very great or large. -2. most excellent, best. (-त्रः) 1. a great officer of state, high state-official, a chief minister; (मंत्रे कर्मणि भूषायां विभे माने पौरच्छदे । मात्रा च महती येषां महामात्रास्तु ते स्मृताः ॥); Ms. 9. 259. -2. an elephant-driver or keeper; Pt. 1. 161. -3. a superintendent of elephants. (-त्री) 1. the wife of a chief minister. -2. the wife of a chief minister. -2. the wife of a spiritual teacher. -मायः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -माया worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent. -मारी 1. cholera, an epidemic. -2. an epithet of Durgā. -मालः N. of Siva. -माहेश्वरः a great worshipper of Mahesvara or Siva. -मुखः a crocodile. -मुनिः 1. a great sage. -2. N. of Vyāsa. -3. an epithet of Buddha. -4. of Agastya. -5. the coriander plant. (-नि *n.*) 1. coriander seed. -2. any medicinal herb or drug. -मूर्तिः N. of Vishnu. -मूर्धन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -मूलं a large radish. (-लः) a kind of onion. -मूल्य *a.* very costly. (-ल्यः) a ruby. -मृगः 1. any large animal. -2. an elephant. -3. the fabulous animal called शरभ. -मृत्युः, -मेघः N. of Siva. -मेढः the coral tree. -मेघा an epithet of Durgā. -मोहः great infatuation of mind. (-हा) an epithet of Durgā. -यज्ञः 'a great sacrifice', a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or acts of Piety to be performed by a householder; 'अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः पितृयज्ञस्तर्पणम् । होमो दैवो (or देवयज्ञः) बलिर्भौ-  
तो (or भूतयज्ञः) नृयज्ञोऽतिथिपूजनम् ॥ Ms. 3. 70, 71, (for explanation, see the words s. v.). -2. N. of Vishnu.



—यमकं 'a great *Yamaka*', *i. e.* a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same words, though different in sense; *e. g.* see Ki. 15. 52, where विकासमीयुर्जगतीशमार्गः has four different senses; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. —यशस् *a.* very famous, renowned, celebrated. —यात्रा 'the great pilgrimage,' the pilgrimage to Benares. —याम्यः an epithet of Vishnu. —युगं 'a great Yuga,' consisting of the four *Yugas* of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. —योगिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishnu. -3. a cock. —योनिः *f.* excessive dilation of the female organ. —रजतं 1. gold. -2. the thorn-apple. —रजनं 1. safflower. -2. gold. —रत्नं a precious jewel. —रथः 1. a great chariot. -2. a great warrior or hero; कुतः प्रभावो धनं जयस्य महारथजयद्रथस्य विपत्तिमुत्तारयितुं Ve. 2; दशरथः प्रशस्त महारथः R. 9. 1; Si. 3. 22; (a महारथ is thus defined:—एको दशसहस्रणि योधयेयस्तु धन्विनां शस्त्रशालप्रवीणश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः॥) -3. desire, longing; cf. मनोरथ. —रस *a.* very savoury. (-सः) 1. a sugarcane. -2. quicksilver. -3. a precious mineral. -4. the fruit of the date tree. -5. any one of the eight substances given below:—रदः पारदं शस्ये वैकांतं कांतमश्रकम्। माक्षिकं विमलश्चेति स्युरेतेऽष्टौ महारथाः॥. (-सं) sour rice-water. —राजः 1. a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler. -2. a respectful mode of addressing kings or other great personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness). -3. a deified Jaina teacher. -4. a fingernail. °अधिराजः a universal emperor, paramount sovereign. °चूतः a kind of mango tree. —राजिकः *N.* of Vishnu. —राजिकाः (*m. pl.*) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number). —राज्ञी 1. the reigning or chief queen, principal wife of a king. -2. *N.* of Durgā. —रात्रं midnight, dead of night. —रात्रिः, -त्री *f.* 1. see महाप्रलय. -2. midnight. -3. the eighth night in the bright half of *Āsvina*. —राष्ट्रः 'the great kingdom,' *N.* of a country in the west of India, the country of the *Marāṭhās*. -2. the people of *Mahārāshṭra*, the *Marāṭhās* (*pl.*). (-ष्ट्री) *N.* of the principal *Prākṛita*

dialect, the language of the people of the *Mahārāshṭra*; cf. Daṇḍin:—महाराष्ट्राभ्यां भाषां प्रकृष्टं प्रकृतं विदुः Kāv. 1. 34. —रिष्टः a kind of *Nimba* tree growing on mountains. —रुद्रः a form of Siva. —रुद्र *a.* mighty in form. (-पः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. resin. —रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —रोगः a dangerous illness, grievous malady; (these are eight—उन्मादो राजयक्ष्मा च श्वसस्त्वग्दोष एव च। पधुमेहश्चादमरी च तथोदरभग्नरौ॥). —रौद्र *a.* very dreadful. (-द्री) an epithet of Durgā. —रौरवः *N.* of one of the 21 hells; Ms. 4. 88-90. —लक्ष्मी the great *Lakshmi*, or *Sakti* of *Nārāyaṇa*. -2. a young girl who represents the goddess Durgā at the Durgā festival. —लिङ्गं the great *Linga* or Phallus. (-णः) an epithet of Siva. —लोकः a crowd. —लोहं a magnet. —वक्षस् *m.* epithet of Siva. —वनं a large forest in *Vṛindāvana*. —वरा *Dūrvā* grass. —वराहः 'the great boar,' an epithet of Vishnu in his third or boar incarnation. —वल्ली 1. the *Mādhavi* creeper. -2. a large creeping plant. —वसः the porpoise. —वाक्यं 1. a long sentence. -2. any continuous composition or literary work. -3. a great proposition, principal sentence; such as तत्त्वमसि, ब्रह्मोदं सर्वं &c. —वातः a stormy wind, violent wind; महावाताध्मातैर्मण्डिषकुलनीलैर्जलधरैः Mk. 5. 22. —वादिन् *m.* a great or powerful disputant. —वायुः 1. air (as an element). -2. stormy wind, hurricane, tempest. —वार्तिकं *N.* of the *Vārtikas* of *Kātyāyana* on *Pāṇini's Sūtras*. —विवेहा *N.* of a certain *वृत्ति* or condition of the mind in the *Yoga* system of philosophy. —विमर्षा a rule giving a general option or alternative; इति महाविभाषया साधुः. —विभूतिः an epithet of Siva. —विषः a serpent having two mouths. —विषुवं the vernal equinox. °संक्रांतिः *f.* the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign *Aries*). —वीचिः *N.* of a hell. —वीरः 1. a great hero or warrior. -2. a lion. -3. the thunderbolt of *Indra*. -4. an epithet of Vishnu. -5. of *Garuda*. -6. of *Hanumat*. -7. a cuckoo. -8. a white horse. -9. a sacrificial fire. -10. a sacrificial vessel. -11. a kind of hawk. °चरितं

*N.* of a celebrated drama by *Bhava bhūti*. —वीर्य *a.* of great valour, very powerful. (-र्यः) 1. *N.* of *Brahman*. -2. the Supreme being. (-र्या) the wild cotton shrub. -2. an epithet of संज्ञा, the wife of the sun. —वृषः a great bull. —वेग *a.* very swift or fleet. (-गः) 1. great speed, excessive velocity. -2. an ape. -3. the bird *Garuda*. —वेल *a.* billowy. —व्याधिः *f.* 1. a great disease. -2. a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). —व्याहृतिः *f.* a great mystical word, *i. e.* भूर्, भुवस् and स्वर. —व्रत *a.* very devotional, rigidly observing vows. (-तं) 1. a great vow, a great religious observance. -2. any great or fundamental duty; प्राणैरपि हिता वृत्तिद्रोहो व्याजवर्जनं। आत्मनीव प्रियाधानमेतन्मैत्रीमहाव्रतं Mv. 5. 59. —व्रतिन् *m.* 1. a devotee, an ascetic. -2. an epithet of Siva. —शक्तः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of *Kārtikeya*. —शंकुः the sine of the sun's elevation. —शंखः 1. a great conch-shell; Bg. 1. 15. -2. the temporal bone, forehead. -3. a human bone. -4. a particular high number. -5. one of *Kubera's* treasures. —शङ्खः a kind of thorn-apple. —शङ्ख *a.* making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. —शल्कः a kind of sea-crab or prawn; Ms. 3. 272. —शालः a great householder. —शालिः a kind of large and sweet-smelling rice. —शासन *a.* 1. exercising great power. -2. whose commands are great; Bh. 3. 80. (-नं) great order of government. —शिरस् *m.* a kind of serpent. —शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-shell. —शुक्ला an epithet of *Sarasvatī*. —शुभ्रं silver. —शूद्रः (द्री *f.*) 1. a *Sūdra* in a high position. -2. a cowherd. -3. an upper servant. (-द्री) a female cow-keeper. (-द्रा) a *Sūdra* woman in a high position. —इवशानं an epithet of Benares. —श्रमणः an epithet of Buddha. —श्वसः a kind of asthma. —श्वेतः 1. an epithet of *Sarasvatī*. -2. of Durgā. -3. white sugar. —संक्रांतिः *f.* the winter solstice. —सती a very chaste woman. —सत्ता absolute existence. —सत्यः an epithet of *Yama*. —सत्त्व *a.* 1. noble. -2. very strong or powerful. -3. just, righteous. (-त्त्वः) 1. a large animal. -2. *N.* of *Sākya muni*. -3. an epithet of *Kubera*



—संधिविग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war. —उन्नः an epithet of Kubera. —समुद्रः the great ocean. —सर्गः a great or completely new creation (after a complete destruction of the world). —सर्जः the bread-fruit or jack-tree. —साधनमागः a great executive officer. —सांतपनः a kind of very rigid penance; see Ms. 11. 218. —सांधिविग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. —सामान्यं the widest generality. —सारः a kind of Khadira tree. —सारथिः an epithet of Aruna. —साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. —साहसिकः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. —सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. —सिद्धिः *f.* a kind of magical power. —सुखं 1. great pleasure. —2. copulation. (—खः) a Buddha. —सुगंधं a fragrant unguent. —सुगंधिः a kind of antidote. —सूक्तः the composer of the great Sūktas or hymns of the 10th Maṇḍala of the R̥gveda. —सूक्ष्मा sand. —सूतः a military drum. —सेनः 1. an epithet of Kārtikeya. —2. the commander of a large army. (—ना) a great army. —संघः a camel. —स्थली the earth. —स्थानं a great position. —स्वयन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —स्वनः a kind of drum. —हंसः an epithet of Vishṇu. —हविस् *n.* clarified butter. —हस्तः an epithet of Siva. —हासः a loud or boisterous laughter, cachination. —हिमवत् *m.* N. of a mountain.

महि *m., n.* Greatness. —*m.* Intellect. —*f.* =मही The earth. —*ind.* Greatly, very much.

महिका Frost, mist.

महित *p. p.* Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see मह्. —तं The trident of Siva.

महिधकः 1 A rat. —2 An ichneumon. —3 The string of a pole for carrying loads.

महिमन् *m.* [महत् इमनिच् टिप्पणः] 1 Greatness (*fig.* also); अयि मलयज महिपायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2. —2 Glory, majesty, might, power; Ku. 2. 6, U. 4. 21. —3 High rank, exalted rank or position, dignity. —4 One of the 8 Siddhis, the

power of increasing size at will; see सिद्धि.

माहिरः 1 The sun. —2 The Arka plant.

महिला [मह्-इरच् Un. 1. 54] 1 A woman. —2 An amorous or intoxicated woman; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जमीनायते महिला Bv. 2. 68. —3 The creeper called Priyangu. —4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रेणुका). —Comp. —आह्वया the Priyangu creeper.

महिलारोप्यं N. of a city in the south.

महिषः [मह्-टिप्पणः Un. 1. 45] 1 A buffalo; (considered as the vehicle of Yama); गाहनां महिषा निवानसलिलं शृंगैर्बुध्नाडिचं S. 2. 6. —2 N. of a demon killed by Durgā. —Comp. —अक्षः, —अक्षकः a kind of bdellium. —अर्धः an epithet of Kārtikeya. —असुरः the demon Mahisha. °वातिनी, °नयति, °वर्द्धनी, °सूतनी epithets of Durgā. —दनी an epithet of Durgā. —धजः an epithet of Yama. —पालः, पालकः a buffalo-keeper. —वहनः, —वाहनः epithets of Yama; कृतांतः किं वाक्षान्महिषाहोऽसाविति पुनः K. P. 10.

महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo-cow; Ms. 9. 55; Y. 2. 159. —2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषीसखः R. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. —3 A queen in general. —4 The female of a bird. —5 A lady's maid, female servant (सेरिन्ने). —6 An immoral woman. —7 Money acquired by the prostitution of one's wife; cf. माहिषिक. —Comp. —पालः a keeper of she-buffaloes. —स्तम्भः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

महिष्मत् *a.* Possessing, rich or abounding in, buffaloes.

महिष्ठ *a.* Greatest, largest (superl. of महत् q. v.).

मही 1 Earth; as in महीपाल, महीभूत &c.; मही रम्या दृष्ट्या Bh. 3. 79. —2 Ground, soil. —3 Landed property or estate, land. —4 A country, kingdom. —5 N. of a river falling into the gulf of Cambay. —6 (In geom.) The base of any plane figure. —7 A large army (Ved.). —Comp. —इतः, —ईश्वरः a king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. —कंपः an earthquake. —क्षित् *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 1. 11, 85; 19. 20. —जः

1. the planet Mars. —2. N. of Narakāśura. —3. a tree. (—जा) N. of Sītā. (—जं) wet ginger. —तलं surface of the earth. —दुर्गं an earth fort. —धरः 1. a mountain; R. 6. 52; Ku. 6. 89. —2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —ध्रः 1. a mountain; Bh. 2. 10; Si. 15. 54; R. 3. 60, 13. 7. —2. a symbolical expression for the number, 'seven'. —3. an epithet of Vishṇu. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः, —पालः, —भुज् *m.* मधवन् *m.*, —महेंद्रः a king; Bg. 1. 2; R. 2. 34, 6. 12. —पतनं humble obeisance (as by falling on the ground.) —पुत्रः, —सुतः, —सूनः 1. the planet Mars. —2. epithets of the demon Naraka. —पुत्री, —सुता an epithet of Sītā. —प्रतपः an earthquake. —प्ररोहः, —रुह् *m.*, रुहः a tree; Ki. 5. 10; Si. 20. 49. —प्राचीर, —प्रावरः the sea. —मर्तु *m.* a king. —भून् *m.* 1. a mountain; Ki. 1. 27; Ki. 5. 1. —2 a king, sovereign. —लता an earthworm. —सुरः a Brāhmaṇa.

महीयते Den. A. (rarely P.) 1 To be glad, happy or prosperous (Ved.). —2 To rise to a high position, thrive, prosper. —3 To be highly respected or honoured; S. 7. 35.

महीयत् *a.* Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् q. v.). —*m.* A great or noble-minded man; वक्रुतेः खलु वा महीयतः सहो नान्यतमुन्नतिं यथा Ki. 2. 21; Si. 2. 13.

महीला, महेला, महेलिका A woman, female.

1. मा *ind.* A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually joined with the Imperative; मद्राणि मा कुरु विशादमनाहरेण Bv. 4. 41; also (a) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77; मा भूनुहत् खलु भवन्तमन्यजन्ना मा ते मलीमसविकारयना मतिर्भूत Māl. 1. 32; the अ is sometimes retained; मा निषाद् प्रतिष्ठां स्वगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. (b) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also); मा चैनमभिभाषथाः Rām; (c) the Future, or Potential mood, in the sense of 'lest,' 'that not'; लघु एतां परित्रायस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विनां हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2; मा कश्चिन्ममाग्र्यनर्थो भवेत्



Pt. 5; मा नान देव्याः किमप्यनिष्टमुत्त-  
न्नं भवेत् K. 307; the Imperative  
mood also is sometimes used for  
the Potential; स्वरत्तानार्थपुत्र एतां स-  
माश्वासयितुं मास्या विकारो वर्धतां M.  
4. (d) the Present Participle when  
a curse is implied; मा जीवन्त्यः परा-  
वज्ञातुः खल्वपि जीवति Si. 2. 45; or  
(e) with potential passive partici-  
ples; मैवं प्रार्थयन्. मा is sometimes  
used without any verb; मा तावत्  
'oh! do not (say or do) so'; मा  
मैवं; मा नाम रक्षितः Mk. 3. 'may it  
not be the police'; see under नाम.  
Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and  
is used with the Aorist or Imper-  
fect with the augment dropped,  
and rarely with the potential mood;  
ह्येयं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3; मा  
स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17; मास्म सीमंति-  
नी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशम्. -Comp.  
-चिरं, -विलंबं, -विलंबितं ind. without  
delay, shortly, quickly.

2. मा 1 The goddess of wealth,  
Lakshmi; तमाखुत्वं राजेंद्र भज माज्ञा-  
नदायकं Subhāsh. -2 A mother. -3  
A measure. -Comp. -पः, -पतिः epi-  
thets of Vishnu.

3. मा 2 P., 3. 4. A. (माति, मीमते or  
मीयते, मित) 1 To measure; न्ययित  
मिमान इवावर्ति पदानि Si. 7. 13; 9. 2.  
-2 To measure or mark off, limit;  
see मित. -3 To compare with (in  
size), measure by any standard;  
Ku. 5. 15. -4 To be in, find room  
or space in, be contained or com-  
prised in; तनौ ममुस्तत्र न कैटभद्वि-  
षस्तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा मुदः Si. 1. 23;  
वृद्धे गतेप्यात्मानि नैव मांतीः 3. 73; 10.  
50; 14. 75, 13. 2, 5. 44; माति मातु-  
मशक्योऽपि यशोराशिर्वैत्र ते K. P. 10.  
-5 To prepare, arrange. -6 To infer,  
conclude. -7 To form, make, build,  
construct. -8 To assign, mete out,  
apportion. -9 To show, display. -10  
To roar, sound. -Caus. (मापयति-ते)  
To cause to be measured, measure or  
mete out; एतेन मापयति भित्तिषु कर्म-  
मार्गं Mk. 3. 16. -Desid. (मित्सति-ते)  
To wish to measure &c.

मांस n. 1 Flesh. (This word  
has no forms for the first five inflec-  
tions, and is optionally substituted  
for मांस after acc. dual.).

मांसं [मन्-स दीर्घश्च Up. 3. 64] Flesh,  
meat; समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4. (The

word is thus fancifully derived in  
Ms. 5. 55 :—मांसं भक्षयिताऽपुत्र यस्य  
मांसमिहाश्नयहम् । एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवदन्ति  
मनीषिणः ॥). -2 The flesh of fish. -3  
The fleshy part of a fruit. -सः 1 A  
worm. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, sell-  
ing meat. -3 A worm. -4 Time.  
-Comp. -भक्ष, -भक्ष, -आदिन्, -भक्षक  
a. flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an  
animal); Bk. 16. 29, Ms. 5. 15.  
-अर्गलः, -लं a piece of flesh hang-  
ing down from the mouth. -अर्बुदः,  
इ a kind of disease of the membrum  
virile. -अशनं 1. flesh-meat. -2. flesh-  
eating. -अष्टका N. of the eighth day  
in the dark half of Māgha. -आहारः  
animal food. -इष्टा a kind of bird  
(बल्लुग). -उपजीविन् m. a dealer  
in flesh. -ओदनः 1. a meal of flesh.  
-2. rice boiled with flesh. -कण्डू पः  
a fleshy abscess on the palate. -कं-  
दी a swelling of the flesh. -कारिन्  
n. blood. -मेथिः a gland. -जं, -ते-  
जस् n. fat, adeps. -तानः a polypus  
in the throat. -द्राविन् m. a kind of  
sorrel. -निर्यासः the hair of the  
body. -पः a Pisācha or demon.  
-पचनं a vessel for cooking meat.  
-पटकः, -कं 1. a basket of flesh.  
-2. a large quantity of flesh.  
-वित्तं a bone. -पेशी 1. a muscle.  
-2. a piece of flesh. -3. an epithet  
of the fetus from the 8th to the  
14th day. -कला the egg-plant. -भेत्,  
-भेदिन् a. cutting the flesh. -योनिः a  
creature of flesh and blood. -रसः  
soup. -लता a wrinkle. -विक्रयः sale  
of meat. -सारः, -स्नेहः fat. -हास  
skin.

मांसल a. [मांस-लच्; cf. अंसल] 1  
Fleshy. -2 Muscular, lusty, brawny;  
U. 1. -3 Fat, strong, powerful; शा-  
खाः शतं मांसलाः Bv. 1. 34. -4 Deep  
(as sound); ध्वनिश्च मांगल्यमृगं मांसलः  
U. 6. 25; प्रतिभिन्नपुष्करावतैकस्तनित-  
मांसलो वाङ्मनैर्द्यौषः Mv. 2. -5 Increas-  
ed in bulk or quantity; Māl. 9. 13.  
-6 Pulpy (as fruit). -7 Dense,  
thick.

मांसिकः [मांसं पण्यमस्य ठक्] A  
butcher.

माकंदः The mango tree; Bv. 1. 29.  
-दी 1 The myrobalan tree. -2 Yellow  
sandal. -3 N. of a city on the Ganges.

माकर a. (री f.) Belonging to  
the sea-monster Makara q. v. -री

N. of the seventh day in the bright  
half of Māgha.

माकरंद a. (दी f.) Derived from,  
relating to, the juice of flowers;  
full of or mixed with honey; Māl.  
8. 1; 9. 13.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mātali, the  
charioteer of Indra. -2 The moon.

माक्षि (क्षी) क a. (की f.) Com-  
ing or derived from a bee. -कं  
[मक्षिकाभिः संभृत्य कृतं अण्] 1 Honey;  
Bv. 4. 43. -2 A kind of honey-like  
mineral substance. -Comp. -आ-  
श्रयं 1. bees'-wax. -2. honey-comb.  
-जं bees'-wax. -फलः a kind of  
cocoa-nut. -शर्करा candied sugar.

माख a. (खी f.) Sacrificial.

मागध a. (धी f.) [मगधदेशे भवः  
अण्] Relating to or living in the  
country of Magadha or the people  
of Magadha. -धः 1 A king of the  
Magadhas. -2 N. of a mixed tribe,  
said to have been the offspring of a  
Vaisya father and a Kshatriya  
mother, (the duty of the members  
of this caste being that of profes-  
sional bards); Ms. 10. 11, 17; Y.  
1. 94. -3 A bard or panegyrist in  
general. -धाः (pl.) N. of a people,  
the Magadhas. -धा 1 A princess of  
the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper.  
-धी 1 A princess of the Magadhas;  
R. 1. 57. -2 The language of the  
Magadhas, one of the four principal  
kinds of Prākṛita. -3 Long pepper.  
-4 White cumin. -5 Refined sugar.  
-6 A kind of jasmine. -7 A variety  
of carda moms. -8 The daughter of  
a Kshatriya mother and a Vaisya fa-  
ther. -9 Anise. -10 N. of a river  
(शोणा).

मागधा, मागाधिका Long pepper.

मागाधिकः A king of the Magadhas.

माघः [मघानक्षत्रयुक्ता पौर्णमासी माघी  
साऽत्र मास अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month  
(corresponding to January-Febru-  
ary). -2 N. of a poet, the author of  
the Sisupālavadhā or Māgha-kāvya;  
(the poet describes his family  
in Si. 20. 80-84 and thus con-  
cludes:—अशिशुद्रम्यकृतसर्गसमाप्तिलक्ष्म लक्ष्मी-  
पतेश्चरितकर्तिनचारु माघः । तस्यात्मजः सुक-  
विकीर्तिदुराशयादः काव्यं व्यधत्त शिशुपालवधाभि-  
धानम् ॥); उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरर्थगौरवं।  
दंडिनः पदलालित्यमाघे संति त्रयो गुणा ॥;



तावद्वा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः  
Udb. - ची The day of full moon in  
the month of Mâgha.

**माघमा** A female crab.

**माघवत** *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to  
Indra. - ती The east. - **Comp.** - चापं  
the rainbow; U. 5. 11.

**माघवन** *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to  
or ruled by Indra; ककुभं समस्कृत  
माघवनीं Si. 9. 25; अवनीतलमेव साधु  
मन्ये न वनी माघवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

**माघ्यं** The flower of the *kunda*  
creeper.

**मांश्च** 1 P. (मांक्षति) To wish or  
desire, long for.

**मांगलिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [मंगल-ठक्] 1  
Auspicious, tending to good fortune,  
indicative of auspiciousness; मुमस्य  
मांगलिकतूर्यकृतां ध्वनयः प्रतेनुरनुप्रमर्गं  
Ki. 6. 4; Mv. 4. 35; Bv. 2. 57. -2  
Fortunate.

**मांगल्य** *a.* [मंगलाय हितं व्यञ्ज्] Auspi-  
cious, indicative of good fortune;  
S. 4. 4. - ल्यं 1 Auspiciousness, pros-  
perity, welfare, good fortune. -2 A  
blessing or benediction. -3 A festi-  
vity, festival, any auspicious rite.  
-4 An auspicious thing, amulet.  
- **Comp.** - मृदंगः a drum beaten on  
auspicious occasions; U. 6. 25.

**माचः** A way, road.

**माचलः** 1 A thief, robber. -2 A  
crocodile.

**माचिका** A fly.

**माजलः** A kind of bird, the blue  
roller.

**मांजिष्ट** *a.* (ष्टी *f.*) [मांजिष्टयार्क्तं अण्] 1  
Red as madder. -2 Dyed with  
madder; मांजिष्टेषु व्यड्यते न स्म सैन्यैः  
Si. 18. 34. - ष्टं Red colour.

**मांजिष्टिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Dyed or tinged  
with madder; मांजिष्ट मेखलया नियंत्रि-  
तमधोवासश्च मांजिष्टिकं U. 4. 20; Mv.  
1. 18.

**माठः** A road.

**माठरः** 1 N. of Vyâsa. -2 A  
Brâhmana. -3 A distiller (शौडिक  
Sk.). -4 One of the attendants on  
the sun.

**माठी** An armour, mail.

**माडः** 1 A species of tree. -2  
Weight, measure.

**माडिः** A palace.

**माडुकः** - किकः A drummer.

**माढिः** *f.* 1 The young leaf before  
it opens. -2 Honouring. -3 Sad-  
ness, dejection. -4 Poverty. -5  
Anger, passion. -6 The border or  
hem of a garment. -7 A double  
tooth.

**माणवः** [मनोरपत्यं अण् अल्पार्थे णत्वम्] 1  
A lad, boy, youth, youngster. -2  
A little man, manikin (used con-  
temptuously). -3 A pearl-necklace  
of sixteen (or twenty) strings. -4 A  
young Brâhmana.

**माणवकः** 1 A youth, boy, lad,  
youngster (oft. used contemptu-  
ously). -2 A little man, dwarf;  
manikin; मायामाणवकं हरिं Bhâg.  
-3 A silly fellow. -4 A scholar, reli-  
gious student. -5 A pearl-necklace  
of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

**माणविका** A young girl, damsel.

**माणवीन** *a.* [माणस्येदं खञ्] Boyish,  
childish.

**माणव्यं** [माणवानं समूहः यत्] A com-  
pany of lads or boys.

**माणिका** A particular weight  
(equal to eight *palas*).

**माणिक्यं** A ruby.

**माणिक्या** A small house-lizard.

**माणिवंधं, माणिमंधं** Rock-salt.

**मांडलिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating  
to, or ruling, a province. - कः The  
ruler of a province.

**मातंगः** [मत्तंगस्य मुनेरयं अण्] 1  
An elephant; मातंगाः क्रिमु वल्गितैः  
K. P. 7; Si. 1. 64. -2 A man of the  
lowest caste, a Chândâla. -3 A  
Kirâta, a mountaineer or barbarian.  
-4 (At the end of comp.) Any  
thing the best of its kind; *e. g.*  
बलाहकमातंगः. - **Comp.** - दिवाकरः N.  
of a poet. - वक्रः a crocodile as large  
as an elephant; R. 13. 11.

**मातरिपुरुषः** 'One who can act  
like a man only against his mother',  
a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

**मातरिश्चन्** [मातरि अंतरीक्षे श्रयाति  
वर्धते धि-कानिन् डिच् अलुक्त्. Un. 1.  
156] Wind; पुनरुपासि विविक्तैर्मातरि-  
श्चावचूर्ण्य ज्वलयति मङ्गनाग्निं मालतीनां र-  
जोभिः Si. 11. 17; Ki. 5. 36; मात-  
रिश्वा वायुर्मातर्यंतरिक्षे श्रयसिति मातर्याशु  
अनिति वा Nir.

**मातलिः** N. of the charioteer of

Indra. - **Comp.** - साराथिः an epithet of  
Indra.

**माता** A mother.

**मातामहः** A maternal grand-  
father. - हौ (dual) The maternal  
grand-father and grand-mother. - ही  
The maternal grand-mother.

**मातिः** *f.* 1 Measure. -2 A  
thought, idea, conception. -3 Ac-  
curate knowledge or determina-  
tion.

**मातुलः** [मातुर्भाता मातृ-डुलच्] 1 A  
maternal uncle; Bg. 1. 26; Ms. 2.  
130, 5. 81. -2 The Dhattûra plant.  
-3 An epithet of the solar year. -4  
A kind of rice. -5 A kind of snake.  
- **Comp.** - पुत्रकः 1. the son of a  
maternal uncle. -2. the fruit of the  
Dhattûra plant.

**मातुलकः** 1 A maternal uncle (as a  
term of endearment). -2 The thorn-  
apple.

**मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली** 1 The wife  
of a maternal uncle; Ms. 2. 131;  
Y. 3. 232. -2 Hemp.

**मातुलेयः** (यी *f.*) The son of a  
maternal uncle.

**मातुलिङ्गः, मातुलुङ्गः** A kind of  
citron tree; (भुवो) भागाः प्रेखितम तु-  
लुङ्गवृत्तयः प्रेयो विधास्यति वां Mâl. 6.  
19. - गं The fruit of this tree, a  
citron.

**मातृ** *f.* [मान् पूजायां तृच् नलोपः Un.  
2. 94] 1 A mother; मातृवत्परशारेषु या  
पश्यति स पश्यति; सहस्रं तु पितृन् मातः  
गौरवेणातिरिच्यते Subhâsh. -2 Mother  
as a term of respect or endearment;  
मातलंक्षिम भजस्व कंचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64,  
87; अयि मातर्देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U.  
4 -3 A cow. -4 An epithet of Lak-  
shmi. -5 An epithet of Durgâ. -6  
Ether, sky. -7 The earth. -8 A  
divine mother; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर  
Mk. 1. -9 An epithet of Revati.  
-10 N. of several plants आखुर्कर्ण,  
इंद्रवारुणा and जटामांसी &c. - pl.  
1 An epithet of the divine  
mothers, said to attend on  
Siva, but usually on Skanda. (They  
are usually said to be 8; ब्राह्मी माहेश्व-  
री चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा। कौमारी चैव चा-  
मुंडा चार्चकेत्यष्ट मातरः || or, according to  
some, only seven; ब्राह्मी माहेश्वरी चैव  
कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा। माहेश्वरी चैव वाराही चामुं-  
डा सप्त मातरः || Some increase the  
number to sixteen. -2 N. of eight



classes of female ancestors or Manes.—*m.* 1 A measurer. -2 Ved. A maker, builder, creator. -3 A knower, one having true knowledge. -4 Life, or soul (जीव) [ cf. *L. Mater.* ] -**Comp.** -**केशदः** a maternal uncle. -**गणः** the collection of the divine mothers. -**गंधिनी** an unnatural mother. -**गामिन्** *m.* one who has committed incest with his mother. -**गोत्रं** a mother's family. -**ग्रामः** the female sex, womankind. -**घातः**, **घातकः**, **घातिन्** *m.*, -**घ्नः** a matricide -**घातुकः** 1. a matricide. -2. an epithet of Indra. -**चक्रं** the group of divine mothers. -**देव** *a.* having a mother for one's god, adoring mother like a god. -**नंदनः** an epithet of Kārtikeya. -**पक्ष** *a.* belonging to the mother's side or line. (-**क्षः**) maternal kinsmen. -**पितृ** *m.* (dual) (forming **मातापितरौ** or **मातरपितरौ**) parents. -**पुत्रौ** (**मातापुत्रौ**) a mother and son. -**पूजनं** worship of the divine mothers -**बंधुः**, -**बांधवः** a maternal kinsman; R. 12. 12. (-**pl.**) a class of relatives on the mother's side; they are thus specified :—**मातुः** **पितुः** **स्वसुः** **पुत्रः** **मातुर्मतुः** **स्वसुः** **सुगः** | **मातुर्मतुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया मातृबंधवः** || -**भोगीण** *a.* fit to be enjoyed or possessed by a mother. -**मंडलं** the collection of the divine mothers. -**मातृ** *f.* an epithet of Pārvatī. -**मुखः**, -**शासितः** a foolish fellow, simpleton. -**यज्ञः** a sacrifice offered to the divine mothers. -**वैत्तलः** an epithet of Kārtikeya. -**स्वसृ** *f.* (**मातृस्वसृ** or **मातुःस्वसृ**) a mother's sister, a maternal aunt. -**स्वसेयः** (**मातृस्वसेयः**) a mother's sister's son. (-**यी**) the daughter of a maternal aunt so **मातृस्वसीयः** -**या**.

**मातृक** *a.* 1 Coming or inherited from a mother; **मातृकं च धनुर्बुजितं दधत्** R. 11. 64, 90. -2 Maternal. -**कः** A maternal uncle. -**का** 1 A mother. -2 A grand-mother. -3 A nurse. -4 A source, origin. -5 A divine mother. -6 N. of certain diagrams written in characters supposed to have a magical power. -8 The character or alphabet so used (*pl.*).

**मात्र** *a.* (**त्रा**, -**त्री** *f.*) [ **मात्रन्** ] An affix added to nouns in the sense of 'measuring as much as', 'as

high or long, or broad as', 'reaching as far as'; as in **ऊहनात्री** **मितिः** **पंचदशयोजनमात्रमध्वानमतिचक्रम** K.; (in this sense the word may as well be considered to be **मात्रा** at the end of comp. q. v. below). -**त्र** 1 A measure, whether of length, breadth, height, size, space, distance or number; usually at the end of comp. *i. e.* **अंगुलिमात्र** a 'finger's breadth'; **तिविन्नत्र** **गत्वा** 'to some distance'; **कोशमात्रे** 'at the distance of a Krosa', **रेखात्रमपि** 'even the breadth of a line, as much as a line'; R. 1. 17; so **क्षणमात्रं**, **निमिषमात्रं** 'the space of an instant'; **शतमात्र** 'a hundred in number'; so **गजमात्र** 'as high or big as an elephant'; **तालमात्र**, **यवमात्र** &c. -2 The full measure of anything, the whole or entire class of things, totality; **जीवमात्र** or **प्राणिमात्रं** 'the entire class of living beings'; **मनुष्यमात्रो** **मर्त्यः** 'every man is mortal'; **वस्तुमात्र** **क्षतेऽनुपपंहारी** (हेतुः) Tarka K.; **मानुषमात्रबुद्धिर्कर्मनुष्ठितं** Dk. -3 The simple measure of anything, the one thing and no more, often translatable by 'mere', 'only', 'even'; **जातिमात्रेण** H. 1. 58 'by mere caste', **देहेभमात्रेण मनुष्ये वाक्ये कुरुतः** 2. 149 'by a mere wag-tail', **वाचमात्रा जाप्यसे** S. 2 'merely by words'; so **अयमात्रं**, **पमानमात्रं** Pt. 1. 83; used with past participles **मात्र** may be translated by 'as soon as', 'no sooner than', 'just'; **विद्धमात्रः** R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced', 'when just pierced'; **भुक्तमात्रे** 'just after eating'; **प्रविष्टमात्र एव तत्रभवति** S. 3. &c.

**मात्रा** 1 A measure; see **मात्रं** above. -2 A standard of measure, standard, rule. -3 The correct measure. -4 A unit of measure, a foot. -5 A moment. -6 A particle, an atom. -7 A part, portion; **सुद्रेणमात्राश्रितगौरवत्वात्** R. 3. 11. -8 A small portion, a little, trifle, a little quantity, a small measure only, see **मात्र** (3). -9 Account, consideration; **राजेति क्रियती मात्रा** Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or consideration is a king', *i. e.* I hold him of no account; **कायस्थ इति लब्धी मात्रा** Mu. 1. -10 Money, wealth, property. **शून्यमिदं ताशं मात्राः समवतार्य** Dk.; **नक्तनिन कक्षांतरात्तां मात्रां न मुंचति** Pt. 1; **कथमस्यार्थमात्रा हर्तव्या** *ibid.* -11

(In prosody) A prosodial or syllabic instant, the time required to pronounce a short vowel. -12 An element. -13 The material world, matter -14 The upper part of the Nāgarī characters. -15 An ear-ring. -16 An ornament; a jewel. -17 A measure of time (in music). -18 Function of the organs (इन्द्रियवृत्ति). -**Comp.** -**अर्ध** half of a prosodial instant. -**द्व्युत्त** a kind of artificial composition, getting out another meaning by the omission of a Mātrā; *e. g.* **मूलस्थितिमधः कुर्यान् पात्रैर्जष्टो गताक्षरैः विटलेभ्यः कुशिनस्य तिष्ठतः पथिकस्य सः** || (where the omission of the Mātrā in **विट** makes the sense applicable to a **वट**). -**उत्त**, -**वृत्तं** a metre regulated by the number of prosodial instants it contains, *e. g.* the *Aryā*. -**भस्त्रा** a money-bag. -**वस्तिः** an oily clyster. -**संगः** attachment to or regard for household possessions or property; Ms. 6. 57. -**ममकः** N. of a class of metres, see App. 1. -**स्पर्शः** material contact, contact with material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

**मात्रिका** A syllable or prosodial instant (= **मात्रा** above.).

**मातसर** *a.* (**री** *f.*), **मातसरिक** *a.* (**की** *f.*) Jealous, envious, malicious, spiteful.

**मातस्यै** 1 Envy, jealousy, spite, malice; **अहो वस्तुनि मातस्यै** Ks. 21. 49; Ki. 3. 53. -2 Displeasure.

**मातस्यकः** A fisherman.

**मायः** [ **मथ्-घञ्** ] 1 Stirring, churning, shaking about. -2 Killing, destruction. -3 A way, road.

**माथुर** *a.* (**री** *f.*) [ **मथुरायां भवो मथुराया आगतो वा अण्** ] 1 Coming from Mathurā. -2 Produced in Mathurā. -3 Dwelling in Mathurā.

**मादः** [ **मद्-घञ्** ] Intoxication, drunkenness. -2 Joy, delight. -3 Pride, arrogance.

**मादक** *a.* (**दिका** *f.*) [ **मद्-णिच्-प्बुल्** ] 1 Intoxicating, maddening, stupefying. -2 Gladdening. -**कः** A galinule.

**मादन** *a.* (**नी** *f.*) [ **मद्-णिच्-ल्यु-ल्युट् वा** ] Intoxicating &c.; see **मादक**. -**नः** 1 The god of love. -2 The thorn-apple. -**नं** 1 Intoxication. -2 Delighting, exhilaration. -3 Cloves.



मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

**माहक्ष** *a.* (क्षी *f.*), **माहृक्ष** *a.*, **माहृश** *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Like me, resembling me; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु माहृशां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; U. 2; उपचारो नैव कल्प्य इति तु माहृशाः R. G.

**माद्रकः** A prince of the Madras. **माद्रवती** N. of the second wife of Pându.

**माद्री** N. of the second wife of Pându. **-Comp.** **-नन्दनः** an epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva. **-पतिः** an epithet of Pându.

**माद्रेयः** An epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva.

**माधव** *a.* (वी *f.*) [ मधु-अण् ] 1 Honey-like, sweet. -2 Made of honey. -3 Vernal, relating to the spring; सावज्ञेय मुखप्रसाधनविधौ श्रीमाधवी योषितां M. 3. 5. -4 Relating to the descendants of Madhu. **-वः** [ माया लक्ष्म्या धवः ] 1 N. of Krishna; राधामाधवयोर्जयन्ति यमुनाकृते रहःकलयः Gît. 1; माधवे माकुरु मानिनि मानमये 9. -2 he spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मरपर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनाभिमतं सख्या (अनुप्रगतः) 3. 23. -3 The month called Vaisâkha; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाविव R. 11. 7. -4 N. of Indra. -5 N. of Parasurâma. -6 N. of the Yâdavas (pl); Si. 16. 52. -7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Mâyana and brother of Sâyana and Bhoganâtha, and supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sâyana are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the Rigveda; श्रुतस्मृतितत्त्वचारादिके माधवो बुधः । स्मार्ते व्याख्याय सर्वार्थे द्विजार्थे श्रुत उद्यतः । J. N. V. **-Comp.** **-उचितं** a kind of perfume (कक्कल) **-वल्ली** = माधवी q. v. **-श्री** vernal beauty.

**माधवकः** A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

**माधविका** N. of a creeper; **माधविकापरिमलललिते** Gît. 1.

**माधवी** 1 Candied sugar. -2 A kind of drink made from honey. -3 The spring-creeper (वासन्ती), with white fragrant flowers; पत्राणामिव शोषणेन मरुता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. -4 The sacred basil.

-5 A procuress, bawd. -6 Affluence in cattle. **-Comp.** **-लता** the spring creeper. **-वनं** a grove of Mâdhavî creepers.

**माधवीय** *a.* Relating to Mâdhava.

**माधुकर** *a.* (री *f.*) [ मधुकर-अण् ] Relating to or resembling a bee; as in माधुकरी वृत्तिः. **-री** 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door, as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. -2 Alms obtained from five different places.

**माधुपर्किक** *a.* (की *f.*) Offered to a guest as a token of respect.

**माधुरं** [ मधुर-अण् ] The flower of the Mallikâ creeper.

**माधुरी** 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury taste; वदने तव यत्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161; कनालसत्त्वमाधुरमधुरीमधुरयन् वाचां विपाको मम 4. 42, 37, 43; वाङ्माधुरीविरसीकृतकलकंठा Dk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 Mead.

**माधुर्य** [ मधुरस्य भावः घञ् ] 1 Sweetness, pleasantness; माधुर्ये रीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13, Bh. 2. 6. -2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं किमप्यनिर्गन्धं तन्मोर्माधुर्यमुच्यते. -3 (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to Mammata) chief Gunas in poetic compositions; चित्रद्वयीभावमयो ह्रस्वो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K. P. 8 also. -4 Kindness, amiability.

**माधूक** *a.* Sweet-speaking, amiable.

**माध्य** *a.* [ मध्य-अण् ] Central, middle.

**माध्यन्दिन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Midday, meridional. -2 Middle, central. **-नः** N. of a branch of Vâjasaneyins. **-नं** A branch of the शुक्ल or white Yajurveda (followed by the Mâdhyaandinas).

**माध्यम** *a.* (मी *f.*) [ मध्यम-अण् ] Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middlemost.

**माध्यमक** *a.* (मिका *f.*) **माध्यमिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Middle, central. **-काः** (m. pl.) N. of a people or their country in the central part of India.

**माध्यस्थ** *a.* Indifferent, impartial, neutral.

**माध्यस्थ्यं, माध्यस्थ्यं** 1 Impartiality.

-2 Indifference, unconcern; अभ्यर्थेनाभंगभयेन साधुर्माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टेऽप्यवलंबयेत् Ku. 1. 52. -3 Intercession, mediation.

**माध्याह्निक** *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to noon.

**माध्व** *a.* (ध्वी *f.*) Sweet. **-ध्वः** A follower of Madhva. **-ध्वी** 1 A kind of liquor (made from honey). -2 The creeper called Mâdhavî.

**मध्वकं** An intoxicating drink prepared from honey.

**माध्वकः** A person who collects honey.

**माध्वीकं** [ मधुना मधूरूपेण निर्वृतं कक् ] 1 A kind of spirituous liquor, distilled from the flowers of the tree called Madhûka; चचाम मधु माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. -2 Wine distilled from grapes; साध्वी माध्वीकं चिता न भवति भवतः Gît. 12 (=मधो Com.). -3 A grape. **-Comp.** **-फलं** a kind of cocoa-nut.

**मान्** I 1. A. (मपिंसने = desid. of मन् q. v.). -II. 1 P., 10 U. = Caus. of मन् q. v.

**मानः** [ मन्-घञ् ] 1 Respect, honour, regard, respectful consideration; वारिदस्य परा मूर्तिर्यन्मानद्विगाल्पता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन &c. -2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self respect; जन्मिनी मानहीनस्य तृणस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106; R. 16. 81. -3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence. -4 A wounded sense of honour. -5 Jealous anger, anger excited by jealousy (especially in women); anger in general. सुत्र मयि मानमनिधानं Gît. 10; माधो म कुरु मानिनि मानमये 9; राजत मानमं व विवहे R. 9. 47; Si. 9. 84; Bv. 2. 56. -6 Opinion, conception. -7 Ved. Object, purpose. **-नं** [ मा-न्पुट् ] 1 Measuring. -1 A measure, standard -3 Dimension, computation. -4 A standard of measure, measuring-rod, rule. -5 Proof, authority, means of proof or demonstration; येऽमी माधुर्यैजः प्रमात्र रसमात्रयर्मतयोक्तास्तेषां रसधर्मत्वे किं मानं R. G.; मानाभावात् (frequently occurring in controversial language) Pad. 4. 3. -6 Likeness, resemblance. **-Comp.** **-आसक्त** *a.* given to pride, haughty, proud. **-उत्साहः** energy arising from self-confidence; Pt. 1. 226. **-उन्नतिः**



*f.* great respect or honour; Bh. 2. 23. —उन्मादः infatuation of pride. —कलहः, —कलिः a quarrel caused by jealous anger. —क्षतिः *f.*, —भंगः, —हानिः *f.* injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, mortification, insult, indignity. —प्रथिः injury to honour or pride. —इ *a.* 1. showing respect. —2. proud. —3. destroying pride. —4. a giver of honour (a mode of addressing lovers &c.). (—इः) a mystical name for the letter आ. (—इ) N. of the second digit of the moon. —इडः a measuring-rod; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानइडः Ku. 1. 1. —धन *a.* rich in honour; महैजतो माधना धनचितः Ki. 1. 19; —धानिका a cucumber. —परिखंडनं mortification, humiliation. —भंग see मानक्षति. —भृत्, पर *a.* possessing pride, extremely proud; प्रथमे मानभृतां न वृष्णतः Ki. 2. 44. —महत् *a.* rich or great in pride, greatly proud; किं जीर्णं नृणमस्ति मानमहतामयेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. —योगः the correct mode of measuring or weighing; Ms. 9. 330. —रंध्रा a sort of clepsydra, a perforated water-vessel, which, placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. —वर्जित *a.* 1. disgraced, dishonoured. —2. humble, lowly. —3. slanderous, libellous. —सूत्रं 1. a measuring-cord. —2. a chain (of gold &c.) worn round the body.

मानयितृ *m.* One who honours, honourer.

माननं-ना 1 Honouring, respecting. —2 Killing; Si. 16. 2.

माननीय *a.* Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured (with gen.); मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयां Ku. 1. 18. R. 1. 11.

मानवन् *a.* Proud, arrogant, haughty or high-spirited. —ती A haughty or high-spirited woman angry through jealous pride).

मानित *p. p.* [ मन्-णिच् क ] Honoured, respected, esteemed. —तं Showing honour or respect.

मानिन् *a.* [ मान-इनि, मन्-णिनि वा ] 1 Fancying, considering, regarding (at the end of comp.); as in पंडित-मानिन्. —2 Honouring, respecting. (at the end of comp.). —3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41; परवृद्धिमतसरि मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15.

1. —4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured; Bk. 19. 24. —5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. —6 Being regarded or considered as. —*m.* A lion. —नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, a strong-minded, resolute, or proud woman, (in a good sense); चतुर्विंशतिशानवमस्य मानिनी Ku. 5.53; R. 13.38. —2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride); माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये Git. 9; Ki. 9.36. —3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मानिता -त्वं 1 Haughtiness, pride. —2 Honouring, respect. —3 Being respected or honoured.

मानःशिल *a.* Consisting of red arsenic मन्ःशिला).

मानव *a.* ( वी *f.* ) [ मनोरपत्यं अण् ] 1 Relating to or descended from Manu; मानवस्य राजर्षिर्वंशस्य प्रसवितारं सवितारं U. 3; Ms. 12. 107. —2 Human. —वः 1 A man, human being; मनोर्वंशो मानवानां ततोयं प्रथिनोऽभवत् । ब्रह्मक्षत्रादयस्तस्मान्मनोर्जातास्तु मानवाः Mb.; Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. —2 A lad, boy. —3 Mankind (pl.). —4 The subjects of a king (pl.). —वी A woman. —वं A particular fine. —Comp. —इंद्रः, —देवः-पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign; R. 14. 32. —धर्मशास्त्रं the institutes of Manu. —राक्षसः a demon or fiend in the form of a man; तेऽमी मानवराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय निघ्नन्ति ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवीय *a.* Descended or derived from Manu. —यं A particular fine.

मानव्यं A number of boys or youths (माणव्यं).

मानस *a.* ( सी *f.* ) [ मन एव, मनस इदं वा अण् ] 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp. शारीर). —2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will; ब्रह्मणो मानसपुत्राः; किं मानसी सृष्टेः S. 4; Ku. 1. 18; Bg. 10. 6. —3 Only to be conceived in the mind, conceivable. —4 Tacit, implied. —5 Dwelling on the lake Mânasa. —सः A form of Vishnu. —सं 1 The mind, heart, soul; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Git. 10; अपि च मानसमंजुनिधिः Bv. 1. 113; मानसं विषयेर्विना ( भाति ) 116. —2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailâsa; ( कैलासशिखरे राम मनसा निर्मितं सरः । ब्रह्मणा प्रागिदं यस्मात्तदमून्मानसं सरः ॥

Râm; (it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons; मेघश्यामा दिशो दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्सुकचेतसां । कूजितं राजहंसानां नेदं नूपुरशिजितं V. 4. 14, 15; यस्यास्तोये कृतवसतयो मानसं संनिकृष्टं नाध्यास्याति व्यपगतशुचस्त्वामपि प्रेक्ष्य हंसाः Me. 76; see Me. 11; Ghat. 9 also); R. 6. 26; Me. 62. Bv. 1. 3. —3 (In law) Tacit or implied consent. —4 A kind of salt. —Comp.

—आलयः a swan, goose. —उत्क *a.* eager to go to Mânasa; Me. 11.

—ओकस्, —चारिन् *m.* a swan. —जन्मन् *m.* 1. the god of love. —2. a swan.

मानसिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Mental, spiritual. —कः An epithet of Vishnu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. —2 A kind of weight.

मानुष *a.* ( वी *f.* ) [ मनोरयं अण् सुक् च ] Human; मानुषी तनुः, मानुषी वाक् &c.; R. 1. 60, 16. 22; Bg. 4. 12; 9. 11; Ms. 4. 124. —2 Humane, kind. —षः 1 A man, human being. —3 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac, Gemini, Virgo, and Libra. —षी 1 A woman. —2 A branch of medicine, administering drugs and herbs. —षं 1 Humanity. —2 Human effort or action.

मानुषक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Human, mortal.

मानुषता-त्वं 1 Humanity. —2 State or condition of man, human nature; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा K. —3 Manhood.

मानुष्यं, मानुष्यकं 1 Human nature, humanity; किं पुनर्मानुष्यं विडम्ब्यते V. 2; यावन्मानुष्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं तावत्सर्वमुपपाद्यतां K. 62. —2 A mortal frame, human body; प्राप्यापि मानुष्यकमनेकसाधारणभिव Dk. —3 Mankind, the race of human beings. —4 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञकं Beauty, loveliness.

मांत्रिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मांथ् 1 P. ( मांथति ) To hurt, injure.

मांथर्यं 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. —2 Weakness.

मांदारः, मांदारवः A kind of tree.



**मांघ** [ मं-घञ् ] 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness, -2 Stupidity. -3 Weakness, feeble state; **आममांघ**. -4 Apathy. -5 Sickness, illness, indisposition.

**मांघात्** *m.* N. of a king of the solar race, son of Yuvanâsva ( being born from his own belly ). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said 'कं एव धास्याते'; whereupon Indra came down and said 'मं धास्याते'; the boy was, therefore, called Mândhâtî.

**मान्मथ** *a.* (यी *f.*) [ मन्मथ-अण् ] Relating to or caused by love; **आचार्य-कं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत्** Mâl. 1. 16; 2. 4.

**मान्य** *pot. p.* [ मान् अर्चयां कर्मणि ण्यत् ] 1 To be revered or respected; **अहमपि तव मान्या हेतुभिस्तैश्च तैश्च** Mâl. 6. 26. -2 Respectable, honourable, venerable: R. 2. 44; Y. 1. 111.

**मापने-ना** 1 Measuring. -2 Forming, making. -**नः** A balance.

**मापत्यः** The god of love.

**माम** *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 My, mine. -2 Uncle (used in voc.).

**मामक** *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side; **मामकाः पांडवाश्चैव क्रिन्तुं तं संवय** Bg 1. 1. -2 Selfish, covetous, greedy. -**कः** 1 A miser. -2 A maternal uncle.

**मामकीन** *a.* My, mine: **यो मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबन्धनं** Mâl. 2; **सा मामकीनकवितेव मनोभिरामा** Bv. 3. 6, 2. 32.

**माय** *a.* Possessing magical power. -**यः** 1 A conjurer, juggler. -2 A demon, an evil spirit.

**माया** [ मा-यः बा० नेत्वम् ] 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery; a device, an artifice; Pt. 1. 359. -2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic: **स्वप्नो नु माया नु सतिभ्रमो नु** S. 6. 9. -3 (Hence) An unreal or illusory image, a phantom, illusion, unreal apparition; **मायां मयोद्भाव्य प-रीक्षितोऽसि** R. 2. 62; **विकृतिः किन्तु भवेदियं नु माया** Ki. 13. 4, R. 12. 74; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', 'illusory'; e.g. **मायावचनं** false words; **मायासृग** &c. -4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. -5 (In Vedânta phil.) Unreality, the il-

lusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. -6 (In Sân. phil.) The Pradhâna or Prakṛiti. -7 Wickedness. -8 Pity, compassion. -9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -10 Ved. Extraordinary power, wisdom (प्रज्ञा). -11 (With Saivas) One of the four snares (पाश) which entangle the soul. -12 N. of the city Gayâ. -13 N. of Lakshmi -**Comp.** -**आचर** *a.* acting deceitfully. -**आत्मक** *a.* false, illusory. -**उपजीविन्** *a.* living by fraud; Pt. 1. 288. -**कारः**, -**कृत्**, -**जीविन्** *m.* a conjurer, juggler. -**चय** *a.* 1. noted for juggling. -2. deceptive. -**इः** a crocodile. -**देवी** N. of the mother of Buddha. **सुतः** Buddha. -**धर** *a.* deceitful, illusive. -**पटु** *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. -**प्रयोगः** 1. deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud; Pt. 1. 190. -2. employment of magic. -**फलं** a gall-nut. -**मृगः** a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer. -**यंत्रं** an enchantment. -**योगः** employment of magic. -**योधिन्** *a.* fighting deceitfully. -**वचनं** false or deceitful words. -**वादः** the doctrine of illusion, (a term applied to Buddhism). -**विद्** *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. -**सुतः** an epithet of Buddha.

**मायामय** *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Illusive, illusory, deceitful. -2 False, unreal. -3 Magical.

**मायवत्** *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. -3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. -*m.* An epithet of Kamsa. -**ती** N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

**मायाविन्** *a.* [ माया-अस्त्यर्थे विनि ] 1 Using deceit or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent; **व्रजंति ते मूढधियः पराभवं भवन्ति मायाविषु ये न मायिनः** Ki. 1. 30; R. 10. 45. -2 Skilled in magic. -3 Unreal, illusory. -*m.* 1 A magician, conjurer. -2 A cat. -*n.* A gall-nut.

**मायिक** *a.* [ माया-ठन् ] 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal. -**कः** A juggler. -**कं** A gall-unt.

**मायिन्** [ माया-इनि ] See मायाविन्. -*m.* 1 A conjurer. -2 A rogue,

cheat. -3 A deceitful or treacherous person; Ku. 2. 46. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 Of Kâma. -6 Of Agni. -7 Siva. -*n.* Magic, magical art.

**मायातिः** The sacrifice to men.

**मायुः** 1 The sun. -2 Bile, bilious humour; (*n.* also in this sense).

**मायूर** *a.* (री *f.*) [ मयूर-अण् ] 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock; **मायूरी मद्याति मार्जना मनांसि** M. 1. 21. -2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. -3 Drawn by a peacock (as a car). -4 Dear to a peacock. -**रं** A flock of peacocks. -**री** N. of a plant (अजमोदा).

**मायूरकः**, -**मायूरिकः** A peacock-catcher.

**मारः** [ मृ-घञ् ] 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying; **अशेषप्राणिनामासीदमारो दश वत्सरान्** Râj. T. 5. 64. -2 An obstacle, hinderance, opposition. -3 The god of love; **इयामात्मा कुटिलः कतेतु कत्र रीभारोपि मारोद्यमं** Gît. 3; (where मार primarily means 'killing'); Nâg. 1. 1. -4 Love, passion. -5 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). -6 An evil one, a destroyer; (according to Buddhists). -7 Death. -**Comp.** -**अंक** *a.* 'marked by love', displaying signs of love; **मारांके रतिकलिसं-कुलरणारंभे** Gît. 12. -**अभिभूः** (भुः?) an epithet of a Buddha. -**अरिः** -**रि-पुः** Siva. -**आत्मक** *a.* murderous; **कथं मारात्मके त्वायि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः** H. 1. -**जित्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -2. of a Buddha.

**मारक** *a.* [ मृ-णिच् ण्वल् ] (At the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, slaying. -**कः** 1 Any pestilential disease, plague, epidemic. -2 The god of love. -3 A murderer, destroyer in general. -4 A hawk.

**मारणं** [ मृ-णिच् ह्यट् ] 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; **पशुमारणकर्मदा-रुणः** S. 6. 1. -2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy. -3 Calcination. -4 A kind of poison.

**मारिः** *f.* [ मृ-णिच्-इनि ] 1 A pestilence, plague. -2 Killing, ruin.

**मारिका** A plague, pestilence.

**मारित** *p. p.* 1 Slain, killed. -2 Destroyed, ruined.

**मारिन्** *a.* 1 Dying. -2 Killing, slaying.

**मारी** 1 Plague, pestilence, an epi-



demic. -2 Pestilence personified (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgā).

**मारकत** *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to an emerald; काचः कांचनसंसर्गादित्ते मारकती द्युति H. Pr. 41.

**मारव** *a.* (वी *f.*) Desert, belonging to a wilderness.

**मारिच** *a.* (ची *f.*) Made of pepper.

**मारिचिक** *a.* Peppered, seasoned with pepper.

**मारिषः** A respectable, worthy or venerable man, (used in dramas in the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sūtradhāra to one of the principal actors; see U. 1; Māl. 1).

**मारिच** *a.* (ची *f.*) Belonging to or composed by Marīchi. -चः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tādakā. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Rāma to a considerable distance from Sītā, so that Rāvaṇa found a good opportunity to carry her off. -2 A large or royal elephant. -3 A kind of plant. -4 N. of the sage Kasyapa; S. 7. 9. -5 A sacrificing priest. -ची N. of the mother of Sākyamuni. -चं A collection of pepper shrubs.

**मारुडः** 1 A serpent's egg. -2 Cow-dung. -3 A way, road. -4 A place covered with cowdung.

**मारुत** *a.* (ती *f.*) [ मरुत इदं अण् ] 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. -2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. -तः 1 Wind; R. 2. 12, 34; 4. 55; Ms. 4. 122. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Breathing. -4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 Ved. A son of the Maruts. -ती The north-west quarter. -तं The lunar mansion called Svāti. -Comp. -अशनः a snake. -आत्मजः, -सुतः, -सुनुः 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhīma. -व्रतं 'penetrating everywhere', one of the duties of a king (who is able to penetrate everywhere by means of spies); cf. प्रवि-

श्य सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः । तथा चरैः प्रवेष्टव्यं व्रतमेतद्धि मारुतं ॥ Ms. 9. 306.

**मारुतिः** [ मरुतोऽपत्यं इञ् ] 1 An epithet of Hanumats; R. 12. 60. -2 Of Bhīma.

**मार्कंडः, मार्कंडेयः** [ मृकंडोरपत्यं अण् ढक् ] N. of an ancient sage. -Comp.

-पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas (composed by this sage).

**मार्ग** 1. 1 P., 10 U. ( मार्गति, मार्गयति-ते ) 1 To seek, seek for. -2 To hunt after, chase. -3 To strive to attain, strive after; आत्मोत्कर्षे न मार्गेत परेषां परिनिश्चया । स्वगुणैरेव मार्गेत विप्र-कर्षे पृथग्जनात् Subhāsh. -4 To solicit, beg, ask for; वरं वरेण्यो नृपतरमा गीत् Bk. 1. 12; Y. 2. 66. -5 To ask in marriage. -6 To seek through, trace out. -II. 10 U. ( मार्गयति-ते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn. -WITH परि to seek, look out for.

**मार्गः** [ मृज् शुद्धौ, मार्ग-अन्वेषणे घञ् वा ] 1 A way, road, path (fig. also); अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5; so विचारमार्ग-प्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42; R. 2. 72. U. 3. 37. -2 A course, passage, the tract passed over; वायोऽरिमं परिवहस्य वदन्ति मार्गं S. 7. 6. -3 Reach, range; Ki. 18. 40. -4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.); R. 4. 48; 14. 4. -5 The path or course of a planet. -6 Search, inquiry, investigation. -7 A canal, channel, passage. -8 A means, way. -9 The right way or course, proper course; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. -10 Mode, manner, method, course; शांति° R. 7. 71. -11 Style, direction; इति वैदर्भमार्गस्व प्राणा दश गुणाः स्मृताः Kāv. 1. 41; वाचां विचित्रमार्गाणां 1. 9. -12 Custom, usage, practice; कुल°, शास्त्र°, धर्म° &c. -13 Hunting or tracing out game. -14 A title or head in law, ground for litigation. -15 A high style of acting, dancing, and singing. -16 (In dramaturgy) Hinting or indicating how anything is to happen. -17 (In geom.) A section. -18 The anus. -19 Musk. -20 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. -21 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -Comp. -आगतः a traveller. -उपदेशकः a guide, leader. -तोरणं a triumphal arch erected on a road; R. 11. 5. -दर्शकः a guide. -द्रवः a city or town on the road. -धेनुः, -धेनुकं a measure of distance equal

to 4 krosas. -बंधनं a barricade. -रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. -वटी an epithet of the tutelary deity of travellers. -शोधकः a pioneer. -स्थ *a.* travelling, way-faring. -हर्म्यं a palace on a high road.

**मार्गकः** The month called मार्गशीर्ष.

**मार्गण** *a.* [ मार्ग-ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] 1 Seeking, searching or looking out for. -2 Inquiring. -3 Asking, begging. -णं, -णा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. -2 Seeking, looking out for, searching. -3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. -णः 1 A beggar, suppliant, mendicant. -2 An arrow; दुर्वाराः स्मरमार्गणाः K. P. 10; अभेदि तत्तद्गुणं गमार्गणैर्यदस्य पौषैरपि धैर्यकं-चुक्रं N. 1. 46; Vikr. 1. 77; R. 9. 17, 65. -3 The number 'five'.

**मार्गणकः** A beggar, suppliant.

**मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरस्** *m.*, मार्गशीर्षः N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full-moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्.

**मार्गशिरी, मार्गशीर्षी** The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

**मार्गकः** 1 A traveller. -2 A hunter.

**मार्गेत** *p. p.* 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. -2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

**मार्गिन्** *m.* 1 A pioneer. -2 A guide, leader.

**मार्ज** 10 U. ( मार्जयति-ते ) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe; cf. मृज्. -2 To sound.

**मार्जः** [ मृज् मार्ज वा घञ् ] 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. -2 A washerman. -3 An epithet of Vishnu.

**मार्जक** *a.* ( जिक्का *f.* ) [ मृज्-ण्वल् ] Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

**मार्जन** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ मृज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Cleansing, purifying. -नं 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Wiping or rubbing off. -3 Effacing, wiping away. -4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. -5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kṛśa grass &c. -नः The tree called Lodhra. -ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. -2 The sound of a drum; मायूरी मद्यति मार्जं मवांसि M. 1. 21. -नी A broom, brush.

**मार्जारः** ( लः ) [ मृज्-आरन् वा रस्य लः ]



A cat; कपाले मार्जारः पय इति कराले-  
दि शशिनः K. P. 10. -2 A pole-cat.  
-Comp. -कंडः a peacock. -करणं a  
kind of coitus or mode of sexual  
enjoyment. -कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of  
Châmunḍâ.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. -2 A peacock.

मार्जारी 1 A female cat. -2 A civet-  
cat. -3 Musk.

मार्जारीयः 1 A cat. -2 A Sûdra. -3  
One who cleanses his body (काय-  
शोधन).

मार्जित p. p. 1 Cleansed, scoured,  
purified. -2 Swept, brushed. -3  
Clean, bright. -4 Rubbed, smeared.  
-5 Washed away, removed. -6  
Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and  
spices.

मार्तंडः [ मृतादंडाज्जयते अण् शकं० ]  
1 The sun; अयं मार्तंडः किं स खलु  
तुरगैः सप्तभिरितः K. P. 10; U. 6. 3.  
-2 The Arka tree. -3 A hog. -4  
The number twelve. (Also मार्तंड ).

मार्तिक a. (की f.) [ मृत्तिकाया निर्मितं  
अण् ] Made of clay, earthen. -कः  
1 A kind of pitcher. -2 The lid of a  
pitcher. -कं A clod or lump of  
earth; गुरुमध्ये हरिणाक्षी मार्तिकशकले-  
निहंतुकायं मां Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य a. Mortal. -त्यं Mortality.

मार्दंगः A drummer. -गं A city,  
town.

मार्दंगकः A drummer.

मार्दवं [ मृदोर्भावः अण् ] Softness  
(lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness;  
अभिमतयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा  
शरीरिषु R. 8. 43 'becomes soft';  
स्वशरीरमार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. -2 Mildness,  
indulgence, gentleness, leniency;  
Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्विक a. (की f.) Made of  
grapes. -कं Wine; Si. 8. 30.

मार्मिक a. [ मर्म जानाति ठञ् ] Hav-  
ing a deep insight into, fully con-  
versant with the essence, beauty  
&c.; (=मर्मज्ञ q. v.); मार्मिकः को मर-  
दानामन्तरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117; परिणत-  
मकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवन्तु चिरायुषो  
मिलिदाः 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्ष See मारिष.

मार्ष्टिः f. [ मृज्-क्तिन् ] Cleansing,  
scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the

west or south-west of Bengal. -2  
N. of a tribe of barbarians, a moun-  
taineer. -3 N. of Vishnu. -लं 1 A  
field. -2 A high ground, rising or  
elevated ground ( मालमुन्नतभूतलं ); क्षेत्र-  
मारुह्य मालं Me. 16 ( शैलनायमुन्नतस्थलं  
Malli. ). -3 A wood near a village.  
-4 Fraud, deceit. -Comp. -चक्रकं  
the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. -2 A  
wood near a village. -3 A pot made  
of a cocoa-nut shell. -का, -कं A gar-  
land.

मालकौशः N. of a Râga or musi-  
cal mode.

मालतिः-ती f. 1 A kind of jas-  
mine (with fragrant white flowers);  
तन्मन्ये काचिदंग भृंगतरुणेनास्वादिता माल-  
ती G. M.; जालकैर्मालतीनां Me. 98.  
-2 A flower of this jasmine; शिरसि  
बहुमालां मालतीभिः समेतां Rs. 2. 24.  
-3 A bud, blossom (in general). -4  
A virgin, young woman. -5 Night.  
-6 Moonlight. -Comp. -क्षारकः,  
-तीरजं borax. -पत्रिका the shell of  
a nutmeg. -कं a nutmeg. -पादवं  
N. of a celebrated drama by Bhava-  
bhūti. -मलः a garland of jasmine  
flowers.

मालय a. (यी f.) [ मलये भवः अण् ]  
Coming from the Malaya mountain.  
-यः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the  
modern Mâlva in central India. -2  
N. of a Râga or musical mode -वः  
(pl.) The people of Mâlva. -Comp.  
-अधीशः, -इंद्र, -नृपतिः a king of  
Mâlva.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mâl-  
lavas -2 An inhabitant of Mâlva.

मालती N. of a plant.

माला [ मल संज्ञायां कर्तरि घञ् ] 1 A  
garland, wreath, chaplet; अनधिवतप-  
रिमलापि हि हरति दृशं मालतीमाला Vâs.  
-2 A row, line, series, succession;  
गंडोर्द्धुनालिमाला Mâl. 1. 1; आबद्धना-  
लाः Me. 9. -3 A group, cluster,  
collection. -4 A string, neck-  
lace; as in रत्नमाला. -5 A  
rosary, chain; as in अक्षमाला. -6 A  
streak; as in ताडन्माला, विद्युन्माला. -7  
A series of epithets. -8 (In dramas)  
The offering of several things to  
obtain a wish. -Comp. -उपमा a va-  
riety of Upamâ or simile, in which

one *Upameya* is compared to several  
*Upamânas*; e. g. अन्येनेव राज्यश्री-  
दैव्यनेव मनस्विता। मम्लौ साथ विषादेन प-  
ञ्चिती हिमांभता K. P. 10. -कंडः N.  
of a plant ( अपामार्ग ). -करः, -कारः  
1. a garland-maker, florist, gardener;  
कृती मालाकारो बहुलभाषे कुत्रापि निदधे  
Bv. 1. 54; Pt. 1. 220. -2. the tribe  
of gardeners. -गुणः a necklace.  
-तृणं a kind of fragrant grass.  
-दीपकं a variety of दीपक; Mammata  
thus defines it:—मालादीपकमाद्यं चे-  
द्यथेत्तरुगुणवहम् K. P. 10; see the ex-  
ample given *ad loc.* -धरा a. wear-  
ing a garland.

मालिकः [ माला तत्रिर्माणं शिल्पमस्य ठञ् ]  
1 A florist, gardener. -2 A dyer,  
painter. -3 A garland-maker. -4 A  
kind of bird.

मालिका [ मालैव कन् अत इत्वम् ] 1 A  
garland. -2 A row, line, series. -3  
A string, necklace. -4 A variety of  
jasmine. -5 Lin-seed. -6 A daughter.  
-7 A palace. -8 A kind of bird. -9  
An intoxicating drink.

मालित a. 1 Garlanded, crowned.  
-2 Surrounded by.

मालिन a. [ माला अस्त्यस्य इनि ] 1  
Wearing a garland. -2 ( At the end  
of comp. ) Crowned or wreathed  
with, encircled by; सनुद्रमालिनी पु-  
ष्पी; so अंशुमालिन, मरीचिमालिन, ऊर्ध्वना-  
लिन &c. -m. 1 A gardener. -2 A  
garland-maker, florist. -नी 1 A  
female florist, the wife of a garland-  
maker. -2 N. of the city of Champâ.  
-3 A girl seven years old represent-  
ing Durgâ at the Durgâ festival.  
-4 N. of Durgâ. -5 The celestial  
Ganges -6 N. of a metre; see App.  
I. -7 N. of the mother of Bibhi-  
shana. -8 N. assumed by Draupadî  
while residing at the Court of Virâ-  
ta. -9 N. of a river; S. 3. 7.

मालेयः A garland-maker, florist.

माल्य a. [ मालयै हितं यत् ] Proper  
for or relating to a garland. -ल्यं  
1 A garland, wreath; माल्येन तां निव-  
चनं जघान Ku. 7. 19; Ki. 1. 21. -2  
A flower; Bg. 11. 11; Ms. 4. 72. -3  
A chaplet or garland worn on the  
head. -Comp. -आपणः a flower-  
market. -जीवकः a florist, garland-  
maker. -पुष्पः a kind of hemp.  
-वृत्तिः a florist.

माल्यवत् a. Wreathed, crowned,  
-m. 1 N. of a mountain or moun-



tain range; U. 1. 33; R. 13. 26. -2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahman by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

**मालिन्यं** [मलिनस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Pollution, defilement. -3 Sinfulness. -4 Blackness. -5 Trouble, affliction.

**मालुः** *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. -2 A woman. -Comp. -धानः a kind of snake.

**मालुरः** 1 The *Bilva* tree. -2 The *Kapittha* tree.

**मालेया** Large cardamoms.

**मालुः** N. of a particular mixed tribe.

**मालुवी** A wrestling or boxing match.

**माषः** [ मष् संज्ञायां कर्तरि घञ् ] 1 A bean; ( the sing. being used for the plant and the pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk. मुद्रभावे माषाद्याः प्रतिनिधित्वमर्हति J.N. V. -2 A particular weight of gold; माषो विंशतिमो भागः पणस्य परिकीर्तितः or गुंजाभिरष्टभिर्माषः. -3 A fool, block-head. -4 A kind of pulse. -5 A cutaneous eruption resembling beans. -Comp. -अद्ः, -आद्ः a tortoise. -आड्यं a dish of beans cooked with ghee. -आशः a horse. -ऊन *a.* less by a Māsha. -वर्धकः a goldsmith.

**माषकः** 1 A bean. -2 A kind of weight of gold.

**माषिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Worth a Māsha.

**माषीण** *a.* [ माषाणां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ् ] Sown with beans. -णं A field of beans.

**माष्य** *a.* [ माष-यत् ] 1 Fit for beans. -2 Worth a particular number of Māshas. -व्यं A field of beans.

**मास्** *m.* 1 =मास *q. v.* ( This word has no forms for the first five in-

flections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual. ) -2 The moon.

**मासः**, -सं [ मा एव अण् ] 1 A month; ( it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or बार्हस्पत्य ); न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मर्तलि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95. -2 The moon ( Ved. ). -3 The number ' twelve '.

-Comp. -अनुमासिक *a.* monthly.

-अंतः the day of new moon. -अवधिक *a.* lasting for or occurring in a month. -आहार *a.* eating only once a month. -उपवासिनी 1. a woman who fasts for a whole month. -2. a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman ( ironically ). -कालिक *a.* monthly, lasting for a month. -जात *a.* a month old, born a month ago. -ज्ञः a kind of gallinule. -देय *a.* to be paid in a month. -प्रमितः the new-moon, -प्रवेशः the beginning of a month. -मानः a year.

**मासकः** A month.

**मासिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ मसे भवः ठञ् ] 1 Relating to a month. -2 Happening every month, monthly. -3 Lasting for a month. -4 Payable in a month. -5 Engaged for a month. -क्रं A funeral rite or Srāddha performed every new-moon ( during the first year of a man's death ); पितृणां मासिकं आहु-मन्वाहार्यं त्रिदुर्बुधाः.

**मासीन** *a.* [ मास-खञ् ] 1 One month old. -2 Monthly.

**मास्य** *a.* [ मास-यत् ] ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Continuing for a month. -2 A month old.

**मासरः** 1 The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel. -2 The meal of parched barley mixed with sour milk.

**मासलः** A year.

**मासुरी** A beard.

**मासूर** *a.* ( री *f.* ) 1 Lentil-shaped. -2 Made of pulse.

**माह** 1 U. ( माहति -ते ) To measure.

**माहनः** A Brāhmaṇa.

**माहा** A cow.

**माहाकुल** *a.* ( ली *f.* ), माहाकुलीन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent.

**माहाजनिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ), माहाज-नान *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Fit for merchants.

-2 Fit for great persons.

**माहात्मिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious

**माहात्म्यं** [ महात्मनो भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness, greatness; U. 4. 5. -2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. -3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines; as देवमाहात्म्य, शनिमाहात्म्य &c.

**माहानस** *a.* ( सी *f.* ) 1 Belonging to a large carriage. -2 Relating to a kitchen.

**माहाप्राण** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Having the aspirate or hard breathing.

**माहाभाग्यं** Great prosperity, good luck.

**माहाराजिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

**माहाराज्यं** Sovereignty.

**माहाराष्ट्री** See महाराष्ट्री.

**माहिन** *a.* Ved. 1 Joyous, joyful. -2 Great, exalted. -3 Giving delight. -नं Sovereignty, power, dominion.

**माहिरः** An epithet of Indra.

**माहिष** *a.* ( बी *f.* ) [ महिष्या इदं अण् ] Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo-cow; as माहिषं दधि.

**माहिषकः** A buffalo-keeper.

**माहिषिकः** 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. -2 The paramour of an unchaste woman; ( माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी या च स्याद् व्यभिचारिणी । तां दृष्ट्वा कामयति यः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Kālikā Purāṇa. -3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife; माहिषीत्युच्यते नारी भग्नोपाज्जनं धनं । उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Śrīdhara on V. P.

**माहिष्मती** N. of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings; R. 6. 43.

**माहिष्यः** A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaisya mother.

**माहेंद्र** *a.* ( द्री *f.* ) 1 Relating to or fit for Indra; Ku. 7. 84; R. 12. 86. -2 Eastern. -द्री 1 The east. -2 A cow. -3 N. of Indrāṇī.

**माहेय** *a.* ( यी *f.* ) 1 Terrestrial. -2 Made of earth, earthen. -यः 1



The planet Mars. -2 The demon Naraka. -3 Coral.

माहेयी A cow.

माहेश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to a great lord or to Siva. -2 Worshipping Siva. -रः A worshipper of Siva. -री N. of Pârvatî or Durgâ.

मि 5 U. (मिनोति, मिनुते; rarely used in classical literature) 1 To throw, cast, scatter. -2 To build, erect. -3 To measure. -4 To establish. -5 To observe, perceive. -6 Ved. To fix in the earth.

मिच्छ 6 P. (मिच्छते) 1 To hinder, obstruct. -2 To annoy.

मित *f.* Ved. A column, post.

मित *p. p.* [ मि मा-वा-क्त ] 1 Measured, meted or measured out. -2 Measured off, bounded, defined. -3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief ( words &c. ); पृष्टः सत्यं मितं ब्रूते स भृत्योर्हो महीभुजां Pt. 1. 87; R. 9. 34. -4 Measuring, of the measure of; ( at the end of comp.), as in ग्रहसुकरिचंद्रमिते वर्षे *i. e.* in 1889. -5 Investigated, examined. -6 Cast, thrown away. -7 Built. -3 Established, founded. -Comp. -अक्षर *a. f.* brief, measured, short, concise; Ku. 5. 63. -2. composed in verse, metrical. (-रा) N. of a celebrated commentary by Vijnânesvara on Yâjñavalkya's Smṛiti. -अर्थ *a.* of measured meaning. -अर्थकः a cautious envoy. -अहर *a.* sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. -द्रुः the sea. -भाषिन्, -वाच् *a.* speaking little or measured words; महीयांसः प्रकृत्या मितभाषिणः Si. 2. 13. -भुक्त *a.* moderate in diet. -व्ययिन् *a.* frugal, economical.

मितगम *a.* Going slowly. -मः An elephant.

मितपत्र *a.* 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. -2 Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मितिः *f.* [ मा-मि-क्तिन् ] 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. -2 Accurate knowledge. -3 Proof, evidence. -4 Determination.

मित्रः [ मित्राति स्निह्यति, मिद्-त्र, मि-त्र वा ] 1 The sun. -2 N. of an Aditya and usually associated with Varuna. -त्रं 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17.

-2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मंडल. -Comp. -भाचारः conduct towards a friend. -उदयः 1. sun-rise. -2. the welfare or prosperity of a friend. -कर्मन्, -का, र्य, -कृत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service; R. 19. 31. -द्वन् *a.* treacherous. -द्रुह, -द्रोहिन् *a.* hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. -भावः friendship. -भेदः breach of friendship. -युद्धं a contest between friends. -लाभः 1. acquisition of friends, contracting of friendship. -2. N. of the first book of the Hitopadesa. -वत्सल *a.* kind to friends, of winning manners. -विदः an epithet of Agni. -विषयः friendship. -सप्तमी N. of the seventh day in the bright half of मार्गशीर्ष. -सह *a.* kind or indulgent to friends. -हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्रता-त्वं Friendship, friendliness.

मित्रति Den. P. To be friendly, behave in a friendly manner, act as a friend towards.

मित्रयु *a.* 1 Friendly-minded. -2 Winning friends. -युः A friend.

मित्रायते Den. A. To act as a friend, be friendly.

मित्रीकृ 8 U. To make a friend of.

मित्रीभू 1 P. To become a friend, make friends with.

मित्रीयति Den. P. To treat ( one ) as a friend.

मित्रावरुणौ Mitra and Varuna.

मित्रिण *a.* Friendly, relating to a friend.

मिथ् 1 U. (मेथति-ते) 1 To associate with. -2 To unite, pair, copulate. -3 To hurt, injure, strike, kill. -4 To understand, perceive, know. -5 To wrangle, contradict. -6 To grasp, seize.

मिथस् *ind.* 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other; Ms. 2. 147; oft. in comp.; मिथःप्रस्थाने S. 2.; मिथःसमयात् S. 5. -2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनंद्य मूर्ध्ना वक्तुं मिथः प्राक्रमतैवमेनं Ku. 3. 2; 6. 1; R. 13. 1. -3 Alternately, by turns.

मिथिलः N. of a king. -लाः ( pl. ) N. of a people. -ला [ मथयेत् उत्र रिपवः इति मिथिला Up. 1. 57 ] N. of a

city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिथु *ind.* Ved. Falsely, wrongly.

मिथुन *a.* [ मिथ्-उनन् किञ्च Up. 3. 55 ] Paired, forming a pair or couple. -नः Ved. A pair, couple. -नं 1 A pair, couple; मिथुनं परिकल्पितं त्वया सहकारः फलिनी च नन्विमौ R. 8. 61; Me. 18; U. 2. 5. -2 Twins. -3 Union, junction. -4 Sexual union, copulation, cohabitation. -5 The third sign of the zodiac, Gemini. -6 ( In gram. ) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. भावः 1 forming a couple, state of being a pair. -2. copulation. -प्रतिन *a.* practising cohabitation.

मिथुनायते Den. A. To copulate, cohabit ( sexually ).

मिथुनीकृ 8 U. To cause to couple, unite together ( the sexes ).

मिथुनीभू 1 A. To pair, to be joined or arranged in couples.

मिथुनीभावः Cohabitation, sexual union.

मिथुनेचरः The ruddy goose ( चक्र-वाक ) : cf. द्वंद्वचर.

मिथ्या *ind.* [ मिथ्-क्यप् ] 1 False-ly, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective; मणौ महानील इति प्रभावाद्रूपप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18. 42; यदुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17. 42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदन्ति सुगयामी-वृग्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -2 Invertedly, contrarily. -3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारयते चारैर्घोषणां राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. ( मिथ्या वद्-वच् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ 1. to falsify. -2. to contradict. मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या ग्रह् to misunderstand, mistake ). At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by ' false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned ' &c. -Comp. -अध्यवसितिः *f.* a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency; किं चेन्मिथ्यात्वसिद्धयर्थं मिथ्यार्थोत्तरकल्पनम् । मिथ्याध्यवसितिर्वैदयां वक्ष्येत् खल्वजं वहन् ॥ Kuval. -अपवादः a false charge. -अभिधानं a false assertion. -अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. -अभिशंसनं calumny, false accusation. -अभिज्ञापः 1



a false prediction. -2 a false or unjust claim. —भाचारः *a.* 1. acting falsely. -2. hypocritical. (—रः) 1. wrong treatment (in medic.). -2. wrong or improper conduct. —आहारः wrong diet. —उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. —उदाचारः 1. pretended kindness or service. -2. (in medic.) a wrong treatment of a malady —कर्मन् *n.* a false act. —कारुणिक *a.* pretending to be false; Pt. 5. 14. —कोपः, —क्रोधः feigned anger. —क्रयः a false price. —ग्रहः useless obstinacy or persistence. —ग्रहः —ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding —चर्या hypocrisy. —जलेति a false report or speech. —ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. —दर्शनं heresy. —दृष्टिः *f.* heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. —निरसनं denial by oath. —पुरुषः a man only in appearance. —प्रतिज्ञा *a.* false to one's promise, perfidious. —कृतं an imaginary advantage. —मतिः *f.* delusion, mistake, error. —योगः wrong use or application. —वचनं, —वाक्य —वादः an untrue speech, a falsehood, lie. —वाक्, —वादिन् *a.* lying, false, untruthful. —वार्ता a false report. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness.

मिथ्यात्वं 1 Falsity, unreality. -2 Illusion, error. -3 Inversion. -4 Perversion.

मिद् I. 1 A., 4. 10. U. (मेदते, मेदयति-ते, मेदयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To melt. -3 To be fat. -4 To love, feel affection. II. 1 U. (मेदति ते) see मिथ्.

मित्र *p. p.* 1 Fat. -2 Unctuous, greasy. -3 Affectionately inclined towards (one).

मिद्धं 1 Sloth, indolence. -2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also).

मिद् 1. 10 U. (मिदति, मिदयति-ते) See मिद् II.

मिन्त्र 1 P. (मिन्त्रति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. -2 To honour, worship.

मियेधः A sacrificial offering.

मियेध *a.* Partaking of sacrificial offering.

मिल् 6 U. (मिलति-ते, generally मिलति; मिलति) 1 To join, be united

with, accompany; रुग्णवतो मिलितः Ratn. 4. -2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; वेचान्ने सुहृदः समृद्धितनये द्रव्याभिलाषकुलास्ते सर्वत्र मिलन्ति H 1.210; याताः किं न मिलन्ति Amaru. 10; मिलितशिलामुख &c. Gīt. 1; स पात्रे समितोऽन्यत्र भोजनान्मिलितो न चः Trik. -3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलिते तत्र तोषैर्भृगुमहः G. L. 7. -4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. -5 To come to pass, happen. -6 To embrace, clasp. -7 To concur. -8 To find, fall in with —Caus. (मेलयति-ते) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं [मिल-ल्युट्] 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. -2 Encountering. -3 Contact, being mixed with, coming in contact with; बालनिश्वसितनेन गरलमिव क्लयति मलयसमीरं Gīt. 4.

मिलित *p. p.* [मिल्-क्] 1 Come together, assembled, encountered, combined. -2 Met, encountered. -3 Mixed. -4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिद्ः A bee; परिणतमकरंदमार्मि कास्ते जगति भवतु विराजुषो मिलिद्ः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलिद्कः A kind of snake.

मिलीमिलिन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

मिश् 1 P. (मेशति) 1 To make a sound or noise. -2 To be angry.

मिशिः (षिः-सिः) *f.* 1 Anise. -2 Spikenard.

मिश्र 10 U. (मिश्रयति-ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि मे वचोभिः S. 1. 31, न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140. -2 To add to.

मिश्र *a.* [मिश्र-अच्] 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; गद्यं पद्यं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रिवैव व्यवस्थितं Kāv. 1. 11, 31, 32; R. 16. 32. -2 Associated, connected. -3 Manifest, diverse. -4 Tangled, intertwined. -5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for the most part of. -6 Mixing, adulterating. —अः 1 A respectable or worthy person; usually affixed to the names of great men and schol-

ars; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; वसिष्ठ-मिश्राः, मंडनमिश्राः &c. -2 A kind of elephant -3 The group of the constellations कृत्तिका and विशाखा. —अं 1 A mixture. -2 A kind of radish. —Comp. —जः a mule. —जाति *a.* of mixed breed. —धान्यं mixed grain. —वर्ण *a.* of a mixed colour. (—र्ण) a kind of black aloes-wood. —व्यवहारः investigation of composition (of principal and interest). —शब्दः a mule.

मिश्रक *a.* [मिश्र-ण्वल्] 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Mixing, adulterating, -3 Miscellaneous. —कः 1 A compounder. -2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. —कं 1 Salt produced from salt soil. -2 The garden of Indra.

मिश्रणं [मिश्र-ल्युट्] 1 Mixing, blending, combining. -2 (In arith.) Addition.

मिश्रित *p. p.* [मिश्र-क्] 1 Mixed, blended, combined. -2 Added. -3 Respectable.

मिष् I. 6 P. (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. -2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोमुद्यान्मायी मिषतामच्छिन्नं नः Ku. 2. 46. -3 To rival, contend, emulate. —II. 1 P. (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः [मिष्-क्] Emulation, rivalry. —षं Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; बालनेनमेतेन मिषेणानीय Dk. (often used like छल q. v., to indicate an उपेक्षा); न रोमकुरीयमिषाज्जगत्कृता कृतश्च किं दूषणशून्यं बिंदवः N. 1. 21; वदने विनिवेशिता भुजंगी पिशुनानां रचनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111; अस्वस्थतानिषेण Dk.

मिष्ट *a.* [मिष्-क्] 1 Sweet. -2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिष्टमन्नं खरसूकराणां cf. 'why cast pearls before swine.' -3 Moistened, wetted. —ष्टं 1 A sweetmeat. -2 A dainty or savoury dish. —ष्टः Sweetness. —Comp. —अन्नं sweet or savoury food, dainty, sweets.

मिह 1 P. (मेहति, मीढ) 1 To make water. -2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. -3 To emit semen.

मीढ *p. p.* [मिह-क्] 1 Urined, watered. -2 Passed (as urine). —ढं Ved. A battle.

मिहिका Mist, snow.

मिहिरः [मिह-किरश्च Up. 1.51.] 1 The



sun, मायि तावन्मिहरोऽपि निर्दयोऽभूत् Bv. 2.34; याते मय्यचिरान्निवाद्यमिहिरडवालाश-  
तेः शुष्कतां 1. 16; N. 2. 36; 13. 54.  
-2 A cloud. -3 The moon. -4  
Wind, air. -5 An old man. -6 The  
Arka plant.

**मिहिराणः** An epithet of Siva.

**मी** I. 9 U. ( मीनाति, मीनीति; seldom  
used in classical literature ) 1 To  
kill, destroy, hurt, injure. -2 To  
lessen, diminish. -3 To change,  
alter. -4 To transgress, violate. -5  
To disappear, be lost. -6 To stray,  
go astray. -II. P., 10 U. ( मयति, मा-  
ययति-ते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To  
know, understand ( गतिमययोः ). -III.  
4 A. ( मीयते ) To die, perish.

**मीदुष्टमः** 1 An epithet of Siva.  
-2 The sun. -3 A thief.

**मीदुस्** a. 1 Bountiful, liberal. -2  
Discharging semen.

**मीनः** [ मी-नक् ] 1 A fish; सुप्तमीन  
इव हवः R 1.73; मीनो नु हंत कतमां गति-  
मभ्युपेतु Bv. 1 17. -2 The twelfth  
sign of the zodiac ( *Pisces* ). -3  
The first incarnation of Vishnu;  
see मत्स्यावतार. -Comp. -अंडं roe,  
fish-spawn. ( -डा ) moist sugar  
-आघातिन्, घातिन् m. 1. a fisherman.  
-2. a crane. -आलयः the sea. -के-  
तनः the god of love. -गंधः an epi-  
thet of Satyavati. -गंधिका a pond,  
pool of water. -रंकः, -रंगः a king-  
fisher.

**मीनाश्रीणः** 1 A fish-sauce. -2 A  
wag-tail.

**मीनरः** The sea-monster called  
*Makara* q. v.

**मीम्** 1 P. ( मीमति ) 1 To go, move.  
-2 To sound.

**मीमांसकः** [ मान् विचारे स्वार्थे सन्  
पुल्ल ] 1 One who investigates or  
inquires into, an investigator, exa-  
miner. -2 A follower of the system  
of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v.  
below.

**मीमांसनं** Investigation, examina-  
tion, inquiry. -नः An investigator,  
inquirer, examiner.

**मीमांसा** [ मान्-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् अ ] 1  
Deep reflection, inquiry, examina-  
tion, investigation : रसगंगाधरनाम्नी  
करोति कुतुहेन काव्यमीमांसां R. G.; सैषा  
आनन्दस्य मीमांसा भवति Tait. Up.; so  
इत्तकं, अलंकारं &c. -2 N. of one of

the six chief *darsanas* or systems  
of Indian philosophy. ( It was  
originally divided into two sys-  
tems :—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा  
founded by Jaimini, and the उत्तर-  
मीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bâ-  
darâyana; but the two systems  
have very little in common between  
them, the first concerning itself  
chiefly with the correct interpreta-  
tion of the ritual of the Veda and  
the settlement of dubious points  
in regard to Vedic texts; and the  
latter dealing chiefly with the  
nature of Brahman or the Supreme  
Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore,  
usually styled only मीमांसा or the  
Mīmāṃsā, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदान्त  
which, being hardly a sequel of Jai-  
mini's system, is now considered  
and ranked separately ) ; मीमांसाकृ-  
तमुन्ममाय सहसा हस्ती मुनि जैमिनि Pt  
2. 33. -Comp. -कारः-कृत् m. N. of  
Jaimini.

**मीरः** 1 The ocean. -2 A limit,  
boundary. -3 A drink, beverage. -4  
A particular part of a mountain

**मील्** 1 P. ( मीलति, मीलित ) 1 To  
close ( as the eyes ), close or con-  
tract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle;  
पत्रं बिभ्यति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालो-  
कनात् Gīt. 10. -2 To close, be  
closed or shut ( as eyes or flowers );  
नयनयुगममीलत् Si. 11. 2; तस्या मीमी-  
लतुर्बन्धे Bk. 14. 54. -3 To fade, dis-  
appear, vanish. -4 To meet or be  
collected ( for मिल् ). -Caus. ( मी-  
लयति-ते ) To cause to shut, close.  
shut ( eyes, flowers &c. ); न लोचनं  
मीलयितुं विषहे Ki. 3. 36; शेषान्गसा-  
न्गमय चतुरो लोचनं मीलयित्वा Me. 110.

**मीलनं** [ मील ल्यट् ] 1 Closing of the  
eyes, winking, twinkling. -2 Clos-  
ing the eyes. -3 The closing of a  
flower. -4 ( In Rhet. ) A concealed  
simile; see मीलित below.

**मीलित** p. p. [ मील-क्त ] 1 Shut,  
closed. -2 Twinkled. -3 Half-open-  
ed, unblown. -4 Vanished, disap-  
peared. -5 Assembled, gathered  
( for मिलित ). -तं ( In Rhet. ) A  
figure of speech in which the differ-  
ence or distinction between two ob-  
jects is shown to be completely ob-  
scured on account of their similar-  
ity, whether natural or artificial, in

some respects; it is thus defined by  
Mammata :—समेन लक्षणा वस्तु वस्तुना य-  
न्निवृत्तते । निजेनागतुना वापि तन्मीलितमिति  
स्मृतं || K. P. 10.

**मीव्** 1 P. ( मीवति ) 1 To go, move.  
-2 To grow fat.

**मीवर** a. 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2  
Respectable, venerable. -रः The  
leader of an army, a general.

**मीवा** 1 The tapeworm -2 Wind.

**मुः** 1 An epithet of Siva. -2  
Bondage, confinement. -3 Final  
emancipation. -4 A funeral pile. -5  
A reddish-brown or tawny colour.

**मुकुंदकः** An onion.

**मुकुः** Liberation, deliverance;  
especially, final emancipation.

**मुकुटं** 1 A crown, tiara, diadem;  
मुकुटरत्नमरीचिभिरस्पृशत् R. 9. 13. -2  
A crest. -3 A peak, point.

**मुकुटी** Cracking or snapping the  
fingers.

**मुकुंदः** [ मुकुंदं दाति दा-कृषो • मुम् ]  
1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -2  
Quicksilver. -3 A kind of precious  
stone. -4 N. of one of the nine  
treasures of Kubera. -5 A kind of  
drum.

**मुकुंदकः** 1 A kind of grain ( कुधा-  
न्य ). -2 An onion.

**मुकुरः** 1 A mirror, looking-glass;  
गुणिनामपि निजरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव  
संभवति । स्वमाहिमदर्शनमङ्गणार्मुकुरतले जा-  
यते यस्मात् Vās.; Si. 9. 73; N. 22.  
43. -2 A bud; see मुकुल. -3 The  
handle of a potter's wheel. -4  
The Bakula tree. -5 The Mallikā  
creeper.

**मुकुलः** -लं 1 A bud; आविर्भूतप्र-  
थममुकुलः कंदलीश्चानुकच्छ Me. 21;  
R. 9. 31; 15. 99. -2 Anything like  
a bud; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलान् ( तनयान् )  
S. 7. 17. -3 The body. -4 The soul  
or spirit -5 A bud-like junction of  
the fingers. ( मुकुलीकृ means 'to close  
in the form of a bud'; Ku. 5.  
63 ).

**मुकुलयति** Den. P. To cause to  
close or shut, close; मुकुलयति च नेत्रे  
सर्वथा सुभ्रु खेदः Māl 3. 8.

**मुकुलित** a. 1 Having buds, bud-  
ded, blossoming. -2 Half-closed,  
half-shut : वरमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Gīt.  
2; Ku. 3. 76; Māl. 1. 27. -3  
Closed, shut.



**मुकुष्ठः, मुकुष्ठकः** A kind of bean.

**मुक्त** *p. p.* [ मुच्-क्त ] 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. -2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. -3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. -4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. -5 Fallen down, dropped down from; Ku. 1. 6. -6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैरवशेषशयिषि Dk. -7 Given, bestowed. -8 Sent forth, emitted. -9 Finally saved or emancipated. -10 Ejected, spit out. -11 Deprived. -12 Absolved or emancipated (from sin or worldly existence); see मुच् also. -**क्तः** One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया । मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पद्मः ॥ Subhāsh. -**क्तः** The spirit released from worldly existence. -**Comp.**-**अंबरः** a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. -**आत्मन्** *a.* finally saved or emancipated. (-*m.*) 1. the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. -2. a person whose soul is absolved. -**आसन** *a.* rising from a seat. -**कृच्छ्रः** a Buddhist. -**कचुकः** a snake that has cast off its slough. -**कण्ठ** *a.* raising a cry. (-*ठं*) *ind.* bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. -**करः** -**हस्त** *a.* open-handed, liberal, bountiful. -**केश** *a.* letting the hair hang down, having the hair dishevelled. -**चक्षुस्** *m.* a lion. -**चेतस्** *a.* absolved, emancipated. -**लज्ज** *a.* shameless. -**द्वानः** see मुक्तांबर. -**संग** *a.* free from (worldly) ties or attachments, disinterested. (-*गः*) an ascetic (of the fourth religious order, परिव्राजक).

**मुक्तकं** 1 A missile, a missile weapon. -2 Simple prose. -3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself: see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तकं श्लोक एवैकश्रम-स्कारक्षमः सताम्.

**मुक्ता** 1 A pearl; हारोयं हरिणाक्षी-णां लुटति स्तनपण्डके । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वये स्मरकैकराः Amaru. 100 (where मुक्तनां means also 'of absolved saints'). (Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but

particularly from oyster-shells :—**कर्णद्वीपी** पूनराहशंखमत्स्याहिशक्युद्धवेणजा - नि । मुक्तफलानि प्रथमानि लोके तेषां तु शुक्युद्धमेव भूरि ॥ Malli.). -2 A harlot, courtesan. -3 N. of a plant (रास्ना). -**Comp.**-**भगारः, आगारः** the pearl-oyster. -**भालेः, -ला** *f.* -**कलापः** a pearl-necklace. -**गुगः** a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46; R. 16. 18. -**जालं** *a.* string or zone of pearls. -**जवत्** *n.* a string of pearls. -**गुग्गुः** a kind of jasmine. -**प्रसुः** *f.* the pearl-oyster. -**प्रालंबः** a string of pearls. -**फटं** 1. a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 6. 28; 16. 62. -2. a kind of flower. -3 the custard-apple. -4. camphor. -**मणिः, -रत्नं** a pearl. -**सरः** a necklace of pearls; U. 1. 29. -**मातृ** *f.* the pearl-oyster. -**लता, -लज्ज, -हारः** a pearl-necklace. -**शुक्तिः, -स्कटः** the pearl-oyster.

**मुक्तः** *f.* [ मुच्-क्ति ] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. -2 Freedom, emancipation. -3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis; अविग-त्य जगत्पञ्चधरादयः मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात्त-तः N. 2. 1 (where मुक्ति has sense 1 also). -4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः ख-लेषु Bh. 2. 62. -5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. -6 Unloosing, opening. -7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). -**Comp.** -**क्षेत्रं** an epithet of Benaras. -**मार्गः** the way to final beatitude. -**मुक्तः** frank-incense.

**मुक्त्वा** *ind.* 1 Having left, abandoned &c. -2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition)

**मुखं** [ खन् भच् डिन् धातोः पूर्वं मृत् च cf. Up. 5. 20 ] 1 The mouth (fig. also); प्रजसृजा यतः खतं तस्यादहर्मुवं बुधाः; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; सध्वनंगं मुखमेव Me. 24; त्वं मनःमुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. -2 The face, countenance; परिवृत्तार्धमुखो मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; नियमक्षाममुखी धृते त्रयोनिः S. 7. 21; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. -3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). -4 The front, van, forepart; head, top; (लोचने) हरति मे हरिवाहवर्द्धिमु-खं V. 3. 6. -5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow), head; पुरारिप्रसप्तमु-खः शिलीमुखः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57.

59. -6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). -7 A teat, nipple; Ku. 1. 40; R. 3. 8. -8 The beak or bill of a bird. -9 A direction, quarter; as in अंतर्मुख. -10 Opening, entrance, mouth; नीवाराः शुक्रगर्भकोटर-मुखभ्रष्टास्वरूपा मधः S. 1. 14; नदीमुखे-नेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; Ku. 1. 8. -11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. -12 Beginning, commencement; सख्यं जनादौ-क्षणकौमुदीमुख R. 3. 1; दिनमुखानि रवि-हिमानप्रहोममयन् मलयं नगमत्यजत् 9. 25; 5. 76; Ghaṭ. 2. -13 Introduction. -14 The chief, the principal or prominent; (at the end of comp. in this sense); बध्नेन्मुख्ये खलु मख-मुखान्कुर्वते कर्मराशान् Bv. 1. 21; so इद्रमुखा देवाः &c. -15 The surface or upper side. -16 A means. -17 A source, cause, occasion. -18 Utterance; as in मुखमुख. -19 The Vedas, scripture. -20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -21 The first term in a progression (in arith.). -23 The side opposite to the base of a figure. -**Comp.**-**आग्निः** 1. a forest conflagration. -2. a sort of goblin with a face of fire. -3. the consecrated or sacrificial fire. -4. fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -5. a Brāhmaṇa. -**Comp.**-**अ-निलः, -उच्छ्वासः** breath. -**अलः** a crab. -**आकारः** look, mien, appearance. -**आसः** nec tar of the lips. -**आस-वः, -खावः** spittle, saliva. -**इंदुः** a moon-like face, *i. e.* a round lovely face. -**उल्का** a forest-conflagration. -**कमलं** a lotus-like face. -**खुरः** a tooth. -**गंधकः** an onion. -**चपल** *a.* talkative, garrulous. -**चपेटिका** a slap on the face. -**चीरिः** *f.* the tongue. -**चूर्णं** scented powder to smear the face with; R. 9. 45. -**जः** a Brāhmaṇa. -**जाहं** the root of the mouth. -**दूषणः** an onion. -**दूषिका** an eruption disfiguring the face. -**दोषः** fault of the tongue; आत्मनो मुखदो-षेण बध्यते शुकसारिका Pt. 4. 44. -**नि-रीक्षकः** a lazy fellow, an idler. -**नि-वातिनी** an epithet of Sarasvatī. -**पटः** a veil; कुर्वन् कामं क्षणमुखपटप्रीतमैराव-तस्य Me. 62. -**पक्** inflammation of the mouth. -**पिंडः** a mouthful of food. -**पूरणं** 1. filling the mouth. -2. a mouthful of water, a mouth-



ful in general. —प्रसादः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect —प्रियः an orange. (—अं) cloves. —प्रेक्ष a. observing or watching the face. —बंधः a preface, an introduction. —बंधनं 1. a preface. —2. a lid, cover. —भूषणं a preparation of betel; see तांबूल. —भेदः distortion of the face. —मंडनकः a kind of tree (तिलक). —मंडलं the (round) face. —मधु a. honey-mouthed, sweet-lipped. —मार्जनं washing the face. —यंत्रणं the bit of a bridle. —रागः the colour or complexion of the face; इदृगुर्विस्मितास्तस्य मुखरागं समं जनाः R. 12. 8, 17. 31; तव खलु मुखरागो यत्र भेदं प्रयातः Si. 11. 31. —रोगः a disease of the mouth or face. —लांगलः a dog. —लेपः 1. anointing the face or upper side (of a drum); मृदंगा मुखलेपेन करोति मुखरध्वनिं Bh. 2. 118. —2. a disease of the phlegmatic humour. —वह्मः the pomegranate tree. —वाद्यं 1. an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind-instrument. —2. a sound made with the mouth. —वासः, —वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. —विलुटिका a she-goat. —व्यादानं gaping, yawning. —शफ a. abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. —शुद्धिः f. washing or purifying the mouth. —शेषः an epithet of Rāhu. —शोधन a. 1. cleansing the mouth. —2. pungent, sharp. (—नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (—नं) 1. cleansing the mouth. —2. cinnamon. —शोधिन m. the citron tree. —श्रीः f. 'beauty of countenance', a lovely face. —संभवः a Brāhmaṇa. —सुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. —सुरं the moisture of the lips. —स्रावः saliva. —हासः cheerfulness or liveliness of countenance; Si. 11. 47.

मुखपत्रः A beggar, mendicant.

मुखर a. [मुखं मुखव्यापारं कथनं राति रा-क Tr. cf. P. V. 2. 107 Vārt. also] 1 Talkative, garrulous, loquacious; मुखरा खल्वेषा गर्भदासी Ratn. 2; मुखरतावसरे हि विराजते Ki. 5. 16; तद्रूपवर्णनामुखर K. 189; Bk. 2. 54. —2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet &c.); स्तंबरमा मुखरशृंगलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; अंतःकूजन्मुखरशकुनो यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25, 20; Māl. 9. 5; मुखरमधीरं

त्यज मंजीरं रिपुमिव केलिषु लोलं Gīt. 5; Mk. 1. 35; तोयोत्सर्गस्तानितमुखरो मा स्म भूः Me. 37. —3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो झांकृतैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14; मंडलीमुखरशिखरे (लताकुंजे) Gīt. 2; गोदावरीमुखरकंदरगिरिः U. 1; R. 13. 40. —4 Expressive or indicative of. —5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. —6 Mocking, ridiculing. —रः 1 A crow. —2 A leader, the chief or principal person; यदि कार्य-विपत्तिः स्यान्मुखरस्त्वत्र हन्यते H. 1. 29. —3 A conch-shell. —री The bit of a bridle.

मुखरयति Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or echo. —2 To make (one) talk or speak; अत एव शुभ्रभा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. —3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका 1 The bit of a bridle. —2 Conversation.

मुखरित a. Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with; गंडोडुनालिमालामुखरितककुभस्तांडवे शूलपाणेः Māl. 1. 1.

मुखरीकृ 8 U. 1 To make resonant or noisy with. —2 To cause to resound. —3 To cause to speak or talk; इदानीं विज्ञापनायां मुखरीकरोति Mu. 7.

मुखीय a. Being at the top or head, being foremost or in the front.

मुख्य a. [मुखे आदौ भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. —2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre-eminent, prominent; द्विजातिमुख्यः; वारमुख्या, योधमुख्याः &c. —रथः A leader, guide. —रथ 1 A principal rite or ordinance. —2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. —3 The month reckoned from new moon to new moon. —Comp. —अर्थः the primary or original (as opp. गौण) meaning of a word. —चांद्रः the chief lunar month. —नृपः, —नृपतिः a sovereign monarch, paramount sovereign. —मंत्रिन् m. the prime minister.

मुख्यता-त्वं Pre-eminence, first rank or position.

मुख्यशः, मुख्यतः ind. Chiefly, principally, above all.

मुगूहः A kind of gallinule.

मुग्ध a. [मुह-क्त] 1 Stupefied, fainted. —2 Perplexed, infatuated.

—3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid; शशांक केन मुग्धेन सुधांशुगिति भाषितः Br. 2. 29; अयि मुग्धे कान्या चिता प्रियास मागमस्य V. 3. —4 Simple, artless, innocent; U. 1. 46; Māl. 7. 1. —5 Erring, mistaken. —6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), child-like; (कः) अयमाचरत्यविनयं मुग्धासु तपस्विकन्यासु S. 1. 25; U. 6. 35; R. 9. 34. —7 (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gīt. 1; U. 3. 5. —ग्धा A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden; (regarded as a variety of Nāyikā in poetic compositions). —Comp. —अक्षी a lovely-eyed woman; वियोगो मुग्धास्याः स खलु रिपुघातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44. —आनना having a lovely face. —आलोक a. lovely to look at; U. 1. 20. —धी, —बुद्धि, —मति a. silly, foolish, stupid, simple. —भावः simplicity, silliness. मुग्धता-त्वं 1 Silliness. —2 Artlessness, simplicity. —3 Loveliness, charmingness.

मुच् I. 1 A. (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुच्. —II. 6 U. (मुचति-ते, मुमोच-मुमुचे, अमुचत्-अमुक्त, मोक्षयति-ते, मोक्तुं, मुक्त) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय...यशोधनो धेनुमुषेर्मुमोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20; Ms. 8. 202; मोक्षयते सुरवंशीनां वेणीवीर्यविभूतिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10. 47; मा भवान्गानि मुचतु V. 2 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. —2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठं मुचति बर्हिणः समदनः Mk. 5. 14 'loosens his throat or voice' i. e. raises a cry. —3 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुच शय्यां R. 5. 66; मुच मयि मानमनिदानं Gīt. 10.; मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7; मौनं मुचति किं च कैरवकुले Br. 1. 4; आविर्भूते शशिनि तमसा मुच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; Me. 96, 41; R. 3. 11. —4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुक्त्वा. —5 To dismiss, send away. —6 To cast throw, hurl, fling, discharge; मृगेषु शरान्मुमुक्षोः R. 9. 58; Bk. 15. 53. —7 To emit, drop, pour forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.)



अपसृतपांडुपत्रा मुचुकुंदाश्रुगीव लताः S. 4. 11 ; चिरविरहं मुचुतो बाधमुष्णं Me. 12 ; स शरवृष्टिमुचा धनुषा R. 9. 12, Bk. 7. 2. -8 To utter, give forth ; Māl. 9. 5 ; Bk. 7. 57. -9 To give away, grant, bestow. -10 To put on (A). -11 To void (as excrement). -12 To sacrifice. -Pass. (मुच्यते) 1 To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from (with abl. or instr.) ; मुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -2 To become loose or relaxed. -3 To free oneself, escape. -4 To abandon, deviate or swerve from. -Caus. (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. -2 To cause to shed. -3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. -4 To extricate, disentangle. -5 To unyoke, unharness. -6 To give away, bestow. -7 To gladden, delight. -8 To open (a road). -9 To redeem from. -Desid. (मुमुक्षति) 1 To wish to free or liberate &c. -2 (मुमुक्षते, मोक्षते) To long for final emancipation.

मुच् a. (An the end of comp.) 1 Freeing, liberating, delivering from. -2 Discharging, throwing, sending, emitting. -3 Giving up, leaving &c.

मुचकः Lac.

मुच (चु) कुंदः 1 N. of a tree. -2 N. of an ancient king, son of Māndhātṛi. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got, as a reward, the boon of long and unbroken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishna wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana, he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda, and on his entering it, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye]. -Comp. -प्रसादकः an epithet of Krishna.

मुचिर a. Liberal, generous. -रः 1 A deity. -2 Virtue. -3 Wind, air.

मुचिलिंदः A kind of flower.

मुचुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. -2 A fist. -3 A pair of forceps.

मुच्, मुञ्ज 1 P., 10 U. (मोजति, मुञ्जति, मोजयति-ते, मुञ्जयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. -2 To sound.

मुञ्जः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brāhmaṇa should be made); Ms. 2. 43. -2 The sacred cord or girdle itself. -3 N. of a king of Dhārā (said to be

the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja. -Comp. -केशः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishṇu. -केशिन् m. an epithet of Vishṇu. -बंधं investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). -मेखलिन m. 1. N. of Siva. -2. of Vishṇu. -वासस् m. an epithet of Siva.

मुञ्जवत् a. Overgrown with rushes, rushy.

मुञ्जाटः -टकः A kind of plant.

मुञ्जरं The fibrous root of the lotus.

मुद् 1 P., 10 U. (मोटति, मोटयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. -2 To kill ; अद्यापि ते हृदयगतं त्वां च सममेव मोटयामि Mk. 8. -3 To blame, rebuke (in this sense 6 P. also).

मुण् 6 P. (मुणति) To promise.

मुट् 1 P. (मुटति) To crush, grind.

मुट् 1 A. (मुटते) To run away.

मुड् I. 1 P. (मुडति) To shave, shear ; आवक मुडितमुडो नक्षत्राणि पृच्छति Mu. 5 ; Mk. 8. 3, 11. -2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (मुडते) To sink.

मुड a. [मुड-घञ्] 1 Shaved, bald. -2 Lopped, stripped of top-leaves. -3 Blunt, pointless. -4 Ved. Hornless. -4 Low, mean. -डः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. -2 A bald or shaven head. -3 The forehead. -4 A barber. -5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches. -6 An epithet of Rāhu. -m. pl. N. of a people. -डा 1 N. of a plant (मुडीरिका). -2 Bengal madder. -3 A female mendicant of a particular order. -डं 1 The head. -2 Myrrh. -3 Iron. -Comp. -अयस् iron. -चणकः a kind of pulse (कलाय). -फलः a cocoa-nut tree. -मंडली 1. a number of shaven heads. -2. a number of troops of an inferior kind, a mere crowd or mob; वरमल्पबलं सारं न कुर्यान्मुडमंडली H. 3. 89. -लोहं iron. -शालिः a kind of rice.

मुडकः [मुड-घञ्] 1 A barber. -2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches, a pollard. -कं The head. -Comp. -उपनिषद् f. N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

मुडनं [मुड-ल्युट्] Shaving the head, tonsure.

मुडयति Den. P. To shave, cut off

the hair.

मुडित p. p. [मुड-क्त] 1 Shaved -2 Lopped. -तं Iron.

मुडिन् a. [मुड-इनि] 1 Shaven, bald, bald-pated. -2 Hornless. -m. 1 A barber. -2 An epithet of Siva.

मुत्यं A pearl.

मुद् I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. -2 To cleanse, purify. -II 1 A. (मोदते, मुदेतः desid. मुमुदिषते or मुमुदिषते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted ; यक्ष्ये दास्यामि मोदिष्य इत्यज्ञानावमोहिताः Bg. 16. 15 ; Ms. 2. 232, 3. 191 ; Bk. 15. 97. -Caus. To please, delight, give pleasure, gratify.

मुद्, मुग्ग f. [मुद् क्तिप् वा टाप्] Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction ; पितुर्मुग्गे तेन तत्रान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25 ; अश्नन् पुगे जारितको मुग्गमाधानः Si. 5. 58 ; 1. 23 ; विषादं कर्तव्यं विदधाति जडाः प्रत्युत मुद् Bh. 3. 25 ; द्विपरणमुद् Gīt. 11 ; Ki. 5. 25 ; R. 7. 30.

मुदित p. p. [मुद् क्त] Pleased, rejoiced ; delighted, glad, joyous. -तं 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. -2 A kind of sexual embrace. -ता Joy, delight.

मुदेरः [मुद्-निरिच् Un. 1. 51] A cloud ; प्रचुरपुं द्रधनुरनुराजितमेदुरमुदेरसुवेशं Gīt. 2 ; or मुचासे नाद्यापि रुषं भाभिनि मुदिरालिहा द्याय Bv. 2. 88. -2 A lover, libertine. -3 A frog.

मुदी Moonlight.

मुद्रः [मुद् गक् नेट Un. 1. 125] 1 A kind of kidney-bean. -2 A lid, cover. -3 A kind of sea-bird. -Comp. -भुञ्ज, -भोजिन् m. a horse.

मुद्ररः [मुद् गिरति गृ-अच्] 1 A hammer, mallet, as in मोहगुद्ररः (a small poem by Sankarāchārya) ; R. 12. 73. -2 A club, mace. -3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. -4 A kind of dumb-bell. -5 A bud. -6 A kind of jasmine (said to be n. also in this sense).

मुद्रकः A hammer.

मुद्रलः N. of a sage. -लं A kind of grass.

मुद्रष्टः A kind of bean.

मुद्रा [मुद्-रक्] 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping ; especially a seal-ring, signet-ring ; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयन् Mu. 1 ; नाममुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1 ; (fig. also) ; इति प्रायो भावाः स्फुरद्वार्ध-



**मुद्रमुकुलिता:** Bh. 2. 114. -2 A stamp, print, mark, impression; चतुःसमुद्रमुद्रः K. 191; सिंदूरमुद्रांकितः (बाहुः) Gīt. 4. -3 A pass, pass-port (as given by a seal-ring); अगृहीतमुद्रः कटकानिष्क्रामसि Mu. 5; गृहीतमुद्रः सलेखः पुरुषो गृहीतः Mu. 5. -4 A stamped coin, coin, piece of money. -5 A medal. -6 An image, a sign, badge, token. -7 Shutting, closing, sealing; सैवौष्ठमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27; क्षिप्रजिद्रामुद्रां मदनकुरुहच्छेदसलभां Māl. 2. 12 'removing the seal of sleep' &c. -8 A mystery. -9 (In Rhet.) The expression of things by their right names. -10 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. -अक्षरं 1. a letter of the seal. -2. a type (a modern use). -अक्षर, -अक्षित a. stamped with a seal, sealed, stamped. -कारः a maker of seals. -मार्गः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. ब्रह्मध्र. -यंत्रं a press, a printing-press (a modern formation). -रक्षकः the keeper of the seals. -राक्षसं N. of a drama by Visākha-datta.

**मुद्रणं** 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. -2 Closing, shutting.

**मुद्रयति** Den. P. 1 To seal; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयेन Mu. 1. -2 To stamp, mark, impress. -3 To cover, close up (fig.); निवरणं मुद्रयन् द्रागूर्णायुवि सज्जनो जयति Bv. 1. 90. -4 To print (as a book).

**मुद्रिका** 1 A little seal. -2 A seal-ring. -3 A stamp or impression. -4 A stamped coin. -5 A signed or sealed paper. -6 A particular surgical instrument. -7=मुद्रा (10)

**मुद्रित** a. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped; दयागः सप्तसमुद्रमुद्रितमहीनिर्व्याजनाशयेः Mv. 2. 36; काश्मीरमुद्रितमुखो मधुसूदनस्य Gīt. 1; स्वयं सिंदूरं द्विपरणमुद्रा मुद्रित इव 11. -2 Closed, sealed up. -3 Unblown. -4 Printed.

**मुधा** ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; यत्किञ्चिदपि संवीक्ष्य कुरुते हसितं मुधा S. D. -2 Wrongly, falsely; रात्रिः सैव पुनः स एव दिवसो मत्वा मुधा जंतवः Bh. 3. 78 v. 1.

**मुनिः** [ मन् इन् उच् Up. 4. 122 ] 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee, an ascetic; मुनीनामप्यहं व्यासः Bg. 10. 37; दुःखेष्वनुद्विग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्पृहः । वीतपापभयक्रोधः स्थिरधीर्मुनिरुच्यते ॥ 2. 56; पुण्यः शशो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपुत्रः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 8, 3. 49. -2 N. of the sage Agastya. -3 Of Vyāsa. -4 Of Buddha. -5 of Pāṇini. -6 N. of several plants (पियालु, पराशर and दमनक). -7 The internal conscience (according to Kull. on Ms. 8. 91 'the supreme spirit'). -8 The mango-tree. -9 The number 'seven'. -pl. The seven sages. -Comp. -अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics. -इन्द्रः 1. 'the lord of the sages', a great sage. -2. an epithet of Sākyamuni. -3. of Bharata. -4. of Siva. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a great sage. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. of Buddha. -त्रयं 'the triad of sages', i. e. Pāṇini, Kātyāyana, and Patanjali (who are considered to be inspired saints); मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिमुनि व्याकरणं Sk. -दारकः, -कुमारः a young sage. -द्रुमः the Syonāka tree. -पित्तलं copper. -पुंगवः a great or eminent sage. -पुत्रकः 1. a wag-tail. -2 the damanaka tree. -भेषजं 1. the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. -2. fasting. -वृत्ति a. leading an ascetic life; शैशवे मुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8. -व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5. 48.

**मुंथ** 1 P. (मुंथति) To go, move.

**मुमुक्षा** Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

**मुमुक्षु** a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. -2 Wishing to discharge. -3 About to shoot (arrows &c.); R. 9. 58. -4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. -भुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; अंतर्त्यश्च मुमुक्षुर्भनियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15.

**मुमुचानः** A cloud.

**मुमुषिषुः** A thief.

**मुमुर्षा** Desire of death; Bk. 5. 57.

**मुमुर्षु** a. Being on the point of death, about to die.

**मुर** 6 P. (मुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

**मुरः** N. of a demon slain by

Krishna; पार्थनाथ द्विषन्मुरं Si. 2. 1. -रा N. of a fragrant plant. -रं Encompassing, surrounding. -Comp. -अरिः 1. an epithet of Krishna; मुरारिमारादुपदर्शयत्यसौ Gīt. 1. -2. N. of the author of Anargharāghava. -जित्, -द्विष, -भिद्, -मर्दन, -रिपु, -वैरिन्, हत् m. epithets of Krishna or Vishnu; प्रकीर्णसिन्धुर्वजयति भुजदंडो मुरजितः Gīt. 1; मुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि वचनजातं 10. -दः the discus of Vishnu.

**मुरगंडः** An eruption on the face.

**मुरजः** [ मुरात् वेष्टनात् जायते जन्ड Tv. ] 1 A kind of drum or tabor; सानंदं नंदिहस्ताहतमुरजरव &c. Māl. 1. 1; संगीताय प्रहतमुरजाः Me. 64, 56; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 40. -2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called मुरजबंध, see K. P. 9. ad loc. -Comp. -फलः the jack-fruit tree.

**मुरजा** 1 A large drum. -2 N. of Kubera's wife.

**मुरंडाः** m. pl. A country to the north-west of India.

**मुरंदला** N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadā).

**मुरलः** A kind of fresh-water fish. -2 A king of the Muralas. -लाः pl. N. of a country.

**मुरला** N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3 along with तमसा); मुरलामारुतोद्धूतमगमत्कैतकं रजः R. 4. 55.

**मुरली** A flute, pipe. -Comp. -धरः an epithet of Krishna.

**मुर्छ** 1 P. (मुर्छति, मुर्छित or मूर्त; the word is written as मूर्छ or मूर्च्छ) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. -2 To faint, swoon, faint away; lose consciousness, become senseless; पतत्युद्याति मूर्च्छत्येति Gīt. 4; क्रीडानिर्जितविश्वमूर्च्छितजनाघातेन किं पौरुषं Gīt. 3; Bk. 15. 55. -3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; मुमूर्च्छ सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजः R. 10. 79; मुमूर्च्छ सख्यं रामस्य 12. 57; मूर्च्छत्यमी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमत्तेषु S. 5. 18; Ki. 16. 8, 59. -4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense, prevail; तमसां निशि मूर्च्छतां V. 3. 7. -5 To take effect on; छाया



न मूर्च्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु वर्णतले  
सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; हर्म्येषु मूर्च्छति न  
चंद्रपादाः R. 16. 18 'are not reflect-  
ed' &c. (b) To prevail against,  
have power against; न पादपोन्मूलन-  
शक्तिरहः शिलोच्चये मूर्च्छति मारुतस्य R.  
2. 34. -6 To fill, pervade, penetrate,  
spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9.  
-7 To be a match for. -8 To be  
frequent. -10 To cause to sound  
loudly. -Caus. (मूर्च्छयति-ते) 1 To  
stupefy, cause to faint; म्लेच्छान्मूर्च्छ-  
यते Gīt. 1. -2 To strengthen, in-  
crease. -3 To excite, stir up. -4  
To cause to sound loudly, play on  
(as a musical instrument).

**मुभिणी** A small fire-place.

**मुर्धुरः** [मुर् कृषो दित्वं Tv.] 1 A fire  
made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मरद्विताशन-  
मुर्धुरागतां धुरिवागवणस्य रजःकणाः  
Si. 6. 6. -2 The god of love. -3  
N. of one of the horses of the sun.

**मुर्व** 1 P. (मुर्वति) To bind, tie.

**मुल्** 10 U. (मोलयति-ते) To plant.

**मुशटी** A kind of grain.

**मुश (स) ली** A small house-  
lizard.

**मुष्** I. 9 P. (मुष्णाति, मुषित; desid.  
मुषिषति) 1(a) To steal, filch, rob,  
plunder, carry off (said to govern  
two acc.; देवदत्तं शतं मुष्णाति, but very  
rarely used in classical literature);  
मुषाण रत्नानि Si. 1. 51; 3. 38; क्षत्रस्य  
मुष्णन् वसु जैत्रमोजः Ki. 3. 41; Si. 3.  
38. (b) To ravish, seduce, ab-  
duct, carry off; Bk. 15. 16.  
-2 To dispel, remove, drive off;  
घनतिमिरमुषि ज्योतिषि Si. 4. 67, Ratn.  
3. 19. -3 (Fig.) To ruin, undo;  
न वेत्ति मुषितमात्मानं K. 164, Ratn.  
4. 3. -4 To eclipse, cover, envelop,  
conceal; सैन्यरेणुमुषितार्कदीधितिः R.  
11. 51. -5 To captivate, enrapture,  
ravish. -6 To surpass, excel; मुष्णन्  
श्रियमशोकानां रक्तैः परिजनांबरैः । गीते-  
र्वरांगनानां च कोकिलधमरध्वनिं Ks. 55.  
113; Ratn. 1. 24; Bk. 9. 92; Me.  
47. -II. 1 P. (मोषति) 1 To hurt,  
injure, kill. -III. 4 P. (मुष्यति) 1  
To steal. -2 To break, destroy.

**मुषकः** A mouse.

**मुषा-बी** A crucible.

**मुषिः** f. Stealing &c.

**मुषित** p. p. [मुष्-क] 1 Robbed,  
stolen, plundered. -2 Taken away,

carried off, ravished. -3 Deprived  
of, free from. -4 Cheated, deceived.

**मुषितकं** Stolen property.

**मुष्ट** p. p. Stolen; S. 5. 20. -टं  
Stolen property.

**मुष्कः** [मुष्-कक्] 1 A testicle. -2  
The scrotum. -3 A muscular or  
robust man. -4 A mass, heap, quan-  
tity, multitude. -5 A thief. -Comp.  
-कच्छुः f. an eruption on the  
scrotum. -देशः the region of the  
scrotum. -शून्यः a eunuch, a cas-  
trated person. -शोफः swelling of  
the testicles.

**मुष्ककः** N. of a tree (the ashes of  
which are used as cauterium).

**मुष्कर** a. Having testicles. -रः  
A man having large testicles.

**मुष्टिः** m. f. [मुष्-क्तिच्] 1 The  
clenched hand, fist; कर्णोत्तमेत्य विभि-  
दे निबिडोपि मुष्टिः R. 9. 58; 15. 21;  
Si. 10. 59. -2 A handful, fistful;  
इयामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितकः S. 4. 13;  
R. 19. 57; Ku. 7. 69; Me. 68. -3  
A handle or hilt. -4 A particular  
measure (= pala). -5 A measure  
of capacity equal to one handful. -6  
The penis. -7 Stealing (only f.).  
-8 A compendium, abridgment,  
-Comp. -करणं clenching the fist.  
-देशः the middle of a bow, that  
part of it which is grasped in the  
hand. -द्युतं a kind of game.  
-पातः boxing. -बंधः 1. clenching  
the fist. -2. a handful. -मेय a. to  
be measured with the fist, to be  
spanned with the fingers. -युद्धं  
a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

**मुष्टिकः** [मुष्टिर्भेषणं प्रयोजनमस्य कन्] 1  
A goldsmith. -2 A particular posi-  
tion of the hands. -3 N. of a de-  
mon. -कं A pugilistic encounter,  
fisticuffs. -काः (pl.) N. of an out-  
cast race (the *Dombas*). -Comp.  
-अंतकः an epithet of Balarāma.

**मुष्टिका** The fist.

**मुष्टिधरः** A child, baby, infant.

**मुष्टीकृ** 8 U. To clench the fist.

**मुष्टीमुष्टि** ind. Fist-to-fist, hand-to-  
hand fighting; Mv. 6. 31.

**मुष्टकः** Black mustard.

**मुस्** 4 P. (मुस्यति) To cleave,  
divide, break into pieces.

**मुसलः**-लं 1 A mace, club. -2  
A pestle (used for cleaning rice);  
मुसलमिदमियं च पातकाले मुहरनुयाति क-  
लेन हुंकुतेन Mu. 1. 4; Ms. 6. 56.

-3 A kind of surgical instrument.

-Comp. -आयुधः an epithet of  
Balarāma. -उलूखलं a pestle and  
mortar

**मुसलामुसलि** ind. Club against club.

**मुसलीका** A common lizard.

**मुसलिन** m. [मुसल-इनि] 1 An epi-  
thet of Balarāma. -2 Of Siva.

**मुसल्व** a. [मुसल-यन्] To be pound-  
ed or put to death with a club.

**मुस्त** 10 U. (मुस्तयति-ते) To heap  
up, gather, collect, accumulate.

**मुस्तः**-स्ता-स्तं A kind of grass;  
विम्वं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः  
पल्लवे S. 2. 6; R. 9. 59; 15. 19.

-Comp. -अदः, -आदः a hog.

**मुस्रं** 1 A pestle. -2 A tear.

**मुह** 4 P. ((मुह्यति, मुग्ध or मूढ) 1  
To faint, swoon, lose consciousness,  
become senseless; इहाहं द्रष्टुमाहं तां  
स्मरन्नेवं मुमोह सः Bk. 6. 21, 1. 20;  
15. 16. -2 To be perplexed or bewil-  
dered, to be disturbed in mind,  
be at a loss; आपत्स्वापि न मुह्यति नराः  
पंडितबुद्धयः H. 1. 166, Ki. 18. 9.  
-3 To be foolish, stupid, or infatu-  
ated. -4 To fail. -5 To err, mis-  
take. -Caus. (मोहयति-ते) 1 To  
stupefy, infatuate; मा मुमुहस्त्वलु भवं-  
तमनन्यजन्मा Māl. 1. 32. -2 To  
confound, bewilder, perplex; Bg. 3.  
2, 4. 16. -3 To throw into confu-  
sion. -4 To cause to err or mis-  
take.

**मूढ** p. p. [मुह-क्त] 1 Stupefied, in-  
fatuated; Pt. 2. 4. -2 Perplexed,  
bewildered; confounded, at a loss;  
किं कर्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss what  
to do'; so ह्रीमूढ Me. 68. -3 Foolish,  
silly, dull, stupid, ignorant; अल्पस्य  
हेतोर्वहु हातुमिच्छन्विचारमूढः प्रतिभासि  
मे त्वं R. 2. 47. -4 Mistaken, erring,  
deceived, gone astray. -5 Abortive.  
-6 Confounding. -दः A fool, block-  
head, dolt, an ignorant person;  
मूढः परप्रत्ययने प्रबुद्धिः M. 1. 2. -डाः  
(m. pl.) An epithet of the ele-  
ments in the Sāṅkhya philosophy.

-Comp. -आत्मन् a. 1. stupe-  
fied in mind. -2. foolish, stupid,  
silly. -गर्भः 1. a dead foetus. -2.  
difficult delivery. -ग्राहः 1. a wrong  
notion, misconception, misappre-  
hension. -2. infatuation. -चेतन,  
चेतस् a. foolish, silly, ignorant; अ-  
वगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हवि शन्य



मर्पित R. 8. 88. —धी, -बुद्धि, -मति *a.* foolish, stupid, silly, simple; Ki. 1. 30. —प्रभुः -श्रेष्ठः the greatest block-head. —सर्व *a.* intimated, insane.

मूढता-त्वं 1 Confusion, bewilderment. —2 Folly, stupidity.

मुहुर *a.* [ मुह-किरच् ] Silly, foolish, stupid. —रः 1 The god of love. —2 A fool, block-head.

मुहु *ind.* = मुहस्.

मुहुकं Ved. A moment.

मुहुस् *ind.* 1 Often, constantly, repeatedly, frequently; अत्रिभगम्भिरामं मुहुरुपतति स्यन्दने दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7, 2. 6; generally repeated in this sense; मुहुर्मुहुः over and over again, often and often; गुरुणां सन्निधानेऽपि कः कू-जति मुहुर्मुहुः. —2 For a time or moment, awhile; Me. 105: generally used with successive clauses in the sense of 'now now', 'at one time-at another time'; मुहुत्पतते बाला मुहुः पतति विह्वला । मुहुत्पलीयते भीता मुहुः क्रोशति रोदिति || Subhāsh.; Mu. 5. 3; मुहुर्मुहुः 'again and again, repeatedly.' —Comp. —भाषा, -वचस् *n.* repetition, tautology. —भुज् *m.* a horse.

मुहूर्तः-र्त [ हुर्-क् धातोः पूर्व मुद् च Tv. ] 1 A moment, any short portion of time, an instant; नवांबुशनीकमुहूर्त-लाञ्छने R. 3. 53, संध्याभरंखव मुहूर्तरा-गाः Pt. 1. 194; Me. 19; Ku. 7. 50. —2 A period, time (auspicious or otherwise). —3 A period of 48 minutes. —र्तः An astrologer.

मुहूर्तकः 1 An instant, a moment. —2 A period of 48 minutes.

मुहेरः A block-head, fool.

मू 1 A. ( मवते ) To bind, fasten, tie.

मूक *a.* [ मू-कक् ] 1 Dumb, silent, mute, speechless; मूकं करोति वाचालः; मूकांडजं ( काननं ) Ku. 3. 42; सखीमयं वीक्ष्य विषादमूकां Gīt. 7; मूलीभूतचं-टास्वरास्वतःपुरदोलासु K. 97; मूकभूत-वीणा K. 132. —2 Poor, miserable, wretched. —कः A mute; मौनान्मूकः H. 2. 26 v. 1.; Ms. 7. 149. —2 A poor or miserable man. —3 A fish. —Comp. —अंबा a form of Durgā. —भावः silence, muteness, dumb-ness (also मूकता-त्वं in this sense).

मूकमन् *m.* Muteness, dumbness, silence.

मूत *a.* [ मू-क्त ] 1 Bound, tied. —2 Confined. —3 Woven. —तः -तं 1 A woven basket ( Ved. ). —2 A woven band of cloth. —3 A lump, collection.

मूत्रं Urine; नाप्सु मूत्रं समुत्सृजेत् Ms. 4. 56; मूत्रं चकार 'made water'.

—Comp. —आघातः a urinary disease. —आशयः the lower belly. —उत्सर्ग see मूत्रसंग. —कुच्छं painful discharge of urine, strangury. —कोशः the scrotum. —क्षयः insufficient secre-tion of urine. —ग्रथिः a knot or in-duration on the neck of the blad-der. —जडरः रं the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. —दोषः a urinary disease. —निरोधः retention of urine. —पतनः a civet-cat. —पथः the urinary passage. —परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. —पुटं the lower belly. —मार्गः, —प्रसेकः the urethra. —वर्धक *a.* diuretic. —वृद्धिः *f.* copious se-cretion of urine. —शकुत् *n.* urine and excrement. —शुक्रं a disease in which semen is discharged along with urine. —शूलः -लं urinary colic. —संगः urinary obstruction, a pain-ful and bloody discharge of urine.

मूत्रयाति Den. P. To make water; तिष्ठन्मूत्रयाति Mbh.

मूत्रर *a.* Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

मूत्रित *a.* 1 Discharged or voided as urine. —2 Soiled with urine.

मूर *a.* Ved. 1 Stupefied, bewilder-ed. —2 Foolish, silly stupid. —3 Destroying, killing.

मूर्ख *a.* Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. —खः A fool, blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजन-चित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5, 8; मूर्खं बगद्वपराधिनं मां प्रतिपादयिष्यसि V. 2. —2 A kind of bean. —Comp. —पंडितः a learned fool; Pt. 5. 40. —भ्रवं folly, stupidity, ignorance. —भ्रातृक *a.* one who has a foolish brother. —मंडनं an assembly of fools.

मूर्खता-त्वं, मूर्खमन् *m.* Stupidity, folly, silliness.

मूर्च्छन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Stupefy-ing, producing insensibility or stupor ( an epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid ).

—2 Increasing, augmenting, strength-ening. —नं, -ना [ मुच्छं-युच् ] 1 Faint-ing, swooning. —2 Prevalence, growth, increase ( usually *n.* in this sense ). —3 A process in metallic preparation, calcining quicksilver with sulphur; cf. मूर्च्छा ( 3 ) also. —4 ( In music ) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulat-ed rise and fall of sounds conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing man-ner, changing the key or pass-ing from the key to another; modulation, melody; स्फुटीभवद्ग्राम-विशेषमूर्च्छनां Si. 1. 10; भूयो भूयः स्व-यमपि कृतां मूर्च्छनां विस्मरंती Me. 86; वर्गानामपि मूर्च्छनांतरगतं तारं विरामे मु-हु Mk. 3. 5; सप्त स्वराण्यो ग्रामा मूर्च्छ-नाश्चेकविंशतिः Pt. 5. 54; ( a मूर्च्छा or मूर्च्छना is thus defined:—क्रमात्स्वराणां सप्तानामारोहश्चावरोहणम् । सा मूर्च्छेत्युच्यते ग्रा-मस्था एताः सप्त सप्त च || see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information ).

मूर्च्छा [ मुच्छं-भावे अङ् ] 1 Faint-ing, swooning; R. 7. 44. —2 Spiri-tual ignorance or delusion. —3 A process in calcining metals; मूर्च्छां गतो मृतो वा निर्दशनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. —4 The rising of sounds &c.; see मूर्च्छन ( 4 ) above. —5 Growth, in-crease —Comp. आक्षेपः ( in Rhet. ) expressing strong dissent by a swoon. —परीत *a.* unconscious, fainted away.

मूर्च्छाल *a.* Fainted, insensible, senseless.

मूर्च्छित *p. p.* [ मुच्छां जाता अस्य तार-इतच्, मुच्छं क वा ] 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. —2 Foolish, stupid, silly. —4 Increased, augmented. —4 Made violent, intensified. —5 Perplexed, bewildered. —6 Filled. —7 Calcined. —8 Rising upwards, lofty. —तं A kind of song or air.

मूर्त *a.* [ मुच्छं-क् ] 1 Fainted, in-sensible. —2 Stupid, foolish. —3 Embodied, incarnate; मूर्तो विघ्नस्त-पस इव नो भिन्नसारंगयूथः S. 1. 33; प्र-साद इव मूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहार्द्रशतिलः U. 3. 14; R. 2. 69; 7. 70; Ku. 7. 42; Pt. 2. 99. —4 Material, corpo-real. —5 Solid, hard. —6 Real. —7 Thickened, coagulated ( Ved. ).

मूर्ति 1 Embodiment, materiality. —2 ( In phil. ) Having a finite or fixed measure or motion; परिच्छिन्न-परिमाणवत्त्वं क्रियावत्त्वं वा मूर्तत्वम्.



**मूर्तिः** *f.* [ मुच्छि-क्तिन् ] 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. -2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mu. 2. 2; R. 3. 27; 14. 54. -4 An embodiment, incarnation, personification, manifestation; कुरुणस्य मूर्तिः U. 3. 4; Pt. 2. 159. -4 An image, idol, a statue. -5 Beauty. -6 Solidity, hardness. -Comp. -धर, -संचर *a.* embodied, incarnate; धर्मो वा मूर्तिसंचरः Mr. 1. 10; U. 6. 10. -पः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

**मूर्तिवत्** Embodiment, materiality, incarnation.

**मूर्तिमत्** *a.* 1 Material, corporeal. -2 Embodied, incarnate, personified; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया Si. 5. 15; तव मूर्तिमानिव महोत्सवः करः U. 1. 18; R. 12. 64; Mâl. 9. 9. -3 Hard, solid. -*m.* The body.

**मूर्धन्** *m.* [ मूर्धस्यस्मिन्नाहते इति मूर्धा, cf. Up. 1. 156 ] 1 The forehead, brow. -2 The head in general; नतेन मूर्ध्ना हरिप्रसीदः Si. 1. 18; R. 16. 81; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14; Ku. 3. 22. -3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head; अतिष्ठन्मनुजैर्द्राणां मूर्ध्नि देवपतिर्यथा Mb. 'stood at the head of all kings' &c.; भूम्यां पर्वतमूर्धने; S. 5. 7; Me. 17. -4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. -5 Front, van, forepart; स किल संयुग-मूर्ध्नि सहायतां मयवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -6 (In geom.) The base. -Comp. -अंतः the crown of the head. -आभिषिक्त *a. f.* consecrated, crowned, inaugurated; R. 16. 81. -2. common, stock (as an instance); उक्कृत्येत्कृत्य कृत्ति इति वीभत्सस्य मूर्धा-भिषिक्तमुदाहरणम्. ( -क्तः ) 1. a consecrated king. -2. a man of the Kshatriya caste. -3. a minister. -4. =मूर्धा-वसिक्त (1) q. v. -अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. -अवासिक्तः 1. N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brâhmana father and Kshatriya mother. -2. a consecrated king. -कर्णी, -कर्परी *f.* an umbrella. -जः 1. the hair (of the head); पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30; विललाप विकीर्ण-मूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief'. -2. the mane. -इयोतिस् *n.*

see ब्रह्मंघ्र or मुद्रमार्ग. -विंडः a lump upon the head (of an elephant in rut). -पुष्पः the Sirisha tree. -रसः the scum of boiled rice. -वेष्टनं a turban, diadem.

**मूर्धन्य** *a.* [ मूर्ध्नि भवः यत् ] 1 Being in or on the head. -2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters ऋ, ॠ, ए, ॡ, इ, ॢ, ण, ॣ, and ष; ऋट्ठराणां मूर्ध्नी. -3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

**मूर्धन्** See मूर्धन्.

**मूर्धा-वी,** मूर्धिका A kind of creeper (from the fibres of which bow-strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made).

**मूल** I. 1 U. ( मूलति-ते ) To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. ( मूलयति-ते, मूलित ) To plant, cause to grow, rear. -2 To grow, sprout, germinate.

**मूलं** [ मूलक ] 1 A root (fig. also); तरुमूलानि गृहीभवति तेषां S. 7. 20; or शाखिनो धौतमूलाः 1. 15; मूलं बध् to take or strike root; बहुमूलस्य मूलं हि महद्देवतरोः स्त्रियः Si. 2. 38. -2 The root, lowest edge or extremity of anything; कस्याश्चिदसिद्धयना तदानीम-गुह्यमूलार्पितसूत्रेण R. 7. 10; so प्राची-मूले Me. 89. -3 The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else; बाह्ये मूलं Si. 7. 34; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं &c. -4 Beginning, commencement; आमूलाच्छातुमच्छाते S. 1. -5 Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause; सर्वे गार्हस्थ्यमूलाः Mb.; रक्षोगृह स्थितिर्मूलं U. 1. 6; इति केना-प्युक्तं तत्र मूलं मूलं 'the source or authority should be found out'. -6 The foot or bottom of anything; पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. -7 The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). -8 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -9 Capital, principal, stock. -10 A hereditary servant. -11 A square root. -12 A king's own territory; स गुप्तमूलस्यंतः R. 4. 26; Ms. 7. 184. -13 A vender who is not the true owner; Ms. 8. 202 ( अस्वामिधिकेता Kull. ). -14 The nineteenth lunar mansion contain- ing 11 stars. -15 A thicket, copse. -16 The root of long pepper. -17 A particular position of the fingers. -18 A chief or capital city. -19 An

aboriginal inhabitant. -20 A bcwer, an arbour (निकुंज). -21 N. of several roots विष्णुकी, पुष्कर, शूरण &c. (In comp. मूल may be translated by 'first, prime, original, chief, principal'; e. g. मूलकारण 'prime cause' &c. &c.). -Comp. -आधारं 1. the navel. -2. a mystical circle above the organs of generation. -आमं a radish. -आयतनं the original abode. -आशित् *a.* living upon roots. -आह्वं a radish. -उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. -कर्तृन् *n.* magic. -कारः the author of an original work. -कारणं the original or prime cause; Ku. 6. 13. -कारिका a furnace, an oven. -कूच्छूः -च्छू a kind of penance, living only upon roots. -केतरः a citron. -गुणः the co-efficient of a root. -मंत्रः 1. an original text. -2. the very words uttered by Sâkyamuni. -छेदः uprooting. -ज *a.* 1. radical. -2. growing at the roots of trees (as an ant-hill). -3. born under the constellation Mûla. ( -जः ) plant growing from a root. ( -जं ) a green ginger. -देवः an epithet of Kamsa. -द्रव्यं, -धनं principal, stock, capital. -धातुः lymph. -निकृंतन *a.* destroying root and branch. -पुरुषः 'the stock-man', the male representative of a family. -प्रकृतिः *f.* the Prakriti or Pradhâna of the Sâmkhyas ( q. v. ). - (pl.) the four principal sovereigns to be considered at the time of war ( विजि-गीषु, अरि, मध्यम, and उदासीन ); see Ms. 7. 155. -फलदः the bread-fruit tree. -वर्हणं the act of uprooting, extermination. -भद्रः an epithet of Kamsa. -भृत्यः an old or hereditary servant. -वचनं an original text. -वापः one who plants roots. -वित्तं capital, stock. -विभुजः a chariot. -व्यसनवृत्तिः the hereditary occupa- tion of executing criminals; Ms. 10. 38. -व्रतिन् *a.* living exclusively on roots. -शकुनः (in augury) the first bird. -शाकटः, -शाकिनं a field planted with edible roots. -संघः a so- ciety, sect. -स्थानं 1. base, foundation. -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3. wind, air. -4. Mooltan. ( -नी ) N. of Gauri. -स्थायिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -स्रोतस् *n.* the principal current or fountain-head of a river. -हर *a.* up- rooting completely.



**मूलक** *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Rooted in, springing from, founded or based on; भ्रांतिमूलक 'based on error'. -2 Born under the constellation Mûla. -कः, -कं 1 A radish. -2 An esculent root. -3 A sort of Yam. -कः A kind of poison. -Comp. -पणः a handful of radishes &c. (for sale). -पोतिका a radish.

**मूला** 1 N. of a plant. -2 The asterism Mûla.

**मूलिक** *a.* 1 Radical, original. -2 Primary, principal. -3 Living on roots. -कः A devotee, an ascetic. -का 1 A root. -2 A collection of roots.

**मूलिन्** *m.* A tree.

**मूलिन** *a.* Growing from a root. -नः A plant, tree.

**मूली** A small house-lizard.

**मूलरः** 1 A king. -2 The Indian spikenard.

**मूल्य** *a.* 1 To be eradicated. -2 Being at the root. -3 Purchasable. -ल्यं 1 Price, worth, cost; क्रीणति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि Si. 18. 15, Sânti. 1. 12. -2 Wages, hire, salary. -3 Gain. -4 Capital, principal. -5 Original value. -6 An article purchased.

**मूष्** 1 A. (मूषति, मूषित) To steal, rob, plunder.

**मूषः** 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A round window, an air-hole. -3 A crucible.

**मूषकः** 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A thief. -Comp. -अरातिः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Ganesa.

**मूषणं** Stealing, pilfering.

**मूषा, मूषिका** 1 A female rat. -2 A crucible -3 An air-hole.

**मूषिकः** 1 A rat. -2 A thief. -3 The Sirisha tree. -4 N. of a country. -Comp. -अंकः, -अंचनः, -रथः epithets of Ganesa. -अहः a cat. -अरातिः a cat. -उत्करः, -स्थलं a molehill. -विषाणं 'the horn of a mouse', i. e. an impossibility; cf. शशाविषाण, खपुष्प &c.

**मूषिकारः** A male rat.

**मूषी, मूषीकः, मूषीका** A rat, mouse. **मूषीकरणं** Melting in a crucible.

**मृ** 6 A. (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Conditional) (मिषते, ममार, अमृत, मरिष्यति,

मर्ते, मृत) To die, perish, de cease, depart from life. -Caus. (मारयति-ते) To kill, slay. -Desid. (मुमर्षति) 1 To wish to die. -2 To be about to die, be on the point of death.

**मृक्ष** See मृक्ष.

**मृग** 4 P., 10 A. (मृगयति, मृगयते मृगित) 1 To seek, search for, seek after; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृगयते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; गता दूता दूरं क्वचिदपि परेतान् मृगायितुं G. L. 25. -2 To hunt, chase, pursue. -3 To aim at, strive after. -4 To examine, investigate; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्मृग्यमाणः Mâl. 5. 1; अंतर्गच्छ मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or investigated'. -5 To ask for, beg of one; एतावदेव मृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20. -6 To visit, frequent.

**मृगः** [मृग-क] 1 (a) A quadruped, an animal in general; नाभिषेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगेः । विक्रमाजितराज्यस्य स्वयमेव मृगेन्द्रता; see मृगाधिप below. (b) A wild beast. -2 A deer, an antelope; विद्वत्सोपगमादभिज्ञगतयः शब्दं सहते मृगाः S. 1. 14; R. 1. 40, 50; आश्रममृगोयं न हंतव्यः S. 1. -8 Game in general. -4 The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. -5 Musk. -6 Seeking, search. -7 Pursuit, chase, hunting. -8 Inquiry, investigation. -9 Asking, soliciting. -10 A kind of elephant. -11 N. of a particular class of men; मृगे तुष्टा च चित्रिणी; वदति मधुरवाणीं दीर्घनेत्राऽतिभीरुश्चपलमतिमुदेहः शीघ्रवेगो मृगोऽयम् Sabdak. -12 The lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्. -13 The lunar month called मार्गशीर्ष. -14 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -15 N. of a district in Sâkadvîpa. -Comp. -अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3 the wind. -अंगना a doe. -अजिनं a deer's skin. -अंडजा musk. -अद् *m.*, -अदनः, -अंतकः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. -अधिपः, -अधिराजः a lion; केसरी निष्ठुरक्षेममृगयूथो मृगाधिपः Si. 2. 53; मृगाधिराजस्य वचो निशम्य R. 2. 41. -अरातिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -अरिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -3. a tiger. -4. N. of a tree. -अशनः a lion. -आजीवः 1. a hunter. -2 a hyena. -आविध *m.* a hunter. -आस्यः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -इंद्रः 1. a lion; ततो मृगेन्द्रस्य मृगेन्द्रगामी R. 2.

30. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign Leo of the zodiac. °आसनं a throne. °आस्यः an epithet of Siva. °चटकः a hawk. -इष्टः a variety of jasmine. -ईक्षणा a fawn-eyed woman. -ईश्वरः 1. a lion. -2. the sign Leo of the zodiac. -उत्तमः the best antelope. -उत्तमं, -उत्तमांगं the constellation मृगशिरस्. -काननं 1. a park. -2. a forest abounding in game. -गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. -चारिन् *a.* acting like a deer (as a devotee); leading a deer's life; V. 4. -जलं mirage. °स्नानं bathing in the waters of the mirage; i. e. an impossibility. -जीवनः a hunter, fowler. -तृष्, -तृषा, -तृष्णा, -तृष्णि, -तृष्णिका, *f.* mirage; मृगतृष्णांभति स्नातः; see खपुष्प; जातः सखं प्रणयवान्मृगतृष्णिकायां S. 6. 15. -दंशः, -दंशकः a dog. -दावः a park, preserve. -दृश *f.* a fawn-eyed woman; तदीषद्विस्तारि स्तनयुगलमासीन्मृगदृशः U. 6. 35. (-*m.*) the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -द्युः a hunter. -द्विष् *m.* a lion. -धरः the moon. -धूर्तः, धूर्तकः a jackal. -नयना a fawn-eyed woman. -नाभिः 1. musk; Ku. 1. 54; Rs. 6. 13; Ch. P. 8; R. 17. 24. -2. the musk-deer; R. 4. 74. °जा musk. -पतिः 1. a lion. -2. a roe-buck. -3. a tiger. -पालिका the musk-deer. -पिपुः the moon. -पोतः -पोतकः a fawn. -प्रभुः a lion. -प्रियं grass growing on mountains. -व (व) धाजीवः a hunter. -बंधिनी a net for catching deer. -भोजना bitter apple. -महः musk; कृचतदीगतो यावन्मानमिच्छति तव तोयैर्मृगमहः G. L. 7; मृगमहतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे Gît. 7. °वासा a musk-bag -मंद्रः N. of a class of elephants. -मांसं venison. -मातृका a doe. -मासः the month of Mârga-sîrsha. -मुखः the sign Capricornus of the zodiac. -यूथं a herd of deer. -राज *m.* 1. a lion; Si. 9. 18. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign Leo of the zodiac. -राजः 1. a lion; R. 6. 3. -2. the sign Leo of the zodiac. -3. a tiger. -4. the moon. °धारिन्, °लक्ष्मन् *m.* the moon. -रिपुः a lion. -रोमं wool. °जं a woollen cloth. -रोच *m.* yellow pigment. -लांछनः -लक्ष्मन् *m.* the moon; अंकाधिरपितृमृगश्चंद्रना मृगलांछनः Si. 2. 53. °जः the planet Mercury. -लेखा the deer-like streak on the moon;



मृगलेखामुषसीव चंद्रमा: R. 8. 42. —लोचनः the moon. (-ना, नी) a fawn-eyed woman. —वल्लभः a kind of grass (कुंदर). —वाहनः wind. —व्याधः 1. a hunter. —2. Sirius or the dog-star. —3. an epithet of Siva. —शायिका the reclining posture of a deer. —शायः a fawn; मृगशायैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. —शिरः, शिरसः, —शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —नीर्षी the constellation मृगशिरा. (-र्षः) the lunar month Mārgasīrsha. —शर्षिण् m. the constellation मृगशिरस. —श्रेष्ठः a tiger. —हन् m. a hunter.

मृगणा [ मृग्-युच् टाप् ] 1 Searching, looking out for, research. —2 Investigation, inquiry.

मृगयस् m. Ved. A wild animal.

मृगया [ मृग यात्यनया या घञर्थे क ] Hunting, chase; मिथैव व्यवस्यन् वदन्त मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5; मृगयापवादिना माठवनेन S. 2; so मृगयावप. मृगयाविहारिन् &c. —Comp. —भरण्यं, —वनं a park. —यान a hunting expedition.

मृगयुः [ मृग-अस्त्यर्थे युच् ] 1 A hunter, fowler; इति नोपशयस्थोऽपि शयालुर्मृगयुर्मृगान् Si. 2. 80. —2 A jackal. —3 An epithet of Brahman.

मृगय्यं 1 The chase, hunting; Ki. 13. 9. —2 A target, butt (in archery).

मृगित a. [ मृग्-क्त ] 1 Chased, pursued, hunted —2 Sought, searched for. —3 Asked, solicited.

मृगी 1 A female deer, doe. —2 Epilepsy. —3 N. of a particular class of women. —Comp. —दृग् f. —लोचना &c. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. —पतिः an epithet of Krishna.

मृग्य a. [ मृग्-य्यत् ] To be sought or inquired after; to be hunted; तत्र मूलं मृग्यम्.

मृज् I. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound. —II. 2 P., 10 U. (मार्ष्टि, मार्जयति ते, ममार्ज-मार्जयांचकार-चक्रे, अमार्जित्-अमार्जित्, अममार्जित्-त, मार्जिष्यति, मार्जयति, मार्जयिष्यति, ते, मार्जितुं-मार्ष्टुं, मार्जयितुं, मृष्ट, मार्जित desid. मिमृक्षति or मिमार्जयति) 1 To wipe or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also); स्वेदलवान्ममार्ज Si. 3. 79, दीपप्रवादमृजत् 5. 28. —2 To rub, stroke. —3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). —4 To deck, adorn, —5 to

To purify, wash with water, sharpen; ललु खड्गान्ममार्जुश्च ममृजुश्च परद्वधान् Bk. 14. 92 (शुद्धान् चक्रुः or शोधितवन्तः).

मृजः A kind of drum.

मृजा [ मृज्-अङ् ] 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing ablution. —2 Cleanliness, purity; Bk. 2. 13 (शुद्धि). —3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion.

मृजित a. Wipped off or away, cleansed, removed, rubbed &c.

मृड् 6. 9. P. (मृडति, मृडयति) 1 To be gracious, be pleased. —2 To forgive, pardon. —3 To delight, gladden. —4 To be delighted or happy.

मृडः An epithet of Siva.

मृडनं Favouring, showing grace.

मृडा, मृडाना, मृडी An epithet of Pārvatī: शक्र मृंशर कालकूटमपिबन् मृडो मृडानोपातः Gīt. 12.

मृडीकः 1 N. of Siva. —2 A fish. —3 A deer.

मृण् 6 P. (मृणति) To kill, slay, destroy.

मृणालः-ले [ मृग-कालन् ] The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre; भंगोपि हि मृणालानामनुबन्धात् तन्वः H. 1. 95; सूत्र मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 19; V. 3. 13. —ले The root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूल). —Comp. —भंगः a bit of a lotus-fibre. —सूत्रं the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

मृणालिका, मृणाली A lotus stalk or fibre; परिसृष्टिनमृणालीम्लानमंगं Māl. 1. 22; or परिसृष्टिनमृणालीदुर्बलान्यगक्रान्ति U. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 29.

मृणालिन् m. A lotus.

मृणालनी 1 A lotus-plant; R. 16. 7. —2 An assemblage of lotuses. —3 A place abounding with lotuses.

मृत p. p. [ मृ-कर्तरि क्त ] 1 Dead, deceased ये पराधीनतां यातास्ते वै जीवन्ति के मृताः H. 2. 22. —2 As good as dead, useless, inefficacious; मृतो हरिद्रः पुरुषो मृतं मेथुनमाजं । मृतमश्रावयं श्राद्धं मृता यज्ञस्त्वक्षिणः ॥ Pt. 2. 94. —3 Calcined, reduced; सूचुं गतो मृतो वा निर्वर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. —तं 1 Death. —2 Food obtained by begging, alms; see अमृतं (8). —Comp. —अंगं a corpse. —अंडः the sun. —अशौचं impurity contracted through the death of a relation; see अशौच. —उद्भवः the sea, ocean.

—कल्प, —प्राय a. almost dead, insensibile. —गृहं a grave. —चेलं shroud or garment of the dead (worn by Chāṇḍālas). —जीवन a. reviving the dead. —दारः a widower. —निर्यातकः one who carries out dead bodies to the cemetery. —पाः a class of persons of the lowest caste (who watch dead bodies, carry them to the cemetery &c.). —मत्तः, —मत्तकः a jackal. —संस्कारः funeral or obsequial rites. —संजीवन a. reviving the dead (—नं, नी) the revival of a dead person. (—नी) a charm for reviving the dead. —मृतकं bringing forth a still-born child. —स्नानं ablution after a death or funeral.

मृतकः-कं A dead person, a corpse, भूवं ते जीवन्तोप्यहह मृतका मंमनयो न ये-षामानंद जनयानि जगन्नाथभाषातिः Bv. 4. 39. —कं 1 Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. —2 Death. —Comp. —अंतकः a jackal.

मृतिः f. Death, dying.

मृतिमन् m. Mortality.

मृतेडः The sun.

मृतालकं A kind of clay.

मृत्तिका [ मृद्-तिकन् टाप् ] 1 Clay, earth; Ms. 2. 182. —2 Fresh earth. —3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्युः [ मृ-त्युक् ] 1 Death, decease; जातस्य हि भूवा मृत्युभूवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27. —2 Yama, the god of death. —3 An epithet of Brahman. —4 Of Vishnu. —5 Of Mâyā. —6 Of Kali. —7 The god of love. —Comp. —तूर्यं a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. —द a. fatal. —नाशकः quicksilver. —नाशनं the drink of immortality, ambrosia. —पाः an epithet of Siva. —पाशः the noose of death or Yama. —पुष्पः the sugarcane. —प्रतिबद्ध a. liable to death. —फलं a kind of poisonous fruit. —फला, —ली the plantain. —बीजः, —वीजः a bamboo-cane. —भूत्यः sickness, disease. —राज m. Yama, the god of death. —लोकः 1. the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. —2. earth, the world of mortals; cf. मर्त्यलोक. —वन्दनः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a raven. —सूतिः f. a female crab.

मृत्युजवः An epithet of Siva.

मृत्सा, मृत्सना 1 Earth, clay. —2 Good earth or clay. —3 A kind of



fragrant earth.

मृत्स्नं Powder, dust.

**मृद्** 9 P. ( मृदति, मृदित ) 1 To squeeze, press, rub ; मम च मृदितं क्षौं बाल्ये त्वदंगविवर्तनैः Ve. 5. 40. -2 To trample or tread upon; crush, dash to pieces, kill, destroy, pound bruise, pulverize ; तावमर्द्धादिखादचि Bk. 15. 15 ; बलान्यमृद्भान्नलिनाभवक्त्रः R. 18. 5. -3 To rub, stroke, rub against, touch ; Si. 4. 61. -4 To overcome, surpass. -5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. -6 ( In astr. ) To pass through ( as a constellation ). -Caus. ( मर्दयति ) =मृदु q. v. above.

मृदित p. p. 1 Pressed, squeezed ; सरतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. -2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. -3 Rubbed off, removed. (See मृद् ).

मृदिनी Good or soft earth.

मृद् f. [ मृदते मृद् कमेणि क्तिप् ] 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आमोदं कुसुमभवं मर्देव धत्ते मृदं न हि कुसुमा नि धारयति । Subhāsh. ; प्रभवति शुचिर्बोद्धमाहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U 2. 4. -2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. -3 A mound of earth. -4 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp. -कणः a small clod or lump of earth. -करः a potter. -कांस्यं an earthen vessel. -किरा an earthworm. -गः a kind of fish. -चयः ( मृच्चयः ) a heap of earth. -पत्रः a potter. -पात्रं, -भांडं earthen-ware, a vessel of clay. -पिंडः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. °बुद्धिः 'clod-pated', a blockhead ; मया च मर्दिपडबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6. -लोष्टः a clod of earth. -शकटिका ( मृच्छकटिका ) a small car of earth, a toy-cart ; ( it is the name of a celebrated play by Sūdraka ).

मृन्म(ग्म) य a. Earthen ; R. 5. 2.

मृदंकुरः ( रुः ) The green pigeon.

मृदंगः [ मृद-अंगच् किच् ] 1 A kind of drum or tabor. -2 A bamboo-cane. -3 Noise. -Comp. -फलः the breadfruit tree.

मृदर a. 1 Sporting, sportive. -2 Transient, evanescent.

मृदवं Contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with demerit.

मृदा See मृद्. -Comp -करः a thunderbolt.

मृदु a. [ मृदकु ] ( दु or द्री f. ;

compar, मदीयस् ; superl. मदीष्ट ) 1 Soft, tender, supple, pliant, delicate ; मृदु तीक्ष्णतरं यदुच्यते तदिदं मन्मथ दृश्यते त्वयि M. 3. 2 ; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनैवारभते प्रजांतकः R. 8. 45, 57 ; S. 1. 10 ; 4. 10. -2 Soft, mild, gentle ; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9 ; बाणं कृपामृदुमनाः प्रतिसंजहार 9. 57 'with his mind softened with pity' ; तं कृपामृदुरवेक्ष्य भार्गवं 11. 83 ; S. 6. 1 ; महर्षिमृदुतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54 'relented' ; खातमूलमानि लो नदीरयैः पातयत्यपि मृदुस्तद्भुवं 11. 76 'even a soft or gentle breeze' &c. -3 Weak, feeble ; सर्वथा मृदुरसौ राजा H. 3 ; ततस्ते मृद्वोऽभूवन् गंधर्वाः शरपीडिताः Mb. -4 Moderate. -5 Blunt. -6 Slow. -दुः The planet Saturn. -दु n. Softness, gentleness. -दु ind. Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनसि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः S. 1. 24 ; वाद्यते मृदु वेणुं Gīt. 5. -Comp. -अंग a. of delicate limbs. (-गी ) a delicate woman. -उत्पलं the soft i. e. blue lotus -काष्णार्थिसं lead. -कोष्ठ a. having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. -गमन a. having a gentle or lounging gait. (-ना) a goose, female swan. -चर्मिन्, -छदः, -त्वच्, -त्वचः m. a kind of birch tree. -पत्रः a rush or reed. -पर्वकः, -पर्वन् m. a reed, cane. -पुष्पः the Sirisha tree. -पूर्व a. gentle at first, bland, coaxing. -फलं N. of a plant ( विकृत ). -भाषिन् a. sweet-speaking. -रोमन् m., -रोमकः a hare. -वर्गः, -गणः the group of the Nakshatras अनुराधा, मृगाशिरस्, चित्रा and रेवती. -स्पर्श a. soft to the touch. -हृदय a. kind.

मृदुक a. Soft, gentle.

मृदुल a. 1 Soft, tender, delicate. -2 Mild, gentle. -लं 1 Water. -2 A variety of aloe-wood.

मृद्वी, मृद्वीका A vine or bunch of grapes ; वाचं तृतीयां परिपीय मृद्वीं मृद्वीकया तुल्यरसां स हंसः N. 3. 60 ; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

मृदुचकं Gold.

मृध् 1 U. ( मर्धति-ते ) 1 To be moist, or to moisten. -2 Ved. To hurt, kill. -3 To disregard.

मृध् f. Ved. 1 Battle, fight. -2 An enemy.

मृधस् n Ved. 1 War. -2 Contempt, disregard.

मृधं War, battle, fight ; सत्त्वविहित-

मतुलं भुजयार्बलमस्य पश्यत मृधेऽधिकुप्यतः Ki. 12. 39 ; R. 13. 65 ; Mv. 5. 13.

मृश 6 P. ( मृशति, मृष्ट ) 1 To touch, handle. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To consider, reflect, deliberate.

मृष I. 1 P. ( मर्षति ) To sprinkle. -II. 1 U. ( मर्षति-ते ) 1 To bear, endure &c. ( usually 4 U. ) -2 To sprinkle-III. 4. 10. U. ( मृष्यति-ते, मर्षयति-ते, मर्षित ) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with ; तत्किमिदमकार्यमनुष्ठितं देवेन-लोको न मृष्यतीति U. 3 ; R. 9. 62. -2 To allow, permit. -3 To pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear ; मृष्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6 ; प्रथममिति प्रेक्ष्य बृहद्वजनस्यैकोऽपराधो भगवता मर्षयितव्यः S. 4 ; आर्य मर्षय मर्षय Ve. 1 ; महान्नाह्मण मर्षय Mk. 1. -4 To forget, neglect.

मृषा ind. 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruly, lyingly ; यद्वक्त्रं मुहुरीक्षसे न धनिनां ब्रूषे न चादुं मृषा Bh. 3. 147 ; मृषाभाषासिधो Bv. 2. 21. -2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -अध्यायिन् m. a kind of crane. -अर्थक a. 1. untrue. -2. absurd. (-कं) an absurdity, an impossibility. -उद्यं falsehood, lying, a false statement ; तत्किमन्यसे राजपुत्रि मृषोद्यं तदिति U. 4. -ज्ञानं ignorance, error. -भाषिन्, -वादिन् m. a liar. -वाच् f. an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. -वादः 1. an untrue speech ; a lie, falsehood. -2. insincere speech, flattery. -3. irony, satire.

मृषायते Den. P. To be mistaken, to err.

मृषालकः The mango tree.

मृष्ट p. p. [ मृज् मृश् वा-क्त ] 1 ( a ) Cleansed, purified. ( b ) Pure, clean. -2 Besmeared. -3 Dressed, cooked. -4 Touched. -5 Considered, deliberated. -6 Savoury, agreeable. -7 Sprinkled. -ष्टं Pepper. -Comp. -गंधः a savoury or agreeable smell.

मृष्टिः f. 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. -3 Touch, contact. -4 Sprinkling.

मृष्टेरुक a. 1 Eating dainties, luxurious. -2 Selfish. -3 Liberal.

मृ 9 P. ( मृणाति ) To hurt, kill.

मे 1 A. ( मयते, मित ; desid. मित्ते ) To exchange or barter. -WITH नि



or विनि to exchange or barter.

**मेकः** A goat.

**मेकलः** 1 N. of a mountain; (also मेखल). -2 A goat. -**Comp.** -**अद्रि-जा**, -**कन्यका** -**कन्या** epithets of the river Narmadâ.

**मेखला** 1 A belt, girdle, waist-band, zone in general (fig. also); anything which girds or surrounds; मही सागरमेखला 'the sea-girt earth'; रत्नानुविद्धार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव वक्षिण्याः R. 6. 63; Rs. 6. 2. -2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman; नितंबविबे: सदुकूलमेखलैः Rs. 1. 4, 6; R. 8. 64; मेखलागुणैरुत गोत्र-स्खलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8. -3 The triple girdle worn by the first three castes; cf. Ms. 2. 42. -4 The slope of a mountain (नितंब); आमेखलं संचरतां घनानां Ku. 1. 5; Me. 12. -5 The hips. -6 A sword-belt. -7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the hilt. -8 The girth of a horse. -9 N. of the river Narmadâ. -**Comp.** -**पदं** the hips. -**बंधः** investiture with the girdle.

**मेखलिन्** *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A religious student, a Brahmachârin, q. v.

**मेखलालः** An epithet of Siva.

**मेघः** [ मेहति वर्षति जलं, मिह-घञ् कुत्वम् ] 1 A cloud; कुर्वन्नजनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c. -2 A mass, multitude. -3 N. of one of the six Râgas (in music). -4 A fragrant grass. -घं Talc. -**Comp.** -**अध्वन्** *m.*, -**पथः**, -**मार्गः** 'the path of clouds', atmosphere. -**अंतः** the autumn. -**अरिः** the wind. -**अस्थि** *n.* hail. -**आख्यं** talc. -**आगमः** the approach of rains, the rainy season. -**आटोपः** a dense or thick cloud. -**आडंबरः** thunder. -**आनंदा** a kind of crane. -**आनादिन्** *m.* a peacock. -**आलोकः** the appearance or sight of clouds; मेघालोकं भवति सुखिनोप्यन्यथावृत्ति चेतः Me. 3. -**आस्पदं** the sky, atmosphere. -**उदकं** rain. -**उदयः** the rising of clouds. -**कफः** hail. -**कालः** the rains, rainy season. -**गर्जनं**, -**गर्जना** thunder. -**चितकः** the Châtaaka bird. -**जः** a large pearl. -**जालं** 1. a dense mass of clouds. -2. talc. -**जविकः**, -**जीवनः** the Châtaaka bird. -**ज्योतिस्** *m. n.* lightning. -**डंबरः** thunder. -**दीपः**

lightning. -**दुतं** N. of a celebrated poem by Kâlidâsa. -**द्वारं** the sky, atmosphere. -**नादः** 1. the roar of clouds, thunder. -2. an epithet of Varuna. -3. N. of Indrajit, son of Râvana. -4. the Palâsa tree. -**अनुलासिन्**, -**अनुलासकः** a peacock. -**जित्** *m.* an epithet of Lakshmana. -**नामन्** *m.* a kind of grass. -**निर्घोषः** thunder. -**पंक्तिः**, -**माला** -**राजि** *f.* a line of clouds; प्रथमं मेघराजिः पश्चाद्विद्युत्ता V. 2. -**पुष्पं** 1. water. -2. hail. -3. river-water. -**प्रसवः** water. -**भूतिः** a thunderbolt. -**मंडलं** the firmament, sky. -**माल**, -**मालिन्** *a.* cloud-capt. -**योनिः** fog, smoke. -**रवः** thunder. -**रावः** a kind of water-bird. -**रेखा**, -**लेखा** a line of clouds. -**वर्णा** the Indigo plant. -**वर्त्मन्** *n.* the atmosphere. -**वाह्निः** lightning. -**वाहनः** 1. an epithet of Indra; श्रयति स्म मेघामिव मेघवाहनः Si. 13. 18. -2. an epithet of Siva. -**विस्फूर्जितं** 1. thunder, rumbling of clouds. -2. N. of a metre; see App. 1. -**वैशमन्** *n.* the atmosphere. -**सारः** a kind of camphor. -**सुहृद्** *m.* a peacock. -**स्तनितं** thunder.

**मेघंकर** *a.* ( *री f.* ) Producing clouds.

**मेघयति** Den. P. To make cloudy, darken.

**मेचक** *a.* [ cf. Up. 5. 37 ] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; कुर्वन्नजनमेघका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23; U. 6. 25; Me. 59. -**कः** 1 Blackness, the dark blue-colour. -2 An eye of a peacock's tail; Mâl. 6. 5. -3 A cloud. -4 Smoke. -5 A nipple. -6 A kind of gem. -**कं** 1 Darkness. -2 Sulphuret of antimony. -**Comp.** -**आपगा** an epithet of the Yamunâ.

**मेद्, मेड्** 1 P. ( *मेटाति, मेडति* ) To be mad.

**मेदुला** The myrobalan tree ( आमलकी ).

**मेठः** 1 A ram. -2 An elephant-driver or keeper.

**मेठिः, मेथिः** 1 A pillar, post. -2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound. -3 A post to which cattle are bound. -4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

**मेद्रः** [ *मिह-द्रन्* ] A ram. -**द्र** The male organ of generation, penis;

( यस्य ) मेद्रं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते. -**Comp.** -**चर्मन्** *n.* the prepuce. -**जः** an epithet of Siva. -**रोगः** a venereal disease.

**मेद्रकः** 1 A ram. -2 The penis.

**मेठः, मेडः** An elephant-keeper.

**मेठः, मेडकः** A ram.

**मेद्रः** See मेद्र.

**मेथ्** 1 U. ( *मेथति-ते* ) 1 To meet. -2 To meet one another ( *Atm.* ). -3 To revile. -4 To know, understand. -5 To hurt, injure, kill.

**मेथिका, मेथिनी** A kind of grass.

**मेदः** 1 Fat. -2 A particular mixed tribble. -3 N. of a serpent-demon. -4 N. of a plant ( *अलंबुषा* ). -**दा** A root resembling ginger ( one of the eight principal medicines. ) -**Comp.** -**जं** a species of bdellium. -**भिल्लः** N. of a degraded tribe.

**मेदकः** Liquor used for distillation.

**मेदस्** *n.* [ *मेद-असुन्* ] 1 Fat, marrow; one of the seven *dhâtus* of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen; Ms. 3. 182; Y. 1. 44. -2 Corpulence, fat of the body; मेदश्छेदकं तोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः S. 2. 5. -3 Excessive fatness, morbid corpulence. -**Comp.**

-**अर्बुदं** a fatty tumour. -**कृत्** *m. n.* flesh. -**ग्रथिः** a fatty tumour. -**जं**, -**तेजस्** *n.* a bone. -**धरा** a membrane in the abdomen containing the fat. -**पिंडः** a lump of fat. -**वृद्धिः** *f.* 1. increase of fat, corpulence. -2. enlargement of the scrotum.

**मेदस्विन्** *a.* 1 Fat, corpulent. -2 Strong, robust; Si. 5. 64.

**मेदिनी** 1 The earth; न मासवति सद्गीपा रत्नसूरपि मेदिनी R. 1. 65; चंचलं वसु नितान्तमुन्नता मेदिनीभापि हरत्यरातयः Ki. 13. 52; ( मधुकैटभयोरासीन्मेदसैव परिभुता । तेनेयं मेदिनीनाम्ना सर्वतः परिकीर्तिता ). -2 Ground, land, soil. -3 Spot, place. -4 N. of a lexicon ( *मेदिनी कोश* ). -**Comp.** -**ईशः**, -**पतिः**, a king. -**द्रवः** dust.

**मेदुर** *a.* [ *मिह-घुरच्* ] 1 Fat. -2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. -3 Thick, dense; Mâl. 8. 11; thick with, full of, covered with ( usually with instr. or at the end of comp. ); मेघैर्मेदुरमंबरं Gît. 1; मकरंदसुंदरगलन्मंशकिनीमेदुरं ( *पदारविदं* ) 7.

**मेदुरित** *a.* 1 Thickened, made



dense ; मेघमेदुरितनीलिमा गिरिः U. 1. -2 Unctuous.

**मेघ** *a.* 1 Fat. -2 Dense, thick.

**मेघ** 1 U. See मेघ.

**मेघः** 1 A sacrifice, as in नरमेघ, अश्वमेघ. -2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -3 An offering, oblation. -4 Ved. The juice of meat, broth. -5 Ved. Sap, pith, essence. -**Comp.** -**जः** an epithet of Vishnu.

**मेघा** [ मेघ-अञ् ] (changed to मेघस् in Bah. comp. when preceded by सु, दस् and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); धीर्धारणावती मेघा Ak. -2 Intellect; intelligence in general; Bg. 10. 34; Ms. 3. 263; Y. 3. 173. -3 A form of Sarasvatī. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Strength, power (Ved.) -**Comp.** -**अतिथिः** N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -**जित्** *m.* an epithet of Kātyāyana. -**रुद्रः** an epithet of Kālidāsa.

**मेधावत्** *a.* Wise, intelligent.

**मेधाविन्** *a.* [मेधा-विनि] 1 Very intelligent, having a good memory. -2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect; Pt. 1. 61. -*m.* 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. -2 A parrot. -3 An intoxicating drink. -**नी** An epithet of the wife of Brahman.

**मेधि** See मेधि.

**मेध्य** *a.* [ मेध्-ण्यत्, मेधाय हितं यत् वा ] 1 Fit for a sacrifice; Y. 1. 194; Ms. 5. 54. -2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial; मेध्येनाश्वेनेजे; R. 13. 3. -3 Pure, sacred, holy; R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -4 Ved. Fresh, strong, vigorous. -5 Wise, intelligent. -**धयः** 1 A goat. -2 A Khadira tree. -3 Barley (according to Medinī). -**ध्या** N. of several plants (केतकी, शंखपुष्पी, रोचना, शमी &c.).

**मेनका** 1 N. of an *Apsaras* (mother of Sakuntalā). -2 N. of the wife of Himālaya. -**Comp.** -**आत्मजा** N. of Pārvatī.

**मेना** N. of the wife of Himālaya; मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयां (उपयेमे) Ku. 1. 18, 5. 5. -2 N. of a river.

**मेनादः** 1 A peacock. -2 A cat. -3 A goat.

**मैधिका, मैधी** N. of a plant (Mar. मैदी) (from the leaves of which a reddish dye is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of

fingers, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hand).

**मेप्** 1 A. (मेपते) To go, move.

**मेय** *a.* [ मा-मि-वा यत् ] 1 Measured. -2 Capable of being estimated. -3 Discernible, capable of being known (ज्ञेय).

**मेरकः** 1 A seat covered with bark. -2 N. of an enemy of Vishnu.

**मेरुः** 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are said to revolve; and which forms the centre of the several Dvīpas; cf. द्वीप; it is also said to consist of gold and gems); विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थसात् कृतः N. 1. 16; स्वात्मन्येव समासहेमहिता मेरुर्न मे रोचते Bh. 3. 150. -2 The central bead in a rosary. -3 The central gem of a necklace. -**Comp.** -**अद्रिकर्णिका** the earth. -**धानन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. -**पृष्ठं** heaven, the sky. -**यंत्रं** a figure shaped like a spindle.

**मेरुकः** Incense.

**मेरुः** [ मिह-घञ् ] 1 Meeting, union, intercourse. -2 A fair. -3 A company, an assembly. (Also मेरुक).

**मेलनं** [ मिह-ल्युट् ] 1 Union, junction. -2 Association. -3 Mixture. -4 An encounter; a fight.

**मेल** [ मिह-णिच् अच् टाप् ] 1 Union, intercourse. -2 A company, assembly, a society. -3 Antimony. -4 The indigo plant. -5 Ink. -6 A musical scale. -**Comp.** -**अंधुकः, अंबुः, नंदः, नंदा, मंदा** an ink-stand, ink-bottle.

**मेलपकः** 1 Uniting, bringing together, collecting. -2 Conjunction of planets. -3 A crowd, assembly.

**मेलायनं** Combination, junction.

**मेव** 1 A. (मेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

**मेषः** 1 A ram, sheep. -2 The sign *Aries* of the zodiac. -**Comp.**

-**अंडः** an epithet of Indra. -**कंबलः** a woollen blanket or rug. -**पालः, पालकः** a shepherd. -**मांसं** mutton. -**ग्रूथं** a flock of sheep.

**मेषा** Small cardamoms.

**मेषायते** Den. A. To act like a goat.

**मेषिका, मेषी** A ewe.

**मेहः** [ मिह-घञ् ] 1 Making

water, passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 A urinary disease. -4 A ram. -5 A Goat. -**Comp.** -**शी** turmeric.

**मेहनं** [ मिह-ल्युट् ] 1 Passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 The penis.

**मैत्र** *a.* (त्री *f.*) [ मित्र-अण् ] 1 Belonging to a friend. -2 Given by a friend. -3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind; Ms. 2. 87; Bg. 12. 13. -4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Muhūrta); Ku. 7. 6. -**त्रः** 1 A high or perfect Brāhmaṇa. -2 N. of a particular mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 23. -3 The anus. -4 A friend. -**त्री** 1 Friendship, good will. -2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact; प्रत्युषेषु स्फुटितकनला-मोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31. -3 The lunar mansion called अनुराधा. -**त्रं** 1 Friendship. -2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement; Ms. 4. 152. -3 A prayer addressed to Mitra. -4 The lunar mansion अनुराधा (मैत्रम् in the same sense).

**मैत्रकं** Friendship.

**मैत्रावरुणः** An epithet of Vālmīki. -2 Of Agastya. -3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice. -4 N. of Vasishṭha; U. 5. 28.

**मैत्रावरुणिः** 1 An epithet of Agastya. -2 Of Vasishṭha. -3 Of Vālmīki.

**मैत्रिन्** *a.* Friendly, kind.

**मैत्रेय** *a.* (त्री *f.*) Relating to a friend, friendly. -**यः** N. of a mixed tribe.

**मैत्रेयकः** N. of a mixed tribe; Ms. 10. 33.

**मैत्रेयिका** A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्धं).

**मैत्र्यं** Friendship, alliance.

**मैथिलः** [ मिथिलायां भवः अण् ] A king of Mithilā; R. 11. 32, 48. -**लाः** (pl.) The people of Mithilā q. v. -**ली** N. of Sītā; R. 12. 29.

**मैथुन** *a.* (नी *f.*) [ मिथुनेन निवृत्तं अण् ] 1 Paired, coupled. -2 United by marriage. -3 Relating to copulation. -**नं** 1 Copulation, sexual union; सृतं मैथुनमप्रजं Pt. 2. 94. -2 Marriage. -3 Union, connection. -4 Consecrating the fire (अग्न्याधान). -**Comp.** -**उत्तरः** the excitement of sexual passion. -**धर्मिन्** *a.* copulating. -**वैराग्यं** abstinence from sexual intercourse.



**मैथुनिका** Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance.

**मैथुनिन्** *a.* Copulating, sexually united. —*m.* One who has had sexual union with a woman.

**मैथुन्य** *a.* Relating to copulation.

**मैधावकं** Wisdom, intelligence.

**मैनाकः** [मैनाकायां भवः अण्] *N.* of a mountain, son of Himālaya and Menā, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean; cf. Ku. 1. 20. —**Comp.** —**स्वसृ** *f.* an epithet of Pārvatī.

**मैनालः** A fisherman.

**मैदः** *N.* of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa. —**Comp.** —**हन्** *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa.

**मैरेयः** —यं, मैरेयकः —कं A kind of intoxicating drink; अधिरजनि वधुभिः पीतमैरेयारिक्तं Si. 11. 51; G. L. 34.

**मैलिदः** A bee.

**मोकं** The cast-off skin of an animal.

**मोक्ष** 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति, मोक्षयति-ते) 1 To release, set free, liberate, emancipate. —2 To loose, untie, undo. —3 To wrest away. —4 To cast, hurl, fling. —5 To shed. —6 To detach, extract.

**मोक्षः** [मोक्ष-घञ्] 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom; साधुना तव बन्धे मोक्षे च प्रभवति K.; Me. 61; लब्ध-मोक्षाः शुकादयः R. 17. 20; धुर्याणां च धुरो मोक्षं 17. 19. —2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. —3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence; see अर्थ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते। अजागलस्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥; Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30; R. 10. 84; Ms. 6. 35. —4 Death. —5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off; वनस्थलीर्मर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. —6 Loosening, untying, unbinding; वेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99. —7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow; वाष्पमोक्ष, अश्रुमोक्ष. —8 Shooting, casting, discharging; वाणमोक्षः S. 3. 5. —9 Scattering, strewing. —10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). —11 (In

astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. —12 *N.* of a tree (पाटलि). —**Comp.** —**उपायः** a means of obtaining final emancipation. —**देवः** an epithet applied to Hiouen Thsang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. —**द्वारं** the sun. —**पुरी** an epithet of the town called कांची.

**मोक्षक** *a.* [मोक्ष-ण्वल्] Delivering, freeing, releasing &c. —**कः** A liberator, saviour, deliverer.

**मोक्षणं** [मोक्ष-ल्युट्] 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. —2 Rescuing, deliverance. —3 Loosening, untying. —4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. —5 Shedding. —6 Squandering. —7 Discharging, casting; शस्त्रं &c.

**मोक्षिन्** *a.* 1 Desirous of emancipation. —2 Emancipated, completely absolved, freed.

**मोघ** *a.* [मूह-घ अच् वा कुरुं] 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful; याचञ्चा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6; मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चेष्टितं R. 11. 39; 14. 65; Bg. 9. 12. —2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. —3 Left, abandoned. —4 Idle. —घः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. —घा The trumpet flower. —घं *ind.* In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. —**Comp.** —**कर्मन्** *a.* engaging in useless rites. —**पुष्पा** a barren woman.

**मोघीकृ** 8 U. To render useless, frustrate.

**मोघोलिः** A hedge, fence.

**मोचः** [मुच्-अच्] 1 The plantain tree. —2 The tree called शोभाजन. —चा 1 The plantain tree. —2 The cotton shrub. —3 The indigo plant. —चं A plantain fruit.

**मोचक** *a.* [मुच्-ण्वल्] 1 Liberating, freeing. —2 Finally emancipated, absolved. —कः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. —2 Emancipation, deliverance. —3 A plantain tree. —4 The tree called शोभाजन.

**मोचन** *a.* (नी *f.*) [मुच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Releasing, freeing from. —नं 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. —2 Unyoking. —3 Discharging, emitting. —4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. —5 Arrogance, pride. —6 Deceit, fraud. —**Comp.**

—**पट्टकः** a filter.

**मोचायितु** *a.* Releasing, setting free.

**मोचटः** 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. —2 Sandal-wood. —3 A kind of pungent seed.

**मोटकः** —कं [मुट्-ण्वल्] A pill. —कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Srāddha (मुमकुश-पत्रद्वयं).

**मादनं, मोदनकं** Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking. —नः Wind, air.

**मोहायितं** Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः —कांतस्मरणवार्तादौ हृदि तद्गुणवभावतः। प्राकट्यमभिलाषस्य मोहायितमुदीर्यते; see S. D. 141 also; सद्यो मोहायितमधुरिमोह्लासभंगीवेधाता Ud. S. 35.

**मोणः** 1 A dried fruit. —2 A basket for keeping snakes.

**मोदः** [मुद्-घञ्] 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness; यत्रानंदश्च मोदाश्च U. 2. 12; R. 5. 15. —2 Perfume, fragrance. —**Comp.** —**आख्यः** the mango tree.

**मोदक** *a.* (का, -की *f.*) [मोदयति मुद्-णिच् ण्वल्] 1 Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. —2 Glad, delighted. —कः, —कं A sweetmeat in general; Y. 1. 289. —कः *N.* of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sūdra mother). —**Comp.** —**कारः** a confectioner.

**मोदकिका** A sweetmeat.

**मोदनं** [मुद्-ल्युट्] 1 Joy, pleasure. —2 The act of pleasing. —3 Wax.

**मोदयंतिका, मोदयंती** A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

**मोदित** *a.* Glad, pleased, delighted. —तं Pleasure, delight.

**मोदिन्** *a.* [मुद्-णिनि] 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. —2 Gladdening, delighting. —नी 1 *N.* of various plants (अजमोदा, माहिका, यूथिका). —2 Musk. —3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

**मोरटः** [मूर्-अटन्] 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. —2 The milk of a cow recently calved. —टं 1 The root of the sugarcane. —2 The



flower of the Ankoṭa tree. —ट्र Hemp used for bow-strings ( मूर्ता ).

**मोषः** [ मुष्-घञ् ] 1 A thief, robber. —2 Theft, robbery. —3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing ( fig. also ) ; न पुष्पमोषमर्हत्युद्यान-लता Mk. 1 ; दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे Git. 11. —4 Stolen property. —Comp —कृत् *m.* a thief.

**मोषकः** [ मुष्-ण्वल् ] A robber, thief.

**मोषणं** [ मुष्-ल्युट् ] 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. —2 Cutting. —3 Destroying.

**मोषयितुः** 1 A Brāhmaṇa. —2 The cuckoo.

**मोषा** Theft, robbery.

**मोष्टृ** *m.* A thief, robber.

**मोहः** [ मुह-घञ् ] 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility ; मोहेनांतर्वर्तनुरियं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमाना V. 1. 8 ; मोहाद्भूतकृष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56 ; Ku. 3. 73. —2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrassment, confusion ; यज्ज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोहपेवं यास्यसि पांडव Bg. 4. 35. —3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation तितीर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुदुपेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2 ; S. 7. 25. —4 Error, mistake. —5 Wonder, astonishment. —6 Affliction, pain. —7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy. —8 ( In phil. ) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth ( makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures ). —9 Illusion of attachment or love ; Pt. 2. 166. —Comp.—उपमा ( In Rhet. ) a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are confounded ; see Kāv. 2. 25. —कलिलं the thick net or snare of delusion. —निद्रा over-weening confidence. —मंत्रः a deluding spell. —रात्रिः *f.* the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. —शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

**मोहन** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ मुह्-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् व ] 1 Stupefying. —2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. —3 Deluding, infatuating. —4 Fascinating, enrapturing ; U. 1. 36 ; Māl. 6. 8. —नः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. —3 The thorn-apple ( धत्तूर ). —नं 1 Stupefying. —2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. —3 Stupor ; loss of sensation. —4 Infatuation, delusion, mis-

take. —5 A seduction, temptation. —6 Sexual intercourse ; Māl. 4. —7 A means employed in perplexing others. —8 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. —Comp. —अस्त्रं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

**मोहनकः** The month of Chaitra.

**मोहनीय** *a.* 1 Relating to or causing swoon, delusion &c. —2 Perplexing, puzzling.

**मोहित** *p. p.* [ मुह्-णिच् क ] 1 Stupefied. —2 Perplexed, bewildered. —3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

**मोहिन्** *a.* [ मुह्-णीनि ] 1 Stupefying. —2 Perplexing, bewildering, fallacious. —3 Fascinating, enrapturing, enchanting.

**मोहिनी** 1 N. of an *Apsaras*. —2 A fascinating woman ( the form assumed by Vishṇu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar. ) —3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

**मौक ( कु ) लिः** A crow ; U. 2. 29.

**मौक्तिकं** [ मुक्तैव स्वार्थे ठक् ] A pearl ; मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Subhāsh. —Comp.

—आवली a string of pearls. —गुणिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. —रामन् *n.* a string of pearls. —प्रसवा a pearl-muscle. —शुक्तिः *f.* a pearl-oyster. —सरः a necklace or string of pearls ; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरमसृणा मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 29.

**मौक्यं** [ मुक्तस्य भावः घञ् ] Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

**मौख्यं** Precedence, superiority.

**मौखारिः** N. of a family ; पदे पदे मौखारिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

**मौख्य** [ मुखस्य भावः घञ् ] 1 Talkativeness, garrulity. —2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

**मौग्ध्यं** [ मुग्ध-घञ् ] 1 Silliness, foolishness. —2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. —3 Charm, beauty

**मौघ्यं** Uselessness.

**मौचं** The fruit of the plantain tree.

**मौज** *a.* ( जी *f.* ) [ मुंज-अण् ] Made of Munja grass ( also मौजक ).

**मौजी** The girdle of a Brāhmaṇa made of a triple string of Munja grass ; Ku. 5. 10 ; Ms. 2. 42. —Comp.

—निबन्धनं, —बन्धनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread ; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

**मौढ्यं** 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. —2 Childishness. —3 Spiritual folly.

**मौड्यं** 1 Shaving of the head, tonsure. —2 Baldness.

**मौत्र** A quantity of urine.

**मौदक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Relating to sweetmeats. —2 Dealing in sweetmeats.

**मौदकिकः** A confectioner.

**मौद्रालिः** A crow.

**मौद्रीन** *a.* [ मुद्रानां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ् ] Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans ( as a field ).

**मौनं** [ मुनेर्भाविः अण् ] Silence, taciturnity ; मौनं सर्वार्थसाधनं ; मौनं त्यज ' open your lips ' ; मौनं समाचार ' hold your tongue '. —Comp.—मुद्रा the attitude of silence. —व्रतं a vow of silence.

**मौनिन्** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ मौनमस्यास्ति इति ] Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn ; Bg. 12. 19. —*m.* A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

**मौरजिकः** [ मुरजवादनं शिल्पमस्य ठक् ] A drummer.

**मौर्ख्य** [ मूर्ख-घञ् ] Folly, stupidity.

**मौर्यः** [ मुर-ण्वल् ] N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta ; मौर्ये नवे राजानि Mn. 4. 15 ; मौर्यौर्हिरण्यार्थिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh. ; ( there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्य in this passage ).

**मौर्व** *a.* ( वी *f.* ) Made of Mûrvâ plant ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18.

**मौर्वी** [ मूर्वालता तत्तुन निर्वृत्ता अण् ] 1 A bow-string ; मौर्वीकिणांको भुजः S. 1. 13 ; मौर्वी धनुषि चातता R. 1. 19 ; 18. 48 ; Ku. 3. 55. —2 A girdle made of Mûrvâ grass ( to be worn by a Kshatriya ) ; Ms. 2. 42. —3 ( In geom. ) The chord of an arc ; ( also मौर्विका ).

**माल** *a.* ( ला, —ली *f.* ) [ मूलं वीचि मूलादागतो वा अण् ] 1 Radical, original. —2 Ancient, old, of long standing ( as a custom ). —3 Nobly born, of a good family. —4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient



times, hereditary; Ms. 7. 54; R. 19 57. —लः An old or hereditary minister; ( प्रकृतयः ) मौलैरानाययामा-सुर्भरतं स्तंभिताश्रमिः R. 12. 12, 14. 10; 18. 38.

मौलि *a.* [ मूलस्यादूरभवः इज् ] Head, foremost, best; अखिलपरिमलानां मौलिना सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. —लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head; मौलौ वा रचयांजलिं Ve. 3. 40; R. 13. 59; Ku. 5. 79. —2 The head or top of anything, top-most point; U. 2. 30. —3 The Asoka tree. —लिः ( *m. f.* ) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara; Bv. 1. 73. —2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair; जटामौलि Ku. 2. 26 ( जटजूट Malli. ). —3 Braided hair, hair braided and ornamented; Ve. 6. 34; —लिः, —ली *f.* The earth. —Comp. —मणिः, —रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. —मंडनं a head-ornament. —मुकुटं a crown, tiara.

मौलिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Radical. —2 Chief, principal, prime; संजीवनोपाय-स्तु मौलिक एव रामभद्रस्याद्य संनिहितः U. 3. —3 Inferior. —कः A dealer in or digger of roots.

मौलिन् *a.* Having a crown, crested.  
मौल्यं Price.

मौष्टा Playing at fisticuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौष्टिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौसल *a.* ( ली *f.* ) [ मुसल-अण् ] 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. —2 Fought with clubs ( as a battle ). —3 Relating to the battle with clubs ( as a *parvan*; in this *parvan* is narrated the death of Krishna and Balarâma, and the self-destruction of Krishna's family through the curse of Brâhmanas ). —लः A kind of *madhuparka*.

मौहूर्तः [ मुहूर्त-अण् ] An astrologer.

मौहूर्तिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ मुहूर्त-ठक् ] Momentary, transient. —कः An astrologer; मौहूर्तिकैः संवाद्यताम्.

स्मृ 1 P. ( मनति, ज्ञात ) 1 To repeat ( in the mind ). —2 To learn diligently. —3 To remember. —4 To praise ( Ved. ).

स्मृत *p. p.* 1 Repeated. —2 Learnt, studied.

म्रक्ष् 1 P. ( म्रक्षति ) 1 To rub.

—2 To heap, collect, accumulate. —3 To strike, hurt, kill. —II. 10 U. ( म्रक्षयति-ते ) 1 To heap, accumulate. —2 To smear, rub, anoint. —3 To mix, combine. —4 To speak indistinctly.

म्रक्षः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

म्रक्षणं [ म्रक्ष-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Smearing the body with unguents. —2 Anointing, smearing in general. —3 Accumulating, heaping up. —4 Oil, ointment.

म्रद् 1 A. ( म्रदते, *caus.* म्रदयति-ते ) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

म्रदिमन् *m.* [ मृदीर्भावः इमानिच् ] 1 Tenderness, softness. —2 Mildness, weakness; ( स्वर्भानुः ) हिमंशुनाशु म्रदते त-न्म्रदिमः स्फुटं फले Si. 2. 49.

मुच 1 P. ( मुचति ) To go, move.

मुच 1 P. ( मुचति ) To go, move.

म्रेड् ( ड् ) 1 P. ( म्रेड-ड-ति ) To be mad.

म्लक्ष् 10 U. ( म्लक्षयति-ते ) To cut or divide.

म्लिष्ट *a.* 1 Spoken indistinctly ( as by barbarians ), indistinct. —2 Barbarous. —3 Withered, faded. —ष्टं An indistinct or barbarous speech.

म्लुच्, म्लुच् See मुच्, मुच्.

म्लेच्छ, or म्लेच्छ 1 P., 10 U. ( म्लेच्छति, म्लेच्छयति-ते, म्लिष्ट, म्लेच्छित ) To speak confusedly, indistinctly, or barbarously.

म्लेच्छः [ म्लेच्छ-घञ् ] 1 A barbarian, a non-Aryan ( one not speaking the Sanskrit language, or not conforming to Hindu or Aryan institutions ), a foreigner in general; म्र-ह्या म्लेच्छप्रसिद्धिस्तु विरोधादर्शने सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छान् मूर्खयते, or म्लेच्छ-निवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं Gît. 1. —2 An outcast, a very low man; ( Baudhâyana thus defines the word:—गोमांसखादको यस्तु विरुद्धं बहु भाषते । सर्वा-चारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ इत्यभिधीयते ॥ ) —3 A sinner, wicked person. —4 Foreign or barbarous speech. —च्छं Copper.

—Comp. —आख्यं copper. —आशः wheat. —आख्यं, —मुखं copper. —कंठः garlic. —जातिः *f.* a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer. —देशः, —मंडलं a country inhabited by non-Aryans or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country; Ms.

2. 23. —भाषा a foreign language. —भोजनः wheat. ( —नं ) barley. —वाच् *a.* speaking a barbarous or foreign language; Ms. 10. 45. म्लेच्छनं 1 Speaking indistinctly or confusedly. —2 Speaking in a barbarous tongue. म्लेच्छित *p. p.* Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. —तं 1 A foreign tongue. —2 An ungrammatical word or speech. म्लेच्छितकं Foreign or barbarous speech. म्लेड्, —म्लेड् ( म्लेड-ड-ति ) To be mad. म्लेव् 1 A. ( म्लेवते ) To worship, serve. म्लै 1 P. ( म्लायति, म्लै, अम्लसीत्, म्लायति, म्लान ) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायता भूहृणां Bv. 1. 36; Si. 5. 43. —2 To grow weary or languid; to be fatigued or exhausted; पाथे... ममस्तुर्न मणिकुडिमोचितौ R. 11. 9; Bk. 14. 6; वनाविहरणखेदम्लानं Si. 7. 75. —3 To be sad or dejected, be downcast or dispirited; मम्लौ साय विषादेन K. P. 10; म्लायते मे मनो हीदं Mb. —4 To become thin or emaciated. —5 To disappear, vanish. —6 To decline, become less; Si. 7. 75. —*Caus.* ( म्लापयति ) 1 To cause to fade, wither up. —2 To make languid or dispirited, emaciate, enfeeble.

म्लान *p. p.* 1 Faded, withered. —2 Made white by tanning.

म्लान *p. p.* [ म्लै-क्त तस्य नः ] 1 Faded, withered. —2 Wearied, weary, languid. —3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint. —4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. —5 Black. —6 Foul, dirty.

—नं Withering, fading. —Comp. —अंग *a.* weak-bodied. ( —गी ) a woman during her menses. —मनस् *a.* depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened.

म्लानिः *f.* [ म्लै-क्तिन् ] 1 Fading, withering, decay. —2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. —3 Sadness, dejection. —4 Foulness.

म्लायत्, —म्लायिन् *a.* 1 Withering, growing thin or emaciated. —2 Declining, growing less; Bh. 3. 33.

म्लान् *a.* 1 Becoming faded or withered. —2 Growing thin or emaciated. —3 Growing languid or weary.



## य.

**यः** 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. -2 A carriage. -3 Wind, air. -4 Union. -5 Fame. -6 Barley. -7 Restraint. -8 Light. -9 Abandoning. -10 One of the eight syllabic feet (गण) consisting of one short syllable followed by two long ones. -11 N. of Yama. -**या** 1 Going. -2 A carriage. -3 Restraining. -4 Religious meditation (ध्यान). -5 Obtaining. -6 An epithet of Lakshmi. -7 Pu-dendum muliebre.

**यकन्** *n.* The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यकृत् after acc. dual).

**यकृत्** *n.* [यंसंयमं करोति कृक्किप् तुक् च Tv.] The liver or any affection of it. -**Comp.** -आत्मिका a kind of cock-roach. -उदर enlargement of the liver. -कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver.

**यक्ष्** I. 10 A. (यक्षयते) To honor, worship, adore. -II. 1 P. (यक्षति) To stir, move.

**यक्षः** [यक्षयते, यक्ष-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 N. of a class of demigods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures : यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं धनेश रक्षति वै प्रासगवाहिस्ताः Hariv., Me. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. -2 A kind of ghost or spirit. -3 N. of the palace of Indra. -4 N. of Kubera. -5 Worship. -क्ष 1 A ghost, -2 Sacrifice. -3 Anything honoured. -क्षी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of Kubera's wife. -**Comp.** -अभिपः, -अभिपतिः, -इन्द्रः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -आमलकं the fruit of the पिंडखजूर tree. -आवासः the fig-tree. -कर्दमः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; (कर्पूरागुरुकस्तूरिककौलेर्यक्षकर्मः Ak.; कुरुमागुरुकस्तूरी कर्पूरं चंदनं तथा । महर्षेः 10)

गंधमित्युक्तं नामतो यक्षकर्मः ॥). -ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. -तरुः the fig-tree. -धूपः resin, incense. -रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. -राज् *m.* N. of Kubera. -2. a place prepared for wrestling and boxing. -राजः N. of Kubera. -रात्रिः *f.* the festival called Dīpāli, q. v. -वित्तः one who is like a Yaksha, i. e. the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

**यक्षिन्** *a.* Ved. 1 Living, existing. -2 Adorable, fit to be honoured.

**यक्षिणी** 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of the wife of Kubera. -3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgā. -4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

**यक्ष्मः**, यक्ष्मन् *m.*, [यक्ष्-मानिन्] Pulmonary disease in general. -**Comp.**

-ग्रहः an attack of consumption. -ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. -ग्री grapes.

**याक्ष्मन्** *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption; Ms. 3. 154.

**यङ्** A term for the sign of the Frequentative. -**Comp.** -अंतं a term for the Atm. frequentative; e.g. बोभूयते from भू. -लुक् the omission of यङ् i. e. the Paras. frequentative; e.g. बोभवीति from भू.

**यज्** 1 U. (यजति-ते, इयाज, ईजे; अयाक्षति अयष्ट, यक्षयति-ते, यष्ट, इष्ट; *pass.* इज्यते; *desid.* यियक्षति-ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजेत राजा क्रतुभिः Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53, 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अश्वमधेनेजे, पाकयजेनेजे &c. -2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); पशुना रुद्रं यजते Sk.; यस्तिलैर्यजते पितृन् Mb., Ms. 8. 105, 11. 119. -3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -4 To consecrate, dedicate. -5 To give, bestow. -*Caus.* (याजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. -2 To assist at a sacrifice. -3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest.

**यजः** 1 A sacrifice. -2 Fire.

**यजत** *a.* 1 Holy, divine. -2 Adorable. -3 Dignified, sublime. -तः 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The moon.

**यजति** A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied; (see जुहोति for further information). -**Comp.**

-देशः, -स्थानं a place south of the sacrificial altar.

**यजत्रः** [यज्-अत्र] A Brāhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). -त्रं Maintenance of the sacred fire.

**यजनं** [यज्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of sacrificing. -2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A place of sacrifice.

**यजमान** *a.* [यज्-शानच्] Sacrificing, worshipping. -नः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses; R. 18. 12. -2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. -3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. -4 The head of a family. -5 The head of a tribe. -**Comp.** -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificing Brāhmaṇa (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); S. 4.

**यजमानकः** = यजमान.

**यजस्** *n.* Ved. 1 Worship. -2 A sacrifice.

**यजाक** *a.* 1 Liberal. -2 Worshipping.

**याजिः** [यज्-इन्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 The act of sacrificing. -3 A sacrifice; दानमध्ययनं याजिः Ms. 10. 79.

**याजिन्** *a.* 1 A worshipper, sacrificer. -2 Honouring, adoring.

**यजुस्** *n.* [यज्-उसि] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. -2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred mantras in prose muttered at sacrifices; वृत्तगीतिर्वर्जितत्वेन प्रश्निष्टपठिता मंत्रा यजुषि Sāyana; cf. मंत्र-3 N. of the Yajurveda. -4 Ved. Worship, oblation. -**Comp.** -उदरः Ved. an epithet of Brahman. -पतिः N.



of Vishnu. —विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formulæ. —वेदः the second of the three ( or four, including the Atharvaveda ) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices ; it has two chief branches or recensions:—the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः [ यज् -भावे न ] 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite; any offering or oblation; यज्ञेन यज्ञमयजंत देवाः; तस्माद्यज्ञात्सर्वदुतः &c. —2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. ( Every householder, but particularly a Brâhmana, has to perform five such devotional acts every day; their names are:—भूत-यज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ, and ब्रह्म-यज्ञ, which are collectively called the five 'great sacrifices'; see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately ). —3 N. of Agni. —4 Of Vishnu. —Comp. —अंशः a share of sacrifice. भुज् *m.* a deity, god Ku. 3. 14. —अ- (आ) गारः-रं a sacrificial hall. —अंगं 1 a part of a sacrifice. —2. any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञांगयोऽनित्वमवेक्ष्य यस्य Ku. 1. 17. (—गः ) 1. the glomerous fig-tree ( उदुंबर ). —2. the Khadira tree. —3. N. of Vishnu. —अंतः 1. the completion of a sacrifice. —2. an ablution at the end of a sacrifice for purification. —2. a supplementary sacrifice. कृत् *m.* N. of Vishnu —अरिः an epithet of Siva —अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving sacrifice —2. fit for a sacrifice. (—*m.* dual ) an epithet of the Asvins. —अवयवः N. of Vishnu. —अशनः a god. —आत्मन् *m.* ईश्वरः N. of Vishnu. —ईशः 1 N. of Vishnu. —2. of the sun. —इष्टं *३* kind of grass ( दर्घिरोहिततृण ). —उपकरणं any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. —उपवीतं the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes ( and now even of other lower castes ) over the left shoulder and under the right arm ; see Ms. 2. 63 ; ( originally यज्ञोपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread ). —उपासक *a.* performing sacrifices. —कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. (—*n.* ) a sacrificial rite. —कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. —का-

लः the last lunar day of every fortnight ( full-moon and new moon ). —कीलकः a post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. —कुंडं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. —कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. (—*m.* ) 1. N. of Vishnu. —2. a priest conducting a sacrifice. —क्रतुः 1. a sacrificial rite. —2. a complete rite or chief ceremony. —3. an epithet of Vishnu. —क्रिया a sacrificial rite. —घ्नः a demon who interrupts a sacrifice. —घातृ *m.* N. of Vishnu. —दक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. —दीक्षा 1. admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. —2 performance of a sacrifice ; Ms. 2. 169. —द्रव्यं anything ( *e. g.* a vessel ) used for a sacrifice. —दुह् *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. —पतिः 1. one who institutes a sacrifice, see यजमान. —2. N. of Vishnu. —पशुः 1. an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. —2. a horse. —पात्रं, भांडं a sacrificial vessel. —पुंत्-पुमान् *m.* N. of Vishnu. —पुरुषः, फलः epithets of Vishnu. —वाहुः N. of Agni. —भागः 1. a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. —2 a god, deity. ईश्वरः N. of Indra. भुज् *m.* a god, deity. —भावनः N. of Vishnu. —भुज् *m.* a god. —भूमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. —भूषणः white darbha grass. —भूत् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —भोक्तृ *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Kṛishṇa. —योगः the Udumbara tree. —रसः, रेवस् *n.* Soma. —वराहः Vishnu in his boar-incarnation. —वह्निः-हो *f.* the Soma plant. —वाटः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. —वाह *a.* conducting a sacrifice. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of Vishnu —2. a Brâhmana. —3. N. of Siva. —वीर्यः N. of Vishnu. —वृक्षः the fig-tree. —वेदिः, —दी *f.* the sacrificial altar. —शरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed ; M. 5. —शाळा a sacrificial hall. —शेषः-वं the remains of a sacrifice ; यज्ञशेषं तयमुत Ms. 3. 235. —श्रद्धा the Soma plant. —सदस् *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. —स-

भारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. —सारः an epithet of Vishnu. —सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. —सूत्रं see यज्ञोपवीत. —सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. —स्था-णुः a sacrificial post. —हन *m.*, —हनः epithets of Siva.

यज्ञिकः The Palâsa tree.

यज्ञिन् *a.* Full of sacrifices. —*m.* N. of Vishnu.

यज्ञिय *a.* [ यज्ञाय हितः घ ] 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. —2 Sacred, holy, divine. —3 Adorable, worthy of worship. —4 Devout, pious. —यः 1 A god, deity. —2 The third or Dvâpara age. —Comp. —देशः the land of sacrifices ; कृष्णसारस्तु चरति मुणो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः॥ Ms. 2. 23. —शाला 1. a sacrificial hall. —2. a temple.

यज्ञीय *a.* [ यज्ञ छ ] Sacrificial. —यः The Udumbara tree. —Comp. —ब्रह्मपादपः the tree called विकंकत.

यज्य *a.* Fit to be worshipped, adorable. —उया-उयं 1 Worshipping. —2 A sacrifice.

यज्यु *a.* 1 Pious, devout. —2 Worshipping, adoring, honouring. —3 Sacrificing. —उयुः A priest familiar with the Yajurveda.

यज्वन् *a.* ( यज्वरी *f.* ) [ यज्-कनिष् ] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. —*m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices ; नीपान्वयः पार्थिव एष यज्वा R. 6. 46, 1. 44, 3. 39, 11. 12 ; Ku. 2. 46. —2 N. of Vishnu.

यत् 1 A. ( यतते, यतित ) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try ( usually with inf. or dat. ); सर्वः कल्पे वयसि यतते लब्धमर्थान् कुटुंबी V. 3. 1. —2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for ; या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधुभ्यः सारतरागमना यतमानं Si. 4. 45 ; R. 9. 7. —3 To exert oneself, persevere, labour. —4 To observe caution, be watchful ; Bg. 2. 60. —5 Ved. To excite, stir up, rouse. —6 To join, associate with. —7 To go, proceed. —Caus. ( यातयति ते ) To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. —2 To despise, censure —3 To encourage, animate. —4 To torture, distress, annoy. —5 To prepare, elaborate. —6 Ved. To join,



unite. -7 To cause to be returned or restored.

यतनं Exertion, effort.

यतिन *p. p.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्त *a.* [ यत्-क्त ] 1 Exerting, watching. -2 Taking pains or care. -3 Prepared, ready. -4 Resolved. -5 Cared for, attended to.

यत्नः [ यत्-भावे नङ् ] 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial. यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31; Bh. 2. 5. -2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. -3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महान् हि यत्नस्तव देवशरीरे R. 2. 56; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1. -4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; शेषांगनिर्माणविधौ विधातुर्लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66; R. 7. 14. ( यत्नेन *ind.* with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नतः carefully, zealously, sedulously; Bh. 2. 99. यत्नात् 1. with great effort. -2. diligently, vigorously, zealously. -3. in spite of every effort. -4. necessarily. ) -Comp. -आक्षेपः ( in Rhet. ) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it.

यत *p. p.* 1 [ यम्-क्त ] Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. -2 Limited, moderate, see यम्. -तं The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; ( तस्मै ) यतात्मने रोचयितुं यतस्व Ku. 3. 16, 1. 54. -आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. -इन्द्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. -चित्त, -मनस्, -मानस *a.* subdued in mind. -वाच् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वग्यत. -व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows. -2. keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम *a.* ( -मत् *n.* ) [ यद्-उत्तमच् ] Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* ( -रत् *n.* ) [ यद्-उत्तरच् ] Who or which of two.

यतस् *ind.* [ यद्-तसिल् ] ( often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद् ) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quar-

ter; यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं R. 5. 4 ( यतः = यस्मात् from whom ); यतश्च भयमाशंकित्वाचीं तां कल्पयेद्दिशं Ms. 7. 189. -2 For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. -3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो र न वेत्ति नूनं यत एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with ततः as correlative; R. 16. 74. -4 From which time forward, ever since. -5 That, so that. ( यतस्ततः means 1. from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. -2. from any person whatever. -3. anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 14. यतो यतः 1. from whatever place. -2. from whomsoever, from any person whatever. -3. wherever, in whatever direction; यतो यतः षट्चरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1. 23; Bg. 6. 26; यतः प्रभृति from which time forward ). -Comp. -भव *a.* arising from which. -मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from, which.

यति *pron. a.* [ यद्-परिमाणेऽति ] ( declined only in pl.; nom. acc. यति ) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* [ यम्-क्तिन् ] 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. -3 Guidance. -4 A pause in music. -5 ( In prosody ) A caesura; यतिजिह्वेष्टविश्रामस्थानं कविभिरुच्यते । सा विच्छेदविश्रामाद्यैः पदैर्वाच्या निजेच्छया || Chand. M. 1; अन्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्. -6 A widow. -तिः [ यतते मोक्षाय यत्-इन् ] 1 An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119. -2 N. of Vishnu.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow.

यत्त, यत्न See under यत्.

यत्र *ind.* [ यद्-त्रल् ] Where, in which place, whither; सैव सा (द्यौः) चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57; Ku. 1. 7, 10. -2 When; as in यत्र काले. -3 Whereas, because, since, as. ( यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः T. S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, everywhere; यत्रकुत्र or यत्र-क्वचन-कापि 1. wheresoever, in whatever place. -2. whensoever, at whatever time. -3. whenever, as often as. -4. hither and thither ).

यत्रत्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* [ यद् प्रकारे थाल् ] 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:— ( *a* ) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majesty orders'; ( *b* ) namely, as follows; तद्यथानुश्रूयते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; ( *c* ) as, like ( showing comparison, and used to express the point of similarity ); आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं कान्तं स्वार्थीनपत्तिका यथा ( न मुच्यति ) K. P. 10; ( *d* ) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निर्यथा महानसे T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; ( *e* ) that ( used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end ); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति S. 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; ( *f* ) so that, in order that; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. -2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the following senses:— ( *a* ) as, so ( in which case एवं and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा ); यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा बीजं तथांकुरः; Bg. 11. 29; in this case एव is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; वधूचतुष्केऽपि यथैव शांता प्रिया तनूजास्य तथैव सीता U. 4. 16; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो ( or शीतं ) यथा बाधति बाधते; ( as much-as, as-as ); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4, V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted, in which case यथा has sense ( *c* ) in 1. above. ( *b* ) so-that, तथा standing for 'so', and यथा for 'that'; यथा बंधुजनशोच्या न भवति तथा निर्वाह्य S. 3; तथा प्रयतेथा यथा नोपहस्यसे जनैः K. 109; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथा-हेसि R. 1. 72; 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68. ( *c* ) since-therefore, as ( because )-so; यथा इतोमुखागतैरपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c. Mâl. 8; sometimes तथा is omitted; मंदं मंदं नुवति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा स्वां...सेविष्यते भवंतं बलाकाः Me. 9. ( *d* ) if-then, as surely as-so surely ( a strong form of assertion or adjuration ); वाङ्मनःकर्माभिः पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे । तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतं गंतुमर्हसि R. 15. 81; यथा यथा-तथा तथा the more-the more, the less-the less; यथा यथा भा-



यसि धर्मसंमितं तथा तथा मे त्वयि भक्तिरु-  
त्तम Mb., Si. 17. 43; यथा यथा यवै-  
नमातिचक्राम तथा तथावर्धतास्य संतापः  
K. 59; Ms. 8. 286; 12. 73; यथा-  
तथा in any manner, in whatever  
way; Ms. 4. 17; यथैव just as;  
यथा कथा as much as; यथा तथा भव-  
तु whatever may be the case; यथा  
कथंचित् any how, some how or  
other. N. B. As the first member of  
Avyayibhāva comp. यथा is  
usually translated by 'according  
to, according as, in accordance  
with, in conformity to, in propor-  
tion to, not exceeding'; see com-  
pounds below.—Comp.—अंशं, अंशतस्  
ind. in due proportions, proportion-  
ately. —अधिकारं ind. according to  
authority. —अधीत a. as read or  
studied, conformable to the text.  
(-तं) ind. according to the text.  
—अनुपूर्वं, अनुपूर्व्यं, अनुपूर्व्या ind. in  
regular order or succession,  
successively. —अनुभूतं ind. 1. ac-  
cording to experience. —2. by pre-  
vious experience. —अनुरूपं ind. in  
exact conformity, properly. —आभि-  
प्रेत, अभिमत, अभिरुषित, अभीष्ट a. as  
wished, intended or desired, agree-  
ably to desire. (-तं &c.) ind. ac-  
cording to one's wish, at pleasure,  
agreeably to one's desire. —अभिरु-  
चित्त a. pleasant, agreeable. —अर्थ a.  
1. conformable to truth, true, real,  
correct; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थभाषी  
R. 14. 44; so यथार्थानुभवः 'correct  
or right perception'; यथार्थवक्ता &c.  
—2. conformable to the true  
meaning, true to the sense,  
right, appropriate, significant; क-  
रिष्यन्निव नामास्य (i. e. शत्रुघ्न) यथार्थ-  
मासिनिवहात् R. 15. 6; (करिष्यते) युधि  
सद्यः शिशुपालतां यथार्थी Si. 16. 85;  
Ki. 8. 48; Ku. 2. 16. —3. fit, suit-  
able. (-र्थं, अर्थतः) truly, rightly;  
fitly, suitably, properly. \*अक्षर a.  
significant or true to the syllable;  
V. 1. 1. \*नामन् a. one whose name  
is true to its meaning or fully signi-  
ficant (whose deeds are according  
to his name); ध्रुवसिद्धेरपि यथार्थना-  
मनःसिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपो नाम  
यथार्थनामा R. 6. 21. °वर्णः a spy  
(for यथार्हवर्ण). (यथार्थता 1. suit-  
ableness, fitness, —2. propriety. —3.  
accuracy, genuineness, correctness).  
—अर्ह a. 1. according to merit, as

deserving. —2. appropriate, suitable,  
just. °वर्णः a spy, an emissary. —अर्हं,  
—अर्हतः ind. according to merit or  
worth; R. 16. 40. —अर्हणं ind. 1.  
according to propriety. —2. accord-  
ing to worth or merit. —अवकाश  
ind. 1. according to room or space.  
—2. as occasion may occur, accord-  
ing to occasion, leisure or propriety.  
—3. in the proper place; प्रालंबमुक्त्वा  
यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14. —अ-  
वस्थं ind. according to the condition  
or circumstances. —आख्यात a. as  
mentioned before, before-mentioned.  
—आख्यानं ind. as before stated.  
—आगत a. foolish, stupid. (-तं)  
ind. as one came, by the same way as  
one came; यथागतं मातलिसारथिर्ययौ  
R. 3. 67. —आगमं ind. according to  
tradition, as handed down from gen-  
eration to generation. —आचारं ind.  
as customary or usual. —आम्नातं  
—आम्नायं ind. as laid down in the  
Vedas. —आरंभं ind. according to the  
beginning, in regular order or suc-  
cession. —आवासं ind. according to  
one's dwelling, each to his own  
dwelling. —आशयं ind. 1. according  
to wish or intention. —2. according  
to the agreement. —आश्रमं ind. ac-  
cording to the Asrama or period in  
one's religious life. —इच्छ, इष्ट,  
—ईप्सित a. according to wish or desire,  
agreeably to one's desire, as much  
as desired, as desired or wished for.  
(-च्छं, -ष्टं, -तं) ind. 1. according to  
wish or desire, at will or pleasure;  
R. 4. 51. —2. as much as may be  
wanted, to the heart's content;  
यथेष्टं बुभुजे मांसं; Ch. P. 3. —ईक्षितं  
ind. as personally seen, as actually  
perceived. —उक्त, उदित a. as said  
or told above, aforesaid, above-men-  
tioned; यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1; य-  
थोक्तव्यापारा S. 1; R. 2. 70. —उचित  
a. suitable, proper, due, fit. (-तं)  
ind. duly, suitably, properly. —उत्तरं  
ind. in regular order or succession,  
one after another; संबंधोत्र यथोत्तरं  
S. D. 729. —उत्साहं ind. 1. accord-  
ing to one's power or might. —2.  
with all one's might. —उद्दिष्ट a. as  
indicated or described. (-ष्टं) or  
—उद्देशं ind. in the manner indicat-  
ed. —उपजोषं ind. according to  
pleasure or desire —उपदेशं ind. as  
advised or instructed. —उपयोगं ind.

according to use or requirements  
according to circumstances. —उपप-  
त्ति ind. 1. as may be fit. —2. as  
may happen. —औचित्यं propriety,  
suitableness, fitness. —ऋतु ind.  
according to the right season. —क-  
र्तव्यं what is right to be done. —कर्म  
ind. according to one's duties or  
circumstances. —कल्पनं according  
to rule. —काम a. conformable  
to desire. (-मं) ind. agree-  
ably to desire, at will or pleasure,  
to the heart's content; यथाकामाचै-  
तार्थिनां R. 1. 6; 4. 51. —कामिन् a.  
free, unrestrained. —कालः the  
right or due time, proper time; R.  
1. 6. (-लं) ind. at the right time,  
opportunately, seasonably; सोपसर्पैर्ज-  
जागार कथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51.  
—कृत a. as agreed upon, done ac-  
cording to rule or custom, custom-  
ary; Ms. 8. 183. (-तं) ind. ac-  
cording to the usual practice. —क्रमं,  
—क्रमेण ind. in due order or succe-  
sion, regularly, in due form, pro-  
perly; R. 3. 10, 9. 26. —क्षमं ind.  
according to one's power, as much  
as possible. —क्षेत्रेण ind. safely, com-  
fortably. —जात a. 1. foolish, sense-  
less, stupid. —2. barbarous, outcast.  
—ज्ञानं ind. to the best of one's  
knowledge or judgment. —उद्येष्टं  
ind. according to rank, by seniority.  
—तत्त्वं ind. 1. according to actual  
facts, actually, as the case really  
may be. —तथ a. 1. true, right. —2.  
accurate, exact. (-थं) a narrative of  
the particulars or details of any-  
thing, a detailed or minute account.  
(-थं) ind. 1. exactly, precisely. —2.  
fitly, properly, as the case really  
may be. —तुष्टि ind. to the heart's  
content. —दर्शनं ind. according to  
observation. —दिक्, -दिशं ind. in all  
directions. —निर्दिष्ट a. 1. as men-  
tioned before, as specified above;  
यथानिर्दिष्टव्यापारा सखी. —2. as pre-  
scribed or laid down; यथानिर्दिष्टं सं-  
पादितं व्रतं V. 3. —न्यायं ind. justly,  
rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. —पुरं  
ind. as before, as on previous oc-  
casions. —पूर्व a. —पूर्वक a. being as  
before, former; R. 12. 41. (-र्वं)  
—पूर्वकं ind. 1. as before; Ms. 11.  
188. —2. in due order or succession,  
one after another; एते मान्या यथापूर्वं  
Y. 1. 35. —प्रदेशं ind. 1. in the



proper or suitable place ; यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन Ku. 1. 49 ; आसं नयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83 ; Ku. 7. 34. -2. according to direction or precept. -प्रधानं, -प्रधानतः ind. according to rank or position, according to precedence ; आलोकमात्रेण सुरानशेषान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7. 46. -प्रयोगं ind. 1. according to usage or practice. -2. as found by experiment. -प्राणं ind. according to strength, with all one's might. -प्राप्त a. suitable to circumstances. ( -सं ) ind. regularly, properly. -प्रार्थितं ind. as requested. -बलं ind. to the best of one's power, with all one's might. -बुद्धि, मति ind. to the best of one's knowledge. -भागं, -भागशः ind. 1. according to the share of each, proportionately ; यथाभागशास्मी वो गंधाः. -2. each in his respective place ; यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. -3. in the proper place ; यथाभागमवस्थितेपि R. 6. 19. -भावः destiny. -भूतं ind. according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. -मुखीन a. looking straight at ( with gen. ) ; ( मृगः ) यथामुखीनः सीतायाः पुत्रुवे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. -यथ ind. 1. as is fit, fitly, properly ; Ki. 8. 2. -2. in regular order, severally, each in its proper place, respectively ; असक्तनाराधयतो यथायथं Ki. 1. 11 ; बीजवतो मुखाद्यर्था विप्रकीर्णा यथायथं S. D. 337. -3. by degrees, gradually. -युक्तं -योगं ind. according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. -योग्य a. suitable, fit, proper, right. -रुचं, -रुचि ind. according to one's liking or taste. -रूपं ind. 1. according to form or appearance. -2. duly, properly, fitly. -वस्तु ind. as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. -विध a. of such kind or sort. -विधि ind. according to rule or precept, duly, properly ; यथाविधि इताम्रीनां R. 1. 6 ; संचस्कारोभयप्रीत्या मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. -विभवं ind. in proportion to one's income, according to means. -वृत्त a. as happened, done or acted. ( -त्तं ) 1. the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. -2. a former event. -वृद्धं ind. according to age or seniority ; Ku. 6. 49. -शक्ति,

-शक्त्या ind. to the best of one's power, as far as possible. -शास्त्रं ind. according to the scriptures, as the law ordains ; Ms. 6. 88. -शीघ्रं ind. as quickly as possible. -शीलं ind. in accordance with one's temper. -श्रुत a. according to the report. -श्रुतं -ति ind. 1. as heard or reported. -2. ( यथा-श्रुति ) according to Vedic precepts ; S. 6. 25. -श्रेष्ठं ind. in order of precedence or merit. -संख्यं a figure of speech in Rhetoric ; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10 ; e. g. शत्रुं मित्रं विपत्तिं च जय रंजय भंजय Chandr. 5. 107. ( -ख्यं ), -संख्येन ind. according to number, respectively, number for number ; Y. 1. 21. -सम-यं ind. 1. at the proper time. -2. according to agreement or established usage. -संभव a. possible. -संभावित a. suitable, appropriate. -सुखं ind. 1. at will or pleasure. -2. at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure ; अंके निधाय करभोरु यथासुखं ते संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 22 ; R. 9. 48 ; Ms. 4. 43. -स्थानं the right or proper place. ( -तं ) ind. 1. in the proper place, duly, properly. -2. instantly. -3. according to rank. -स्थित a. according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands ; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वे भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8. -2. right, proper, fit. ( -तं ) ind. 1. truly, properly. -2. according to circumstances. -स्थिति ind. as usual, according to state or circumstances. -स्वं ind. 1. each his own, respectively ; अभ्यासते चीरभूतो यथास्वं R. 13. 22 ; Ki. 14. 43. -2. individually ; R. 17. 65. -3 duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् ind. 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly ; oft. with the force of an adjective ; अभ्यापिपद्मधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21 ; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन R. 3. 28. -2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules ; ततो यथावद्विहिताध्वराय R. 5. 19 ; Ms. 6. 1 ; 8. 214. -3 Exactly, truly.

यद् pron. a. ( Nom. sing. m. यः, f. या, यत्-इ n. ) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. ( a ) Its proper correlative is तद् ; यस्य बुद्धिबलं तस्य ; but sometimes इदम् अदम्, एतद्, take the place of तद् ; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent

being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence ; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः Māl. 1 ; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भो, तत्तस्य सुंदरम्. ( b ) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated ; यो यः शस्त्रं विभर्ति स्वभुजगुरुबलः पांडवीनां चमूतां . . . क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोहं Vc. 3. 30 ; क्रियते यद्यद्देवा कथयति U. 1 ; यं यं पश्यति तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles चिद्, चन, वा, or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatever', 'any whatsoever', 'any' ; सूतो वा सुतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहं Vc. 3. 33 ; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, somehow or other ; यत्र कुत्रापि, यो वा को वा, यः कश्चन &c. ; यत्किंचिदितद् 'this is a mere trifle' ; यानि कानि च मित्राणि &c. -ind. 1 As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end ; सत्योयं जनप्रवासो यत्संपत्संपदमनुबन्तातीति K. 73 ; तस्य कदाचिच्चिता समुत्पन्ना यदर्थोत्पत्त्युपायाश्चितनीयाः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1. -2 or in the sense of 'because', 'since' ; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे... यदियं पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 ; or किं शेषस्य भवत्यथा न वपुषि क्षमां न क्षिपत्येष यद् Mu. 2. 18 ; R. 1. 27, 87 ; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative ; see N. 22. 46. -Comp. -अपि ind. although, though ; वक्रः पथा यदपि भवतः Me 27. -अर्थे, -अर्थे ind. 1. for which, wherefore, why, on which account ; श्रूयतां यदर्थमस्मि हरिणा भवत्सकाशं प्रेषितः S. 6 ; Ku. 5. 52. -2. since, because ; नूनं देवं न शक्यं हि पुरुषेणातिवर्तितुम् । यदर्थं यत्नवानेव न लभे विप्रतां विभो ॥ Mb. -कारणं, -कारणात् ind. 1. wherefore, on which account. -2. since, because. -कृते ind. wherefore, why, for which person or thing. -भविष्यः a fatalist ( one who says 'what will be will be' ) ; Pt. 1. 318. -वा ind. or



else, whether; नैतद्विज्ञः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). —वृत्तं an adventure. —सत्यं *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth; अमंगलाशंसया वो वचनस्य यत्सत्यं कपितमिव मे हृदयं Ve. 1; Mu. 1; Mk. 4.

यदीय *a.* Whose, of whom or what.

यदा *ind.* [यद् काले दाच्] 1 When, at the time when; यदा यदा whenever; यदेव तदेव at the very time, as soon as; यदाप्रभृति-तदाप्रभृति from what time-from that time forward. —2 If (=यदि); पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविदपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. —3 Whereas, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1 If, in case (showing condition, and in this sense generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तद् or अत्र); प्रागैस्तमो निरयवा-निमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् ॥ Māl. 1. 9; वदासे यदि किं विदपि इंतर्वि शौमुदी हरति वरतिमिरम-तिवोरं Gīt. 10; यत्ने कृते यदि न तिष्ठति कोत्र (=कस्तर्हि) दोषः H. Pr. 31. —2 Whether, if; वद प्रदोषे स्फुटचंद्रता-रका विभावरी यद्यह्नाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44. —3 Provided that, when. —4 If perchance, perhaps; यदि तावदेवं क्रियता 'perhaps you might do so'; पूर्व स्पृष्टं यदि किल भवेद्गमेनिस्तवेति Me. 107; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि means 'though', 'although'; Si. 16. 82; Bg. 1. 38; S. 1. 31; यदिवा or; यद्वा जये-म यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6; Bh. 2. 83; or perhaps, or rather, and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun; U. 1. 12; 4. 5.).

यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayāti and Devayāni and ancestor of the Yādavas. —2 N. of a country near Mathurā. —Comp. —कुलोद्भवः, —नन्दनः, —भेदः epithets of Krishna.

यदृच्छा [यद् ऋच्छ-अ टप् Tv.] 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action). —2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by 'accidentally,' 'by

chance'; किरमिथुनं यदृच्छयाऽद्वाक्षीत् K. 'chanced or happened to see' &c; वसिष्ठधेनुश्च यदृच्छयाऽऽगता श्रुतप्रभावा इदृशेयं नंदिनी R. —3. 40; V. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 14; U. 5. 16. —Comp. —अ-भिज्ञः voluntary or self-offered witness. —शब्दः a proper name, a word like डित्य, यज्ञदत्त &c. which denotes neither a genus nor species, nor any quality, action &c; असंपादयतः कंचिदर्थं जातिक्रियागुणैः । यदृच्छाशब्दव-त्पुनः संज्ञायै जन्म केवलं Si. 2. 47. —संवादः 1. accidental conversation. —2. spontaneous or incidental inter-  
course, accidental meeting.

यदृच्छातस् *ind.* Accidentally, by chance.

यदृच्छिकः A son who offers him-  
self for adoption.

यंतृ *a* [यम्-तृच्] 1 Restraining, curbing, controlling. —2 Guiding, directing. —*m.* 1 A director, governor, ruler. —2 A driver (as of an elephant, carriage &c.); coachman, charioteer; यंता गजस्याभ्यारतद्गजस्य R. 7. 37; अथ यंता रमादिषु धुर्वान् वि-श्रामयेति सः 1. 54. —3 An elephant-driver or rider.

यंत्र 1. 10. U. (यंत्रति-ते, यंत्रयति-ते) 1 To restrain, curb, check; शापयंत्रि-तौलस्यबलात्कारकचमहैः R. 10. 47. —2 To bind, fasten. —3 To force, oblige, compel.

यंत्रं [यंत्र-अच्] 1 That which re-  
strains or fastens, any prop or sup-  
port, a stay; as in गृहयंत्र (see the  
quotation under this word). —2 A  
fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong. —3 A surgical instrument, especially  
a blunt instrument (opp. शस्त्र). —4  
Any instrument or machine, an ap-  
pliance, a contrivance, implement in  
general; कूपयंत्र Mk. 10. 59 'a ma-  
chine for drawing up water from a  
well'; so तैल°, जल° &c. —5 A  
bolt, lock. —6 Restraint, force. —7 An  
amulet, a mystical or astronomical  
diagram used as an amulet. —Comp.

—आलयः a printing-press. —उपलः  
a mill, mill stone. —करंडिका a  
kind of magical basket. —कर्मकृत्  
*m.* an artist, artisan. —गृहं 1. an  
oil mill. —2. a manufactory. —गोलः  
a kind of pea. —चेष्टितं any magical  
work, an enchantment. —तक्षन् *m.*  
1. a constructor of machines. —2. a

preparer of charms. —तोरणं a me-  
chanical arch (fitted with contri-  
vances to move it). —दृढ *a.* secured  
by a bolt (as a door). —नालं a me-  
chanical pipe or tube. —पुत्रकः, —पु-  
त्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet  
furnished with contrivances, such as  
strings, for moving the limbs. —पे-  
ष्णी a hand-mill. —प्रवाहः an artifi-  
cial stream of water; R. 16. 49.  
—मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. —शरः  
an arrow or any missile shot off by  
means of machinery.

यंत्रकः [यंत्र-कुल्] 1 One well ac-  
quainted with machinery. —2 A me-  
chanist. —3 A restrainer, controller,  
subduer. —कं 1 A bandage (in  
medic.). —2 A turner's wheel or  
lathe.

यंत्रगं-णा [यंत्र-न्युट् वा टाप्] 1  
Restraining, curbing, stopping; क-  
रयंत्रगंतुरांतरे व्यलिखच्चुपुटेन पक्षती  
N. 2. 2 —2 A restraint, restriction;  
check; ह्रीयंत्रगां तत्क्षणमन्वभूवन्नन्यो-  
न्यलोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75; R.  
7. 23; गुरुजनयंत्रगा K. 94. —3 Fast-  
ening, binding (बंध); निबिडगीन-  
कुचद्वययंत्रगा तमपराधधात् प्रतिबध्नीती  
N. 4. 10. —4 Force, compulsion,  
constraint, trouble, pain or anguish  
(arising from compulsion); अलम-  
लमुाचारयंत्रगया M. 4. —5 Guarding,  
protecting. —6 A bandage.

यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger  
sister.

यंत्रित *p. p.* [यंत्र-क्त] 1 Restrained,  
checked, curbed, controlled, confin-  
ed. —2 Fastened, bound. —3 Fetter-  
ed, chained. —4 Subject to. —Comp.  
—कथ, —वाच् *a.* 'tongue-tied', forced  
to be silent.

यंत्रिन् *a. or s.* 1 Furnished with  
harness or trappings (as a horse).  
—2 One who pains, a tormentor. —3  
One who possesses an amulet.

यम् 1 P. (यमति) To cohabit,  
have sexual intercourse with.

यमनं Sexual intercourse, copula-  
tion.

यम् 1 P. (यच्छति, ययाम, अयं-  
सीत्, यस्यति, यंतु, यतः *desid.* विप-  
सति) 1 To check, curb, restrain,  
control, subdue, stop, suppress; य-  
च्छेद्वाङ्मनसी प्रज्ञः Kath; यतचि तात्मन्  
Bg. 4. 21; see यत. —2 To offer, give,  
bestow. —3 Ved. To support, sustain.



-4 To raise, lift up. -5 To extend, stretch. -6 To go. -7 To exhibit, show. —Caus. ( यमयति-ते ) To restrain, check &c.

यम *a.* [ यम्-घञ् ] 1 Twin, twin-born. -2 Coupled. —मः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. -2 Control, restraint. -3 Self-control. -4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance ( opp. नियम ); तस्य यमेन नियमेन तपोऽमुनैव N. 13. 16. ( यम and नियम are thus distinguished:—शरीर-साधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तयमः । नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्यमागतुसाधनं ॥ Ak. ; see Malli. on Si. 13. 23 and Ki. 10. 10 also. The *yamas* are usually said to be ten, but their names are given differently by different writers; *e. g.* ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षातिर्दानं सत्यमकल्कता । अहिंसाऽस्तेयमाधुर्यं दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313; or अनृशंस्यं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षातिरार्जवम् । प्रीतिः प्रसादो माधुर्यं मार्दवं च यमा दश ॥; sometimes only five *yamas* are mentioned:— अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्कता । अस्तेयमिति पञ्चैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च ॥ ). -5 The first of the eight *angas* or means of attaining Yoga; the eight *angas* are:— यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणा-ध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टावंगानि. -6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; दत्ताभये त्वयि यमापि दंडधारे U. 2. 11. -7 A twin; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमौ च ( *i. e.* नकुलसहदेवौ ) कथैव नास्ति Ve. 2. 25; यमयोश्चैव गर्भेषु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 9. 126. -8 One of a pair or couple, a fellow. -9 N. of Saturn. -10 A crow. -11 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -12 Ved. A rein, bridle. -13 Ved. A driver, chariot-*eer*. —मं 1 A pair or couple. -2 (In gram.) The twin letter of any consonant. -3 Pitch of the voice. —मी N. of the river Yamunâ. —Comp. —अनुगः, —अनुचरः a servant or attendant of Yama. —अंतकः an epithet of 1. Siva. -2. of Yama. —अरिः, —घ्नः, —रिपुः &c. N. of Vishnu. —ईशं the Nakshatra Bharanî. —क्रिकरः a messenger of death. —कीटः 1. a wood-louse. -2. an earth-worm. —कीलः N. of Vishnu. —कोटिः-टी N. of a mythical town to the east of Lankâ. —ज *a.* twin-born, twin; भ्रातरौ आवां यमजौ U. 6; 4. —इष्टा

'Yama's tooth', the jaws of death. ( —द्वारः pl. ) the last eight days of the month *Asvina* and the whole of *Kârtika* ( regarded as a period of general sickness ). —दूतः-दूतकः 1. a messenger of death. -2. a crow. —दूतिका tamarind. —देवता the asterism *Bharanî*. —द्वितीया the second day in the bright half of *Kârtika* when sisters entertain their brothers ( Mar. भाऊबजि ); cf. भ्रातृद्वितीया. —धानी the abode of Yama; नरः संसारंते विशति यमधानीजवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. —धारः a kind of double-edged weapon. —पाशः the noose of Yama. —पुरुषः Yama's servant or minister. —प्रियः the fig-tree. —भागेनी N. of the river Yamunâ. —यातना the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death, ( the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain' ). —राज *m.* Yama, the god of death. —वाहनः, —रथः a buffalo. —सभा the tribunal of Yama. —सूर्यः a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. —स्वसृ *f.* 1. N. of the river Yamunâ. -2. N. of Durgâ.

यमक *a.* [ यम-स्वार्थे क ] 1 Twin-born, twin. -2 Two-fold, double. —कः 1 A restraint, check. -2 A twin; one of a pair, a fellow. -3 A great moral or religious duty; see यम ( 4 ). —कं 1 A double bandage. -2 ( In Rhet. ) Repetition in the same stanza ( in any part of it ) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, ( of which various kinds are enumerated; see *Kâv.* 3. 2-52 ); आवृत्तिर्वर्णसंघातगोचरां यमकं विदुः *Kâv.* 1. 61, 3. 1; S. D. 640.

यमन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ यम् ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Restraining, curbing, governing &c. —नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Cessation, rest. -4 Governing, managing. —नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen; cf. जवनिका.

यमल *a.* Twin, one of a couple. —लः The number 'two'. —लौ ( dual ) A pair. —लं, —ली A pair, couple. —ली A dress consisting of two pieces. —Comp. —पत्रः N. of two

trees ( कोविदार and अश्मंतक ).

यमवत् *a.* 1 One who has restrained his passions, self-controlled; यमवतामवतां च धारे स्थितः R. 9. 1. -2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् *ind.* In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death'.

यमित *a.* [ यम्-णिच्-क् ] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. -2 Tied, held together; S. 1. 30.

यमिन् *a.* [ यम्-णिनि, यम-इनि वा ] Restraining, curbing &c. —*m.* One who has restrained his passions.

यमुना 1 N. of a celebrated river ( regarded as a sister of Yama ). -2 N. of Durgâ. —Comp. —पतिः N. of Vishnu. —भिद् *m.* N. of Balarama. —भ्रातृ *m.* Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः [ यस्य वायोरिव यातिः सर्वत्र स्थगतिर्यस्य Tv. ] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of *Nabusha*; ययातोरेव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्वह्मता भव S. 4. 6. [ He married *Devayani*, daughter of *Sukra*, and *Sarmishtha*, daughter of the king of *Asuras*, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion; ( see *Devayani*. ) But *Yayati* fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this *Devayani* went to her father and complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, *Sukra* inflicted premature infirmity and old age. *Yayati*, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except *Puru*, the youngest. *Yayati* accordingly transferred his infirmity to *Puru*, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to *Puru*, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit].

ययावरः = यायावर q. v.

यायिः-यी *m.* [ cf. Up. 3. 159 ] 1 A horse fit for the *Asvamedha* ( or any ) sacrifice. -2 A horse in general. -3 A road. -4 N. of Siva. -5 A cloud.



ययिन् *m.* N. of Siva.

ययुः [ Up. 1. 21 ] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice; Si. 15. 69. -2 A horse (in general).

यहिं *ind.* [ यद्-हिं, cf. P. V. 3. 21 ] 1 When, while, whenever. -2 Because, as, since; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि, but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः [ यु-अच् ] 1 Barley; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. -3 A measure of length equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an *angula*. -4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. -Comp. -अंकुरः, -प्ररोहः a shoot or blade of barley. -अग्रजः 1. =यव-क्षार. -2. N. of a plant (यवानि). -अन्नं boiled barley. -अम्लजं sour barley-gruel. -आम्रयणं the first fruits of barley. -क्षारः, -आह्वः, -अपरयं, -नालजः, -जः salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash. -क्षौद्रः, -चूर्णं, -पिष्टं barley-meal. -तिक्ता N. of a plant (शंखिनी). -फलः 1. a bamboo. -2. spikenard. -3. the Kutaja tree. -4. the Plaksha tree. -5. an onion. -मध्यः a kind of drum. (-यं) 1. a kind of penance. -2. a measure of length. -लासः salt-petre, nitre. -शूकः, -शूकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. -सुरं malt-liquor, beer.

यवकः Barley.

यवक्य *a.* [ यव-यत्कुक्च ] Sown with or fit for barley (as a field).

यवमत् *a.* Containing or mixed with barley.

यवनः [ यु-युच् ] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. -2 Any foreigner, or barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). -3 A carrot. -4 Olibanum. -5 A courser or swift horse. -6 Speed. -7 Wheat. -8 A kind of grass. -नाः ( *m. pl.* ) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. -2 The Greek astrologers. -Comp. -अरिः N. of Krishna. -इष्टः 1. a kind of garlic. -2. a kind of onion. -3. the Nimba tree. (-ष्टा) the wild date-tree. (-ष्ट) 1. lead. -2. an onion or garlic. -3. pepper. -देहं benzoin. -द्विष्टः bdellium. -प्रियं pepper.

यवनानी ( यवनानां लिपिः, यवन-अनुकूटिप्पच ] The writing of the Yavannas.

यवनिका, यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीतकौमलांगी Jag.; यवनीमुखपद्मानां सेहे मधुमई न सः R. 4. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. एव बाणासन-हस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिवृत इत एवागच्छते प्रियवयस्यः S. 2; प्रविश्य शार्ङ्गहस्ता यवनी S. 6; प्राविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c. ). -2 A curtain.

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass; यवैतधनं Pt. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75.

यवागू *f.* [ यूयते मिश्रयते यु-आगू ] Rice gruel, sour gruel made from rice or from any other kind of grain, such as barley; यवागूविलद्ववा Susr.; मूत्रय कल्पते यवागूः Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley; ( दुष्टो यवो यवानी ).

यवासः A kind of Khadira.

यवासिनी A district abounding in Yavâsa.

यविष्ठ *a.* Youngest, very young, (superl. of युवन् *q. v.* ). -ष्ठः 1 The youngest brother. -2 N. of Agni.

यवीयस् *a.* Younger, very young (compar. of युवन् *q. v.* ). -*m.* 1 A younger brother. -2 A Sûdra.

यव्य *a.* [ यवानां क्षेत्रं यव-यत् ] 1 Sown with or consisting of barley. -2 Suitable or fit for barley. -व्यः A month. -व्यं A field of barley.

यशदं A kind of mineral.

यशस् *a.* [ अश्-स्तुतौ असुन् धातोः युट् च Up. 4. 190 ] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. -2 Honoured. -*n.* Fame, reputation, glory, renown; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलविदुरिवांभसि Ms. 7. 34; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधनैः R. 3. 48, 2. 40 -2 An object of glory or respect, a person of distinction. -3 Ved. Beauty, splendour. -5 Favour, partiality. -6 Wealth. -7 Food. -8 Water. -Comp. -कर *a.* (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious; Ms. 8. 387. -काम *a.* (यशस्काम) 1. desirous of getting fame. -2. aspiring, ambitious. -कायं, -शरीरं body in the form of fame; यशःशरीरे भव मे द.

यातुः R. 2. 24. -इ *a.* (यशो-इ) conferring fame. (-इः) quicksilver. (-इ) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishna. -धन *a.* or *s.* one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned; अपि स्व-देहात् किनुर्वैद्विषार्थान् यशोधनानां हि यशो गरीयः R. 14. 35; 2. 1. -धर *a.* (यशो-धर) keeping up or preserving glory. -द्वहः (यशः-द्वहः) a double drum. -भूत् *a.* (यशो-भूत्) famous, renowned. -शेष *a.* remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory; *i. e.* deal; cf. कीर्तिशेष. (-यः) death. -हर *a.* (यशो-हर) taking away fame, dishonouring, ignominious.

यशस्य *a.* [ यशसे हितं यत् ] 1 Leading to glory or distinction; Ms. 2. 52. -2 Renowned, famous, glorious. -स्या N. of a plant ( जैवंती ).

यशस्याति, यशस्काम्यति Den. P. To long for fame.

यशस्विन् *a.* [ यशस्-विनि ] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned. -2 Excellent, best. -नी The wild cotton tree.

यष्टिः -ष्टी *f.* [ यज्-किन् नि० न सं-प्रसारणं ] 1 A stick, staff. -2 A cudgel, mace, club. -3 A column, pillar, pole. -4 A perch, as in वास-यष्टि. -5 A stem, support. -6 A flag-staff; as in ध्वजयष्टि. -7 A stalk, stem. -8 A branch, twig; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरतेव U. 3. 42; so चूतयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2; सहकारयष्टिः &c. -9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace; विमुच्य सा हारमहार्यनिश्चया विलोलयाष्टिप्राविलुप्तचंदनं Ku. 5. 8; R. 13. 54. -10 Any creeping plant. -11 Anything thin, slim, or slender (at the end of comp. after words meaning 'the body'); तं वीक्ष्य वेपथु-मती सरसां गयष्टिः Ku. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -12 A reed. -13 The arm. -14 Liquorice. -15 Sugar-cane. -Comp. -ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer. -निवासः 1. a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c.; वृक्षेशया यष्टिनिवासभंगात् R. 16. 14. -2. a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. -प्राण *a.* 1. feeble or powerless. -2. out of breath. -मधु *n.*, मधुका liquorice.



यष्टिकः 1 A lap-wing. -2 A kind of water-fowl.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. -2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). -3 An oblong pond or tank. -4 Liquorice.

यष्टि See यष्टि.

यष्टृ *m.* [ यज्-तृच् ] A worshipper, sacrificer.

यस् 1. 4. P. ( यसति, यस्याति, यस्त ) To strive, endeavour, labour, -*Caus.* (यासयाति ते) To put to trouble.

यहु *a.* Ved. Great. -हुः A child, offspring ( पुत्र ).

यह *a.* Ved. 1 Great, powerful. -2 Active, restless, continually moving. -ही A river. -*f.* ( dual ) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Of night and day. -3 Of morning and evening.

या 2 P. ( याति, ययौ, अयासीत्, यास्याति, यांतु, यात ) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed ; ययौ तदीयामवलंब्य चांगुलि R. 3. 25 ; अन्वग्ययौ मध्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. -2 To march against, invade ; Ms. 7. 183. -3 To go to, march towards, set out for ( with acc., dat. or with प्रते ). -4 To pass away, withdraw, depart ; यातु प्रस्तुतमनुसंधीयतां H. 3. 'let it go or pass, never mind it'. -5 To vanish, disappear ; यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 66 ; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. -6 To pass away or by, elapse ( as time ) ; यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10. -7 To last. -8 To happen, come to pass. -9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become ( usually with the acc. of abstract noun ). -10 To undertake ; न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गव्यापारमात्मना Ku. 2. 54. -11 To have carnal intercourse with. -12 To request, implore. -13 To find out, discover. -14 To behave, act. ( The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected ; *e. g.* नाशं या to be destroyed ; वाच्यतां या to incur blame or censure ; लघुतां या to be slighted ; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state ; निद्रां या to fall asleep ; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession ; उदयं या to rise ; अस्तं या to set, decline ; पारं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over ; परं या to attain to the

position of ; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead ; अधो या to sink ; विपर्यासं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance ; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c. ), -*Caus.* ( यापयाति-ते ) 1 To cause to go or proceed. -2 To remove, drive away ; प्रमदया मदयापितलज्जया R. 9. 31. -3 To spend, pass ( time ) ; तावत्कोकिल विरसानं यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7 ; Me. 89. -4 To live or spend time with ; Ki. 2. 45. -5 To support, nourish. -*Desid.* ( यियासति ) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -*With* अति 1 to go beyond, transgress, violate. -2. to surpass. -अधि to go away or forth ; escape ; कुतोऽधियास्याति कूर निहतस्तेन पात्रिभिः Bk. 8. 90.

यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. -8 Passed, departed, gone away. -3 Passed by, elapsed. -4 Attaince, reduced or gone to ( a state &c. ) ( See या ). -तं 1 Going, motion. -2 A march. -3 The act driving an elephant with a goad. -4 The past time. -*Comp.* -याम, यावन् *a. l.* stale, used, spoiled, rejected, become useless ; अयातयामं वयः Dk. -2. raw, half-cooked ( as food ) ; यातयामं गतरसं पूति पशुषतं च यत् Bg. 17. 10. -3. aged, exhausted, worn out.

यागः [ यज् घञ् कुत्वं ] 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. -2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented ; R. 8. 30. -*Comp.* -करणं a sacrificial ceremony. -संतानः N. of Jayanta.

याच 1 A. ( याचते ; rarely याचाते, याचिन ) 1 To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat ; implore ( with two acc. ) ; बलिं याचते वसुधां Sk. ; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपरित्यगमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12 ; Bk. 14. 105 ; R. 11. 1. -2 To demand in marriage ; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसु हन्रन्तो नृपपुत्रेन Mál. 1. 11.

याचकः ( की *f.* ) [ याच्-ण्वल् ] 1 A mendicant, beggar ; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि च याचकः Subhâsh. -2 A petitioner, suppliant.

याचनं-ना [ याच्-ल्युट् ] 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. -2 A request, an entreaty, a petition ; याचना माननाशाय ; बभ्यतामभययाचनां

जलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु *a.* Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित *p. p.* 1 Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. -2 Requisite, necessary. -तं 1 The profession of a beggar.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचितृ *m.* 1 A beggar. -2 A petitioner. -3 A suitor ( for a girl ) ; Ku. 1. 52.

याच्मा [ याच्-नङ् ] 1 Begging, asking. -2 Mendicancy. -3 Request, solicitation, entreaty ; याच्मा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. -4 Making an offer of marriage.

याच्यं Making a request.

याजः [ यज्-घञ् ] 1 A sacrificer. -2 Boiled rice. -3 Food in general.

याजकः [ यज्-ण्वल् ] 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. -2 A royal elephant. -3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं [ यज् णिच्-ल्युट् ] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice ; Ms. 3. 65 ; 1. 88.

याजमानं That part of a sacrifice which is performed by the Yajamâna himself.

याजयितृ *m.* The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजिः The institutor of a sacrifice. -*f.* A sacrifice.

याजिन् *a.* 1 ( At the end of comp. ) Sacrificing ; सोमयाजिन्. -2 Worshiping, adoring.

याजुष *a.* ( बी *f.* ) [ यजुस्-अण् ] Relating to the Yajurveda. -बः A follower of the Yajurveda.

याज्ञवल्क्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadi.

याज्ञिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ यज्ञाय हितं, यज्ञः प्रयोजनमस्य वा ठक् ] Belonging to a sacrifice. -कः 1 A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. -2 A ritualist. -3 The Kusa grass. -3 N. of several trees अश्वत्थ, खदिर, पलाश, &c. -*Comp.* -आश्रयः N. of Vishnu.

याज्ञिय *a.* 1 Sacrificial. -2 Fit for a sacrifice. -यः One skilled in sa-



crificial rites.

**याज्य** *a.* 1 To be sacrificed. -2 Sacrificial. -3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. -4 One who is allowed by Sâstras to sacrifice. -**उयः** 1 A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -2 The performer of a sacrifice for another. -**उयं** The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

**याजनः** The son of a sacrificer.

**यातनं** 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation; as in वैरयातनं. -2 Vengeance, revenge. -**ना** 1 Requital, recompense, return. -2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. -3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

**यातुः** 1 A traveller, a way-farer. -2 Wind. -3 Time. -4 An evil spirit, a demon, Râkshasa. -*n.* 1 An evil spirit, a demon. -2 A weapon. -**Comp.** -**व्रः** Bdelium. -**धानः** an evil spirit, a demon; Bk. 2. 21; R. 12. 45.

**यातृ** *f.* [ Up. 2. 96 ] A husband's brother's wife. -*m.* 1 A goer, a traveller. -2 A driver, coachman. -3 Ved. A destroyer. -4 An avenger.

**यातृकः** A traveller, way-farer.

**यात्रा** या-इन् 1 Going, motion, journey; Mv. 6. 1; R. 18. 16. -2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion; मार्गशीर्षे शुभे मासि यायाद्यात्रां महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182; Pt. 3. 37; R. 17. 56. -3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. -4 A company of pilgrims. -5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion; कालप्रियनाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Mâl. 1; U. 1. -6 A procession, festive train; प्रवृत्ता खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Mâl. 6; 6. 2. -7 A road. -8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance; यात्रामात्रप्रसिद्धयर्थे Ms. 4. 3; शरीरयात्रापि च तेन प्रसिध्येदकर्मणः Bg. 3. 8. -9 Passing away (time). -10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185; लोकयात्रा Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 27. -11 Way, means, expedient. -12 A custom, usage, practice, way; एषोदिता लोकयात्रा नित्यं स्त्रीपुंसयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकाचारः Kuil.). -13 A vehicle in general. -14 A kind of dramatic en-

tertainment. -**Comp.** -**उत्सवः** a festive procession. -**करणं** an expedition, a march. -**प्रसंगः** going on a pilgrimage.

**यात्रेक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Marching. -2 Relating to a journey or campaign. -3 Requisite for the support of life. -4 Usual, customary. -**कः** 1 A traveller. -2 A pilgrim. -**कं** 1 A march, an expedition or campaign. -2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

**याथाकथाचं** 1 That which happens under any circumstances. -2 What happens occasionally.

**याथाकामी-काम्यं** Acting according to one's own will.

**याथातथ्यं** 1 Reality, truth. -2 Rectitude, propriety.

**याथार्थिक** *a.* 1 Just, right. -2 True, real.

**याथार्थ्यं** 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character; न सन्ति याथार्थ्यविदः पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77; याथार्थ्यं वेदं कस्तव R. 10. 24. -2 Justness, suitableness. -3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

**यादवः** [ यदोरपत्यं अण् ] A descendant of Yadu. -2 N. of Krishna. -*वी* N. of Durgâ. -**वं** A stock of cattle.

**यादस्** *n.* Any ( large ) aquatic animal, a sea-monster; यादांसि जलजतवः Ak; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29; Ki. 5. 29; R. 1. 16. -2 Water. -3 A river. -4 Semen. -5 Desire. -**Comp.** -**पतिः**, -**नाथः** ( also यादसांपतिः and यादसानाथः ) 1 the ocean. -2. N. of Varuṇa; R. 17. 81.

**यादुः** A fluid, water.

**यादृक्ष** *a.* ( की *f.* ), यादृक्, यादृश *a.* ( की *f.* ) What like, of which sort or nature; Ms. 1. 42; Bg. 13. 3.

**यादृच्छिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. -2 Accidental, unexpected. -**कः** An officiating priest who acts as he likes.

**यानं** [ या-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Going, moving, walking, riding; as गजयानं, उष्ट्रं, रथं &c. -2 A voyage, journey; समुद्रयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157; Y. 1. 84. -3 Marching against, attacking ( one of the six Gūṇas or expedients in politics ); अहितान्प्रत्यर्भातस्य रणे यानं Ak.; Ms. 7. 160. -4 A procession, train. -5 A conveyance, vehi-

cle, carriage, chariot; यानं सस्मार कौचेरं R. 15. 45, 13. 69; Ku. 6. 76; Ms. 4. 120. -6 A litter, palanquin. -**नः** Ved. A road, way. -**Comp.** -**करः** a carpenter. -**पात्रं** a ship, boat. -**भंगः** shipwreck. -**मुखं** the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. -**यानं** driving or riding in a carriage. -**शाला** a coach-house.

**यानकं** A vehicle, conveyance.

**यापक** *a.* 1 Causing to go. -2 Giving, bestowing.

**यापन** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Causing to go or go away. -2 Curing. -3 Mitigating. -4 Supporting ( life ). -**नं**, -**ना** 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. -2 Cure or alleviation ( of a disease ). -3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनं. -4 Delay, procrastination. -5 Support, maintenance. -6 Practice, exercise. -7 Loitering.

**यापित** *a.* 1 Spent, passed ( time ). -2 Expelled, removed &c.

**यासा** Twisted hair.

**याप्य** *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. -2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -**Comp.** -**यानं** a litter or palanquin.

**यांत्रिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Belonging to machines, mechanical. -2 Artificially refined.

**यामः** Sexual union, copulation.

**यामः** [ यम्-घञ् ] 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. -2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यसंति U. 1. 27; पश्चिमायामिनीयामा-न्नासासमिव चेतना R. 17. 1; so यामवती, त्रियामा &c. -3 Going, proceeding. -4 Motion, course. -5 Ved. A road. -6 Progress. -7 A car, carriage. -**Comp.** -**घोषः** 1. a cock. -2. a gong or metal-plate on which night-watches are struck. -**तर्थे**, -**तुदुभिः**, -**नाली**=यामघोष ( 2 ); मद्रभानित्याजितयामतुः R. 6. 56. -**यमः** a stated occupation for every hour. -**वृत्तिः** *f.* being on watch or guard.

**यामक** *m. dual.* N. of the Nakshatra पुनर्वसु.

**यामन्** *n.* Ved. 1 Going, motion. -2 Flight. -3 Coming, arrival. -4 A march, an expedition. -5 Invocation. -6 Offering, oblation.



यामवती Night; Ki. 8. 56.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty or guard at night; N. 5. 110.

यामिकः, यामिनी 1 Night; सविता विधवति विधुरपि सवितरति विनति यामि न्यः । यामिनयति विनानि च सुखदुःखव-शीकृते मनसि ॥ K. P. 10. -2 Turmeric. -Comp-पतिः 1. the moon. -2 camphor.

यामिनयति Den. P. To appear like night.

यामीरः The moon, -रा Night.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामिः-मी f. 1 A sister (see जामि); Si. 15. 53. -2 Night. -3 A daughter in-law. -4 A noble woman.

यामुन a. ( नी f. ) [ यमुना-अण् ] Be- longing to or coming from, or grow- ing in, the Yamunâ. -नं A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेष्टकं Lead.

यामेयः A sister's son.

याम्य a. [ यमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा ण्य ] 1 Southern; द्वारं रंभतु याम्यं Bk. 14. 15. -2 Belonging to or resembling Yama. -प्रः 1 A servant of Yama. -2 N. of Agastya. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Vishnu. -5 Sandal-wood. -म्यं The Bharanî Nakshatra. -Comp. -अयनं the winter solstice -उत्तर a. going from south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. -2 Night.

यायजूकः [ यज् यङ् ऊक् ] A per- former of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices (इज्याशीलः); तं यायजूकः सह भिक्षुमु- रूयैः Bk. 2. 20.

यायावर a. Frequently going, vag- rant, having no fixed abode. -रः 1 A vagrant mendicant, saint; यायावराः पुष्पफलेन चान्ये प्राणर्चुरर्च्यो जगद्वर्चनीयं Bk. 2. 20; महाभागस्तस्मिन्नयमजनि या- यावरकुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family). -2 A horse selected for a horse-sacrifice. -3 N. of the sage जरत्कारु. -4 N. of a family (to which Rājasekhara belonged). -रं The life of a vagrant mendicant.

यायिन् a. 1 Going, moving, tra- velling (at the end of comp.). -2 Driving in, riding or going in. -3 Leading to; विचक्रुदयायिनि वर्त्मनि U. 1.

याव a. Relating to, consisting of

or prepared from barley. -वः 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red dye.

यावकः-कं 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red lac. ; लभ्यते स्म परिष्कृतयात्मा यावकेन वियतापि युवत्याः Si. 10. 9, 5. 13, 7. 67; Ki. 5. 40. -3 Half-ripe barley. -4 Awnless bar- ley. -5 Forced rice. -6 A kind of kidney-bean.

यावत् a. ( नी f. ) ( As a correla- tive of तवत् ) 1 As much as, as many as, ( यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much or as many' ); पुरे ताव- तमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं । वीर्यिकाकमलो- न्नोपो यावन्मात्रेण साध्यते Ku. 2. 33; ते तु यावत् एवाजौ तावांश्च दृष्टे स तैः R. 12. 45, 17. 17. -2 As great; as large, how great or large, यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्व- तः पञ्चतोदके । तावान्सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विजानतः Bg. 2. 46, 18. 55. -3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense of totality or साकल्य); यावद् इत्तं तावद्भुक्तं G. M. -ind. 1 Used by itself यावत् has the following senses; (a) as far as, for, up to, till; (with acc.); स्तन्यत्यगं यावत्पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U. 7; क्रियंतमवधिं यावदस्मच्चरितं चित्रकरे- णालिखितं U. 1; सर्पकोटरं यावत् Pt. 1. (b) just, then, in the mean- time (denoting an action intend- ed to be done immediately); तद्यावत् गृहिणीमाहूय संगीतक्रमनुतिष्ठामि S. 1; यावदिमां छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपाल- यामि S. 3. (c) As much as. (d) That, in order that. (e) Even, just. -2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावत् have these senses:— (a) as long as so long as; यावद्विज्ञोपाज्जन- शक्तस्तावन्निजपरिवारो रक्तः Moha M. 8 (b) as soon as, scarcely-when, no sooner-than; एकस्य दुःखस्य न य वदंतं गच्छामि...तावद्वितीयं समुपस्थि- तं मे H. 1. 204; Me. 105; Ku. 3. 72. (c) while, by the time; आश्रम- वासिनो यावद्वेक्ष्याहमुपावर्ते तावद्वर्द्धपृष्ठाः क्रियतां वाजिनः S. 1; often with न when यावत् is translated by 'be- fore'; यावदेते सरसो नोत्पतन्ति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. (d) when, as (=यदा); यावदुत्थाय निरीक्षते तावद्धं- सोऽवलोकितः H. 3. -Comp. -अंतं, -अंताय ind. upto the end, to the last. -अर्थ a. corresponding to re- quirement, as many as may be re- quired to convey the meaning (said of words); यावदर्थपदां वाग्मेवमादा य

माधवः विरराम Si. 2. 13. (-र्थ) ind. 1. as much as useful. -2. in all sen- ses; वयमपि च गिरामीमहे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30 v. 1. -इष्टं, -ईप्सितं ind. as much as is desired. -इत्थं ind. as much as is necessary. -कालं ind. as long as. -जन्म, -जीवं, -जीवेन ind. for life, throughout life, for the rest of one's life. -प्रमाण a. as great or big. -बलं ind. to the best of one's power. -भाषित or उक्त a. as much as said. -मात्र a. 1. as large, extending as far, of which size or extent; Ku. 2. 33. -2. in- significant, trifling, little. -शक्यं, -शक्ति ind. as far as possible, to the best of one's power; so यावत्सत्त्वं.

यावन् m. Ved. 1 A rider, horse- man. -2 An invader. -3 Going, driv- ing &c. (at the end of comp.).

यावन a. ( नी f. ) [ यवन-अण्, यु- णिच् ल्युक् ] Belonging to the Yavanas; न वरे द्यावर्नी भाषां प्राणैः कंदगतैरपि Su- bhâsh. -नः Incense, -नं Mixing, mingling.

यावनालः A kind of corn. -ली Sugar extracted for Yavanâla.

यावशूकः Salt-petre.

यावसः 1 A heap of grass. -2 Fodder, provisions.

याष्टीक a. ( की f. ) [ यष्टिः प्रहरण- मस्य ईकक् ] Armed with a club. -कः A warrior armed with a club.

यासः Effort, endeavour.

यास्कः N. of the author of the Nirukta.

यु I. 2 P. यौति, युत; caus. यावयति; desid. यियविषति or युयूषति ) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युयोति) To detach, separate; as in युत- सिद्ध-III. 9 U. (युनाति, युनीति) 1 To bind, fasten. -2 To join, unite. -3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, grant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, re- spect. -IV. 10 A. (यावयते) To cen- sure. -WITH व्यति to mix; अन्यो- न्य स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दाञ्च शब्दैस्तु भीषणा- न् Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त p. p. [ यज्-क्त ] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, har- nessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged. -4 Accompanied. -5 Furnished or en- dowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp.). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or



engaged in, devoted to; (with loc.) U. 1. 11, Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred, -12 Active, diligent. -13 Skilful, experienced, clever. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). -क्तः 1 A saint who has become one with the Supreme Spirit. -क्त 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. -क्त ind. Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -Comp. -अर्थ a. sensible, rational, significant. -कर्मन् a. entrusted with some duty. -दंड a. punishing justly; R. 4. 8. -मनस् a. attentive. -रथः a kind of elixir. -रूप a. 1. fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जन्म वस्य पुरोर्विशे युक्तरूपमिदं तव S. 1. 12; भुक्तारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि 2. 16. -2 Fit for, corresponding to.

युक्तिः f. [ युज्-क्तिन् ] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. -7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitableness. -8 Skill, art. -9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduction. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrangement (रचना); यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1. -15 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances, such as time, place &c. युक्तिप्राप्तिक्रियाचिह्नसंबन्धभोगहेतुभिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In dramas) The regular chain or connection of events; cf. S. D. 343. -15 (In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design. -6 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A sentence. -20 (In astr.) A conjunction. (युक्त्या ind. 1. by means or virtue of. -2. cleverly, skilfully. -3. properly, fitly, duly). -Comp. -कथनं statement of reasons. -कर a. 1. suitable, fit. -2. proved. -ज्ञ a. skilled in expedients, inventive. -युक्त a. 1. suitable, fit. -2. expert, skilful. -5. established, proved. -4. argumentative.

युक्तिः ind. 1 Cleverly, skilfully, artfully. -2 Duly, properly.

युक्तिमत् a. 1 Clever, ingenious, fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2 Based on argument, logical. -3 Joined, united.

युगं 1 A yoke (m. also in this sense); युगव्यायतबाहुः R. 3. 84, 10. 87; Si. 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलिता Si. 9. 72; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence; see युग्म. -4 An age of the world; (the Yugas are four:—कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000; 1,296,000; 864,000; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahâyuga q. v.; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and mental deterioration in the people who live during each age, Krita being called the 'golden' and Kali or the present age the 'iron' age); धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवा-मि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगशतपरिवर्तान् S. 7. 34. -4 (Hence) A long period of years. -5 A generation, life; आसप्तमाद्यात् Ms. 10. 64; जात्युत्कर्षो युगे ज्ञेयः पञ्चने सप्तोऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). -6 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -7 A period of five years. -8 A measure of length equal to four Hastas. -9 A part of a chariot or plough. -Comp -अंशकः a year. -अभ्यक्षः 1. N. of Prajapati. -2. of Siva. -अंतः 1. the end of the yoke. -2. the end of an age, end or destruction of the world; युगांतकालप्रतिसंहतात्मनो जगति यस्यां सविताशमासत Si 1. 23; R. 13. 6. -3 meridian, midday. -अंतर 1. a kind of yoke. -2. a succeeding generation. -3. another division of the sky; युगांतरमारुढः सविता S. 4. -अवधिः end or destruction of the world; Si. 17. 40. -आद्या the first day of a Yuga. -कालिकः the pin of a yoke. -क्षयः destruction of the world. -धरः the pole of a carriage. -पत्रः पत्रकः the mountain ebony. -पार्श्व a. going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken

in to the yoke). -बाहु a. long-armed; Ku. 2. 18.

युगधरः -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् ind. Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time; Ku. 3. 1; oft. in comp.; S. 4. 1.

युगलं A pair, couple; बाहु°, हस्त°, चरण° &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. -2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; cf. युग्म.

युग्म a. Even; युग्मासु पुत्रा जायन्ते स्त्रियाऽयुग्मासु रात्रिषु । तस्माद्युग्मासु पुत्रार्थी संविशेदार्तवे स्त्रियं Ms. 3. 48; Y. 1. 79. -ग्मं 1 A pair, couple; see अयुग्म. -2 Junction, union. -3 Confluence (of rivers). -4 Twins. -5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति प्रोक्तं. -6 The sign Gemini of the zodiac. -7 Mixing, uniting. -Comp. -ज a. twin, twin-born. -पत्रः mountain ebony.

युग्मक = युग्म above.

युग्य a. [ युगाय हितः यत् ] 1 Fit to be yoked. -2 Belonging to a yoke. -3 Yoked, harnessed. -4 Drawn by; as in अभ्ययुग्यो रथः. -रथः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot-horse; हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघास्य पुरंदरः R. 12. 84. -रथं A vehicle, carriage. -Comp. -वाहः a coachman.

युज् I. 7 U. (युनाक्ति, युंक्ते, युयोज, युयुजे, अयुजत्, अयुक्छित्, अयुक्त, योक्षति-ते, योक्तुं, युज् ) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुवर्हसि Ku. 6. 79; see pass. below. -2 To yoke, harness, put to; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 4; Bg. 1. 14. -3 To furnish or endow with; as in गुगयुक्त. -4 To use, employ, apply; प्रयस्ते कर्मणि तथा सच्छब्दः पार्थ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26; Ms. 7. 204. -5 To appoint, set (with loc.). -6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). -7 To concentrate one's attention upon; मनः संयम्य माच्चित्तो युक्त आसीत् मत्परः Bg. 6. 14; युज्जने-वं सदात्मानं 15. -8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). -9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit. -10 To give, bestow, confer; आशिषं युयुजे. -11 To adhere or cleave to. -12 To enjoin, charge. -13 To put in, insert. -14 To think or meditate upon.



—*Pass.* ( युज्यते ) 1 To be joined or united with; रविर्वातिजला तगात्यये पु रोवेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; R. 8. 17. —2 To get, be possessed of; इष्टैर्युज्येयां Mv. 7; इष्टेन युज्यस्व S. 5; R. 3. 65. —3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit ( with loc. or gen. ); या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्गाः पाठिताः Mâl 1; त्रैलोक्यस्यापि प्रभुत्वं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. —4 To be ready for; ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. —5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards; Ms. 3. 75, 14. 35; Ki. 7. 13. —6 To be fastened or harnessed. —7 To adhere, to be in close contact. —8 To attain to, possess, obtain. —9 To be made ready. —*Caus.* ( योजयति-ते ) 1 To join, unite, bring together; परस्परं स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेद्विदं ब्रह्मयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14. —2 To present, give, bestow; R. 10. 56. —3 To appoint, employ, use; शत्रुभिर्योजयेच्छत्रुं Pt. 4. 17. —4 To turn or direct towards; पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. —5 To excite, urge, instigate. —6 To perform, achieve. —7 To prepare, arrange, equip. —8 To yoke, harness. —9 To apply, fix, set, place. —10 To furnish or endow with. —11 To surround. —12 To despise, think lightly of. —13 To appoint to. —*Desid.* ( युज्यते ) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. —II. 1. P., 10 U ( योजते, योजयति-ते ) To unite, join, yoke &c.; see युज् above. —III. 4 A. ( युज्यते ) To concentrate the mind ( identical with the *pass.* of युज् I ). —IV. 10 A. ( योजयते ) To censure.

युज् *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Joined or united with, yoked, drawn by &c. —2 Furnished or filled with, possessed of. —3 Exciting, setting on. —4 Even, not odd. —*m.* 1 A joiner, one who unites or joins. —2 A sage, one who devotes himself to abstract meditation. —3 A pair, couple ( *n* also in this sense ). —*m* dual. 1 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. —2 The two Asvins.

युज्य *a.* Ved. 1 Connected, united. —2 Related to. —3 Proper, fit, suitable. —4 Of the same class or kind. —*उज्यः* A kinsman. —*उज्यं* 1 Union, connection. —2 Relationship.

युज्जान *a.* 1 Joining, uniting. —2 Proper, fit. —3 Prosperous, success-

ful. —*n:* 1 A driver, charioteer. —2 A Brâhmana who is engaged in the practice of Yoga to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit. —3 A Brâhmana.

युज् 1 A. ( योजते ) To shine.

युत *p. p.* [ यु-क्त ] 1 United, joined or united with. —2 Provided or endowed with; as in गुणगणयतो नरः. —3 Fastened or attached to. —4 Accompanied or attended by. —5 Filled or covered with. —6 Separated, —तं A measure of length (=4 *hastas*).

युतक *a.* Connected, joined, united. —कं 1 A pair. —2 Union, friendship, alliance. —3 A nuptial gift. —4 A sort of dress worn by women. —5 The edge of a woman's garment. —6 Forming friendship. —7 Refuge. —8 The edge of a winnowing-basket. —9 The foremost part of the feet. —10 Doubt.

युतिः *f.* [ यु-क्तिन् ] 1 Union, junction. —2 Being endowed with. —3 Gaining possession of. —4 Sum, addition. —5 ( In astr. ) Conjunction. —6 The total number.

युध् 4 A. ( युध्यते, युद्ध ) 1 To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war; Bg. 1. 23; Bk. 5. 101. —2 To conquer or overcome in fight. —*Caus.* ( योधयति-ते ) 1 To cause to fight. —2 To oppose or encounter in fight with; R. 12. 50. —3 To vanquish, conquer. —*Desid.* ( युयुस्ते ) To wish to fight. —*WITH* नि to wrestle, box. —प्रति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fought, encountered. —2 Conquered, subdued. —द्धं [ युध्-भावादौ क ] 1 War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat; वत्स केयं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. —2 ( In astr. ) The opposition or conflict of planets. —*Comp.* —अवसानं cessation of hostilities, a truce. —आचार्यः a military preceptor. —उद्योगः, —उद्यमः vigorous or warlike preparations. —उपकरणं a war-implement. —उन्मत्त *a.* frantic in battle. —कारिन् *a.* fighting, contending. —द्युतं chance of war. —भूः —भूमिः *f.* a battle-field. —मार्गः military stratagems or tactics, manœuvres. —रंगः 1. a battle-field, battle arena. —2. N. of Kârtikeya. —विद्या, —शास्त्रं military science or art, science of war.

—वीरः 1. a warrior, hero, champion. —2. ( in Rhet. ) the sentiment of heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीर. —शालिन् *a.* heroic, valiant. —सारः a horse.

युध् *f.* War, battle, fight, contest; निघातयिष्यन्त्युधि यातुयानान् Bk. 2. 21; सदसि वाक्पदुता युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63. —*m.* A hero, soldier.

युधाजित् *m.* N. of a king of the Kekayas and maternal uncle of Bharata.

युधानः 1 A warrior, a man of the warrior caste. —2 An enemy.

युधिष्ठिरः ' Firm in battle ', N. of the eldest Pândava prince, also called ' Dharma ', ' Dharmarâja ', ' Ajâtasatru ' &c. [ He was begotten on Kuntî by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastinapura at the conclusion of the great Bharatî war after eighteen days' severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. For further particulars about his life, see दुर्योधन ].

युध् *a.* Ved. Martial, warlike. —यः 1 A warrior. —2 A battle. —3 An arrow. —4 A bow.

युयुत्सा Desire of fighting, hostile intention.

युयुत्सु *a.* 1 Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. —रुः A combatant.

युयुधानः 1 N. of Indra. —2 A Kshatriya, warrior. —3 N. of Sâtyaki.

युप् 4 P. ( युपयति ) 1 To efface, blot out. —2 To trouble. —3 To make level or smooth. —*Caus.* ( योपयति ) To destroy, obliterate, blot out.

युयुः A horse.

युवन् *a.* [ यौतीति युवा, यु-कनिन् Un. 1. 154 ] ( युवतिः-ती or युनी *f.*; compar. यवीयस् or कनीयस्; superl. यविष्ठ or कनिष्ठ ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. —2 Strong, healthy. —3 Excellent, good. —*m.* ( nom. युवा, युवनौ, युवानः, acc. pl. यूनः, instr. pl. युवभिः &c. ) 1 A young man, a youth; सा युनि तस्मिन्नभिलाष-बंधं शशाक शालीनतया न वक्तुं R. 6. 81. —2 A younger descendant ( the elder being still alive ); जीवति तु वंद्ये युवा P. IV. 1. 163; I. 2. 65,



II. 4. 58, IV. 1. 90. -Comp. -खलति *a.* (ति-ती *f.*) bald in youth. -गंडः an eruption on the cheeks or face of young men. -जरत् *a.* (ती *f.*) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. -राज् *m.*, -राजः an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown-prince; (भसौ) नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35.

युवतिः-ती *f.* [युवन्-ति डीप् वा] 1 A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals); सुर-युवतिसंभवं किल मुनेरपत्यं S. 2. 8; so इभयुवतिः. -ती 1 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. -2 Turmeric (also युवतिः).

युष्मद् The base of the second personal pronoun; (nom. त्वं, युष्मं, युयं) Thou, you; (at the beginning of several compounds).

युष्मदीय *a.* Your, yours.

युष्माकृन् -श *a.* Like you.

यूकः -का A louse; Ms. 1. 45.

यूतिः *f.* Mixing, union, junction, connection; करोमि वो बहिर्युतीन् विधुं पाणिभिर्दृशः Bk. 7. 69.

यूथं [यु-यक् ण्यो० दीर्घः] 1 A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts); स्त्रीरस्तेषु मनोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25; S. 5. 5.-Comp. -नाथः, -पः, -पतिः 1. the leader of a troop or band. -2. the head of a flock or herd (usually of elephants), a lordly elephant; गजयूथप यूथिकाशवलकेशी V. 4. 24. -मुख्यः the chief of a troop or herd (as of elephants &c.).

यूथ्य *a.* [यूथ-यत्] 1 Belonging to a troop or herd (at the end of comp.), as in श्वयूथ्याः. -2 Belonging to a herd or flock, being at the head of a herd.

यूथिका, -यूथी A kind of jasmine or its flower; यूथिकाशवलकेशी V. 4. 24; Me. 26.

यूपः [यु-यक् ण्यो० दीर्घः; cf. Up. 3. 27] 1 A sacrificial post (usually made of bamboo or Khadira wood) to which the victim is fastened at the time of immolation; अपेक्ष्यते साधु जनेन वैदिकी इमं शानशूलस्य न यूपसत्क्रिया Ku. 5. 73; R. 1. 44. -2 A trophy. -Comp. -आहुतिः *f.* an oblation at the erection of the sacrificial post. -कटकः a wooden ring at the top of the Yūpa. -कर्णः that part of the Yūpa which is sprinkled

with ghee. -दुःदुः the Khadira tree. -ध्वजः the sacrifice personified. -लक्ष्यः a bird. (?) -त्रस्कः the cutter of the sacrificial post.

यूष् 1 P. (यूषति) To injure, kill, hurt.

यूषः The Indian mulberry tree.

यूषः -षं यूषन् *m. n.* Soup, broth pease-soup. (यूषन् has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यूष after acc. dual).

येन *ind.* (Strictly instr. sing. of यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by which, wherefore, on which account, by means of which; किं त-येन मनो हर्तुमलं स्यातां न हृष्यतां R. 15. 64, 14. 74. -2 So that; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापादयामि Pt. 4. -3 Since, because.

येष् I. 1 A. (येषते) To try, strive, attempt. -II. 1 A. Ved. 1 To bubble. -2 To flow.

योक्त्व *m.* [युज्-तृच्] 1 One who yokes, joins, unites &c. -2 A coachman. -3 An exciter, instigator.

योक्त्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter. -2 The tie of the yoke of a plough. -3 The rope by which an animal is tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः [युज् भावादौ घञ् कुत्वं] 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Union, junction, combination; उपरागांते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं S. 7. 22; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः Ki. 10. 25; (वां) योगस्तद्धितोयस्योरिवास्तु R. 6. 65. -3 Contact, touch, connection; तमंकमारोप्य शररियोगजैः सुखैर्निषिञ्चतमिषामृतं त्वच्चि R. 3. 26. -4 Employment, application, use; एतैरुपाययोगैस्तु शक्यास्ताः परिरक्षितुं Ms. 9. 10; R. 10. 86. -5 Mode, manner, course, means, कथायोगेन बुध्यते H. 1. 'in the course of conversation'. -6 Consequence, result; (mostly at the end of comp. or in abl.); रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति S. 2. 14; Ku. 7. 55. -7 A yoke. -8 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage. -9 (a) An armour. (b) Putting on armour. -10 Fitness, propriety, suitableness. -11 An occupation, a work, business. -12 A trick, fraud, device. -13 An expedient, plan, means

in general. -14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence, assiduity; Ms. 7. 44. -15 Remedy, cure -16 A charm, spell, incantation, magic, magical art. -17 Gaining, acquiring, acquisition. -18 The equipment of an army. -19 Fixing, putting on. -20 A side; an argument. -21 An occasion, opportunity. -22 Possibility, occurrence. -23 Wealth, substance. -24 A rule, precept. -25 Dependence, relation, regular order or connection, dependence of one word upon another. -26 Etymology or derivation of the meaning of a word. -27 The etymological meaning of a word (opp. रूढि); अवयवशक्त्यर्थः. -28 Deep and abstract meditation, concentration of the mind, contemplation of the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga* phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः; सती सती योगविसृष्टिर्ह्य Ku. 1. 21; V. 1. 1; योगेनांते तनुत्यजां R. 1. 8. -29 The system of philosophy established by Patanjali, which is considered to be the second division of the Sāṅkhya philosophy, but is practically reckoned as a separate system. (The chief aim of the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolute; and deep abstract meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind). -30 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. -31 (In arith.) Addition. -32 (In astr.) Conjunction, lucky conjunction. -33 A combination of stars. -34 N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). -35 The principal star in a lunar mansion. -36 Devotion, pious seeking after god. -37 A spy, secret agent. -38 A traitor, a violator of truth or confidence. -Comp. -अंगं a means of attaining *Yoga*; (these are eight; for their names see यम 5). -अंजनं a healing ointment. -अनुशासनं the doctrine of the *Yoga*. -आचारः 1. the practice or observance of *Yoga*. -2. a follower of that Buddhist



school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. —आचार्यः 1. a teacher of magic. —2. a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. —आधमनं a fraudulent pledge; Ms. 8. 165. —आरूढ *a.* engaged in profound and abstract meditation. —आसनं a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. —इन्द्रः, —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. —2. one who has obtained superhuman faculties. —3. a magician. —4. a deity. —5. an epithet of Siva. —6. a Vetāla. —7. an epithet of Yājñavalkya. —इष्टं 1. tin. —2 lead. —कक्षा = योगपट्टं below. —कन्या N. of the infant daughter of Yasodā (substituted as the child of Devakī for Kṛṣṇa and killed by Kamsa.). —क्षेमः 1. security of possession, keeping safe of property. —2. the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. —3. welfare, well-being, security, prosperity; तेषां नित्याभयुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22; मुग्धाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4. —4. property, profit, gain. (—मौ, —मे or —मं, *i. e. m.* or *n.* dual or *n.* sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained); अलभ्यलाभो योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम्; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. —गतिः *f.* primitive condition. —चक्षुस् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa. —चूर्णं a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues; कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिश्रितमौषधं चन्द्रगुप्ताय Mu. 2. —जं agallochum. —तल्पं = योगनिद्रा. —तारका, तारा the chief star in a *Nakshatra* or constellation. —दानं 1. communicating the *Yoga* doctrine. —2. a fraudulent gift. —धारणा perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. —नाथः 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. of Datta. —निद्रा 1. a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness; *i. e.* light sleep; योगनिद्रां गतस्य मम Pt. 1; H. 3. 75; Bh. 3. 41. —2. particularly, the sleep of Viṣṇu at the end of a Yuga; R. 10. 14; 13. 6. —3. N. of Durgā. —निद्रालुः N. of Viṣṇu. —निखयः N. of Siva. —पट्टं a cloth thrown

over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. —पतिः an epithet of Viṣṇu. —पादुका a magical shoe. —पारंगः N. of Siva. —बलं 1. the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. —2. power of magic. —भावन (in alg.) composition of numbers by the sum of their products. —माया 1. the magical power of the *Yoga*. —2. the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity; (भगवतः सर्जनार्थं शक्तिः). —3. N. of Durgā. —रंगः the orange. —रत्नं a magical jewel. —राजः 1. a kind of medicinal preparation. —2. one well versed in *Yoga*. —रूढ *a.* having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); *e. g.* the word पंकज etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आतपत्र or 'parasol'. —रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च परितुष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. —वर्तिका a magical lamp or wick. —वाहः a term for the sounds विसर्जनीय, जिह्व मूलीय, उपध्मानीय and नासिक्य q. q. v. v. —वासिष्ठं N. of a work (treating of the means of obtaining final beatitude by means of *Yoga*). —वाहिन *m., n.* a medium for mixing medicines; *e. g.* honey; नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगवाहि परं मधु Susr. —वाही 1. an alkali. —2. honey. —3. quicksilver. —विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. —विद् *a.* 1. knowing the proper method, skilful, clever. —2. conversant with *Yoga*. (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. a practiser of *Yoga*. —3. a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines —4. a magician —5. a compounder of medicines. —विधिः practice of *Yoga* or mental abstraction; R. 8. 22. —विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a Sūtra, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his Mahābhāṣya; *e. g.* see अदसो मात् P. I. 1. 12). —शब्दः a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. —शायिन्

*a.* half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation; cf. योगनिद्रा. —शास्त्रं the *Yoga* philosophy. —समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तनसः परमापदव्ययं पुरुषं योगसमाधिना रघुः R. 8. 24. —सार. a universal remedy; a panacea. —सूत्रं aphorisms of the *Yoga* system of philosophy (attributed to Patanjali). —सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगतः *ind.* 1 In consequence of, by means of; तपाविलयोगतः &c. —2 Suitably, properly. —3 Conjointly. —4 Conformably to, in accordance with. —4 In due time, opportunely. —5 Through devotion. —6 By the power of magic.

योगस् *n.* 1 Meditation, religious abstraction. —2 The half of a lunar month.

योगित *a.* 1 Charmed, enchanted. —2 Mad, crazy.

योगिन् *a.* [ युज्-घिनुन्, योग-इनि वा ] 1 Connected or endowed with. —2 Possessed of magical powers. —3 Endowed or provided with, possessing. —4 Practising *Yoga*. —*m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; आत्मौपम्येन सर्वत्र समं पश्यति योर्जुन । सुखं वा यदि वा दुःखं स योगी परमो मतः Bg. 6. 32; see the sixth adhyāya *inter alia*; सेवार्धर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. —2 A magician, sorcerer. —3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. —4 N. of Yājñavalkya —5 Of Arjuna. —6 Of Viṣṇu. —7 Of Siva. —8 N. of a mixed caste. —नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. —2 A female devotee. —3 N. of a class of female attendants on Siva or Durgā; (they are usually said to be eight). —4 N. of Durgā. —Comp.

—इन्द्रः, —ईशः 1. the chief of saints. —2. N. of Yājñavalkya. —ईश्वरी the chief of magicians. —इन्द्रः a kind of reed. —निद्रा light-sleep, wakefulness.

योग्य *a.* [ योगमर्हति यत्, युज्यते वा ] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्योयं दृश्यते नरः. —2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to (with loc., dat. or even gen. or in comp.). —3 Useful, serviceable. —4 Fit for *Yoga*



or abstract meditation. -5 (In Nyâya phil.) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized. -रयः 1 A calculator of expedients. -2 The asterism Pushya. -र्या 1 Exercise or practice in general; अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पञ्चशरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; so मानयोग्या Kāv. 2. 243; धनुयोग्या, अस्त्रयोग्या &c. -2 Martial exercise, drill. -र्यं 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. -2 Sandal-wood. -3 A cake. -4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युद्धयोग्यतामस्य पश्यामि सह राक्षसैः Rām. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Appropriateness. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; e. g. in अग्निना सिंचति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined:—एकपदार्थेऽपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka K.; or पदार्थानां परस्परसंबन्धे बाधाभावः S. D. 2.

योजक a. [युज्-कृत्] One who yokes or harnesses. -2 Joining, uniting, providing &c. -3 A joiner, arranger, contriver; योजकस्तत्र दुर्लभः. योजनं [युज्-भावाद् ल्युट्] 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. -2 Applying, fixing. -3 Preparation, arrangement. -4 Grammatical construction, constructing the sense of a passage. -5 A measure of distance equal to four Krosas or eight or nine miles; न योजनशतं दूरे वाह्यमानस्य तृणया H. 1. 146. -6 Exciting, instigation. -7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (=योग q. v.). -8 Erecting, constructing (also योजना in this sense). -10 Ved. Effort, exertion. -11 A road, way. -ना 1 Junction, union, connection. -2 Grammatical construction. -Comp. -गंधा 1. musk. -2. N. of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -3. of Sitā.

योजनिक a. Measuring so many Yojanas.

योजनीय a. 1 To be joined or united. -2 To be added. -3 Useful, serviceable. -4 To be appointed, commissioned.

योजयितु a. 1 Joining, combining. -2 An employer, setter; भवति योजयितुर्वचनायता Pt. 1. 75.

योटकः A combination of stars.

योतुः 1 A measure (in general). -2 Cleaning, purifying.

योत्रं See योक्त्रं.

योद्धु m. [युध्-तृच्] A warrior, combatant.

योधः [युध्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; सहास्मदीयैरपि योधमुख्यैः Mb. -2 War, battle. -Comp. -अगारः, -रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. -धर्मः the law of soldiers, a military law. -सरावः mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं [युध्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 War, battle, contest. -2 A weapon. -नः A warrior, combatant.

योधिन् m. [युध्-णिनि] A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः m. f. [यु-नि Un. 4. 51] 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. -2 Any place of birth or origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्ववैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निर्कलतिः U. 5. 30; जगद्योनिरयोनस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. -3 A mine. -4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. -5 Home, lair. -6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनिः, पक्षि, पशु &c. -7 The asterism पूर्वाफल्गुनी. -8 Water. -Comp. -गुणः the quality of the womb or place of origin. -ज a. born of the womb, viviparous. -देवता the asterism पूर्वाफल्गुनी. -नासा the upper part of the female organ. -भ्रंशः fall of the womb, prolapsus uteri. -रंजनं the menstrual discharge. -लिङ्गं the clitoris. -संकरः mixture of caste by unlawful intermarriage; Ms. 10. 60. -संबन्धः relation by marriage, connection.

योनी See योनि.

योपनं 1 Effacing, blotting out. -2 Anything used for effacing. -3 Confusing, perplexing. -4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योषणा A young girl, maiden.

योषा, योषित् f., योषिता [Un. 1. 97] A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; गच्छन्तीनां रमणवसति योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25. -Comp. -प्रिया turmeric. -रत्नं an excellent woman.

यौक्तिक a. (की f.) [युक्ति आगत ठक्] 1 Suitable, fit, proper. -2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. -3 Deducible. -4 Usual, customary. -कः A king's boon companion; cf. नर्मसचिव.

योगः A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy.

योगपद्यं Simultaneity.

योगिक a. (की f.) [योग ठक्] 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. -2 Usual. -3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (opp. रूढ or 'conventional'). -4 Remedial. -5 Relating to or derived from Yoga. -Comp. -रूढ a. etymological and conventional; as उद्भिद्.

यौट् (इ) 1 P. (यौट्-इ-ति) To join together.

यौतक a. (की f.) [युते विवाह काले अधिगतं वृण्] Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभागभावना ज्ञे र गृहक्षेत्रश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149. -कं 1 Private property in general. -2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मानुस्तु यौतकं यस्यात्कुमारीभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131; also यौतुक in this sense.

यौतवं A measure in general.

यौथिक a. Belonging to a flock or troop. -कः A companion, comrade.

यौध a. (धी f.) Warlike.

यान a. (नी f.) [योनितः योनि संबंधात् आगतं अण्] 1 Uterine. -2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 2. 40. -नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवतं [युवतीनां समूहः अण्] 1 An assemblage of young women; अवधृत्य विवोपि यौवतेर्न सहाधीतवतीमिमामहं N. 2. 41. -2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विबुध-यौवतं वहसि तन्नि पृथ्वीगता Gīt. 10. (सुरसुंदरीरूपं).

यौवतेयः The son of a young woman.

यौवन a. (नी f.) [युने भावः अण्] Young, juvenile. -नं 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of youth, puberty; मुग्धत्वस्य च यौ



वनस्य च सखे मध्ये मधुश्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7 ; यौवनेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8 ; 6. 50 ; दिनयौवनोत्थान् 13. 20. -2 Any youthful or juvenile act. -3 A number of young persons, especially women -Comp. -अंत a. ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. -अवस्था, -दशा youthfulness, puberty. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth; Mâl. 3. -उ-

द्भेदः 1. ardour of youthful passions. -2. sexual love. -3. N. of Cupid. -आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. -ईर्ष्यः 1. youthful pride. -2. indiscretion natural to youth. -लक्षणं 1. a sign of youth. -2. charm, loveliness. -3. the female breast. -स्थ a. 1. youthful. -2. marriageable. यौवनकं Youth.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Mândhâtri, son of Yuvanâsva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent ; यौवराज्येऽभिषिक्तः 'crowned heir-apparent'.

यौविष्यं Womanhood.

यौष्माक a. ( की f. ), यौष्माकीणि a. Your, yours.

र.

रः 1 Fire. -2 Heat. -3 Love, desire. -4 Speed. -5 ( In prosody ) A syllabic foot ( गण ) consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables. -रा 1 Giving. -2 Gold. -री Going, motion. -रं Brightness, lustre.

रंसु a. Ved. Cheerful, delightful.

रंह 1 P. ( रंहति ) 1 To move or go with speed, hasten ; न रंहन्तु कुजं Bk. 14. 98. -2 To flow. -Caus. ( रंहयति-ते ; according to some 10 U. ) 1 To cause to move rapidly, urge on. -2 To cause to flow. -3 To go. -4 To speak.

रहणं Going swiftly, hastening.

रहतिः f. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 The speed of a chariot.

रहस् n. [ रंह-असुन् ] 1 Speed, velocity ; R. 2. 34 ; Si. 12. 7 ; Ki. 2. 40. -2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence, impetuosity. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Of Vishnu.

रहिः f. Ved. 1 A running stream, spring. -2 Running, flowing. -3 Hunting, pursuing. -4 Haste.

रक् 10 U. ( राकयति-ते ) 1 To taste. -2 To get, obtain.

रकः 1 The sun-stone. -2 Crystal. -3 A hard shower.

रक्त p. p. [ रंज्-करणे क्त ] 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted ; आभाति बालातपरक्तसानुः R. 6. 60. -2 Red, crimson, blood-red ; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजवापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36 ; so रक्ताशोक, रक्तांशुक &c. -3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love ; अयमैद्रीमुखं पश्य र-

क्तश्रुवति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). -4 Dear, liked, beloved. -5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant ; श्रोत्रेषु संमूर्छति रक्तमातां गीतानुगं वारिमुद्गवाद्यं R. 16. 64. -6 Fond of play, sporting, playful. -क्तः 1 Red colour. -2 Safflower. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of a tree ( हिज्जर ) -क्ता 1 Lac. -2 The plant गुंजा. -क्तं 1 Blood. -2 Copper. -3 Cinnabar. -4 Saffron. -5 Vermilion. -Comp. -भक्त a. 1. dyed red, tinged. -2. smeared with blood. ( -क्तं ) red sandal. -अक्ष a. 1. red-eyed. -2. fearful. ( -क्षः ) 1. a buffalo. -2. a pigeon. -3. a crane ( सारस ). -4. the Chakora bird. -अंकः a coral. -अंगः 1. a bug. -2. the planet Mars. -3. the disc of the sun or moon. ( -गं ) 1. a coral ( also m. and f. ) -2. saffron. -आति ( ती ) सारः dysentery. -अधरा a Kinnarî. -अधिमथः inflammation of the eyes. -अपहं myrrh. -अंबर a. clad in red garments. ( -रं ) a red garment. ( -रः ) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments. -अर्बुदः a bloody tumour. -अर्शस् n. a form of piles. -अशोकः the red-flowered Asoka ; M. 3. 5. -आधारः the skin. -आभ a. red-looking. -आशयः any viscus containing or secreting blood ( as the heart, spleen, or liver ). -उत्पलं the red lotus. -उपलं red chalk, red earth. -कंद, -कण्डिन् a. sweet-voiced. ( -m. ) the cuckoo. -कंदः, -कंदरुः a coral. -कंदंबः the red-flowering Kadamba. -कमलं

the red lotus. -केसरः the cora tree. -कैरवः, कोकनदः a red lotus-flower. -गंधकं myrrh. -ग्रीवः 1. a demon. -2. a kind of pigeon. -घ्नः the Rohitaka tree. ( -घ्नी ) the Dûrvâ grass. -चंदनं 1. red-sandal. -2. saffron. -चूर्णं vermilion. -छर्दिः f. vomiting blood. -जिह्वः a lion. -तुंडः a parrot. -तेजस् n. flesh. -दंतकर, -दंती N. of Durgâ. -दृग् m. a pigeon. -धानुः 1. red chalk, orpiment -2. copper. -नासेकः an owl. -पः a demon, an evil spirit. ( -पा ) 1. a leech. -2. a Dâkinî. -पक्षः N. of Garuda. -पटः a kind of mendicant, Pt. 4. 34. -पल्लवः the Asoka tree. -पातः blood shed. -पाता a leech. -पाद a. red footed. ( -रः ) 1. a bird with red feet, a parrot. -2. a war-chariot. -3. an elephant. -पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech. -पारदः, -रं cinnabar. -पिंडं 1. a red pimple. -2. a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. -पित्तं derangement of the blood produced by bile. -पुष्पः N. of several plants: -करवीर, रोहितक, दाडिम, बंधूक, पुन्नाग &c. -पूरकं=वृक्षा-रुक् q. v. -प्रमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. -फलः the fig-tree. -भवं flesh. -भाव a. 1. red. -2. loving, amorous. -मंजरः the Nichula tree. -मंडलं a red lotus-flower. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं bleeding, letting out blood. -राजिः a particular disease of the eye. -रेणुः 1. vermilion. -2. the Punnâga tree. -3. an angry man. -4. a bud of the Palâsa tree. -लोचनः a pigeon. -वटी,



-वरटी small-pox. -वर्णः 1. lac. -2. the pomegranate tree. -3 safflower. -वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1. red-colour. -2. cochineal insect. (र्ण) gold. -वसः, -वासः a. clothed in red. (-m.) a Brâhmana in the fourth order of life. -वलुक -का vermilion. -वी (बी) जः the pomegranate tree. -शासनं vermilion. -शीर्षकः a kind of heron. -शृङ्गिकं a kind of poison. -संक्राचः safflower. -संक्राचकं a red lotus-flower. -संज्ञं saffron. -संदेशिका a leech. -संध्यकं the red lotus. -सारं red sandal.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. -2 Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -4 Bloody. -कः 1 A red garment. -2 An impassioned man, amorous person. -3 A sporter. -कं 1 Blood. -2 A red garment.

रक्तिः f. [ रज्ज्-क्तिन् ] 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. -2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The *Gunjâ* plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् m. Redness.

रक्तद m. A painter, dyer.

रक्ष् 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle); rule, govern (as earth); भवानिमां प्रतिकृतिं रक्षतु S. 6; ज्ञास्यसि क्रियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणां क इति S. 1. 13. -2 To keep, not to divulge; रहस्यं रक्षति. -3 To preserve, save, keep away from, spare (often with abl.); सखीजनादुपहसनीयतां रक्षामि Mk. 4; दर्शनपथद्रक्ष्यते Ratn. 1; अलङ्कारं चैव लिप्तेत लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्ष्यात् H. 2. 8; आपदर्थं धनं रक्षेत् H. 1. 42; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. -4 To avoid; रक्षन्ती बाष्पमोक्षं K.; Mu. 1. 2.

रक्षः 1 A guard, protector. -2 Preserving, guarding, watching. -Comp. -पालः, -पालकः a guard, protector.

रक्षक a. (क्षिका f.) [ रक्ष्-ण्वल् ] Guarding, protecting. -कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं [ रक्ष्-ण्वल् ] Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्षनं). -णी A rein, bridle. -णः 1 A protector. -2 N. of Vishnu. -णा Protecting.

रक्षणा (णी) रक्तः Morbid retention of urine.

रक्षस् n. [ रक्ष्यते हविरम्मात्, रक्ष्-असुन् ] 1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin; चतुर्दशमहर्षाण रक्षतां भीमकर्मणाम् । त्रयश्च दुष्पणखरत्रिमुधातो रणे हताः ॥ U. 2. 15. -2 Ved. Hurt, injury. -Comp -ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Râvana. -घ्नः white mustard. (-घ्नं) sour rice-gruel. -जननी night. -पाशः a contemptible demon. -सभं an assembly of demons.

रक्षस्त्वं Demoniacal nature, fiendish cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [ रक्ष्-भावे अ टप् ] 1 Protection, preservation; guarding; मयि सुष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28; S. 2. 14; R. 2. 4, 8; Me. 43. -2 Care, security. -3 A guard, watch. -4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative; as in रक्षाकरंड q. v below. -4 A tutelary deity. -5 Ashes. -6 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Srâvana, as an amulet or preservative; (रक्षी also in this sense). -7 Lac. -Comp.

-अधिकृतः 1. one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. -2 a magistrate. -3. the chief police-officer. -अपेक्षकः 1. a porter; door-keeper. -2. a guard of the women's apartments. -3. a catamite. -4. an actor. -करंडः, -करंडकं a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket; अहो रक्षाकरंडकमस्य मणिबंधे न दृश्यते S. 7 -गृहं a lying-in chamber; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः प्रत्यादिष्टा इवाभवन् R. 10. 68. -पत्रः a species of birch tree. -पालः, -पुरुषः a watchman, guard, police. -प्रदीपः a lamp kept burning, as a sort of protection against evil spirits. -भूषणं, -मणिः, रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits. -मंगलं a ceremony performed for protection (against evil spirits &c.).

रक्षिकः 1 A protector, guard. -2 A policeman.

रक्षिका 1 A female guardian. -2 An amulet, charm &c. (worn as a preservative).

रक्षित्, रक्षिन् a. Protecting, guard-

ing, ruling &c.; N. 1. 1. -m. 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. -2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3.

रक्षणः Protection.

रख् 1 P. (रखति) To go, move.

रग् 1 P. (रगति) To doubt.

रघु a. Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. -2 Light, nimble. -3 Fickle. -4 Eager.

-घुः 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Visvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brahmanas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. -2 (pl.) The Raghus or descendants of Raghu. -Comp. -नंदनः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सिंहः &c. epithets of Râma. -प्रतिनिधिः the image or representative of Raghu, i.e. Aja; R. 5. 63. -वंशः the family of the Raghus. (-शं) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kâlidâsa describing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos. °तिलकः N. of Râma.

रंक a. 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. -2 Slow. -कः A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; प्रेतरंकः Mâl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रंकुः A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रंग् 1 P. (रंगति) To go, move.

रंगः [ रज्ज्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. -2 A stage, theatre, play house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रंगविघ्नोपशान्तये S. D. 281. -3 A place of assembly. -4 The members of an assembly, the audience; अहो रागबद्धचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; रंगस्य वर्णयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् । पुरुषस्य तथात्मानं प्रकाशय विनिवर्तते प्रकृतिः ॥ Sarva. S. -5 A field of battle. -6 Dancing, singing,



acting. -7 Mirth, diversion. -8 The nsaal modification of a vowel; सरं-गं कं पयेत्कंपं रयीवेति निदर्शनं Sik. 30; see 26, 27, 28 also. -10 An extract of Khadira. -गः, -गं Tin. -Comp. -अंगनं-णं an arena, an amphitheatre. -अवतरणं 1. entrance on the stage. -2. an actor's profession. -अवतारकः, -अवतारिन् *m.* an actor. -आजीवः 1. an actor. -2. a painter; so, -उप-जीविन् *m.* -कारः, -जीविकः a painter. -चरः 1. an actor, a player. -2. a gladiator. -जं red lead. -जीवकः 1. an actor. -2. a dyer, colourist. -दः 1. borax. -2. an extract of Khadira. -देवता the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public diversions generally. -द्वारं 1. a stage-door. -2. the prologue of a play. -पत्री-पुष्पी the indigo plant. -पीठं a place for dancing. -वी- (वी) जं silver. -भूतिः *f.* 1. the night of full moon in the month of *Asvina*. -भूतिः *f.* 1. a stage, theatre. -2. an arena, battle-field. -मंडपः a theatre. -मल्ली a lute. -मातृ *f.* 1. lac, red-dye; or the insect which produces it -2. a bawd, procuress. -वस्तु *n.* a paint. -वाटः an arena, a place enclosed for plays, dancing &c. -विद्या the art of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. -शाला a dancing-hall, theatre, play house.

रंगणं Dancing.

रंगिन् *a.* 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. -3 Passionate, impassioned. -4 Acting on a stage.

रंघ I. 1 U. (रंघति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं रंघतुर्या-म्यं Bk. 14. 15. -II. 10 U. (रंघयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

रंघस् *f.* Speed, haste; cf. रंहस्.

रच् 10 U. (रचयति-ते, रचित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नो कुंदजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40; रचयति शयनं सचक्रितनयनं Gīt. 5. -2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितैः स्यंदनैः R. 13. 75 माधुर्यं मधुविदुना रचयितुं क्षारांबुधे-रिहते Bh. 2. 6; मौलौ वा रचयांजलिं Ve. 3. 40. -3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अश्वधाटी जगन्नाथो विश्वहयामरिचत् Asvad. 26; S. 3. 15. -4 To place in or upon,

fix on; रचयति चिकुरे कुत्वरुकुसुमं Gīt. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. -5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. -6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards.

रचनं-ना [ रच-युच् ] 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिषेकं, संगीतं &c. -2 Formation, creation, production; अन्यैव कापि रचना वचना-वलीनां Bv. 1. 69; so भुक्तुदिरचना Me. 50. -3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुरु मम वचनं सत्वररचनं Gīt. 5; R. 10. 77. -4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्ता वस्तुरचना S.D. 422. -5 Dressing the hair. -6 An array or arrangement of troops. -7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy. -8 Stringing together (flowers &c.).

रचयितृ *m. f.* A composer, author.

रचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged. -2 Prepared. -3 Made, formed. -4 Strung together. -5 Composed, written. -6 Adorned. -7 Furnished with. -8 Directed towards (as the mind).

रजः See रजस्.

रजकः [ रंज्-शुल् नलोपः ] 1 A washerman. -2 A parrot. -की 1 A washerwoman. -2 An epithet of a woman on the third day of her courses.

रजका A washerwoman.

रजत *a.* [ रंज् अतच् नलोपः Un. 3. 111 ] 1 Silvery, made of silver. -2 Whitish. -तं 1 Silver; शुक्तौ रजत-मिश्रमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; Ki. 5. 41; N. 22. 52. -2 Gold. -3 A pearl-ornament or necklace. -4 Blood. -5 Ivory. -6 An asterism, a constellation. -7 A mountain. -Comp. -अद्रिः N. of Kailāsa. -कूटः N. of a peak of the Malaya mountain. -द्युतिः N. of Hanumat. -प्रस्थः N. of Kailāsa.

रजनः [ रंज्-क्युन् ] A ray. -नं 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Safflower (also रजनी in this sense).

रजनिः-नी *f.* [ रज्यतेऽत्र, रंज्-कनि वा ङीप् ] 1 Night; हरिणिमानी रजनि-रिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Gīt. 5. -2 Turmeric. -3 Red lac. -4 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -चरः 1. a night-stalker, demon, goblin. -2. a thief. -3. a night-watcher. -4. N. of the moon. -जलं night-dew, hoar-frost. -पतिः, -रमणः the moon. -मुखं night-

fall, evening.

रजनिमन्य *a.* Passing for or looking like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

रजस् *n.* [ रंज्-असुन् नलोपः ] 1 Dust, powder, dirt; धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवन्ति S. 7. 17; आत्मोद्धृतेरपि रजो-भिरलंघनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 33. -2 The dust or pollen of flowers;

भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. -3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. -4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. -5 Gloom, darkness. -6 Foulness, passion, emotion, moral or mental darkness;

अपये पदमर्पयन्ति हि श्रुतवन्तोऽपि रजोनि-मीलिताः R. 9. 74. -7 The second of the three Gunas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमस्; रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, as *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons); अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि प-

रं तमः Ku. 6. 60; Bg. 6. 27; रजो-जुषे जन्मनि K.; Māl. 1. 20. -8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4. 41; 5. 66. -9 Safflower. -10 Tin. -11 Ved. Air, atmosphere. -12 A division of the world. -13 Vapour. -14 Cloud or rain-water. -Comp.

-गुणः see (7) above. -तमस्क *a.* being under the influence of both *rajas* and *tamas*. -तोकः-कं, -पुत्रः 1. greediness, avarice. -2. 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. -निमीलित *a.* blinded by passion; R. 9. 74. -पटलं a coating of dust. -बंधः suppression of menstruation. -रसः-वलं darkness. -शुद्धिः *f.* pure condition of the menses. -हरः 'dirt-remover', a washerman.

रजसानुः 1 A cloud. -2 Soul, heart.

रजस्यति Den. P. To be scattered as dust.

रजस्वल *a.* [ रजस्-वलच् ] 1 Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; (where it also means 'being in menses.'). -2 Full of passion



( रजस् ) or emotion ; Ms. 6. 77. —लः A buffalo. —ला 1 A woman during the menses ; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनांबरश्रियः Si. 17. 61 ; Y. 3. 229 ; R. 11. 60. —2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः *f.* A rope, cord, string. —2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. —3 A lock of braided hair. —Comp. —दालकः a kind of wild fowl ; so रज्जुवालः. —पेडा a rope-basket.

रज्जूक 8 U. To use as a rope ; as in सर्पे रज्जूकरोति.

रंजू 1. 4. U. ( रजति-ते, रज्यति-ते, रक्त ; *pass.* रज्यते ; *desid.* रिरंजति ) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow ; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्रीः U. 5. 3 ; नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 36 ; N. 3. 120 ; 7. 60, 22. 52. —2 To dye, tinge, colour, paint. —3 To be attached or devoted to ( with loc. ) ; देवानियं निषधराजरुचस्त्यजंती रूपावरज्यत नलं न विदमसुभूः N. 13. 38 ; S. D. 111. —4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. —5 To be pleased, satisfied, or delighted. —*Caus.* ( रंजयति-ते ) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint ; सा रंजयित्वा चरणौ कृताशीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81 ; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. —2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy ; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. ( रंजयति also in this sense ; see Ki. 6. 25 ) ; स्फुरन्तु कुचकुम्भयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयेषां Gīt. 10. —3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented ; Ms. 7. 19. —4 To hunt deer ( रंजयति only in this sense ). —5 Ved. To worship.

रंजक *a.* [ रंजयति रंज-णिच् ण्वल् ] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. —2 Exciting love or passion. —3 Pleasing, amusing. —कः 1 A painter, dyer. —2 An exciter, a stimulus. —क 1 Red sandal. —2 Vermilion.

रंजन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Colouring, dyeing. —2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting. —3 Exciting passion. —4 Conciliating, keeping contented. —नं [ रज्यते-जन रंज-करणे ल्युट् ] 1 Colouring dyeing, painting. —2 Colour, dye. —3 Pleasing, delighting ; keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure ; राजा प्रजारंजनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21 ; तथैव सोऽभूद्वर्णो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् 4. 12. —4 Red sandal-wood. —5 The

Munja grass. —6 ( In gram. ) Nasalizing ( a sound. ).

रंजनी 1 The Indigo plant. —2 Turmeric.

रंजित *p. p.* 1 Coloured, dyed. —2 Moved, excited. —3 Delighted, pleased, amused.

रह् 1 P. ( रटति, रटित ) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl ; घोराध्वराटेषु शिवाः Bk. 15. 27 ; पपात राक्षसो भूमौ रराट च भयंकरं 14. 81. —2 To call out, proclaim loudly. —3 To shout with joy, applaud.

रदनं [ रट-ल्युट् ] 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. —2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रदंती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Māgha.

रदितं A scream, shout, yell, cry ; Mu. 1. 21.

रट् 1 P. ( रटति ) To speak.

रण् 1 P. ( रणति, रणित ) 1 To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle ( as anklets &c. ) ; रणझिराघहनया नभस्वतः पृथग्विभिन्नश्रुतिमंडलैः स्वरैः Si. 1. 10 ; चरणरणितमणिनूपुरया परिपूतिसुरतावितानं Gīt. 2. —2 To go. —3 Ved. To rejoice.

रणः —णं [ रण-अप् ] 1 War, combat, fight ; रणः प्रवृत्ते तत्र भीमः ध्रुवगरक्षसां R. 12. 72 ; वचोर्जीवितयोरसीद्वहिर्निःसरणे रणः Subhāsh. —2 A battle-field —णः 1 Sound, noise. —2 The quill or bow of a lute. —3 Motion, going. —4 Delight, joy ( Ved. ). —Comp. —अग्रं the front or van of a battle.

—अंगं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword ; सस्यं दे शोणितं व्योम रणांगानि प्रजज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. —अंगणं-नं a battle-field. —अजिरं a battle-field, arena. —अंतकृत् *m.* N. of Vishnu.

—अपेत *a.* flying away from battle, a fugitive ; स बभार रणापेतां चमूं पश्चाद्वस्थितां Ki. 15. 33. —अभियोगः engaging in battle. —अलंकरणः a heron. —आतोद्यं, -तूर्यं, -दुम्बिः a military drum. —उत्साहः prowess in battle.

—कर्मन् *n.* fighting. —क्षितिः *f.* —क्षेत्रं, —भूः *f.* —भूमिः *f.* —स्थानं a battle-field. —गोचर *a.* engaged in battle. —धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle ; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5.

—पडितः a warrior. —प्रिय *a.* fond of war, warlike. ( —यः ) a falcon. —मत्तः an elephant. —मुखं, —मूर्धन् *m.*,

—शिरस् *n.* 1. the front of battle, the head or van of fight ; पुत्रस्य ते रणाशिरस्ययमग्रयायी S. 7. 26, 6. 29. —2. the van of an army. —रंकः the space between the tusks of an elephant. —रंगः a battle-field. —रणः a gnat, mosquito. ( —णं ) 1. longing, anxious desire. —2. regret for a lost object. —रणकः, —कं 1. anxiety, uneasiness, regret ( for a beloved object ), affliction or torment ( as caused by love ) ; रणरणकविवृद्धि विभ्रदावर्तमानं Māl. 1. 41 ; अतिभूर्मि गतेन रणरणकेनार्यपुत्रशून्यमिवात्मानं पश्यामि U. 1. —2. love, desire. ( —कः ) the god of love. —वाद्यं a military instrument of music. —शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. —संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, melee. —सङ्गा military accoutrement. —सहायः an ally. —स्तंभः a monument of war, trophy.

रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking, or jingling sound. —2 A sound in general. —3 Humming ( as of bees ).

रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रणसच्छुः A cock.

रंड *a.* [ रम्-ड तस्य नेत्वम् ] Maimed, mutilated. —डः 1 A man who dies without male issue. —2 A barren tree. —डा 1 A slut, whore ; a term of abuse used in addressing women ; रंड पंडितमानिने Pt. 1. 392 v. 1. ; प्रति-कूलामकुलजां पापां पापानुवर्तिनीम् । के-शेष्वाकृष्य तां रंडां पाखंडेषु नियोजय ॥ Prab. 2. —2 A widow ; रंडाः पीनपयोधराः कति मया नोद्गाढमालिगिताः Prab. 3.

रंडकः A barren tree.

रत *p. p.* [ रम्-कर्तरि क्त ] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. —2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. —3 Inclined to, disposed. —4 Loved, beloved. —5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to ; ( see रम् ). —तं 1 Pleasure. —2 Sexual union, coition ; R. 19. 23, 25 ; Me. 89. —3 The private parts. —Comp. —अंदुकः, —आमर्दः a dog. —अयनी a prostitute, harlot. —अर्थिन् *a.* lustful, lascivious. —उ-द्वहः the ( Indian ) cuckoo. —कद्विक 1. a day. —2. the eight auspicious objects. —3. bathing for pleasure. —कीलः a dog. —कूजितं lustful or



lascivious murmur. —गृहः a husband. —उरः a crow. —तालिन m. a libertine, sensualist. —ताली a procuress, bawd. —नारीचः 1. a voluptuary. —2. the god of love, Cupid. —3. a dog. —4. lascivious murmur. —निधिः the wagtail. —बंधः sexual union. —वर्णः a dog. —शायिन m. a dog. —हिडकः 1. a ravisher or seducer of women. —2. a voluptuary

रतिः f. [ रस्-क्तिन् ] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy; S. 2. 1. —2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.); पापे रति मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77; स्वयोषिति रतिः 2. 62; R. 1. 23; Ku. 5. 65. —3 Love, affection; S. D. thus defines it :—रतिर्मेनोनुकूलेऽर्थे मनसः प्रवणायितं 207; cf. 206 also; (it is the Sthâyibhâva of the *rasa* called शृंगार q. v.). —4 Sexual pleasure; दाक्षिण्योदकवाहिनी विगलिता याता स्वदेशं रतिः Mk. 8. 38; so रति-सर्वस्वं q. v. below. —5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. —6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kâma or Cupid; साक्षात्कामं नवमिव रतिर्मालती माधवं यत् Mâl. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 23; 4. 45; R. 6. 2. —7 The pudenda. —8 N. of the sixth digit (कला) of the moon. —9 Ved. Rest, cessation. —Comp. —अंगं-कुहरं pudendum muliebre. —कर a. giving pleasure. —कर्मन् n. sexual union. —गृहं, भवनं, मंदिरं 1. a pleasure-house. —2. a brothel. —3. pudendum muliebre. —तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. —वृत्तिः-ती f. a love-messenger; Ku. 4. 16. —पतिः, प्रियः, रणः the god of love; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरम् Mâl. 1; दधति स्फुटं रतिपतेरिषवः शिततां यदुत्पलपलाशदृशः Si. 9. 66. —रसः sexual pleasure. —लक्षं sexual union. —लंपट a. lustful, libidinous. —शक्तिः f. manly or virile power. —शूरः a man of great procreative power. —सर्वस्वं the all-in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure; कर व्याधुन्वत्याः पिबासि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24.

रत्नं [ रमतेऽत्र रम्-न तांतादेशः ] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine, or fourteen; see the words पंच-

रत्न, नवरत्न, and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively). —2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. —3 Anything best or excellent of its kind; (mostly at the end of comp.); जातौ जातौ यदुत्कृष्टं तद्रत्नमभिधीयते Malli.; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामस्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30; so पुत्र°, स्त्री° V. 4. 25; अपत्य° &c. —4 A magnet. —Comp. —अंकः N. of Vishnu's car. —अधिपतिः a superintendent of precious stones. —अनुविद्ध a. set or studded with jewels. —भाकरः 1. a mine of jewels. —2. the ocean; रत्नेषु लुप्तेषु बहुस्वमत्यैरद्यापि रत्नाकर एव सिंधुः Vikr. 1. 12; रत्नाकरं नीक्ष्य R. 13. 1. —आभरणं an ornament of jewels. —आलोकः the lustre of a gem. —आवली 1. a necklace of jewels. —2. N. of a Nâṭikâ attributed to Sriharsha. —कदलः a coral. —करः N. of Kubera. —खचित a. set or studded with gems. —गर्भः 1. Kubera. —2. the sea. (—र्भा) the earth. —इरणः a mirror studded with jewels. —ईपः, प्रदीपः 1. a jewel-lamp. —2. a gem serving as a lamp; अर्चिस्तुंगानभिमुखमपि प्राप्य रत्नप्रदीपान् Me. 68. —नाभः N. of Vishnu. —निधिः 1. the ocean. —2. N. of Vishnu. —3. of Meru. —4. a wag-tail. —प्रभा the earth. —माला a jewel-necklace. —मुख्यं a diamond. —राज् m. a ruby. —राशिः 1. a heap of gems. —2. the ocean. —सानुः N. of the mountain Meru. —सू a. producing jewels; R. 1. 65. —सू, सूति f. the earth.

रत्नवत् a. 1 Abounding in, or full of, precious stones. —2 Decorated with jewels. —ती The earth.

रतिः m. f. 1 The elbow. —2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit. —m. The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अरति q. v.).

रथः [ रथ्यतेऽनेन अत्र वा, रम्-कथन्; cf. Un. 2. 2 ] 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle; especially, a war-chariot. —2 A hero (for रथिन्). —3 A foot. —4 A limb, part, member. —5 The body; cf. आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु || Kath. —6 A reed. —7 Pleasure, delight. —Comp. —अक्षः 1. a carriage-axle. —2. a measure of length (=104 *angulas*). —अंगं 1. any part

of a carriage. —2. particularly, the wheels of a carriage; रथो रथांगध्वनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41; S. 7. 10. —3. a discus, especially of Vishnu; चक्रधर इति रथांगमरः सततं विभर्षि भुवनेषु रूढये Si. 15. 26. —4. a potter's wheel. (—गः) the ruddy goose. °आह्वयः, °नामकः, °नामन् m. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); रथांगनामन् वियुतो रथांगश्रोणिर्विब्रया । अयं त्वां पृच्छति रथी मनोरथशतैर्वृतः || V. 4. 18; Ku. 3. 37; R. 3. 24; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night, and to be united at sun-rise). °पाणिः N. of Vishnu. —अश्वः a reed cane. —अर्थकः a small carriage. —अश्वः a carriage-horse. —ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. —ईषा-शा the pole of a carriage. —उद्ग्रहः, उपरथः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. —कट्या, कड्या an assemblage of chariots. —कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. —कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. —कुटुंबिकः, कुटुंबिन् m. a charioteer, coachman —कूबरः रं the pole or shaft of a carriage. —केतुः the flag of a chariot. —क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot; R. 1. 58. —गणकः an officer who counts chariots. —गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. —गुप्तिः f. a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. —चरणः, पादः 1. a chariot-wheel. —2. the ruddy goose. —चर्या chariot-exercise, the use of a chariot, travelling by carriage; अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5. —उरः a crow. —धुर f. the shaft or pole of a chariot. —नाभिः f. the nave of the wheel of a chariot. —नीडः the inner part or seat of a chariot. —पुंगवः a chief or distinguished warrior. —बंधः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. —महास्वः, यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). —मुखं the forepart of a carriage. —युद्धं 'a chariot-fight,' a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —योजकः a charioteer, harnesser of a chariot. —वर्त्मन् n., —वीथिः f. highway, main road. —वाहः 1. a carriage-horse. —2. a charioteer. —शक्तिः f. the



staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. —शास्त्रं, -शिक्षा, -विद्या the art of driving a chariot, coachmanship. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Māgha.

रथाराथि *ind.* 'Chariot against chariot', in closest fight.

रथिक *a.* (की *f.*) [रथ-ठन्] 1 Riding in a carriage. —2 The owner of a carriage.

रथिन् *a.* [रथ-इनि] 1 Riding or driving in a carriage. —2 Possessing or owning a carriage. —*m.* 1 An owner of a carriage. —2 A warrior who fights from a chariot; R. 7. 37. —नी A number of carriages or chariots.

रथिन *a.* See रथिन् above.

रथिर *a.* 1 Possessing a carriage. —2 Riding in a carriage. —3 Quick, speedy. —रः=रथिन् *m.*

रथी *a.* Ved. 1 Riding in a chariot. —2 Furnished with a carriage. —3 A coachman. —4 A guide, leader.

रथ्यः [रथं वहति यत्] 1 A chariot-horse; धावन्त्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8. —2 A part of a chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages; (hence) a high-way, main road; भूयो भूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटन्तं Māl. 1. 15. —2 A place where many roads meet. —3 A number of carriages or chariots; Si. 18. 3.

रद् 1 P. (रदति) 1 To split, rend. —2 To scratch. —3 To gnaw. —4 To dig.

रदः [रदं अच्] 1 Splitting, scratching. —2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); याताश्चेन्न परांचन्ति द्विरवानां रदा इव Bv. 1. 65. —3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-two'. —Comp. —खंडनं tooth-bite; जनय रदखंडनं Gīt. 10. —छदः A lip.

रदनिन्, रदिन् *m.* An elephant.

रध्, रंध् 4 P. (रधति, रद्ध; *caus.* रंधयति; *desid.* रिरधयति or रिरस्सति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अक्षं राधेनुमारं Bk. 9. 29. —2 To subdue. —3 To become subject to (any one). —4 Ved. To die. —5 Ved. To be completed. —*Caus.* (रंधयति) 1 To hurt, injure. —2 To oppress, torment. —3 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hurt. —2 Subdued, conquered.

रद्ध *m.* 1 A conqueror. —2 An oppressor.

रध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Rich, liberal. —2 Happy. —3 Worshipping. —4 Injuring.

रधनं, रंधिः *f.* [रध्-पाके ल्युट् नुमागमः] 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. —2 Cooking.

रधित *p. p.* 1 Dressed, cooked. —2 Destroyed. —3 Subdued.

रन्तिदेवः N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मण्वती; cf. Me. 45 and Malli. thereon]. —2 N. of Vishnu. —3 A dog.

रन्तुः 1 A way, road. —2 A river.

रंध्रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; रंध्रेष्विवाक्षयनभःप्रवेशा R. 13. 56. 15. 82; नासाग्ररंध्रं Māl. 1. 1; कौचरंध्रं Me. 57. —2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point; रंध्रोपातिपातिनोऽनयोः S. 6; रंध्रान्वेषणवक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11; 15. 17. 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. —3 A symbolical expression for the number 'nine', (there being nine openings in the human body). —Comp. —अन्वेषिन्, —अनुसारिन् *a.* searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. —आगतं a disease which attacks the throat of horses. —प्रहारिन् *a.* attacking (one) in his weak points. —वधुः a cat. —वंशः a hollow bamboo.

रप् 1 P. (रपति) 1 To speak distinctly. —2 Ved. To praise.

रपस् *n.* Ved. 1 Defect, fault. —2 Sin. —3 Injury, harm.

रफ्, रंफ् 1 P. (रफति) 1 To go. —2 To hurt, kill.

रम् 1 A. (रभते, रब्ध; *caus.* रंभयति; *desid.* रिरंभते) 1 To begin. —2 To clasp, embrace. —3 To long for, be eager. —4 To act rashly.

रभच् *n.* 1 Violence, zeal, vehe-

mence. —2 Rashness, precipitation. —3 Force, strength.

रभस *a.* [रभ्-असच्] 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. —2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.); रभसया नु विगंतविक्षया Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 61; Mu. 5. 24. —3 Rash, precipitate. —4 Joyful, glad. —5 Ved. Strengthening. —सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity, haste, speed, hurry, vehemence; आलीषु केलीरभसेन बाला मुहुर्ममालापमपालपती Bv. 2. 12; त्वाभिसरणरभसेन वलंती Gīt. 6; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23; Ki. 9. 47. —2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरभकृतानां कर्मणामविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदही शल्यनुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99. —3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. —4 Regret, sorrow. —5 Joy, pleasure, delight; मनासि रभतविभगे हरिरुदयसु सुकृतेन Gīt. 5. —6 Ardent desire, eagerness.

रस् 1 A. (रमते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रेमे, अरंस्त, अरंसति Par. रस्यते, रंतुं, रत,) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified; रहासि रमते Māl. 3. 2, Ms. 2. 223; U. 2. 18. —2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.) लोलापांगैर्यदि न रमसे लोचनेनैवाचितोऽसि Me. 27.; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गमरंस्त नीतौ Bk. 1. 2. —3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजप्रियाः कैरविष्यो रमते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67. —4 To have sexual intercourse with; सा तत्पुत्रेण सह रमते H. 3. —5 To remain, stay, pause. —6 To take rest, remain quiet. —7 To gladden, delight. —*Caus.* (रमयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. —*Desid.* (रिरंसते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88.

रम *a.* [रम्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, delightful, gratifying. —2 Dear, beloved. —मः 1 Joy, delight. —2 A lover, husband. —3 The god of love. —4 The Asoka tree.

रमक *a.* Sporting. —कः A lover.

रमटं Asa Foetida (हिंनु). —Comp. —ध्वनिः Asa Foetida.

रमण *a.* (णी *f.*) [रमयति रम्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming; Bk. 6. 72. —णः



1 A lover, husband ; प्रायेणैते रमण-  
विरहेष्वगमनां विनांदाः Me. 87, 37 ;  
पप्रच्छ रामां रणोऽभिलाषं R. 14. 27 ;  
Ku. 4. 21 ; Si. 9. 60. -2 The god  
of love. -3 N. of Aruna. -4 An  
ass. -5 A testicle. -णं 1 Sporting.  
-2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous  
sport. -3 Love, sexual union. -4  
Joy or pleasure in general. -5 The  
hip and the loins.

रमणा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A  
lovely woman.

रमणी 1 A lovely young woman,  
लता रम्या सेयं भ्रमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv.  
2. 90. -2 A wife, mistress ; भोगः  
को रमणीं विना Subhâsh. -3 A woman  
in general. -4 The aloe tree.

रमणीय a. [रम्यतेऽत्र रम्-आधारे-अनीयर्]  
1 Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable.  
-2 Lovely, charming, handsome ;  
स्मितं नैतद्विकृतं प्रकृतिरमणीयं विकसितं  
Bv. 2. 90.

रमतिः [रम्-अतिच्] 1 The god of  
love. -2 A lover. -3 Heaven. -4  
Time. -5 A crow.

रमा [रमयति रम्-अच्] 1 A wife,  
mistress. -2 N. of Lakshmi, the  
wife of Vishnu, and Goddess of  
wealth. -3 Good luck, fortune. -4  
Riches. -5 Splendour. -6 N. of  
the eleventh day in the dark half  
of Kârtika. -Comp. -कांतः, -नाथः,  
-पतिः epithets of Vishnu. -प्रियः  
Vishnu. (-यं a lotus. -वेष्टः tur-  
pentine.

रंभ 1 A. (रंभते) To sound, bel-  
low ; to low (as cows).

रंभः 1 Soundiug, roaring &c. -2  
A support, prop. -3 A stick. -4 A  
bamboo. -5 Dust.

रंभा 1 A plantain tree ; विजितरं-  
भमरुद्वयं Gît. 10 ; पिबोरुं रंभातह पीवरोरु  
N. 22. 43, 2. 37. -2 N. of  
Gauri. -3 N. of an *apsaras*,  
wife of Nalakûbara and considered  
as the most beautiful woman in the  
paradise of Indra ; तरुमूहयुगेन सुंदरी  
किमु रंभां परिग्राहिना परम् । तरुणमपि  
जिष्णुरेव तां धनशपत्यनपःकुरुस्तनीं ॥  
N. 2. 37. -4 A harlot. -5 Sounding,  
roaring. -6 The lowing of cows. -7  
A kind of rice. -Comp. -ऊह a.  
(रु or रु f.) having thighs like the  
interior of a plantain tree, i. e. full,  
round, and hence lovely ; Si. 8. 19 ;  
R. 6. 35.

रम्य a. [रम्यतेऽत्र यत्] 1 Pleasing,  
pleasant, delightful, agreeable ; रम्या-  
स्तपोधनानां क्रियाः समव शोक्य S. 1. 13.  
-2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome ;  
सरसिजमनुवंदं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1.  
20 ; 5. 2. -म्यः The tree called चक्र.  
-म्या Night. -म्यं Semen virile.  
-Comp. -अंतर a. having the  
intervening spaces made pleasant ;  
S. 4. 11. -पुष्पः the Sâlmli tree.  
-श्रीः N. of Vishnu.

रय् 1 A. (रयते, रयित) To go, move.

रयः [रय्-अच्] 1 The stream of a  
river, current ; जंबूकुं नप्रतिहतरयं तो-  
यमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. -2 Force,  
speed, velocity ; U. 3. 36. -3 Zeal ;  
ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रयि m., n. Ved. 1 Water. -2  
Wealth.

रयिष्ठः 1 N. of Kubera. -2 Agni.  
-3 Brahman.

रराट्=ललट q. v.

रलुकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket.  
-2 An eye-lash ; युवतिरलुकमलसमाह-  
तो भवति को न युवा गतचेतनः. -3 A  
kind of deer.

रवः [रु-अप्] 1 A cry, shriek,  
scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.).  
-2 Singing, humming sound (of  
birds) ; R. 9. 29. -3 Clamour. -4  
Noise or sound in general ; घंटा °,  
भूषण °, चाप ° &c. -5 Thunder.

रवण a. [रु-युच्] 1 Crying, roaring,  
screaming. -2 Sonorous, sounding ;  
उत्क्रंठावर्धनैः शुभ्रं रवणैरं वरं ततं Bk. 7.  
14. -3 Sharp, hot. -4 Fickle, un-  
steady. -5 Jestig. -णः 1 A camel ;  
Si. 12. 2. -2 The cuckoo. -णं Brass,  
bell-metal.

रवणकः A filter of bamboo.

रविः [cf. Up. 4. 138] 1 The  
sun ; सहस्रगुणमुत्सृष्टमावृत्ते हि रसं रविः  
R. 1. 18. -2 A mountain. -3 The  
Arka plant. -4 The number 'twelve'.  
-Comp. -कांतः the sun-stone  
(सूर्यकांत). -जः, तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सू-  
नुः 1. the planet Saturn. -2. epithets  
of Karna -3. of Vali. -4. of Manu  
Vaivasvata. -5. of Yama. -6. of  
Sugrîva. -दिनं, -वारः, -वासरः रं Sun-  
day. -नेत्रः N. of Vishnu. -प्रियं 1.  
a red lotus flower. -2. copper. -रत्नं  
a ruby. -लोचनः N. of 1. Vishnu.  
-2. Siva. -लौहं, -संज्ञकं copper.  
-संक्रांतिः f. the sun's entrance into  
any zodiacal sign.

रवीषुः The god of love.

रशना, रसना [अश्-युच् रशदेशः cf.  
Up. 2. 75] 1 A rope, cord. -2 A  
rein, bridle. -3 A zone, girdle,  
woman's girdle ; रसतु रसनापि तव घन-  
जघनमंडले घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Gît. 10 ;  
R. 7. 10, 8. 58 ; Me. 35. -4 The  
tongue ; Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. -उप-  
मा a variety of the figure उपमा ; it is  
'a string or series' of comparisons,  
which consists in making the *Upa-*  
*meya* in the first comparison the  
*Upamâna* in the second, and so forth ;  
see S. D. 664. -गुणः the cord of a  
girdle.

रश्मिः [अश्-मि धातो रुट्, रश्-मि वा ; cf.  
Up. 4. 46] 1 A string, cord, rope.  
-2 A bridle, rein ; मुक्तेषु रश्मिषु निरा-  
यतपूर्वाकायाः S. 1. 8 ; रश्मिसंयमनात् S.  
1. -3 A goad, whip. -4 A beam,  
ray of light ; S. 7. 6 ; N. 22. 56 ; so  
हिनरश्मि &c. -5 An eye-lash. -6 A  
measuring cord. -7 A finger (Ved.).  
-Comp. -कलापः a pearl-necklace  
of 54 threads. -मुचः the sun.

रश्मिम (व) त् m. The sun.

रस् I. 1 P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To  
roar, yell, cry out, scream ; करीव व-  
न्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78 ; Si. 3. 41.  
-2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle,  
jingle &c. ; राजन्योपनिमंत्रणाय रसति  
स्फीतं यशोदुर्बुभिः Ve. 1. 25 ; रसतां नि-  
र्भरं नूपुराणां Ratn. 1. 19 ; रसतु रसनापि  
तव घन जघनमंडले Gît. 10 -3 To re-  
sound, reverberate. -4 To sing. -5  
Ved. To praise. -II. 10 U. (रसयति-  
ते, रसित) 1 To taste, relish ; मृद्धीका  
रसिता Bv. 4. 13 ; Si. 10. 27. -2 To  
feel, perceive. -3 To love.

रसः [रस्-अच्] 1 Sap, juice (of  
trees) ; इक्षुरसः, कुसुमरसः &c. -2 A  
liquid, fluid ; Ku. 1. 7. -3 Water ;  
सहस्रगुणमुत्सृष्टमावृत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1.  
18 ; Bv. 2. 144. -4 Liquor, drink ;  
Ms. 2. 177. -5 A draught, potion.  
-6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also)  
(considered in Vais. phil. as one of  
the 24 *gunas* ; the *rasas* are six ;  
कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कवाय) ;  
परायत्तः प्रीतिः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu.  
3. 4 ; U. 2. 2. -7 A sauce, condi-  
ment. -8 An object of taste ; R. 3.  
4. -9 Taste or inclination for a  
thing, liking, desire ; इष्टे वस्तुन्युपचि-  
तरसाः प्रेमराशीभवन्ति Me. 112. -10  
Love, affection ; जरसा यस्मिन्नहार्यो रसः  
U. 1. 39 ; प्रसरति रसो निर्बृतिघनः 6.



11 'a feeling of love', रसादृते V. 2. 21; Ku. 3. 37. -11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; R. 3. 26. -12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. -13 Pathos, emotion, feeling. -14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमाधुर्यं भरती कवेर्जयति K.P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight:—शृंगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः, but sometimes शान्तरस is added thus making the total number 9; निर्वेदस्थायिभावोऽस्ति शान्तोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a tenth, वात्सल्यरस, is also added. *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanātha, they constitute the very essence of poetry; वाक्यं रसस्त्वकं काव्यं S. D. 3.). -15 Essence, pith, best part. -16 A constituent fluid of the body. -17 Semen virile. -18 Mercury. -19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तीक्ष्णरसशायिनः. -20 Any mineral metallic salt. -21 Juice of the sugar-cane. -22 Milk. -23 Melted butter. -24 Nectar. -25 Soup, broth. -26 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. -27 The tongue. -28 Myrrh. -29 Gold. -30 A metal in a state of fusion. -Comp. -अंजनं vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. -अधिक *a.* 1. tasty, -2. abounding in pleasures, splendid; S. 7. 20. (-कः) borax. -अंतरं 1. a different taste. -2 different feelings or sentiments. -अभिनिवेशः intentness of affection. -अम्लः 1. a kind of sorrel. -2. sour sauce. -अयनं 1. an elixir of life (elixir vitae), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age; निखिलरसायनमहितो गंधेनोद्येण लघुन इव R. G. -2. (fig.) serving as an elixir vitae, i. e. that which gratifies or regales; आनन्दनानि हृदये करसयनानि Māl. 6. 8; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 37; श्रोत्रं, कर्णं &c. -3. alchemy or chemistry. -4. any medicinal compound. -5. butter-milk. -6. poison. -7. long pepper. (-नः) 1. an alchemist. -2. N. of Garuḍa. श्रेष्ठः mercury. (-नी *f.*) 1. a channel for the fluids of the body. -2. N. of several plants:—गुडूची, काकमाची, महाकरंज, गोरक्षदुग्धा, and मांसच्छदा. -आत्मक *a.* 1. consisting of juice or sentiment. -2. elegant, beautiful. -3. having taste or flavour. -4. ambrosial; Ku. 5. 22. -5.

fluid, liquid. -आशनं absorption of fluid, suction. -आधारः the sun. -आभासः 1. the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. -2. an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -आश्रय *a.* embodying or representing sentiments. -आस्वादः 1. tasting juices or flavours. -2. perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्यमृतरसास्वादः. -आस्वादिन् *m.* a bee. -आह्वः turpentine. -इंद्रः 1. mercury. -2. the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). -उत्तमं milk. -उद्धवं 1. a pearl. -2. vermillion. -उदकं a pearl. -ऊनं garlic. -कपूरं sublimate of mercury. -कर्मन् *n.* preparation of quicksilver. -केसरं camphor. -गंधः -घं gum-myrh. -गंधकः 1. myrrh. -2. sulphur. -गर्भं 1. रसांजन. -2. vermillion. -ग्रह *a.* 1. perceiving flavours. -2. appreciating or enjoying pleasures. (-हः) the organ of taste. -घ्नः borax. -जः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. an insect produced by the fermentation of liquids. -जं blood. -ज्ञ *a.* 1. one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22. -2. capable of discerning the beauty of things. (-ज्ञः) 1. a man of taste or feeling, a critic, an appreciative person, a poet. -2. an alchemist. -3. a physician, or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-ज्ञा) the tongue; Bv. 2. 59. (रसज्ञता-त्वं means 1. poetical skill. -2. alchemy. -3. knowledge of flavours. -4. discrimination). -ड्येष्ठः 1. the sweet taste. -2. the love sentiment. -तेजस् *n.* blood. -वः a physician. -धातु *n.* quicksilver. -नायः mercury. -नायकः N. of Siva. -नेत्रिका red arsenic. -पाकजः molasses. -पाचकः a cook. -प्रबंधः any poetical composition, particularly a drama. -फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -भंगः the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. -भवं blood. -भस्मन् *n.* oxide of mercury. -मलं impure excretions. -मातृका the tongue. -योगः juices mixed scientifically. -राजः, -लोहः 1. रसांजन. -2. quick-silver. -विक्रयः sale of liquors. -शास्त्रं the science of alchemy. -शोधनः borax. (-नं) purification of mercury. -सिद्ध *a.* 1. accomplished in

poetry, conversant with sentiments; जयति ते सुकृतिः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bh. 2. 24. -2. skilled in alchemy. -सिद्धिः *f.* skill in alchemy. -सिद्धूरं a cinnabar made of zinc, mercury, blue vitriol, and nitre. -स्थानं vermillion.

रसनं [ रस्-ल्युट् ] 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. -2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. -3 Taste, flavour. -4 The organ of taste, the tongue; इन्द्रियं रसग्राहकं रसनं जिह्वाग्रवर्ति T. S.; Bg. 15. 9. -5 Perception, appreciation, sense; सर्वेऽपि रसनाद्रसाः S. D. 244. -नः Phlegm.

रसना See रसना. -Comp. -रवः a bird. -लिह् *m.* a dog.

रसमय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of juice or flavour. -2 Juicy, liquid. -3 Savoury. -4 Charming, elegant, graceful. -5 Proceeding from love; U. 5.

रसवत् *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; संसारसुखवृक्षस्य द्वे एव रसवत्फले । काव्यामृतरसास्वादः संपर्कः सज्जनैः सह ॥ -3 Moist, well-watered. -4 Charming, graceful, elegant. -5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. -6 Full of affection, possessed of love. -7 Spirited, witty. -ती A kitchen.

रसवत्ता 1 Tastefulness. -2 Beauty, elegance.

रसा 1 The lower or infernal regions, hell. -2 The earth, ground, soil; Bv. 1. 59; स्मरस्य युद्धरंगतां रसारसारसारसा Nalod. 2. 10. -3 The tongue. -4 A vine or grapes. -5 Ved. Moisture. -Comp. -ओकस् *m.* an inhabitant of the lower world. -खनः a cock. -तलं 1. N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2. the lower world or hell in general; राड्यं यातु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राणितुं कामये Bv. 2. 63; or जातिर्यातु रसातलं Bh. 2. 3. -पायिन् *m.* a dog.

रसालः [ रस मालति आ-ला-क ष० त० ] 1 The mango tree; भृंगा रसालकुसुमानि समाश्रयन्ते Bv. 1. 10. -2 The olibanum tree. -3 The bread-fruit tree. -4 Wheat. -5 The sugar-cane. -ला 1 The tongue. -2 Curds mix.



ed, with sugar and spices. -3 Dûr-  
vâ grass. -4 A vine or grape. -लं  
1 Gum-myrh. -2 Frankincense.

रसालसा 1 A tubular vessel of the  
body. -2 A vein. -3 A nerve.

रसिक *a.* [ रसोऽस्त्यस्य ठन् ] 1 Sa-  
voury, sapid, tasteful. -2 Graceful,  
elegant, beautiful. -3 Impassioned.  
-4 Apprehending flavour or excel-  
lence, possessed of taste, appre-  
ciative, discriminating ; तद् वृत्तं प्र-  
वर्तते काव्यरसिकाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितं  
Srut. 40. -5 Finding pleasure or  
taking delight in, delighting in, de-  
voted to ( usually in comp. ) ; इयं  
मालती भगवता सदृशसंयोगरसिकेन वेभ-  
सा मन्मथेन मया च तुभ्यं दीयते Mâl.  
6 ; so कामरसिकः Bh. 3.112 ; परोपका-  
ररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -6 Humour-  
ous, witty. -7 Fanciful. -8 Lustful.  
-कः 1 A man of taste or feeling, an  
appreciator of excellence or beauty;  
cf. अरसिक. -2 A libertine. -3 An  
elephant. -4 A horse. -5 The Sâra-  
sa bird. -का 1 The juice of sugar-  
cane, molasses. -2 The tongue. -3  
A woman's girdle ; see रसाला also.

रसिकता, -त्वं 1 Taste, feeling. -2 A  
Tastefulness. -3 Appreciative power.

रसित *p. p.* 1 Tasted. -2 Having  
flavour or sentiment. -3 Gilded. -4  
Sounded, making indistinct sound.  
-तं 1 Wine or liquor. -2 A cry,  
roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound  
or noise in general ; हेरंबकंठरसितप्र-  
तिमानमेति Mâl. 9. 3.

रसिन् *a.* 1 Juicy, liquid. -2 Im-  
passioned, full of feeling. -3 Taste-  
ful, savoury.

रसोनः A kind of garlic ; cf. लसोन.  
रस्य *a.* Juicy, savoury, sapid, pa-  
latable ; रस्याः स्निग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या  
आहाराः सात्त्विकप्रियाः Bg. 17. 8. -स्यं  
Blood.

रस्ते A thing, object.

रह् 1 P., 10 U. ( रहति, रहयति-ते,  
रहित ) To quit, leave, abandon, for-  
sake, desert ; रहयत्यापकुपेतमायतिः  
Ki. 2. 14 ; रहयति नृप स्वार्थपरता Mu.  
3. 4 ; Mâl. 9. 8.

रहणं [ रह-ल्युट् ] Desertion, (quit-  
ting, separation ; सहकारवृत्ते समये सह  
का रहणस्य केन सस्मार पदं Nalod. 2.14.

रहस् *n.* [ रह-असुन् ] 1 Solitude,  
privacy, loneliness, retirement, se-  
crecy ; रहसि रमते Mâl. 2. 2 ; R. 3.

3, 15. 92 ; Pt. 1. 138 -2 A deserted  
or lonely place, hiding-place. -3 A  
secret, mystery. -4 Copulation,  
coition. -5 Truth. -6 Swiftly. -7  
A privy. -*ind.* Secretly, clan-  
destinely, privately, in private or  
secret ; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्संग-  
तं रहः S. 5. 24 ; oft. in comp. ; वृत्तं  
रहःप्रणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने 5. 23.

रहस्य *a.* [ रहसि-भवः यत् ] 1 Secret,  
private, clandestine. -2 Mysterious  
-स्यं 1 A secret ( fig. also ) ; स्वयं  
रहस्यभेदः कृतः V. 2. -2 A mystic  
spell or incantation, the mystery  
( of a missile ) ; सरहस्यानि जृम्भकाल्पानि  
U. 1. -3 The mystery or secret of  
conduct, mystery ; रहस्यं साधुनामनुपाधि  
विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2. -4 A secret  
or esoteric teaching, a mystic doc-  
trine ; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं ह्यत-  
दुत्तमं Bg. 4. 3. -5 An Upanishad ;  
Ms. 2. 165. -स्यं *ind.* Secretly,  
privately ; Y. 3. 301 ; ( where it  
may be taken as an adj. also ).  
-Comp. -आख्यायिन् *a.* telling a  
secret ; रहस्यख्यायीव स्वनासि मृदु क-  
र्णतिकचरः S. 1. 24. -भेदः, -विभेदः  
disclosure of a secret or mystery.  
-व्रतं 1 a secret vow or penance.  
-2. the mystic science of obtaining  
command over magical weapons.

रहित *p. p.* [ रह-कर्मणि क् ] 1  
Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted.  
-2 Separated from, free from, de-  
prived or destitute of, without ( with  
instr. or at the end of comp. ) ;  
रहिते भिक्षुभिर्ग्रामे Y. 3. 59 ; गुणरहितः ;  
सत्त्वरहितः &c. -3 Lonely, solitary.  
-तं Secrecy, privacy.

रहाटः 1 A minister. -2 A spring.  
-3 A ghost.

रा 2 P. ( राति, रात ) To give,  
grant, bestow ; वयं ते अद्य ररिमा हि  
कामं Rv. 3. 14. 5 ; स रातु वो दुश्चयवर्तो  
भावुकानां परंपरां K. P. 7.

राका [ रा- क तस्य नेत्वम् Un. 3. 40 ]  
1 The full-moon day, particularly  
the night ; दारिद्र्यं भजते कलानिधिरयं  
राकाधुना म्लायति Bv. 2.72, 54, 94, 150,  
165, 175 ; 3. 11. -2 The goddess  
presiding over the full-moon day.  
-3 A girl in whom menstruation has  
just commenced. -4 Itch, scab. -5  
N. of the mother of खर and शूर्पणखा.  
-Comp. -ईशः 1. full moon. -2  
N. of Siva. -चंद्रः, -पतिः, -रमणः full  
moon.

राक्षस *a.* ( सी. f. ) [ रक्षस इदं अण् ]  
Belonging to or like an evil spirit,  
demoniacal, partaking of a de-  
mon's nature ; मुनयो राक्षसीमाहर्वाचमु-  
न्मत्तदृष्टयोः U. 5. 30, Bg. 9. 12.  
-सः 1 A demon, an evil spi-  
rit, a goblin, fiend, imp. -2 One of  
the eight forms of marriage in  
Hindu Law, in which a girl is forc-  
ibly seized and carried away after  
the defeat or destruction of her re-  
latives in battle : राक्षसो युद्धहरणात्  
Y. 1. 61 ; cf. Ms. 3. 33 also.  
( Krishna carried away Rukminî in  
this manner ). -3 One of the astro-  
nomical Yogas. -4 N. of a minister  
of Nanda, an important character in  
the Mudrârâkshasa. -5 A king of  
the Râkshasas. -सी 1 A female  
demon. -2 Lankâ or Ceylon. -3  
Night. -4 A larger tooth, tusk.  
-Comp. -इंद्रः N. of Râvana.

राक्षा See लाक्षा ; ( perhaps an in-  
correct form ).

राख् 1 P. ( राखति ) 1 To be dry.  
-2 To adorn. -3 To prevent, ward  
off. -4 To be able. -5 To suffice, be  
competent.

रागः [ रंज्-भावे घञ् नि ० नलोपकुत्वे ]  
1 ( a ) Colouring, dyeing, tinging.  
( b ) Colour, hue, dye ; Pt. 1. 33.  
-2 Red colour, redness ; अधरः किस-  
लयरागः S. 1. 21. -3 Red dye, red  
lac ; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन चूतप्रवालो-  
ष्ठमलंचकार Ku. 3. 30, 5. 11. -4  
Love, passion, affection, amorous or  
sexual feeling ; मालिनेपि रागपूर्णा Bv.  
1. 100 ( where it means 'redness'  
also ) ; अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या  
दृष्टिरागः S. 2 ; see चक्षुराग also ;  
चरणयुगलादिव हृदयमविशद्रागः K. 142.  
-5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, in-  
terest. -6 Joy, pleasure. -7 Anger,  
wrath. -8 Loveliness, beauty. -9 A  
musical mode or order of sound ;  
( there are six primary Râgas ; भैरवः  
कौशिकश्चैव हिंदोलो दीपकस्तथा । श्रीरा-  
गो नेधरागश्च रागाः षडिति कीर्तिताः  
Bharata ; other writers give differ-  
ent names. Each raga has six rā-  
ginîs regarded as its consorts, and  
their union gives rise to several  
musical modes ) -10 Musical har-  
mony, melody ; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हा-  
रिणा प्रसन्नं हतः S. 1. 5 ; अहो रागप-  
रिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5. -11 Regret, sor-



row. -12 Greediness, envy. -13 The quality called Rajas q. v. -14 Nasalization. -15 A process in the preparation of quicksilver. -16 A king, prince. -17 The sun. -18 The moon.

-Comp. -अशनि: a Buddha or Jina. -आत्मक a. impassioned. -आयात, -उद्रेक: excess of passion. -खाडव, खाडव see रागखाडव. -चूर्ण: 1 A-casia Catechu or Khadira tree. -2. red lead. -3. lac. -4. red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called *holi*. -5. the god of love. -छन्न: the god of love. -द्रव्यं a colouring substance, a paint, dye. -दा crystal. -दालि: a kind of pulse (मसूर). -पद्म: a kind of precious stone. -पुष्प:, -प्रसव: the red globe-amaranth. -बंध: manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions); भावो भावं नुदति विषयाद्वागबंधः स एव M. 2. 9. -युज् m. a ruby. -रज्जु: the god of love. -लता N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -लेखा a streak or mark of paint. -वृंत: the god of love. -षाडव: a kind of sweetmeat. -सूत्रं 1. any coloured thread. -2. a silk-thread. -3. the string of a balance.

रागमय, रागवत् a. 1 Red, coloured. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Impassioned.

रागारु a. One who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them.

रागिन् a. [राग-इनि] 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Colouring, painting. -3 Red. -4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. -5 Full of love, subject to love. -6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). -7 Delighting, rejoicing. -m. 1 A painter. -2 A lover; एतो रागिषु राजते प्रियतमादेवार्थहारी हरः Bh. 3. 121. -3 A libertine, sensualist. -णी 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. -2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राघ् 1 A. To be able, to suffice.

राघ् m. An able or efficient person.

राघवः [रघोर्गोत्रापत्यं अण्] 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Râma. -2 A kind of large fish; Bv. 1. 55. -3 Sea, ocean.

रांकलः A thorn.

रांकव a. (वी f.) [रंकोरयं विकारे वा तन्मोजातत्वात् अण्] Belonging to the species of deer called *ranku*, or made from its hair; woollen; Vikr. 18. 31. -वं 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. -2 A blanket.

राज् 1 U. (राजति-ते, राजित) 1 (a) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent; रेजे महमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरेभं रराज तन्वी नवलोमराजिः Ku. 1. 38; राजत् राजति वीरवैरिनितावैधव्यस्ते भुजः K. P. 10; R. 3. 7; Ki. 4. 24, 11. 6. (b) To appear or look (like), shine (like); तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंररा Ku. 6. 49. -2 To rule, govern. -3 To direct, regulate. -4 To be the first or chief, be at the head. -Caus. (राजयति-ते) To cause to shine, illuminate, brighten.

राज् m., राजः 1 A king, chief, prince. -2 Anything best of its kind.

राजकः A little king, a petty prince. -कं A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns; सहते न जनोऽप्यधः क्रियां किमु लांकाधि कधाम राजकं Ki. 2. 47; Si. 14. 43.

राजकीय a. Kingly, royal.

राजत a. (ती f.) [रजत इदं अण्] Silvery, made of silver; Si. 4. 13. -तं Silver.

राजन् m. [राज-कनिन् रंजयति रंज-कनिन् निष्ठा] 1 A king, ruler, prince, chief (changed to राजः at the end of Tat. comp.); वंगराजः, महाराजः &c.; तथैव सेभूहन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12. -2 A man of the military caste; a Kshatriya; Si. 14. 14. -3 N. of Yudhishtira. -4 N. of Indra. -5 The moon; राजप्रियाः कैरविष्यो रमते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126. -6 Lord, master. -7 N. of Prithu. -8 A Yaksha. -Comp. -अग्निः wrath of a king. -अंगनं a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. -अवनः the Piyāla tree. -अधिकारिन् -अधिकृतः 1. a government officer or official. -2. a judge. -अधिराजः, -इन्द्रः a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. -अधिष्ठानं the capital of a king metropolis. -अध्वन् m. a principal or royal road, main street, highway.

-अनकः 1. an inferior king, a petty prince. -2. a title of respect formerly given to distinguished scholars and poets. -अन्नं 1. rice grown in Andhra. -2. food obtained from a king. -अपसवः an unworthy or degraded king. -अभिषेकः coronation of a king. -अर्ह 1. aloewood, a species of sandal. -2. a kind of rice (राजान्न). -अर्हणं a royal gift of honour. -अहिः a large snake (having two mouths). -आज्ञा a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. -आभरणं a king's ornament. -आम्रः a superior kind of mango. -आवर्तः a diamond of an inferior quality. -2. a diamond from Virāṭa country. -आवर्तिः -ली a royal dynasty or genealogy. -आसनं a throne. -आसवी Ved. a stand on which the Soma is placed. -इन्दुः an excellent king; R. 1. 12. -इष्टः a kind of onion. (-ष्टं) =राजान्न q. v. -उपकरणं (pl.) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. -ऋषिः (राजऋषिः or राजर्षिः) a royal sage, a saint-like prince, a man of the Kshatriya caste who, by his pious life and austere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or *rishi*; i. e. पुरूरवस्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. -कन्या, -कन्यका a princess. -करः a tax or tribute paid to the king. -कर्णः an elephant's tusk. -कर्तृ m. a person who assists at a coronation. -कर्मन् n. 1. the duty of a king. -2. royal service. -कला a crescent of the moon. -कलिः a bad king. -कार्य, -कृत्यं state-affairs. -कुमारः a prince. -कुलं 1. a royal family, a king's family. -2. the court of a king. -3. a court of justice; (राजकुले कथं or निविद् caus. means 'to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against'). -4. a royal place. -5. a king, master (as a respectful mode of speaking). -क्षवकः a kind of mustard. -गामिन् a-escheating to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no heir). -गिरिः N. of a mountain in Magadha. -गुरुः a royal counsellor. -गृहं 1. a royal dwelling, royal palace. -2. N. of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pāṭaliputra). -ग्रीवः a kind of fish. -घ a. sharp, hot. (-घः) a king-



killer, regicide. —चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia. —चिह्नं the organ of generation (उपस्थ). —जङ्गमन् = राजजङ्गमन् q. v. —तरंगिणी N. of a celebrated historical poem treating of the kings of Kāshmirā by Kalhana. —तरुः the कर्णिकार tree. —तालीः, -ताली the belet-nut tree. —दंडः 1. a king's sceptre. -2. royal authority. -3. punishment inflicted by a king. -4. fine payable to a king. —दंतः (for दंतानां राजा) the front tooth; N. 7. 46. —दूतः a king's ambassador, an envoy. —दशह f. the larger or lower mill-stone. —द्रोहः high treason, sedition, rebellion. —द्रोहिन् m. a traitor. —द्वार f., —द्वारं the gate of royal palace. —द्वारिकः a royal porter. —धर्मः 1. a king's duty. -2. a law or rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.). —धानं, —धानकं, —धानिका, —धानी the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of government; R. 2. 70. —धामन् n. a royal palace. —धुर f., —धुरा the burden or responsibility of government. —नवः, —नीतिः f. administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. —नीलं an emerald. —पद्मः 1. a diamond of inferior quality. -2. a royal fillet. —पद्मं royalty, sovereignty. —पथः, —पद्धतिः f. —राजमार्ग q. v. —पुत्रः 1. a prince. -2. a Kshatriya, a man of the military tribe. -3. the planet Mercury. -4. N. of a mixed caste. -5. a Rajpoot. -6. a kind of mango. —पत्नी 1. a princess. -2. a female of the Rajpoota tribe. -3. N. of several plants:—जाती, मालती, कटुतुंबी &c. -4. a kind of perfume (रेणुका). -5. a musk rat. —पुरं a royal city. —पुरुषः 1. a king's servant. -2. a minister. —पुष्पः the नमकसर tree. —प्रेष्यः a king's servant. (—प्रेष्यं) royal service (more correctly राजप्रेष्य). —फलिकुण्डः an orange tree. —बदरं salt. —बीजिन्, —वंश्य a. a scion of royalty, of royal descent. —भूतः a king's soldier. —भूतः 1. a royal servant or minister. -2. any public or government officer. —भोगः a king's meal, royal repast. —भोग्यं nutmeg. —भोक्तः a king's fool or jester. —मंत्रधरः, —मंत्रिन् m. a king's counsellor. —मार्गः a highway, high road, a royal

or main road, principal street. -2. the way, method or procedure of kings. —माषः a kind of bean. —मुद्रा the royal seal. —यक्ष्मः, —यक्ष्मन् m. 'consumption of the moon', pulmonary consumption, consumption in general; राजयक्ष्मपरिहानिराययौ कामयानसमवस्थया तुलां R. 19. 50; राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां समूहः स महीभृतां Si. 2. 96; (for explanation of the word see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 13. 29). —वानं a royal vehicle, a palanquin. —युध्वन् m. 1. a king's soldier. -2. one who fights with a king. —योगः 1. a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. -2. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise), as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हठयोग q. v. —रंगं silver. —राक्षसः a bad king. —राज्ञ् m. 1. a supreme king. -2. the moon. —राजः 1. a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor. -2. N. of Kubera; भंतर्वा-स्वाश्रितमनुचरो राजराजस्य ह्यश्वौ Me. 3. -3. the moon. —रीति f. bell-metal. —लक्षणं 1. any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. -2. royal insignia, regalia. —लक्ष्मन् n. royal insignia. (—m.) N. of Yudhis-thira. —लक्ष्मीः, —श्रीः f. the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), the glory or majesty of a king; R. 2. 7. —लेखः a royal edict. —लोकः a collection of princes or kings. —वंशः a dynasty of kings. —वंशावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. —वसतिः 1. dwelling in a king's court. -2. a royal palace. —वाहः a horse. —वाह्यः a royal elephant. —विः the blue jay. —विद्या 'royal policy', king-craft, state-policy, statesmanship; (cf. राजनय); so राजशास्त्रं. —विहारः a royal convent. —शासनं a royal edict. —शुभं a royal umbrella with a golden handle. —शेखरः N. of a poet. —संसद् f., —सभा f. a court of justice. —सदनं a palace. —सर्पपः black mustard. —सायुज्यं sovereignty. —सारसः a peacock. —सूयः—यं a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in which the tributary princes also took part) at the time of his coronation as a mark of his un-

disputed sovereignty; राजा वै राजसूयेनेष्टा भवति Sat. Br.; cf. सम्राट् also. -2. a lotus. -3. a mountain. —स्कंधः a horse. —स्वं 1. royal property. -2. tribute, revenue. —स्वर्णः a kind of thorn-apple. —स्वामिन् m., N. of Vishnu. —हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white goose with red legs and bill); संपत्स्यन्ते नभसि भवतो राज-हंसाः सहायाः Me. 11. —हस्तिन् m. a royal elephant, i. e. a lordly and handsome elephant.

राजता-स्वं Royalty, sovereignty, royal rank or position.

राजन्य a. [ राजन्-वत् नलोपः ] Royal, kingly. —न्यः 1 A man of the Kshatriya caste, royal personage; राजन्यान् स्वपुरानिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R. 4. 87; संप्रति करणीयो राजन्येपि प्रश्रयः U. 6; R. 3. 48; Me. 48. -3 N. of Agni. -3 A noble or distinguished personage. —न्या A lady of royal rank.

राजन्यकं A collection of warriors or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् a. Governed by a just or good king (as a country, as distinguished from राजवत् which simply means 'having a ruler'); (सुराज्ञे देशे राजन्वान् स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.); राजन्वतीमाहुरनेन भूमि R. 6. 22; Kâv. 3. 6.

राजायते Den. A. To act like a king, consider oneself a king.

राजसात् ind. To the state or in the possession of a king.

राज्ञी 1 A queen, the wife of a king. -3 Yellowish-red brass. -3 N. of the wife of the sun.

राज्यं [ राज्ञो नावः कर्म वा, राजन्-यत् न-लोपः ] 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority; राज्येन किं सद्धिपरीतवृत्तेः R. 2. 53; 4. 1. -2 A kingdom, country, an empire; R. 1. 58. -3 Rule, reign, government, administration of a kingdom. —Comp. —अंगं a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration; (these are usually said to be seven:—स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोषराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak.). —अधिकारः 1. authority over a kingdom. -2. a right to sovereignty. —अपहरणं usurpation. —अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. —आश्रममुनिः the sage living in the hermitage in the form of the kingdom; R. 1. 58. —करः the tribute paid by a tributary prince. —कर्त



*m.* 1. an administrator or officer of government. -2. a king. -*च्युत a.* deposed or dethroned. -*तंत्र* the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; *Mu.* 1. -*द्रव्यं* a requisite of sovereignty. -*धुरा, -भारः* the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. -*भंगः* subversion of sovereignty. -*भोगः* the possession of sovereignty. -*भ्रंशः* deposition from kingdom, loss of sovereignty. -*लोभः* greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandizement. -*व्यवहारः* administration, government business. -*सुखं* the sweets of royalty.

**राजस** *a.* (सी *f.*) [ *रजसा निर्मितं भण्* ] Relating to or influenced by the quality *rajas*, endowed with the quality *rajas* or passion; ऊर्ध्व गच्छन्ति सत्त्वस्या मध्ये तिष्ठन्ति राजसाः *Bg.* 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

**राजिः-जी** *f.* [ *राज्-इन् वा जीप्* ] A streak, line, row, range; सर्वे पण्डित-राजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं *Bv.* 4. 44; दानराजिः *R.* 2. 7; *Ki.* 5. 4. -2 Black mustard.

**राजिका** 1 A line, row, range. -2 A field. -3 Black mustard. -4 Mustard (used as a weight).

**राजिलः** [ *राज्-इल्* ] A species of innocent and poisonless snakes; किं महोरगविसर्पिविक्रमो राजिलेषु गरुडः प्रवर्तते *R.* 11. 27; cf. डुंडुभ.

**राजीवः** [ *राजी दलराजी अस्त्यस्य व* ] 1 A kind of deer. -2 A crane. -3 An elephant. -व A blue lotus; *Ku.* 3. 45. -*Comp.* -*अक्ष a.* lotus-eyed.

**राटिः** A bird. -*f.* War, battle.

**राढा** 1 Lustre. -2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गौडं राढ्मनुत्तमं निरुपमा तत्रापि राढापुते *Prab.* 2.

**राणं** 1 A leaf. -2 A peacock's tail.

**राणिका** A bridle.

**रातंती** A festival on the fourteenth day of the second half of Pausha.

**राति** *a.* *Ved.* 1 Liberal, favourable, generous. -2 Ready. -*तिः* A friend (opp. to अरातिः). -*f.* 1 Giving, bestowing, presentation. -2

A favour. -3 A gift, present. -*Comp.* -*साच् a.* ( -*षाच्* ) bestowing gifts, liberal, bountiful.

**रात्रिः-त्री** *f.* [ *रा-त्रिप् वा डप्* ] 1 Night; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुंच शब्दां *R.* 5. 66; दिवा काकरवाङ्मिता रात्रौ तरति नर्मदाम्. -2 The darkness of night. -3 Turmeric. -4 One of the four forms or bodies of Brahmā. -*Comp.* -*अटः* 1. a goblin, demon, ghost. -2 a thief. -*अंध a.* night-blind. -*करः* 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -*चरः* (also रात्रिचर) (सी *f.*) 1. 'a night-rover', robber, thief. -2. a watchman, patrol, guard. -3. a demon, ghost, evil spirit; (तं) यातं वने रात्रिचरी डुडौके *Bk.* 2. 23. -*चर्या* 1. night-roving. -2. a nightly act or ceremony. -*जं* a star, constellation. -*जलं* dew. -*जागरः* 1. night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; *R.* 19. 34. -2. a dog. °दुः a gnat. -*तरा* the dead of night. -*तिथिः f.* a lunar night. -*नाशनः* the sun. -*पुष्पं* a lotus-flower opening at night. -*बलः* a demon. -*मणिः* 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -*योगः* night-fall. -*रक्षः, -रक्षकः* a watchman, guard. -*रागः* darkness, obscurity. -*रासस् n.* 1. night-dress. -2. darkness. -*विरामः* 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day-light. -*विशेषगामिन् m.* the ruddy goose. -*वेदः, -वेदिन् m.* a cock. -*हासः* the white lotus. -*हिडकः* 1. a guard of the women's apartments. -2. a night-stalker.

**रात्रक** *a.* Nocturnal, nightly. -*कः* A man who takes up his abode in a harlot's house for one year. -*कं* A period of five nights taken collectively (?).

**रात्रिक** *a.* (At the end of comp.) Lasting or sufficient for a certain number of nights, as पंचरात्रिक उत्सवः. -*का* Night.

**रात्रिदिवं, रात्रिदिवा** *ind.* By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिदिवं गंधर्वहः प्रयाति *S.* 5. 4.

**रात्रिमन्त्र** *a.* Looking like night (as a cloudly or dark day); cf. रजनिमन्त्र.

**रात्रीण** *a.* Lasting for a certain number of nights.

**राध्** *I.* 5 P. ( राध्नाति, राद्ध; desid-रिरात्नाति, but रिन्नाति 'to wish to kill' )

1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. -2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. -3 To prepare, make ready. -4 To fall to the lot of any one (also 4 P.). -5 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा भूधरान् रेधुः *Bk.* 14. 19. -*II.* 4 P. ( राध्नाति, राद्ध ) 1 To be favourable or merciful. -2 To be accomplished or finished. -3 To propitiate, look to the welfare of (any one, with dat.); कृष्णाय राध्नाति गर्गः *Sk.* ( i. e. पृष्टो गर्गः शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति ). -4 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. -5 To be ready. -6 To kill, destroy. -*Caus.* ( राध्नाति-ते ) 1 To propitiate. -2 To accomplish, complete. -3 To make ready.

**राद्ध** *p. p.* [ *राध्-कर्तरे कर्मणि वा क्त* ] 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. -2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. -3 Dressed, cooked (as food). -4 Prepared. -5 Obtained, got. -6 Successful, fortunate, happy. -7 Perfect in magical power. -8 Fallen to the lot of. -*Comp.* -*अंतः* a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine; dogma; सर्ववैवाशिकराद्धांतो नितरामपेक्षितव्य इति दानीमुपपादयामः *S. B.* -*अंतित a.* demonstrated, established by proof, logically proved.

**राद्धिः** *f.* 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 Success, prosperity.

**राधः** The month called Vaisākha. -*धः, -धं* 1 Favour, kindness. -2 Prosperity. -*धी* The day of full moon in the month of Vaisākha. -*Comp.* -*रुक्* 1. a plough. -2. thin rain. -3. hail.

**राधनं** [ *राध्-ल्यट्* ] 1 Propitiating, conciliating. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction. -3 Accomplishing, effecting, completion. -4 Acquisition, going. -5 The means of accomplishing anything. -*ना* Speech. -*नी* Worship.

**राधस्** *n.* *Ved.* 1 Food. -2 Kindness, favour. -3 A gift, present. -4 Liberality. -5 Wealth, riches.

**राधा** 1 Prosperity, success. -2 N. of a celebrated Gopī or cowherdess loved by Krishna (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gitagovinda); तदिमं राधे गृहं प्रापय *Gīt.* 1. -3 N. of the



wife of Adhiratha and foster-mother of Karna. -4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. -5 Lightning. -6 An attitude in shooting. -7 Emblem Myrobalan. -3 The full-moon day in the month of Vaisâkha. -Comp -पतिः, -रमणः N. of Kṛishṇa. -भे-दिन्, -वेदिन् m. N. of Arjuna. -सु-तः N. of Karna.

राधिका See राधा.

राधेयः An epithet of Karna.

राभस्यं 1 Delight, joy. -2 Impetuosity. -3 Violence, force.

राम a. [रम् कर्तेरि घञ् ण वा] 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. -2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. -3 Obscure; dark-coloured, black. -4 White.

-मः 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (a) Parasurâma, son of Jamadagni; (b) Balarâma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Kṛishṇa, q.q.v.v.; (c) Râmachandra or Sîtârâma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalyâ and the hero of the Râmâyana; (the word is thus derived in Purânas:—राशब्दो विश्ववचनो मन्त्रापीश्वरवाचकः । विश्वार्धनेश्वरो यो हि तेन रामः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ ). [ When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvâmitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvâmitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha, seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmana. The period of his exile was eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravana himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his

beautiful wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Maricha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts, Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka, and killed Ravana along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishtha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishnu; cf. Jayadeva:—वितरति दिक्षु रणे दिक्कृतिकर्मनीयं दशमुखमौ-लिकलं रमणीयं । केशव धृतरघुवतिरूपज-यजगदीश हरे Gît. 1 ]. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Aruna. -4 A lover.

5 A horse. -मं 1 Darkness. -2 Leprosy (कुष्ठं). -3 A tamâla leaf. -Comp. -अनुजः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedântic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishnava. -अवनं (णं) 1. the adventures of Râma. -2. N. of a celebrated epic by Vâlmiki which contains about 24000 verses in seven Kândas or books. -ईश्वरः N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. -गिरिः N. of a mountain; (चक्रं) स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसति रामगिर्याश्रमेषु Me. 1. -चंद्रः, -भद्रः N. of Râma, son of Dasaratha. -जन्मन् n. the birth or birth-day of Râma. -दूतः 1. N. of Hanumat. -2. a monkey. (-ती) a kind of basil. -नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Râma. -पूगः a kind of betel-nut tree. -वल्हमः the birch-tree. -सखः N. of Sugrîva. -सेतुः 'the bridge of Râma', a bridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामक a. Delighting, gratifying, pleasing.

रामठः Asa Foetida (हिंगु).

रामणीयक a. (की f.) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -कं Loveliness, beauty; सा रामणीयकनिधेरधिदेवता वा Mâl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारवहिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Ki. 1. 39, 4. 4.

रामा [रमतेऽनया रम् कर्णे घञ्] 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young

woman; अथ रामा विक्रसन्मुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. -2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. -3 A woman in general; रामा हरोति इदं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -4 A woman of origin. -5 Vermilion. -6 Asa Foetida. -7 A kind of pigment (गोरोचना). -8 Ruddle. -9 A river. -10 An accomplished woman (versed in fine arts).

रामिलः 1 A lover; husband. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of a poet.

रामः A bamboo-staff carried by a religious student or ascetic.

रायः A king, prince (often at the beginning or end of proper names; it is a corruption of राजन्).

रायणं 1 Sounding, making noise. -2 Pain.

रायभाटी The stream of a river.

रालः The resin of the Sâla tree.

-Comp. -कार्यः the Sâla tree,

रावः [र-घञ्] 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. -2 Sound in general; मुरजवाद्यरावः; मधुरिपुराव Gît. 11.

रावण a. [र-णिच् ल्यु] Crying, screaming, roaring, bewailing. -णः N. of a celebrated demon, king of Lanka and the chief of the Râkshasas; स रावणो नाम निकामभूषिणं बभूव रक्षः क्षत्र-क्षणं दिवः Si. 1. 48 [ He was the son of Visravas by Kesini or Kaikasi and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called Paulastya as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravana ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names Dasagriva, Dasavadana &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli.). He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the God was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavirya for



some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the God gave him the name *Ravana* and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishnu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravana carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated Ravana's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama, and hence the expression:— **रामरावणयोर्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव** ].  
—**Comp.** —**अरि:** N. of Rāma. —**गंगा** N. of a river in Lankā.

**रावणि:** [ **रावणस्यापत्यं इञ्** ] 1 N. of Indrajit; **रावणिश्चाव्यथो बोधुमारब्ध च महीं गतः** Bk. 15. 78, 89. —2 Any son of Rāvana; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

**राशि:** [ **अभ्रते व्याप्नोति, अश्न-इञ् धाते-इडागमश्च; cf. Up. 4. 132** ] 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude; **धनराशिः, तोयराशिः, यशोराशिः &c.** —2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.). —3 A sign of the zodiac. —**Comp.** —**अधिवः,** the regent of an astrological house. —**गत** *a.* 1. heaped, piled up. —2. summed up. —**चक्रं** the zodiac. —**त्रयं** the rule of three. —**नामन्** *n.* a name given to a child taken from the Rāsi under which he is born. —**भागः** a fraction. ° **अनुबंधः** the addition of fractions. —**भोगः** the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

**राशीकृ** 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

**राशीकृत, -भूत** Heaped together, accumulated.

**राष्ट्रं** [ **राष्ट्र-ष्ट्रन्** ] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; **राष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च** Ak. Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. —2 A district, territory, country, region; as in **महाराष्ट्र**; Ms. 7. 32. —3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. —**दूः, -द्वे** Any national or public calamity.

**राष्ट्रिः, -ष्ट्री** A female ruler.

**राष्ट्रिकः** 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. —2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

**राष्ट्रि** *a.* [ **राष्ट्रे भवः घ** ] Belonging to a kingdom. —**वः** 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in **राष्ट्रियद्वालः** Mk. 9. —2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); **अतं राष्ट्रियमुखाद्यावदंगुलीवकदर्शनम्** S. 6. (Also **राष्ट्रीय**).

**रास्** 1 A. ( **रासते** ) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

**रासः** 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. —2 A sound in general. —3 Speech. —4 A kind of dance practised by Kṛishṇa and the cowherds but particularly the *gopīs* or cowherdresses of Vrindāvana; **उत्सृज्य रासे रसं गच्छन्तीं** Ve. 1. 2; **रासे हरिमिह विहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मम कृतपरिहासं** Gīt. 2; also Gīt. 1. —5 A chain. —**Comp.** —**ईश्वरी** N. of Rādhā. —**क्रीडा, मंडलं** a sportive dance, the circular dance of Kṛishṇa and the cowherdresses of Vrindāvana.

**रासकं** A kind of minor drama, see S. D. 548.

**रासेरसः, रासेवासः** 1 The Rāsa dance. —2 Pastime, sport. —3 A company, party, assembly. —4 The love sentiment ( **शृंगार** ). —5 The sixth night after delivery ( **षष्ठीजागर** ). —6 Jest, joking. —7 Skill in alchemy.

**रासन** *a.* ( **नी f.** ) 1 Relating to the tongue. —2 Savoury, palatable.

**रासभः** An ass, a donkey.

**रास्ना** 1 N. of a plant. —2 Ved. A girdle.

**राहित्यं** Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

**राहुः** [ **रह्-उण्** ] 1 N. of a demon, son of Viprachitti and Simhikā and hence often called *Saimhikeya*; **प्रसते हि तमोपहं मुहुर्ननु राहाद्वमहर्षति तमः** Si. 16. 57. [ When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishnu of the fraud. Vishnu, thereupon, severed his head from the body; but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed

to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu, as one of the nine planets, or only as the ascending node of the moon. ]. —2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. —3 Abandoning. —4 One who abandons. —5 The regent of the south-west quarter. —**Comp.** —**उच्छिष्टं, -उच्छृष्टं=लघुन** q. v. —**गत** *a.* darkened. —**प्रसनं, -मासः, -दर्शनं, -पीडा, -संस्पर्शः** an eclipse (of the sun or moon). —**उव** green ginger. —**भेदिन्** *m.* N. of Vishnu. —**सूतकं** 'the birth of Rāhu,' *i. e.* an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ms. 4. 110.

**रि** I. 6 P. ( **रियाति, रीण** ) To go, move. —II. 5 P. ( **रिणोति** ) To hurt. —III. 9 U. ( **रिणाति** ) 1 To drive out, expel. —2 Ved. To separate. —3 To emit. —4 To give, grant. —5 To go, move. —6 To hurt.

**रिक्त** *p. p.* [ **रिच्-क्त** ] 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. —2 Empty, void, devoid or deprived of, without. —4 Hollowed (as hands). —5 Indigent. —6 Divided, separated. —7 Worthless, useless. —8 Unloaded; see **रिच्**. —**क्त** 1 An empty space, vacuum. —2 A forest, desert, wilderness. —**Comp.** —**अर्कः** a Sunday falling on one of the रिक्ता days. —**पाणि, -हस्त** *a.* empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.), **अहमपि देवीं प्रेक्षितुमरिक्तपाणिर्भवामि** M. 4.

**रिक्तक** *a.* See रिक्त.

**रिक्ता** N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

**रिक्थं** [ **रिच्-थक्** ] 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death: (in law) unobstructed property; **विभजेरन् सुताः पित्रोरुक्थं रिक्थमृणं समं** Y. 1. 117; Ms. 9. 104; **ननु गर्भः पित्रं रिक्थमर्हति** S. 6. —2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. —3 Gold. —**Comp.** —**आह, -माह, -भागिन्, -हर** *a.* receiving an inheritance, inheriting property. (—*m.*) an heir. —**विभागः** partition of property. —**हारिन्** *m.* 1. an heir. —2. a maternal uncle. —3 the seed of the fig-tree.

**रिक्थन्** *a.* 1 Inheriting property. —2 Wealthy, rich. —*m.* An heir.

**रिक्थन्** *m.* Ved. A thief.

**रिक्षा** 1 A nit ( **रिक्षा** ). —2 The



mote in a sun-beam.

**रिख्**, **रिग्** (रिखति, रिगति) 1 To crawl, creep. -2 To go slowly.

**रिखणं**, **रिगणं** 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). -2 Deviating (from rectitude), swerving.

**रिखा** 1 Creeping, sliding. -2 Dancing -3 One of a horse's paces. -4 A horse's hoof. -5 Deceiving, disappointing.

**रिगिः** *f.* Going, moving, creeping.

**रिगितं** Motion, surging (of waves)

**रिक्** I. 7 U. (रिगति, रिक्ते, रिक्त) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिगतिम जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36; आविर्भूते शशिन समसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; तिमिररिच्यमानं पूर्वदिङ्मुखमालोकसुभग इत्यते V. 3. -2 To deprive of, make destitute of. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To give or deliver up, part with. -5 To bequeath (usually in *p. p.*, see रिक्त). -II. 1. 10. P. (रेचति, रेचयति, रेचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. - To abandon, leave. -3 To join, mix. -*Caus.* 1 To evacuate, make empty. -2 To discharge, emit (as breath). -3 To leave, abandon.

**रिज्** 1 A. (रेजते) To fry, parch.

**रिटिः** 1 The crackling of flames. -2 Black salt. -3 A musical instrument. -4 N. of an attendant of Siva; cf. भृग (गे) रिटिः.

**रिधमः** 1 Spring. -2 Love.

**रिपुः** [ रप् उन् षच् • Un. 1. 26 ] 1 An enemy, a foe, an opponent. -2 A hostile planet. -3 N. of the sixth astrological house. -4 Ved. A cheat, rogue. -*Comp.* -घातिन्, घ्न, -जघ्न, -निपातिन्, -सूदन *a.* killing or vanquishing foes. -भवनं, -स्थानं N. of the 6th astrological house,

**रिप्र** *a.* Bad, vile. -प्रं 1 Sin. -2 Dirt, impurity.

**रिप्** 6 P. (रिफति, रिफित) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. -2 To revile, blame. -3 To speak, say. -4 To boast. -5 To give. -6 To fight. -7 To hurt, kill.

**रिभ्** 1 A. (रिभते) 1 To crackle, creak. -2 To murmur (as a stream &c.) -3 To sound in general. -4 To chatter. -5 Ved. To praise, worship. -6 To shout with joy.

**रिभ्वन्** *m.* Ved. A thief.

**रिक्** 6 P. (रिफति) To hurt, kill.

**रिक्** The zodiac.

**रिरसा** 1 Desire to be pleased or to sport. -2 Desire of pleasure or sexual union, lustfulness, libidinousness.

**रिरी** Yellow or pale brass.

**रिश्** 6 P. Ved. 1 To tear, rend. -2 To eat, feed on. -3 To hurt, injure.

**रिरिक्षत्** *m.* Ved. An enemy.

**रिशः** A foe.

**रिश्यः** (च्यः) A kind of antelope.

**रिष्** 1. 4. P. (रेषति, रिष्यति, रिष्ट) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; तस्येहार्थो न रिष्यते Mb.; तेन यायात्सतां मार्गं तेन गच्छन् रिष्यते Ms. 4. 178. -2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31. -3 To give offence. -4 To perish, be injured (4 P.). -5 To meet with a reverse or misfortune. -6 To fail.

**रिष्** *f.* An injury, hurt, harm.

**रिष** *a.* Injuring, destroying.

**रिष्यति** Den. P, Ved. 1 To injure, harm. -2 To reject. -3 To fail, miscarry.

**रिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Injured, hurt. -2 Unlucky. -ष्टं 1 Mischief, injury, harm. -2 Misfortune, ill-luck. -3 Destruction, loss. -4 Sin. -5 Good luck, prosperity. -ष्टः 1 A sword. -3 The soap plant.

**रिटिः** *f.* See रिष्ट above. -*m.* A sword.

**रिष्व** *a.* Injurious, hurtful.

**रिह्** 1 P. (रेहति) 1 To hurt, kill; see रिक्. -2 Ved. A form of लिह् q. v

**रिहायस्**, **रिह्वन्** *m.* Ved. A thief.

**री** I. 4 A. (रीयते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिणीते, रीण; *caus.* रेपयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To howl.

**रीण** *p. p.* Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

**रीज्या** 1 Censure, reproach, blame. -2 Shame, modesty.

**रीढकः** The back-bone.

**रीढा** Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

**रीतिः** *f.* [ री-क्तिन् ] 1 Moving,

flowing. -2 Motion, course. -3 A stream, river. -4 A line, boundary. -5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way; रीतिं गिराममृतवृष्टिकरीं सदीयां Bv. 3. 19; सर्वत्रैषा विहिता रीतिः Moha M. 2; उक्तरीत्या, अनयैव रीत्या &c. -6 Usage, custom, practice. -7 Style, diction; पदसंघटना रीतिरंगसंस्थाविषयवत् । उपकर्त्तृ रसादीनां सा पुनः स्याच्चतुर्विधा । वैदर्भी चाथ गौडी च पांचली लाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. -8 Brass, bell-metal; (रीति also in this sense). -9 Rust of iron. -10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals. -11 Calx of brass. -*Comp* -पुष्पं calx of brass.

**रीतिकं** Calx of brass. -का Brass.

**रिञ्** 1 U. (रिञति-ते) 1 To take. -2 To cover.

**रु** . 2 P. (रौति, रुवीति, रुत) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar; to hum (as bees); to sound in general; कर्णे कलं किमपि रौति शनैर्विचित्रं H. 1. 81; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -II. 1 A. (रुवते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 Ved. To break to pieces.

**रुः** 1 Sound, noise. -2 Fear, alarm. -3 War, battle. -4 Cutting, dividing.

**रुत** *p. p.* [ रु-क्त ] 1 Sounded. -2 Broken to pieces. -तं A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general; note (of birds), humming (of bees); पक्षि°, हंस°, कोकिल°, आलि°. -*Comp.* -ज्ञः an augur. -व्याजः 1. simulated cry. -2. mimicry.

**रुक** *a.* Liberal, bountiful.

**रुक्म** *a.* [ रुच-मन् नि० कुस्वम् ] Bright, radiant. -कम् 1 A golden ornament; Si. 15. 78. -2 A thorn-apple. -कम् 1 Gold. -2 Iron. -*Comp.* -अंगद *a.* wearing golden armlets. -कारकः a goldsmith. -पृष्ठक *a.* gilded, coated with gold. -रयः, -वाहनः N. of Droṇa.

**रुक्मिन्** *a.* 1 Wearing golden ornaments. -2 Gilded. -*m.* N. of the eldest son of Bhīshmaka and brother of Rukmiṇī.

**रुक्मिणी** The daughter of Bhīshmaka of Vidarbha. [ She was betrothed by her father to Sisupala, but she secretly loved Krishna and sent him a letter praying him to take her



away. Krishna with Balarama came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishna a son named Pradyumna.]

**रुक्ष** *a.* 1 Ved, Shining, brilliant, -2 =रुक्ष *q. v.*

**रुग्ण** *p. p.* [ रुज् -क् ] 1 Broken, shattered. -2 Thwarted. -3 Bent, curved. -4 Injured, hurt. -5 Diseased, sick; ( see रुज् ). -**Comp.** -**रय** *a.* checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

**रुच्** 1 *A.* ( रोचते, रुच्ये, अरुचत्-अरोचिष्ट, रोचिष्यते, रुचित ) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent; **रुचिरे** **रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रना:** Si. 6. 46; Ms. 3. 62. -2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable to, please ( of things ); used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing; न खजो रुचिरे रमणभ्यः Ki. 9. 35; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य सुंदरं H. 2. 53; sometimes with gen. of person; हरिद्वान्मरणाद्वा मरणं मम रोचते न हरिद्वं Mk. 1. 11. -**Caus.** ( रोचयति-ते ) 1 To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable; Ku. 3. 16. -2 To illuminate, irradiate. -3 To like, find pleasure in -4 To resolve. -**Desid.** ( रुच-रो-चिषते ) To wish to like &c.

**रुच्**, **रुचा** *f.* [ रुच्-क्विप् वा टाप् ] 1 Light, lustre, brightness; **क्षणशसु यत्र च रुच्यतां गताः** Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25; **शिवरमणरुचः** Ki. 5. 43; Me. 44. -2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. -3 Colour, appearance ( at the end of comp. ); **चरुचन्मृगरुचस्त-वालकान्** R. 8. 53; Ku. 3. 65; S. 1. 16; Ki. 5. 45. -4 Liking, desire. -5 Lightning. -6 The note of the parrot or Mainâ.

**रुचक** *a.* [ रुच्-कुन् ] 1 Agreeable, pleasing. -2 Stomachic. -3 Sharp, acrid. -**कः** 1 The citron. -2 A pigeon. -**कं** 1 A tooth. -2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. -3 A tonic, stomachic. -4 A wreath, garland. -5 Sochal salt. -6 A curl on a horse's neck. -7 A lucky object. -8 A building having terraces on three sides and closed on the north only. -6 Alkali.

**रुचा** See रुच्.

**रुचिः** ( र्चा ) *f.* [ रुच्-क्विप् वा डीप् ] 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness;

**रुचिर्निदुर्गले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णरुचिर्मही-पतिः** Si. 16. 71; R. 5. 67; Me. 15. -2 A ray of light; as in **रुचिर्भर्तृ** *q. v.* -3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp. ); **पटलं बहिर्बहलपकरुचि** Si. 9. 19. -4 Taste, relish; as in **रुचिररु.** -5 Zest, hunger, appetite. -6 Wish, desire, pleasure; **स्वरुच्या** 'at will or pleasure'. -7 Liking, taste; **विनागगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकांते** Bv. 1. 125 'liking or love'; न स क्षितीशो रुच्ये बभूवः भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30; नाद्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to'; **हिसारुचेः** Mâl. 5. 29. -8 Passion, close application to any object. -9 A kind of yellow pigment ( गोरोचना ). -**Comp.** -**कर** *a.* 1. tasteful, savoury, palatable. -2. exciting desire. -3. stomachic, tonic. -**धामन्** *m.* the sun. -**भर्तृ** *m.* 1. the sun; Si. 9. 17. -2. a husband.

**रुचित** *p. p.* 1 Bright, shining. -2 Sweet, dainty. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Digested.

**रुचिर** *a.* [ रुचिं राति ददाति रा-क् ] 1 Bright, shining, brilliant, radiant; **हेमरुचिरांबर** Ch. P. 14; **कनकरुचिरं, रत्नरुचिरं** &c. -3 Tasteful, palatable. -4 Sweet, dainty. -5 Stomachic, exciting appetite. -6 Cordial, restorative. -**र** 1 A kind of yellow pigment. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I. -**रं** 1 Saffron. -2 Cloves. -3 A radish.

**रुचिष्य** *a.* 1 Pleasing, agreeable. -2 Tonic. -3 Sweet, dainty.

**रुच्य** *a.* Bright, lovely &c.; see **रुचिर**. -**च्यः** 1 A lover, husband. -2 Rice. -**च्यं** A tonic.

**रुज्** I. 6 P. ( रुजति, रुग्ण ) 1 To break to pieces, destroy; R. 9. 63, 12. 73; Bk. 4. 43. -2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, (sometimes with gen.); **रावणस्येह रोक्षयन्ति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः** Bk. 8. 120. -3 To bend. -II. 10 U. ( रोजयति-ते ) To hurt, kill.

**रुज्**, **रुजा** *f.* [ रुज्-क्विप् वा टाप् ] 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Pain, torment, pang, anguish; **अनिशमपि मकरकेतुर्मनसो रुजनावहज्जभिमतो मे** S. 3. 4; **रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी** M. 3. 2; **चरणं रुजापरीतं** 4. 3. -3 Sickness, malady, disease; R. 19. 52. -4 Fatigue, toil,

effort, trouble. -5 A ewe. -6 Leprosy. -**Comp.** -**कर** *a.* causing pain, sickening. (-रः) a disease, sickness, illness. -**प्रतिक्रिया** counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. -**भेषजं** a medicine. -**सञ्चन्** *n.* feces, excrement.

**रुजायते** Den. A. 1 To be sick or ill. -2 To ache, be pained.

**रुद्** I. 1 A. ( रोदते ) 1 To strike against, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. ( रोदयति-ते ) 1 To obstruct, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To speak.

**रुद्** I. 1 P. ( रोदति ) To strike, strike down. -II. 1 A. ( रोदते ) 1 To resist, oppose. -2 To torment, pain. -3 To suffer pain.

**रुणस्करा** A cow easily milked, a gentle cow.

**रुट्** 1 P. ( रुटति ) To rob, steal; cf. रुट्.

**रुट्** 1 P. ( रुटति ) 1 To go. -2 To steal. -3 To be lame. -4 To be idle. -5 To oppose, resist.

**रुड** *a.* Maimed, mutilated. -**डः**, -**ड** A headless body, trunk; **बेल्लङ्गे-रुडमुंडानिकरैर्वीरोऽधिपते भुवः** U. 5. 6; Mâl. 3. 17.

**रुडिका** 1 A field of battle. -2 A female messenger or go-between. -3 The threshold of a door. -4 Superhuman power.

**रुद्** 2 P. ( रोदिति, रुदित; *desid.* रुदिति ) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears; **निराधारो हा रोदिति कथय केषामिह पुरः** G. L. 4; **अपि यावा रागेत्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं** U. 1. 28. -2 To howl, roar, scream. -**WITH** प्र to weep bitterly.

**रुद्** *f.* 1 A cry, wail. -1 Sound, noise. -3 Grief, pain, affliction. -4 Disease.

**रुद्धः** 1 A child. -2 A dog. -3 A cock.

**रुद्धं**, **रुद्धितं** Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation; **अरुद्धतमासीदुद्धितं व-नेऽपि** R. 14. 69, 70; Me. 84.

**रुद्र** *a.* [ रोदिति रुद्र-क् Up. 2. 22 ] 1 Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable. -2 Great, large. -3 Driving away evil. -4 Praiseworthy. -**द्रः** 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Siva or Sankara,



who is said to be the head of the group; रुद्राणां शंकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 23; रुद्राणामपि मूर्धानः क्षतदंष्ट्रारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Fire.

-4 The number 'eleven'. -Comp.

-अक्षः a kind of tree. (-क्षं) 1. a rosary. -2. the berry of this tree, used for rosaries; भस्मोद्धूतं भद्रमस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमाले शुभं K. P. 10. -अरिः the god of love. -आक्रीडः a cemetery. -आवासः 1 'the abode of Rudra', the mountain Kailāsa. -2. N. of Benares. -3. a cemetery; cf. पितृसन्नगोचरः. -गर्भः N. of Agni. -जं quicksilver. -पत्नी 1. the goddess Durgā. -2. linseed. -प्रिया 1. Pārvatī. -2. the yellow myrobalan tree. -भू f. a cemetery. -रोदनं gold. -सूः f. a mother giving birth to eleven children.

रुद्राणी 1 The wife of Rudra, N. of Pārvatī. -2 Epithet of a girl 11 years old.

रुद्रिय a. 1 Belonging to or coming from Rudra. -2 Fearful, dreadful. -3 Ved. Uttering praise or giving pleasure. -यं Pleasure, delight.

रुध् 7 U. ( रुणद्धि, रुद्धे, रुद्धे, रुद्धे, अरुधत्-अरुत्सति-अरुद्ध, रोत्स्यति-ते, रोद्धुं, रुद्ध; desid. रुद्धस्यति-ते ) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose, hinder; impede, prevent, इदं रुणद्धि मां पद्मपतः-कूजितपद्मं V. 4. 21; रुद्धालोके नर-पतिपथे Me. 37, 91; प्राणाग्नानगनी रुद्धा Bg. 4. 29. -2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling); आशाबन्धः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10. -3 ( a ) To shut up, lock or block up, close up, shut or close; ( with loc., but sometimes with two acc. ); Bk. 6. 35; व्रजं रुणद्धि गां Sk. ( b ) To surround, fence or hem in. -4 To bind, confine; व्यालं बालमृणालतनुभि-रसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृम्भते Bh. 2. 6. -5 To besiege, invest, blockade; रुधंतु वा-रणप्रदा नगरं मदीयाः Mu. 4. 17; अरु-णद्यवनः साकेतं or माध्यमिकान् Mbh.; Bk. 14. 29. -6 To hide, cover, ob-secure, conceal. -7 To oppress, tor-ment, afflict excessively. -Caus. 1 To cause to stop, detain, impede, obstruct. -2 To fetter, confine, chain. -3 To oppress, torment, harass. -II. 1 P. ( रोधति ) To grow, germinate, cf. रुह.

रुद्ध p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded,

opposed. -2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed. -3 Shut up. -4 Kept, de-tained. -5 Held, withheld. -6 Covered.

रुधिर a. [ रुध्-किरच् ] Red, red-coloured. -र 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. -रः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -Comp. -अशनः 'a blood-eater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आख्यः a kind of precious stone. -आननं one of the five retrograding motions of Mars. -आमयः hemor-rhage, piles. -उद्गारिन् a. emitting blood. -पायिन् m. a demon.

रुप् 4 P. ( रुप्यति ) 1 To confound, disturb. -2 Ved. To suffer violent pain.

रुमा N. of the wife of Sugrīva.

रुम्र a. 1 Tawny. -2 Bright.

रुरुः 1 A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72. -2 A dog.

रुवुः, रुवु (वू) कः The castor-oil tree.

रुश 6 P. ( रुशति ) 1 To hurt, kill, destroy. -2 To tease, vex.

रुशत् a. 1 Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words). -2 Ved. Bright, white.

रुष् I. 4 P. ( रुष्यति; rarely रुष्यते; रुषित, रुष्ट ) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुष्य-दनर्द्ध Bk. 17. 40; मामुहो मा रुषोऽधु-ना 15. 16, 9. 20. -II. 1 P. ( रोषति ) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To vex, annoy. -3 Ved. To be offended. -Caus. To provoke, engage, exas-perate.

रुष्, रुषा f. Anger, wrath, rage; निर्वेधसंज्ञातरुषा R. 5. 21; प्रह्वेष्वनिर्वेध-रुषो हि संतः 16. 80, 19. 20.

रुषित, रुष्ट p. p. Angry, enraged, provoked.

रुष्टिः f. Anger, wrath.

रुह् 1 P. ( रोहति, रुहोह, अरुहत्, रो-ह्यति, रोद्धुं, रुद्ध ) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रुद्धरा-गप्रवालः M. 4. 1; केतुरैरुद्धैः Me. 21; छिन्नोऽपि रोहति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. -2 To grow up, be developed, in-crease. -3 To rise, mount upwards, ascend. -4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound); रोहते सायकैर्विद्धं न संरोहति वाक्भूतं Pt. 3. 111. -5 To reach to, attain. -Caus. ( रोपयति-ते, रोहयति-ते ) 1 To cause to grow,

plant, put in the ground. -2 To raise up, elevate. -3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; गुणवत्सुतरोपिताश्रयः R. 8. 11. -4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at; R. 9. 17. -5 To fix, fasten. -Desid. ( रुहस्यति ) To wish to grow &c.

रुह्, रुह a. ( At the end of comp. ) Growing or produced in; as in मही-रुह्, पंकेरुह् &c.

रुहकं A hole, cave, chasm.

रुहा The Dūrvā grass.

रुहन् m. A plant, tree.

रुढ p. p. [ रुह्-क ] 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. -2 Born, produced; विषयव्यासगरू-ढात्मना Mu. 2. 5. -3 Grown up, in-creased, developed. -4 Risen, ascend-ed. -5 Large, great, grown, strong. -6 Diffused, spread about. -7 Com-monly known, become current or widely known; क्षतादिकल वायत इ-त्युदमः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रुढः R. 2. 53; ( here क्षत्र has a sense which is योगरूढ q. v. ). -8 Popularly accept-ed, traditional, conventional, popu-lar ( as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to यौ-गिक or etymological sense ); व्युत्प-त्तिरहिताः शब्दा रुढा आखंडलादयः; नाम रुढमपि च व्युत्पादि Si. 10. 23. -9 Certain, ascertained. -10 Obscure. -Comp. -ग्रन्थि a. having formed a knot; U. 2. 26. -यौवन a. one who has attained to youth. -सौहृद् a. firm in friendship, of deep-rooted friendship; V. 1. 10.

रुढिः f. [ रुह्-किन् ] 1 Growth, germination. -2 Birth, production. -3 Increase, development, growth, spread. -4 Rise, ascent. -5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; Si. 15. 26. -6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शास्त्राद् रुढिर्बलीय-सी 'custom prevails over precept'. -7 General prevalence, common cur-rency. -8 Popular meaning, con-ventional acceptation of a word; मुख्यं र्थवाधे तद्योगे रुढितोऽथ प्रयोजनान् K. P. 2; समुदायशक्तिः रुढिः.

रुध् 10 U. ( रुधयति-ते ) 1 To be rough or harsh. -2 To be unkind. -3 Ved. To make dry.

रुक्ष a. 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft ( as touch, sound &c. ), रुक्षस्वरं वाशति वायसोऽयं Mk.



9. 10; Ku. 7. 17. -2 Astringent (taste). -3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. -4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied; R. 7. 70; Mu. 4. 5. -5 Cruel, unkind, harsh; नितांतकृष्णानि-निवेशनीशं R. 14. 43; संरंभकृष्णमिव सुं-हरि यद्यदासीत् V. 3. 20; S. 7. 32; Pt. 4. 91. -6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary; स्निग्धश्यामः कचिस्परतो भीष-णाभोगकृष्णः U. 2. 14. (कृष्णीकृ means 'to make rough', 'soil', 'be-smear'). -क्षः A tree. -Comp. -गंधः, -गंधकः bdellium. -पत्रः the Sākhota tree. -पेष ind. without the addition of any liquid; as in कृष्णपेषं पितृष्टि.

कृष्ण 1 Making dry or thin. -2 (In medic.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

कृक्षित a. 1 Made rough. -2 Soiled, covered with dirt.

रूप 10 U. (रूपयति ते, रूपित) 1 To form, fashion. -2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate; रथवे-गं निरूप्य S. 1. -3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. -4 To find out, seek. -5 To consider, ponder over. -6 To settle, fix upon. -7 To examine, investigate. -8 To feign. -9 To appoint.

रूपं [ रूपं क भावे अच् वा ] 1 Form, figure, appearance; विरूपं रूपवतं वा पुमानित्येव भुंजते Pt. 1. 143; so सुरूप, कुरूप. -2 Form or the quality of colour (one of the 24 gunas of the Vaisesikas); चतुर्वर्तिप्रज्ञाया ज्ञातिमान् गुणो रूपं Tarka K; (it is of six kinds:—शुक्ल, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, क-पिल, or of seven, if चित्र be added). -3 Any visible object or thing. -4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance, grace; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्वादृश्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूप-माधिकं Bh. 2. 20; रूपं जरा इति &c. -5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, es-sence. -6 Mode, manner. -7 A sign, feature. -8 Kind, sort, species. -9 An image, a reflected image. -10 Similitude, resemblance. -11 Specimen, type, pattern. -12 An inflect-ed form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (de-clension or conjugation). -13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. -14 An integer. -15 A drama, play,

see रूपक. -16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. -17 Cattle. -18 A sound, a word. -19 A known quantity. -20 A beast. -21 A verse. -22 A name. -23 The white colour. (रूप is frequent-ly used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely,' 'having the appearance or colour of,' तपोरूपं धनं; धर्मरूपः स-खा &c.). -Comp -अधिवोधः the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. -अभिग्राहित a. caught in the act, caught red-hand-ed. -अल्लः Cupid. -आजीवा a harlot, prostitute, courtesan. -आ-श्रवः an exceedingly beautiful per-son. -इंद्रियं the organ which per-ceives form and colour, the eye. -उच्चयः a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. -कारः, -कृत् m. a sculptor. -ग्रहः the eye. -ज्ञ a. perceiving forms, distinguishing visible objects. -तत्त्वं inherent property, essence. -धर a. of the form of, disguised as; जगोप गोरूपधराविबोर्मि R. 2. 3. -धारिन् a. 1. having a form or shape. -2. possessed of beauty, lovely. (-m.) an actor. -नाशनः an owl. -भागानुबंधः the addition of a fraction to a unit. -लावण्यं ex-quisiteness of form, elegance. -वि-पर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. -शालिन् a. beauti-ful. -संपद्, -संपत्तिः f. perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty; उदपादि चा-स्वा रूपसंपदा आविर्भूतविस्मयस्य तस्य मन-सि K.

रूपक a. [ रूप-ण्वल् ] Bodily, cor-poreal. -2 Figurative (as words &c.). -कः A particular coin, a rupee. -कं 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). -2 Any manifesta-tion or representation. -3 A sign, feature. -4 A kind, species. -5 A drama, play, a dramatic composi-tion; (one of the two main sub-divisions of dramatic compositions; it is divided into ten classes; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक); इदं तत्राभिनेयं त-द्रूपारोपात्तु रूपकं S. D. 272-3. -6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech cor-

responding to the English *metaphor*, in which the *upameya* is represent-ed as being identical with the *upamāna*; तद्रूपकमभेदो व उपमानोपमे-ययोः K. P. 10 (see *ad loc.* for de-tails). -6 A kind of weight (=three *gunjās*). -Comp. -तालः a parti-cular time in music. -शब्दः a figu-rative or metaphorical expression.

रूपणं [ रूप-ण्युट् ] 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. -2 Investi-gation, examination.

रूपवत् a. 1 Having form or colour. -2 Bodily, corporeal. -3 Embodied. -4 Handsome, beautiful. -ती A beautiful woman.

रूपिन् a. [ रूप-इनि ] 1 Appearing like. -2 Embodied, incarnate; रूपी कोप इव व्याघ्रः Dk. -3 Beautiful.

रूप्य a. [ रूप-यत् ] 1 Beautiful, lovely. -2 Stamped; impressed. -व्यं 1 Silver. -2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. -3 Wrought gold. -Comp. -अचलः N. of the mountain Kai-lāsa -अभ्यक्षः a master of the mint.

रुवुकः The castor-oil tree.

रूप I. 1 P. (रूपति, रूपित) 1 To adorn, decorate. -2 To smear, a-noint, cover, overlay (as with dust). -II. 10 U. (रूपयति-ते) 1 To tremble. -2 To burst.

रूपणं 1 Decoration. -2 Smearing, soiling.

रूपित p. p. 1 Adorned. -2 Smear-ed, covered, overspread. -3 Soiled. -4 Made rough or rugged. -5 Pounded. -6 Perfumed. -7 Inlaid.

रे ind. A vocative particle; रेरे संकरगृहाधिवातिनो जानपदाः Māl. 3.

रेक् 1 A. (रेकते) To doubt, suspect.

रेकः 1 Suspicion, doubt. -2 A low man, an outcast; कृता भिक्षा रेकैः Pt. 1. 11. -3 Emptying, loosening, purging. -4 A frog.

रेकणस् n. Gold.

रेकणस् n. Ved. Property left by a deceased person.

रेखा [ लिख्-अच् लस्य रः ] 1 A line, streak, मङ्गरेखा, दानरेखा, रागरेखा &c. -2 The measure of a line, a small por-tion, as much as a line; न रेखामात्रम-पि व्यतीतुः R. 1. 17. -3 A row,



range, line, series. -4 Delineation, sketch, drawing: लावण्य रेखया किं चिद्विन्तं S. 6. 13. -5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lankā to Meru and passing through Ujjayinī. -6 Fulness, satisfaction. -7 Deceit, fraud. -Comp. -अंशः a degree of longitude. -अंतरं distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. -आकार a. lineal, formed in lines, striped. -गणितं geometry. -न्यासः the marking down of lines.

रेखायते Den. A. 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To vex, annoy, exasperate.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक a ( चिका f. ) [ रेचयति रिचिञ्चुत् ] 1 Emptying, purging. -2 Purgative, aperient. -3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath. -कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. पूरक which means 'inhaling breath', and कंभक 'suspending breath'). -2 A syringe. -3 Nitre, salt-petre. -कं a purgative, cathartic.

रेचनं, -ना [ रिचि-ल्युट् ] 1 Emptying. -2 Loosening, diminishing. -3 Emitting the breath. -4 Purging. -5 Evacuation.

रेचित a. Emptied, cleared. -सं horse's gallop.

रेज् 1 A. ( रेजते ) To shine. -2 To shake, tremble ( Ved. ).

रेज् m N. of Agni.

रेट् 1 U. ( रेटति-ते ) 1 To speak. -2 To ask, request.

रेणुः m. f. 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c: तुरगसुराजतयः रि रेणुः S. 1. 32. -2 The pollen of flowers. -Comp. -रुषित a. soiled with dust. ( -तः ) an ass. -वासः a bee. -सारः, -सारकः camphor.

रेणुका 1 The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurāma; see जमदग्नि. -2 A kind of medicinal substance.

रेतस् [ री-असुन् तुट् च ] 1 Semen virile, seed. -2 Ved. A flow, current. -3 Progeny, offspring. -4 Quicksilver. -5 Sin ( mostly Ved. in the last senses. ) -Comp. -धाम, a father. -मार्गः the seminal duct or canal.

रेतं Semen virile. -Comp. -जं an offspring or child. -जा sand.

रेतनं Semen.

रेत्यं Bell-metal.

रेत्रं [ री-त्र ] 1 Semen, sperm. -2 Quicksilver. -3 Nectar. -4 Perfumed powder.

रेप् 1 A. ( रेपते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

रेप a. 1 Contemptible, low, vile. -2 Cruel.

रेप्स् a. 1 Low, vile. -2 Wicked, a wretch. -3 Miserly. -4 Cruel, savage. -n. 1 A spot, stain. -2 Fault, sin.

रेफ a. Low, vile, contemptible.

-फः 1 A burr, grating sound. -2 The letter र्. -3 Passion, affection.

रेफस् = रेपस्.

रेव् ( व ) 1 A. ( रेव-व-ते ) 1 To go. -2 To jump, leap.

रेभ् 1 A. ( रेभते ) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To low ( as cows ).

रेभे a. Ved. 1 Crackling. -2 Sounding loudly. -भः 1 A praiser. -2 A talker.

रेभणं The lowing of kine.

रेरिहाणः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A thief. -3 A demon.

रेव् 1 A. ( रेवते ) 1 To go, move. To leap, jump.

रेवटः 1 A boar. -2 A bamboo cane. -3 A whirl-wind. -टं A kind of conch-shell.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. -2 N. of the wife of Balarāma; Si. 2. 16. -3 A cow. -Comp. -भवः the planet Saturn. -रमणः N. of Balarāma.

रेवा 1 N. of the river Narmadā; रेवारोधासि वेतसीतहतले चेतः समुद्रकंदले K. P. 1; R. 6. 43; Me. 19. -2 The indigo plant. -3 N. of Rati.

रेष् 1 A. ( रेषते, रेषित ) 1 To roar, howl, yell. -2 To neigh.

रेषणं, रेवा Roaring, neighing.

रै 1 P. ( रायति ) To sound. -2 To bark at.

रै m ( Nom. राः, रायौ, रायः ) 1 Wealth, property, riches. -2 Gold. -3 A sound.

रेवत a. ( ती f. ) Rich, wealthy. -तः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Saturn. -3 N. of a mountain.

रेवतकः N. of a mountain near Dvārakā; ( for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4 ).

रोकं 1 A hole. -2 A boat, ship. -3 Moving, shaking. -कः 1 Brightness. -2 Buying with ready money, cash transaction.

रैतिक, रैत्य a. Brazen, made of brass.

रोगः [ रुज्-घञ् ] A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity; संतापयन्ति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35. -Comp. -अंतकः, -हत् m. a physician. -आयतनं the body. -आर्त, -अन्वित, -प्रस्त, -भाज् a. afflicted with disease, sick. -उपशमः cure or alleviation of disease. -न a. curative, medicinal. -ज्ञं 1. a medicine. -2. the science of medicine. -भूः f. the body. -राजः consumption. -लक्षणं the symptoms of a disease. -शांतकः a physician. -शांतिः f. alleviation or cure of a disease. -शिला red arsenic. -श्रेष्ठः fever. -हं a drug. -हन् m. a physician. -हर a. curative. ( -रं ) a medicine. -हारिन् a. curative. ( -m. ) a physician.

रोगित a. 1 Diseased. -2 Mad ( as a dog ).

रोगिन् a. Sickly, ill, diseased.

रोग्य a. Unwholesome, unhealthy.

रोच a. Illuminating, enlightening.

रोचक a. [ रुच्-ण्वल् ] 1 Brightening, enlightening. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Exciting appetite. -कं 1 Hunger. -2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. -3 A worker in glass or artificial ornament. -4 The plantain.

रोचन a. ( ना or नी f. ) [ रुच्-ल्युट् ] 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating. -2 Bright, splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. -3 Stomachic. -नः 1 A stomachic. -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 N. of several plants:—पलांडु, आरग्वध, दाडिम करंज, अंकोष्ठ &c. -नं 1 Raising a desire for. -2 The bright sky, firmament.



रोचनकः The citron tree.

रोचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. -2 A handsome woman. -3 A kind of yellow pigment ( = रोचन q. v. ); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; Si. 11. 51. -4 A red lotus-flower. -5 Dark Sālmali.

रोचनी Red arsenic.

रोचमान a. 1 Shining, bright. -2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. -न A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु a. [ रुचिष्णु ] 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. -2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. -3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिस् n. Light, splendour, brightness, flame; Si. 1. 5.

रोड 1 P. ( रोडति ) To despise.

रोड a. Satisfied. -डः Crushing, grinding.

रोदनं [ रुद-ल्युट् ] 1 Weeping; see रुदन. -2 A tear or tears.

रोदस् n. [ रुद-असुन् ] ( in dual ), रोदसी f. Heaven and earth; रवः अ-वणमैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः Ve. 3. 2; वेदांतेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; Si. 18. 15.

रोधः [ रुध-घञ् ] 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering; Si. 10. 89. -2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शापादसि प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधरूक्ष S. 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. -3 Closing, shutting up, blocking up, blockade, siege; प्रीतिरोधमसहित सा पुरी R. 11. 52. -4 A dam, bank. -5 Sprouting, growing.

रोधक a. Stopping, checking &c.

रोधनः [ रुध-ल्युट् वा ] The planet Mercury. -नं Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् n. [ रुध-असुन् ] 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णीतिव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Me. 41. -2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -Comp. -वक्रा, -वती 1. a river. -2. a rapid river. -वप्रः a rapid river.

रोधिन् a. Stopping, blocking up, obstructing.

रोध्रः A kind of tree ( = लोध्र q. v. ). -ध्रः, -ध्रं Sin. -ध्रं Offence, injury.

रोपः [ रुह-णिच् हस्य पः कर्मणि अच् ] 1 The act of raising or setting up. -2 Planting. -3 An arrow; Si. 19.

120. -4 A hole, cavity.

रोपकः A planter.

रोपणं [ रुह-णिच् हस्य पः ल्युट् ] 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. -2 Planting. -3 Healing. -4 A healing application ( said of sores).

रोपित p. p. 1 Planted, set up. -2 Erected, raised. -3 Entrusted, devolved on; see रुह caus.

रोमः A hole, cavity. -मं Water.

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. -2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome ( usually in pl. ). -कं 1 A kind of salt ( पांशुलवण ). -2 A kind of magnet. -Comp. -पत्तनं the city of Rome. -सिद्धांतः one of the five chief Siddhāntas ( so called because it was probably derived from the Romans ).

रोमन् n. [ रु-मानिन् Up. 4. 150 ] 1 The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144; 8. 116. -2 The feathers of birds. -Comp.

-अंकः a mark of hair; बिभ्रती श्वेतरोमांकं R. 1. 83. -अंवः a thrill ( of rapture, horror, surprise &c. ), horripilation; हर्षं हुतभवादिभ्यां रोमांश्चो रोमविक्रया S. D. 167. -अंचित a. with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. -अंतः the hair on the back or upper side of the hand. -आली, -आबलिः, -ली f. a line of hair on the abdomen ( above the navel ); शिखा धूमस्येयं परिणमति रोपावलिवपुः K. P. 10; रोमराजि also. -उद्गमः, -उद्गहः erection of the hair ( on the body ), thrill, horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. -कूपः, -पं, -गर्तः a pore of the skin. -केशरं, -केशरं, -गुच्छं a whisk, chowrie. -पुलकः bristling of the hair, thrill; Ch. P. 34. -भूमिः f. 'the place of the hair', i. e. the skin. -रंध्रं a pore of the skin. -राजिः, -जी, -लता f. a line of hair on the abdomen ( above the navel ); रराज तन्वी नवरो ( लो ) मराजिः Ku. 1. 38; Si. 9. 22. -वाहिन् a. cutting off hair. -विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विभहः thrill, horripilation; Ki. 9. 46; Ku. 5. 10. -विभ्रंसः a louse. -हर्षः bristling of the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29. -हर्षण a. causing thrill or horripilation, thrilling, awe inspiring; एतानि खलु सर्वभूतरो ( लो ) महर्षयानि

दीर्घारण्यानि U. 2; संवादिमिममश्रीमभुत रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18. 74. ( -णः ) N. of Sūta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to Saunaka. ( -णं ) erection of hair on the body, thrill.

रोमंथः [ रोगं मथ्नाति मंथ्-अण् पृषो० गलोपः Tv. ] 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud; उद्गर्णिस्व वा भवगीर्णस्य वा मंथो रोमंथः Mbh.; छायाबद्धकंदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. -2 ( Hence ) Frequent repetition.

रोमश a. [ रोमाणि सत्यस्य श ] Hairy, shaggy, woolly. -शः 1 A sheep, ram. -2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; लुब्धन् सशोको भुवि रोरुदावान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलंबः A bee; तस्या रोलंबावली केश जालं Dk.; Bv. 1. 118.

रोषः [ रुष्-घञ् ] Anger, wrath, rage; रोषोपि निर्मलधियां रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44. -Comp. -आक्षेपः an angry expression of dissent.

रोषण a. ( णी f ) [ रुष्-युच् ] Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. -णः 1 A touchstone. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोषित a. Enraged, irritated, provoked.

रोह a. [ रुह-अच् ] 1 Growing, springing up. -2 Rising, ascending. -3 Riding on; as in अश्वरोहः 'a rider'. -हः 1 Rising, height, attitude. -2 The raising of anything ( as of a number from a smaller to a higher denomination ). -3 Growth, development ( fig. ). -4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः [ रुह-ल्युट् ] N. of a mountain in Ceylon. -णं 1 The act of mounting, riding, ascending. -2 Growing over, healing. -3 Proceeding or arising from, consisting of. -4 Semen virile. -Comp. -द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहतः A tree in general. -ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A religious man. -3 A tree. -4 A seed.

रोहिण a. Born under the asterism Rohini. -णः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 N. of several plants: -वट, रोहितक, भृगु.

रोहिणेः=रोहिणी q. v.

रोहिणिका 1 A woman with a red



face. -2 Inflammation of the throat

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. -2 A cow in general; Si. 12. 40. -3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Daksha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उपरागांते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं S. 7. 22. -4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. -5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षा च रोहिणी. -6 Lightning. -7 Inflammation of the throat. -Comp. -अष्टमी the eighth day in the month of Bhādrapada (when the moon is in conjunction with Rohinī.) -गविः, -प्रियः, -बल्लभ the moon. -रत्नः 1. a bull. -2. the moon. -शक्रः the constellation Rohinī figured by a cart; रोहिणी शक्रवर्णा इत्यथ शक्रात् रुधिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (=Bri. S. 47. 14.). -सुतः, -मातुः Mercury.

रोहि m. 1 The sun. -2 A kind of fish. -f. Ved. 1 A red mare. -2 A doe.

रोहित a. (रोहिता or रोहिणी f.) Red, red-coloured. -तः 1 Red colour. -2 A fox. -3 A kind of deer. -4 A red horse. -5 N. of Harischandra's son. -6 A kind of fish.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A short syllable (in prosody). -3 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakāras).

लक् 10 U. (लक्यति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. -2 An ear of wild rice.

लकचः, लकुचः A kind of bread-fruit tree. -च The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel; cf. लगुड.

लक्तकः 1 Lac. -2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A lizard.

-तं 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. -3 A straight rain-bow. -Comp. -अश्वः fire.

रोहिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Rising, growing. -2 Long, tall -m. N. of several trees:—रोहितकं, वट, अभय.

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of deer.

रौक्म a. (कनी f.) Golden.

रौक्मिण्यः N. of Pradyumna, son of Rukmiṇī

रौक्ष्यं 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity. -2 Roughness, harshness, cruelty; प्रतिरोधरौक्ष्यं R. 5. 58; निरेश° 14. 58.

रौक्निक a. (की f.) Yellowish. -कं The tartar of the teeth.

रोचयः 1 A staff of Bilva wood -2 An ascetic with a Bilva staff.

रौह (इ) 1 P. (रौह इति) To despise

रौद्र a. (द्र-द्री f.) [द्र-अण्] 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. -2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. -3 Addressed to Rudra (as a hymn). -4 Bringing misfortune, calamitous -द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. -2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, wrath. -3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -4 N. of Yama. -5 Winter. -द्र 1 Wrath,

rage. -2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. -3 Heat, warmth; solar heat. -Comp. -कर्मन् a. doing dreadful acts. (-न.) a terrible magic rite. -दर्शन a. frightful-looking, terrific.

रौधिर a. (री f.) [रुधिर-अण्] 1 Bloody. -2 Caused by blood.

रौप्य a. Made of silver, silver, like silver. -प्य Silver.

रौमं A kind of salt.

रौमक a. Roman. -क A kind of salt.

रौरव a. (वी f.) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru; R. 3. 31. -2 Dreadful, terrible. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -वः 1 A savage. -2 N. of one of the hells; Ms. 4. 88.

रौहिण a. (नी f.) Born under the Nakshatra Rohinī. -णः 1 The sandal tree. -2 The fig-tree. -3 N. of Agni.

रौहिण्यः 1 A calf. -2 N. of Balarāma. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Saturn. -यं An emerald.

रौबिह m. A kind of deer.

रौहिषः See रोहिष. -च A kind of grass. -पी 1 A doe of the Rohiṣha kind. -2 A creeper. -3 A kind of Dūrvā grass.

## ल.

लक्ष् I. 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित,) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. -II. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; आर्यपुत्रः शून्यहृदय इव लक्षयते V. 2; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. -2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate; सर्वभूतप्रसूतिर्हि बीजलक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. -3 To define; इदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. -4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense; यथा गंगाशब्दः ज्ञातिसि सबाध इति तदं लक्षयति सद्बुद्धि तदेऽपि सबाधः स्यात्तत्प्रयोजनं लक्षयत् K. P. 2.; अत्र गोशब्दो बाहीकार्थं लक्षयति S. D. 2. -5 To aim at. -6 To consider, regard, think.

लक्षं [लक्ष-अच्] 1 One hundred thousand (m. also in this sense); इच्छति शशी सहस्रं सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhāsh.; अत्रो लक्षस्तु विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. -2 A mark, butt, aim, target; प्रत्यक्षवदाकाशे लक्षं बद्ध्वा Mu. 1. -3 A sign, token, mark. -4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise; लक्षसुप्तः स्थितोऽस्मि Dk. 'feigning sleep'. -Comp. -अधीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs.

लक्षक a. [लक्ष्-कृत्] Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. -क One hundred thousand.

लक्षण [लक्षयतेऽनेन लक्ष्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark; बधू-



कुलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67; अनारं-  
भो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Su-  
bhāsh. ; उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षण-  
मेतयोः H. 4. 15; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यत्याः  
कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47;  
गर्भलक्षण S. 5; पुरुषलक्षणं 'the sign  
or organ of virility'. -2 A symp-  
tom (of a disease). -3 An attribute,  
a quality. -4 A definition, accu-  
rate description; असाधारणधर्मो लक्षणम्.  
-5 A lucky or auspicious mark on  
the body (these are considered to  
be 32); द्वाविंशद्वक्षणेपेतः; लक्षणसं-  
मानां गवामधःसस्तौ K. 64. -6 Any mark  
or features of the body (indicative  
of good or bad luck); क तद्विषयस्त्वं  
क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 73; केशावहा भ-  
र्तुरलक्षणाहं R. 14. 5. -7 A name,  
designation, appellation (oft. at  
the end of comp.); विशाललक्षणां रा-  
जधानी Me. 24. -8 Excellence, merit,  
good quality; as in आहितलक्षण R.  
6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by  
प्रख्यातगुण and quotes Ak:—गुणैः प्रतीते  
तु कृतलक्षणाहितलक्षणौ). -9 An aim,  
a scope, an object. -10 A fixed rate  
(as of duties); Ms. 8. 406. -11  
Form, kind, nature. -12 Effect,  
operation. -13 Cause, occasion.  
-14 Head, topic, subject. -15 Pre-  
tence disguise (=लक्ष); प्रसुप्तलक्षणः  
Māl. 7. -16 A line, spot. -17 Ob-  
servation, seeing. -णः 1 N. of  
Lakshmana. -2 The crane. -णा 1  
An aim, object. -2 (In Rhet.)  
An indirect application or second-  
ary signification of a word, one of  
the three powers of a word; it is  
thus defined:—मुख्यार्थबाधे तद्योगे रूढि-  
तोऽथ प्रयोजनात् । अन्योर्थो लक्ष्यते यत्सा ल-  
क्षणारोपितक्रिया K. P. 2; लक्षणा शक्य  
संबन्धस्तात्पर्यनुष्मात्ततः Bhāshā P.;  
see S. D. 13 also. -3 A goose  
-Comp. -अन्वित *a.* possessed of  
auspicious marks. -ज्ञ *a.* able to  
interpret or explain marks (as on  
the body). -भ्रष्ट *a.* ill fated, un-  
lucky. -लक्षणा=नहलक्षणा q. v.  
-संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.  
लक्षण्य *a.* 1 Serving as a mark. -2  
Having good marks.  
लक्षशस् *ind.* By hundreds of  
thousands; *i. e.* in large numbers.  
लक्षित *p. p.* [लक्ष-क्त] 1 Seen, ob-  
served, marked, beheld. -2 Denoted,  
indicated. -3 Characterized, mark-  
ed, distinguished. -4 Defined. -5  
Aimed at. -6 Indirectly expressed,

indicated, hinted at. -7 Inquired  
into, examined. -8 Considered, re-  
garded.

लक्षीकृ 8 U. 1 To aim at, direct.  
-2 To point to, refer or allude to;  
इयं कथा मामेव लक्षीकरोति S. 7.

लक्ष्मण *a.* [लक्ष्मन्-अण् न वृद्धिः] 1  
Having marks. -2 Possessed of good  
or auspicious marks, fortunate,  
lucky. -3 Prosperous, thriving.  
-णः 1 The crane. -2 N. of a son  
of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrā.  
[He was so much attached to Rama  
from his very childhood that he became  
ready to accompany him during his  
travels, and took no small part in the  
several events that took place during  
the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In  
the war of Lanka he killed several  
powerful demons, but particularly Me-  
ghanada, the most heroic of the sons  
of Ravana. He was at first mortally  
wounded by Meghanada by means of a  
magical weapon, but was restored to  
life by Sushena by means of the me-  
dicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One  
day Time in the disguise of a hermit  
came to Rama and said that he who  
should happen to see them converse in  
private should be immediately aban-  
doned, which was agreed to. Laksh-  
mana on one occasion intruded on  
their privacy and made the word of  
his brother true by throwing himself  
into the Sarayu; (see R. 15. 92-95).  
He married Urmilā by whom he had  
two sons Angada and Chandraketu.]  
-णा A goose. -ण 1 A name, an  
appellation. -2 A mark, sign,  
token. -Comp -प्रसूः N. of Su-  
mitrā, mother of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मन् *n.* [लक्ष्-मनिन्] 1 A mark,  
sign, token, characteristic; Si. 11.  
30; 8. 41, Ki. 11. 18; 14. 64;  
R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. -2 A speck,  
spot; मलिनमात्रे हिवांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनो-  
ति S. 1. 20; Māl. 9. 25. -3 De-  
finition. -4 The chief, principal  
प्रधान). -म. 1 The crane or  
Sārasa bird. -2 N. of Lakshmana.

लक्ष्मी *f.* [लक्ष्-ई मुट् च Tv.] 1.  
Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा  
लक्ष्मीरुत्कुरुते यथा परेषां Ki. 8. 13;  
मातर्देम तव प्रसादवशतो दोषा भनी स्यु-  
ग्नाः Subhāsh., Bh. 3. 64; लणमिव  
लघुलक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरुणाद्धि Bh. 2. 17.  
-2 Good fortune, good luck. -3  
Success, accomplishment. U. 4. 10.  
-4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm,  
splendour; lustre; मलिनमात्रे हिवां-  
शोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; U. 6.

24; Māl. 9. 25; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य  
शशांकमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52. 9.  
2; Ku. 3. 49. -5 The goddess of  
fortune, prosperity and beauty,  
regarded as the wife of Vishnu.  
(She is said to have sprung from  
the ocean along with the other pre-  
cious things or 'jewels' when it  
was churned for nectar by the gods  
and demons); इयं गेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1.  
39. -6 Royal or sovereign power,  
dominion; (oft. personified as a  
wife of the king and regarded as a  
rival of the queen); तामेकभार्या परि-  
वादभीरोः साध्वीमपि त्यक्तवतो नृपस्य ।  
वक्षस्यमंघ्रिमुखं वसंती रेजे सपरीरहिते-  
व लक्ष्मीः ॥ R. 14. 86, 12. 26. -7  
The wife of a hero. -8 A pearl. -9  
N. of turmeric. -10 Superhuman  
power. -11 N. of the eleven'h di-  
git of the moon. -Comp. -ईशः 1. an  
epithet of Vishnu. -2 the mango tree.  
-3. a prosperous or fortunate man.  
-कांतः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2.  
a king. -गृहं the red lotus-flower.  
-तालः a kind of palm. -नाथः an  
epithet of Vishnu. -पतिः 1. an  
epithet of Vishnu. -2. a king; बि-  
हाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कामुकं Ki. 1. 44.  
-3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the clove  
tree. -पुत्रः 1. a horse. -2. N. of  
Kusa and Lava. -3. N. of Cupid  
or Kāma. -पुष्पः a ruby. -पूजनं  
the ceremony of worshipping Lak-  
shmi (performed by the bridegroom  
in company with his bride after  
she has been brought home).  
-पूजा the worship of Lakshmi  
performed on the day of new-  
moon in the month of Āsvina  
(chiefly by bankers and traders  
whose commercial or official year  
closes on that day). -फलः the  
Bilva tree. -रमणः an epithet of  
Vishnu. -वसतिः *f.* 'Lakshmi's  
abode', the red lotus flower -वारः  
Thursday. -वेष्टः turpentine. -सखः  
a favourite of Lakshmi. -सहजः,  
-सहोदरः 1. epithets of the moon. -2.  
camphor. -3. N. of the horse of  
Indra.

लक्ष्मीवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of good  
fortune, fortunate, lucky. -2 Weal-  
thy, rich, thriving. -3 Handsome,  
lovely, beautiful. -म. The bread-  
fruit tree.

लक्ष्म *pot. p.* [लक्ष्-यत्] 1 To be



looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible ; दुर्लक्ष्यचिह्नं महतां हि वृत्तिः Ki 17. 23. -2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp.) : दृगलक्ष्यं सुरपातिधनुश्चारुणा सौरणेन Me 75 : प्रवेपमानाधरलक्ष्य-कंपया Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. -3 To be known or found out, traceable ; वमामनं व्यात्मभुवोऽपि कारणं कथं स लक्ष्यप्रभवो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 81 ; cf. अलक्ष. also. -4 To be marked or characterized. -5 To be defined. -6 To be aimed at. -7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly. -8 To be regarded or considered as. -क्ष्यः A magical formula recited over weapons. -क्ष्यं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig also) ; उत्कर्षः स च भन्विनां यद्विषयः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5 ; वृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु बध्नन् Mu. 1. 2 ; वपेण कौतुकवता नां च बद्धलक्ष्यः U. 5. 11 ; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67 ; Ku. 3. 47, 64 ; 5. 49. -2 A sign, token. -3 The thing defined (opp. लक्षण) ; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमध्यासिः Tarka K. -4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षण q. v. ; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यंग्याभ्याः K. P. 2. -5 A pretence, sham, disguise ; इहानीं परीक्षे किं लक्ष्यसुसमुत्परमार्थसुसमिद्धं इयं Mk. 8 ; 3. 18 ; कर्णप्रवणमनाः सखीसिसिखालक्ष्येण प्रतियुवमंजलिं चकार Si 8. 35, R. 6. 81. -6 A lac, one hundred thousand. -Comp. -क्रम a. the method or order of which is (indirectly) preceptible, as a *dhvani*. -भेदः, -वेधः hitting the mark ; Ki. 13. 27. -वीथि f. the visible road (ब्रह्मलोकमार्ग). -सुप्त a. feigning sleep. -हन् a. hitting the mark. (-m.) an arrow.

लख्, लंख् 1 P. ( लखति, लंखति ) To go, move.

लग् I. 1 P. ( लगति, लग् ) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to ; इयमाथ हंसस्य करानवासेर्मदाक्षलक्ष्वा लगति स्म पञ्चात् N. 3. 8 ; गमनसमवे कंठे लग्ना निरुध्य निरुध्य मां Māl. 3. 2. -2 To touch, come in contact with ; लागेतुमिव कृतप्रवर्त्तना K. 193 ; कर्णे लगति चान्दस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते Pt. 1. 305 ; यथा यथा लगति शीतवातः Mk. 5. 10. -3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home ; विदितेति गते हि पुर एव जने सपक्षीरिताः खड्गु लगति गिरः Si. 9. 99. -4 To

become united, to meet, cut ( as lines ). -5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately ; भनावृष्टिः संपद्यते लग्ना Pt. 1. -6 To engage, detain, occupy ( one ) ; तत्र दिनानि कतिचिद्विगिन्यन्ति Pt. 4 ' I shall be detained there for some days '. -II. 10 U. ( लागयति-ते ) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लगित a. 1 Adhered or clung to. -2 Connected with, attached to. -3 Got, obtained.

लग् p p. 1 Adhered or clung to, stuck, held fast ; लग्नादिद्वये एकावली लग्ना V. 1. -2 Touching, coming in contact with. -3 Attached to, connected with. -4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. -5 Cutting, meeting ( as lines ). -6 Following closely, impending. -7 Busy with, closely occupied about. -8 Fastened on, directed towards. -9 Ashamed. -10 Auspicious ; ( see लग् ). -मः 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 An elephant in rut. -मं 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. -2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. -3 The rising of the sun or of the planets. -4 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. -5 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. -6 An auspicious or lucky moment. -7 ( Hence ) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. -अहः, -दिनं, -दिवसः, -वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. -कालः, -मुहूर्तः, -वेला, -समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon ( by astrologers &c. ) as auspicious for the performance of any work ( marriage &c. ) -ग्रह a. tenacious, insisting firmly on anything. -नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. -भुजः ( in astr. ) ascensional difference. -मंडलं the zodiac. -मासः an auspicious month. -शुद्धिः f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs &c. for the performance of any work.

लग्नरुः A surety, bail, bondsman. लग्निका Incorrect form of नाग्निका q. v. लग्ना a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लगुडः, लगुरः, लगुलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लघद् m., लघाद् Wind.

लघु a. ( घु or वी f ) 1 Light, not heavy ; लघादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि च वाचकः Subhāsh. ; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20 ( where the word means ' contemptible ' also ) ; R. 9. 62. -2 Little, small, diminutive ; Pt. 1. 253 ; Si. 9. 38, 78. -3 Short, brief, concise ; लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. -4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant ; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. -5 Low, mean, despicable, contemptible ; Si. 9. 23 ; Pt. 1. 106. -6 Weak, feeble. -7 Wretched, frivolous. -8 Active, light, nimble, agile ; S. 2. 5. -9 Swift, quick, rapid ; किञ्चित् पञ्चाद् व्रज लघुगतिः Me. 16 ; R. 5. 45. -10 Easy, not difficult ; R. 12. 66. -11 Easy to be digested, light ( as food ). -12 Short, ( as a vowel in prosody ). -13 Soft, low, gentle. -14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable ; R. 11. 12, 80. -15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. -16 Pure, clean. -17 Sapless, pithless. -18 Young, younger ; Mr. 6. 53. -m. N. of the Nakshatras Hasta, Pushya, and Asvinī. -n. 1 A particular measure of time. -2 Agallochum, or a particular variety of it. -ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously ; लघु मन् ' to think lightly of, despise, slight ' : S. 7. 1. -2 Quickly, swiftly ; लघु लघुत्वंता S. 4 ' risen early '. -Comp. -आशिन, -आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. -उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. -रथान, -समुत्थान a. working actively, doing work rapidly. -काय a. light-bodied. (-यः) a goat. -क्रम a. having a quick step, going quickly. -खट्विका a small bedstead. -गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चेतस् मनस्, हृदय a. 1. light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean-hearted. -2. frivolous. -3. fickle, unsteady. -चिभिटा colocynth. -जंगलः a kind of quail ( लावक ). -द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. -द्रविन् a. melting easily. -नामन् m. agallochum. -पात्रिका the Rochana plant. -पर्णी, -कर्णी N. of a plant ( Mar. मोरवेल ). -पाक, -पाकिन् a. easily digested. -पुष्पः a kind of Kadamba. -प्रवर्त्तन a. 1. pronounced with slight articulation ( as a letter ). -2. indolent, lazy. -वदरः, -वदरी f.



a kind of jujube. -भवः humble birth or origin. -भोजनं a light repast. -मांसः a kind of partridge. -मूलं the lesser root of an equation. -मूलकं a radish. -लयं a kind of fragrant root (वीणमूल). -राशि α composed of fewer terms (as the side of an equation). -वासस् α. wearing light or pure clothes. -विक्रम α. having a quick step, quick-footed. -वृत्ति α. 1. ill behaved, low, vile. -2. light, frivolous. -3. mismanaged, ill-done. -वेदिन् α. making a clever hit. -हस्त α. 1. light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert; R. 9. 63. -2. active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघयति Den. P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितांतगुर्वी लघयिष्यता धुरं R. 3. 35. -2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate; रहासि लघयेहारका वा तदाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10; R. 11. 62. -3 (α) To make light of, slight, despise; Ki. 2. 18. (b) To make inferior or insignificant; Ki. 5. 4; 13. 38.

लघेयम् m. [ लघेयः इमनेच्छिष्य ] 1 Lightness, absence of weight. -2 Littleness, smallness, insignificance. -3 Lightness, levity, lowness or meanness of spirit; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा प्रदर्शनेति मां निराश्रयति K. -4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive lightness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v.

लघिष्ठ α. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl. of लघु q. v.).

लघीयस् α. Lighter, lower, very light &c.; (compar. of लघु q. v.).

लघुता, -त्वं 1 Lightness, levity. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 (α) Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity; इन्द्रोऽपि लघुतां याति स्वयं प्रवक्ष्यामि गुणैः. (b) Obscurity of birth, humbleness of origin. -4 Dishonour, disrespect; Pt. 1. 140, 353. -5 Activity, quickness. -6 Shortness, brevity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -9 Wantonness.

लघूह 8 U. 1 To despise, think meanly of, slight.

लघूहन् p. p. 1 Despised, condemned, slighted. -2 Lessened, abbreviated, shortened. -3 Reduced in weight or importance.

लङ् 1 A delicate woman. -2 A light carriage; St. 12. 24.

लङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Imperfect tense or its terminations.

लंका [लक् अच् मुम् च] 1 N of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. -2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute, hycot. -3 A branch. -4 A kind of grain. -Gom. -भविष्यः, -भविष्यति, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नथः, -पतिः 'lord of Lankā; i. e. Rāvaṇa or Bibhīshana. -भरिः an epithet of Rāma. -शहिन् m. an epithet of Hanumat.

लंखनी The bit of a bridle.

लंग् 1 P. (लंगति) 1 To go. -2 To go lame, limp.

लंगः 1 Lameness. -2 Union, association. -3 A lover, paramour.

लंगतः A lover, paramour.

लंगलं A plough.

लंगूलं The tail of an animal; cf. लंगूल.

लङ् 1 U. (लङ्ते-ते, लङ्ति; desid. लिलङ्ते-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. -2 To mount upon, ascend; अन्ये चालङ्घिषुः शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. -3 To go beyond, transgress; लङ्ते स्म मुनिरेष विधानान् N. 5. 4. -4 To fast, abstain from food. -5 To dry, dry up (Paras.). -6 To diminish, lessen. -7 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure; पक्ष्वाङ् हरिणो लङ्घितुमागच्छति M. 4. -Caus. or 10 U. (लङ्गति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond; सागरः पूर्वोद्दिगं क्रमेणैकेन लङ्घितः Mb.; Ms. 4. 38. -2 To pass over, traverse (as distance); R. 1. 47. -3 To mount upon, ascend; R. 4. 52. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 9. 9; Y. 2. 187. -5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard; हस्त इव भूतिमलिनो यथा यथा लङ्घयति खलः सुजनं। दर्पणमिव तं कुरुते तथा तथा निर्भलङ्घायं ॥ Vās. -6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoil, avert; भाग्यं न लङ्घयति कोपि विधिप्रणीतं Subhāsh.; Mk. 6. 2. -7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt; एषा ख

केसरिणी रतां लङ्घयति S. 7; नास्ति खलु विधेरलङ्घनीयं V. 4; R. 11. 92. -8 To eat, browse. -9 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse; (बशः) जगत्प्रकाशं तदशेषनिष्ठयथा भवद्वरुलङ्घयितुं ममोद्यतः R. 3. 48. -10 To cause to fast. -11 To shine. -12 To speak

लङ्घक α. Ved. A transgressor, violator, offender &c.

लङ्घनं [लङ् लङ्घट्] 1 Leaping, jumping. -2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general; अयमेव पार्थ शीघ्रलङ्घनाः Ghaṭ. 8. -3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also); नभोलङ्घन R. 16. 33; जनोऽयमुच्चैः पलङ्घनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position.' -4 Assaulting, storming, capturing; as in दुर्गलङ्घनं. -5 Exceeding, going beyond, overstepping violating, transgression; आत्तलङ्घनं, नियमलङ्घनं &c. -6 Disregarding, despising, treating with contempt, slighting; प्रणिशतलङ्घनं प्रमदुर्कमा V. 3; M. 3. 22. -7 An offence, affront, insult. -8 A harm, an injury; as in आतपलङ्घनं q. v. -9 Fasting, abstinence; Si. 12. 25 (where it means 'leaping' also). -10 One of the paces of a horse.

लङ्घनीय, लङ्घ्य α. 1 To be traversed or passed over, passable. -2 To be violated. -3 To be overtaken; आस्मोद्धनैरपि रजोभिरलङ्घनयिताः S. 1. 8. -4 To be neglected or disregarded. -5 To be fasted; see लङ्घ.

लङ्घित p. p. [लङ्-क्ते] 1 Lept over, passed over. -2 Traversed. -3 Transgressed, violated. -4 Disregarded, insulted, disrespected. -5 Attacked, seized, afflicted; लङ्घित एष भूयोऽपि शकुंतल व्याधिना S. 6.

लङ् 1 P. (लङ्छति) To mark, see; cf. लङ्.

लज् 1. 6 A. (लजते) To be ashamed. -II. 1 P. (लजति) To blame &c.; see लज् I. -III. 10 P. (लजयति) 1 To seem, appear, shine. -2 To cover, conceal; (according to some लजयति also in this sense).

लज्ज 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be ashamed, to blush; cf. लज्ज.

लज्जता The wild cotton-tree.

लज्जरी A white sensitive plant.

लज्जा [लज्ज भावे अ] 1 Shame,



कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhâsh. ; विहाय लज्जा R. 2. 40 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2 Bashfulness, modesty : शुंगारलज्जां निरूपयति S. 1; Ku. 3.7; R. 7. 25; लज्जं त्वं मञ्ज सिंधौ Subhâsh. -3 N. of the sensitive plant. -Comp.

-अन्वित  $\alpha$ . modest, bashful. -आवह, -कर  $\alpha$ . (रा or री  $f$ .) causing shame, shameful, disgraceful, ignominious ; Pt. 5. 10. -शील  $\alpha$ . bashful, modest. -रहित, -शून्य, -हीन,  $\alpha$ . shameless, impudent, immodest.

लज्जाल  $\alpha$ . Modest, bashful. - $m$ .  $f$  N. of the sensitive plant ( also लज्जी )

लज्जावत्  $\alpha$ . 1 Bashful, modest. -2 Embarrassed, perplexed.

लज्जित  $p. p$ . 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Ashamed, abashed.

लज्जा=लज्जा.

लंघा A present, bribe.

लंज् I. 1 P. (लंजति) 1 To blame, censure, traduce. -2 To roast, fry. -II. 10 U. (लंजयति-ते) 1 To injure, strike, kill. -2 To give. -3 To speak. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To dwell. -6 To shine. -7 To be manifest.

लंजः [ लंज्-अच् ] 1 A foot. -2 The end of a lower garment tucked into the waist-band ; cf. कक्षा -3 A tail.

लंजा 1 A current. -2 An adulteress. -3 N. of Lakshmi. -4 Sleep. लंजिका A prostitute, harlot.

लट् 1 P. (लटति) To be a child. -2 To act like a child. -3 To talk like a child, prattle. -4 To cry.

लट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Present tense or its terminations.

लट् 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A fault, defect. -3 A robber. -Comp. -पर्ण large cinnamon.

लटकः A cheat, rogue, rascal, villain.

लटभ  $\alpha$ . (Connected with the Prākṛita लट् which appears to be derived from it) Charming, handsome, beautiful, attractive, lovely ; अतिश्रुतः कालो लटभलनाभोगसुलभः Bh. 3. 32 (where commentators render लटभ by सलवण्य) : लस्याः पाद-नखश्रेणिः शोभते लटभभुवः Vikr. 8. 6. Bilhana has used this word in three more places of the same book,

where it appears to mean 'a young pretty woman', 'a handsome woman'; e.g. किं वा वर्णनया समस्तलटभालं-कारतामेत्यति 8. 86; अनर्घ्यला प्यनिधान-भूमिर्न कस्य लोभं नटभा तनोति 9. 68 ; केशवविभवैलेटभानां पिंडतामिव जगाम तमिस्रं 11. 18.

लट् A rogue, rascal ; see लटक.

लट् 1 A horse. -2 A dancing boy. -3 N. of a Rāga in music. -4 N. of a caste. -द्व kind of bird. -2 A curl on the forehead. -3 A sparrow. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A game -6 Safflower. -7 An unchaste woman.

लट् I. 1 P. (लटति) To play, sport, dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लटति, लटयति) 1 To throw, toss. -2 To blame. -3 To loll the tongue. -4 To harass, annoy. -III. 10 U. (लटयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To annoy.

लटह  $\alpha$ . Beautiful, handsome ( a Prākṛita word ) ; see लटभ.

लट्=लटक q. v.

लट्टुः, लट्टुकः A kind of sweetmeat ( a round ball of sugar, wheat or rice-flour, ghee, and spices ).

लट् 1 P., 10 U. (लटति, लटयति-ते) 1 To toss upwards, throw up. -2 To speak.

लट्टं Excrement, ordure.

लट्टः London ( a modern formation, probably from French *Londres* ).

लता [ लत्-अच् ] 1 A creeper, creeping plant ; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4 ; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपद्मा R. 3. 7 ( often used as the last member of compounds, especially with words meaning 'arm', 'eyebrow', 'lightning', to denote beauty, tenderness, thinness &c. ; भुजलता, बाहुलता, भ्रुलता, विद्युलता ; so खड्ग, अलक, &c ; cf. Ku. 2. 64 ; Me. 47 ; S. 3. 15 ; R. 9. 46. -2 A branch. -3 The creeper called *Priyangu*. -4 The *Mādhavi* creeper. -5 Musk-creeper. -6 A whip or the lash of a whip. -7 A string of pearls. -8 A slender woman. -9 A woman in general. -10 The *Dārvā* grass. -Comp. -अंगुलिः  $f$ . a branch serving as a finger. -अंतं a flower. -अंबुजं a kind of cucumber. -अर्कः a green onion. -अलकः an elephant. आननः a particular position of the hands in dancing. -द-

दमः the upward winding or climbing of a creeper. -करः a particular position of the hands in dancing. -कस्तुरिका, कस्तूरी musk-creeper. -गृहः -हं a bower surrounded with creepers, an arbour ; Ku. 3. 41. -जिह्वः, -रसनः a snake. -तरुः 1. the *Sāla* tree. -2. the *Tāla* tree. -3. the orange tree. -पनसः the water-melon. -पर्णः N. of Vishnu. -प्रतानः the tendril of a creeper ; R. 2. 8. -भवनं an arbour, a bower. -माणिः coral. -मंडपः a bower, an arbour. -मुगः a monkey. -याष्टिः  $f$ . Bengal madder. -यावकं a shoot, sprout. -वलयः, -यं an arbour. -वृक्षः the cocoa-nut tree. -वेष्टः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -वेष्टनं, -वेष्टितकं a kind of embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. -2 A string of pearls.

लतिका A kind of lizard.

लप् 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk in general. -2 To prate, chatter. -3 To whisper ; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं कियपि श्रुतिमूले Gīt. 1. -4 To wail, lament. -Caus. ( लपयति-ते ) To cause to talk &c. WITH लट् to call out loudly to.

लपनं [ लप्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 The mouth.

लपित  $p. p$ . Spoken, said, chattered &c -तं Speech, voice.

लप्सिका A kind of prepared food.

लवः Ved. A quail

लभ् 1 A. ( लभते, लभे, अलभ्य, लभ्यते, लभ्यु, लभ्य ) 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire ; लभेत सिकतं स्रु तैलमापि यस्तनः पादयन् Bh. 2. 5 ; चिराय या-याश्चर्मलंभि हिमजैः Si. 1. 64. -2 To have, possess, be in possession of. -3 To take, receive. -4 To catch, take or catch hold of ; R. 1. 3. -5 To find, meet with ; यत्किञ्चिद्भ-ने पापि. -6 To recover, regain. -7 To know, learn, perceive, understand ; भ्रमणं...गमनादेव लभ्यते Bhāshā. P. 6 ; सत्यमलभमानः Kull on Ms. 8. 109. -8 To be able or be permitted ( to do a thing ) ( with inf. ) ; मनुमपि न लभ्य-ते ; नाधर्मे लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्याधरे. ( The senses of लभ् are modified according to the noun with which it is used ; i. e. गर्भं लभ् to conceive,



ecome pregnant; पं or आस्पदं लभ् to gain a footing, take a hold on; see under पद; अंतरं लभ् to get a footing, enter into; लेभेऽतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 'was not impressed on the mind'; चेतनां, -संज्ञां, लभ् to regain one's consciousness; जन्म लभ् to be born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थ्यं लभ् to enjoy ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लभ् to get an audience of &c.). —Caus. (लभयति-ते) 1 To cause to get or receive, cause to take; Ki. 2. 58. —2 To give, confer or bestow upon; मोदकशरावं माणवकं लभय V. 3. —3 To cause to suffer. —4 To obtain, receive. —5 To find out, discover. —Desid. (लिप्सते) I wish to get, long for; अलब्धं चैव लिप्सते H. 2. 8.

लब्ध p. p. [लभ्-कर्णणि क] 1 Got, obtained, acquired. —2 Taken, received. —3 Perceived, apprehended. —4 Obtained (as by division &c.); see लभ्. —लब्धा A woman whose husband or lover is faithless (perhaps for विप्रलब्धा). —लब्धं That which is secured or got; लब्धं रक्षेद्वक्षयात् H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. —Comp. —अंतरं a. 1. one who has found an opportunity. —2. one who has got access or admission; R. 16. 7. —अवकाश, -अवसर a. 1. one who has found an opportunity. —2. (anything) that has gained a scope (for work); लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना S. 1. —3. one who has obtained leisure, being at leisure; so लब्धलक्षण. —आस्पद a. one who has gained a footing or secured a position; M. 1. 17. —उद्भूत a. 1. born, produced, sprung; लब्धाद्या चन्द्रनीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. —2. one who has got prosperity or elevation; स स्वत्तो लब्धोदयः 'he owes his rise or elevation to you'. —काम a. one who has got his desired object. —कीर्ति a. become widely known, famous, celebrated. —चेतस्, -संज्ञ a. one who has come to his senses, restored to consciousness. —जन्मन् a. born, produced. —नामन्, -शब्द a. renowned, celebrated. —नाशः the of loss what has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा मृत्युः. —प्रशमनं 1. securing or keeping safe what has been acquired. —2. bestowing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on

Ms. 7. 56. —लक्ष, -क्षय a. 1. one who has hit the mark. —2. skilled in the use of missiles. —वर्ण a. 1. learned, wise; चित्रं स्वर्णीये विषये समतात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णाः Rāj. P. —2. famous, renowned, celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. °भाज् a. respecting the learned; कृच्छ्रलब्धमपि लब्धवर्णभाक् तं दिदेश मुनये सलक्ष्मणं R. 11. 2. —विद्य a. learned, educated, wise. —सिद्धि a. one who has attained perfection or his desired object.

लब्धिः f. [लभ्-क्तिन्] 1 Acquisition, gaining, acquirement. —2 Profit, gain. —3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लब्धिम a. Obtained, acquired, received.

लभनं [लभ्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of getting, obtaining &c. —2 Act of conceiving.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. —2 One who solicits, a solicitor. —सं A rope for tying a horse. (-m. also).

लभ्य a. [लभ्-कर्णणि यत्] 1 Capable of being acquired or obtained, attainable, obtainable, to be reached; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहं दुर्वृत्तं हरिषि वामनः R. 1. 3. 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. —2 To be found; Ku. 1. 40. —3 Fit, suitable, proper. —4 Intelligible. —5 To be furnished or provided with,

लभकः A lover, paramour,

लंपट a. 1 Greedy, covetous, hankering after; दम्भनक्तं लंपट इव Ratn. 2. —2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute, addicted to licentious pleasures. —टः A libertine, prodigate, rake; (लंपट in the same sense)

लंफः A leap, jump spring.

लंफनं Leaping, jumping.

लंब् 1 A. (लंबते, लंबित) 1 To hang down, hang from, dangle. कपया ह्यत्र लंबते Mb. —2 To be attached to, stick to, hold on to, rest on; ललंबिरे सवसिलाः प्रिया इव Si. 7. 25; प्रस्थानं ते कथमपि सखे लंबनानस्य भावि Me. 41 (where लं means 'hanging, down towards' or 'resting upon' the back or hips). —3 To go down, sink, decline or hang down (as the sun), fall, down; लंबनानं

दिवा करे; Si. 9. 20; Ki. 9. 1; स्वधराचुंबन-लंबितकडजलमुड्डालय प्रिय लोचने Glt. 12 (मालित). —4 To fall or lag behind. —5 To delay, tarry. —6 To sound. —Caus. (लंबयति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to hang down. —2 To hang up, suspend. —3 To stretch out, extend (as the hand); करेण बातायनलंबितेन R. 13. 21; को लंबये-दाहरणाय हस्तं 6. 75. —4 To cause to be attached, join. —5 To depress. —WITH उद् to stand up, stand erect: पादेनैकेन गगने द्वितीयेन च भूतले। तिष्ठाम्युलंबितस्तावद्यावत्तिष्ठति भास्करः Mk. 2. 10.

लंब a. [लंब्-अच्] 1 Hanging down, hanging from, pendent, dangling; पांड्योयमसार्पितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 84; Me. 84. —2 Hanging upon, attached to. —3 Great, large. —4 Spacious. —5 Long, tall. —वः 1 A perpendicular. —2 Co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. —3 A bribe. —Comp. —उदर a. big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly (-रः) 1 N. of Ganesa. —2. a glutton. —ओष्ठः (लंबो-बौ-ष्ठः) a camel. —कर्णः 1. an ass. —2. a goat. —3. an elephant. —4. a falcon. —5. a demon or Rākshasa. —गुणः, -ज्या, -रेखा the sine of the co-latitude. —जठर a. pot-bellied, portly. —पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. —स्फिच् a. having fat or protuberant buttocks.

लंबकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). —2 The complement of latitude, colatitude (in astr.).

लंबनः [लंब्-ल्युट् वा] 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 The phlegmatic humour. —नं 1 Hanging down, depending, descending &c. —2 Fringe. —3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). —4 A sort of long necklace. —5 A mode of fighting.

लंबा 1 An epithet of Durgā. —2 Of Lakshmi.

लंबिका The soft palate or uvula.

लंबित p. p. 1 Hanging down, pendent. —2 Suspended. —3 Sunk, gone down. —4 Resting on, attached to (see लंब).

लंबुषा A necklace of seven strings.

लंभः 1 Attainment, acquirement. —2 Meeting with. —3 Recovery. —4 Gain.

लंभनं 1 Attainment, acquirement.



## -2 Recovery.

लभित *p. p.* 1 Procured, got, obtained. -2 Given. -3 Improved. -4 Employed, applied. -5 Cherished. -6 Spoken to, addressed.

लघ् 1 A. (लघते) To go, move.

लयः [ ली-अच् ] 1 Sticking, union, adherence. -2 Lurking, hiding. -3 Fusion, melting, solution. -4 Disappearance, dissolution, extinction, destruction; universal destruction (प्रलय); लयं या 'to be dissolved or destroyed'. -5 Absorption of the mind, deep concentration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्यतो शिवरूपिणं लयवशात्मानमभ्यागता Mâl. 5. 2, 7; ध्यानलयेन Gît. 4. -6 Time in music (of three kinds द्रव, मध्य, and विलम्बित); क्लृप्तलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पाद्व्यासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9. -7 A pause in music. -8 Rest, repose. -9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलया Si. 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. -10 Slackness of mind, mental inactivity. -11 An embrace. -12 The supreme being. -13 The union of song, dance, and instrumental music. -Comp. -अर्हः the sun at the destruction of the universe. -आरंभः -आलम्भः an actor, a dancer. -कालः the time of destruction (of the world). -गत *a.* dissolved, melted away. -पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लयनं [ ली-ल्युट् ] 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. -2 Rest, repose. -3 A place of rest, house.

लब् 1 P. (लवति) To go, move.

लल् I. 1 U. (ललति-ने) To play, move about, sport, dally, frolic; पन सकलानीव वानरा ललन्ति Mk. 8. 8; गजकलभा इव बहुश ललामः 4. 28; ललवजगरघोरकोटराणां Mâl. 5. 15. -II. 10 U. or Caus. (ललयाति-ते, ललित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dandle; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः । तस्मात्पुत्रं च शिष्यं च ताडयेत् तु लालयेत् ॥ Subhâsh. ; Ku. 5. 15. -2 To desire. -III. 10 U. (ललयाति-ते) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. -2 To loll the tongue. -3 To desire.

लल *a.* 1 Playful, sportive. -2 Lolling. -3 Wishing, desirous. -Comp. -जिह्व-ललजिह्व q. v.

ललत् *a.* 1 Playing, sporting. -2 Shaking, flashing, moving about; Mâl. 5. 5. -3 Lolling. -Comp. -जिह्व *a.* (ललजिह्व) 1. lolling the tongue. -2. savage, fierce. (-ह्वः) 1. a dog. -2. a camel.

ललनं [ लल्-ल्युट् ] 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. -3 Lolling the tongue. -नः 1 A child. -2 The Sâla and Piyâla trees.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); शठनाकशोकललनाभिरविरतरतं रिरंससे Si. 15. 88. -2 A wanton woman. -3 The tongue. -Comp. -प्रियः the Kadamba tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kâv. 3. 50.

ललंतिका 1 A long necklace. -2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटं [ लङ्-अच् इत्य लः, ललमटति अट्-अण् वा Tv ] The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे प्रोक्षितुं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21; N. 1. 15. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -तटं the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. -पट्टः, -पट्टिका 1. the flat surface of the forehead. -2 a tiara, fillet. -रेखा 1. a line on the forehead. -2 a wrinkled brow. -3. a coloured sectarian mark on the forehead. -लेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटकं 1 The forehead. -2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटतप *a.* 1 Burning or scorching the (fore) head; ललाटतपस्तपितपनः Mâl. 1; U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead'; ललाटतपस्तपसिः R. 13. 41. -2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिर्लेलाटतपनिष्ठुराक्षरा N. 1. 138. -पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. -2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; ललाटिकाचंद्रनभूषणरालका Ku. 5. 55; भस्मललाटिका K. 139; तेन रसेन ललाटिकामकल्पयम् 157.

ललद्गु *a.* Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Beautiful, lovely, charming. -2 Having a mark on the forehead marked with a blaze. -म 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; (*m.* also in this sense); अहं तु ता-

माश्रमललामभूतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2; Si. 4. 28. -2 Anything the best of its kind. -3 A mark on the forehead. -4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. -5 A banner, flag. -9 A row, series, line. -7 A tail. -8 A mane. -9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. -10 A horn. -मः A horse. ललामकं A chaplet of flowers worn on the forehead.

ललामन् *n.* 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कन्याललाम कमनीयमजस्य लिप्सोः R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls'. -3 A banner, flag. -4 A sectarian mark, token, sign, symbol. -5 A tail; see ललाम.

ललित *a.* [ लल्-क्त ] 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. -2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. -3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललितललितैर्द्वयोस्नाप्रायैरकृत्रिमविभ्रमैः (अंगकैः) U. 1. 20; विधाय सृष्टिं ललितां विधानुः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Mâl. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. -4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; प्रियशिष्या ललिते कलाविधौ R. 8. 6; संवोदीतेव ललिताभिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. -5 Desired. -6 Soft, gentle; Si. 7. 64. -2 Tremulous, trembling. -तः N. of a musical scale. -तं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. -2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait; any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; सुकुमारतयांगानां विन्यासो ललितं भवेत् S. D.; Si. 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. -3 Beauty, grace, charm. -4 Any natural or artless act. -5 Simplicity, innocence. -Comp. -अभिनय *a.* consisting of graceful gesticulations or acting; V. 2. 18. -अर्थ *a.* having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. -पद् *a.* 1. elegantly composed; S. 3. -2. consisting of amorous words. °बंधनं an amorous composition. -प्रहारः a soft or gentle blow. -ललित *a.* excessively beautiful; U. 1. 20. -लुलित *a.* unnerved yet charming; Mâl. 1. 15.

ललिता 1 A woman (in general). -2 A wanton woman. -3 Musk. -4 A form of Durgâ. -5 N. of various metres. -Comp. -पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Āsvina. -सप्तमी the seventh day



in the bright half of Bhâdrapada.

**लवः** [ लू -अप् ] 1 Plucking, mowing. -2 Reaping, gathering ( of orn ). -3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. -4 A particle, drop, small quantity; a little; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; जललवमुचः Me. 21, 70; आचामाति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57, 16. 66; अभु° 15. 97; अमृत° Ki. 5. 44; भूक्षेपल-क्ष्मीलवक्रीति दास इव Gît. 11; so तृण°, अपराध°, ज्ञान°, सुख°, धन° &c. &c. -5 Wool, hair. -6 Sport. -7 A minute division of time ( =the sixth part of a twinkling ). -8 The numerator of a fraction. -9 A degree ( in astr. ). -10 Loss, destruction. -11 N. of a son of Râma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vâlmiki, and they were taught by the poet to repeat his Râmâyana at assemblies &c.; ( for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32 ). -12 A kind of quail. -वं 1 Cloves. -2 Nutmeg. -वं ind. A little; लवमपि लवंगे न रमते Sar. K. 1.

**लवंगः** [ लू-अंगच् ] The clove plant; द्वीपांतरानीतलवंगपुष्पैः R. 6. 57; ललित-लवंगलतापारिशालिनकमिलमलयसमीरे Gît. 1 -गं Cloves. -Comp. -कालिका cloves.

**लवंगकं** Cloves.

**लवण** a. [ लू -ल्युट् पृषो० णत्वम् ] 1 Saline, saltish, briny. -2 Lovely, handsome. -णः 1 Saline taste. -2 The sea of salt water. -3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrugna; R. 15. 2, 5, 17, 26. -4 N. of a hell. -ण 1 Salt sea-salt. -2 A factitious salt. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Satrugna. -आदेयः the salt ocean. ° जं sea-salt. -अंबुराशिः the ocean; आभाति वेला लवणांबुराशेः R. 13. 15; V. 1. 17. -अंभस् m. the ocean; R. 12. 70, 17. 54 ( -n. ) salt water. -आकरः 1. a salt-mine. -2. a receptacle of salt water; i. e. the sea. -3. ( fig. ) a mine of beauty. -आलयः the ocean. -उत्तमं 1. rock-salt. -2. nitre. -रुहः 1. the ocean. -2. the sea of salt water. -उदकः, -उशधिः, -जलः &c. the ocean.

-क्षारं a kind of salt. -जलोद्भवः a muscle, shell. -मेहः a kind of urinary disease. -समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

**लवणयति** Den. P. To salt, season with salt.

**लवणस्याति** Den. P. To wish for salt.

**लवणा** Lustre, beauty.

**लवणिमन्** m. 1 Saltiness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

**लवनं** [ लू भावे कर्मणि च ल्युट् ] 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping ( of corn &c. ). -2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

**लवली** A kind of creeper; मया लब्धः पाणिर्ललितलवलीकंदलानिभः U. 3. 40.

**लवाकः** 1 A sickle, a reaping instrument. -2 The act of cutting or mowing.

**लवाणकः** A sickle, scythe.

**लवि** a. Sharp, edged. -विः=लवित्र.

**लवित्रं** An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

**लथ्** 10 U. ( लाशयति-ते ) To exercise or practise any art; cf. लत्.

**लथु ( शू ) नः-नं** Garlic; निखिलरसायनमाहितो गंधेनोन्नेय लथुन इव R. G. (=Bv. 1. 81); यशःसौरभ्य-लथुनः Bv. 1. 93.

**लष्** I. 1. 4. P. ( लषति-ते, लष्यति-ते ) लषित ) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for; ( usually with the preposition अभि q. v. ). -II. 10 U. ( लाषयति-ते )=लश् q. v.

**लषित** p. p. Wished, desired.

**लष्वः** An actor, a dancer.

**लस** I. 1 P. ( लसति, लसत ) 1 To shine, glitter, flash; मुकुहरं लसता हसतीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10; करवाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलवदरुक्तहरामं Gît. 10; Amaru. 16; N. 22. 53. -2 To appear, arise, come to light. -3 To embrace. -4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -4 To sound, resound. -Caus. ( लासयति-ते ) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn -2 To cause to dance. -3 To exercise an art.

**लसकः**=लसक q. v.

**लसा** [ लसति लृ-अच् ] 1 Saffron. -2 Turmeric.

**लसिका** Spittle, saliva.

**लसित** p. p. [ लृ-क् ] Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c.; see लत्.

**लसीका** 1 Saliva. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The juice of the sugar-cane. -4 Lymph.

**लस्त** a. 1 Embraced, clasped. -2 Skilful, skilled.

**लसज्** 1 A. ( लज्जते, लज्जित ) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame ( oft. with instr. or inf. ); स्त्रीजनं प्रहरन्कथं न लज्जते Ratn. 2; Bk. 15. 33. -2 To blush. -Caus. ( लज्जयति-ते ) To put to shame; R. 19. 14.

**लस्तकः** The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

**लस्ताकिन्** m. A bow.

**लहरिः** -री f. A wave, a large wave or billow; करेणोत्क्षिप्तास्ते जननि विजयतां लहरयः G. L. 40; इमां पीयूषलहरीं जगन्नाथेन निर्मितां 53; so आनन्द°, करुणा°, सुधा° &c.

**ला** 2 P ( लाति ) To take, receive, obtain, take, up; ललुः खड्गान् Bk. 14. 92, 15. 53.

**ला** f. 1 Taking, receiving. -2 Giving.

**लाकुटिक** a. ( की f. ) [ लकटः प्रहरणमस्य ठक् ] Armed with a club or cudgel. -कः A sentinel, watchman; Pt. 4.

**लाक्षकी** N. of Sîtâ.

**लाक्षणिक** a. ( की f. ) [ लक्षणया बोधयति ठक् ] 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. -2 Characteristic, indicative. -3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense ( as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यञ्जक q. q. v. v. ); स्याद्वाचको लाक्षणिकः शब्दोऽत्र व्यञ्जकस्त्रिधा K. P. 2. -4 Expressing indirectly or figuratively. -5 Secondary, inferior. -6 Technical. -कः A technical term.

**लाक्षण्य** a. [ लक्षणं वेत्ति अच् ] 1 Relating to signs, indicative. -2 Conversant with, or able to explain or interpret, signs.

**लाक्षा** [ लक्ष्यतेऽनया लक्ष्-अच् पृषो० वृद्धिः ] A kind of red dye, lac; ( largely used by women in ancient times as an article of decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips; cf. अलक; it is said to be obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree ); निष्ठूतवर्णोऽयं लक्ष्मणो लाक्षारसः केनचित् ( तरुणा ) 3. 4. 4; Rs. 6. 14;



Ki. 5. 23. -2 The insect which produces the red dye. -Comp. -त-रुः, -वृक्षः N. of a tree, *Butea Frondosa*. -प्रसादः, -प्रसाधनः the red *Lodhra* tree. -रक्त *a.* dyed with lac.

लाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to, made of, or dyed with, lac. -2 Relating to a *lac* (लक्ष).

लाख 1 P. (लाखति) 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To adorn. -3 To suffice, be competent. -4 To give. -5 To prevent.

लागुडिक See लाकुटिक.

लाघ 1 A. (लाघते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाघवं [ लघोर्भावः अण् ] 1 Smallness, littleness. -2 Levity, lightness. -3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -4 Insignificance. -5 Disrespect, contempt, dishonour, degradation; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधिवः त्याजे श्रद्धां विवृः Mu. 3. 14; Bg. 2. 35. -6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Health, soundness of constitution. -9 Activity, dexterity; readiness; हस्तलाघवं. Versatility; बुद्धि लाघवं. -11 Brevity, conciseness (of expression); an explanation which is in consonance with the principle of economy of nature and involves simplicity of reasoning; ( अल्पोपस्थितिसापेक्षत्वं लाघवं ); आकाशो लाघवादेकः Tarka. K. -12 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लांगलं [ लङ् कलच् पृषो० वृद्धिः ] 1 A plough. -2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. -3 The palm tree. -4 The membrum virile. -5 A kind of flower. -6 A particular appearance of the moon. -7 A kind of timber (used in building houses). -Comp. -महः a ploughman, peasant. -इडः the pole of a plough. -वज्रः N. of Balarâma. -पद्धतिः *f.* a furrow. -कालः a ploughshare.

लांगलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a plough.

लांगलिन् *m.* [लांगलमस्यास्ति इति] 1 N. of Balarâma; बंधुसीत्या समरविमुखो लांगलीयाः सिबेवे Me. 49. -2 The cocoa-nut tree. -3 A snake.

लांगली The cocoa-nut tree.

लांगलीषा (for लांगल-ईषा) The pole of a plough.

लांगुलं 1 A tail. -2 Membrum virile.

लांगूलं [ लङ् -उलच् पृषो० ] 1 A tail; लांगुलचालनमधश्चरणावपातं...श्चा पिडस्व कुरुत Bh. 2. 31 'wags his tail'. -2 The membrum virile. -3 A granary.

लांगुलिन् *m.* A monkey, an ape.

लाज्, लाञ्ज 1 P. (लाजति, लाञ्जति) 1 To blame, censure. -2 To roast, fry.

लाजः [ लज्-अच् ] Wetted grain. -जाः (pl.) Parched or fried grain (*f.* also); (तं) अवाकिरन्बाललताः प्रसूनैराचारलाजैरिव पौरकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25; Ku. 7. 69, 80. -ज = उशीर q. v.

लाङ् 1 P. (लाङ्ति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize. -2 To deck, decorate.

लाङ्गनं [ लाङ् -कर्मणि ल्युट् ] 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark; नवांबुगानीं रुमुर्हलाङ्गने (धनुषि) R. 3. 53; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'marked with', 'characterized by' &c.; जातेऽथ देवस्य तथा विवाहमहोत्सवे साहसलाङ्गनस्य Vikr. 10. 1; R. 6. 18, 16. 84; so श्रीकण्ठपदलाङ्गनः Mâl. 1 'bearing the characteristic epithet श्रीकण्ठ'. -2 A name, an appellation. -3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. -4 The spot on the moon; Ku. 7. 35. -5 A landmark.

लाङ्गित *p.p.* [लाङ्-क] 1 Marked, distinguished, characterised. -2 Named, called. -3 Decorated. -4 Furnished with.

लाट *m. pl.* N. of a country and its inhabitants; एष च (लाटानुवासः) प्रायेण लाट जनप्रियत्वाद् लाटानुवासः S. D. 10. -टः 1 A king of the Lâṭas. -2 Old, worn out, or shabby clothes, ornaments &c. -3 Clothes in general. -4 Childish language. -5 A learned man. -Comp. -अनुवासः one of the five kinds of अनुवास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application; it is thus defined and illustrated by Mammaṭa: -शाब्दस्तु लाटानुवासो भेदे तात्पर्यमात्रतः, *e. g.* वदनं वर-वर्णिन्यस्तस्याः सत्यं सुधाकरः । सुधाकरः क नु पुनः कलकविकलो भवेत्; or यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च

सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्याः K. P. 9.

लाटक *a.* (टिका *f.*) Relating to the Lâṭas.

लाटिका, लाटी 1 A particular style of composition; see S. D. 629. -2 N. of a Prākṛita dialect; see Kāv. 1. 35.

लाइ 10 U. (लाइयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To throw, toss; cf. लड्.

लांठनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात *p. p.* Taken, received.

लातिः *f.* Taking, receiving.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Chattering, prating.

लापिका A sort of enigma or riddle.

लावः, लावकः A sort of quail.

लावुः (बूः) A kind of gourd.

लावुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः [ लभ्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition; शरीरस्यागमात्रेण शुद्धिलाभमन्यत R. 12. 10; स्त्रीरत्नलाभं 7. 34, 11. 92; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन्यदि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 Gain, profit, advantage; सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38; Y. 2. 259. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Capture, conquest. -5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. -कर, -कृत् *a.* profitable, advantageous. -लिप्ता desire of gain, avarice, covetousness. -लिप्सु *a.* 1. greedy, covetous. -2. desirous of gain.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लामज्जकं The root of a particular fragrant grass (वीरणमूल).

लांपट्यं Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालक *a.* (नी *f.*) Fondling, coaxing.

लालन *a.* (नी *f.*) Fondling, coaxing, caressing. -नः A sort of poisonous mouse. -नं [ लल्-ल्युट् ] 1 Caressing, fondling, coaxing; सुतलालनं &c. -2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः; Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42.

लालस *a.* 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after; प्रणामलालसाः K. 14; ईशानसं-



शनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56, Si. 4. 6. -2 Taking pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in; विलासलालसं Gīt. 1; शोक°, मृगया° &c. -सः=लालसा. q. v. below.

लालसा [ लस् स्पृहायां यङ् लुक् भावे अ ] 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. -2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. -3 Regret, sorrow. -4 The longing of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

लालसीक Sauce.

लाला [ लल्-णिच् अच् टाप् ] Saliva, spittle; Bh. 2. 9. -Comp. -भक्षः N. of a hell. -मेहः passing mucous urine. -खवः a spider. -खावः 1. a flow of saliva. -2. a spider.

लालायते Den. A. To emit saliva; Pt. 4. 78.

लालाटिक a. ( की f. ) [ ललाटं प्रभोर्भाग्यं परमति ठञ् ] 1 Being on or relating to the forehead. -2 Arising from or dependent on fate; प्राप्तिस्तु लालाटिकी Udb. -3 Useless; low, vile. -4 Attentive, vigilant. -कः 1 An attentive servant ( lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done ). -2 An idler, a careless or useless person. -3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo. -का A jesting reply.

लालित p. p. 1 Caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. -2 Seduced. -3 Loved, desired. -तं Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं [ ललितस्य भावः घञ् ] 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; वंदिनः पदलालित्यं Udb. -2 Amorous gestures.

लालित् m. A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लालुका A kind of necklace.

लाव a. ( वी f. ) [ लृक् कर्तरि घञ् ] 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off; कृशसूचिलावं R. 13. 43. -2 Plucking, gathering. -3 Cutting down, killing, destroying; Bk. 6. 87. -वः 1 Cutting. -2 A quail.

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. -2 A reaper, gatherer. -3 A quail; योभ्यं-

ते लावकाः Mk. 4.

लावण a. ( णी f. ) [ लवणे संस्कृतं अण् ] 1 Salt. -2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक a. ( की f. ) [ लवणे संस्कृतं ठण् ] 1 Salted, dressed with salt. -2 Dealing in salt. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming; लीलैव सुतनोस्तुल्यित्वा गौरवाच्चमपि लावणिकेन Si. 10. 38 ( where it means ' a salt-merchant ' also ). -कः A salt-merchant. -कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं [ लवणस्य भावः घञ् ] 1 Saltiness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, charm; तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखया किञ्चिदन्वितं S. 6. 13; 7. 18; ( लावण्य is thus defined in Sabdak:-मुक्ताफलेषु छायायास्तरलस्वमिवांतरा । प्रातिभाति यदंगेषु तद्वावण्यमिहोच्यते ॥ ). -Comp. -अर्जितं the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत् a. Lovely, handsome.

लावाणकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लाविकः A buffalo.

लावु See लावु.

लावुक a. ( का or की f. ) Covetous, greedy, avaricious.

लासः [ लस्-घञ् ] 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing; मदनजनितलासेः Rs. 6. 30. -2 Dalliance, wanton sport. -3 Dancing as practised by women. -4 Soup, broth. लासक a. ( सिका f. ) [ लस्-ण्वल् ] 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. -2 Moving hither and thither. -कः 1 A dancer. -2 A peacock. -3 Embracing. -4 N. of Siva. -कं A room on the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman. -3 A kind of dramatic performance.

लास्यं [ लस्-ण्यत् ] 1 Dancing; a dance; आस्ये धास्यति कस्य लास्यमधुना... वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42; R. 16. 14. -2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. -3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes. -स्यः A dancer, an actor. -स्या A dancing girl.

लास्फोटनी A gimlet.

लिः 1 Fatigue. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 End. -4 Equality. -5 A bracelet.

लिकुचः See लकुच.

लिखा, लिख्या 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. -2 A very minute measure of weight ( said to be equal to 4 or 8 trasarenum ); जालान्नगते भानौ यचाणु दृश्यते रजः । तैश्चतुर्भिर्भवे लिखा ; or त्रसरेणवोष्टौ विज्ञेया लिखेका परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133 ; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिखिका A nit.

लिख् 6 P. ( लिखति, लिखित ) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave ; अगसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेशनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb. ; ताराक्षरैर्यामसिते कठिन्या निशालिखद् व्योम्नि समः प्रशस्ति N. 22. 54 ; Y. 2. 87, S. 7. 5 ; लीनेव प्रतिविम्बितव लिखितेव Māl. 5. 10. -2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint; मृगमहतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे Gīt. 7 ; मरसादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखन्ती Me. 85, 80 ; Ku. 6. 48 ; स्मिन्वा पाणौ खङ्गलेखां लिलेख K. P. 10 ; केशग्रहः खलु तदा हुपशस्मजाया श्रौणस्य चाद्य लिखिते रेव वीक्षितो यैः Ve. 3. 11. -3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up ; न किञ्चिद्बुधे चरणेन केवलं लिखेत् बाष्पाकुललोचना भुवं Ki. 8. 14 ; मूर्त्नां दिवामिवा लिखन् Bk. 15. 22. -4 To lance, searify. -5 To touch, graze. -6 To peck ( as a bird ). -7 To make smooth. -8 To unite sexually with a female.

लिखनं [ लिख्-भावदौ ल्यट् ] 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 Drawing, painting. -3 Scratching. -4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित p. p. [ लिख्-क्त ] Written, painted, scratched &c ; see लिख्. -तः N. of a writer on law ( mentioned along with शंख ). -तं 1 A writing, document. -2 Any book or composition.

लिख्यः A nit, the egg of a louse; cf. लिखा.

लिख् 1 P. ( लिखति ) To go, move.

लिगुः 1 A deer. -2 A fool, block-head. -n. The heart.

लिङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Potential and Benedictive moods or their terminations ( the two moods being distinguished as लिङ्गलिङ् and आशीर्लिङ् ).



**लिङ्ग** I. 1 P. (लिङ्गति, लिङ्गित ) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (लिङ्गप्रति-ते) To paint, variegate. -2 To inflect (a noun) according to its gender.

**लिङ्ग** [लिङ्ग-अच्] 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic; यत्तुपायिबलिङ्गधारिणौ R. 8. 16; अथवा प्रावृषेण्यैरेव लिङ्गेर्मम राजोपचारः संप्रति V. 4. मुनिर्दोहदलिङ्गदर्शी 14. 71; Ms. 1. 30; 8. 25, 252. -2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge; लिङ्गेर्मुदः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30; क्षपणकलिङ्गधारी Mu. 1; न लिङ्गं धर्मकारणं H. 4. 85, see लिङ्गिन् below. -3 A symptom, mark of disease. -4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. -5 (In logic) The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism; particularly the assertion of the *hetu*'s being found in the पक्ष or minor term coupled with the statement of the invariable concomitance between this *hetu* and the major term; it is thus defined:— व्यतिरिक्तधर्मतावलिङ्गम् Tarka K. -6 The sign of gender or sex. -7 Sex; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. -8 The male organ of generation. -9 Gender (in gram.). -10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus. -11 The image of a god, an idol. -12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, वियोग, साहचर्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage; e. g. in कृपितो मकरध्वजः the word कृपित restricts the meaning of मकरध्वज to 'Kâma'; see K. P. 2 and commentary *ad loc.* -13 (In Vedânta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible original of the gross or visible body. cf. पञ्चकोष. -14 A spot, stain. -15 The nominal base, the crude form of a noun (प्रातिपदिक). -16 (In Sân. phil.) Pradhâna or Prakṛiti; q. v. -17 The effect or product (that which is evolved out of a primary cause and itself becomes a producer). -Comp. -अम्रं the glans penis. -अनुशासनं the laws of grammatical gender. -अर्चनं the worship of Siva as a *linga*. -देहः, -शरीरं the subtle frame or body; see लिङ्ग (13) above. -धारिन् a.

wearing a badge. -नाशः 1. loss of the characteristic marks. -2. loss of penis. -3. loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. -परामर्शः the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic); (e. g. that smoke is a sign of fire); as वह्निव्याप्यधूमवानयं पर्वतः इति लिङ्ग-परामर्शः. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas. -प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a *linga*. -वर्धन a. causing erection of the male organ. -विपर्ययः change of gender. -वृत्ति a. hypocritical. -वृत्तिः a religious hypocrite. -वेदी the base or pedestal of a *linga*. -स्थः a religious student.

**लिङ्गकः** The *Kapittha* tree.

**लिङ्गनं** Embracing.

**लिङ्गवत्** a. 1 Having marks. -2 Having various sexes or genders. -3 Wearing a *Linga* (as a Jangama).

**लिङ्गिन्** a. [लिङ्गमस्यस्य इति] 1 Having a mark or sign. -2 Characterized by. -3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.); स वार्णिलिङ्गी विदितः समाय-यौ युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1; so आर्यलिङ्गिन्. -4 Furnished with a *linga*. -5 Having a right to wear signs or badges. -6 One whose outward form corresponds with his inward character. -7 Having a subtle body. -m. 1 A religious student, Brâhmana ascetic; Pt. 4. 39. -2 A worshipper of Siva's *linga*. -3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. -4 An elephant. -5 (In logic) That which possesses the *linga* or middle term; i. e. वह्नि is the लिङ्गिन् in the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमवत्. -6 (Hence) The subject of a proposition. -7 The supreme being (as the sustainer of *linga*). -8 The cause or source. -9 N. of a Saiva sect. -Comp. -वेषः the dress of a religious student.

**लिट्** A technical term in grammar used by Pāṇini to denote the Perfect tense or its terminations.

**लिघु** A technical term in grammar used by Pāṇini for nominal verbs.

**लिङ्गु** a. Ved. Slimy, slippery (चिच्छल).

**लिप्** 6 U. (लिपति-ते, लिप्त ) 1 To annoint, smear, besmear; लिपतीव त-मौगानि Mk. 1. 34. -2 To cover, overspread; Si. 3. 48. -3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate; यः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64; न मां कर्मणि लिपति Bg. 4. 14, 18. 17; Ms. 10. 106. -4 To inflame, kindle; त-स्यालिपत शोकान्निः स्वांतं काष्ठमिव उवलन् Bk. 6. 22.

**लिपः** Smearing, anointing.

**लिपिः**, -पी f. [लिप् इक् वा ऊप्] 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Writing, hand-writing. -3 The written characters, letters, alphabet; खवनालिप्यां Vârt.; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदी-मुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28; 18. 46. -4 The art of writing. -5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.); अयं हरिद्रो भावेतोति वैधर्सी लिपिं ललाटेऽर्थिजनस्य जाग्रतीं N. 1. 15, 138. -6 Painting, drawing. -Comp. -करः 1. a plasterer, white-washer, mason. -2. a writer, scribe. -3. an engraver (also लिपिकर). -कारः a writer, scribe. -ज्ञ a. one who can write. -न्यासः the art of writing or transcribing. -फलकं a writing-tablet or board. -शाला a writing school. -सङ्गा writing materials or apparatus.

**लिपिका** See लिपी.

**लिप्त** p. p. [लिप्-क्] 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. -2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. -3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). -4 Eaten. -5 United, joined.

**लिप्तकः** A poisoned arrow.

**लिप्ता, लिप्तिका** A minute, the sixtieth part of a degree.

**लिप्सा** [लभ्-सन्-भावे अ] 1 Desire of getting or regaining; Bv. 1. 125. -2 Desire in general.

**लिप्सु** a. Desirous of getting &c.

**लिपिः**, -वी f. = लिपि q. v.

**लिपिकरः** A scribe, writer, copyist.

**लिपः** Smearing, anointing, covering.

**लिपट** a. Libidinous, lustful. -टः A libertine, lecher.

**लिपाकः** [लिप् आकन् ण्यो०] 1 The citron or lime tree. -2 An ass.



—कं A citron or lime.

**लिपिः, -लिपिः** *f.* लिपि *q. v.*

**लिश्** I. 6 P. ( लिशति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt ; see रिश्. -II. 4 U. ( लिशति-ते ) To become small, be decreased.

**लिष्ट** *p. p.* Become small, lessened, decreased.

**लिखः** An actor, a dancer.

**लिह्** 2 U. ( लोढे, लीढे, लिलेह-लिलिहे, अलिखत्-त, अलीढ, लेदयति-ते, लेहुं, लीढ, *desid.* लिलिखति-ते ) 1 To lick ; कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करालेदे शशिनः K. P. 19 ; Bv. 1. 99 ; Ki. 5. 38 ; Si. 12. 40. -2 To lick up, taste, sip, lap ; N. 2. 99, 100.

**लीढ** *p. p.* [ लिह्-आस्वादे च ] Licked, sapped, tasted, eaten &c. ; see लिह्.

**ली** I. 1 P. ( लयति ) To melt, dissolve. -II. 9 P. ( लीनाति ) 1 To adhere. -2 To melt, usually with वि. -III. 4 A. ( लीयते, लीन ) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to ; M. 3. 5. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cower ; ( भृगांगनाः ) लीयते मुकुलांतरेषु शनकैः सजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26 ; हरिश्चिदुत्पत्तिं द्रागंगा-न्याकुंच्य लीयते निभृतं Bv. 1. 106 ; R. 3. 9 ; S. 6. 16 ; Ku. 1. 12, 7. 21 ; Bk. 18. 13 ; Ki. 5. 26. -4 To be dissolved, melt away. -5 To be sticky or viscous. -6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to ; माधव मनसिजविशिखभया-दिव भावनया स्वायि लीना Gīt. 4. -7 To vanish, disappear. —*Caus.* ( लापयति-ते, लाययति-ते, लीनयति-ते, लालयति-ते ) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. ( The form लापयते is used in the sense of 'to honour', 'cause to be honoured' ; जटाभिर्लापयते = पूजामधिगच्छति ; cf. P. I. 3. 70 ).

**लीः** *f.* 1 Adhering, clinging to. -2 Embracing. -3 Melting, dissolving.

**लीन** *p. p.* [ ली-क् ] 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. -2 Lurking, hid, concealed. -3 Resting or reclining on ; S. 6. 16. -4 Melted, dissolved ; Māl. 5. 10. -5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with ; नद्यः सागरे लीना भवन्ति. -6 Devoted or given up to. -7 Disappeared, vanished ;

( see ली ).

**लीका** A nit ; see लिखा.

**लीला** [ ली-क्लिप् लियं लाति ला-क् वा Tv. ] 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement ; क्लृप्तं ययौ कंदुकलीलायापि या Ku. 5. 19 ; oft. used as the first member of comp. ; लीलाकमलं, लीलाद्युक्तः &c. -2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport ; उत्सृष्टलीलागतिः R. 7. 7 ; 4. 22 ; 5. 70 ; क्षुभ्यान्ति प्रसभमहो विनापि हेतोर्लीलाभिः किमु साति कारणे रम्यः Si. 8. 24 ; Me. 35 ; ( लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणिः— अप्राप्तवहमसमागमनायिकायाः सख्याः पुगेऽत्र निजचित्ताविनोदबुद्ध्या । आलापवेशगातिहास्यविलोकनायैः प्रागेभ्यस्तनुकृति-माकलयन्ति लीलाम् ॥ ). -3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play ; लीलाया जघान 'killed with ease'. -4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien ; यः संयति प्राप्तपिनाकिलीलः R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinâkin'. -5 Beauty, charm, grace ; मुहुरवलोकितमंडन-लीला Gīt. 6, R. 6. 1 ; 16. 71. -6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham ; as, लीलामनुष्यः, लीलानदः &c. —**Comp.** —अ ( आ ) गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेदपन् *n.* a pleasure-house ; R. 8. 95. —अंग *a.* having graceful limbs. —अंचित *a.* sportively handsome. —अञ्जनं, अञ्जुजं, -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -तारमसं, -पद्मं &c. 'toy-lotus', a lotus-flower held in the hand as a plaything ; R. 6. 13 ; Me. 65, Ku. 6. 84. —अवतारः the descent ( of Vishnu ) on the earth for amusement. —उद्यानं 1. a pleasure-garden. -2. the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. —कलहः 'sportive quarrel', a sham or feigned quarrel ; cf. प्रणयकलह. —चतुर *a.* sportively charming ; Ku. 1. 47. —नटनं a sportive dance. —मनुष्यः a sham man, a man in disguise. —मात्रं mere sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. —रतिः *f.* diversion, sport. —वज्रं an instrument like Indra's thunderbolt. —वापी a pleasure-tank. —शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure. —साध्य *a.* to be effected with ease, easy of accomplishment.

**लीलायति -ते** Den. U. To sport, play, divert oneself.

**लीलायितं** Play, sport, amusement,

pleasure.

**लीलावत्** *a.* 1 Sportive, playful. -2 Beautiful, graceful. —ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. -2 An amorous or wanton woman. -3 N. of Durgâ. -4 N. of a well-known mathematical work by Bhâskarâchârya. -5 N. of the wife of the demon Maya.

**लुक्** *ind.* A technical term used by Pāṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

**लुङ्** A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Aorist or its terminations.

**लुञ्च** 1 P. ( लुञ्चति, लुञ्चिन् ) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare. -2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

**लुञ्च** *f.* 1 Plucking out. -2 Dropping out.

**लुञ्चः, -लुञ्चनं** Peeling, plucking out.

**लुञ्चित** *p. p.* 1 Peeled. -2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

**लुह्** I. 1 A. ( लोटते ) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. ( लोटयति-ते ) 1 To speak. -2 To shine. -III. 1. 4. P. ( लोटति, लुटयति ) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground ; cf. लुट्. -2 To take away, rob, plunder ( perhaps for लुट् or लुट् ).

**लुह्** A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the First or Periphrastic Future or its terminations.

**लुट्** I. 1 P. ( लोटति ) To strike, knock down. -II. 1 A. ( लोटते ) 1 To roll on the ground. -2 To go, move. -4 To resist, oppose. -III. 10 U. ( लोटयति-ते ) To rob, plunder. -IV. 6 P. ( लुटति 1 To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro ; मणिलुटति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते H. 2. 68 ; लुटति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gīt. 7 ; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुटति स्वनमंडले Amaru. 100 ; गृहे गृहे पश्य तवांगवर्णा मुग्धे सुवर्णावलयो लुटति Bv. 2. 176 ; Bk. 14. 54. -2 To agitate, move, stir.

**लुटनं** [ लुट्-लुट् ] Rolling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

**लुटित** *p. p.* Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

**लुड्** I. 1 P. ( लोडति ) To stir,



agitate, churn, disturb. —Caus. (लुटयति-ते) To stir, churn, agitate. (used with वि in the same sense); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. —II. 6. P. (लुडति) 1 To adhere. —2 To cover.

लुट् I. 1 P. (लुटति) 1 To go. —2 To steal, rob, plunder. —3 To be lame or crippled. —4 To be idle or lazy. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुटयति-ते) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. —2 To disregard, despise.

लुटा 1 Robbing. —2 Rolling.

लुटाक a. (की f.) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तरुणानां हृदयलुटाकी परिवर्तमाना निवारयति K. P. 10; आः सितशकुनयः केयं लुटाकता B. R. 5. —कः 1 A thief. —2 A crow.

लुट् 1 P. (लुटति) 1 To go. —2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. —3 To be idle. —4 To be lame. —5 To rob, plunder. —6 To resist.

लुटरः [लुट्-वुल्] A robber, plunderer, thief.

लुटन [लुट्-लुट्] Plundering, robbing, stealing; यस्य देव्या इव लुटनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रगुणीभवन्ति Vikr. 1. 11.

लुटा 1 Robbing, plundering. —2 Rolling.

लुटाकः 1 A robber. —2 A crow.

लुटिः -टी f. Alundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुट् 10 U. (लुटयति-ते) To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुडिका 1 A round mass or ball. —2 Proper conduct.

लुडी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुट् 1 P. (लुटति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. —2 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

लुप् I. 4 P. (लुप्यति) 1 To confound, perplex. —2 To be perplexed or confounded. —3 To be suppressed or destroyed. —II. 6 U. (लुपति-ते, लुप) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अनुभवं वचसा सखि लुपसि N. 4. 105. —2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. —3 To seize, pounce upon. —4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. —Pass. (लुप्यते) 1 To be broken or violated; be lost; तस्य भागो न लुप्यते Ms. 9. 211. —2 To be elided or

lost, to disappear (in gram.). —Caus. (लोपयति-ते) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. —2 To omit, neglect. —3 To cause to swerve from; सत्याद् गुरुमलोपयन् R. 12. 9. —Desid. (लुप्स्यति, लुलोपिषति); freq. लोलुप्यते or लोलोपि.

लुप्त p. p. [लुप्-क्त] 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. —2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. —3 Robbed, plundered. —4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.). —5 Omitted, neglected. —6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; see लुप्. —सं Stolen property, booty. —Comp. —उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, i. e. an upamā in which one, two, or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —पद a. wanting in words. —पिंडोक्त क्रिय a. deprived of the funeral rites. —प्रतिज्ञ a. one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. —प्रतिभ a. deprived of reason.

लुभ् I. 6 P. To bewilder, confound, perplex. —II. 4 P. (लुभ्यति, लुब्ध) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.); तथापि रानो लुभ्ये मृगाय. —2 To allure, entice. —3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. —Caus. (लोभयति-ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; पुत्रवे बहु लाभयन् Bk. 5. 48. —2 To excite lust. —3 To entice, seduce, allure, attract; लोभयमाननयनः स्थांशु-कैर्मेललागुणपदैर्नितं विभिः R. 19. 26. —4 To derange, disorder, disturb

लुब्ध p. p. [लुभ्-क्त] 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. —2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in धनलुब्ध, मांसलुब्ध, मृगलुब्ध &c. —उभयः 1 A hunter. —2 A libertine, lecher.

लुब्धकः 1 A hunter, fowler; मृग-मीनसज्जनानां नृगजलवन्तेष्वविहितवृत्ती-नाम् । लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. —2 A covetous or greedy man. —3 A libertine. —4 The star Sirius. —5 The hinder part.

लुभित p. p. Perplexed, disturbed.

लुब् 1 P., 10 U. (लुब्धति, लुब्धयति-ते) To torment, harass.

लुबिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुल 1 P. (लोलति, लुलित) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुलितवृष्टि मदविष चस्थले Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. —2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. —3 To press down, crush; see लुलित below. —Caus. (लोलयति-ते) To shake, stir up; Si. 9. 4.

लुलापः, लुलायः [लुल् घञर्थे क, तमा-प्रोति अण्] A buffalo; सुराविधुतधरि-वीचित्रकायो लुलायः.

लुलित p. p. [लुल्-क्त] 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; सुरालयप्राप्तिनिमित्त-मभ्यक्षोत्तिसं नौलुलितं ववदे R. 16. 34, 59. —2 Disturbed, touched; लुलित-मकरंदो मधुकरीः Ve. 1. 1. —3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair); Rs. 4. 15. —4 Pressed down, crushed, injured; S. 3. 26. —5 Pressing on, touching; अनानिलुलितज्याघातांकं (कनकवलयं) S. 3. 13. —6 Fatigued, drooping, unnerved; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्वध्वंस-जातखेदात् (अंगकानि) U. 1. 24; गा-ढोत्क्रांठा ललितलुलितैरंगैस्ताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 3. 6, 4. 2. —7 Elegant, beautiful; वनं लुलितपल्लवं Bk. 9. 56.

लुष् 1 P. (लोषति) See लुष्.

लुषभः An elephant in rut.

लुह् 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire or long for; cf. लुभ्.

लू 9 U. (लुनाति, लूति, लून; caus. लावयति-ते; desid. लुल्यति-ते) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.); शरासनज्याम-लुनाद् विडौजसः R. 3. 59; 7. 15, 12. 43; पुरीषवस्क्रंद लुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51; क्रीडति काकैरिव लूनपक्षैः Pt. 1. 187; Kn. 3. 61; Bk. 9. 8. —2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate; लोकानलावीहिजिनांश्च तस्य Bk. 2. 53. —With आ to pluck (gently); Ku. 2. 41. —विप्र to cut, lop or pluck off; U. 3. 5.

लूना [लू-नक्] 1 A spider. —2 An ant. —Comp. —तंतुः a cobweb. —मर्कटकः 1. an ape. —2. a kind of jasmine.

लूतिका A spider.

लून p. p. [लू-क्त] 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. —2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c. —3 Destroyed. —4 Bitten, nibbled at. —5 Wounded. —नं A tail.

लूनक a. Cut, divided. —कः 1 A



cut, division; wound. -2 Sort, species. -3 An animal.

लुमं [ लृ-मक् ] A tail. -Comp. -विषः 'having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with its tail.

लृष् I. 1 P. ( लृषति ) To adorn, decorate. -II. 10 U. ( लृषयति-ते ) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लृङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Conditional mood or its terminations.

लृट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Second or Simple Future or its terminations.

लेखः [ लिख भावे घञ् ] 1 A writing, document, written document ( of any kind ), a letter; लेखेयं न ममेति नोत्तरमिदं मुद्रा मदीया यतः Mu. 5. 18; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70; अनंगलेख Ku. 1. 7; मन्मथलेख S. 3. 26. -2 A god, deity. -Comp. -अक्षरं writing (opp. आलेख्य). -अधिकारिन् m. one in charge of writing letters, the secretary ( of a king &c. ). -अर्हः a kind of palm tree. -ऋषभः N. of Indra. -पत्रं, पत्रिका 1. an epistle, a letter, writing in general. -2. a deed, document ( legal ). -संदेशः a written message. -हारः, हारिन् m. a letter-carrier.

लेखकः [ लिख ण्वल् ] 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. -2 A painter. -कं Writing down, transcribing. -Comp. -दोषः-प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन a. ( नां f. ) [ लिख-ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] 1 Writing, painting, scratching &c. -2 Exciting, stimulating. -नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -नं 1 Writing, transcribing. -2 Scratching, scraping. -3 Grazing, touching. -4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. -5 Cutting or making incisions ( in surgery ). -6 Scripture. -7 An instrument for scraping. -8 A kind of birch-tree. -9 A palm-leaf ( for writing upon ). -नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. -2 A spoon. -Comp. -साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः 1 A letter-carrier. -2 One who makes another sign for himself, signing by proxy ( being

unable to write ). -3 A writer, scribe.

लेखा [ लिख-अ टाप् ] 1 A line, streak; कांतिर्भुवोरायतलेखयोर्था Ku. 1. 47; Ku. 7. 16; Ki. 16. 2; Me. 44; विद्युद्वेखा, फेनलेखा, मदलेखा &c. -2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. -3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting; पाणिर्लेखाविधिषु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि Māl. 1. 35. -4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34; Ki. 5. 44. -5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark; उषसि सयावकसन्ध्यादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. -6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. -7 The crest.

लेखायति Den. P. 1 To sport or dally wantonly. -2 To waver, totter.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. -2 A spoon.

लेख्य a. [ लिख ण्यत् ] To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -ख्यं 1 The art of writing. -2 Writing, transcribing. -3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. -5 An inscription. -6 Painting, drawing. -7 A painted figure. -Comp. -आरुढ, कृत a. committed to writing, done in writing -गत a. painted, drawn in picture. -चूर्णिका a paint-brush, writing-pencil. -पत्रं, पत्रकं 1. a writing, letter, document. -2. a palm-leaf. -प्रसंगः a document. -स्थानं a writing place.

लेट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Vedic Subjunctive mood or its terminations.

लेट्यति Den. P. 1 To deceive, cheat. -2 To be first. -3 To sleep. -4 To shine.

लैः Excrement, feces.

लेतः-तं Tears.

लेप् 1 P. ( लेपते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To worship.

लेपः [ लिप्-घञ् ] 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing; Y. 1. 188. -2 An unguent, ointment, salve. -3 A plaster in general ( such as white-wash, mortar &c. ). -4 The wipings of the hand ( or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand ), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors ( पितृ, पितामह and प्रपितामह ), ( these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after

the great-grand-father; i. e. to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees ); लेपभाज अनुयायाः पित्राद्याः पिंडभागिनः. -5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. -6 Moral impurity, sin. -7 Food. -Comp. -करः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. -भागेन्, भुज् m. a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th and 6th degree; Ms. 3. 216.

लेपकः 1 A plasterer, mason, white-washer. -2 One who moulds or models.

लेपनः [ लिप्-ल्युट् ] Incense. -नं Anointing, smearing, plastering; Y. 1. 188. -2 A plaster, an ointment. -3 Mortar, white-wash. -4 Flesh.

लेपिन् a. Smearing or covering with. -m. A plasterer, bricklayer.

लेप्य a. To be plastered, smeared &c. -प्यं 1 Plastering, smearing. -2 Moulding, modeling, making models. -Comp. -कृत् m. 1. a model-maker. -2. a bricklayer. -स्त्री a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेयः The sign *Leo* of the zodiac.

लेलायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलिहः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 A kind of worm. -हा A certain position of the fingers.

लेलिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 An epithet of Siva.

लेशः [ लिश्-घञ् ] 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity; लेश ( v. l. लेश ) लेशैरभिज्ञं S 2 4; अमवारिलेशैः Ku. 3. 38; so भ. क्त, गुण° &c. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 A measure of time ( equal to two *kalās* ). -4 ( In Rhet. ) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually considered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and *vice versa*. It is thus defined in R. G.:-- गुणस्यानिष्टसाधनतया दोषत्वेन बोधस्येष्टसाधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्णनं लेशः; for examples see *ad loc.* ( Mammata appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary ). -Comp. -उक्त a. only suggested, or hinted at, insinuated.



**लेखा** Light.

**लेहः** [ लिह्-तुन् ] A clod, lump of earth. —**Comp.** —**भेदनः** an instrument for breaking clods.

**लेसिकः** A rider of an elephant.

**लेहः** [ लिह्-घञ् ] 1 Licking, sipping; as in मधुनो लेहः Bk. 6. 82. —2 Tasting. —3 A lambative, an electuary. —4 Food. —5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs. —**ही** A disease of the tips of the ears.

**लेहनं** Licking, sipping with the tongue.

**लेहिनः** Borax.

**लेह्य** *a.* To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. —**ह्य** 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. —2 Food in general.

**लैगं** N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas.

**लैगिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ लिंग-ठण् ] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign or mark. —2 Inferred (अनुमित). —**कः** A maker of images, statuary.

**लैण्** 1 P. ( लैणति ) 1 To go, approach. —2 To send. —3 To embrace.

**लोक** I. 1 A. ( लोकते, लोकि ) To see, view, perceive. —II. 10 U. or *Caus.* ( लोकायति-ते, लोकि ) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. —2 To know, be aware of. —3 To shine. —4 To seek.

**लोकः** [ लोकयतेऽसौ लोक-घञ् ] 1 The world, a division of the universe; (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, *i. e.* भूलोक, भुवलोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपर्लोक, and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; *i. e.* अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). —2 The earth, terrestrial world ( भूलोक ); इहलोके in this world ( opp. परत्र ). —3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. —4 The people or subjects ( opp. the king ); स्वमुखानिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोक-हेतोः S. 5. 7; R. 4. 8. —5 A collection, group, class, company;

आकृष्टलीलान् नरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1; or शशाम तेन क्षातिपाललोकः 7. 3. —6 A region, tract, district, province. —7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world) लोकवचु लीलकैवल्यं Br. Sūt. II. 1. 33; यथा लोके कस्यचिद-शेषणस्य राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). —8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); वेदोक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाच्च लौकिकाः, प्रियतद्विता शास्त्रिणां यथा लोके वेदे चेति प्रयोज्यते यथा लौकिकवैदिके-ष्विति प्रयुज्यते Mbh.; (and in diverse other places); अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. —9 Sight, looking. —10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. —11 Ved. Open space; space, room. (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly'; as लोकविज्ञात; so विविष्ट). —**Comp.** —**अक्षः** space, sky. —**अति-ग** *a.* extraordinary, supernatural. —**अतिशय** *a.* superior to the world, extraordinary. —**अधिक** *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; सर्वे पंडितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44; Ki. 2. 47. —**अधिपः** 1. a king. —2. a god or deity. —**अधिपतिः** a lord of the world. —**अनुरागः** 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. —**अंतरं** 'another world', the next world, future life; R. 1. 69; 6. 45; लोकांतरं गम्. प्राप् &c. 'to die.' —**अपवादः** public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. —**अभिभाविन्** *a.* 1. overcoming the world. —2. pervading the whole world (as light). —**अभ्युदयः** public weal or welfare. —**अवनः** N. of Nārāyaṇa. —**अलोकः** N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68; लोकालोक-व्याहतं धर्मराशेः शालीनं वा धाम नाल प्रस-तुं Si. 16. 83; Mv. 5. 10, 45; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhaṇḍārkar's note on l. 79 of Māl. 10th Act.). ( —**कौ** ) the visi-

ble and the invisible world. —**आचारः** common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world; अपि शास्त्रेषु कुशला लोकाचार-विवर्जिताः Pt. 5. 43. —**आत्मन्** *m.* the soul of the universe. —**आदिः** 1. the beginning of the world. —2. the creator of the world. —**आयत** *a.* atheistical, materialistic. ( —**तः** ) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chārvāka. ( —**तं** ) materialism, atheism; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarsanasamgraha). —**आयातिकः** an atheist, a materialist. —**ईशः** 1. a king (lord of the world). —2. Brahman. —3. quick-silver. —**उक्तिः** *f.* 1. a proverb, popular saying; Pt. 1. 371. —2. common talk, public opinion. —**उत्तर** *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70; U. 2. 7. ( —**रः** ) a king. —**एकबन्धुः** an epithet of Sākyamuni. —**एषणा** desire for heaven. —**कंदकः** 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. —2. an epithet of Rāvaṇa; see कंदक. —**कथा** a popular legend. —**कर्तृ**, —**कृत्** *m.* the creator of the world. —**कल्प** *a.* 1. resembling the world. —2. regarded by the world. ( —**ल्पः** ) a period or age of the world. —**कांत** *a.* liked by the people, popular; V. 5. 21. —**कारणकारणः** an epithet of Siva. —**गतिः** *f.* actions of men. —**गाथा** a song handed down among people. —**चक्षुस्** *n.* the sun. —**चारित्र्यं** the ways of the world. —**जननी** an epithet of Lakshmi. —**जित्** *m.* 1. an epithet of Buddha. —2. any conqueror of the world. —3. a sage. —**ज्ञ** *a.* knowing the world. —**ज्ञेष्टः** an epithet of Buddha. —**तत्त्वं** knowledge of mankind. —**तत्त्वं** course of the world. —**तुषारः** camphor. —**त्रयं**, —**त्रयी** the three worlds taken collectively; उत्खातलोकत्रयकंदकेऽपि R. 14. 73. —**द्वारं** the gate of heaven. —**धातुः** a particular division of the world. —**धातु** *m.* an epithet of Siva. —**नाथः** 1. Brahman. —2. Vishnu. —3. Siva. —4. a king, sovereign. —5. a Buddha. —**नेतृ** *m.* an epithet of Siva. —**पः**, —**पालः** 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world; ललिताभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता म-रुतां द्रुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18; R.



2. 75, 12. 89, 17. 78 ; ( the *lokapā-*  
*las* are eight ; see अष्टदिक्पाल ). -2. a  
king, sovereign. -पक्तिः *f.* esteem  
of mankind, general respectability.  
-पतिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2.  
of Vishnu. -3. a king, sovereign.  
-पथः, -पद्धतिः *f.* the general or usu-  
al way, the universally accepted  
way. -पितामहः an epithet of Brah-  
man. -प्रकाशनः the sun. -प्रवादः  
general rumour, current report, po-  
pular talk. -प्रसिद्ध *a.* well-known,  
universally known. -बंधः, -बंध-  
वः 1. the sun. -2. Siva. -बाह्य,  
-बाह्य *a.* 1. excluded from society, ex-  
communicated. -2. differing from  
the world, eccentric, singular. (-ह्यः)  
an outcast. -भावन, -भाविन् *a.* pro-  
moting the welfare of the world.  
-मर्यादा an established or current  
custom. -मातृ *f.* an epithet of Lak-  
shmi. -मार्गः an established cus-  
tom. -यात्रा 1. worldly affairs,  
the course of worldly life, busi-  
ness of the world ; एवं किलेवं लोकया-  
त्रा Mv. 7 ; यावदयं संसारस्तावत्प्रसिद्धे-  
यं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. -2. a popular  
usage or custom. -3. worldly exist-  
ence, career in life; Māl. 4, 6. -4. sup-  
port of life, maintenance. -रक्षः a  
king, sovereign. -रञ्जनं pleasing the  
world, popularity. -रवः popular  
talk or report. -लेखः a public do-  
cument. -लोचनं the sun. -वचनं  
a popular rumour or report. -वादः  
public rumour ; common talk, po-  
pular report ; मां लोकवादश्रवणादहासीः  
R. 14. 61. -वार्ता popular report,  
public rumour. -विद्विष्ट *a.* disliked  
by men, generally or universally dis-  
liked. -विधिः 1. a mode of proceed-  
ing prevalent in the world. -2. the  
creator of the world. -विश्रुत *a.* far-  
famed, universally known, famous,  
renowned. -विश्रुति *f.* 1. world-wide  
fame. -2. unfounded rumour, mere  
report. -वृत्तं 1. the way of the  
world, a custom prevalent in the  
world. -2. an idle talk or gossip.  
-वृत्तान्तः, -व्यवहारः 1. the course or  
ways of the world, general custom ;  
S. 5. -2. course of events. -व्यवहार  
*a.* commonly used, universally cur-  
rent. -व्रतं general practice or way  
of the world. -श्रुतिः *f.* 1. a popu-  
lar report. -2. world-wide fame.  
-संचति *f.* fate, destiny. -संकरः

general confusion in the world. -सं-  
ग्रहः 1. the whole universe. -2. the  
welfare of the world. -3. worldly  
experience. -4. propitiation of man-  
kind. -साक्षिक *a.* attested by wit-  
nesses. -साक्षिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of  
Brahman. -2. fire. -सिद्ध *a.* 1. cur-  
rent among the people, usual, cus-  
tomary. -2. generally received or  
accepted. -स्थितिः *f.* 1. existence or  
conduct of the universe, worldly exist-  
ence, the stability or permanence of  
the world ; Bh. 2. 22. -2. a univer-  
sal law. -हास्य *a.* world-derided,  
the butt of general ridicule. -हित  
*a.* beneficial to mankind or to the  
world. (-त्तं) general welfare.

लोकनं Looking at, seeing, behold-  
ing &c.

लोकपुंग *a.* Filling or pervading  
the world ; लोकपुंगैः परिमलैः परिपूरि-  
तस्य काश्मीरजस्य कटुतापि नितान्तरम्या  
Bv. 1. 71.

लोक्य *a.* 1 World-wide. -2 Usual,  
customary. -3 Right, real. -4 Heaven-  
ly. -5 Granting free space.

लोगः A clod, lump of earth.

लोच I. 1 A. ( लोचते ) To see,  
view, perceive, observe. -II. 10 U.  
or Caus. ( लोचयति-ते ) To cause to  
see. -III. 10 U. ( लोचयति-ते ) 1  
To speak. -2 To shine.

लोचं Tears.

लोचकः [ लोच-ण्वल् ] 1 A stupid  
person. -2 The pupil of the eye. -3  
Lamp-black, collyrium. -4 A kind  
of ear-ring. -5 A dark or blue gar-  
ment. -6 A bow-string. -7 A parti-  
cular ornament worn by women on  
the forehead. -8 A lump of flesh.  
-9 The slough of a snake. -10 A  
wrinkled skin. -11 The wrinkled  
brow. -12 A plantain tree.

लोचन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Illuminating,  
brightening. -2 Visible. -नं [ लो-  
चयतेऽनेन लोच-करणे ल्युट् ] 1 Seeing,  
sight, viewing. -2 The eye ; शेषा-  
न्नासान् गमय चतुर्णे लोचने मीलयित्वा  
Me. 110. -Comp. -गोचरः, -पथः,  
-मार्गः the range of sight, sphere of  
vision. -हिता blue vitriol.

लोह 1 P. ( लोटति ) To be mad or  
foolish.

लोह A technical term used by  
Pāṇini to denote the Imperative  
Mood or its terminations.

लोटनं Rolling, wallowing.

लोटा, लोटिका, Sorrel.

लोठः Rolling on the ground,  
wallowing.

लोड् 1 P. ( लोडति ) To be foolish  
or mad.

लोडनं Disturbing, agitating, shak-  
ing about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोतः 1 Tears. -2 A mark, sign,  
token. -तं 1 Booty. -2 Salt.

लोत्रं [ लू-ट् ] Stolen property,  
booty ; लोत्रेण ( or लोप्त्रेण ) गुहीतस्य  
कुभीलकस्यास्त वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोधः, लोध्रः N. of a tree with red  
or white flowers ; लोध्रद्रुमं सानुमतः प्र-  
फुल्लं R. 2. 29 ; मुखेन सालक्ष्यत लोध्र-  
पांडुना 3. 2 ; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः [ लुप्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Taking  
away, deprivation ; robbing, plun-  
dering. -2 Loss, destruction. -3  
Abolition, cancellation, annulment,  
( of customs ), disappearance, dis-  
use. -4 Violation, transgression ;  
धर्मलोपभयात् R. 1. 76. -5 Want,  
failure, absence ; R. 1. 68. -6 Omis-  
sion, dropping ; तद्वदुर्मस्य लोपे स्यात्  
K. P. 10. -7 Elision, dropping, ( in  
gram. ) ; अदर्शनं लोपः P. I. 1. 60. -8  
Being perplexed or confounded. -9  
Breaking, fracture.

लोपनं [ लुप्-ल्युट् ] 1 Violation,  
transgression. -2 Omission, drop-  
ping.

लोपा, लोपामुद्रा N. of a daughter  
of the king of Vidarbha and wife  
of the sage Agastya. [ She is said  
to have been formed by the sage himself  
from the most beautiful parts of differ-  
ent animals so as to have a wife after  
his own heart, and then secretly intro-  
duced into the palace of the king of  
Vidarbha where she grew up as his  
daughter. She was afterwards married  
by Agastya. He was asked by her to  
acquire immense riches before he thought  
of having any connection with her. The  
sage accordingly first went to king Sru-  
tarvan, and from him to several other  
persons till he went to the rich demon  
Ilvala and, having conquered him, got  
immense wealth from him and satisfied  
his wife ].

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् *a.* 1 Injuring, harming. -2  
Subject to elision.



**लोप** See लोप.

**लोभः** [ लुभ-भावे घञ् ] 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity; लोभश्चेद्गुणन किं Bh. 2. 55. -2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp.); कंक्रणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आर्शलोभात् Me. 103. -3 Avarice personified (one of the six enemies of man). -**Comp.** -अन्वित *a.* covetous, greedy, avaricious. -आत्मन् *a.* greedy-minded, avaricious. -विरहः absence of avarice; H. 1.

**लोभन** *a.* ( नी. f. ) Alluring, enticing. -न [ लुभ-ल्युट् ] 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. -2 Gold.

**लोभनीय**, **लोभ्य** *a.* Enticing, alluring, attractive; S. 1. 21; 6. 19.

**लोभित** *p. p.* Allured, attracted, enticed, seduced.

**लोभिन्** *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Greedy or desirous of, longing for, eager after. -2 Alluring, attracting, enticing.

**लोमः** 1 A tail. -2 The hair on the body.

**लोमाकिन्** *m.* A bird.

**लोमन्** *n.* [ लू-मनिन् ] 1 The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्. -**Comp.** -अञ्चः = रोमाञ्च q. v. -2. wool, down. -3. a tail. -आलिः -ली, -आवलिः -ली, -राजिः *f.* a line of hair from the breast to the navel, see रोमावली &c. -कर्णः a hare. -क्रीडः a louse. -कूपः, -गर्तः, -रंभ्रं, -विवरं a pore of the skin. -घ्न morbid baldness. -पाद् N. of a king of the Angas; U. 1. 4. -मणिः an amulet made of hair. -वाहिन् *a.* feathered. -शानं depilatory ( removing the hair of the body ). -सं-हर्षण *a.* thrilling, causing horripilation. -सारः an emerald. -हर्ष, -हर्षण, हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c. -इत् *m.* yellow orpiment.

**लोमश** *a.* [ लोमानि बाहुल्येन संत्यस्य श ] 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy. -2 Woolly. -3 Containing hair. -4 Consisting in sheep ( as property ). -5 Overgrown with grass. -शः A sheep, ram. -शा 1 A fox. -2 A female jackal. -3 An ape. -4 Green vitriol. -**Comp.** -पुष्पकः the Sirisha tree. -मार्जारः the civet-cat.

**लोमश्यं** 1 Hairiness, woolliness. -2 Roughness.

**लोमाशः** A jackal.

**लोमाशिका** The female of the jackal or fox.

**लोल** *a.* [ लोड् -अच् डस्यलः, लुल् घञ् वा ] 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving ( as locks of hair ); परिस्फुल्लोलशिखायाजि-ह्वं नगाज्ज्वरतन्तुमिवान्तवाह्निं Ki. 3. 20; लोलांशुमस्य पवनकुलितांशुनांतं Vc. 2. 22; ततस्त्वतः प्रेरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23; लोलापांगैः लोचनैः Me. 27; R. 18. 43. -2 Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy. -3 Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येनः श्रियः संश्रय-होपहृदं स्वभावलोलित्ययशः प्रमृष्टं R. 6. 41; so Ku. 1. 43. -4 Frail, transient; S. 1. 10. -5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of ( mostly in comp. ); अग्रे लोलः करि-कलमको यः पुरा पोषितोऽभूत् U. 3. 6; हस्तं कंठवती रुणद्धि रशनाव्यापारलोलां गु-लिं M. 4. 14; कर्णे लोलः कथयितुमभू-दाननस्पर्शलोभात् Me. 103; Si. 1. 61; 8. 46; 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20, 16. 16; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37, 16. 54, 61. -6 Greedy, lustful. -ला 1 N. of Lakshmi. -2 Lightning. -3 The tongue. -**Comp.** -अक्षि *n.* a rolling eye. -अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes. -जिह्व *a.* with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. -लोल *a.* excessively tremulous, ever restless.

**लोलित** *p. p.* Shaken, tremulous.

**लोप** *a.* [ लुभ् यङ् अच् पृषो • भस्य पः ] 1 Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमधुलोहस्तं तथा परिचुञ्च्य चूत-मंजरीं कमलवसतिमात्रनिर्द्वीतो मधुकर वि-स्मृतेस्येनां कथं S. 5. 1; मियस्त्वशभा-षणलोलुपं मनः Si. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -2 Very destructive, destroying ( Ved. ). -पा Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

**लोपुम** *a.* Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोप.

**लोष्ट** 1 A. ( लोष्टे ) To heap up, accumulate.

**लोष्टः**, -ष्टं A clod, a lump of earth; परद्रव्येषु लोष्टवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोष्टकांचनः R. 8. 21; स लोष्टघातं हतः Mu. 2. -ष्टं Rust of iron. -**Comp.** -घ्नः, -भेदनः -नं an instru-

ment for breaking clods, a harrow.

**लोष्टकः** 1 A clod. -2 A spot. -3 A particular object serving as a mark.

**लोष्टः** A clod, lump of earth.

**लोह** *a.* 1 Red, reddish. -2 Made of copper, coppery. -3 Made of iron. -हः, -हं 1 Copper. -2 Iron. -3 Steel. -4 Any metal. -5 Gold. -6 Blood. -7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. -8 A fish-hook. -हः The red goat. -हं Aloe-wood. -**Comp.** -अजः the red goat. -अभिसारः, -अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling नीराजन q. v. -आमिषः the flesh of the red-haired goat. -उत्तमं gold. -कांतः a loadstone, magnet. -कारः a blacksmith. -किहं rust of iron. -घातकः a blacksmith. -चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. -जं 1. bell-metal. -2. iron-filings. -जालं a coat of mail. -जित् *m.* a diamond. -द्राविन् *m.* borax. -नालः an iron arrow. -पृष्ठः a heron. -प्रतिमा 1. an anvil. -2. an iron image. -बद्ध *a.* tipped or studded with iron. -मार-क *a.* calcining a metal. -मुक्तिका red pearl. -रजस् *n.* rust of iron. -राजकं silver. -लिङ्गं a boil filled with blood. -वरं gold. -वर्मन् *n.* iron-armour, mail. -शंकुः an iron spike. -शेषणः borax. -संकरं blue steel.

**लोहल** *a.* [ लोहमिव लाति ला-क ] 1 Made of iron. -2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

**लोहिका** An iron vessel.

**लोहित** *a.* ( लोहिता or लोहिनी *f.* ) [ रुह-इतच् रस्य लः Tv. ] 1 Red, red-coloured; सस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्सेपणात् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; मुहुश्चलत्पङ्कवलोलिनीभिरुच्चैःशिखाभिः शिखिनोवलीढाः Ki. 16. 53. -2 Copper, made of copper. -तः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A serpent. -4 A kind of deer. -5 N. of the river Brahmaputra. -6 A kind of rice. -ता N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. -तं 1 Copper. -2 Blood; Ms. 8. 284. -3 Saffron. -4 Battle. -5 Red sanders. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -8 A kind of agallochum. -**Comp.** -अक्षः 1. a red die. -2. a kind of snake. -3. the ( Indian ) cuckoo. -4. an eip-



thet of Vishnu. (-क्षं) 1. the arm-pit, thigh-joint; hip. -अंगः 1. the कापिल tree. -2. the planet Mars. -अयस् *n.* copper. -अर्मन् *n.* a red swelling in the whites of the eyes. -अशोकः a variety of *Asoka* (having red flowers). -अश्वः fire. -आननः an ichneumon. -आर्द्र *a.* dripping with blood. -ईक्षण *a.* red-eyed. -उद् *a.* having red or blood-red water. -कल्माष *a.* red-spotted. -कृष्ण *a.* dark-red. -क्षयः loss of blood. -मीवः an epithet of Agni. -चंदनं saffron. -पुष्पकः the granate tree. -सुत्तिका red chalk. -शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. -शवल *a.* dappled with red.

लोहितक *a.* (तिका *f.*) Red. -कः 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A kind of rice. -कं 1 Bell-metal. -2 Calx of brass.

लोहितति Den. P. To become red, redden; so लोहितायति.

लोहितमन् *m.* Redness.

लोहित्यः 1 A kind of rice. -2 N. of the river Brahmaputra; see लौहित्य.

लोहिनी A woman with a red-coloured skin.

लौकायतिकः A follower of Chārvāka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ लोके विदितः प्रसिद्धो हितो वा ठण् ] 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. -2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. -3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. -4 Temporal, secular (opp. आर्ष or शास्त्रीय); Ms. 3. 282. -5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). -6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. -काः (pl.) 1 Ordinary men, men of the world. -2 The human race, mankind. -कं Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वनौकसोपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा वयं S. 4.

लौक्य *a.* 1 Worldly, terrestrial, mundane, human. -2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लौड् 1 P. (लौडति) To be foolish or mad.

लौल्यं [ लौलस्य भावः प्यञ् ] 1 Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness; lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालौल्यात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 31.

लोह *a.* (ही *f.*) [ लोहमेव लोहस्य विकारः अण् ] 1 Made of iron, iron. -2 Coppery. -3 Metallic. -4 Copper-coloured, red. -हं Iron; Bk. 15. 54. -हा A kettle. -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.*, -भूः *f.* a boiler, kettle, caldron. -कारः a blacksmith. -जं rust of iron. -बंधः धं an iron fetter, irons. -भांडं an iron vessel. -मलं rust of iron. -शंकुः an iron spike.

लोहितः The trident of Siva.

लोहितिक *a.* Reddish.

लौहित्यः [ लोहितस्य भावः प्यञ् स्वार्थे प्यञ् वा ] N. of a river, the Brahmaputra; चक्रपे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81; (where Malli. says; तीर्णा लौहित्या नाम नदी येन but quotes no authority). -त्वं Redness.

ल्पी, ल्यी 9 P. (ल्यिनाति, ल्यिनाति) To join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्वी 9 P. (ल्विनाति) To go, move, approach.

## व.

व *a.* Powerful, strong. -वः 1 Air, wind. -2 The arm. -3 N. of Varuna. -4 Conciliation. -5 Addressing. -6 Auspiciousness. -7 Residence, dwelling. -8 The ocean. -8 A tiger. -10 Cloth. -11 Reverence. -12 N. of Rāhu. -13 The residence of Varuna. -14 The esculent root of the water-lily. -वं N. of Varuna (Medinī). -*ind.* Like, as; as in मणी वोद्गस्य लंबेते प्रियौ वस्ततरो मम Sk.; (where the word may be व or वा).

वंशः [ वमति अद्विरति वम्-श तस्य नेत्वम् Tv. ] 1 A bamboo; धनुर्वैशविशुद्धोऽपि निर्गुणः किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23; वंशमत्रे गुणवानपि संगविशेषेण पूज्यते पुष्पः Bv. 1. 80 (where वंश has sense

2 also); Me. 79. -2 A race, family, dynasty, lineage; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नति H. 2; सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c.; see वंशकर, वंशस्थिति &c. -3 A shaft. -4 A flute, pipe, reed-pipe; कूजद्विरापादितवंशकृत्य R. 2. 12. -5 A collection, assemblage, multitude (usually of similar things); सांद्रीकृतः स्यंदनवंशचक्रः R. 7. 39. -6 A cross-beam. -7 A joint (in a bamboo). -8 A sort of sugar-cane. -9 The back-bone. -10 The Sāla tree. -11 A particular measure of length (equal to ten hastas). -12 The central projecting part of a sabre. -13 Bamboo-manna. -Comp. -अग्रं, -अंकुरः 1. the tip or end of a bamboo-cane. -2. the

shoot of a bamboo. -अनुकीर्तनं genealogy. -अनुक्रमः genealogy. -अनुचरितं the history of a dynasty or family. -आगत *a.* inherited. -आवली a pedigree, genealogy. -आह्नः bamboo-manna. -कठिनः a thicket of bamboos. -कफं cottony seeds floating in the air. -कर *a.* 1. founding a family. -2. perpetuating a race; वंशस्थिति वंशकरणेन R. 18. 31. (-रः) 1. a son; त्वाये समुत्पन्नस्य वंशकरस्य मुखं प्रेक्षिष्यते V. 5. -2. an ancestor. -कर्पूरोचना, -रोचना, -लोचना bamboo-manna. -कृत् *m.* the founder or perpetuator of a family. -क्रमः family succession. -क्षीरी bamboo-manna. -चरितं the history of a family. -चितकः a genealogist. -उच्छ *a*



the last of a family. —ज *a.* 1. born in the family of; R. 1. 31. —2. made of bamboos. —3. sprung from a good family. (—जः) 1. progeny, issue, lineal descendant. —2. the seed of the bamboo. (—जं) bamboo-manna. (—जा) bamboo-manna. —तंडुलः the seed of the bamboo. —धर *a.* 1. perpetuating a family; U. 7. 8. —2. supporting a family. —धान्यं = वंशतंडुल *q. v.* —नर्तिन् *m.* a buffoon. —नाडि (ली) का a pipe made of bamboo. —नाथः the chief or head of a race. —नेत्रं the root of sugar-cane. —पत्रं a bamboo-leaf. (—त्रः) a reed. —पत्रकः 1. a reed. —2. a white kind of sugar-cane. (—क्रं) yellow orpiment. —परंपरा lineal descent, family succession. —पूरकं the root of sugarcane. —भृत् *m.* the supporter or head of a family. —भोज्य *a.* hereditary. (—क्यं) a hereditary estate. —राजः a very high bamboo. —लक्ष्मीः *f.* the fortune of a family. —विततिः *f.* 1. a family, descent. —2. a thicket of bamboos. —शकरा bamboo-manna. —शलाका a small bamboo peg at the lower end of a Vīṇā. —स्थितिः *f.* the perpetuation of a family; R. 18. 31; V. 5. 15.

वंशकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. —2 The joint in a bamboo. —3 A kind of fish. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिक *a.* Lineal, genealogical. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. —2 Aloe-wood.

वंशी 1 A flute, pipe; न वंशीमज्ञा-सीद्धवि करसरोज्याद्विगलितां H. D. 108; कंसरिपोर्व्यपोहतु स वोऽश्रेयांसि वंशीरवः Gīt. 9. —2 A vein or artery. —3 Bamboo-manna. —4 A particular weight. —Comp. —धरः, —धारिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Krishna. —2. any flute-player or piper.

वंश्य *a.* [ वंशे भवः यत् ] 1 Relating to the main beam. —2 Connected with the spine. —3 Belonging to a family. —4 Of a good family, born in a good family. —5 Lineal, genealogical. —इयः 1 A descendant, posterity (pl.); इतरेऽपि रघोर्वंश्याः R. 15. 35. 2 A forefather, an ancestor; ननं मत्तः परं वंश्याः पिंडविच्छेददर्शिनः R. 1. 66. —3 Any member of a family. —4 A cross-beam. —5 A bone in the arm or leg. —6 A pupil. —7

A kinsman from seven generations above and seven below.

वंसगः Ved. A bull.

वंह See वंह.

वक See वक.

वकुल See वकुल.

वक् 1 A. (वक्ते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य *pot. p.* [ वच्-तव्य ] 1 Fit to be said, told, spoken or declared; तत्तर्हि वक्तव्यं न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in Mbh.). —2 To be spoken about. —3 Reprehensible, blameable, censurable. —4 Low, vile, base. —5 Accountable, responsible. —6 Dependent. —व्यं 1 Speaking, speech. —2 A precept, rule, dictum. —3 Blame, censure, reproach.

वक्तव्यता-त्वं 1 Censure, reproach. —2 Subjection, dependence.

वक्तु *a. or m.* [ वचितं बहु वक्ति, वच्-तृच् ] 1 Speaking, talking, a speaker. —2 Eloquent, an orator; अग्रियस्य च पथस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; किं करिष्यन्ति वक्तारः श्रोता यत्र न विद्यते; हर्षुरा यत्र वक्तारस्तत्र मौनं हि शोभनं Subhāsh. —3 A teacher, an expounder. —4 A learned or wise man in general. —5 Honest, sincere.

वक्त्रं [ वक्त्यनेन वच्-करणे घृन् ] 1 The mouth. —2 The face; यद्वक्त्रं मुहुरीक्षसे न धनिनां शूषे न चादून्मुषा Bh. 3. 147. —3 Snout, muzzle, beak. —4 Beginning. —5 The point (of an arrow), the spout of a vessel. —6 A sort of garment. —7 N. of a metre similar to *anushtubh*; see S. D. 567; Kāv. 1. 26. —8 The first term of a progression. —Comp. —आसवः saliva. —खुरः a tooth. —जः a Brāhmaṇa. —तालं a musical instrument played with the mouth. —तुंडः N. of Ganeśa. —दलं the palate. —पटः a veil. —पहः a bag of corn tied round a horse's neck. —परिस्पंदः speech. —भेदिन् *a.* pungent, sharp. —रंभ्रं the aperture of the mouth. —वासः an orange. —शोधनं 1. cleansing the mouth. —2. a lime, citron. —शोधिन् *n.* a citron. (—*m.*) a citron tree.

वक्र *a.* 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous; वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः प्रस्थितस्योत्तरा-शां Me. 27; Ku. 3. 29. —2 Round about, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivocation, ambiguous (as a speech); किमेतैर्वक्रभणितैः Ratn. 2;

वक्रवाक्यरचनारमणीयः...सुभ्रवां प्रवृत्ते परिहासः Si. 10. 12; see वक्रोक्ति also.

—3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair). —4 Retrograde (as motion). —5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition. —6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet). —7 Prosodially long.

—क्रः 1 The planet Mars. —2 The planet Saturn. —3 N. of Siva. —4 N. of the demon Tripura.

—क्रं 1 The bend or arm of a river. —2 Retrograde motion (of a planet).

—Comp. —अंगं a crooked limb. (—गः) 1. a goose. —2. the ruddy goose. —3. a snake. —उक्तिः

*f.* a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone; Mammata thus defines it:—यदुक्तमन्यथा वाक्यमन्य-

थाप्येन योज्यते। श्लेषेण काका वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रो-क्तिस्तथा द्विधा K. P. 9; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (ध-

न्या केयं स्थिता ते &c.). —2. equivocation, insinuation, inuendo; सुबध्वर्णभट्ट-

श्च कविराज इति त्रयः । वक्रोक्तिमार्ग-निपुणाश्चतुर्थो विद्यते न वा ॥. —3. sar-

casm. —कंदः the jujube tree. —कंद-

कः the Khadira tree. —खड्गः, खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar. —गति, —गामिन् *a.*

1. winding, meandering. —2. fraudulent, dishonest. (—तिः *f.*) a crook-

ed or tortuous motion, winding gait. —मीनः a camel. —चंचुः a par-

rot. —तुंडः 1. an epithet of Gane-  
sa. —2. a parrot. —वृहः a boar. —दृ-

ष्टि *a.* 1. squint-eyed, squinting. —2. having a malignant or evil look. —3:

envious. (—*f.*) squint, an oblique look. —नक्रः 1. a parrot. —2. a low

man. —नासिकः an owl. —पुच्छः, पु-

च्छिकः a dog. —पुष्पः the palāsa tree. —बालधिः, —लांगूलः a dog. —भ-

णितं prevarication, evasion. —भावः 1. crookedness. —2. deceit. —वक्त्रः a hog.

वक्रता -त्वं 1 Crookedness. —2 Re-

trograde motion. —3 Failure, mishap. —4 Perverseness; dishonesty.

वक्रि *a.* 1. Equivocating. —2 Speak-

ing falsely, lying. वक्रित *a.* Bent, crooked.

वक्रिन् *a.* 1 Crooked. —2 Retro-

grade. —*m.* A Jaina or Buddha.

वक्रिमन् *m.* [ वक्र-इमनिच् ] 1 Crook-



about or indirect nature (as of a speech); तद्वक्त्रांबुजसौरभं स च सुधा-  
स्यंही गिरां वक्रिमा Gīt. 3. -3 Cun-  
ningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्त्रीकृ 8 U. To make crooked, bend.

वक्त्रीभू 1 P. 1 To become crooked. -2 To retrograde.

वक्त्रीभावः 1 Curve. -2 Dishonest or perverse disposition.

वक्रम, वक्रय See अवक्रम and अवक्रय.

वक्रोष्ठिः f.-वक्रोष्ठिका A gentle smile.

वक्ष 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To be powerful. -3 To be angry. -4 To accumulate.

वक्षणं 1 The breast. -2 Refreshment. -3 Fire. -f. pl. 1 The stomach or abdomen. -2 The sides; flank. -3 The bed of a river. -4 A river.

वक्षयः Ved. 1 Invigorating, strengthening. -2 Growing, increasing; growth.

वक्षस् n. [ वह असुन् सुट् च ] 1 The breast, bosom, chest; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34. -2 Ved. Strength. -m. An ox, a bull. -Comp. -जः, -रुहः, -रुहः, (वक्षोजः, वक्षोरुहः, वक्षोरुहः) the female breast; Bv. 2. 17. -स्थलं (वक्ष or वक्षः -स्थलं) the breast or bosom.

वक्षी Ved. A flame.

वक्ष्, वंक्ष् (वक्षति, वंक्षति) To go, move.

वंक् 1 P. 1 To go or move crookedly. -2 To go.

वंकः 1 The bend of a river. -2 Crookedness, bend, curve.

वगाहः See अवगाह.

वकरः The bend of a river.

वका The pommel of a saddle.

वंकिलः A thorn.

वंक्रिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be f. only by some)). -2 The timber of a roof. -3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be n. also in these two senses).

वंक्षणं 1 The groin. -2 The joint of the thigh.

वंक्षुः A small arm or branch of

the Ganges.

वंग् 1 P. (वंगति) 1 To go. -2 To limp, be lame.

वंगाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्यतान् R. 4. 36; रत्नाकरं समारभ्य ब्रह्मपुत्रांतगः प्रिये वंगदेश इति प्रोक्तः; (see App. III.). -गः 1 Cotton. -2 The egg-plant. -गं 1 Lead. -2 Tin. -Comp. -अरिः yellow orpiment. -ज 1. brass. -2. red lead. -जीवनं silver. -मुत्थज bell-metal (कांस्य).

वंघ् 1 A. (वंघते) 1 To go. -2 To go swiftly. -3 To begin. -4 To censure, blame.

वच् 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others; वक्ति, उवाच, अवाचत्, वक्ष्याति, वक्तुं, उक्त) 1 To say, speak; वैराग्यादिव वक्षि K. P. 10; (oft. with two. acc.); नामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6; sometimes with accusative of words meaning 'speech'; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59; क एवं वक्ष्यते वाक्यं Rām. -2 To relate, describe; रघूनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. -3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare; उच्यतां मद्रचनात्सारथिः S. 2; Me. 98. -4 To name, call; तदेकसप्ततिसुगुणं मन्वंतरमिहोच्यते Ms. 1. 79. -5 To signify, denote (as sense). -6 To recite, repeat. -7 To censure; reproach. -Caus. (वाचयति-ते) 1 To cause to speak. -2 To go over, read, peruse. -3 To say, tell, declare. -4 To promise. -Desid. (विवक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something); विवक्षता रोषमपि द्युतात्मना त्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81.

वक्मन् n. Ved. 1 A path, road. -2 A hymn of praise.

वक्त्रन् m. A speaker, chanter, singer of hymns of praise.

वक्षु a. Talkative. -मुः 1 A speaker. -2 A sound. -3 A cry (of an animal &c.).

वग्बनुः Ved. A sound, noise.

वचः 1 A parrot. -2 The sun. -चा 1 A kind of talking bird. -2 A kind of aromatic root. -चं

Speaking, talk. -Comp. -अर्चः a sun-worshipper.

वचकः a. Talkative, eloquent. -m. A Brāhmaṇa.

वचंश A kind of talking-bird.

वचनं [ वच्-ल्युट् ] 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying. -2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken), sentence; ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5; प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. -3 Repeating, recitation. -4 A text, dictum, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं, श्रुतिवचनं, स्मृतिवचनं &c. -5 An order, a command, direction; मद्रचनात् 'in my name,' 'by my order.' -6 Advice, counsel, instruction. -7 Declaration, affirmation. -8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). -9 The signification or meaning of a word; अत्र पयोधरशब्दः मेघवचनः. -10 Number (in gram.); (there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural). -11 Dry ginger. -Comp. -उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. -कर a. obedient, doing what is ordered. (-रः) the author or enunciator of a rule or precept. -कारिन् a. obeying orders, obedient. -क्रमः discourse. -ग्राहिन् a. obedient, compliant, submissive. -पटु a. eloquent. -मात्रं mere words, unsupported assertion. -विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. -शतं a hundred speeches, i. e. repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. -सहायः a companion in conversation. -स्थित a. (वचनेस्थित also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीय a. [ वच्-अनयिर् ] 1 To be said, spoken, or related. -2 Censurable, blameable. -यं Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमिक्षते Ku. 5. 82; वचनीयमिहं व्यवस्थितं रमण त्वामनुयामि यद्यपि 4. 21; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75; Ki. 9. 39, 65; Mk. 4. 1.

वचरः 1 A cock. -2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ).

वचलुः A wicked or malevolent person, an enemy.

वचस् n. 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्त



लभते फलं Subhâsh. -2 A command, order, precept, injunction. -3 Advice, counsel. -4 A hymn. -5 Singing, a song of birds. -6 ( In gram. ) Number. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. obedient, compliant. -2. executing the orders of another. -क्रमः discourse. -ग्रहः the ear. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* an attempt at speaking; अव्यक्तवर्ण-रमणीयवचःप्रवृत्तिः S. 7. 17.

वचस *a.* Talkative, eloquent, wise.

वचसांपतिः An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

उक्त *p. p.* 1 Said, spoken. -2 Uttered, spoken ( opp. to अनुमित or संभावित ). -3 Told, addressed; असावनुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21. -क्त A speech, words collectively; a sentence. -क्तं-क्ता A stanza of four lines with one syllabic instant, ( there being one long or two short syllables in each ). -Comp. -अनुक्त *a.* spoken and not spoken. -उपसंहारः a brief description, resumé, peroration, recapitulation. -निर्वाहः defending an assertion. -पुंस्कः a word ( feminine or neuter ) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. -प्रत्युक्त speech and reply, discourse. -वाक्यं a dictum, decree.

उक्तिः *f.* 1 Speech, expression, statement; उक्तिरर्थान्तरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्याविशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120 : Ms. 8. 104. -2 A sentence. -3 The power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकयोक्त्या पुष्पवंतो दिवाकरनिशाकरो Ak.

वज्र I. 1 P. ( वजति ) To go, move, roam about. -II. 10 U. ( वाजयति-ते ) 1 To trim, prepare. -2 To feather an arrow. -3 To go, move.

वज्र *a.* [ वज्र-रन् Up. 2. 28 ] 1 Hard, adamant. -2 Severe. -3 Forked, zigzag. -4 Cross. -जः, -जं 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra ( said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhichi q. v. ). आशंसते समितिषु सुराः सक्तवैरा हि हेत्यैरस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहते च वज्रे S. 2. 15. -2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. -3 A diamond-pin, an instrument

for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सुत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्रादपि कठोरानि मुदूनि कुसुमादपि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19. -5 Sour gruel. -जः 1 A form of military array. -2 A kind of Kusa grass. -3 N. of various plants. -4 A kind of pillar. -जं 1 Steel. -2 A kind of tale. -3 Thunder-like or severe language. -4 A child. -5 Emblic myrobalan. -6 The blossom of the sesamum or Vajra plant. -Comp. -अंगः a snake. -अभ्यासः cross-multiplication. -अशनिः the thunderbolt of Indra. -आकरः a diamond mine; R. 18. 21. -आख्यः a kind of mineral spar. -आघातः 1. a stroke of thunder or lightning. -2. ( hence fig. ) any sudden shock or calamity. -आभः a kind of spar or valuable stone. -आयुधः an epithet of Indra. -आसनं a diamond-seat. -कंठः an epithet of Hanumat. -कालिका N. of the mother of Sâkyamuni. -कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamant shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Mâl. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. -कूटः a mountain consisting of diamonds. -केतुः N. of the demon Naraka. -क्षारं an alkaline earth. -गोपः = इन्द्रगोपः q. v. -चंचुः a vulture. -चर्मन् *m.* a rhinoceros. -जित् *m.* N. of Garuḍa. -डालनं-डाला lightning. -तुंडः 1. a vulture. -2. mosquito gnat. -3. N. of Garuḍa. -4. of Ganesa. -तुल्यः lapis lazuli or azure stone. -दंष्ट्रः a kind of insect. -दाक्षिणः N. of Indra. -दंतः 1. a hog. -2. a car. -दंशनः a rat. -देह, -देहिन् *a.* having an adamant or very hardy frame. -धरः 1. an epithet of Indra; वज्रधरप्रभावः R. 18. 21. -2. an owl. -नाभः the discus of Krishna. -निर्घोषः, -निष्पेषः a clap or peal of thunder. -पाणिः 1. an epithet of Indra; वज्रं मुमुक्षन्निव वज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. -2. an owl. -पातः, -पतनं a stroke of lightning, fall of thunderbolt; U. 4. 24. -पुष्पं 1. the blossom of sesamum. -2. a valuable flower. -भृत् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -मणिः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. -मय *a.* 1. hard, adamant. -2. cruel, hard-hearted. -मुष्टिः an epithet of Indra. -रहः a hog. -ले-

पः a kind of very hard cement; वज्रेपघादितेव Mâl. 5. 10, U. 4 ( for its preparation see Bri. S. chapter 57 ). -लोहकः a magnet. -वधः 1. death by thunderbolt. -2. cross-multiplication. -व्यूहः a kind of military array. -शल्यः a porcupine. -सार *a.* as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt, adamantine; क्वच निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10; स्वमापि कुसुमबाणान्वज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 2. -सूचिः, -ची *f.* a diamond-needle. -हृदयं an adamant heart.

वज्रकं 1 A kind of oil. -2 A particular phenomenon of the sky.

वाजिन् *m.* 1 N. of Indra; ननु वज्जिग एव वीर्यमेताद्विजयंते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 15; R. 9. 24. -2 An owl. -3 A Buddha saint.

वञ्च 1 P. ( वञ्चति ) 1 To go, to arrive at; वञ्चुश्चाहवाक्षिति Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. -2 To wander over. -3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -4 To go crookedly. -5 Ved. To shake, totter, tremble. -Caus. ( वञ्चयति-ते ) 1 To avoid, escape from, evade; shun; अहिं वञ्चयति; अवञ्चयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिर्नरद्विषां Bk. 8. 43. -2 To cheat, deceive, defraud ( said to be A. only, but often P. also ); मूर्खास्वामववञ्चत Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ वञ्चयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूतं Gît. 8; ( बध्नन् ) वञ्चयन् प्रणयिनरिवाप सः R. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. -3 To deprive of, leave ( one ) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

वञ्चक *a.* ] वञ्च-णिच्-ण्वल् ] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. -2 Cheating, deceiving. -कः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. -2 A jackal. -3 Musk-rat. -4 A tame ichneumon.

वञ्चतिः Fire.

वञ्चथः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 The cuckoo.

वञ्चनं-ना [ वञ्च ल्युट् ] 1 Cheating. -2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वञ्चना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 5; स्वर्गाभिसधिसुकृतं वञ्चनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47. -3 An illusion, delusion. -4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवञ्चना Mâl. 3; R. 11. 36.

वञ्चित *p. p.* 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Deprived of. -ता A sort of riddle or enigma.



**वञ्चक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. —**कः** A jackal.

**वञ्जुल** *a.* Crooked. —**लः** [ वञ्च-उ-लच् षष्ठी चस्य जः Tv. ] 1 The common cane or reed; आमञ्जुलवञ्जुललतानि च तान्यमुनि नीरंभनीलानिचुलानि सारित्तानि U. 2. 23; or मञ्जुलवञ्जुलकुञ्जगतं विचकर्ष करेण बुकुले Gīt. 1. —2 A kind of flower. —3 The Asoka tree. —4 A kind of bird. —**ला** A cow that yields much milk. —**Comp.** —**द्रुमः** the Asoka tree. —**प्रियः** the ratan.

**वट** I. 1 P. ( वटति ) To surround. —II. 10 U. ( वटयति-ते ) 1 To tell. —2 To divide, partition. —3 To surround, encompass. —4 To tie, string, connect. —**Caus.** ( वटयति ) To speak.

**वटः** [ वट्-अच् ] The fig-tree; अयं च चित्रकूटयायिनि वर्त्मनि वटः इयामो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 53. —2 A small shell or cowrie. —3 A small ball, globule, pill. —4 A round figure, a cipher. —5 A kind of cake. —6 A string, rope ( *n.* also in this sense ). —7 Equality in shape. —**Comp.** —**पत्रं** a variety of the white basil. ( —**त्रा** ) a jasmine. —**वासिन्** *m.* a Yaksha.

**वटकः** 1 A kind of cake. —2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

**वटर** *a.* Wicked, villainous. —**रः** A cock. —2 A mat. —3 A turban. —4 A thief, robber. —5 A churning-stick. —6 Fragrant grass.

**वटाकरः, वटारकः** A cord, string.

**वटिकः** A pawn at chess.

**वटिका** 1 A pill. —2 A chessman. —3 A kind of cake or bread ( Mar. भावेळी ) made of rice and Masha.

**वटिन्** *a.* Stringed, circular. —*m.* = वटिक q. v.

**वटी** 1 A rope or string. —2 A pill, bolus.

**वटुः** 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling; oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चपलोयं वटुः S. 2; निवार्यतामलि किमप्ययं वटुः पुनर्विवक्षुः रघुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. वटु also. —2 A religious student or Brahmachârin q. v.

**वटुकः** 1 A boy, lad. —2 A Brahmachârin. —3 A fool or blockhead.

**वटुरिन्** *a.* Ved. Broad, wide.

**वट्** 1 P. ( वटति ) 1 To be strong or powerful. —2 To be fat.

**वटर** *a.* [ वट्-अरन् ] 1 Dull, stupid. —2 Wicked. —**रः** A fool or blockhead. —2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow. —3 A physician. —4 A water-pot.

**वडाभिः** —भी See वलभिः-भी.

**वडवा** 1 A mare. —2 The nymph Asvinî who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins; see संज्ञा. —3 A female slave. —4 A harlot, prostitute. —5 A woman of the Brâhmaṇa caste ( द्विजशो-बित् ). —**Comp.** —**अग्निः**, —**अनलः** the submarine fire. —**मुखः** 1. the submarine fire. —2. N. of Siva.

**वडा** A kind of cake.

**वडिलं** See वडिश.

**वड्** *a.* Large; big, great.

**वण** 1 P. ( वणति ) To sound.

**वणः** Sound, noise.

**वणिज्** *m.* [ Up. 2. 70 ] 1 A merchant, trader; यस्यागमः केवल-जीविकायै तं ज्ञानपण्यं वणिजं वदन्ति M. 1. 17. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —*f.* Merchandise, trade. —**Comp.** —**कर्मन्** *n.*, —**क्रिया** traffic, trade. —**जनः** 1. merchants ( collectively ). —2. a trader, merchant. —**पथः** 1. trade, traffic. —2. a merchant. —3. a merchants's shop, a stall. —4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —**वृत्तिः** *f.* trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. —**सार्थः** a caravan.

**वणिजः** 1 A merchant, trader. —2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

**वणिजकः** A merchant.

**वणिज्यं, वणिज्या** Trade, traffic.

**वट्** 1 P., 10 U. ( वटति, वटयति-ते ) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

**वट** *a.* Unmarried. —**टः** 1 A part, portion, share. —2 The handle of a sickle. —3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

**वटकः** [ वट्-घञ् स्वार्थे क ] 1 Dividing, distributing. —2 A distributor. —3 A part, portion, share.

**वटनं** [ वट्-ल्युट् ] Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

**वटालः, वडालः** 1 A contest of heroes. —2 A shovel, hoe. —3 A boat.

**वट्** 1 A. ( वटते ) To go alone or unaccompanied.

**वट** *a.* 1 Unmarried. —2 Dwarfish. —3 Crippled. —**टः** 1 An unmarri-

ed man, a bachelor. —2 A servant. —3 A dwarf. —4 A javelin, dart.

**वटरः** 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. —2 The new shoot of the palm tree. —3 A rope for tying ( a goat &c. ). —4 A dog. —5 The tail of a dog. —6 A cloud. —7 The female breast.

**वट्** I. 1 A. ( वटते ) 1 To divide, share, apportion. —2 To surround, encompass. —II. 10 U. ( वटयति-ते ) To share, divide, apportion.

**वट** *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. —2 Unmarried. —3 Emasculated. —**डः** 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. —2 An ox without a tail. —**डा** An unchaste woman; cf. रंदा.

**वडरः** 1 A miser, stingy person. —2 A eunuch.

**वडाल** See वटाल.

**वत्** *a.* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; धनवत् possessed of wealth; रूपवत् beautiful; so भगवत्, भास्वत् &c.; ( the words so formed being adjectives ). —2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle; इत्युक्तवत् जनकात्म-जायां R. 14. 43. —*ind.* An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतानि यः पश्यति स पण्डितः.

**वत** See वत्.

**वव** *a.* 1 Sounded, spoken, uttered. —2 Asked, begged. —3 Hurt, killed.

**वतंसः** See अवतंस; कपोलविलोल-वतंसं Gīt. 2.

**वतूः** *f.* A river of heaven. —*m.* 1 A road. —2 A disease of the eyes.

**वतोका** A barren or childless woman; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

**वत्सः** [ वट्-स; Up. 3. 62 ] 1 A calf, the young of an animal; तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; यं सर्वशैलाः परिकल्प्य वत्सं Ku. 1. 2. —2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translateable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अयि वत्स कृतं कृतमतिविनयेन, किमपराद्धं व-



स्तेन U. 6. -3 Offspring or children in general; जीवद्वासा 'one whose children are living'. -4 A year. -5 N. of a country; (its chief town was कौशांबी and ruled over by Udayana), or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). -त्सा 1 A female calf. -2 A little girl; वत्से सीते 'dear Sitâ' &c. -त्सं The breast. -Comp. -अक्षी a kind of cucumber. -अदनः a wolf. -ईशः, -राजः a king of the Vatsas; लोके हरि च वत्सरान् चरितं नाक्षे च दक्षा वयं Nâg. 1. -काम a. fond of children. (-मा) a cow longing for her calf. -तत्री a rope for tying calves. -दंतः a kind of arrow. -नाभः 1. N. of a tree. -2. a kind of very strong poison. -पत्तनं N. of the town Kausâmbî. -पालः 'a keeper of calves', N. of Kṛishṇa or Balarâma. -बन्धा a cow longing for her calf. -शाला a cow-shed.

वत्सकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. -2 A child. -3 N. of a plant (कुटज). -कं Green or black sulphate of iron.

वत्सतरः A weaned calf, a steer, a young ox; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32. -री A heifer; श्रोत्रियायाभ्यागताय वत्सतरां वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपति गृहमेधिनः U. 4.

वत्सिका A heifer.

वत्सरः [ वस्-सरन् Un. 3. 71 ] 1 A year; Y. 1. 205. -2 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -अंतकः the month Phalguna. -आदिः the month of Mârgasîrsha. -कृणं a debt to be paid by the end of a year.

वत्सल a. [ वत्सं लाति ला-क ] 1 Child-loving, affectionate towards children or offspring; as वत्सला धेनुः माता &c. -2 Affectionate towards, fondly loving, devoted to, fond of, kind or compassionate towards; त्वद्दत्सलः क स तपस्विजनस्य हंता Mâl. 8. 8; 6. 14; R. 2. 69, 8. 41; so शरणागतवत्सल; दीनवत्सल &c. -लः 1 A fire fed with grass. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 The sentiment of affection (वान्सल्यरस). -ला A cow fond of her calf. -लं Affection, fondness; Pt. 2. 9.

वत्सलयति Den. P. To cause to yearn, cause to feel yearning affec-

tion for; नूनमनपत्यता मां वत्सलयति S. 7.

वत्सिन् m. Childhood, youth, early youth.

वत्सीयः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P. (वदति, but Atm. in certain senses and with certain prepositions; see below; उवाच, अवादीत्, वदिष्यति, वदितुं, उदित; pass. उद्यते, desid. विवदिषति) 1 To say, speak, utter, address, speak to; वद् प्रदोषे स्फुटचंद्र-तारका विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the eloquent'. -2 To announce, tell, communicate, inform; यो गोत्रादि वदति स्वयं. -3 To speak of, describe; Bg. 2. 29. -4 To lay down, state; Ms. 2. 9; 4. 14. -5 To name, call; वदन्ति वर्ण्यार्थानां धर्मैक्यं द्विपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45; तद्व्यपाकीर्णमतः प्रियंवदां वदत्यर्पणेति च तां पुराविद् Ku. 5. 28. -6 To indicate, bespeak; कृतज्ञतामस्य वदन्ति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. -7 To raise the voice, utter a cry, sing; कोकिलः पंचमेन वदति; वदन्ति मधुरा वाचः &c. -8 To show brilliance or proficiency in, be an authority on (Atm.); शास्त्रे वदते Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. -9 To shine, look splendid or bright (Atm.); Bk. 8. 27. -10 To maintain, affirm. -11 To toil, exert, labour (Atm.); क्षेत्रे वदते Sk. -Caus. (वादयति, ते) 1 To cause to speak or say. -2 To cause to sound, play on a musical instrument; वीणामिव वादयन्ती Vikr. 1. 10; वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. -3 To speak, recite. वद a. Speaking, talking, speaking well.

वदनं [ उद्यतेऽनेन वद् करणे ल्युट् ] 1 The face; आसीद्विद्वत्तवदना च विमोचयन्ती S. 2. 12; so सुवदना, कमलवदना &c. -2 The mouth; वदने विनिवेशिता भुजंगी पिशुनानां रसनामिरेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111. -3 Aspect, look, appearance. -4 The front point. -5 First term (in a series). -6 The summit or apex of a triangle. -Comp. -आसवः saliva. -इयामिका 1. blackness of the face. -2. a kind of disease.

वदन्ती Speech, discourse.

वदन्य a. See वदान्य.

वदामः An almond.

वदर See वदर.

वदालः 1 A whirlpool. -2 A kind

of sheat-fish.

वदावद a. [ अत्यंतं वदति वद् -अच् नि० ] 1 A speaker, eloquent. -2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदान्य a. 1 Speaking fluently, eloquent. -2 Speaking kindly or affably. -3 Liberal, munificent, generous; Ms. 4. 224. -न्यः A liberal or generous person, munificent or bountiful man; शिरसा वदान्यगुरवः सादरमेनं वहन्ति सुरतरवः Bv. 1. 19; or तस्मै वदान्यगुरवे तरवे नमोऽस्तु 1. 94; N. 5. 11; R. 5. 24.

वदि ind. In the dark half (of a lunar month); as in ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. सुदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not blamable; cf. अवद्य. -2 Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month; दद्यपक्षः the dark fortnight). -द्यं Speech, speaking about.

वध् 1 P. (वधाति) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a substitute for हन् in the Aorist and Benedictive).

वधः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter, destruction; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता कासौ विहगतस्करः V. 5. 1; मनुष्यवधः homicide; पशुवधः &c. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 Paralysis. -4 Disappearance. -5 Multiplication (in math.). -6 A killer, slayer. -7 A vanquisher, victor. -8 Ved. A deadly weapon, such as Indra's thunderbolt. -Comp. -अंगकं a poison. -अहं a. deserving capital punishment. -इर्क a. resulting in death, proving fatal. -उद्यत a. 1. murderous. -2. an assassin. -उपायः a means of killing. -कर्मधिकारिन् m. a hangman, an executioner. -जीविन् m. 1. a hunter. -2. a butcher. -इंडः 1. corporal punishment (as whipping &c.), -2. capital punishment. -निर्णकः atonement for murder. -भूमिः f., -स्थली f., -स्थानं 1. a place of execution. -2. a slaughter-house. -स्तंभः the gallows; Mk. 10.

वधक a. (धका, धिका f.) Killing, destructive, injurious. -कः 1 An executioner, a hangman. -2 A murderer, an assassin. -3 A kind of reed.

वधत्रं A deadly weapon.

वधना Ved. A deadly weapon.



वधर् *n.* A destructive weapon.

वधित्रं 1 The god of love. -2 Sexual passion, lust.

वधुः, *f.* -वधुका 1 A daughter-in-law. -2 A young woman in general.

वधूः, *f.* [ उद्यते पितृगेहात् पतिगृहं वह् उ-धुक् च; cf. Un. 1. 83 ] 1 A bride; वरः स वध्वा सह राजमार्गे प्राप भवजच्छा-यनिवारितोष्णं R. 7. 4, 19; समानय-स्तुल्यगुणं वधूवरं चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; Ku. 6. 82. -2 A wife, spouse; इयं नमति वः सर्वास्त्रि-लोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89; R. 1. 90. -3 A daughter-in-law; एषा च रघुकुल-महत्तराणां वधूः U. 4, 4. 16; तेषां वधू-स्त्वमासि नादिनि पार्थिवानां 1. 9. -4 A female, maiden, woman in general; हरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलस-ति केलिपरे Gīt. 1; स्वयशांसि विक्रम-वतामवतां न वधूष्वयानि विमृशति धियः Ki. 6. 45; N. 22. 47; Me. 16, 47, 65. -5 The wife of a younger rela- tion, a younger female relation. -6 The female of any animal; मृगवधूः a doe; व्याघ्रवधूः, गजवधूः &c.-Comp. -गृहप्रवेशः, -प्रवेशः the ceremony of a bride's entrance into her husband's house. -जनः a wife; female, woman. -पक्षः the party of the bride (at a wedding). -वस्त्रं bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधूदशयनः A lattice, window.

वधु (धु)टी 1 A young woman or female; रथं वधूटीमारोप्य पापः काप्येष गच्छति Mv. 5. 17; गोपवधूटीकुल-चौराय (कृष्णाय) Bhāshā P. 1. -2 A daughter-in-law.

वध्य *a.* 1 To be killed or slain. -2 Sentenced to be killed. -3 Vul- nerable. -4 To be subjected to cor- poreal punishment, to be corporeally punished. -व्यः 1 A victim, one seeking his doom; Mu. 1. 9. -2 An enemy. -Comp. -पटहः a drum beaten at the time of execu- tion. -भूः, -भूमिः *f.*, -स्थलं, -स्थानं a place of execution. -माला a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to be executed. -शिला 1. an executioner's block, scaffold. -2. a slaughter-house.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्रं 1 A leathern strap or thong; Si. 20. 50. -2 Lead. -ध्री A leath- ern thong.

वध्रि *a.* Castrated, emasculated.

वध्रिका *m.* A castrated person,

eunuch.

वध्रचः A shoe.

वनं I. 1 P. ( वनति ) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To aid. -3 To sound. -4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. 8 U. ( वनोति, वनुते, usually वनुते only ) 1 To beg, ask, request ( said to govern two acc. ); तोयदादितरं नैव चातको वनुते जलम्. -2 To seek for, seek to obtain. -3 To conquer, pos- sess. -4 Ved. To like, love. -5 To wish, desire. -6 To make ready, prepare for. -7 To hurt, injure. -III. 1. P., 10 U. ( वनति, वनयति-ते ) 1 To favour, aid. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To sound. -4 To confide in.

वनं [ वन-अच् ] 1 A forest, wood thicket of trees; एको वासः पत्तने वा, वने वा Bh. 3. 120; वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवन्ति राशिणाम्. -2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed; चित्रादिपाः पद्मवनावतीर्णाः R. 16. 16, 6. 86. -3 A place of abode, residence, house. -4 A fountain, spring ( of water ). -5 Water in general; Si. 6. 73. -6 A wooden vessel. -7 Wood, timber. -8 Dwelling in a forest, living abroad. -9 Ved. A cloud. -10 Light, a ray of light. -11 Worshipping. ( As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; व-नवराहः, वनकदली, वनपुष्पं &c. ) -Comp. -अग्निः a forest-conflagration. -अ-जः the wild goat. -अंतः 1. the skirts or borders of a forest; R. 2. 58. -2. the forest region itself, wood; U. 2 25. -अंतरं 1. another wood. -2. the interior of a forest; V. 4. 26. -अब्जिनी a lotus-plant growing in water. -अरिष्टा wild turmeric. -अर्चकः a florist, maker of garlands. -अलक्तं red earth or ruddle. -अलिका a sun-flower. -आखुः a hare. -आखुकः a kind of bean. -आपगा 'wood-river', a for- est-stream. -आर्द्रकं the root of wild ginger. ( -का ) wild ginger. -आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brāhmaṇa. -आश्रमिन् *m.* an ancho- rite, a hermit. -आश्रयः 1. an in- habitant of the wood. -2. a sort of crow or raven. -उत्साहः a rhinoc- eros. -उज्जवा the wild cotton plant. -उपप्लवः a forest-conflagration. -ओ-

a forester. -2. an anchorite, a her- mit. -3. a wild animal such as a monkey, bear &c. -कणा wild pepper. -कदली wild plantain. -करिन् *m.*, -कुंजरः, -गजः a wild elephant. -का- पासी ( सिः *f.* ) the wild cotton tree. -कुकुटः a wild fowl. -कोलिः *f.* the wild jujube tree. -खंडं a forest. -गवः the wild ox. -गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. -गुप्तः a spy. -गुल्मः a wild or forest shrub. -गोचर *a.* 1. frequenting woods. -2. living in water. ( -रः ) 1. a hunter. -2. a forester. ( -रं ) a forest. -ग्रह- णं surrounding a forest and stopping all egress; S. 2. -चंदनं 1. the De- vadāru tree. -2. aloe-wood. -चंद्रि- का, -उद्योत्सना a kind of jasmine. -चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. -चर *a.* living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. ( -रः ) 1. a forester, forest-dweller, woodman; उपतस्थु- रास्थितविषादधियः शतयज्वनो वनचरा वसति Ki. 6. 29; Me. 12. -2. a wild animal. -3. the fabulous eight- legged animal called Sarabha. -च- र्या roaming about or residence in a forest. -छागः 1. a wild goat. -2. a boar. -छिद् *m.* a wood-cutter. -जः 1. an elephant. -2. a kind of fra- grant grass. -3. the wild citron tree. ( -जं ) a blue lotus-flower. -जा 1. wild ginger. -2. the wild cotton tree. -जीविन् a forester, woodman. -तिक्तः the yellow myrobalan tree. -दः a cloud. -दाहः a forest-confla- gration. -दीपः = चंपकः. -देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad; R. 2. 12, 9. 52; S. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. -द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a for- est. -धारा an avenue of trees. -धि- तिः *f.* Ved. a hatchet. -धेनु *f.* the female of the wild ox or *Bos gaurus*. -पः a woodman. -पल्लवः the शोभाज- न tree. -पांसुलः a hunter. -पार्श्वे the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. -पुष्पं a forest-flower. -पूरकः the wild citron tree. -प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. -प्रस्थ *a.* retiring in- to a wood, leading the life of a hermit. ( -स्थः ) a wood situated on a table-land. -प्रियः the cuckoo. ( -यं ) the cinnamon tree. -वर्हिणः, -वर्हिणः a wild peacock. -भू *f.* forest-ground. -मक्षिका a gad-fly. -मल्ली wild-jas- mine. -माला a garland of wood-



flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishna; R. 9. 51; it is thus described:—आजानुबिनी माला सर्वतुकुसुमोज्ज्वला । मध्ये स्थूलकदंबाद्या वनमालेति कीर्तिता. धरः an epithet of Krishna. —मालिन् *a.* adorned with a chaplet of wood-flowers. (—*m.*) an epithet of Krishna; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gīt. 5; तव विरहे वनमाली सखि सीदति *ibid.* —मालिनी *N.* of the town of Dvârakâ. —मुच् *a.* pouring water; R. 9. 22. (—*m.*), —मूतः a cloud. —मुद्गः a kind of kidney-bean. —मोचा wild plantain. —रक्षकः a forest-keeper. —राजः the lion. —राजिः—जी *f.* 1. a grove or long row of trees. —2. a long tract of forest. —3. a path in a forest. —रुहं a lotus-flower. —लक्ष्मी *f.* 1. an ornament or beauty of the wood. —2. the plantain. —लता a forest-creeper; दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. —वह्निः, —इताशनः a forest-conflagration. —वासः 1. living in a wood, residence in a forest; S. 4. 9. —2. a wild or nomadic life. —3. a forest-dweller, a forester. —वासनः a civet-cat. —वासिन् *m.* 1. a forest-dweller, forester. —2. a hermit; so वनस्थायिन्. —वीजः—वीजकः the wild citron tree. —वृताकी the egg-plant. —व्रीहिः wild rice. —शोभनं a lotus. —श्वन् *m.* 1. a jackal. —2. a tiger. —3. a civet-cat. —संकटः a kind of pulse. —सह्, —संवासिन् *m.* a forester. —समूहः a thick wood. —संप्रवेशः a solemn procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol. —सरोजिनी *f.* the wild cotton plant. —स्थः 1. a deer. —2. a hermit. —स्था, —स्थी the holy fig-tree. —स्थली a wood, forest-ground; Ku. 3. 29. —स्रज् *f.* a garland of forest flowers. वनस्पतिः [ वनस्य पतिः नि० सुट् ] 1 A large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. —2 A tree in general; तमाशु विघ्नं तपसस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74. —3 The Soma plant. —4 A stem, trunk. —5 A beam; pole, post. —6 A sacrificial post. —7 An offering to Vanaspati. —8 A wooden amulet. —9 A scaffold. —10 An ascetic. —Comp. —कायः the whole world of plants, vegetable kingdom.

वनं Ved. Wealth.

वनस् *n.* Ved. 1 Loveliness; or glory. —2 Wealth. —3 A wood.

वनायुः *N.* of a district; R. 5. 73.

—Comp. —ज *a.* produced in Vanâyû, (as a horse).

वनाहिरः A hog, wild boar.

वनिः 1 *N.* of Agni. —2 A heap.

—3 Asking, begging. —*f.* Desire, wish.

वनिका A little wood; as in अशोकवनिका.

वनिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Worshipping. —2 Desiring. —3 Giving, bestowing. —4 Abounding in water. —5 Living in a forest. —*m.* 1 A tree. —2 The Soma plant. —3 A Brâhmana in the third stage of his life, a Vânaprastha, q.v.

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्थे न वनी माधवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनेकिशुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimsuka in a wood', anything found unexpectedly; also वनेविल्वकाः in this sense

वनेचर *a.* [ वने चरति चर-ट अलुक् सं ] Dwelling in a wood. —रः 1 A forester, woodman; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. —2 An ascetic, a hermit. —3 A wild beast. —4 A sylvan, satyr. —4 A demon.

वनित *p.p.* 1 Begged, asked, solicited &c. —2 Served, worshipped.

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनितेति वश्यंतेतां लोकाः सर्वे वदन्तु ते । यूनां परिणता सेयं तपस्येति मतं मम Bv. 2. 117; पथि क्व वनिताः Me. 8. —2 A wife, mistress; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. —3 Any beloved woman. —4 The female of an animal. —Comp. —द्विष् *m.* a misogynist (woman-hater). —विलासः wanton pastime of women.

वनिष्ठुः Ved. 1 Part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice. —2 The rectum.

वनिष्णु *a.* Begging, requesting; (यचक).

वनीकः A beggar.

वनीपकः, वनीयकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीयकानां स हि कल्पभूरुहः N. 15. 60.

वनीयति Den. P. 1 To beg, (as alms). —2 To ask, entreat, request.

वनुः Ved. A malicious person (हिसक).

वनुस् *a.* Ved. 1 Eager, anxious for.

—2 Devoted or attached to. —3 A worshipper, one who honours. —*m.* 1 A plotter, an enemy (हिसक). —2 Possessing, enjoying, using.

वंद् 1 *A.* (वंदते, वंदित) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वती-परमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1, 13. 77; 14. 5. —2 To adore, worship. —3 To praise, extol. —WITH अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81.

वंदकः A praiser.

वंदथः 1 A praiser, bard, panegyrist. —2 One who deserves praise.

वंदनं [ वंद-ल्युट् ] 1 Salutation, obeisance. —2 Reverence, adoration. —3 Obeisance paid to a Brâhmana &c. (by touching his feet). —4 Praising, extolling. —5 A cutaneous eruption, scrofula. —ना 1 Worship, adoration. —2 Praise. —नी 1 Worship, adoration. —2 Praise. —3 Solicitation. —4 A drug for reviving the dead. —Comp. —माला, —मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वंदनीय *a.* Fit to be saluted, adorable. —या Yellow pigment.

वंदा 1 A female beggar. —2 parasitical plant (वंशकः, —की, —का, —वंशरः also in this sense).

वंशरु *a.* 1 Praising. —2 Reverential; respectful, polite, civil; परमनुगृहीतो महामुनिवंशरुः Mu. 7. —*m.* A panegyrist, bard.

वंदिन् *m.* 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; धर्मच्छेदस्तपु-तरंगिरो वंदिनो नीलकंठाः V. 4. 4; (the bards form a distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sûdra mother). —2 A captive, prisoner.

वंदी *f.* See वंदी. —Comp. —पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वंद्य *a.* 1 Adorable, venerable. —2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. —3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. —द्या 1 A parasitical plant. —2 Yellow pigment.

वंद्रः A worshipper, votary. —द्रं Prosperity.

वंधुर *a.* See बंधुर.

वंध्य, वंध्या See बंध्य, बंध्या.

वन्नः [ Un. 2. 28 ] A co-partner.

वन्य *a.* [ वने-भवः यत् ] 1 Belong-



ing to, growing or produced in, woods, wild; कल्पाविकल्पायामास वन्या-  
मेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94; वन्यानां मार्ग-  
शाखिनां 45, 88. -2 Savage, not tamed  
or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43.  
-3 Wooden. -न्यः 1 A wild ani-  
mal. -2 A wild plant. -न्यं Forest-  
produce (such as fruits, roots,  
&c.); R. 12. 20. -Comp. -इतर  
-इतर a. tame, domesticated. -गजः,  
-द्विपः a wild elephant.

वन्या 1 A large forest, a number  
of thickets. -2 A mass of water,  
flood, deluge.

वप् 1 U. (वपाति, वपते, उत्त; pass.  
उप्यते; desid. विवपति-ते) 1 To sow,  
scatter (as seed), plant; यथेरिणे बी-  
जमुप्त्वा न वसा लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142;  
न विद्यामिरिणे वपेत् 2. 113; यादृशं वप-  
ते बीजं तादृशं लभते फलं Subhāsh. ;  
Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. -2 To throw,  
cast (as dice). -3 To beget, produce.  
-4 To weave. -5 To shear, shave  
(mostly Vedic). -Caus. (वापयति-ते)  
To sow, plant, put into the ground.

वपः 1 Sowing seed. -2 One who  
sows, a sower. -3 Shaving. -4  
Weaving.

वपनं [वप्-ल्युट्] 1 Sowing seed. -2  
Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 152. -3  
Semen virile, seed. -नी 1 A bar-  
ber's shop. -2 A weaving instru-  
ment. -3 A weaver's shop (तंतुशाला).

वपा [वप्-अच्] 1 Fat, marrow; Y.  
3. 94. -2 A hole, cavity. -3 A  
mound of earth thrown up by ants.  
-4 The skin of the intestines.  
-Comp. -कृत m. marrow.

वपिलः A procreator, father.

वपुः The body.

वपुनः A god, deity.

वपुष a. Ved. 1 Handsome. -2  
Wonderful. -वं Beauty (of form).

वपुस् a. [वप्-उसि] Handsome,  
beautiful (Ved.) -n. 1 (a) Body,  
person; (स्मरं) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयि-  
ष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नवं वयः कांतमिदं व-  
पुश्च R. 2. 47; Si. 10. 50. (b) Form,  
figure, appearance; लिखितवपुषौ शं-  
खपद्मौ च दृष्ट्वा Me. 80; परिघः क्षतज-  
तुल्यवपुः Bri. S. 30. 25. -2 Essence,  
nature; Ms. 5. 96. -3 Beauty, a  
beautiful form or appearance. -4 Ved.  
A wonderful phenomenon, wonder.  
-5 Ved. Water. -Comp. -गुणः,  
-प्रकर्षः excellence of form, personal  
beauty; संधुक्ष्यतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52;

वपुःप्रकर्षादजयद्गुरुं रघुः R. 3. 35; Ki.  
3. 2. -धर a. 1. embodied. -2.  
beautiful. -स्रवः a humour of the  
body.

वपुष्मन् a. 1 Embodied, incar-  
nate, corporeal; दृष्टो जगतीभुजा मुनिः  
स वपुष्मानिव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56.  
-2 Beautiful, handsome. -m.  
N. of one of the Visvedevas.

वप्सु m. [वप्-तृच्] 1 A sower (of  
seed), planter, husbandman; न शा-  
लेः स्तंबकरिता वप्सुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1.  
3, Ms. 3. 142. -2 A father, procreator.  
-3 A poet, an inspired sage. -4 A  
shaver, cutter.

वप्रः -प्रं [उप्यते अत्र वप्-रन्] 1 A  
rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; वे-  
लावप्रवल्यां (उर्वी) R. 1. 30. -2 A  
bank or mound of any kind (against  
which bulls and elephants butt);  
R. 13. 47; see वप्रक्रीडा below. -3  
The slope or declivity of a hill or  
rocky place; बृहाच्छिलावप्रघनेन वक्षसा  
Ki. 14. 40. -4 A summit, peak,  
table-land on a mountain; तीव्रं महा-  
व्रसमिवात्र चरन्ति वप्राः Si. 4. 58, 3. 37;  
Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. -5 The bank of  
a river, side, shore, bank in general;  
ध्वनयः प्रतेनुरनुवप्रमपां Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11,  
17. 58. -6 The foundation of a  
building. -7 The gate of a  
fortified town. -8 A ditch. -9 The  
circumference of a sphere. -10 A  
field in general. -11 The butting of  
an elephant or bull. -12 Dust. -प्रः  
1 A father. -2 A Prajâpati. -प्रं  
Lead. -Comp. -अभिघातः butting  
against the bank or side (as of a  
hill, river &c.); Ki. 5. 42; cf. तटा-  
घात. -क्रिया, -क्रीडा the playful butt-  
ing of an elephant (or bull) against  
a bank or mound; वप्रक्रियामृक्षवतस्त-  
टेषु R. 5. 44; वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगजप्रेक्ष-  
णीयं दृष्ट्वा Me. 2.

वप्रकः The circumference of a  
wheel.

वप्रिः 1 A field. -2 The ocean. -3  
Difficult position (दुर्गति).

वप्रिः A mound of earth, hillock.

वप्सु 1 P. (वप्सति) To go, move.

वप्सु 1 P. (वमति, वान्त; caus. वामयति,  
वमयति; but with prepositions only  
वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject  
from the mouth; रक्तं चावमिषुर्मुहैः  
Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. -2 To  
send forth or out, pour out, give  
out, give off, give forth, emit (fig.

also); क्रिमाशेषावा विकृत इव तेजांसि  
वमति U. 6. 14; S. 2. 7; R. 16. 66;  
Me. 20; आविहितगुणापि सत्कविभणितिः  
कर्णेषु वमति मधुवारां Vâs. -3 To throw  
out or down; वान्तमाल्यः R. 7. 6. -4  
To reject.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving  
out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spit-  
ting out. -2 Water ejected by an  
elephant from his trunk.

वमनं [वप्-ल्युट्] 1 Ejecting, vomit-  
ing. -2 Drawing out, taking or get-  
ting out; as in स्वर्गाभिष्यंद्वमनं R.  
15. 29; Au. 6. 37. -3 An emetic.  
-4 Offering oblations. -5 Pain.

-नः Hemp. -नी A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमि [वप्-इन्] 1 Fire. -2 A cheat,  
rogue. -मिः f. 1 Sickness, nausea.  
-2 An emetic.

वमी Vomiting.

वंभः A bamboo (वंश).

वंभारवः The lowing of cattle.

वन्नः -न्नी An ant. -Comp -कूटं an  
ant-hill.

वय 1 A. (वयते) To go, move.

वयः A weaver.

वयनं Weaving.

वयस् n. [अज्-असन् बीभावः] 1 Age,  
any time or period of life; गुणाः पू-  
जास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U.  
4. 11; नवं वयः R. 2. 47; पार्श्वे वयसि  
19. 1; न खलु वयस्तेजसो हेतुः Bh.  
2. 38; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R.  
11. 1; Ku 5. 16. -2 Youth, the  
prime of life; वयोगते किं वनि-  
ताविलासः Subhāsh.; so आतिष्कांतवयाः.  
-3 A bird in general; स्मरणीयाः स-  
मये वयं वयः N. 2. 62; मृगवयोगवयोप-  
चित्तं वनं R. 9. 53; 2. 9; Si. 3. 55,  
11. 47. -4 A crow; Pt. 1. 23.  
(here it may mean 'a bird' also.)  
-5 Ved. Sacrificial food or obla-  
tion. -6 Energy, strength. -7  
Health, soundness of constitution.  
-Comp. -अतिग, -अतीत a. (वयोतिग  
&c.) advanced in age, aged, de-  
crepit. -आधिक a. वयोधिक older  
in age, senior. -अवस्था (वयो-  
वस्था) stage or period of life,  
measure of age; Mâl. 9. 29. -कर  
a. causing health and vigour of  
life, prolonging life. -गत a. 1.  
come of age. -2. advanced in years.  
(-तं) the departure of youth.



—परिणतिः, परिणामः ripeness of age; advanced or old age. —प्रमाणं 1. measure or length of life. —2. duration of life. —वृद्ध *a.* (वयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. —संधिः 1. transition from one period of life to another; त्रयो वयःसंधिः. —2. puberty, maturity (period of coming of age). —स्थ *a.* (वयःस्थ or वयस्थ) 1. youthful. —2. grown up, mature. —3. strong, powerful (—स्थः) a friend; contemporary. (—स्था) 1. a female companion. —2. the yellow myrobalan tree. —3. small cardamoms. —स्थानं firmness of youth. —हानिः *f.* (वयोहानिः) 1. loss or decline of youth. —2. loss of youthful vigour. वयस्य *a.* [ वयसा तुल्यः यत् ] 1 Being of the same age. —2 Contemporary. —स्थः A friend, companion, any associate (usually of the same age). —स्था A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

**व्याकः** A little branch, a creeper.

**वयुनं** [वय् उनन्] 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. —2 A temple (said to be *m.* also in this sense in Uṇadisūtras). —3 A rule, precept, order. —4 Manner, custom. —5 Clearness.

**वयोधस्** *m.* A young or middle-aged man.

**वयोधा** *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, vigorous. —2 Giving strength or health. —3 Giving food. —धाः *f.* Strength, power.

**वयोरंगं** Lead.

**वर्** 10 U. (वरयति-ते, strictly *caus.* of वृ, or वृ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get; see वृ.

**वर** *a.* [ वृ-कर्मणि अप् ] 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest; with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; वरतां वरः R. 1. 59; वेदविदां वरेण 5. 23, 11. 54; Ku. 6. 18; नृवरः, तहवराः, सरिद्वरा &c. —2 Better than, preferable to; मयिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103; Y. 1. 352. —रः 1 The act of choosing, selecting. —2 Choice, selection. —3 A boon, blessing, favour (तपोभिरिष्यते यस्तु देवेभ्यः स वरो मतः); वरं वृ or याच् 'to ask a boon'; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63; भवद्वयवरोदीर्णः Ku. 2. 32; (for the distinction be-

tween वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). —4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. —5 A wish, desire in general. —6 Solicitation, entreaty. —7 Charity, alms. —8 Surrounding, enclosing. —9 Obstructing, checking. —10 A bridegroom, husband; वरं वरयते कन्या; see under वधू (1) also. —11 A suitor, wooer. —12 A dowry. —13 A son-in-law. —14 A dissolute man, libertine. —15 A sparrow. —रं Saffron; (for वरम् see separately). —Comp. —अंग *a.* having an excellent form. (—गः) 1. an elephant. —2. N. of Vishṇu. —3. N. of Cupid. (—गी) turmeric. (—गं) 1. the head. —2. the best part. —3. an elegant form. —4. pudendum muliebre. —5. green cinnamon. —अंगना a lovely woman. —अर्ह *a.* 1. worthy of a boon. —2. very worthy, highly esteemed. —3. very expensive. —आनना a lovely-faced woman. —आजीविन् *m.* an astrologer. —आरोह *a.* having fine hips. (—हः) 1. an excellent rider. —2. a rider on an elephant or horse. —3. mounting, riding. (—हा) an elegant or a beautiful woman; कामं कुरु वरा-रोहे देहि मे परिभणं Māl. 6. 11. —आलिः the moon. —आसनं 1. an excellent seat. —2. the chief seat, a seat of honour. —3. the China rose. (—नः) 1. a door-keeper. —2. a lover, paramour. —इन्द्रः 1. a chief, sovereign. —2. Indra. —ईश्वरः N. of Siva. —उरुः —रूः *f.* a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). —क्रतुः an epithet of Indra. —चन्दनं 1. a kind of sandal wood. —2. the pine tree. —तनु *a.* fair-limbed. (—नुः *f.*) a beautiful woman; वरतनुरथवासौ नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. —तंतुः N. of an ancient sage; R. 5. 1. —त्वचः the Nimba tree. —व *a.* 1. conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. —2. propitious. (—वः) 1. a benefactor. —2. N. of a class of Manes. —3. fire for propitiatory burnt offerings. °हस्तः the boon-giving or beneficent hand (placed on the head of a suppliant by a deity &c.). (—वा) 1. N. of a river; M. 5. 1. —2. a maiden, girl. —वक्षिणा 1. a present made to the bridegroom by the father of the bride. —दानं the granting of a boon. —दुनः agallochum. —निश्चयः the choice of a bridegroom.

—पक्षः the party of the bridegroom (at a wedding); R. 6. 86. —प्रदा N. of Lopāmudrā. —प्रस्थानं, —यात्रा the setting out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. —फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —बाह्लिकं saffron. —युवतिः —ती *f.* a beautiful young woman. —रुचि N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama; see नवरत्न; he is identified by some with Kātyāyana, the celebrated author of the Vārtikas on Pāṇini's Sūtras). —लब्ध *a.* received as a boon. (—द्वः) the Champaka tree. —वत्सला a mother-in-law. —वर्णं gold. —वर्णिनी 1. an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. —2. a woman in general. —3. turmeric. —4. lac. —5. N. of Lakshmi. —6. of Durgā. —7. of Sarasvatī. —8. the creeper called Priyangu. —9. a yellow pigment. —वृद्धः N. of Siva. —सुरत *a.* 1 very wanton. —3. acquainted with the secrets of sexual intercourse. —सज् *f.* 'the bridegroom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bridegroom.

**वरकः** [ वृ-वृन् ] 1 A wish, request, boon. —2 A cloak. —3 A kind of wild bean. —4 One who asks a female in marriage, a suitor, wooer. —कं 1 The cover of a boat. —2 A towel, wiper.

**वरणं** [ वृ-ल्युट् ल्यु वा ] 1 Choosing, selecting. —2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. —3 Surrounding, encircling. —4 Covering, screening, protecting. —5 The choice of a bride. —6 Worshipping (of priests &c.). —7 Keeping off, prohibiting, warding. —णः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. —2 A bridge. —3 The tree called Varuṇa. —4 A tree in general; इह सिधवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां मुदे सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 5. —5 A camel. —6 A kind of ornament on a bow. —7 N. of Indra. —Comp. —माला, —सज् see वरसज्.

**वरटः** [ वृ-अटन् ] 1 Gander. —2 A kind of grain. —3 A kind of wasp. —टा, —टी 1 A goose; नवप्र-सूतिर्वरटा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. —2 A wasp or a variety of it; भो वयस्य एते खलु दास्याः पुत्रा अर्थकल्पवर्ता वरटा-भीता इव गोपालद्वारका अरण्ये यत्र यत्र



न खाद्यते तत्र तत्र गच्छन्ति Mk. 1. —ट  
A jasmine flower (कुंदपुष्प).

**वरणसी** More usually written  
वारणसी q. v.

**वरंडः** [ वृ-अंडच् ] 1 A multitude,  
group. -2 A pimple or eruption  
on the face. -3 A veranda. -4 A  
heap of grass. -5 The string of a  
fish-hook. -6 pocket. (The word  
वरंडलंबुक in अदिदानीमहं वरंडलंबुक इव  
दूरमुत्क्षिप्य पातितः Mk. 1 is of  
doubtful meaning; it seems to  
mean 'an over-hanging or project-  
ing wall', which, if raised high,  
is sure to topple down; so in the  
case of the Sūtradhāra whose ex-  
pectations were raised very high only  
to be cruelly disappointed).

**वरंडक** α. 1 Large, great, spaci-  
ous. -2 Frightened. -3 Miserable,  
wretched. -कः 1 A mound of earth,  
-2 The seat on an elephant, a  
howdah. -3 A wall. -4 An erup-  
tion on the face.

**वरंडा** 1 A dagger, knife. -2 A kind  
of bird (सारिका). -3 The wick of a  
lamp.

**वरंडालुः** The castor-oil tree.

**वरत्रा** 1 A strap, thong, or girth  
(of leather); Si. 11. 44. -2 The  
girth of an elephant or horse.

**वरम्** ind. Rather or better than,  
preferably to, it is better that &c.  
It is sometimes used with the ab-  
lative; समुन्नयन् भुतिमनार्थसंगमाद्धरं वि-  
रोधोपि समं महात्माभिः Ki. 1. 8. But  
it is generally used absolutely, वरं  
being used with the clause contain-  
ing the thing preferred, and न च, न  
तु, or न पुनः with the clause contain-  
ing the thing to which the first is pre-  
ferred, (both being put in the nomi-  
native case); वरं मौनं कार्यं न च वच-  
नमुक्तं यद्वृत्तं...वरं भिक्षाशित्वं न च परध-  
नास्वादनसुखं H. 1; वरं प्राणत्यागो न  
पुनरधमानामुपगमः *ibid.*; sometimes न  
is used without च, तु or पुनः; याज्ञज्वा  
मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6.

**वरायितृ** m. A suitor, wooer,  
lover.

**वरलः** A kind of wasp. -ला 1  
A goose. -2 A kind of wasp.

**वरस्** n. Width, breadth (Ved.).

**वरस्या** Ved. Desire, wish.

**वरा** 1 The three kinds of myro-

balan. -2 A kind of perfume. -3  
Turmeric. -4 N. of Pārvatī.

**वराक** α. (की f.) 1 Poor, pitiable,  
miserable, wretched, unhappy, un-  
fortunate (often used to show pity);  
तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं यत्स वराकोऽपमानि-  
तः Pt. 1; तत्किमुज्जिहानजीवितां वराकीं  
नानुकंपसे Māl. 10. -2 Low, vile.  
-3 Impure. -कः 1 N. of Siva.  
-2 War, battle.

**वराटः** [ वरमत्त्वं अटति अट्-अण् Tv. ]  
1 A cowrie. -2 A rope, cord.

**वराटकः** 1 A cowrie; प्रासः काणवरा-  
टकोपि न मया तृष्णेऽधुना मुञ्च मां Bh.  
3. 4. -2 The seed-vessel of the  
lotus-flower. -3 A string, rope (n.  
also in this sense). -Comp. -रं-  
जस् m. the tree called नागकेशर.

**वराटिका** A cowrie; Bv. 2. 42.

**वराणः** An epithet of Indra.

**वराणसी** See वाराणसी.

**वरारकं** A diamond.

**वरालः**, -वरालकः Cloves.

**वराशिः** -सिः A coarse cloth.

**वराहः** [ वराय अभीष्टाय मुस्तादिलाभाय  
आहंति भूमि आ-हन्-ड Tv. ] 1 A boar,  
hog; विश्वधं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्ष-  
तिः पल्लवे S. 2. 6. -2 A ram. -3 A  
bull. -4 A cloud. -5 A crocodile.  
-6 An array of troops in the form  
of a boar. -7 N. of Vishṇu in the  
bird or boar-incarnation; cf. वराति  
इशनशिखरे धरणी तव लम्भा शशिनि कलं-  
ककलेव निमग्ना । केशव धृतशूकररूप जय  
जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1. -8 A particular  
measure. -9 N. of Varāhamihira.  
-10 N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.  
-Comp. -अवतारः the boar or third  
incarnation of Vishṇu. -कंदः a  
kind of esculent root. -कणः a kind  
of arrow. -कर्णिका a kind of mis-  
sile. -कल्पः the period of the boar-  
incarnation, the period during  
which Vishṇu assumed the form of  
a boar. -क्रांता the sensitive plant.  
-द्वादशी a festival held on the  
12th day in the bright half of Mā-  
gha in honor of Vishṇu. -नामन्  
n. an esculent root. -मिहिरः N. of  
a celebrated astronomer, author of  
बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of  
the 'nine gems' at the court of  
king Vikrama). -शृंगः N. of Siva.  
वराहः Ved. A boar, hog.

**वरिमन्** m. 1 Excellence, superior-

ity, pre-eminence. -2 Ved. Cir-  
cuit, compass. -3 Breadth, extent.

**वरिवस्** n. Ved. 1 Worshipping,  
honouring. -2 Wealth. -3 Room,  
space. -4 Pleasure, happiness. -5  
Ease.

**वरिवासी** (स्वि) त α. Worshipped,  
honoured, adored, revered.

**वरिवस्या** 1 Worship, honour, ado-  
ration, devotion. -2 Service, attend-  
ance.

**वरिशी** A fish-hook.

**वरिष्ठ** α. 1 Best, most excellent,  
most distinguished or pre-eminent.  
-2 Largest, greatest. -3 Widest. -4  
Heaviest. -5 Worst, most wicked;  
(superl. of उरु q. v.) -ष्टः 1 The  
francoline partridge. -2 The orange  
tree. -ष्टं 1 Copper. -2 Pepper.

**वरी** 1 N. of Chhâyâ, wife of  
the sun. -2 The plant called  
शतावरी.

**वरमिन्** m. Excellence &c.; see  
वरिमन्.

**वरीयस्** α. 1 Better, more ex-  
cellent, preferable. -2 Most ex-  
cellent, very good; Māl. 1. 16. -3  
Larger, wider, more extensive  
(compar. of उरु q. v.). -4 Extre-  
mely tender or younger. -n. Ved.  
Rest, repose.

**वरी (ली) वर्दः** An ox, a bull,

**वरीषुः** N. of Cupid, the god of  
love.

**वरुटः** N. of a class of Mlech-  
chhas.

**वरुडः** N. of a low caste.

**वरुणः** [ वृ-उनन् Up. 3. 53 ] 1 N.  
of an Aditya (usually associated  
with Mitra). -2 (In later mytho-  
logy) The regent of the ocean and  
of the western quarter (represent-  
ed with a noose in hand); यासां  
राजा वरुणो याति मध्ये सत्यानृते अवप-  
श्यञ्जनानाम्; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10.  
29; त्वं विश्वेषां वरुणासि राजा ये च देवा  
ये च मर्ताः Rv. 2. 27. 10; प्रतीचीं वरुणः  
पाति Mb.; अतिसन्निभेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा  
भृशमन्वरज्यदनुषारकरः Si. 9. 7. -3  
The ocean. -4 Firmament. -5 The  
Sun. -6 The Varuṇa tree. -Comp.  
-अंगरुहः an epithet of Agastya.  
-आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so  
called being produced from the



sea ). —आलयः, —आवासः the ocean. —देवं, —देवतं the Nakshatra Satabhishaj. —पाशः 1. a shark. -2. the noose of Varuna. —लोकः 1. the world of Varuna. -2. water.

वरुणानी Varuna's wife.

वरुणावि: f. N. of Lakshmi.

वरुत्रं A cloak, mantle.

वरुतृ m. Ved. 1 A protector, defender. -2 A god, deity. —त्री A guardian deity.

वरुथं [ वृ उथन् Up. 2. 6 ] 1 A sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision ( m. also in this sense ); वरुथो रथगुप्तिर्या तिरोधत्ते रथस्थितिम्. -2 An armour, a coat of mail. -3 A shield. -4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -5 Protection. -6 A family. -7 A house, residence ( Ved. in the last 3 senses ). —यः 1 The cuckoo. -2 Time.

वरुथिन् a. 1 Wearing an armour, mailed. -2 Furnished with a fender or protecting plank ; अवनिमेकरथेन वरुथिना जितवतः किल तस्य धनुर्भूतः R. 9. 11. -3 Protecting, sheltering. -4 Surrounded by a troop. -5 Being or seated in a carriage. —m. 1 A chariot. -2 A guard, defender. —नी An army ; स्खलितसलिलामुल्लङ्घयेनां जगाम वरुथिनी Si. 12. 77 ; R. 12. 50.

वरेण्य a. [ वृ-एन्य ] 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible ; अनेन चेद्विच्छसि गृह्यमाणं पार्णि वरेण्येन R. 6. 24. -2 ( Hence ) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief ; वेधा विधाय पुनरुक्तमिवैवुर्बिबं दुरीकरोति न कथं विदूषां वरेण्यः Bv. 2. 158 ; तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमही Rv. 3. 62. 10 ; R. 6. 84, Bk. 1. 4 ; Ku. 7. 90. —ण्यं Saffron.

वरोटः The Marubaka plant. —टं Its flower.

वरोलः A kind of wasp.

वर्करः [ वृक्-अरन् ] 1 A lamb, kid. -2 A goat. -3 Any young domestic animal. -4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -5 Jest, joke. —Comp. —कर्करः a strap or rope of leather ( कर्करः ) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वर्कराटः 1 A side-glance, leer. -2 The marks of a lover's finger-

nails on the bosom of a woman. -3 The rays of the ascending sun.

वर्कुटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः [ वृज्-घञ् ] 1 A class, division, group; company, society, tribe, collection ( of similar things ); न्य-षेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 11. 7 ; so पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. -2 A party, side; Ku. 7. 53. -3 A category. -4 A class of words grouped together; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. -5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. -6 A section, chapter, division of a book. -7 Particularly, a subdivision of an Adhyāya in Rigveda. -8 The square power. -9 Strength. -10 Sphere, province. -11 The whole class of objects of worldly existence ( धर्म, अर्थ, and काम ). —Comp. —अन्त्यं, —उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants; i. e. a nasal. —घनः the cube of a square. °घातः the fifth power. —पदं, —मूलं the square root. —प्रकृतिः f. an affected square. —वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गणा Multiplication.

वर्गयति Den. P. To multiply.

वर्गशस् ind. In groups, according to classes.

वर्गिन् a. Belonging to a class or party.

वर्गिण a. Belonging to a class or category.

वर्गीय a. Belonging to a class or category. —यः A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य a. Belonging to the same class. —ग्यः One belonging to the same class or company, colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student ( in learning ); या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Māl. 1 ; उद्वाहना जुहुविरे मुहुरात्मवर्ग्याः Si. 5. 15.

वर्च् 1 A. ( वर्चते ) To shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चटी 1 A kind of rice. -2 A harlot.

वर्चस् n. [ वर्च्-असुन् ] 1 Vigour, energy, power. -2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. -3 Form, figure, shape. -4 Ordure, feces. -5 Semen virile. —Comp. —ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. -2 Vigour. -3 Feces.

वर्चस्विन् a. 1 Vigorous, energetic,

active. -2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जक a. ( At the end of comp. ) 1 Exclusive of, excluding. -2 Leaving, avoiding, abandoning.

वर्जनं [ वृज्-ल्युट् ] 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -2 Renouncing. -3 Exception, exclusion. -4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्जं ind. To the exclusion of, excluding, except ( at the end of comp. ); गौतमीवर्जमितरा निष्क्रांताः S. 4 ; Ku. 7. 72.

वर्जित p. p. 1 Left out, excepted. -2 Abandoned, relinquished. -3 Excluded. -4 Deprived of, destitute of, without ; as in गुणवर्जित.

वर्ज्य a. 1 To be avoided or shunned. -2 To be excluded or left out. -3 With the exception of. —र्ज्यं A point in each lunar mansion during which no business should be undertaken.

वर्ण 10 U. ( वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित ) 1 To colour, paint, dye ; यथा हि भरता वर्णैर्वर्णयत्यात्मनस्तनुं Subhāsh. -2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict delineate, illustrate ; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरोरिहं प्रणतेन Gīt. 3 ; Ki. 5. 18. -3 To praise, extol. -4 To spread, extend. -5 To illuminate. -6 To exert oneself. -7 To send, cast. -8 To pound, grind.

वर्णः [ वर्ण-अच् ] 1 A colour, hue ; अन्तःशुद्धस्त्वपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. -2 A paint, dye, paint-colour ; see वर्ण ( 1 ). -3 Colour, complexion, beauty ; त्वय्यादातुं जलमवनते शार्ङ्गिणो वर्णचौरं Me. 46 ; R. 8. 42. -5 A class of men, tribe, caste ( especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र ); वर्णानामनुपूर्व्येण Vārt ; न कश्चिद् वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते S. 5. 10 ; R. 5. 19. -6 A class, race, tribe, kind, species ; as in सर्वर्णे अक्षरं. -7 ( a ) A letter, character, sound ; न मे वर्णविचारक्षमा दृष्टिः V. 5. ( b ) A word, syllable ; S. D. 9. -8 Fame, glory, celebrity, renown ; राजा प्रजारजनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21. -9 A good quality, merit, virtue. -10 Praise. -11 Dress, decoration. -12 Outward appearance, form, figure. -13 A cloak, mantle. -14 A covering, lid. -15 The order or arrangement of a subject in a



song (गीतक्रम); उपात्तवर्णे चरिते पिना-  
किनः Ku. 5. 56 'celebrated in song,  
made the subject of a song.' -16  
The housings of an elephant. -17 A  
quality, property. -18 A religious  
observance. -19 An unknown quan-  
tity. -20 The number 'one.' -21  
Application of perfumed unguents  
to the body. -22 Gold. -23 A musi-  
cal mode. -र्णे 1 Saffron. -2 A  
coloured unguent or perfume.  
-Comp. -अंका a pen. -अधिपः a  
planet presiding over a caste or  
class. -अपसदः an outcast. -अपेत  
a. devoid of any caste, outcast, de-  
graded. -अर्हः a kind of bean.  
-आगमः the addition of a letter;  
भवेद्वर्णागमाद्वसः Sk. -आत्मन् m. a  
word. -आश्रमाः the (four) castes  
and stages of life; R. 5. 19. -उदकं  
coloured water; R. 16. 70.  
-कूपिका an ink-stand. -क्रमः 1.  
the order of castes or colours. -2.  
alphabetical order or arrangement.  
-गत a. 1. coloured. -2. algebrai-  
cal. -चारकः a painter. -उद्येष्टः a  
Brāhmaṇa. -तूलिः, -तूलिका, -तूली f.  
a pencil, paint-brush. -द a. colour-  
ing. (-द) a kind of fragrant yellow  
wood. -दार्त्री turmeric. -दूतः a  
letter. -दूषक a. violating the  
distinctions of castes. -धर्मः the  
peculiar duties of a caste. -पातः  
the omission of a letter. -पात्रं a  
paint-box. -पुष्पं the flower of  
the globe-amaranth. -पुष्पकः the  
globe-amaranth. -प्रकर्षः excellence  
of colour. -प्रसादनं aloe-wood.  
-मातृ f. a pen, pencil. -मातृका  
N. of Sarasvatī. -माला, -राशिः  
the alphabet. -रे (ले) खा chalk.  
-वर्तिः, -वर्तिका f. a paint-brush,  
pencil. -वादिन् m. a panegyrist.  
-विपर्ययः the substitution or  
change of letters; (भवेत्) सिंहो वर्ण-  
विपर्ययात् Sk. -विलासिनी turmeric.  
-विलोडकः 1. a house-breaker. -2  
a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer).  
-वृत्तं a metre regulated by the  
number of syllables it contains  
(opp. मात्रवृत्त). -व्यवस्थितिः f. the  
institution of caste. -शिक्षा in-  
struction in letters. -श्रेष्ठः a  
Brāhmaṇa. -संयोगः marriage be-  
tween persons of the same caste.  
-संसर्गः confusion of castes. -सं-

करः 1. confusion of castes through  
intermarriage. -2. mixture or  
blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः  
K. (where both senses are intend-  
ed); Si. 14. 37. -संघातः, -समाम्नायः  
the alphabet. -स्थानं an organ of  
utterance. -हीन a. outcast.

वर्णकः [वर्णयति, वर्ण-ण्वल्] 1 A  
mask, the dress of an actor. -2  
A paint, colour for painting; Si.  
16. 62. -3 A paint, or anything  
used as an unguent or pigment;  
एतैः पिष्टमालवर्णकनिभैरादिसंभोधरैः  
Mk. 5. 46; Bk. 19. 11. -4 A bard,  
panegyrist. -5 Vermilion. -6 San-  
dal (the tree). -7 A letter, syllable.  
-का 1 A mask. -2 A paint, colour  
for painting. -3 Fine gold. -4  
Vermilion. -5 A cloak, mantle. -क  
1 A paint, colour, pigment; S. 6. 15.  
-2 Sandal. -3 A chapter, division.  
-4 A circle, orb.

वर्णनं -ना [वर्ण-ल्युट्] 1 Painting.  
-2 Description, delineation, repre-  
sentation; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु दिभादेः स्व-  
क्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10. -3 Writing.  
-4 A statement, an assertion. -5  
Praise, commendation (-ना only in  
this sense).

वर्णवती Turmeric.

वर्णसिः Water.

वर्णाटः 1 A painter. -2 A singer.  
-3 One who maintains himself by  
his wife (लीकृताजीव). -4 A lover.

वर्णिका [वर्णा अक्षराणि लेखयत्वेन संत्य-  
स्याः ठन्] 1 The mask or dress of an  
actor. -2 A colour, paint. -3 Ink.  
-4 A pen, pencil. -5 Chalk. -Comp.  
-परिग्रहः the assumption of a  
character or mask; ततः प्रकरणनाय-  
कस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य माधवस्य वर्णिकाप-  
रिग्रहः कथं Māl. 1.

वर्णित p. p. [वर्ण-क्त] 1 Painted.  
-2 Described, represented. -3 Ex-  
tolled, praised.

वर्णिन् a. [वर्णोऽस्त्यस्य इति] (At the  
end of comp.) 1 Having the colour  
or appearance of. -2 Belonging to  
the caste of. -m. 1 A painter. -2  
A scribe, writer. -3 A religious  
student, a Brahmachârin q. v.; अ-  
थाह वर्णी Ku. 5. 65, 52; वर्णाश्रमाणां  
गुरवे स वर्णी विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचक्षते  
R. 5. 19. -4 A person of any one of  
the four principal castes. -Comp.  
-लिङ्गिन् a. disguised as, or wear-  
ing the marks of, a religious stu-

dent; स वर्णिलिङ्गी विदितः समाययौ युधि-  
ष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general).  
-2 A woman belonging to any one  
of the four principal castes. -3  
Turmeric.

वर्णुः The sun.

वर्ण्य a. To be described; (often  
used in rhetorical works like प्रकृत  
or प्रस्तुत q. v.). -र्ण्य Saffron.

वर्तः (Usually at the end of  
comp.) Living, livelihood; as in  
कल्यवर्त q. v. -Comp. -जन्मन् m. a  
cloud. -लोहं bell-metal, a kind of  
brass.

वर्तक a. [वृत्-ण्वल्] 1 Living, be-  
ing, existing. -2 Devoted to. -कः  
1 A quail. -2 A horse's hoof.  
-कं A sort of brass or bell-  
metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन a. [वृत्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Abid-  
ing, living, staying, being &c. -2  
Stationary. -नः A dwarf. -नी 1  
A road, way. -2 Living, life. -3  
Pounding, grinding. -4 Sending off,  
despatching. -5 A spindle. -नं 1  
Living, being. -2 Staying, abiding,  
residing. -3 Action, movement,  
mode or manner of living; स्मरसि  
च तदुपांतेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26;  
(the word may here mean 'abode  
or residence', also). -4 Living  
on, subsisting (at the end of  
comp.). -5 Livelihood, mainten-  
ance, subsistence. -6 Turning  
round, revolving. -7 Rolling on,  
moving about. -8 Appointing. -9  
A means of subsistence, profession,  
occupation. -10 Conduct, behaviour,  
proceeding. -11 Wages, salary,  
hire. -12 Commerce, traffic. -13 A  
spindle. -14 A globe, ball.

वर्तनिः 1 The eastern part of  
India, the eastern country. -2 A  
hymn, praise, eulogium (स्तोत्र).  
-निः f. 1 A way, road. -2 The  
eyelashes. -3 Ved. A wheel. -4  
The track of a wheel.

वर्तमान a. [वृत्-ज्ञानच्] 1 Being,  
existing. -2 Living, being alive,  
contemporary; प्रथितयज्ञसां भासकवि-  
सौमिलकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य व-  
र्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं  
परिषदो बह्मानः M. 1. -3 Turning or



moving round, revolving. -4 Dwell-  
ing in. -नः The present tense  
(in gram.); वर्तमानसामीप्ये वर्तमानव-  
द्वा P. III. 3. 131. -नं Presence.

वर्तकः 1 A pool, puddle. -2  
An eddy, a whirlpool. -3 A crow's  
nest. -4 A door-keeper. -5 N. of a  
river.

वर्तस् n. Ved. The eyelashes.

वर्तिः -र्ती f. [ वृत्-इन् वा ईप् ] 1  
Anything wrapped round, a pad,  
roll. -2 An unguent, ointment,  
eye-salve, collyrium or any cos-  
metic (in the form of a ball or pill);  
सा पुनर्मम प्रथमदर्शनात्प्रभृत्यमृतवर्तिरिव  
चक्षुषोरानन्दमुत्पद्यती Māl. 1; इयममृ-  
तवर्तिर्नयनयोः U. 1. 38; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव  
लोचनतापहन्त्री Bv. 3. 16; Vb. 1. -3  
The wick of a lamp; Māl. 10. 4.  
-4 The projecting threads or un-  
woven ends (of a cloth), the fringe.  
-5 A magical lamp. -6 The pro-  
tuberance round a vessel. -7 A  
surgical instrument (such as a  
bongie). -8 A streak, line. -9  
Swelling in the throat. -10 A  
swelling formed by internal rup-  
ture.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush; तदुपनय  
चित्रफलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Māl. 1; अं-  
गुलिभरणसन्नवर्तिकः R. 19. 19. -2  
The wick of a lamp. -3 Colour,  
paint. -4 A quail; Māl. 8. 8.

वर्तिन् a. (नो f.) [ वृत्-णिनि ] (Usu-  
ally at the end of comp.) 1  
Abiding, being, resting, staying,  
situated. -2 Going, moving, turn-  
ing. -3 Acting, behaving. -4 Per-  
forming, practising.

वर्तिष्णु a. 1 Revolving. -2 Being,  
abiding. -3 Circular. -4 Stationary,  
fixed. -5 Firm in battle.

वर्तिस् n. Ved. 1 Circuit, orbit.  
-2 A way, path. -3 Abode, resid-  
ence.

वर्ती (र्ति) रः A kind of quail.

वर्तुल a. [ वृत्-उलच् ] Round, cir-  
cular, globular. -लः 1 A kind of  
pulse, a pea. -2 A ball. -लं A  
circle.

वर्तमन् n. [ वृत्-मनिन् ] 1 A way,  
road, path, passage, track; वर्तमन् भा-  
नोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39; पारसीकांस्ततो  
जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्तमना 'by land'; आ-  
काशवर्तमना 'through the air'. -2

(Fig.) A way, course, an establish-  
ed or prescribed usage, the usual  
manner or course of conduct; मम  
वर्तमानुगच्छन्ति मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वशः Bg.  
3. 23; रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णगामनोर्वर्तमनः  
परम् । न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य तिर्यनुनेमि-  
वृत्तयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal  
sense is also intended); अहमेत्य प-  
तंगवर्तमना पुनरंकाश्रयिणी भवामि ते Ku.  
4. 20 'after the manner of a  
moth.' -4 Room, scope for  
action; न वर्तमन् कस्मैचिदपि प्रदीयतां  
Ki. 14. 14. -5 An eye-lid. -6 An edge,  
a border. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. 'road-  
work', engineering. -पातः devia-  
tion from the road. -बन्धः, -बन्धकः  
an affection of the eye-lids. -रोगः  
a disease of the eyelids.

वर्तमनिः-नी f. A road, way.

वर्त्रे a. Ved. Protecting. -त्रे A  
dam, dike.

वर्धु 10 U. (वर्धयति-से, also वर्धापयति)  
1 To cut, divide, shear. -2 To fill.

वर्धः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 In-  
creasing, causing increase or pros-  
perity. -3 Increase, augmentation.  
-धे 1 Lead. -2 Red lead.

वर्धक a. [ वृध्-णिच् ण्वल् ] 1 In-  
creasing. -2 Cutting, dividing. -3  
Filling. -कः A carpenter.

वर्धकिः, वर्धकिन् m. A carpenter.

वर्धन a. [ वृध्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युद् वा ] 1 In-  
creasing, growing. -2 Causing to  
increase, enlarging, magnifying.  
-नः 1 A bestower of prosperity.  
-2 A tooth growing over another  
tooth. -3 N. of Siva. -नी 1 A  
broom. -2 A bier. -3 A water-jar  
of a particular shape. -नं 1 Grow-  
ing, thriving. -2 Growth, increase,  
prosperity, magnifying, enlarge-  
ment. -4 Elevation. -5 Exhilara-  
tion (of spirits), animation. -6  
Educating, rearing. -7 Cutting,  
dividing; as in नाभिर्वधनं -8 A means  
of strengthening, restorative. -9  
Filling.

वर्धनिका A small vessel in which  
sacred water is kept.

वर्धमान a. [ वृध्-शानच् ] Growing,  
increasing. -नः 1 The castor-oil  
plant. -2 A kind of riddle. -3 N.  
of Vishnu. -4 N. of a district (said  
to be the same as the modern Bard-  
vâna). -5 Sweet citron. -नः, -नं 1  
A pot or dish of a particular shape,

lid. -2 A kind of mystical diagram.  
-3 A palace or temple built in the  
form of the above diagram. -4 A  
house having no door on the south  
side. -ना N. of a district (the  
modern Bardvâna). -Comp. -पुरं the  
city of Bardvâna.

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot,  
lid or cover.

वर्धापनं [ वर्धे छेदं करोति, वृध् णिच्-आप्  
च ततो भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Cutting, dividing.  
-2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or  
the ceremony connected with this  
act. -3 A festival on a birth-day. -4  
Any festival in general when wishes  
for prosperity and other congra-  
tulatory expressions are offered; cf.  
पूर्णपात्र.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased.  
-2 Enlarged, magnified. -3 Cut. -4  
Filled, full.

वर्धिष्णु a. Growing, increasing,  
thriving.

वर्ध्रे 1 A leather strap or thong.  
-2 Leather. -3 Lead.

वर्ध्रिका, वर्ध्री A leather strap or  
thong.

वर्पन् n. Ved. 1 Form, figure. -2  
Praise. -3 A plot, trick, artifice.

वर्फ् 1 P. (वर्फति) 1 To go, move.  
-2 To kill.

वर्मन् n. [ वृ-मनिन् ] 1 An armour,  
a coat of mail; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति  
सजलनलिनीदलजालं Gît. 4; R. 4.  
56; Mu. 2. 8. -2 (Hence) Shelter,  
protection. -3 Bark, rind. -m. An  
affix added to the names of Ksha-  
triyas; as चंडवर्मन्, प्रहारवर्मन्; cf. दास.  
-Comp. -हर a. 1. wearing armour  
-2. old enough to wear armour (i. e.  
to take part in battle); सम्यग्विनी-  
तमथ वर्महरं कुमारं R. 8. 94.

वर्मिक, वर्मिन् a. Mailed, furnished  
with armour.

वर्मणः The orange tree.

वर्मिः A kind of fish.

वर्य a. [ वृ-यत् ] 1 To be chosen  
or selected, eligible. -2 Best, most  
excellent, chief, principal (mostly  
at the end of comp.); अन्वितः स क-  
तिपयैः किरातवयैः Ki. 12. 54. -र्यः  
The god of love. -र्या 1 A girl  
choosing her own husband. -2 A  
girl in general.

वर्वट See वर्वट.



**वर्षणा** See वर्षणा.

**वर्वर** *a.* [ वृ-अरच् वुट्च ] 1 Stammering. -2 Curled. -*r:* 1 A barbarian. -2 A blockhead, babbling fool. -3 An outcast. -4 Curly hair. -5 The clash of weapons. -6 A mode of dancing. -*रा, -री* 1 A kind of fly. -2 A kind of basil. -*रं* 1 Yellow sandal-wood. -2 Vermilion. -3 Gum-myrrh. -**Comp.** -उत्थं white sandal-wood.

**वर्वरकं** A variety of sandal-wood.

**वर्वरीकः** 1 Curly hair. -2 A kind of basil. -3 A kind of shrub.

**वर्वृ ( वृ ) रः** A kind of tree.

**वर्षः, -र्ष** [ वृष् भावे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा ] 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; विद्युत्स्तनितवर्षेषु Ms. 4. 103; Me. 35. -2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything; सुरभि सुरविमुक्तं पुष्पवर्षं पपात R. 12. 102; so शरवर्षः, शिलावर्षः, लाजवर्षः &c. -3 Seminal effusion. -4 A year (usually only *n.*); इयति वर्षाणि तथा सहस्रमभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; न वर्ष वर्षाणि द्वादश दक्षशताक्षः Dk.; वर्षभोग्येण शापेन Me. 1. -5 A division of the world, a continent; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated:—1 कुरु; 2 हि-रण्य; 3 रम्यक; 4 इलावृत; 5 हरि; 6 केतुमाला; 7 भद्राक्ष; 8 किनर; and 9 भारत); एतद्वृद्धगुरुभार भारतं वर्षमद्य मम वर्तते वशे Si. 14. 5. -6 India (=भारतवर्ष). -7 A cloud (only *m.* according to Hemachandra). -**Comp.** -अंशः, -अंशकः, -अंगः a month. -अंबु *n.* rain-water. -अयुतं ten thousand years. -आर्चिस् *m.* the planet Mars. -भवसानं the autumn or Sarat season. -आघोषः a frog. -आमदः a peacock. -उपलः hail. -करः a cloud. (-री) a cricket. -कोशः, -षः 1. a month. -2. an astrologer. -गिरिः, -पर्वतः 'a Varsha mountain', *i. e.* one of the mountain-ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another; (they are seven:—हिमवान् हेमकूटश्च निषधो मे-रुर्वच । चैत्रः कर्णौ च शृंगी च सतैते वर्ष-पर्वताः). -ज *a.* (वर्षेज also) produced in the rainy season. -धरः 1. a cloud. -2. a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments; M. 4; (वर्षधर्ष in the same sense). -पाकि-

*n. m.* the hog-plum. -पूगः a series or collection of years. -प्रतिबंधः a drought. -प्रियः the Châtaka bird. -वरः a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. -वृद्धिः *f.* birth-day. -शतं a century, one hundred years. -सहस्रं a thousand years.

**वर्षक** *a.* Raining.

**वर्षणं** [ वृष्-ल्युट् ] 1 Raining, rain. 2 Sprinkling, showering down (*fig.* also); द्रव्यवर्षणं 'showering or bestowing wealth'.

**वर्षाणिः** *f.* [ वृष्-आनिः ] 1 Raining. -2 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite. -3 An act, action. -4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तेन).

**वर्षा** (Usually *f. pl.*) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon; श्रीष्मे पंचाग्नेमभ्यस्थो वर्षासु स्थंडिलेशयः Y. 3. 52; Bk. 7. 1. -2 Rain (*sing.* in this sense). -**Comp.** -कालः the rains, the rainy season; so वर्षासमयः. -कालीन *a.* belonging to or produced in the rainy season. -प्र-भंजनः a high wind. -भू *m.* 1. a frog. -2. a kind of insect (इंद्रगोप). -भूः, -भ्वी *f.* 1. a female frog or a little frog. -2. hogweed. -3. an earth-worm. -रात्रः 1. a night in the rainy season. -2. the rainy season.

**वर्षिक** *a.* Raining, showering. -कं Aloe-wood.

**वर्षितं** Rain.

**वर्षुक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ वृष्-उक्ञ ] Raining, watery, pouring down water; वर्षुकस्य किमपः कृतान्नितरेष्वर-स्य परिहार्यमूषरं Si. 14. 46; Bk. 2. 37. -**Comp.** -अब्दः, -अंबुदः a rain-cloud.

**वर्षिष्ठ** *a.* 1 Oldest, very old. -2 Strongest. -3 Largest (*superl.* of वृद्ध *q. v.*)

**वर्षीयस्** *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Older; very old. -2 Stronger (*compar.* of वृद्ध *q. v.*)

**वर्ष्म** The body; see below.

**वर्ष्मन्** *n.* [ वृष्-मानिन् ] 1 Body, form. -2 A measure, height; वर्ष्म द्विपानां विरुवंत उच्चकैर्वनेचरेभ्याश्चिरमाच-चक्षिरे Si. 12. 64; गजवर्ष्म किरातेभ्यः शशंसुर्वैवदारवः R. 4. 76. -3 A handsome or lovely form. -4 Surface (as of a mountain); Mâl. 9. 5.

वर्ह  
वर्ह  
वर्हेण  
वर्हिण  
वर्हिन्  
वर्हिस्

See वर्ह, वर्ह, वर्हेण,  
वर्हिण, वर्हिन्, वर्हिस्.

**वल** 1 *A.* ( वलते ; but sometimes वलति also; वलित) 1 To go, approach, hasten; अन्योन्यं शरवृष्टिरेव वलते Mv. 6. 41; प्रणयिनं परिरब्धुमथांगना ववलिते वलितेचितमभ्यमाः Si. 6. 38, 6. 11, 19. 42; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि क्रियांति चलंती Gît. 6. -2 To move, turn, move or turn round; वलितकंधर Mâl. 1. 29; वृष्टिरन्यतो न वलति K. -3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to; हृदयमद्ये तास्मिन्नेवं पु-नर्वलते बलान् Gît. 7; Nalod. 3. 5. -4 To increase; वलन्नूपुरनिस्वना S. D. 116; अमंदं कंदर्पज्वरजनिताचिताकुलतया वलद्वाधां राधां सरसामिदमुचे सहचरी Gît. 1. -5 To cover, enclose. -6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. -**WITH** वि to move to and fro, roll about; स्विद्यति कूणाति वेक्षति विवलति निमिष ते विलेक्यति तिर्यक् K. P. 10. -सं 1. to mix, blend. -2. to connect, unite with (mostly in *p. p.*; see संवलित).

**वलनं** [ वल्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Moving, turning towards. -2 Moving round in a circle. -3 (In *astr.*) Deflection. -4 Agitation, excitement.

**वलित** *p. p.* 1 Moving. -2 Moved, turned round, bent round. -3 Surrounded, enclosed. -4 Wrinkled; Ki. 11. 4. -5 Cast, darted; Mâl. 8. 11.

**वल** See वल.

**वलक्ष** See वलक्ष.

**वलग्रः, -ग्रं** The waist.

**वलाभिः** -भी *f.* [ वल्यते आच्छाद्यते वल्-अभि वा डीप् ] (Also frequently written वडभिः -भी) 1 The sloping roof, the wooden frame of a thatch; ध्रुवै-र्जालविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः सविग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2; सौधान्यत्यर्थतापाद्वलाभेपरिचयद्वोषेपा-रावतानि M. 2. 13. -2 The topmost part (of a house); वृद्धा वृद्धा भवनवलभीतुं-गवातायनस्था Mâl. 1. 15; Me. 38; Si. 3. 53. -3 N. of a town in Saurâ-shtra; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रेषु वलभी नाम नगरी Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

**वलंब** See अवलंब.

**वलयः** -यं [ वल्-अयन् ] 1 A brace-



let, armlet; विहितविशद्विषाकिसलयव-  
लया जीवति परमिह तत्र रतिकलया Gīt.  
6; Bk. 3. 22; Me. 2, 60; R. 13.  
21, 43. -2 A ring, coil; S. 1. 33, 7.  
11. -3 The zone or girdle of a  
married woman. -4 A circle, circum-  
ference (oft. at the end of comp.);  
भ्रांतभूवलयः Dk.; वेलावप्रवल्यां (उर्वी)  
R. 1. 30; द्विगुल्य Si. 9. 8. -4 An en-  
closure, a bower; as in लतावलयमंडप.  
-यः 1 A fence, hedge. -2 A branch.  
-3 A sore throat. ( वलयीकृ 'to form  
into a bracelet;' Ku. 5. 66; वलयीभू  
'to serve as a bracelet or girdle' ).  
वलयित् a. 1 Surrounded, encircled,  
enclosed; Bh. 3. 26; U. 4. 30.  
-2 Whirling round. -3 Curling;  
Māl 5. 6.

**वलाक** See वलाक.

**वलाकिन्** See वलाकिन्.

**वलासकः** 1 The cuckoo. -2 A  
frog.

**वलाहक** See वलाहक.

**वलिः** -ली f. (Also written वलिः  
-ली) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the  
skin); वलिभिर्मुखमाक्रांतम्. -2 A fold  
of skin on the upper part of the  
belly (especially of females, regard-  
ed as a mark of beauty); मध्येन सा  
वेदिविलम्बमध्या वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला  
Ku. 1. 39. -3 The ridge of a  
thatched roof. -4 A line made  
on the body with fragrant unguents.  
-Comp. -भृत् a. curled, having  
curls (as hair); कुसुमोत्खचितान् व-  
लीभूतधूलयन् भृगरुचस्तवालकान् R. 8.  
53. -मुखः, -वदनः a monkey; Māl.  
9. 31.

**वलिः** -कं The edge of a thatch-  
ed roof.

**वलिन्, वलिभ** a. [ वलि-न भ वा ]  
Wrinkled, shriveled, contracted into  
wrinkles, flaccid; Si. 6. 13.

**वलिमत्** a. Wrinkled.

**वलिर** a. Squint-eyed, squinting,  
ogling.

**वलिश** -शी A fish-hook.

**वलीकं** The edge of a thatched  
roof; Si. 3. 53.

**वलूकः** A kind of bird. -क The  
root of lotus.

**वलूल** a. Strong, robust, power-  
ful.

**वलूक्** 10 U. (वलूकयति-ते) To speak.

**वलूकः** -लकं [ वलू-संवरणे क, कस्य नेत्वं ]

1 The bark of a tree; स वलूकवासांसि  
तवाधुना हरन् करोति मन्थुं न कथं धनंजयः  
Ki. 1. 35; R. 8. 11; Bk. 10. 1. -2  
The scales of a fish. -3 A part,  
fragment (खंड). -Comp. -तरुः a  
kind of tree. -द्रुमः the birch tree.  
-लोध्रः a variety of the Lodhra.

**वलूकवत्** a. A fish (having scales).

**वलूकलः** -लं [ वलू-कलन् कस्य नेत्वं ]

1 The bark of a tree. -2 A garment  
made of bark, bark-garment; इयमधि-  
क्रमनोज्ञा वलूकलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20,  
19. R. 12. 8; Ku. 5. 8; हेमवलूकलाः  
6. 6 'wearing golden bark-dresses';  
( cf. चीरपरिग्रहः in Ku. 6. 93 ).

-Comp. -संवीत a. clad in bark.

**वलूकिलः** A thorn.

**वलूकुटं** Bark, rind.

**वलूग** 1 U. ( वलूगति-ते, वलूगित ) 1  
To go, move, shake; Si. 12. 20. -2  
To leap, bounce, bound, go by  
leaps, gallop ( fig. also ); वलूग वलूगं-  
ति सूक्तयः Pt. 1. 62. -3 To dance,  
prance; द्वारे हेमविभूषणाश्च तुरगा वलूगति  
यद्वर्षिताः Bh. 3. 148, 2. 125; Si.  
18. 53. -4 To be pleased; Bk. 13.  
28. -5 To eat; निर्जिताखिलमहार्णवौ-  
षधिस्यंदसारममृतं वलूगिरे Si. 14. 29.  
-6 To swagger, vaunt; विद्यासन्नविनि-  
र्गलत्कणमुषो वलूगति चेत्पामराः Bv. 1. 72.

**वलूगन्** Leaping, jumping, gal-  
loping; R. 9. 51.

**वलूगा** A bridle, rein; आलाने गृह्यते  
हस्ती वाजी वलूगासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50.

**वलूगित** p. p. 1 Jumped, bound-  
ed, leaped &c. -2 Moved, made to  
dance; Kāv. 2. 73. -तं 1 A gallop,  
one of the paces of a horse. -2  
Swaggering, boasting, vaunt; निमि-  
त्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वलूगितं Si. 2. 27.

**वलूगु** a. [ वलू संवरणे उ गुक् च Tv. ] 1  
Lovely, beautiful, handsome, at-  
tractive; R. 5. 68, Si. 5. 29; Ki.  
18. 11. -2 Sweet; Bv. 2. 136. -3  
Precious. -adv. Beautifully, splen-  
didly; Pt. 1. 62. -गुः A goat.  
-Comp. -पत्रः a kind of wild pulse.

**वलूगुक** a. Handsome, lovely, beau-  
tiful. -कं 1 Sandal. -2 Price. -3  
A wood.

**वलूगुलः** The flying fox.

**वलूगुलिका** 1 A cock roach. -2  
A chest.

**वलूगुयति** Den. P. 1 To be hand-  
some. -2 To be mild or gentle. -3

Ved. To praise, honour.

**वलम्** 1 A. ( वल्मते ) To eat, devour.

**वलमनं** 1 Eating. -2 Food.

**वलमिक, वलमिकि** m., n. See वल्मीक.

**वल्मी** An ant. -Comp. -कूटं an  
ant-hill.

**वल्मीकः** -कं [ वल्-ईक मुट् च Un. 4.  
25 ] An ant-hill, a hillock  
thrown up by white ants, moles  
&c.; धर्म शनैः संचिनुयाद्वल्मीकमिव पुत्ति-  
काः Subhāsh.; Me. 15; S. 7. 11. -कः  
1 Swelling of certain parts of the  
body, elephantiasis. -2 The poet  
Vālmīki. -Comp. -शीर्षि a kind of  
antimony ( used as collyrium ).

**वल्यू ( ल्यु ) ल्** 1 P. ( वल्यू-ल्यु-लयति )

1 To cut off. -2 To purify.

**वल्ल** 1 A. ( वल्लते ) 1 To cover. -2  
To be covered. -3 To go, move.

**वल्लः** [ वल्ल-घञ् ] 1 Covering. -2 A  
weight of three *Gunjās*. -3 Another  
weight of one *Gunjā* and a half; or  
of two *Gunjās* ( in medicine ). -4  
Prohibiting. -5 Winnowing corn.  
-6 A *Māsha* of silver.

**वल्लकी** [ वल्ल-कुन् गौरा० डीष् ] The  
( Indian ) lute; अजस्रमास्फालितवल्लकी-  
गुणक्षतोऽज्ज्वलांगुष्ठनखांशुभिन्नया Si. 1. 9,  
4. 57; Rs. 1. 8; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

**वल्लभ** a. [ वल्ल-अभच् Un. 3. 125 ]  
1 Beloved, desired, dear. -2 Supre-  
me. -भः 1 A lover, husband; ( खेरः )  
त्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्लभालोकेन Māl.  
3. 8; Si. 11. 33. -2 A favourite; Pt. 1. 53.  
-3 A superintendent, an overseer. -4  
A chief herdsman. -6 A good horse  
( one with auspicious marks ). -भा  
A beloved female, mistress, wife;  
बहुवल्लभा राजानः श्रूयन्ते S. 3; Mu. 3. 9.  
-Comp. -आचार्यः N. of the celebrat-  
ed founder of a Vaishṇava sect.  
-पालः a groom.

**वल्लभायितं** A mode of sexual en-  
joyment; cf. पुरुषायित.

**वल्लुरं** [ वल्ल-अरन् ] 1 Aloe-wood.  
-2 A bower. -3 A thicket ( गहन ).  
-4 A branching foot-stalk.

**वल्लुरिः** -री f. [ वल्ल-अरि वा डीप् ] 1  
A creeping plant; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे  
गजभन्ने पतनाय वल्लुरी Ku. 4. 31; तमो-  
वल्लुरी Māl. 5. 7. -2 A branching  
foot-stalk.

**वल्लवः** ( वी f. ) See वल्लव; Si. 12.  
39.

**वल्लिः** f. [ वल्ल-इन् ] 1 A creeper,



creeping or winding plant; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवहिवलयमइनदुज्जटा जटा: Mâl. 1. 2. -2 The earth. -Comp. -वूर्वा a kind of grass.

वल्ली f. A creeping plant, winding plant, creeper. -Comp. -जं pepper. -वृक्ष: the Sala tree.

वहुर [ वह्-उर ] 1 A bower, an arbour. -2 A place overgrown with creepers, wood, thicket. -3 A branching foot-stalk. -4 An uncultivated field. -5 A desert, wild, wilderness. -6 Dried flesh.

वहुर: [ वह्-उरन् ] 1 Dried flesh. -2 The flesh of the (wild) hog. -र 1 A thicket. -2 A desert, wilderness. -3 An uncultivated field. -4 Ground impregnated with salt.

वल्ह I. 1 A. (वल्हते) 1 To be pre-eminent or excellent. -2 To cover. -2 To kill, hurt. -4 To speak. -5 To give. -II. 10 U. (वल्हयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वल्हिक, वल्हीक See वल्हिक, वल्हीक.

वश् 2 P. (वष्टि, जशित) 1 To wish, desire, long for; नि:स्वो वष्टि शतं शती वशशते Sânti. 2. 6; अभी हि वीर्यप्रभवं भवस्य जयाय सेनान्यमुशति देवा: Ku. 3. 15; S. 7. 20; वष्टि भागुरिरहोपमवाप्योरुपसर्गयो: Sk. -2 To favour. -3 To shine (कांतौ).

वश a. [ वश् कर्तरि अच् भावे अप् वा ] 1 Subject to, influenced by, under the influence or control of, usually in comp.; शोकवशः, मृत्युवशः &c. -2 Obedient, submissive, compliant. -3 Humbled, tamed. -4 Charmed, fascinated. -4 Subdued by charms. -शः, -शं 1 Wish, desire, will. -2 Power, influence, control, mastery, authority, subjection, submission; स्ववश 'subject to oneself', independent; परवश 'under the influence of others'; अनयत् प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वशमेको नृपतीनंतरान् R. 8. 19; वशं नी, or आनी to reduce to subjection, subdue, win over; वशं गम्-इ-या &c. to become subject to, give way, yield, submit; ननुचो वशं वशिनामुत्तम गंतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90; वशे कृ or वशीकृ to subdue, overcome, win over; to fascinate, bewitch. वशात् (abl.) is frequently used adverbially in the sense of 'through the

force, power or influence of', 'on account of', 'for the purpose of'; दैववशात्, वायुवशात्, कार्यवशात् &c. -3 Being tamed. -4 Birth. -शः The residence of harlots. -Comp. -अनुग, -ग, -वर्तिन् (so वशंगत) a. obedient to the will of another, submissive, subject. (-m.) a servant. -आव्यकः a porpoise. -क्रिया winning over, subjection. -ग a. subject, obedient; नमस्यामो देवान्नु हतविधेस्तेऽपि वशगाः Bh. 2. 94; Pt. 1. 139. (-गा) an obedient wife.

वशंवद a. Obedient to the will of, compliant, submissive, subject, under the influence of (lit. and fig.); कोपस्य किं नु करभोरु वशंवदाऽम्: Bv. 3. 9, 2. 136, 157; N. 1. 33; सा वदर्श गुरुहर्षवशंवदवनमनंगानिवास Git. 11; अभिसारयते कांतं या मन्मथवशंवदा S. D.

वशका An obedient wife.

वशा [ वश्-अच् ] 1 A woman. -2 A wife. -3 A daughter. -4 A husband's sister. -5 A cow. -6 A barren woman. -7 A barren cow. -8 A female elephant; छीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूये तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25.

वशिः 1 Subjugation. -2 Fascinating, bewitching. -n. Subjection.

वशिक a. Void, empty. -का Aloe-wood.

वशिता-त्वं 1 Subjection, control. -2 Bewitching, fascinating.

वशिन् a. (नी f.) [ वशः अस्त्यस्य इ-नि ] 1 Powerful. -2 Being under control, subdued, subject, submissive. -3 One who has subdued his passions (used like a noun also); प्रस्थापयामास वशी वासिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1; S. 5. 28. -m. Ved. 1 A ruler, lord. -2 A sage.

वशिनी The Sami tree.

वशिरः A sort of pepper. -र Sea-salt.

वशिष्ठ See वसिष्ठ.

वशीकरणं 1 Fascinating, attracting. -2 A cause of attraction or allurements; एकैकमेव हि वशीकरणं गरीयः Mâl. 6. 17. -3 Subduing, subjugation.

वश्य a. [ वश्-यत् ] 1 Capable of being subdued, controllable, governable; आत्मवश्यैर्विधेयात्मा प्रसादमाधिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64. -2 Subdued, conquered, tamed, humbled; Bg. 6. 36. -3 Under influence or control, subject,

dependent, obedient; तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्द्वयः समृद्धो धार्मिकः सुधीः H. Pr. 18; oft. in comp.; (मनः) हृदि व्यवस्थाप्य समाधिवश्यं Ku. 3. 50. -श्यः A servant, dependant. -श्या An humble or obedient wife; यं ब्राह्मणमियं देवी वामदेयवानुवर्तते U. 1. 2 (who has full command of language). -श्यं Cloves.

वश्यका See वश्या.

वष् 1 P. (वषति) To injure, hurt, kill.

वषट् ind. An exclamation used on making an oblation to a deity, (with dat. of the deity); इन्द्राय वषट्, पूणे वषट् &c. -Comp. -कर्तुं m. the priest who makes the oblation with the exclamation वषट्. -कारः the formula or exclamation वषट्.

वष्क 1 A. (वष्कते) To go, move.

वष्कयः A calf one year old.

वष्कयणी, वष्कयिणी A cow that has full-grown calves; (चिरप्रसूता गौः).

वस् I. 1 P. (वसति, sometimes वसते, उवास, अवात्सति, वत्स्याति, वस्तुं, उषित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside (usually with loc.; but sometimes acc.); धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. -2 To be, exist, be found in; वसति हि प्रेम्णि गुणान वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसति; भूतिः श्रीर्हीर्धृतिः कीर्तिर्वक्षे वसति नालसे Subhâsh. -3 To spend, pass (as time) (with acc.). -Caus. 1 To cause to dwell to dwell, lodge, people. -2 To receive hospitably. -3 To dwell, inhabit. -Desid. (विवत्सति) To wish to dwell. -II. 2 A. (वस्ते) To wear, put on; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना S. 7. 21, Si. 9. 75; R. 12. 8; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9; Bk. 4. 10. -Caus. (वासयति-ते) To cause to put on. -III. 4 P. (वस्यति) 1 To be straight. -2 To be firm. -3 To fix. -IV. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To cut, divide, cut off. -2 To love. -3 To take, accept. -4 To hurt, kill. -5 To offer. -V. 10 U. (वसयति-ते) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः -ती f. [ वस्-आति वा ङीप् ] 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding; आश्रमेषु वसति चक्रे Me. 1 'fixed his residence in'; S. 5. 1. -2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः



P. R. 1. 22; S. 2. 14. -3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); अलक्रामातवाह्यैव वसति वसुसंपदा Ku. 6. 37; so विनयवसतिः, धर्मैकवसतिः. -4 A camp, halting place (शिविर). -5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, i. e. night; तस्य मार्ग-वशादेका बभूव वसतिर्यतः R. 15. 11 (वसतिः = रात्रिः Malli.) 'he halted at night' &c.; तिस्रो वसतीरुषित्वा 7. 33; 11. 30. -6 A Jaina monastery.

वसथं An abode, dwelling, nest (of birds).

वसने [ वस्-आधारे ल्युट् ] 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. -2 A house, residence. -3 Dressing, clothing, covering. -4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना S. 7. 21; उत्संगे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां Me. 86, 41. -5 An ornament worn (by women) round the loins, (probably for रसना).

वसंतः 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months चैत्र and वैशाख); मधुमाधवौ वसंतः Susr.; सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2; विहरति हरिश्च सरसवसंते Gīt. 1. -2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kāmadeva; सुहृदः पश्य वसंतार्कं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. -3 Dysentery. -4 Smallpox. -5 (In dramas) A nickname for the Vidūshaka or buffoon. -Comp. -अवतारः the advent or setting in of the spring; वसंतावतार-समयेऽस्या उन्मादयितृकं रूपं प्रेक्ष्य S. 1. -उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phālguna, and identified with the Holi festival. -कालः the spring-tide, vernal season. -घोषिन् m. a cuckoo. -जा 1. the Vāsantī or Mādhavī creeper. -2. the spring festival; see वसंतोत्सव. -तिलकः -कं the ornament of the spring; फुल्लं वसंततिलकं तिलकं वनल्याः Chand. M. 5. (-कः-का-कं) N. of a metre; see App. I. -वृत्तः 1. the cuckoo. -2. the month called Chaitra. -3. the musical mode हिंदोल. -4. the mango tree. -वृत्ती the trumpet-flower. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षः the mango tree. -पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Māgha. -बंधुः, -योधः-सखः epithets of the god of

love.

वसा [ वस्-अच् ] 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, suet; Mu. 3. 28; R. 15. 16. -2 Any oily or fatty exudation. -3 Brain. -Comp. -आढयः-आढयकः the Gangetic porpoise. -छटा the mass of the brain. -पायिन् m. a dog.

वासिः [ वस्-इन् ] 1 Clothes. -2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित p. p. 1 Worn, put on. -2 Dwelling. -3 Stored (as grain). -तं Abode, residence.

वासिरं Sea-salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वशिष्ठ) N. of a celebrated sage, the family-priest of the solar race of kings, and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda. He was the typical representative of true Brāhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Visvāmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends; cf. विश्वामित्र. -2 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु a. 1 Sweet. -2 Dry. -3 Ved. Wealthy, rich. -4 Ved. Good. -n. [ वस्-उन् ] 1 Wealth, riches; स्वयं प्रवृद्धेऽस्य गुणैरुपस्नुता वसुमानस्य वसूनि मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. -2 A jewel, gem. -3 Gold. -4 Water. -5 A thing, substance. -6 A kind of salt. -7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). -8 A yellow kind of kidney-bean. -m. 1 N. of a class of deities (usually pl. in this sense); सोयं भूरिवसोर्वसोरिव सुता मृत्योर्मुखे वर्तते Māl. 5. 24; Ki. 1. 18; (the Vasus are eight in number:— 1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 धर or धव, 5 अनिल, 6 अनल, 7 प्रत्युष, and 8 प्रभास; sometimes अह is substituted for आप; धरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिलोऽनलः । प्रत्युषश्च प्रभासश्च वसवोऽष्टाविति स्मृताः). -2 The number 'eight'. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 Of Siva. -5 Of Agni. -6 A tree. -7 A lake, pond. -8 A rein. -9 The tie of a yoke. -10 A halter. -11 A ray of light; निरकाशयद्रविमपेतगुं वियसालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; शिथिलवसुमगाधे मग्नमापत्पयोधौ Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). -12 The sun. -f. 1 A ray of light. -2 Light, radiance. -3

A medicinal root (वृद्धि). -Comp.

-भौकसारा 1. N. of Amarāvati, the city of Indra. -2. of Alakā, the city of Kubera. -3. of a river attached to Amarāvati and Alakā. -कीटः, -कुमिः a beggar. -तातिः f. Ved. wealth. -दा the earth. -देवः N. of the father of Krishna and son of Sūra, a descendant of Yadu. °भूः-सुतः &c. epithets of Krishna. -देवता, देव्या the asterism called Dhanishthā. -देव्या the ninth day of a lunar fortnight. -धर्मिका crystal. -धा 1. the earth; वसुधैवमवक्ष्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83; S. 7. 33. -2. the ground; Ku. 4. 4. °अधिपः a king. °धरः a mountain; V. 1. 17. °नगरं the capital of Varuṇa. -धारा, -भारा the capital of Kubera. -प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire. -प्राणः an epithet of Agni. -रेतस् m. fire. -रोचिस् m. a sacrifice; religious ceremony. -श्रेष्ठं 1. wrought gold. -2. silver. -वणः N. of Karna. -स्थली N. of the city of Kubera. वसु (सू) कः The plant called Arka. -कं 1 Sea-salt. -2 Fossil-salt.

वसुधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वसुधरा; R. 4. 7; S. 6. 23.

वसुमत् a. Wealthy, rich. -सी The earth; वसुमत्या हि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; S. 1. 25.

वसुलः A god, deity.

वसूरा A harlot, prostitute, courtesan.

वस्क 1 A. (वस्कते) To go, move.

वस्कः 1 Going, motion. -2 Application, perseverance.

वस्कय See वस्कय.

वस्कयणी She वस्कयणी.

वस्कराटिका A scorpion.

वस्त 10 U. (वस्तयाति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To ask, beg, solicit. -3 To go, move. -4 To torment.

वस्तं An abode. -स्तः A goat; see वस्त. -Comp. -अंत्री benzoin.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कृत्रिम-लवण).

वसिः m., f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. -2 The abdomen, the lower belly. -3 The pelvis. -4 The bladder. -5 A syringe, clyster. -Comp. -मलं urine. -शिरस् n. 1. the pipe of a clyster. -2. the neck of the bladder. -शोधनं a diuretic (which



clears the bladder ).

**वस्तु** *n.* [ वस्-तुन् ] 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality ; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽज्ञानम्. -2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter ; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितं मृदुनैवारभते कृतांतकः R. 8. 45 ; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयं 5. 18, 3. 5 ; वस्तुनीष्टिप्यनादरः S. D. -3 Wealth, property, possessions. -4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. -5 Stuff ( of which a thing is made ), materials, ingredients ( fig. also ) ; आकृतिप्रत्ययादेवैनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि M. 1. -6 The plot ( of a drama ), the subject-matter of any poetic composition ; कालिदासप्रयितवस्तुना नवेनाभिज्ञानशकुंतलाख्येन नाटकेनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1 ; अथवा सद्वस्तुपुरुषबहुमानात् V. 1. 2, आशीर्नमस्क्रियावस्तुनिर्वेशो वापि तन्मुखं S. D. 6 ; Ve. 1. -7 The pith of a thing. -8 A plan, design, -f. Ved. A day ( ? ). -Comp. -अभावः 1. absence of reality. -2. loss of property or possessions. -उत्थापनं the production of any incident in a drama by means of magic, conjuration ; see S. D. 420. -उपमा a variety of Upamâ according to Dandin who thus illustrates it :—राजीवमिव ते वक्त्रं नेत्रे नीलोत्पल इव । इयं प्रतीयमानैकधर्मा वस्तूपमैव सा ॥ Kâv. 2. 16 ; ( it is a case of Upamâ where the साधारणधर्म or common quality is omitted ). -उपहित *a.* applied to a proper object, bestowed on a proper material ; क्रिया हि वस्तुपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -मात्रं the mere outline or skeleton of any subject ( to be afterwards developed ). -रचना style, arrangement of matter.

**वस्तुतस्** *ind.* 1 In fact, in reality, really, actually. -2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. -3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed. -4 In fine.

**वस्त्यं** A house, an abode, a residence ; Si. 13. 63.

**वस्त्रं** [ वस्-ट् ] 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment. -2 Dress, apparel. -Comp. -अगारः-र, -गृहं a tent. -अंचलः, -अंतः the hem of a garment. -आगारं a clothier's shop. -कुहिनं 1. a tent. -2. an umbrella. -मथिः the knot of the lower gar-

ment ( which fastens it near the navel ) ; cf. नीवि. -निर्णैजकः a washerman. -परिधानं putting on garments, dressing. -पुत्रिका a doll, puppet. -पूत *a.* filtered through a cloth ; वस्त्रपूतं पिबेज्जलं Ms. 6. 46. -भेदकः, -भेदिन् *m.* a tailor. -योनिः the material of cloth ( as cotton ). -रंजनं safflower. -विलासः foppery in dress.

**वस्त्रयति** Den. P. To dress or clothe oneself.

**वस्त्रं** [ वस्-मन् Un. 3. 6 ] 1 Hire, wages in this sense ( *m.* also ). -2 Dwelling, abiding. -3 Wealth, substance. -4 A cloth, clothes. -5 A skin. -6 Price. -7 Death.

**वस्त्रनं** A girdle, zone.

**वस्त्रस्या** A tendon, nerve.

**वस्त्रिनक** *a.* Mercenary, hireling.

**वस्त्रमन्** *n.* Ved. 1 A garment. -2 An abode.

**वंह** 10 U. ( वंहयति-ते ) To make bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

**वह** 1 U. ( वहति-ते, उवाह, उहे, अवाक्षीत्, अवोढ, वक्ष्यति ते, वोढुं, उढ ; *pass.* उद्यते ) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, transport ( oft. with two acc. ) ; अजां ग्रामं वहति ; वहति विधिद्वयं या हविः S. 1. 1 ; न च हव्यं वहत्याग्निः Ms. 4. 249. -2 To bear along, cause to move onward, waft, propel ; जलानि या तीरनिखातयूरा वहत्ययोध्याभनु राजधानी R. 13. 61 ; त्रिस्तोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां S. 7. 6 ; R. 11. 10. -3 To fetch, bring ; वहति जलमियं Mu. 1. 4. -4 To bear, support, hold up, sustain ; न गर्भमा वाजिधुरं वहति Mk. 4. 17 ; ताते चापदितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5 'when my father is leading the van &c.' ; वहति भुवनभ्रेणीं शेषः फणाफलकस्थितां Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17 ; Me. 17. -5 To carry off ; take away ; अद्रेः शृंगं वहति ( v. l. for हरति ) पवनः किंस्विद् Me. 14. -6 To marry ; यदुदया वारणगजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70 ; Ms. 3. 38. -7 To have, possess, bear ; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31 ; वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74. -8 To assume, exhibit, show ; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य शशांकमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 9. 2. -9 To look to, attend to, take care of ; मुग्धाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4 ; तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22.

-10 To suffer, feel, experience ; Bv. 1. 94 ; so दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं &c. -11 ( Intransitive in this and the following senses ) To be borne or carried on, move or walk on ; वहतं बलीवर्धौ वहतं Mk. 6 ; उत्थाय पुनरवहत् K. ; Pt. 1. 43, 291. -12 To flow ( as rivers ) ; प्रत्यगुहमहानद्यः Mb. ; परोपकाराय वहति नद्यः Subhâsh. -13 To blow ( as wind ) ; मद्ं वहति मारुतः Râm. ; वहति मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिधाव Gît. 5. -15 To breathe. -Caus. ( वाहयति-ते ) 1 To cause to bear or carry, cause to be brought or led. -2 To drive, impel, direct. -3 To traverse, pass or go over ; स वाह्यते राजपथः शिवाभिः R. 16. 12 ; भवान्वाहयेध्वशेषं Me. 38. -4 To use, carry ; Bk. 14. 23. -5 To place in a boat. -6 To proceed, go. -7 To carry out, complete, finish. -8 To go to, visit. -Desid. ( विवक्षति-ते ) To wish to carry &c.

**ऊढ** *p. p.* 1 Borne, carried, as a burden. -2 Taken. -3 Married ; Ku. 5. 70. -ढः A married man. -ढा A girl who is married. -Comp. -कंकट *a.* mailed. -भार्य *a.* one who has married a wife. -वयसः a young-man.

**ऊढिः** *f.* 1 Marriage. -2 Carrying, bearing.

**वहः** [ वह-कतैरि अच् ] 1 Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. -2 The shoulder of an ox. -3 A vehicle or conveyance in general. -4 Particularly, a horse. -5 Air, wind. -6 A way, road. -7 A male river ( नद् ). -8 A measure of four *Dronas*. -9 A current, stream.

**वहतः** [ वह-अतच् ] 1 A traveller. -2 An ox.

**वहतिः** 1 An ox. -2 Air, wind. -3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

**वहती, -वहा** A river, stream in general.

**वहतुः** 1 An ox. -2 Ved. A traveller. -3 A marriage ( Ved. ).

**वहनं** [ वह-ल्युट् ] 1 Carrying, bearing, conveying. -2 Supporting. -3 Flowing. -4 A vehicle, conveyance. -5 A boat, raft.

**वहित** *p. p.* 1 Carried, conveyed. -2 Known, celebrated. -3 Obtained, got.

**वहतः** 1 Wind. -2 An infant.



**वहल** *a.* See वहल. —लः A raft, boat.

**वाहित्रं, वाहित्रकं, वहिनी** A raft, float, boat, vessel; प्रत्युषस्यदृश्यत किमापि वाहित्रं Dk.; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवाहित्रचरित्रमखेदम् Gīt. 1.

**वाहिस** See वाहिस्.

**वाहिष्क** *a.* Outer, external.

**वहेडुकः** The Bibhītaka tree.

**वह्निः** [ वह्-नि ] 1 Fire; अनृणे पति-तो वह्निः स्वयमेवोपशाम्यति Subhāsh. —2 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. —3 Digestion, appetite. —4 A vehicle. —5 The marking-nut plant. —6 Lead-wort. —7 A sacrificer, priest. —8 A god in general. —9 An epithet of the Maruts. —10 Of Soma. —11 A horse. —**Comp.** —कर *a.* 1. igniting. —2 stimulating digestion, stomachic. —काष्ठं a kind of agallochum. —गंधः 1. incense. —2. resin. —गर्गः 1. a bamboo. —2. the Samī tree; cf. अग्निगर्ग. —इषिकः safflower. —नामन् *m.* 1. the marking nut plant. —2. lead-wort. —भोग्यं clarified butter. —मित्रः air, wind. —रेतस् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. —2. gold. —लोहं, लोहकं copper. —वर्णं the red water-lily. —वल्गुः resin. —वीजं 1. gold. —2. the common lime. —शिखं 1. saffron. —2. safflower. —सखः the wind. —संज्ञकः the Chitraka tree.

**वह्नां** 1 A carriage. —2 A vehicle or conveyance in general.

**वाह्निक, -वह्नीक**, see बाह्निक, बह्नीक.

**वा** *ind.* 1 As an alternative conjunction it means 'or'; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause; cf. च. —2 It has also the following senses: —(a) and, as well as, also; वायुर्वा रहनो वा G. M.; अस्ति ते माता स्मरसि वा तातं U. 4. (b) like, as; जातां मन्ये तुहिनमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83; मणी वोष्टस्य लंबेते Sk.; दृष्टो गर्जति चातिद्विषितबलो वुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6; स्नानीय-वस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णै वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12; Si. 3. 63, 4. 35, 7. 64; Ki. 3. 13. (c) optionally; (in this sense mostly in grammatical

rules, as of Pāṇini); दोषो नौ वा चित्तविरागे P. VI. 4. 99 91. (d) Possibility; (in this sense वा is usually added to the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives like इव or नाम), and may be translated by 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; कस्य वान्यस्य वचासि मया स्थातव्यं K.; परिवर्तितं संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (e) Sometimes used merely as an expletive. (f) Indeed, truly. (g) Only. —3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or', 'whether-or'; सा वा शंभोस्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60; तत्र परिश्रमानुरोधाद्वा उत्तानकथावस्तुगौरवाद्वा नवनाटकदर्शनकुतूहलाद्वा भवद्भिरवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else; see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor; यदि वा or if; यद्वा or, or else; किं वा whether &c.).

**वा** I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सप्तधा सप्तभिन्नाः Ve. 3. 6; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Me. 42; Bk. 7. 1, 8, 61. —2 To go, move. —3 To strike, hurt, injure. —**Caus.** (वापयति-ते) 1 To cause to blow. —2 (वाजयति-ते) To shake. —**WITH आ** to blow; बद्धां बद्धां भित्तिशंक्राममुष्मिन्नावानावान्मातरिश्वा निहन्ति Ki. 5. 36; Bk. 14. 97. —प्र, -वि to blow; वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हरन्तराणां Rs. 6. 23. —II. 4. P. (वायति) 1 To be dried up, to dry. —2 To be extinguished. —III. 10 U. (वापयति-ते) 1 To go, move. —2 To be happy. —3 To worship, reverence.

**वांश** *a.* (शी *f.*) [ वंश -अण् ] Made of bamboo. —शी Bamboo-manna.

**वांशिकः** [ वंश-ठक् ] 1 A bamboo-cutter. —2 A flute-player, a piper.

**वाकं** A flight of cranes. —कः [ वच्-घञ् ] Speech, uttering; as in नमो-वाकं प्रशस्महे U. 1. 1.

**वाकुल** See बाकुल.

**वाक्यं** [ वच्-ण्यत् चस्य कः ] 1 Speech, words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'here my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते 'does not obey'; Si. 2. 24. —2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought); वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकांक्षासन्तियुक्तः परोक्षयः S.D. 6; पदसमूहो वाक्यं Tarka K.; श्रौत्यार्थी च भवेद्वाक्ये समासे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10.

—5 An argument or syllogism (in logic). —4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. —5 (In astr.) The solar process for all astronomical computations. —**Comp.** —अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. —उपमा a variety of Upamā according to Daṇḍin; see Kāv. 2. 43. —आलापः conversation, discourse. —खंडनं refutation of an assertion or argument. —पदं a word in a sentence. —पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛhari. —पद्धतिः *f.* the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. —प्रबंधः 1. a treatise, connected composition. —2. the flow of sentences. —प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. —भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement; वाक्यभेदान्वहनगमत् Mu. 2. —रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. —विशारद *a.* eloquent, skilled in speech. —शेषः 1. the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence; सहोषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. —2. an elliptical sentence.

**वागरः** 1 A sage, holy man. —2 A learned Brāhmaṇa, scholar. —3 A brave man, hero. —4 A touch-stone, whet-stone. —5 An impediment, obstacle. —6 Certainty, determination. —7 Submarine fire. —8 A wolf.

**वागा** A bridle.

**वागारु** *a.* Breaking one's promises, perfidious, faithless.

**वागाशानिः** A Buddha.

**वागुरा** [ वा-हृत्तने उरच्-गन् च ] A trap, net, snare, toils, meshes; को वा दुर्जनवागुरासु पतितः क्षेमण यातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 146. —**Comp.** —वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (—त्तिः) a fowler, huntsman; Ms. 10. 32.

**वागुरिकः** A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher; R. 9. 53.

**वाग्मिन्** *a.* [ वाच् अस्त्यर्थे गिनिः च-स्य कः तस्य लोपः cf. P. V. 2. 124 ] 1 Eloquent, oratorical. —2 Talkative. —3 Verbose, wordy. —*m.* 1. An orator, an eloquent man; अनिलोडितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 3. 86. —2 N. of Brihaspati. —3 N. of Vishnu.

**वाग्य** *a.* [ वाच् यच्छति, यम्-ड ] 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. —2 Speaking truly. —ग्यः Modesty, humility.



**वाक्:** The ocean.

**वांश्च** 1 P. (वांश्चति) To wish, desire.

**वाच्** f. [वच्-किप् दीर्घोऽसंप्रसारणं च Un. 2. 67] 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थवि-  
व संपुक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. -2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Mâl. 4; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वाग-  
नुवर्तते। ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोनु-  
धावति U. 1. 10; विनिश्चितार्थमिति वाच-  
माददे Ki. 1. 3 'spoke these words',  
'spoke as follows'; R. 1. 49; Si. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3. -3 A voice, sound; अक्षरीरिणी वागुदचरत् U. 2;  
मनुष्यावाचा R. 2. 33. -4 An assertion, a statement. -5 An assurance, a promise. -6 A phrase, proverb, saying. -7 N. of Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. -Comp. -अपहारकः (वाग-पहारकः) a 'stealer of speech', a reader of prohibited texts. -अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning; R. 1. 1; see above. -अतिः cutting speech (cutting like a sword); स्फुरत्तत्त्वो-  
र्विवृणोति वागासिः Ki. 14. 12. -आडंबरः (वागाडंबरः) verbosity, bombast. -आत्मन् a. (वागात्मन्) consisting of words; ऋषे प्रबुद्धोसि वागात्मनि ब्रह्मणि U. 2. -ईशः (वागीशः) 1. an orator, an eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -3. an epithet of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. -4. the lunar mansion called Pushya. (-ज्ञा) N. of Sarasvatî. -ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1. an orator, eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brahman. (-री) Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. -कृषभः (वागृषभः) 'eminent in speech', an eloquent or learned man. -कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel, strife. -कीरः (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother. -गुहः (वाग्गुहः) a kind of bird. -गुणः (वाग्गुणः) a merit or excellence of speech; (35 such merits are enumerated by Hemachandra). -गुलिः, -गुलिकः (वाग्गुलिः &c.) the betel-bearer of a king &c.; cf. तांबूलकरक-  
वाहिन्. -चपल a. (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. -चापल्यं (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. -छलं (वाक्छलं) 'dishonesty in words', an evasive reply,

a prevarication; एतावदेवास्ति मे वाक्छ-  
लं Mu. 2; केनेदममृतं मे वाक्छलाद्बुद्धं K. 330. -जालं (वाग्जालं) bombast, empty talk; अनिलोडितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27. -डंबरः (वाग्डंबरः) 1. bombast. -2. eloquent language. -दंडः (वाग्दंडः) 1. reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. -2. restraint of speech, control over words; cf. विदंड. -दत्त (वाग्दत्त) a. promised, affianced, betrothed. (-त्ता) an affianced or betrothed virgin. -दरिद्र (वाग्दरिद्र) a. 'poor in words', i. e. speaking little. -दलं (वाग्दलं) a lip. -दानं (वाग्दानं) betrothal. -दुष्ट a. (वाग्दुष्ट) 1. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. -2. using ungrammatical language. (-ष्टः) 1. a defamer. -2. a Brâhmana not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. -देवता, -देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः सामुख्यमाधत्ते S. D. 1. °कुलं science, learning. -दोषः (वाग्दोषः) 1. the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound; द्वीपिचर्मर-  
रिच्छन्नो वाग्दोषाद् गर्दभो हतः H. 3. -2. abuse, defamation. -3. an ungrammatical speech. -निबन्धन (वाग्निबन्धन) a. depending on words. -निश्चयः (वाग्निश्चयः) affianced by word of mouth, marriage contract. -निष्ठा (वाग्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). -पटु a. (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. -पति a. (वाक्पति) eloquent; oratorical. (-तिः) 1. N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वाचसांपतिः is also used). -2. the constellation Pushya. -पारुष्यं (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1. severity of language. -2. violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. -प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. -प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. -प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. -बंधनं (वाग्बंधनं) stopping the speech, silencing; Amaru. 13. -मनस n. dual (वाङ्मनसी in Vedic language) speech and mind; अथैनं तुष्टुवुः स्तुत्यमवाङ्मनसगो-  
चरं R. 10. 15. -मात्र (वाङ्मात्रं) mere words. -मुखं (वाङ्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface.

-यत a. (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech, silent. -यमः (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. -यामः (वाग्यामः) a dumb man. -युद्धं (वाग्गुद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. -रोधः (वाग्रोधः) stopping the speech, silencing. -वज्रः (वाग्वज्रः) 1. adamant words, harsh or severe language. -विदग्ध a. (वाग्विदग्ध) skilled in speech. (-ग्धा) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. -विभवः (वाग्विभवः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language; नास्ति मे वाग्विभवः प्रशंसितुं V. 3; रघूनामन्वयं वक्ष्ये तनुवाग्विभवेऽपि सन् R. 1. 9, Mâl. 1. 26. -विलासः (वाग्विलासः) graceful or elegant speech. -व्यवहारः (वाग्व्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारेण M. 1. -व्ययः (वाग्व्ययः) waste of words or breath. -व्यापारः (वाग्व्यापारः) 1. the manner of speaking. -2. the style or habit of speaking. -3. customary phraseology or mode of talking. -संयमः (वाक्संयमः) restraint or control of speech.

**वाङ्मय** a. (यी f.) 1 Consisting of words; R. 3. 28. -2 Relating to speech or words; Ms. 12. 6; Bg. 17. 15. -3 Endowed with speech. -4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. -यं 1 Speech, language; म्यरस्तजभ्रगैर्लौकैरेभिर्देशभिरक्षरैः। समस्तं वाङ्मयं व्याप्तं त्रैलोक्यमिव विष्णुना Chand. M. 1; Ku. 7. 90; Si. 2. 72. -2 Eloquence. -2 Rhetoric. -यी The goddess Sarasvatî.

**वाचः** 1 A kind of fish. -2 The plant मदन.

**वाचंयम** a. Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn; उपस्थिता देवी तद्वाचंयमो भव V. 3; विद्वांसो वसुधातले परवचःश्लाघासु वाचंयमाः Bv. 4. 42; वाचंयमत्वात् R. 13. 44. -मः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

**वाचक** a. [वच्-क्वल्] 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. -2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लाक्षणिक and व्यंजक); साक्षात्सकेतित्थोर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -3 Verbal. -कः 1 A speaker. -2 A



reader. -3 A significant word. -4 A messenger. -Comp. -पदं a significant word.

वाचनं [ वच्-णिच् स्वार्थे वा णिच् ल्युट् ] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance; as in स्वस्तिवाचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं q.q. v. v.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक a. ( की f. ) [ वचनेन निर्वृत्तं ठक् ] Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः [ वाचः पतिः षष्ठ्यलुक् ] 1 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. -2 The constellation Pushya.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue; तदुक्तिस्तु कृतिभिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते H. 3. 96 (=Si. 2. 30).

वाचा 1 Speech. -2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism. -3 An oath.

वाचाट a. [ वाच्-आटच् चस्य न कः ] Talkative, garrulous; talking much or idly; भरेरे वाचाट Ve. 3; Mv. 6; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल a. [ वाच्-आलच् चस्य न कः ] 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. -2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाट; Si. 1. 40. -3 Boasting, swaggering.

वाचिक a. ( का, की f. ) [ वाचा कृतं वाच्-ठक् चस्य न कः ] 1 Consisting of or expressed by words; वाचिकं पारुष्यम्. -2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. -क 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication; वाचिकमप्यार्षेण सिद्धार्थकाच्छेदात्तव्यमिति लिखितं Mu. 5; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूकत्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -2 News, tidings, intelligence in general. -Comp. -पत्रं 1. a letter. -2. a newspaper. -हारकः 1. a letter. -2. a messenger, news-bearer.

वाचिन् a. ( At the end of comp. ) Expressing, indicating, signifying.

वाचोयुक्ति a. Skilled in speech, eloquent. -क्तिः f. 1 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; यत्र खल्विवं वाचोयुक्तिः Māl. 1. -2 Good or clever speech.

वाच्य a. [ वच्-कर्मणि ण्यत् ] 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed; वाच्यत्वया मद्बचनात्स राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. -2 To be predicated, attributive. -3 Expressed ( as the meaning of a word ); cf. लक्ष्य and

व्यंग्य. -4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; Si. 20. 34; एभिर्मुक्तो महीपालः प्राप्नोति खलु वाच्यतां H. 3. 129, 4. 17. -च्यं 1 Blame, censure, reproach; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा नृपतिः सन्निति वाच्यदर्शनात् R. 8. 72, 84; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, Si. 3. 58. -2 The expressed meaning, that derived by means of आर्भवा q. v.; cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -3 A predicate. -4 The voice of a verb. -Comp. -अर्थः expressed meaning. -चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest ( अधम ) division of Kāvya or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea ( opp. शब्दचित्र ); see चित्र also. -वज्रं severe or harsh language.

वाच्यता-त्वं 1 Blame, censure, reproach. -2 Ill-repute, infamy.

वाजः [ वज्-घञ् ] 1 A wing. -2 A feather. -3 The feather of an arrow. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound. -जं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a Srâddha or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water. -5 A prayer or mantra with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice. -7 Strength, power. -8 Wealth. -9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp. -पेयः -यं N. of a particular sacrifice. -सनः 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. -सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yājñavalkya, the author of the Vâjasaneyi Samhitâ or the Sukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिन् m. 1 N. of the sage Yājñavalkya, the author and founder of the white or Sukla Yajurveda. -2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vâjasaneyins.

वाजिन् a. [ वाज-भस्त्यर्थे इनि ] 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong. -m. 1 A horse; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहन्ति Mk. 4. 17; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1; R. 3. 43, 4. 25, 67; Si. 18. 31. -3 An arrow. -3 A follower of the Vâjasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -5 N. of Indra, Brihaspati and other gods. -नी 1 A mare. -2 N. of Ushas ( dawn ).

-3 Food ( Ved. ). -Comp. -पृष्ठः the globe-amaranth. -भक्षः a chick-pea. -भोजनः a kind of kidney-bean. -मेधः a horse-sacrifice. -शाला a stable.

वाजिनं 1 Strength, heroism, prowess ( Ved. ). -2 A conflict. -3 The scum of curdled milk.

वाजीकर a. Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरणं Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वाञ्छ 1 P. ( वाञ्छति, वाञ्छित ) 1 To wish, desire; न संहतास्तस्य न भिन्नवृत्तयः प्रियाणि वाञ्छन्त्यसुभिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19. -2 To seek for, pursue. -WITH अभि, -सं to wish, desire or long for; Bk. 17. 53.

वाञ्छनं Wishing, desiring.

वाञ्छा A wish, desire, longing ( usually with loc. ); वाञ्छा सज्जनसंगमे Bh. 2. 62; Ki. 4. 25.

वाञ्छित p. p. Wished, desired. -तं A wish, desire.

वाञ्छिन् a. 1 Wishing. -2 Lustful. -नी 1 A libidinous woman. -2 A wanton.

वाह An exclamation uttered on making an oblation of butter &c.

वाटः-टं [ वट्-घञ् ] 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court; स्ववाटकुक्कुटविजयहटः Dk.; so वेश°, इमशान° &c. -2 A garden, park, an orchard. -3 A road. -4 The groin. -5 A sort of grain. -Comp. -धानः the descendant of an outcast Brâhmana by a Brâhmana female; see Ms. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house. -2 An orchard, a garden; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते S. 1; so पुष्प°, अशोक° &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. -2 A house, dwelling. -3 A court, an enclosure. -4 A garden, park, orchard; वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5. -5 A road. -6 The groin. -7 A kind of grain.

वाट्य a. Belonging to a park or garden. -Comp. -पुष्पं 1. sandal. -2. saffron. ( -ष्पी ) the plant अतिवला.

वाट्या, वाट्यालः, वाट्याली N. of the plant अतिवला.

वाड् 1 A. ( वाडते ) To bathe, dive.



**वाडवः** [ वडवाया अपत्यं वडवानां समूहो वा अण् ] 1 Submarine fire. -2 A Brāhmaṇa -वं A stud or collection of mares. -Comp. -आग्नेः, -अनलः the submarine fire.

**वाडवेयः** [ वडवा-ठक् ] A bull. -यौ (m. dual) The two Aśvins.

**वाडव्यं** A collection of Brāhmaṇas.

**वाढ** See वाढ.

**वाण** See वाण.

**वाणिः** f. 1 Weaving. -2 A weaver's loom. -3 Speech, words. -4 N. of Sarasvatī.

**वाणिजः** A merchant.

**वाणिजिकः** 1 A merchant. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 The submarine fire.

**वाणिज्यं** Trade, traffic.

**वाणिनी** 1 A clever or intriguing woman. -2 A dancing girl, an actress. -3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman; R. 6. 75.

**वाणी** 1 Speech, words, language; वाण्येका समलं करोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. -2 Power of speech. -3 Sound, voice; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak. ; so आकाशवाणी. -4 A literary production, a work or composition; मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण मात्सर्यमममनसा सहसा खलानां Bv. 4. 41; U. 7. 20. -5 Praise. -6 Sarasvatī, the goddess of learning.

**वात** p. p. [ वा-क्त ] 1 Blown. -2 Desired or wished for, solicited. -तः 1 Air, wind. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. -4 Gout, rheumatism. -5 Inflammation of the joints. -6 A faithless lover (धृष्ट). -Comp. -अटः 1. an antelope (वातमृग) -2. a horse of the sun. -अंडः a disease of the testicles. -अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind. -अयं a leaf. -अयनः a horse. (-नं) 1. a window, an air-hole; Māl. 2. 11; Ku. 7. 59; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. -2. a porch, portico. -3. a pavilion. -अयुः an antelope. -अरिः 1. the castor-oil tree. -2. N. of several plants:—शतमूली, शैफालिका, यवानी, भार्गी, स्तुही, विडंग, शूरण, जतुका &c. -अश्वः a very fleet or swift horse. -आप्यं 1. fermentation. -2. Soma. -3. water.

-आमोश musk. -आलिः-ली f. a whirl-wind; एतेन वातालीपुञ्जितेन शुष्कपर्णपुटेन प्रच्छादयामि Mk. 8. -आहत a. 1 shaken by the wind. -2. affected by gout. -आहतिः f. a violent gust of wind. -आदिः f. 1. excess of wind. -2. a mace, a club, stick tipped with iron. -कर्मन् n. breaking wind. -कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. -कुम्भः the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. -केतुः dust. -कोलिः 1. amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. -2. the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -गामिन् m. a bird. -गुल्मः 1. a high-wind, strong gale. -2. rheumatism. -डवरः fever arising from vitiated wind. -मूलं cottony seeds floating in the air. -थूडा 1. a high wind. -2. acute gout. -3. a kind of small-pox. -4. a lovely woman. -ध्वजः 1. a cloud. -2. dust. -पित्तं a form of gout. -पुत्रः 1. a cheat. -2. N. of Bhīma or Hanumat. -पोथः, -पोथकः the tree called पलाश. -प्रकोपः excess of wind. -प्रमी m., f. a swift antelope. -फुल्लं flatulence in the bowels (caused by indigestion). -मंडली a whirl-wind. -सुगः a swift antelope. -रक्तं, -शोणितं acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. -रूपः 1. a storm, violent wind, tempest. -2. the rain-bow. -3. a bribe. -रोगः, -र्याधिः gout or rheumatism. -वस्तिः f. suppression of urine. -वृद्धिः f. swelled testicle. -वैरिन् m. the castor-oil tree. -शीर्षं the lower belly. -शूलं colic with flatulence. -सह a. gouty. -सारथिः fire.

**वातकः** 1 A paramour (जार). -2 N. of a plant.

**वातकिन्** a. (नी f.) Gouty.

**वातमजः** A swift antelope.

**वातयति** Den. P. 1 To blow gently, fan. -2 To serve. -3 To make happy. -4 To go.

**वातर** a. 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Swift.

**वातरायणः** 1 An arrow. -2 An arrow's flight, bow-shot. -3 A peak, summit. -4 A saw. -5 A mad or intoxicated man. -6 An idler. -7 The Sarala or pine tree.

**वातल** a. (ली f.) [ वातं रोगभेदं लालि ला-क ] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Flatu-

lent. -लः 1 Wind. -2 The chick-pea (चणक).

**वातापिः** N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. -दिष् m. -सूदनः, -हन् m. epithets of Agastya.

**वातिः** [ वा-क्तिच् ] 1 The sun. -2 Wind, air. -3 The moon. -Comp. -गः, -गमः 1. a mineralogist. -2. the egg-plant; (वातिगणः in the same sense).

**वातिक** a. (की f.) [ वातादागतः ठक् ] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Gouty, rheumatic. -3 Mad. -क्रः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

**वातीय** a. Windy. -अं Rice-gruel.

**वातुल** a. 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. -2 Mad, crazy-headed; H. 2. 26. -लः A whirl-wind.

**वातुलिः** A large bat.

**वातूल** a. See वातुल.

**वाद्** m. Air, wind.

**वाट्या** [ वातानां समूहः यत् ] A storm, hurricane, whirlwind, stormy or tempestuous wind; वाट्याभिः परुषीकृता दृश दिशश्चंडातपो दुःसहः Bv. 1. 31; R. 11. 16; Ki. 5. 39; Ve. 2. 21; Māl. 5. 6; 10. 3.

**वाट्सकं** A herd of calves.

**वाट्सल्यं** [ वत्सलस्य भावः प्यञ् ] 1 Affection (towards one's offspring), affection or tenderness in general; न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14; पतिवात्सल्यत् R. 15. 98; so भार्या°, प्रजा°, शरणागत°, &c. -2 Fond affection or partiality.

**वातिसः**-त्सी f. The daughter of a Sūdra woman by a Brāhmaṇa.

**वाटस्यायनः** 1 N. of the author of the Kāmasūtras (a work on erotic subjects). -2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyāya Sūtras.

**वादः** [ वद्-घञ् ] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Speech, words, talk; सामवादाः सक्रोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55; so केतववाद् Gīt. 8; सांत्ववादः &c. -3 A statement, an assertion, allegation; अवाच्यवादांश्च बहून् वदिष्यन्ति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -4 Narration, account; शाकुंतलादीनितिहासवादान् Māl. 3. 3. -5 Discussion, dispute, controversy; वादे वादे जायते तत्त्वबोधः Subhāsh. ; सीमा°. -6 A reply. -7 An exposition, ex-



planation. -8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine; इदानीं परमाणुकारणवादं निराकरोति S. B. (and in diverse other places of the work); परिणामवाद 'the theory of evolution'; so नास्तिक. -9 Sounding, sound. -10 Report, rumour. -11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. -अनुवादौ (m. du.) 1. assertion and reply, plaint and reply, accusation and defence. -2. dispute, controversy. -कर, -कृत् a. causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त a. disputed, in dispute; वादग्रस्तोऽयं विषयः. -चञ्चु a. clever in repartees or witty replies. -प्रतिवादः controversy. -युद्धं a dispute, controversy. -रत a. disputatious. -वादिन् m. a Jaina. -विवादः disputation, discussion, debate. -साधने establishing an assertion.

वाद्यकः 1 A musician. -2 A speaker.

वादनं [वद्-णिच् कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Instrumental music.

वादि a. 1 Wise, learned, skilful. -2 Speaking.

वादित p. p. 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. -2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument; N. 22. 22. -2 Instrumental music. -Comp. -गणः a band of music.

वादिन् a. [वद्-णिनि] 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. -2 Asserting. -3 Disputing. -m. 1 A speaker. -2 A disputant, an antagonist; तस्यांगीकरणेन वादिन इव स्यात्स्वामिनो निग्रहः Mu. 5. 10; R. 12. 92. -3 An accuser, a plaintiff. -4 An expounder, a teacher. -5 (In music) The leading or key-note.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं [वद्-णिच् यत्] 1 A musical instrument. -2 The sound of a musical instrument; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यध्वनिः Malli.). -Comp. -करः a musician. -भाण्डं 1. a band of music, a number of musical instruments. -2. a musical instrument.

वादर a. (श f.) Made or consisting of cotton. -र The cotton shrub. -रं Cotton cloth.

वादरंगः The sacred fig-tree.

वादरायण See वादरायण.

वादलः The sheat-fish.

वाध्, वाध, बाधक, बाधन-ना, बाधा See बाध्, बाध, बाधक, बाधन-ना, बाधा.

वाधु (धू) क्यं Marriage.

वाघ्रीणसः A rhinoceros.

वान a. 1 Blown. -2 Dried (by wind), dried up. -3 Belonging to a forest. -नं 1 Dry or dried fruit (m. also). -2 Blowing. -3 Living. -4 Rolling, moving, (as of waters &c.). -5 A perfume, fragrance. -6 A number of groves or thickets. -7 Weaving. -8 A mat of straw. -9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानप्रस्थः [वाने वनसमूहे प्रतिष्ठते स्थाक] 1 A Brāhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life. -2 An anchorite, a hermit. -3 The Madhuka tree. -4 The Palāsa tree.

वानरः [वानं वनसंबन्धि फलादिकं रातिगृह्णाति रा-क; वा किं ह्येन नरो वा] A monkey, an ape. -री A female monkey. -Comp. -अश्वः a wild goat. -आघातः the tree called Lodhra. -इन्द्रः N. of Sugrīva or of Hanumat. -प्रियः the tree called शीरिन्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानरूपयः A tree the fruit of which is produced from flower; e. g. the mango.

वाना 1 A quail. -2 Dry or dried fruit.

वानायुः N. of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. -जः a Vanāyu horse, i. e. a horse produced in the Vanāyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or ratan; स्मरानि वानीरगृहेषु सुप्तः R. 13. 35; Me. 41; Māl. 9. 15; R. 13. 30, 16. 21; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40.

वानीरकः The Munja grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं N. of a fragrant grass (मुस्त).

वांत p. p. [वम्-क्त] 1 Vomited, spitted out. -2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. -अश्वः a dog. -अ-आ-शिन् m. a foul-feeding demon.

वांति f. 1 Vomiting. -2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. -कृत्, -इ a. emetic.

वान्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः [वप्-घञ्] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Weaving. -3 Shaving, shearing; Ms. 11. 109. -Comp. -इडः a weaver's loom.

वापनं 1 Causing to sow. -2 Shaving.

वापित p. p. 1 Sown. -2 Shaven.

वापिः -पी f. [वप्-इष् वा ङीप्; Un. 4. 125] A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water; वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 76. -Comp. -इः the Chātaka bird.

वाम a. 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण); विलोचनं दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाष्य तद्विचित्रवाम-नञ्चा R. 7. 8; Me. 78, 96. -2 Being or situated on the left side; वामधायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते संगंधः Me. 9; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense; e. g. वामेनात्र वदस्त-मध्वगजनः सर्वात्मना सेवते K. P. 10).

-3 (a) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable; तद्वहो कामस्य वामा गतिः Gīt. 12; Māl. 9. 8, Bk. 6. 17. (b) Acting contrary, of an opposite nature; वांस्त्रेवं गृहिणी-पदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्वाधयः S. 4. 17. (c) Perverse, crooked-natured, refractory; S. 6. -4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad; Ki. 11. 24. -5 Lovely, beautiful, charming; as in वामलोचना q. v. -6 Short. -मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Cupid, the god of love. -4 A snake. -5 An udder, a breast. -6 Prohibited or forbidden act or practice (as drinking wine).

-मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. -आचारः -मार्गः the left-hand ritual or doctrine of the Tantras.

-आपीडनः the Pīlu tree. -आवर्तः 1. a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left.

-ऊरु, -ऊरु f. a woman with handsome thighs; तदिदं विषद्विष्यते कथं वद वामोरु चित्ताधिरौघं R. 8. 57.

-इक्ष f. a woman (with lovely eyes). -देवः 1. N. of a sage. -2. N. of Siva. -भूः f. a beautiful-eye-browed woman; Pt. 1. 136.

-लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः K. P. 10; R. 19. 13. -शील a. of a perverse or crooked nature; cross-



tempered; तदेहि वामशीलां मालतीं निर्भर्त्सयामः Māl. 7. ( -लः ) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक *a.* 1 Left. -2 Adverse, contrary; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दक्षिण्यमवलंब्यते Māl. 8 ( where both senses are intended ).

वामन *a.* 1 ( *a* ) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. ( *b* ) ( Hence ) Small, short, little, reduced in length; वामनार्चैरिव दीपभाजनं R. 19. 51; कथं कथं तानि ( दिनानि ) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. -2 Bent down, bent low ( नम्र ); शिरसि स्म जिघ्रति सुरारिबंधने छलवामनं विनयवामनं तदा Si. 13. 12. -3 Vile, low, base. -नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्राडुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. -2 N. of Vishnu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, ( see बालि ); छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन पद्मखनीरञ्जनितज-तपावन । केशव भूतवामनरूप जय जग-दीश हरे Gīt. 1; Si. 13. 12. -3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. -4 N. of the author of the Kāśikāvṛitti, a commentary on Pāṇini's Sūtras. -5 The tree called अंकोट. -Comp. -आकृति *a.* dwarfish. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. -2 A mare. -3 A kind of woman. -4 A disease of the vagina.

वामलूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. -2 A lovely woman; Bv. 4. 39, 42. -3 N. of Gaurī. -4 Of Lakshmi. -5 Of Sarasvatī.

वामिल *a.* 1 Beautiful, handsome. -2 Proud, haughty. -3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामिका An epithet of Durgā.

वामी 1 A mare; अथोद्गामीशतवा-हितार्थे R. 5. 32. -2 A she-ass. -3 A female elephant. -4 The female of the jackal.

वायः [ वे-घञ् ] Weaving, sewing. -Comp. -इंडः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. -2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, par-

ticularly to a Brāhmaṇa, on festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव *a.* ( वी *f.* ) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vāyu. -2 Aerial. -वी The north-west quarter ( presided over by Vāyu ).

वायवीय, वायव्य *a.* Relating to the wind, aerial. -Comp. -पुरा-णं N. of a Purāṇa.

वायसः [ वय एव अण् Un. 3. 120 ] 1 A crow; बलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसा-स्तर्कयन्ति Mk. 10. 3. -3 Fragrant alo e-wood, agallochum. -3 Turpen- tine. -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः an owl. -आह्ला a kind of esculent vege- table. -इ धुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः [ वा-उण्युक् च Un. 1.1 ] 1 Air, wind; वायुर्विधुनयाति चंपकपुष्परेणून् K.R.; आकाशात्तु विकुर्वाणात्सर्वगंधवंहः शुचिः । बलवाञ्जायते वायुः स वै स्पर्शगुणो मतः ॥ Ms. 1.76. ( There are seven courses of wind one above the other :—आवहः प्रवहश्चैव संवहश्चोद्गहस्तथा । विवहाख्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात् ). -2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind, ( who is the regent of the north-west quarter ). -3 A life- wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated :—प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान, and उदान. -4 Morbid affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. -आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. -केतुः dust. -कोणः the north-west. -गंडः flatulence ( caused by indigestion ). -गति *a.* swift as wind, very fleet. -गुल्मः 1. a hurricane, storm. -2. a whirl- pool. -गोचरः the range of the wind. -ग्रस्त *a.* 1. affected by wind, flatulent. -2. gouty. -जातः, -तनयः, नंदनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Hanumat or Bhīma. -दरुः a cloud. -निमग्न *a.* affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. -निवृत्तिः *f.* 1. a lull, calm. -2. cure of windy distempers ( such as gout &c. ). -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas. -फलं 1. hail. -2. the rain-bow. -भक्षः, -भक्षयः, -भुज *m.* 1. one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic. -2. a snake; cf. पवनाशन. -रोषा night. -रुग्ग *a.* broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. -वर्त्मन् *m., n.* the sky, atmosphere. -वाहः smoke. -वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. -वेग, -सम *a.* swift as wind. -सखः, -स-

खिः *m.* fire.

वार *n.* Water; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. -आसनं a reservoir of water. -कि-टिः ( वाःकिटिः ) a porpoise. -चः 1. a goose, gander. -दः a cloud. -इरं 1. water. -2. silk. -3. speech. -4. the seed of the mango. -5. a curl on a horse's neck. -6. a conch-shell. -धिः the ocean. °भवं a kind of salt. -पुष्पं ( वाःपुष्पं ) cloves. -भटः an alligator. -मुच *m.* a cloud. -राशिः the ocean. -वटः a ship, boat. -सदनं ( वाःसदनं ) a re- servoir of water, a cistern. -स्थ *a.* ( वाःस्थ ) being in water.

वारः [ वृ-घञ् ] 1 That which covers, a cover. -2 A multitude, large number; as in वारयुवाति. -3 A heap; quantity. -4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. -5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. -6 Time, turn; शशकस्व वारः समायातः Pt. 1; अष्टरोवारपर्यायेण V. 5; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times' क- तिवारान् 'how many times'. -7 A An occasion, opportunity. -8 A door, gate. -9 The opposite bank of a river. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Ved. A tail. -रं 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. -2 A mass of water ( जलसंच ). -Comp. -अंगना, -नारी, -युवति *f.*, योषित् *f.*, -व- निता, विलासिनी, -सुंदरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtesan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til 16. -कीरः 1. a wife's brother ( according to Trik. ). -2. the submarine fire. -3. a hair- dresser or comb. -4. a louse. -5. a courser. -6. a carrier, porter; ( these meanings are given in Me- dinī ). -बु ( बु ) षा the plantain tree. -मुख्या the chief of a number of harlots. -बा ( वा ) णः, -णं ar- mour, a coat of mail; अगमस्कैतकं रजः । तद्याधिवारवाणानामयत्नपटवासतां R. 4. 55; Si. 15. 118. -वाणिः 1. a piper, player on a flute. -2. a musi- cian. -3. a year. -4. a judge. ( -णिः *f.* ) a harlot. -वाणी a harlot. -वृषा 1. corn. -2. the plantain tree. -वेला a time [ or period of the day when no act is performed ]. -सेवा 1. harlotry, prostitution. -2. a number of harlots.

वारक *a.* [ वृ-णिच् ण्वल् ] Obstruct-



ing, opposing. -कः 1 A kind of horse. -2 A horse in general. -3 One of the paces of a horse. -क 1 The seat of pain. -2 A kind of perfume (वाल or ह्रीवेर.)

वारकिन् *m.* An opposer, enemy. -2 The ocean. -3 A kind of horse, one with good marks. -4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारकः A bird.

वारंगः 1 The handle of a sword, knife &c. -2 The narrow end to which the handle is fastened.

वारट 1 A field. -2 A number of fields. -टा A goose.

वारण *a.* (नी *f.*) [ व-ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Warding off, resisting, opposing. -ण 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति विसतंतुर्वारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17. -2 An obstacle, impediment. -3 Resistance, opposition. -4 Defending, guarding, protecting. -णः 1 An elephant; न भवति विसतंतुर्वारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17; Ku. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. -2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. -बुषा, -सा, -वल्गु the plantain tree. -साहयं N. of Hastinâpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी.

वारणावतः-तं N. of a town.

वारत्रं A leather thong.

वारंवारं *ind.* Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरयति दूशोरुद्रं वास्पपूरः Mâl. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp. -2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares.

वारांनिधिः The ocean.

वाराह *a.* (ही *f.*) [ वराहस्येदं प्रियत्वात् अण् ] Relating to a boar; वराही-मात्मयोनिस्तनुमवनविधावास्थितस्यानुरूपां Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. -हः 1 A boar. -2 A kind of tree. -Comp. -कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which we are at present living). -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

वाराही 1 A sow. -2 The earth. -3 The Sakti of Vishṇu in the form of a boar. -4 A measure. -Comp. -कंदः N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि *n.* [ वृ-इण् Un. 4. 124 ] 1 Water; यथा खनन् खनित्रेण नरो वार्य-

धिगच्छति Subhâsh. -2 A fluid. -3 A kind of perfume (वाल or ह्रीवेर). -रिः -री *f.* 1 A place for fastening an elephant; वारी वारैः सस्मरे वारणानां Si. 18. 56; R. 5. 45. -2 A rope for fastening an elephant. -3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. -4 A captive, prisoner. -5 A water-pot. -6 N. of Sarasvatî. -7 Speech. -Comp. -ईशः 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -उद्भवः a lotus. -ओकः a leech. -कपूरः a kind of fish (इलीश). -कुब्जकः the plant शृंगाटक. -क्रिमिः a leech. -चत्वरः a piece of water. -चर *a.* aquatic. (-रः) 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. -चामरं moss. -ज *a.* produced in water. (-जः) 1. a conch-shell; Si. 15. 72. -2. any bivalve shell. (-जं) 1. a lotus; Si. 4. 66. -2. a kind of salt. -3. a kind of plant (गौरसुवर्ण). -4. cloves. -त-स्करः 1. a cloud. -2. the sun. -त्रा an umbrella. -हः a cloud; वितर वारिह वारिहवातुरे Subhâsh; Bv. 1. 30. (-हः) a kind of perfume. -ह्रः the Châtaka bird. -धरः a cloud; नववारिधरोदयादहोभिर्भविष्यत्यं च निरातपस्वर-म्यैः V. 4. 3. -धारा a shower of rain. -धिः 1. the ocean; वारिधिसु-तामक्षणां दिवृक्षुः शतैः Gît. 12. -2. a jar or pot. -नाथः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. a cloud. -4. the habitation of the serpent-race. -निधिः the ocean. -पथः, -थं 'journey by sea', a voyage. -प्रवाहः a cascade, water-fall. -मसिः, -मुच *m.*, -रः a cloud. -यंत्रं a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water; M. 2. 13. -रथः a raft, boat, float. -रा-शिः 1. the ocean. -2. a lake. -रुहं a lotus. -लोमन् *m.* N. of Varuṇa. -वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. -वाहः, -वाहनः a cloud; Pt. 2. 142. -शः N. of Vishṇu. -संभवः 1. cloves. -2. a kind of antimony. -3. the fragrant root called उशीर q. v.

वारी See वारि (*f.*).

वारीटः An elephant.

वारः A war-elephant (विजयकुंजर).

वारुठः A bier.

वारुण *a.* (नी *f.*) [ वरुणस्येदं अण् ]

1 Belonging to Varuṇa; साक्ष्येऽनृतं वदन् पार्श्वेर्भवते वारुणैर्भूशं Ms. 8. 82. -2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa. -3 Given to Varuṇa. -णः N. of one of the nine divisions of Bha-

ratavarsha. -णं Water.

वारुणिः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 Of Bhṛigu.

वारुणी 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuṇa). -2 Any spirituous liquor; पयोपि शौडिकीहस्ते वारुणीर्याभिधीयते H. 3. 11; Pt. 1. 178 (where both senses are intended); Ku. 4. 12. -3 The asterism शतभिषज्. -4 Dûrvâ grass. -5 N. of the wife of Varuṇa. -6 A kind of Durvâ. -Comp. -बल्लभः an epithet of Varuṇa.

वारुंडः The chief of the serpent-race. -डः, -डं Thr rheum or excretion of the eyes. -2 The ear-wax. -3 A vessel for baling water out of a boat. -डी A door-step.

वारेंद्री N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वार्क्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [ वृक्ष-अण् ] 1 Consisting of trees. -2 Made of or belonging to a tree. -3 Made of bark. -क्षे A forest.

वार्क्ष *a.* Made of trees. -क्ष्ये An enclosure made of trees &c.

वार्णिकः A scribe, writer.

वार्ताकः, वार्ताकिः *f.*, वार्ताकिन् *m.* वार्ताकी *f.*, वार्ताकुः *m. f.* The egg-plant.

वार्तिका A kind of quail.

वार्त्त *a.* [ वृत्ति-अण् ] 1 Healthy, hale, doing well. -2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असार). -3 Following a profession. -र्त्त 1 Welfare, good health; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तमवेहि राजन् R. 5. 13; 13. 71; स पृष्टः सर्वतो वार्त्तम ऋष्यद्राज्ञे न संतर्ति 15. 41; Si. 13. 68. -2 Skill, dexterity; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुच्चैः Ki. 13. 34. -3 Chaff.

वार्त्ता 1 Staying, abiding. -2 Tidings, news, intelligence; सागरिकायाः का वार्त्ता Ratn. 4. -3 Livelihood, profession. -4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaisya; R. 16. 2; Ms. 10. 80; Y. 1. 311. -5 The egg-plant. -6 N. of Durgâ. -7 (In Rhet.) The mere mention of facts without any rhetorical embellishment. -Comp-आरंभः a commercial undertaking or business. -मात्रं 1. mere report. -2. superficial acquaintance with any subject, shallow knowledge. -वहः, -हरः 1. a messenger. -2. a Chandler. -वृत्तिः



one who lives on agriculture. —व्य-  
तिकरः general or common report.

**वार्त्तायनः** A news-bearer, spy, an emissary.

**वार्त्तिक** α. (की f.) [ वृत्ति-ठक् ]  
1 Relating to news. —2 Bringing news. —3 Explanatory, glossarial.

—कः 1 An emissary, a spy. —2 A husbandman (a man of the third tribe).

—कं [ वृत्तिरूपेण कृतो ग्रन्थः ] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions;

उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थव्यक्ति (or चिन्ता) कारितुं वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kātyāyana on Pāṇini's Sūtras).

—Comp. —करः N. of Kātyāyana.

**वार्त्त्रघ्नः** N. of Arjuna; Ki. 15. 1.

**वार्त्त्रक** [ वृद्धानां समूहः तस्य भावः कर्म वा वृद्ध ] 1 Old age; किमिष्येवास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं स्वया वार्त्त्रकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 8; N. 1. 77. —2 The infirmity of old age. —3 A collection of old men.

**वार्त्त्रक्य** 1 Old age. —2 The infirmity of old age.

**वार्त्त्रक** = वार्त्त्रक.

**वार्त्त्रुषिः**, **वार्त्त्रुषिकः**, **वार्त्त्रुषिन्** m. A usurer.

**वार्त्त्रुष्य** Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

**वार्त्त्र**, **वार्त्त्री** f. A leather thong.

**वार्त्त्रीणसः** 1 A rhinoceros; see वार्त्त्रीणस also. —2 A wild goat with long ears.

**वार्त्त्रमणं** A collection of men in armour.

**वार्त्त्र्य** A blessing, boon. —(pl.) Possessions.

**वार्त्त्रणा** A kind of blue fly.

**वार्त्त्र** α. (की f.) [ वर्ष-अण् ] 1 Belonging to the rains. —2 Annual.

**वार्त्त्रिक** α. (की f.) [ वर्षे वर्षासु वा भवः ठक् ] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season वार्त्त्रिकं संजहारो धनुर्जिह्वं रघुर्वधौ R. 4. 16. —2 Annual, yearly. —3 Lasting for one year; मानुषाणां प्रमाणं स्यादुक्तिर्वै दशवार्त्त्रिकी; so वार्त्त्रिकमन्त्रं Y. 1. 124. —कं N. of a medi-

cinal plant.

**वार्त्त्रिला** Hail.

**वार्त्त्रुक** α. (की f.) Raining, sprinkling, pouring down.

**वार्त्त्रण्यः** 1 A descendant of Vrishni. —2 Particularly Krishna. —3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

**वार्त्त्र**

**वार्त्त्रथ**

**वार्त्त्रथि**

**वार्त्त्रस्पत**

**वार्त्त्रस्पत्य**

**वार्त्त्रिण**

**वाल**

**वालक**

See वार्त्त्र, वार्त्त्रथ, वार्त्त्रथि, वार्त्त्रस्पत, वार्त्त्रस्पत्य, वार्त्त्रिण; वाल, बालक.

**वालखिल्य** See बालखिल्य.

**वालिः** N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Rāma at the desire of Sugrīva, his younger brother. [ He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugrīva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugrīva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him. ]

**वालुका** 1 Sand, gravel; अकृतस्त्वोपकृतं वालुकास्त्विव सूचितम्. —2 Powder. —3 Camphor in general. —का, —की A kind of cucumber. —Comp. —आत्मिका sugar.

**वालेय** See बालेय.

**वालक** α. (स्त्री f.) [ वल्क-अण् ] Made of the bark of trees.

**वालकल** α. (ली f.) [ वल्कल-अण् ] Made of the bark of trees. —लं A bark-garment. —ली Spirituous liquor.

**वाल्मीकिः**, **वाल्मीकिः** [ वल्मीके भवः अण् इङ् वा ] N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Rāmāyana. [ He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and ask his wife and children if they were ready to become his part-

ners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *marā* (which is *Rāma* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage reappeared and got him out, and as he issued from the 'valmīka' he was called *Vālmīki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the Anushtubh metre. This was a new mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Rāmāyana. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama ].

**वालुभ्यं** Being beloved or favourite.

**वावडूक** α. [ वड् यङ् लुक् -उकङ् ] 1 Talkative, garrulous. —2 Eloquent.

**वाववः** A kind of basil.

**वावुटः** A boat, raft.

**वावृत्** 4 A. (वावृत्ते) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love; ततो वावृत्त्वमानासौ रामशालां व्यविज्ञत Bk. 4. 28. —2 To serve.

**वावृत्त** α. Chosen, selected, preferred.

**वाश** I. 4 A. (वाश्यते, वाशित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl; hum (as birds), sound in general; (शिवाः) तां श्रिताः प्रतिभञ्जं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61, Si. 18. 75, 76; Bk. 14. 14, 76. —2 To call.

**वाशक** α. Roaring, sounding.

**वाशनं** 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. —2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

**वाशिः** Fire, the god of fire.

**वाशितं** 1 The cry of birds. —2 Calling out, calling.

**वाशिता** 1 A female elephant; अभ्यपद्यत स वाशितासखः पुष्पिताः क्रमेलिनीरिव द्विपः R. 19. 11; (also written वासिता in this sense). —2 A woman.

**वाशी** Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. —2



A weapon in general (such as an axe, spear &c.). -3 Voice, speech. -4 A war-cry.

वाशुरा Night.

वाश्र a. Ved. Roaring, bellowing. -अः 1 A day. -2 A bull. -आ 1 A cow with a calf. -2 A mother. -अं 1 A dwelling, house. -2 A place where four roads meet. -3 Dung.

वाष्कल a. Large, great. -लः A warrior.

वाष्पः, -ष्पं See वाष्प.

वास I. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant; वासिताननविशेषितगंधा Kt. 9. 60; प्रकटितपदवासैर्वासयन् काननानि Gt. 1; U. 3. 16; R. 4. 74; Me. 20; Rs. 5. 5. -2 To steep, infuse. -3 To spice, season. -II. 4. A. See वाश.

वासः [ वस् निवासे आच्छादने वा घञ् ] 1 Perfume. -2 Living, dwelling वासो यस्य इरेः करे Bv. 1. 63; R. 19. 2; Bg. 1. 44. -3 An abode, a habitation, house. -4 Site, situation. -5 Clothes, dress. -Comp. -अ (आ)-गारः -रं, -गृह, -वेदमन् n. the inner apartments of a house; particularly bed-chamber; भर्तृसनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरैः U. 1. 7; समयः खलु ते वासगृह-प्रवेशस्य V. 3. -कर्णौ 1. a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -2. a sacrificial hall. -तांबूलं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. -भवनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house. -बहिः f. a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on; उत्कीर्णो ह्य वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रा-रुसा बहिः V. 3. 2; Me. 79. -योगः a kind of fragrant powder. -सज्जा = वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक a. (का or सिका f.) [ वास्-वस्-णिच् वा ण्वल् ] 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. -2 Causing to dwell, populating. -कं Clothes. -Comp. -सज्जा, -साजिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā; S. D. thus defines her:—

कुरुते मंडनं यास्याः (या तु) साज्जिते वासवेदमनि। सा तु वासकसज्जा स्याद्विदिताप्रियसंगमा 120; भवति विलांबेन विगलितलज्जा विलपति रेतिदति वासकसज्जा Gt. 6.

वासनं [ वास्-स्यट् ] 1 Perfuming, scenting. -2 Infusing. -3 Dwelling, abiding. -4 An abode, a dwelling. -5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षेपाभा-भूतं संपुटादिकं समुद्रं ग्रंथयदियुतम्). -6 Knowledge. -7 Clothes, dress. -8 A cover, an envelope. -9 A kind of posture practised by ascetics in abstract meditation.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory; cf. भावना. -2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. -3 Fancy, imagination, idea. -4 False idea, ignorance. -5 A wish, desire, expectation, inclination; संसारवासनाबहुशृंखला Gt. 3. -6 Regard, liking, respectful regard; सेवां (पाक्षिणां) मध्ये मम तु महती वासना चातकेषु Bv. 4. 17. -7 Perfuming, scenting.

वासित p. p. [ वास्-क्त ] 1 Perfumed, scented. -2 Steeped, infused. -3 Seasoned, spiced. -4 Dressed, clothed. -5 Peopled, populous. -6 Possessing, having. -7 Famous, celebrated. -तं 1 The cry or hum of birds. -2 Knowledge; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वाशिता.

वासः An ass.

वासतेय a. (यी f.) [ वसतये हितं साधु वा ढञ् ] Habitable. -यी Night.

वासंत a. (वी f.) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. -2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. -3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties). -तः 1 A camel. -2 A young elephant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A cuckoo. -5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain; cf. मलयसमीर. -6 A kind of bean. -7 A dissolute man. -ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers); वसंते वासंतीकुसुमसुकु-मौररवयवैः Gt. 1. -2 Long pepper. -3 The trumpet-flower. -4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid; cf. वसंतोत्सव. -5 The spring creeper.

वासंतिक a. (की f.) Vernal; वासंति

कस्तुरभिः 8.6. -कः 1 The Vidūshaka or buffoon in a drama. -2 An actor.

वासरः-रं A day (of the week).

-रः N. of a Nāga. -Comp. -संगः morning.

वासव a. (वी f.) [ वसुरेव स्वार्थे अण् वसूनि संत्यस्य अण् वा ] Belonging to In dra; पांडुतां वासवी दिगयासीत् K.; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43. -वः N. of Indra; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. -वं The constellation Dhanishṭhā. -Comp. -इत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. -2 N. of a heroine of several stories.

[Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasarit-sagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahāsena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana, king of Vatsa. Śrīharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and, according to Mallinatha's comment on the line प्रयोतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽन-जहे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhūti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana; (see Māl. 2). But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu, but carried off by Kandarpaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.]

वासवी N. of the mother of Vyāsa.

वासस [ वस्-आच्छादने असि णिच् ] 1 A cloth, garment, clothes; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽ-पराणि Bg. 2. 22; Ku. 7. 9; Me. 59. -2 A pall. -3 A curtain. -Comp. -कुटी (वासःकुटी) a tent. -खंडः 'a piece of cloth', a rag, tatter.

वासिः m. f. An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. -सिः Dwelling, abiding.

वासि (शि) ष्ट a. (शी f.) [ वासि-शि-ष्ट-अण् ] Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasisṭha, as a Maṇḍala of the Rīgveda. -ष्टः A descendant of Vasisṭha. -ष्टी The Gomati river.

वासुः 1 The soul. -2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. -3 N. of Vishṇu. -4 The constellation पुनर्वसु.

वासुकिः, वासुकेयः N. of a cele-



brated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa) ; Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

**वासुदेवः** [ वसुदेवस्यापत्यम् अण् ] 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. -2 Particularly, Krishna.

**वासुरा** [ वस्-उरण् ] 1 The earth. -2 Night. -3 A woman. -4 A female elephant.

**वासूः** *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas) ; एवासि वासु शिरसि गृहीता Mk. 1. 41 ; वासु प्रसीद Mk. 1.

**वास्त** See वास्त.

**वास्तव** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ वस्त्वेव अण् ] 1 Real, true, substantial. -2 Determined, fixed. -वं Anything fixed or determined.

**वास्तवा** Dawn.

**वास्तविक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ वस्तुतो नि-वृत्तं ठक् ] 1 True, real, substantial, genuine. -2 Demonstrated, established.

**वास्तव्य** *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident ; पुरेऽस्य वास्तव्यकुटुंबितां ययुः Si. 1. 66. -2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -व्यः 1 A dweller, resident, an inhabitant ; नानादिगंतवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Māl. 1. -व्यं 1 A habitable place, house. -2 Habitation, residence ( वसति ).

**वास्तिकं** A collection of goats.

**वास्तु** *m., n.* [ वस्-तुण् Un. 1. 77 ] 1 The site of a house, building-ground, site. -2 A house, an abode, a dwelling-place ; रवेरविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhāsh. ; Ms. 3. 18. -Comp-यागः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house. -संशमनं, -शांतिः *f.* a religious rite performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a new house, particularly on the occasion of entering it.

**वास्तोष्पातिः** 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house). -2 N. of Indra.

**वास्तेय** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. -2 Abdominal.

**वास्त्र** *a.* [ वस्-अण् ] Made of cloth. -स्त्रः A carriage covered with

cloth.

**वास्प** See वास्प.

**वास्पेयः** The tree called नागकेशर.

**वाह** 1 *A.* ( वाहते ) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

**वाह** *a.* [ वह्-घञ् ] Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.) ; as in अंबुवाह, तोयवाह &c. -हः 1 Carrying, bearing. -2 A porter. -3 A draught-animal, a beast of burden. -4 A horse ; R. 4. 53, 5. 73, 14. 52. -5 A bull ; Ku. 7. 49. -6 A buffalo. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The arm. -9 Air, wind. -10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhāras ; वाहो भार-चतुष्टयं.-Comp.-हिपत् *m.* a buffalo. -श्रेष्ठः a horse.

**वाहकः** [ वह्-ण्वल् ] 1 A porter. -2 A coach-driver. -3 A horseman.

**वाहनं** [ वाहयति वह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. -2 Driving (as a horse). -3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind ; Ms. 7. 75 ; N. 22. 45. -4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse ; स ह्युप्रापयताः प्रापदाश्रमं श्रान्तवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25, 60. -5 An elephant.

**वाहस्** *m.* Ved. 1 Agni. -2 A hymn.

**वाहिन** *a.* [ वह्-णिनि ] Bearing carrying. -*m.* A chariot.

**वाहिनी** [ वाहो अस्त्यस्याः इनि ङीप् ] 1 An army ; भाशिषं प्रययुजे न वाहिनीं R. 11. 6, 13. 66. -2 A division of an army consisting of 81 elephants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. -3 A river. -Comp. -निवेशः the camp of an army. -पतिः 1. a general, a commanding officer. -2. the ocean (lord of rivers).

**वाहसः** 1 A water-course. -2 A large serpent, the boa.

**वाहिकः** 1 A large drum. -2 A car drawn by oxen. -3 A carrier of loads.

**वाहितं** A heavy burden.

**वाहित्यं** The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

**वाहीक** See वाहीक.

**वाहुक** See वाहुक.

**वाह्य** See वाह्य. -ह्यः A beast of burden, an ox &c. -ह्यं A carriage.

**वाह्लिः** N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. -जः a Balkh-bred horse.

**वाह्लि (ह्ली) कः** 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -3 N. of one of the principal Gandharvas. -कं 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Foetida.

**वि** *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses :—(a) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as विमुञ्च, विहृ, विचल् &c. ; (b) the reverse of an action ; as क्री 'to buy' ; विक्री, 'to sell' ; स्मृ 'to remember' ; विस्मृ 'to forget' ; (c) division ; as विभज्, विभाग ; (d) distinction ; as विशिष्, विशेष, विविच्, विवेक ; (e) discrimination ; व्यवच्छेद ; (f) order, arrangement ; as विवा, विरच् ; (g) opposition ; as विरुध्, विरोध ; privation ; as विनी, विनयन ; (i) deliberation, as विचर्, विचार ; (j) intensity ; विभ्रं. -2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (a) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निर्, i. e. it forms Bah. comp., विधवा, वयसुः &c. ; (b) intensity, greatness ; as विकराल ; (c) variety, as विचित्र ; (d) difference ; as बिलक्षण ; (e) manifoldness, as विविध ; (f) contrariety, opposition, as बिलोम ; (g) change, as विकार ; (h) impropriety, as विजन्मन्.

**विः** *m., f.* 1 A bird. -2 A horse. -3 A goer. -4 A rein. -5 An epithet of the Soma. -6 A sacrificer (mostly Ved. in the last four senses).

**विंश** *a.* ( शी *f.* ) Twentieth. -शः A twentieth part.

**विंशक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Twenty.

**विंशतिः** *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशिन् *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

**विंशतिक** *a.* Worth twenty.

**विंशतितम** *a.* ( मी *f.* ) Twentieth.

**विंशिन्** *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. -2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

**विकं** The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

**विकंकटः-तः** A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were



made) ; R. 11. 25.

**विकच** *a.* [ विकच-अच् ] 1 Blown, expanded, opened ( as a lotus-flower &c. ) ; विकचकिशुकसंहतिरुचके: Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. -2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. -3 Destitute of hair. -4 Manifested, distinctly apparent; U. 5. 26; विकचनक्षत्र-कुमुदे: Mu. 3. 7. -च: 1 A Buddhist mendicant, -2 N. of Ketu. -3 A flag, banner.

**विकचिकृ** 8 U. To open, cause to expand.

**विकट** *a.* 1 Hideous, ugly. -2 (a) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; पृथुललाटतटवाटितविकटभ्रुकुटिना Ve. 1; विधुमिव विकटविधुतुर्दंतदलनगलितामृतधारं Gīt. 4. (b) Fierce, savage. -3 Great, large, broad, spacious, wide; जम्भाविडंवि विकटोदरमस्तु चापं U. 4. 30; आवरित विकटेन विवोदुर्वक्ष-सेव कुचमंडलमन्या Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Māl. 7. -3 Proud, haughty; विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6; Mv. 6. 32. -4 Beautiful; Mk. 2. -5 Frowning. -6 Obscure. -7 Changed in appearance. -8 Large-toothed. -दं A boil, tumour.

**विकत्थ** 1 A. 1 To boast, vaunt; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थ्यमाना विकत्थते V. 2. -2 To depreciate, speak ill of, disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य गुणैरस्मान् विकत्थते Mb. -3 To humiliate. -4 To proclaim loudly.

**विकत्थन** *a.* 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वांसोप्य-विकत्थना भवन्ति Mu. 3; R. 14. 73. -2 Praising ironically. -नं 1 Vaunting, boasting. -2 Irony, false praise. -3 Praise.

**विकत्था** 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. -2 Praise. -3 False praise, irony. -4 Proclaiming loudly.

**विकंप** 1 A. 1 To shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 2; स्फुरते नयनं वामो बाहुर्मुहुश्च विकंपते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. -2 To become changed or deformed. -3 To shrink or retreat from. -Caus. To shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17.

**विकंप** *a.* 1 Heaving. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant.

**विकंपित** *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, tremulous. -2 Palpitating, heaving. -3 Unsteady.

**विकरः** Sickness, disease.

**विकरणः** The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations.

**विकराल** *a.* Very dreadful or formidable, frightful; U. 5. 26.

**विकर्णः** N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

**विकर्तनः** 1 The sun; U. 5. -2 The *Arka* plant. -3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

**विकर्मन्** *a.* Acting wrongly. -*n.* 1 An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -2 Various or divergent duty. -3 Retiring from business. -Comp. -क्रिया an illegal act, irreligious conduct. -स्थ *a.* doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

**विकर्मिक** *a.* 1 Acting improperly or wrongly, vicious. -2 Engaged in various businesses. -कः A clerk or superintendent of markets, fairs &c.

**विकल्** 10 U. To maim, cripple, make defective.

**विकल** *a.* 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; कूटकुहिकैलेद्रियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. -2 Frightened, alarmed; Māl. 5. 20. -3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाधिपतिर्विवेकविकलः Bv. 1. 31; प्रसूति° S. 6. 24; Pt. 5. 8; Mk. 5. 41. -4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved, drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विषोदोस रोशिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Gīt. 9; विरहेण विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164; श्रुतियुगले पिकरुवविकृते Gīt. 12; वहति विकलः कायो मोहं न मुंचति चेतनां U. 3. 31; Māl. 7. 1, 9. 12. -5 Ineffective, useless; Pt. 5. 9. -6 Wanting, failing. -7 Withered, decayed.

-ला -ली A woman during her courses. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having a redundant or deficient limb. -इंद्रिय *a.* having impaired or defective organs of sense. -करण *a.* with drooping limbs, languid; U. 3. 22. -क-रुण *a.* helpless, pitious; Māl. 9. 11; U. 1. 28. -पाणिकः a cripple.

**विकलयति** Den. P. To unnerve, overpower; घनीभूतः शोको विकलयति च संमूर्छयति च U. 2. 26.

**विकलीकृ** 8 U. 1 To maim, mutilate.

late. -2 To impair, harm, injure. -3 To agitate, perplex, confound.

**विकलीकरणं** 1 Maiming, mutilating. -2 Confusing, perplexing.

**विकला** The sixtieth part of a *Kala*, q. v.

**विकल्मष** *a.* Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

**विकषा (सा)** Bengal madder.

**विकस्** 1 P. 1 To open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंडरीकं Māl. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसंतः Bh. 2. 78. -2 To burst, become divided.

-Caus. To open, cause to expand; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amaru. 84.

**विकसः** The moon.

**विकसित** *p. p.* Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

**विकासः** Blowing, expanding, blooming, budding. -2 Increase, growth; U. 6. 28; see विकाश also.

**विकासनं** Expansion, opening, blowing.

**विकस्व (इव) र** *a.* 1 Opening, expanding; कुशेशयैरत्र जलाशयोषिता मुश रमंते कलभा विकस्वरे: Si. 4. 33. -2 Loud, distinctly audible (as a sound); उड्डीयत वैकुतात्करमहजादस्य विकस्वरस्वरे: N. 2. 5.

**विकालः, विकालकः** Evening, evening twilight, the close of day.

**विकालिका** A perforated copper-vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानरंघ्रा.

**विकाश** 1 A. 1 To appear, become visible. -2 To bloom, open. -3 To shine. -Caus. 1 To display, manifest. -2 To illuminate.

**विकाशः** 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. -3 An open or direct course; विकाशमीयुर्जगतीशमार्गणाः Ki. 15. 52. -4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. -5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. -6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. -7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). -8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

**विकाशक** *a.* (शिका f.) 1 Displaying. -2 Opening.

**विकाशनं** 1 Manifestation, display,



exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding ( of flowers &c. ).

विकाशि ( सि ) न् α. ( नी f. ) 1 Becoming visible, shining forth. -2 Expanding, opening, blowing. -3 Shining, resplendent; Pt. 3. 147.

विकुंठ N. of Vishnu's heaven. -ठा N. of the mother of Vishnu.

विकुंठित α. 1 Obtuse, blunt. -2 Weak.

विकुस्रः The moon.

विकूजनं 1 Cooing, humming. -2 Rumbling ( as of the bowels ).

विकूणनं A side-glance, leer.

विकूणिका The nose.

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59; R. 13. 42. -2 To disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. -3 To create, produce, effect; Ms. 1. 75; नास्य विन्नं विकुर्वति शनवाः Mb. -4 To disturb, harm, injure ( A. ); हीनान्यनुपकर्तृणि प्रवृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58. -5 To utter ( a sound ); विकुर्वाणः स्वरानद्य Bk. 8. 20. -6 To be faithless ( as a wife ). -7 To deprave, pervert, spoil. -8 To display. -9 To change for the worse, deteriorate ( A. ). -10 To rejoice ( A. ). -11 To feel aversion ( A. ). -12 To act in various ways ( A. ). -13 To decorate in various ways. -14 To exercise. -15 To distribute. -16 To destroy, ruin. -17 To spread, extend. -18 To become restless; move to and fro. -19 To act in a hostile manner. -20 To contend together.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. -2 A change, alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44; S. 7. -3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनामः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4; Ku. 2. 48. -2 Change of mind or purpose; मूर्च्छित्यनी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमत्तेषु S. 5. 18. -5 A feeling, an emotion; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमेलयति च U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36; Māl. 1. 30. -6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. -7 Contortion, contraction ( as of the features of the face ); प्रमथ-मुखाविकारेर्हस्यमास गूढं Ku. 7. 95. -8 ( In Sān. phil. ) That which is

evolved from a previous source or Prakriti. -9 A wound. -Comp. -हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59.

विकारित α. Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारिन् α. 1 Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; भ्रमति भवने कंर्षाज्ञा विकारि च यौवनं Māl. 1. 17. -2 Changing, modifying. -3 Spoiling, corrupting. -4 Affected by love.

विकुर्वाण α. 1 Undergoing or causing a change. -2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकृत p. p. 1 Changed, altered, modified. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. -4 Incomplete, imperfect. -5 Affected by passion or emotion. -6 Averse from, disgusted with. -7 Loathsome. -8 Strange, extraordinary. -9 Unnatural. -10 Perverted, spoiled; see विकृ above. -तं 1 Change, modification. -2 Change for the worse, sickness. -3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः f. 1 Change ( as of purpose, mind, form &c. ); चित्तविकृतिः, अंगुलीयकं सुवर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. -2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते बुधेः R. 8. 87. -3 Sickness. -4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; U. 5. 29; Si. 15. 11, 40. -5 Emotion; S. 2. 5. -6 A sudden seizure or affection. -7 Fermented liquor; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृष्ट 1 P. 1 To draw, pull. -2 To bend ( as a bow ); शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यतामिदं S. 6. 28. -3 To deprive of, withhold, keep back. -4 To destroy, ruin.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. -2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -णं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. -2 A cross throw.

विकृष्ट p. p. 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. -2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or

attracted. -3 Extended, protracted. -4 Making a noise; ( see कृष् with वि ).

विकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw about; strew or spread about; Ku. 3. 61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 1. 3; 14. 25. -2 To split, cut to pieces; असि-र्गात्रं गात्रं सपरि लवशस्ते विकिरितु Māl. 5. 34. -3 To pollute, contaminate. -4 To dissolve.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. -2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कंकोलीफलजग्धिमुग्ध-विकिरव्याहारिणस्तद्भुवो भागाः Māl. 6. 19. -3 A well. -4 A tree.

विकिरणं 1 Scattering, throwing about, dispersing. -2 Spreading abroad. -3 Tearing up. -4 Killing ( हिंसन ). -5 Knowledge. -णः The Arka tree.

विकीर्णं p. p. 1 Scattered, dispersed. -2 Diffused. -3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केश, -मूर्धजा α. tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4. -रं a kind of perfume.

विकृष्ट 1 A. 1 To doubt, be doubtful; Pt. 1. 339. -2 To be optional. -Caus. 1 To doubt, question. -2 To consider, reflect upon; सखीनियोगोऽपि विकल्प्यते S. 3. -3 To presume, conjecture. -4 To prepare or arrange differently. -5 To make, form. -6 To exchange. -7 To admit as optional.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, indecision, hesitation; तत्सिद्धेवे नियो-गेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -2 Suspicion; Mu. 1. -3 Contrivance, art; मायाविकल्परचितैः R. 13. 75. -4 Option, alternative ( in gram. ). -5 Sort, variety. -6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -7 Distinction. -Comp. -उपहारः an optional offering. -जालं a net-like indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पनं 1 Admitting of a doubt. -2 Allowing an option. -3 Indecision. -4 Inconsideration.

विकेश α. ( स्त्री f. ) 1 Having loose hair. -2 Having no hair, bald ( as head ). -स्त्री 1 A woman with loose hair. -2 A woman without hair. -3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or Venē. -4



N. of the wife of Siva in the form of the Earth (one of the 8 forms of Siva; cf. यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिः S. 1.1.).

**विकोश -ष** a. 1 Without husk. -2 Unsheathed, uncovered; Ki. 17. 45; R. 7. 48.

**विक्रः** A young elephant.

**विक्रम्** 1 A. 1 To walk along or through; विष्णुल्लेधा विचक्रमे 'took 3 steps'; Bk. 1. 24. -2 To assail, overcome, conquer. -3 To cleave; split open (P.) -4 To advance, proceed. -5 To show prowess or valour; Mâl. 8. 9.

**विक्रमः** 1 A step, stride, pace; गतेषु लीलांचितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34; S. 7. 6; cf. त्रिविक्रम. -2 Stepping over, walking. -3 Overcoming, overpowering. -4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अनुविक्रमः खलु विक्रमासंकारः V. 1; R. 12. 87, 93. -5 N. of a celebrated king of Ujjayinî; see App. II. -6 N. of Vishnu. -7 Strength, power. -Comp. -अर्कः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम. -कर्मन् n. a heroic deed, feat of valour.

**विक्रमणं** A stride (of Vishnu); छलयासि विक्रमणे बलिमुद्धतवामन Git. 1.

**विक्रमिन्** a. 1 Chivalrous, heroic. -2 Powerful, strong. -m. 1 A lion. -3 A hero. -3 An epithet of Vishnu,

**विक्रांत** p. p. 1 Stepped or passed beyond. -2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. -3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). -तः 1 A hero, warrior. -2 A lion. -तं 1 A pace, stride. -2 Heroism, valour, prowess. -3 The jewel called वैक्रांत.

**विक्रांतिः** f. 1 Stepping, striding. -2 A horse's gallop or canter. -3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

**विक्रांतृ** a. Valiant, victorious. -m. 1 A lion. -2 A hero, victor.

**विक्रान्तः** The moon.

**विक्रिया** 1 Change, modification, alteration; इमंभुप्रवृद्धिजनिताननाविक्रियान् R. 13. 71, 10. 17. -2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion; अथ तेन निगृह्य विक्रियामभिमतः फलमेतद्वभूत् Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. -3 Anger, wrath, displeasure; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhâsh. ; लिङ्गैर्मुदः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30. -4 Reverse, evil; Ku. 6. 29 (वैकल्यं Malli. 'defect'. ) -5

Knitting, contraction (of the eyebrows); भ्रुविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगैः Ku. 3. 47. -6 Any sudden movement, as in रोमविक्रिया V. 1. 12 'thrill'. -7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. -8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties); R. 15. 48. -9 A preparation or dish of rice &c. -Comp. -उपमा a kind of Upamâ mentioned by Daṇḍin; see Kâr. 2. 41.

**विक्री** 9 A 1 To sell (Atm. in this sense); गवां दत्तसहस्रेण विक्रीणी-षे सुतं यदि Râm.; विक्रीणीत तिलाञ्जु-द्धान् Ms. 10. 90; 8. 197, 222; Sânti. 1. 12. -2 To barter, exchange; ना-कस्माच्छांडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्ति-लान् Pt. 2. 65.

**विक्रयः** Sale, selling; Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. -अनुशयः rescission of a sale. -पत्रं a bill of sale, sale-deed.

**विक्रयिकः**, विक्रयिन् m. A dealer, seller, vendor.

**विक्रय** a. Saleable, vendible (as an article).

**विक्रुश** 1 P. 1 To call aloud, cry out loudly; आक्रोश विक्रोश लपा-धिचंडं Mk. 1. 41; Bk. 14. 42; 16. 32. -2 To utter (with acc.). -3 To call out to (with acc.). -4 To re-sound. -5 To abuse, revile, censure.

**विक्रुष्ट** p. p. 1 Exclaimed, cried out. -2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. -ष्टं 1 A cry for help. -2 Abuse.

**विक्रोशनं** 1 Calling out, exclaiming. -2 Abusing.

**विक्रुव** a. 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened; आच-क्रांस घनशब्दविक्रुवाः R. 19. 38; Ku. 4. 11. -2 Timid; Si. 7. 43; Me. 37. -3 Affected by, overcome with; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविक्रुवाः क भूपतीनां चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. -4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered; S. 3. 25. -5 Distressed, afflicted; grieved; निराकरणविक्रुवायाः प्रियायाः S. 6; Si. 12. 63; Ku. 4. 39. -6 Disgusted with, averse from; मृगयाविक्रुवं चेतः S. 2. -7 Faltering; प्रस्थानविक्रुवगते-रवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3.

**विक्रिन्न** p. p. 1 Very moist, thoroughly wetted. -2 Decayed, withered up. -3 Old.

**विक्रिष्ट** p. p. 1 Excessively afflicted, distressed. -2 Injured, destroyed. -ष्टं A fault in pronunciation.

**विक्लेदः** 1 Wetting thoroughly. -2 Dissolution.

**विक्लेशः** An incorrect pronunciation of the dentals.

**विश्रत** p. p. Torn asunder, wounded, hurt, struck. -तं Wounding, a wound.

**विश्वावः** 1 Cough, sneezing. -2 A sound.

**विक्षिप्** 6 P. 1 To throw about, scatter. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To divert. -4 To distract. -5 To extend, stretch out. -6 To reject, discard.

**विक्षिप्त** p. p. 1 Scattered, thrown about, dispersed, cast about. -2 Discarded, dismissed. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Distracted, bewildered, agitated; Mâl. 9. 8. -5 Refuted; (see क्षिप् with वि).

**विक्षेपः** 1 Throwing away or asunder, scattering about. -2 Casting, throwing, discharging (opp. संहार); R. 5. 45. -3 Waving, moving about, shaking, moving to and fro; लांगूल° Ku. 1. 13. -4 Sending, despatching. -5 Distraction, confusion, perplexity; Mâl. 1. -6 Alarm, fear. -7 Refutation of an argument. -8 Polar latitude. -9 Looking about vaguely or wildly. -Comp -ध्रुवः (in astr.) the greatest inclination of a planet's orbit. -शक्ति f. (in Vedânta phil.) the power of Mâyâ (अविद्या).

**विक्षेपणं** 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. -2 Despatching, sending. -3 Scattering, dispersing. -4 Confusion, perplexity.

**विक्षीणकः** 1 N. of the chief of a class of beings attending on Siva. -2 An assembly of the gods. -3 A destroyer. -4 A place from which flesh-eaters are excluded.

**विक्षीरः** The Arka tree.

**विभुम्** 1 A., 4. 9. P. 1 To be greatly agitated or disturbed. -2 To confuse, disturb, perplex. -Caus. To agitate, disturb, confuse &c.

**विक्षोभः** 1 Shaking, agitation, movement; वीचि° R. 1. 43. -2 Agitation of mind, distraction, alarm. -3 Conflict, struggle.



विख  
विखु  
विखय  
विख  
विखु  
विम

*a.* Noseless. — **Comp.**  
— *n.* *m.* an epithet  
of Brahman.

**विखंडित** *p. p.* 1 Broken up, divided. —2 Cleft in two. —3 Disfigured, mutilated; Pt. 4. 89. —4 Refuted.

**विखानसः** A kind of hermit.

**विखासा** The tongue.

**विखुरः** 1 A demon, goblin. —2 A thief.

**विख्या** 2 P. 1 To be well-known or famous. —2 To look at, see. —3 To call, name. —4 To celebrate. —5 To make visible, illuminate. — *Caus.* To proclaim, announce, publish.

**विख्यात** *p. p.* 1 Renowned, well-known, celebrated, famous. —2 Called, named. —3 Avowed, confessed.

**विख्यातिः** *f.* Celebrity, fame, reputation.

**विख्यापनं** 1 Publishing, proclaiming. —2 Explanation, exposition. —3 Confessing, acknowledging.

**विगण** 10 P. 1 To number, compute; Y. 3. 104. —2 To regard, consider; Me. 109; R. 1. 87. —3 To disregard, not to mind. —4 To reflect, think; Pt. 3. 43.

**विगणनं** 1 Reckoning, computing, calculation. —2 Considering, deliberating. —3 Paying off a debt.

**विगंधकः** The tree called इंगुदी.

**विगम्** 1 P. To pass away (as time &c.); संभ्ययापि सपदि व्यगमि Si. 9. 17. —2 To go away, depart. —3 To vanish; disappear; सलज्जाया लज्जा व्यगमदिव दूरं सृगदृशः Gīt. 11; Bg. 11. 1. —4 To die. — *Caus.* To spend, pass; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4.

**विगत** *p. p.* 1 Departed, gone away, disappeared. —2 Parted, separated. —3 Dead. —4 Destitute or devoid of, free from (in comp.). **विगतमदः**. —5 Lost. —6 Dark, obscure. — *सं* The flight of birds. — **Comp.** — *भार्तवा* a woman past child-bearing (in whom the menstrual discharge has ceased). — *कल्मष* *a.* sin-

less, pure. — *भी* *a.* fearless, intrepid. — *लक्षण* *a.* unlucky, inauspicious. — *स्पृह* *a.* indifferent, void of desire. **विगमः** 1 Departure, disappearance, cessation, end; चारुनृत्यविगमे च तन्मुखं R. 19. 15; इतिविगम M. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 23. —2 Abandoning; करणविगमात् Me. 55 (देहत्यागात्). —3 Loss, destruction. —4 Death. —5 Separation.

**विगारः** 1 A naked ascetic. —2 A mountain. —3 An abstemious man (abstaining from eating).

**विगर्ह** 1 U. 1 To blame, censure, reproach; तं विगर्हति साधवः Ms. 9. 68; 3. 46; 11. 53. —2 To despise, contemn.

**विगर्हणं**, — *णा* Censure, blame, reproach, abuse; Ve. 1. 12.

**विगर्हित** *p. p.* 1 Censured, reviled, abused. —2 Disdained. —3 Condemned, reprobated, prohibited. —4 Low, vile. —5 Bad, wicked. — *तं* Censure.

**विगल्** 1 P. 1 To drop down, get loose; रत्तिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः V. 4. 10. —2 To ooze or trickle. —3 To vanish, disappear. —4 To melt away, be dissolved.

**विगलित** *p. p.* 1 Trickled, oozed. —2 Disappeared, gone away. —3 Fallen or dropped down. —4 Melted away, dissolved. —5 Dispersed. —5 Slackened, untied. —7 Loose, dishevelled, disordered (as hair).

**विगाह** 1 A. To plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घिकाः) स व्यगाहत विगाढमन्मथः R. 19. 9. —2 To enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विषमोऽपि विगाह्यते नयः कृततीर्थः पयःसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1, Mu. 1. 26. —3 To stir about, agitate; विगाह्यमानां सरयूं च नौभिः R. 14. 30. —4 To follow, practise; तथा मुनीनां चरितं व्यगाह्यत Ku. 5. 19. —5 To approach, set in (as season &c.).

**विगाढ** *p. p.* 1 Plunged into, bathed, immersed. —2 Deep, excessive.

**विगाहः** Plunging into, bathing, diving.

**विगुण** *a.* 1 Destitute of merits, worthless, bad; श्रेयान्स्वधर्मो विगुणः परधर्मात्स्वनुष्ठितात् Bg. 3. 35; Si. 9. 12, Mu. 6. 11. —2 Destitute of qualities. —3 Having no string; Mu. 7. 11.

**विगूढ** *p. p.* 1 Secret, concealed, hidden. —2 Reproached, censured.

**विगै** 1 P. 1 To censure, reproach, blame; विगीयसे मन्मथदेहदाहिना N. 1. 79. —2 To sing in a discordant tone.

**विगानं** 1 Censure, reproach, defamation, scandal. —2 A contradictory statement, contradiction, inconsistency; यत्पुनः कारणाविषयं विगानं दर्शितं तत्परिहर्तव्यं S. B. (and in several other places of the same work).

**विगीत** *p. p.* 1 Censured, abused, reviled. —2 Contradictory, inconsistent.

**विगीतिः** *f.* 1 Censure, abuse, reproach. —2 Contradictory statement, contradiction.

**विग्रह** 9 P. 1 To hold or seize, catch hold of; विजगृहे तिसृणां जयितं पुरां Ki. 18. 12. —2 To quarrel, fight, contend; विग्रह्य चक्रे नमुचिद्विषा बली च इत्यमस्वास्थ्यमहर्षिवं दिवः Si. 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86; 17. 23, Ki. 14. 24. —3 To divide into parts, separate (into constituent members). —4 To dissolve, analyse, resolve in general. —5 To receive, welcome (as a guest). —6 To perceive, observe. —7 To stretch or spread out.

**विग्रहीत** *p. p.* 1 Divided, dissolved, analysed, resolved (as a compound). —2 Seized. —3 Encountered, opposed. —4 Obstructed, stopped; see विग्रह above.

**विग्रहः** 1 Stretching out, extension, expansion. —2 Form, figure, shape. —3 The body; जभी विग्रहवत्त्वेव सममध्यात्मविद्यया M. 1. 14; गूढविग्रहः R. 3. 39, 9. 52; Ki. 4. 11, 12. 43. —4 Resolution, dissolution, analysis, separation (as of a compound word into its component parts); वृत्त्यर्थं (समासार्थं) बोधकं वाक्यं विग्रहः. —5 Quarrel, strife (often, love-quarrel or प्रणयकलह); विग्रहाच्च शयने पराहमुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्त्वरे R. 19. 38, 9. 47; Si. 11. 35. —6 War, hostilities, fighting, battle (opp. संधि), one of the six Gunas or modes of policy; see गुण. —7 Disfavour. —8 A part, portion, division.

**विग्रहवत्** *a.* Having, body, incarnate, embodied; M. 1. 14.

**विग्रीव** *a.* Decapitated.



**विघट्** 1 A. 1 To be disunited or separated. -2 To be spoiled or ruined. -3 To be stopped, break down. -4 To assume various shapes; Māl. 9. 24. —Caus. 1 To separate, disperse, tear apart; विघटयत्यघ्रेनभोऽ-भोमुचः Māl. 5. 2. -2 To remove, displace.

**विघटनं** Beaking up, ruin, destruction.

**विघटित** p. p. 1 Separated, severed. -2 Divided. -3 Broken, shattered; U. 3. 43.

**विघटिका** A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghaṭikā (or nearly equal to 24 seconds).

**विघट्** 10 U. 1 To strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; Si. 1. 64; Bh. 3. 54. -2 To rub, strike, rub against; कारुडवाननविघटितवीचि-मालाः Rs. 3. 8; 4. 9; विघटितानां सरल-द्रुमाणां Ku. 1. 9 Ki. 8. 45; Si. 8. 24, 13. 41. -3 To break, violate (as an agreement). -4 To break asunder, burst open (as a door).

**विघटनं-ना** 1 Striking asunder. -2 Striking against, friction. -3 Separating, undoing, untying. -4 Offending, hurting.

**विघटित** p. p. 1 Struck apart, severed, separated, dispersed; Bh. 3. 54. -2 Untied, loosened, opened. -3 Rubbed, touched. -4 Shaken about, churned. -5 Hurt, offended.

**विघनः** 1 A mallet, hammer. -2 One who destroys, subdues or overpowers.

**विघसः** 1 Half-chewed morsel, the residue or leavings of food eaten; विघसो भुक्तशेषं तु Ms. 3. 285; तृप्यत्कालकरालवक्त्रविघसव्याकीर्यमाणा इव U. 5. 6; Māl. 5. 14. -2 Food in general. —सं Bees'-wax. —Comp. —आशः, —आशिन् m. one who eats the remains of an offering or of food eaten.

**विघातः** 1 Destruction, removing, warding off; क्रियाद्घानां मघवा विघातं Ki. 3. 52. -2 Killing, slaying. -3 An obstacle, impediment, interruption; opposition, prevention; क्रियाविघाताय कथं प्रवर्तसे R. 3. 44; अभ्यरविघातशांतये 11. 1. -4 A blow, stroke. -5 Abandoning, leaving.

—Comp. —सिद्धिः f. the removal of obstacles.

**विघर्णित** p. p. Rolled, shaken about, rolling (as eyes).

**विघृष्ट** p. p. 1 Rubbed excessively. -2 Sore.

**विघ्नः** [विह्न-क] (rarely n.) 1 An obstacle, interruption, impediment, a hindrance; कुतो धर्मक्रियाविघ्नः सतां रक्षितरि स्वयि S. 5. 14; मूर्तो विघ्नस्तपस इव नः S. 1. 33; इंकारेणैव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1; Ku. 3. 40. -2 Difficulty, trouble. —Comp. —ईशः, —ईशानः, —ईश्वरः epithets of Ganesa. °वाहनं a rat. —कर, —कर्तृ, —कारिन् a. opposing, obstructing. —ध्वंसः, —विघातः removal of obstacles. —नायकः, —नाशकः, —नाशनः epithets of Ganesa. —प्रतिक्रिया removal of impediments; R. 15. 4. —राजः —विनायकः, —हारिन् m. epithets of Ganesa. —सिद्धिः f. removal of obstacles.

**विघ्नयति** Den. P. To obstruct, hinder, impede, oppose.

**विघ्नित** a. 1 Impeded, hindered, obstructed, opposed; Pt. 1. 387. -2 Obscured, blinded; Ku. 3. 31.

**विखः** A horse's hoof.

**विच्य** 3. 7. U. (वेवोक्ति, वेविके, विनक्ति, विक्ते, विक्त) 1 To separate, divide, sever. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. -3 To deprive of, remove from (with instr.); शशास स बहून्योधान् जीवितेन विवेच च Bk. 14. 103.

**विचकिलः** 1 A kind of jasmine. -2 N. of the tree called Madana.

**विचक्षण** a. 1 Clear sighted, far-seeing, circumspect. -2 Wise, clever, learned; विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19. -3 Expert, skilful, able; R. 13. 69. —णः A learned man, wise man; न इत्वा कस्यचित्कन्यां पुनर्दद्याद्विचक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

**विचक्षस्** m. A spiritual teacher, preceptor.

**विचक्षुस्** a. 1 Blind, sightless. -2 Perplexed, sad.

**विचर्** 1 P. To wander about, roam over (oft. with acc.); इष्टान्देशान् विचर जलद Me. 115; विचचार दावं R. 2. 8; Ku. 3. 31. -2 To do, perform, practise. -3 To act, deal, behave. -4 To deviate from the right path, go about wantonly; Ms. 9.

20. -5 To pass through, pervade.

-6 To attack, march against. -7 To associate or have intercourse with. -8 To go badly, fail. —Caus. 1 To think, reflect or meditate upon. -2 To discuss, call in question, debate; आज्ञा गुरुणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46. -3 To calculate, estimate; take into account, consider; परेषामात्मनश्चैव यो विचार्य बलाबलं Pt. 3; सुविचार्य यत्कृतं H. 1. 22. -4 To hesitate, doubt. -5 To examine, investigate. -6 To seduce.

**विचरितं** Wandering, roaming.

**विचारः** 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 42. -2 Examination, discussion, investigation; तत्त्वार्थविचार. -3 Trial, (of a case); विषसलिलतुलाग्निप्रार्थिते मे विचारे Mk. 9. 43. -4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचारमूढः प्रतिभासि मे त्वं R. 2. 47. -5 Decision, determination. -6 Selection. -7 Doubt, hesitation. -8 Prudence, circumspection. —Comp. —ज्ञ a. able to decide, a judge. —भूः f. 1. a tribunal, seat of justice. -2. particularly, the judgment-seat of Yama. —शील a. thoughtful, considerate, prudent. —स्थलं l. a tribunal. -2. logical discussion.

**विचारकः** An investigator, a judge, an examiner.

**विचारणं** 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. -2 Doubt, hesitation.

**विचारणा** 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. -2 Reflection, consideration, thought. -3 Hesitation, doubt. -4 The Mīmāṃsa system of philosophy.

**विचारित** p. p. 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed. -2 Decided, determined. —तं Deliberation, thought.

**विचारिन्** a. 1 Roaming, wandering. -2 Dissolute, wanton. -3 Deliberating, judging.

**विचर्चिका** Itch, scab.

**विचर्चित** a. Anointed, smeared.

**विचल्** 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble, move; पतति पतत्रे विचलति पत्रे शक्ति-तभवदुपयानं Git. 5. -2 To go, proceed, set out. -3 To be agitated or



disturbed, be rough ( as the sea ); व्यचालीर्भसां पतिः Bk. 15. 70. -4 To deviate, swerve ; Y. 1. 358. -5 To fall off or down. —Caus. 1 To shake, move, wave, -2 To cause to swerve, lead away from. -3 To excite, agitate, stir up. -4 To destroy, rescind, annul.

विचल *a.* 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady ( fig. also ). -2 Conceited, proud.

विचलनं 1 Moving. -2 Deviation. -3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. -4 Conceit, pride.

विचि 5. U. 1 To collect, gather, bring together, store up ; Pt. 1. 45, 36. -2 To search for, look out for ; विचितश्चैव समंतात् इमं शानवाटः Māl. 5 ; R. 12. 61, 13. 23 ; प्रियतमां विचिन्वन् V. 4. -3 To seek, investigate, examine, reflect upon ; R. 10. 23 ; Ki. 16. 1. -4 To separate, discern, distinguish. -5 To disarrange. -6 To select, choose. -7 To destroy, efface. -8 Ved. To clear, prepare ( as a way ).

विचयः 1 Search, seeking, looking out for ; तुल्यविचयव्यग्रान् U. 1. 23. -2 Investigation.

विचयनं Searching, seeking &c.

विचित *p. p.* Searched, searched through.

विचितिः *f.* 1 Searching, search, seeking for. -2 Inquiry, investigation.

विचिः *m. f.*, विची *f.* A wave; cf. वीचि.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty. -2 Mistake, error.

विचित्र *a.* 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled ; Mu. 1. 4. -2 Various, varied. -3 Painted. -4 Beautiful, lovely ; कचिद्विचित्रं जलयन्त्रमंदिरे R. 1. 2. -5 Wonderful, surprising, strange ; इतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. —चा A white deer. —त्रं 1 Variegated colour. -2 Surprise. —Comp. —अंग *a.* having a spotted body. ( -गः ) 1. a peacock. -2. tiger. —देह *a.* having a lovely body. ( -हः ) a cloud. —रूप *a.* diverse. —वीर्यः N. of a king of the lunar race. [He was a son of Santanu by his wife Satyavati and so half-brother of Bhishma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyasa ( her own son before her marriage ), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravirya in

accordance with the practice of *Niyoga*. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambika and Ambalika, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarashtra and Pandu respectively ].

विचित्रकः The birch tree. —कं Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचित् 10 U. 1 To think, consider. -2 To think of, ponder over, call to mind ; विचिन्वती यमनन्यमानता S. 4. 1. -3 To take into consideration, have regard to, regard ; अस्मान्ताधु विचित्य समयधनानुचैः कुलं चात्मनः S. 4. 16. -3 To intend, fix upon, determine. -5 To devise, find out, discover. -6 To imagine. -7 To perceive, observe ( Ved. ).

विचिन्वकः 1 Search. -2 Investigation. -3 A hero.

विचीर्ण *a.* 1 Occupied by, wandered through. -2 Entered.

विचेतन *a.* 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. -2 Inanimate ; Ku. 4. 33.

विचेतस् *a.* 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. -2 Perplexed, confounded, sad. -3 Malevolent, wicked.

विचेष्ट 1 A. 1 To stir, move, be in motion, move about. -2 To act, behave. -3 To exert oneself, strive, try. -4 To roll, wallow, struggle, writhe.

विचेष्टा 1 Effort, exertion. -2 Movement. -3 Conduct, behaviour.

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. -2 Examined, investigated. -3 Misdone, done foolishly. —तं 1 An act, a deed. -2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. -3 Gesture. -4 Working, sensation, play ; किमपि चेदमनंगविचेष्टितं V. 2. 9. -5 Machination.

विच्छ I. 6 P. ( विच्छति, also विच्छायति-ते ) To go, move. —II. 10 U. ( विच्छयति-ते ) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

विच्छन्दः, विच्छन्दकः A palace, a large building having several stories ( ईश्वरगृह ).

विच्छन्दकः A palace ; see विच्छन्द above.

विच्छर्दनं Vomiting, ejecting. विच्छर्दित *p. p.* 1 Vomited, ejected. -2 Neglected, disregarded. -3 Given up, abandoned, left ; Māl.

7, U. 1. -4 Marred, impaired, lessened, Māl. 7.

विच्छाय *a.* Pale, dim ; Ratn. 1. 26. —यः A gem, jewel. —यं The shadow of a flock of birds.

विच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, break, tear asunder, divide ; यदर्थं विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9 ; R. 16. 20 ; Bh. 1. 96. -2 To interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct ( as a family ) विच्छिद्यमानेऽपि कुले परस्य Bk. 3. 52 ; Amaru. 74.

विच्छित्तिः *f.* 1 ( *a.* ) Cutting off or asunder, tearing off ; Bh. 3. 11. ( *b.* ) Breaking off, fracture. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Disappearance, absence, loss. -4 Cessation. -5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rouge ; विच्छित्तिशेषैः सुरसुन्दरीणां S. 7. 5 ; Si. 16. 84. -6 Limit, boundary ( of a house &c. ). -7 A pause in a verse, caesura. -8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration ( through pride of personal beauty ) ; स्तोकाप्याकल्पपरचना विच्छित्तिः कांतिपोषकत् S. D. 138.

विच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Torn asunder, cut off. -2 Broken, severed, divided, separated ; S. 1. 9. -3 Interrupted, prevented. -4 Ended, ceased, terminated. -5 Variegated. -6 Hidden. -7 Smeared or painted with unguents. -8 Crooked, curved.

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation ; Māl. 6. 11. -2 Breaking ; Si. 8. 51. -3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance ; विच्छेत्माप भवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. ; पिंडविच्छेददर्शिनः R. 1. 66. -4 Removal, prohibition. -5 Dissension. -6 A section, or division of a book. -7 Interval, space. -8 Interruption in family succession, failure of issue.

विच्छेदनं Cutting off, breaking &c. ; see विच्छेद.

विच्छुर 6. P. 1 To smear, anoint, cover, coat ; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ku. 1. 55 ; Ch. P. 11 ; V. 4. 42. -2 To set, inlay.

विच्छुरित *p. p.* 1 Covered, over-spread, coated. -2 Inlaid. -3 Be-smeared, anointed.



**विच्यु** 1 A. 1 To deviate or swerve from. -2 To fall to pieces, -3 To err, make mistake. -Caus. To throw down or destroy.

**विच्युत** p. p. 1 Fallen down, slipped off. -2 Displaced, thrown down from. -3 Deviated or swerving from. -4 Separated from the living part, sloughed.

**विच्युतिः** f. 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. -2 Decline, decay, downfall. -3 Deviation. -4 Miscarriage, failure; as in गर्भाविच्युतिः.

**विज्** I. 3 U. (वेवेक्ते, वेवेक्ते, विक्) 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to विच् with वि q. v.) -II. 6 A., 7 P. (विजते, विनाक्ते, विन्न) 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. -3 To fear, be afraid; चक्रं विम्रा कुरीव भूयः R. 14. 68. -4 To be distressed or afflicted. -Caus. (वेजयति-ते) To terrify, frighten.

**विम** p. p. 1 Trembling, agitated. -2 Frightened, alarmed.

**विज्** m. A bird; a die (1).

**विजितृ** m. 1 A discriminator, judge. -2 A partner, coheir.

**विजन्** 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To generate, produce. -3 To grow, arise, spring. -4 To be changed or transformed.

**विजन** a. Lonely, retired, solitary. -नं A solitary place, retreat (विजने means 'privately').

**विजननं** Birth, procreation, delivery.

**विजन्मन्** a. or m. A bastard, one born illegitimately. -न. Birth.

**विजात** p. p. 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. -2 Born, produced. -3 Transformed. -ता A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

**विजातिः** f. 1 Different origin. -2 Different kind, species or tribe.

**विजातीय** a. 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. -2 Of different caste or tribe. -3 Of mixed origin.

**विजपिलं** Mud.

**विजयंतः** N. of Indra.

**विजर** a. Young, fresh. -रं A stalk,

**विजल्पः** 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. -2 Talk or speech in general. -3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

**विजल्पित** p. p. 1 Spoken, talked; परिहासाविजल्पितं सखे (वचः) S. 2. 18. -2 Prated, babbled.

**विजि** 1 A. 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, subdue; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गं Bk. 1. 2; प्रायस्स्वन्मुखसेवया विजयते विश्वं स पुष्पायुधः Gît. 10; Bk. 2. 39; 15. 39. -2 To surpass, excel; चक्षुर्मैचकमंबुजं विजयते Vb. 1. 33. -3 To win, acquire by conquest; भुजविजितविमान R. 12. 104; विजितारिपुरः 1. 59; Sânti. 2. 14. -4 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent; विजयतां देवः S. 5; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपाधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2; Mâl. 2. 4.

**विजयः** 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. -2 Conquest, victory, triumph; द्विविजयादरभ्य 'conquest of the world'; Ki. 10. 35; R. 12. 44; Ku. 3. 19; S. 2. 14. -3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. -4 N. of Arjuna; the Mb. thus explains the name:—अभिप्रयामि संग्रामे यदहं युद्धमुदाम् । नाजित्वा विनिवर्तामि तेन मां विजयं विदुः ॥ -4 An epithet of Yama. -5 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -Comp. -अभ्युपायः a means of victory. -ईशः N. of Siva. -कुंजरः a war-elephant. -छंदः a necklace of 500 strings. -दिडिभिः a large military drum. -नगरं N. of a town. -मर्दलः a large military drum. -साहिः f. success, victory, triumph.

**विजया** 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 N. of one of her female attendants; Mu. 1. 1. -3 N. of a lore taught by Visvâmitra to Râma; Bk. 2. 21. -4 Hemp. -5 N. of a festival=विजयोत्सव, see below. -6 Yellow myrobalan. -Comp. -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Durgâ held on the 10th day of the bright half of Āsvina. -दशमी the tenth day of the bright half of Āsvina, observed as a great holiday and commonly known as Dasarâ. -सप्तमी the seventh day of the bright half of a month falling on a Sunday.

**विजयिन्** m. A conqueror, victor. **विजिगीषा** 1 Desire to conquer or

overcome. -2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

**विजिगीषु** a. 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer; यशसे विजिगीषुणां R. 1. 7. -2 Emulous, ambitious. -युः 1 A warrior, a hero. -2 Antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

**विजित** p. p. Subdued, conquered, overcome, defeated. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. self-subdued, self-controlled. -इन्द्रिय a. having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

**विजितिः** f. Conquest, victory, triumph; Kāv. 3. 85.

**विजिनः** -नं (लः, -लं) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

**विजिह्व** a. Crooked, bent, turned away; कृतं न वा कोपविजिह्वमाननं Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. -2 Dishonest.

**विजुलः** The silk-cotton tree.

**विजृम्भ** 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape, open the mouth; व्यजृम्भित चापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजृम्भितमिवांतरिक्षेण Mk. 5. -2 To open, expand (as a flower) -3 To spread everywhere, pervade, fill; सुखश्रवा मंगलतूर्यनिस्वनाः....न केवलं सद्धानि मागधीपतेः पथि व्यजृम्भंत विश्वौकसामपि R. 3. 19; 12. 72; रजोधकारस्य विजृम्भितस्य 7. 42. -4 To rise, appear, show, manifest oneself; तस्यान्विहं विजृम्भते Mâl. 7. -5 To spring back (as a bow). -6 To display activity. -7 To become increased or developed.

**विजृम्भणं** 1 Gaping, yawning. -2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; दनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विजृम्भणोद्भिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. -3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. -4 Expanding. -5 Pastime, amorous sport.

**विजृम्भित** p. p. 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51. -2 Opened, blown, expanded. -3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested; R. 7. 42; U. 6. 2. -4 Appeared. -5 Sport. -तं 1 Sport, pastime. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृम्भितमेतत्. -4 An act, action, conduct; Mâl. 10. 21. -5 Fruit, result.

**विज्जनं** -लं 1 A kind of sauce; see विजुल. -2 An arrow.



**विज्ञिल** = विजिन.

**विज्जुलं** Cinnamon.

**विज्ञा** 9 U. 1 To know, be aware of; Bh. 3. 21. -2 To learn, comprehend, understand. -3 To ascertain, find out, learn from. -4 To regard, know to be, consider as. -5 To discern, discriminate, distinguish. -6 To be familiar with. -7 To become wise or learned; Ms. 4. 20. —Caus. ( विज्ञापयति ) 1 To request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); सीता-आर्यपुत्र अस्ति मे विज्ञाप्यं; रामः -नन्वाज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. -2 To communicate, inform. -3 To say, speak in general. -4 To teach, instruct.

**विज्ञ, विज्ञानत्** a. 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. -2 Clever, skilful, proficient. —ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

**विज्ञप्त** p. p. 1 Respectfully told, requested. -2 Made known, informed.

**विज्ञप्तिः** f. 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. -2 An announcement.

**विज्ञात** p. p. 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

**विज्ञानं** 1 Knowledge, wisdom, intelligence, understanding; Pt. 1. 24; 5. 3; **विज्ञानमयः कोशः** 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). -2 Discrimination, discernment. -3 Skill, proficiency; प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2. -4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); ज्ञानं तेहं सविज्ञान-निदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः Bg. 7. 2, 3. 41; (the whole of the 7th Adhyāya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). -5 Business, employment. -6 Music. -7 Knowledge of the fourteen lores. —Comp. —ईश्वरः N. of the author of the Mitāksharā, a commentary on Yājñavalkya's Smṛiti. —पादः N. of Vyāsa. —मातृकः an epithet of Buddha. —वादः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

**विज्ञानिक** a. Wise, learned; see विज्ञ.

**विज्ञापकः** 1 An informant. -2 A teacher, an instructor.

**विज्ञापनं-ना** 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रयुक्ता खलु कार्यविज्ञि-विज्ञापना भर्तृषु सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. -2 Information, representation. -3 Instruction.

**विज्ञापित** p. p. 1 Respectfully told or communicated. -2 Requested. -3 Informed. -4 Instructed.

**विज्ञप्ति** See विज्ञप्ति.

**विज्ञाप्यं** A request; U. 1.

**विज्वर** a. Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

**विजामरं** The white of the eye.

**विजोलि-ली** f. A line, row.

**विट्** 1 P. ( वेडति ) 1 To sound. -2 To curse, rail at.

**विटः** [ विट्-क ] 1 A paramour; स्व-इत्सलः क स तपस्विजनस्य हंता कन्यावि-टः पतिरसौ परिरक्षतु त्वां Māl. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. -2 A voluptuary, sensualist. -3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtesan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidūshaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1, 5, and 8); for definition, see S. D. 78. -4 A rogue, cheat. -5 A catamite. -6 A rat. -7 The Khadira tree. -8 The orange tree. -9 A branch together with its shoot. -10 A mineral salt. —Comp. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral. —लवणं a medicinal salt.

**विटंकः** 1 An aviary, dove-cot. -2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation; अयमेव महीधरविटंकः Māl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

**विटंकक** See विटंक.

**विटंकित** a. Marked, stamped.

**विटपः** [ विटं विस्तारं वा पाति पिबति पा० क Tv. ] 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कोमलविटपानुकारि-णौ बाहू S. 1. 21, 32; यदनेन तरु-पातितः क्षपिता तद्विटपाश्रिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. -2 A bush. -3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. -4 A cluster, clump, thicket. -5 Extension. -6 The septum of the scrotum.

**विटपिन्** m. [ विटप-अस्त्यर्थे इनि ] 1 A tree; परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Br.

1. 21, 29. -2 The fig-tree. —Comp. —मृगः a monkey, an ape.

**विटिः**—टी f. Yellow sandal.

**विट्ट (ट्ट) लः** N. of a form of Vishnu or Krishna (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency).

**विटंक** a. Bad, vile, base, low.

**विठरः** N. of Brihaspati.

**विट्** 1 P. ( वेडति ) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. -2 To cry out loudly.

**विडं** A kind of artificial salt.

**विडंग** a. Clever, skilful. —गः, —गं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

**विडंब** 10 U. 1 To imitate, copy, resemble; ( तं ) ऋतुर्विडंबयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छिष्यं R. 4. 17; वपुःप्रकर्षे-ण विडंबितेश्वरः 3. 52; 13. 29; 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46; 12. 38; Si. 1. 6; 12. 5; 16. 58. -2 To ridicule, deride, mock; संमोहयंति मद्यांति विडंबयंति निभर्त्सयंति रमयंति विषादयंति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडंबयसे जनैः K. 109. -3 To cheat, deceive; एवमात्माभिप्रायसं-भावितेष्टजनाच्चित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडंब्य-ते S. 2. -4 To afflict, pain, molest. -5 To transform, distort.

**विडंबः** 1 Imitation. -2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

**विडंबनं-ना** 1 Imitation. -2 Disguise, imposture. -3 Deception, fraud. -4 Vexation, mortification. -5 Paining, distressing. -6 Disappointing. -7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter; इयं च तेऽन्या पुरतो विडंबना Ku. 5. 70; असति त्वयि वारुणीमदः प्रमदानामधुना विडंबना 4. 12.

**विडंबित** p. p. 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Mocked, ridiculed. -3 Deceived. -4 Vexed, mortified. -5 Frustrated. -6 Low, abject, poor. —तं An object of ridicule.

**विडारकः** A cat.

**विडाल, विडालक** See विडाल, बि-डालक.

**विडीनं** One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

**विडुलः** A sort of cane.

**विडूरजं** Lapis lazuli.

**विडो (डौ) जस्** m. N. of Indra.

**वितंसः** 1 A bird-cage. -2 A rope,



chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

**वितंडः** 1 An elephant. -2 A sort of lock or bolt.

**वितंडा** 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy (one of the sixteen *padārthas* or categories in Nyāya philosophy); स (जल्पः) प्रतिपक्षस्थापनाहीनो वितंडा Gaut. S. -2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. -3 A spoon, ladle. -4 Benzoin. -5 The oleander plant.

**वितथ** *a.* Untrue, false; भाजन्मनो न भवता वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41; R. 9. 8. -2 Vain, futile; as in वितथप्रयत्न R. 2. 42.

**वितथ्य** *a.* False; see above.

**वितथयति** Den. P. To make false; Si. 7. 8.

**वितद्रुः** *f.* N. of a river in the Panjāb.

**वितन्** 8 U. 1 To spread, stretch; स्फुरितवितताजिह्वः Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 15. 53, Si. 5. 38, 14. 53. -2 To cover, fill; प्रस्वेदबिदुविततं वदनं प्रियायाः Ch. P. 9; यो विनय्य स्थितः खं Me. 58. -3 To form, make; श्रेणीबंधाद्वितन्वद्धि-रस्तंभं तोरणस्रजं R. 1. 41; Ki. 16. 51. -4 To stretch, string (as a bow); U. 6. 1; Bk. 3. 47. -5 To cause, produce, create, give, bestow; V. 1. 4. -6 To write or compose (as a work); विराटपर्वप्रद्योती भावशीपो वितन्यते. -7 To do or perform (as a sacrifice or any other rite); Ku. 2. 46. -8 To unfold, manifest, exhibit, show; Māl. 9. 11. -9 To perform, carry out, accomplish. -10 To prepare, make ready.

**वितत** *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, stretched. -2 Elongated, large, broad. -3 Performed, accomplished, effected; विततयज्ञः S. 7. 34. -4 Covered. -5 Diffused; (see तन् with वि). -तं Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -Comp. -धन्वन् *a.* one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

**विततिः** *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. -3 A line, row; Māl. 9. 47.

**वितनु** *a.* 1 Delicate. -2 Beautiful.

**वितंतुः** A good horse. -*f.* A widow.

**वितंत्री** A disordered or discordant lute; Ku. 1. 45.

**वितप्** 1 A. To shine; रविर्वितपतेऽत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. -2 To warm, heat. -3 To warm oneself.

**वितमस्** *a.* 1 Light. -2 Free from darkness or the quality of ignorance (तमस्).

**वितर्क** 10 U. 1 To guess, conjecture. -2 To think, suppose, believe. -3 To reflect, reason. -4 To expect, anticipate. -5 To find out, discover, ascertain.

**वितर्कः** 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. -2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief; शिरीषपुष्पाधिक-सौकुमार्यं बाहू तशीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -3 Fancy, thought; Bh. 3. 45. -4 Doubt; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. -5 Deliberation, discussion. -6 A teacher in divine knowledge.

**वितर्कणं** 1 Reasoning. -2 Conjecturing, guessing. -3 Doubt. -4 Discussion.

**वितर्दिः, -र्दी, वितर्दिका** *f.* 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a court-yard. -2 A balcony, verandah.

**वितर्दिः** -र्दी, वितर्दिका *f.* See वितर्दि &c.

**वितलं** The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

**वितस्ता** N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustā.

**वितस्तिः** [cf. Up. 4. 181] A measure of length equal to 12 *angulas* (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

**वितान** *a.* 1 Vacant, empty. -2 Pithless. -3 Dismayed, sad; क्षिति-पतिमंडलमन्यतो वितानं R. 6. 86. -4 Dull, stupid. -5 Wicked, abandoned. -नः, -नं 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension; Si. 11. 28. -2 An awning, a canopy; विद्युल्लेखाकनकरु-चिरश्रीवितानं ममाब्दः V. 4. 4; R. 19. 39; Ki. 3. 42; Si. 3. 50. -3 A cushion. -4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage; प्रस्नारस्थगिता इवो-न्मुखमणिज्ज्योतिर्वितानैर्दिशः Māl. 6.

5; Ki. 17. 61. -5 A sacrifice; an oblation; वितानेऽवप्येवं तव मम च सोमे विधिरभूत Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. -6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. -7 Seas on, opportunity. -नं Leisure, rest.

**वितानकः** -क 1 An expanse. -2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass; Si. 3. 6. -3 An awning, a canopy. -4 The tree called Māda.

**वितानायते** Den. A. To act or serve as an awning; Māl. 9. 15.

**वितानीक** 8 U. To spread or extend over (as a canopy), overshadow.

**वितुन्नं** 1 The pot-herb called सु-निषण्णक. -2 The plant called शैवाल.

**वितुन्नकं** 1 Coriander-seed. -2 Blue vitriol. -कः The plant called तामलकी.

**वितुष्ट** *p. p.* Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

**वितृष्ण** *a.* Free from desire, content.

**वितृ** 1 P. 1 To cross or pass over, go beyond; R. 6. 77. -2 To give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with; भगवान् मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7; वितरति गुरुः प्राज्ञे विद्यां यथैव तथा जडे U. 2. 4; वितरति नृपो नोचितमहो Pt. 1. 11; U. 3. 48; निवासहेतोरुदजं वितेरुः R. 14. 81; Māl. 1. 3; 6. 7; 9. 5, 44. -3 To cause, produce; ज्योत्स्नाशंक्रामिह वितरति हंसश्रेणी Ki. 5. 31. -4 To carry over, ferry over. -5 To give (as medicine), apply a remedy. -6 To do, perform. -7 To forgive, pardon. -8 To increase, enhance. -Caus. To carry through, accomplish (fig. also).

**वितरणं** 1 Crossing over. -2 A gift, donation, present; पूर्णाशा बहवः कृता वितरणैर्येन त्वया याचकाः Subhāsh. -3 Giving up, leaving, abandoning.

**वितर्णि** *p. p.* 1 Crossed or passed over. -2 Given, bestowed, imparted; U. 3. 25, Si. 7. 67, 17. 15. -3 Gone down, descended, R. 6. 77. -4 Conveyed. -5 Subdued, overcome (see तृ with वि).

**वित्त** 10 U. (वित्तयति-ते; वित्तापयति-ते also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

**वित्त** *p. p.* [विद् लभे क] 1 Found, discovered. -2 Gained, ac-



quired. -3 Examined, investigated. -4 Known, famous. -त्त 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. -2 Power. -Comp. -भागनः, -उवा-र्जनं acquisition of wealth. -ईशः an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Ms. 7. 4. -जानि a, one who has married a wife. -इः a donor, benefactor. -मात्रा property. -वर्धन a. profitable, lucrative. -सनागनः acquisition of wealth, income; Pt. 1. 425.

वित्तवत् a. Rich, wealthy.

वित्तिः f. [विद्-क्ति] 1 Knowledge. -2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. -3 Gain, acquisition. -4 Likelihood.

वित्तस् 1. 4. P. To be frightened or terrified; वित्तस्तमुग्धहरिणीसदृशः कदाक्षैः Bh. 1. 9. -Caus. To terrify, frighten.

वित्रासः Fear, alarm, terror.

वित्तनः An ox, a bull.

विथ् 1 A. (वेथते) To beg, ask.

विथुरः 1 A demon. -2 A thief. -रा A widow; cf. विथुरा.

विद् I. 2 P. (वेत्ते or वेद, विवेद-विज्ञावहार, अवदीत्, वेत्स्यति, वेत्तुं, विदित; desid. विवेदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover; न चैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेन यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 5; तं मोहायः कथमयमनुं वेत्तु इव पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; S. 5. 27, R. 3. 43; Bg. 4. 34, 18. 1. -2 To feel, experience; Mu. 3. 4. -3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be; य एनं वेत्ते हतारं Bg. 2. 19; विद्धि व्याघ्रिबालप्रस्तं लोक शोक-हतं च समस्तं Moha M. 5; Bg. 2. 17; Ms. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30. -Caus. (वेदयति-ते) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. -2 To teach, expound; वेदार्थं स्वानवेदयत् Sk. -3 To feel, experience; Ms. 12. 13. -II. 4 A. (विद्यते, वित्) 1 To be, to exist; अवापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; नासतो विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16; (cf. the root (1) अस्). -2 To happen. -III. 6 U. (विदति-ते, वित्) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain; एकनप्यास्थितः सम्यगुत्तरं विदते फलं Bg. 5. 4; Y. 3. 192. -2 To find, discover, recognise; यथा धेनुसहस्रेषु वत्सो विदति मातरं Subhāsh.; Ms. 8.

109. -3 To feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. -4 To marry; Ms. 9. 69. -IV. 7 A. (वित्ते, वित्त or वित्र) 1 To know, understand. -2 To consider, regard, take for; न तृणेह्यीति लोकोयं वित्ते मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39. -3 To find, meet with. -4 To reason, reflect. -5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. (वेदयते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. -2 To feel, experience. -3 To dwell. (The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations:— वेत्ते सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्वितस्य न विद्यते । वि-त्ते धर्मं सदा सद्भिस्तेषु पूजां च विदते ॥ cf. also: — सत्तायां विद्यते ज्ञाने वेत्ते वित्ते विचारणे । विदते विदति प्रातौ इयन्लुक् इन्मशेष्व-दं क्रमात् ॥). [cf. L. video; A. S. witan; Goth. vait].

विद् a. (At the end of comp.) Knowing, conversant with; वेदविद् &c. -m. 1 The planet Mercury. -2 A learned man, wise man. -f. 1 Knowledge. -2 Understanding, intellect.

विदः 1 A learned man, wise man or Pandita. -2 The planet Mercury. -रा 1 Knowledge, learning. -2 Understanding.

विदित p. p. 1 Known, understood, learnt; अविविहितगतयामा रात्रिरेव वरं पीत् U. 1. 27. -2 Informed. -3 Renowned, celebrated, well-known; भुवनवि-दिते वंशे Me. 6. -4 Promised, agreed to. -तः A learned man, scholar. -तं 1 Knowledge, information. -2 Celebrity, fame. -3 Acquisition, gaining.

विदंशः Pungent food such as excites thirst.

विदग्ध p. p. 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. -2 Cooked. -3 Digested. -4 Destroyed, decomposed. -5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle; Pt. 1. 164; U. 4. 21. -6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. -7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -8 Lovely, charming. -9 Respectable (as dress &c.). -ग्धः 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. -2 A libertine. -ग्धा A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विदग्धता -त्वं Shrewdness, cleverness; skill, elegance &c.

विदथः 1 A learned man, schol-

ar. -2 An ascetic, a sage. -3 Ved. A sacrifice. -थं Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A sacrifice. -3 A battle(?)

विदरः Breaking, bursting, rending. -रं The prickly pear.

विदर्भाः (m. pl.) [विगताः दर्भाः कु-शा यतः Tv.] 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar; अस्ति विदर्भा नाम जनपदः Dk.; अस्ति विदर्भेषु पञ्चपुरं नाम नगरं Mâl. 1; R. 5 40, 60; N. 1. 50. -2 The natives of Vidarbha. -र्भः 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. -2 Any dry or desert soil. -Comp. -जा, -तनया, -राजतनया, -सुभ्रूः epithets of Damayanti, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas. -जा N. of the wife of Agastya.

विदल् 1 P. 1 To break, split, crack; तद्विषुभिर्न्यदलिष्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2 To dig up. -3 To open, expand.

विदल a. 1 Split, rent asunder. -2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.). -लः 1 Dividing, separating. -2 Rending, splitting. -3 A cake. -4 Mountain ebony. -लं 1 A basket of split bamboos or any vessel of wicker-work. -2 The bark of pomegranate. -3 A twig. -4 The chips of a substance. -5 Split peas.

विदलनं Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारुः A lizard.

विदाहः 1 Burning. -2 Great heat, inflammation. -3 Pungency, sharpness.

विदाहिन m. A substance causing inflammation.

विदिश f. An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्ण; तेषां (दशा-र्णानां) दिक्षु प्रथितविदिशालक्षणां राजधानी Me. 24. -2 N. of a river in Mâlva. -3 =विदिश q. v.

विदुः 1 The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिकुंभमध्यभागः). -2 A hippopotamus

विदुर a. [विद्-कुरच् P. III 2. 162] Wise, intelligent. -रः 1 A wise or learned man. -2 A crafty man, an intriguer. -3 N. of the young brother of Pāṇḍu. [When Satyawat found that both the sons begotten by Vyasa upon her two daughters-in-law



were physically incapacitated for the throne—Dhritarashtra being blind and Pandu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyasa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pandavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

**विदुलः** 1 A kind of reed or ratan. -2 Gum-myrrh.

**विदून** *p. p.* Afflicted, tormented, distressed.

**विदूर** *a.* Remote, distant; सरि-द्विदूरान्तरभावतन्वी R. 13. 48; U. 6. 39. -रः N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidūrya jewel or lapis lazuli is brought; विदूरभूमि-नैवमेव शब्दः दुर्ज्ञेयारत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24; see Malli thereon, as well as on Si. 3. 45. (The forms विदूरं, विदूरेण, विदूरतस् or विदूरान् are often used adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance,' 'from afar,' 'at a distance,' 'far off'; Māl. 3. 18.). -Comp. -ग *a.* spreading far and wide. -जं the lapis lazuli.

**विदूषक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. -2 Detracting, abusing. -3 Witty, humorous, jocular. -कः 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body; the S. D. thus defines him:—कुसुमवसन्तायमिधः कर्मवपुर्वेशभाषायैः । हास्यकरः कलहरनिर्विदूषकः स्यात्स्वकर्मज्ञः ॥ 79. -3 A libertine, lecher.

**विदूषणं** 1 Pollution, corruption. -2 Abuse, reproach, detraction.

**विदतिः** A seam.

**विदृ** 9 P. or 10 U. 1 To split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces; ऐन्द्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विद्वारस्तनौ द्विज R. 12. 22; न विद्विरे कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5; R. 15. 33. -2 To rend (fig.); चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न को विदारः Rs. 3. 6 स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19. -*Pass.*

To be rent or torn (with grief &c.) -*Caus.* To rend, tear in pieces, tear or rip up; Māl. 5. 15; 10. 1.

**विदारः** 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting. -2 War, battle. -3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.). -री A swelling in the groin.

**विदारकः** 1 A tearer, divider. -2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). -3 A hole sunk in water in the bed of a dry river. -कं Alkaline earth.

**विदारणः** 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). -2 War, battle. -3 The Karpikāra tree. -णा War, battle. -णं 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking, (often with the force of an adj. at the end of comp.); श्रुतं सखे श्रवणविदारणं वचः Mu. 5. 6; युवजनहृदयविदारणमनसिजनलवचिर्किशुकजाले Gīt. 1, Ki. 14. 54. -2 Afflicting, tormenting. -3 Killing, slaughter.

**विदीर्ण** *p. p.* 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. -2 Opened, expanded; (see दृ with वि).

**विदेशः** Another country, foreign land or country; भजते विदेशमधिकं रजितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48; को वीरस्य मनस्विनः स्वविषयः को वा विदेशस्तथा H. 1. -Comp. -ज *a.* exotic, foreign.

**विदेशिन्, विदेशीय** *a.* Foreign, exotic. -*m.* A foreigner.

**विदेह** *a.* 1 Bodiless; incorporeal. -2 Trunkless. -हाः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country, the ancient Mithilā (see App. III.); R. 11. 36, 12. 26. -2 The natives of this country. -हः 1 The district Videha. -2 N. of Janaka. -हा The same as विदेह.

**विद्ध** *p. p.* [व्यध्-क्त] 1 Pierced, penetrated; wounded, stabbed. -2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. -3 Thrown, directed, sent. -4 Opposed. -5 Resembling. -द्धं A wound. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* having bored ears.

**विद्यन्** *n.* Ved. Knowledge.

**विद्यमान** *a.* 1 Being, existing. -2 Present. -3 Actual, real.

**विद्या** [विद्-क्यप्] 1 Knowledge, learning, lore, science; (तां) विद्यामभ्यसनेनैव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमाधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुणं

धन &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some *Vidyās* are four:—भान्नीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्ता दंडनीतिश्च शाश्वती Kāmandaka); चतसृष्वपि ते विवेकिनी नृप विद्यासु निरुद्धिमागता Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth आत्मविद्या; see Ms. 7. 43. But the usual number of *Vidyās* is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four *Vedas*, the six *Angas*, *Dharma*, *Mīmāṃsā*, *Tarka* or *Nyāya* and the *Purāṇas*; see चतुर्दशविद्या under चतुर्; and N. 1. 4). -2 Right knowledge, spiritual knowledge; U. 6. 6; cf. भविद्या. -3 A spell, an incantation. -4 The goddess Durgā. -5 Magical skill. -Comp. -अनुपालिन्, -अनुसेविन् *a.* acquiring knowledge. -अभ्यासः, -अर्जनं, -आगमः acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learning, study. -अर्थः seeking for knowledge. -अर्थिन् *m.* a student, scholar, pupil. -आधारः a receptacle of learning; Māl. 2. 11. -आरंभः introduction of a boy to learning. -आलयः a school, college, any place of learning. -उपार्जनं=विद्यार्जनं q. v. -करः a learned man. -चण, -चञ्चु *a.* famous for one's learning. -दलः the Bhūrja tree. -दातृ *m.* a teacher, an instructor. -दानं teaching, imparting instruction. -देवी the goddess of learning. -धनं 1. wealth in the form of learning. -2. wealth acquired by learning. -धरः, (-री *f.*) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings; विद्याधराभ्युषतचारुशेखरालानि स्थानानि Bh. 3. 70. -प्राप्तिः=विद्यार्जनं q. v. -लाभः 1. acquisition of learning. -2. wealth or any other acquisition made by learning. -विशिष्ट *a.* distinguished by learning. -विहीन *a.* illiterate, ignorant; Pt. 1. 35. -वृद्ध *a.* old in knowledge, advanced in learning. -व्यसनं, -व्यवसायः pursuit of knowledge. -व्रतस्नातक, -स्नातकः a Brāhmaṇa who has finished his course of religious studentship (ब्रह्मचारीव्रत).

**विद्युत्** 1 A. 1 To shine, sparkle, be bright; व्यद्यतिह सभावेद्यमसौ नरशिखित्रयी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20. -2 To light, illuminate (usually *caus.* in this sense).

**विद्युत्** *f.* 1 Lightning; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. -2 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -उन्मेषः a flash of lightning. -जिह्वः a



kind of demon or Rākshas. —**झाला**, —**द्योतः** a flash or lustre of lightning. —**झामन्** *n.* a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. —**पातः** falling or stroke of lightning. —**प्रियं** bell-metal. —**लता**, —**लेखा** (विद्युद्भक्ता, विद्युल्लेखा) 1. a streak of lightning. —2. forked or zigzag lightning.

**विद्युत्वत्** *a.* Having lightning; Me. 64. —*m.* A cloud; विद्युत्त्वानिव चातकैः Ku. 6. 27.

**विद्योतन** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. —2 Illustrating, elucidating.

**विद्रः** 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. —2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

**विद्राधिः** An abscess.

**विद्राण** *a.* Roused from sleep, awakened.

**विद्रु** 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat; जलसंवात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6. —2 To melt, dissolve. —3 To become divided, burst asunder. —*Caus.* To put to flight, rout, scare away, disperse, scatter; प्रति-स्वाभोगभीषितनष्टविद्राविताशेषजननिवहः Māl. 3; असौ कुम्भिभ्रांत्या खलखर-विद्रावितमहागुरुमावग्रामः स्वपिति गिरिर्गर्भ हरिपतिः Bv. 1. 52.

**विद्रवः** 1 Running away, flight, retreat. —2 Panic. —3 Flowing out. —4 Melting, liquefaction. —5 Censure, abuse. —6 Intellect, understanding.

**विद्राव=विद्रवः** q. v.

**विद्रावणं** 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. —2 Liquefying.

**विद्रावित** *a.* 1 Put to flight, routed, chased away. —2 Scattered, dispersed: torn asunder. —3 Liquefied, fused, melted.

**विद्रुत** *p. p.* 1 Flown, fled away, (in panic). —2 Agitated, frightened, alarmed. —3 Liquid, fluid.

**विद्रुमः** 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals). —2 A coral; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विद्रुषु R. 13. 13; Ku. 1. 44. —3 A young shoot or sprout. —**Comp.** —**लता** 1. a branch of coral. —2. a kind of perfume. —**लतिका** a kind of perfume (नलिका).

**विद्रस्** *a.* [विद्र-कसु] (Nom. sing. *m.* विद्रान्; *f.* विद्रुषी; *m.* विद्रत्) 1

Knowing (with acc.); आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्रान् न विभेति कराचन; तव विद्रानपि तापकारणं R. 8. 76; Ki. 11. 30. —2 Wise, learned. —*m.* A learned or wise man, scholar; किं वस्तु विद्रन् गुरवे प्रदेयं R. 5. 18. —**Comp.** —**कल्प**, —**देशीय**, —**देश्य** *a.* (विद्रकल्प, विद्रदेशीय, विद्रदेश्य) slightly learned, a little learned. —**जनः** (विद्रजनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

**विद्रिष्** *m.*, विद्रिषः An enemy, a foe; विद्रिषोऽप्यनुनय Bh. 2. 77; R. 3. 60; Y. 1. 162.

**विद्रिष्ट** *p. p.* Hated, disliked, odious.

**विद्रिषः** 1 Enmity, hatred, odium; Ms. 8. 346. —2 Disdainful pride, contempt; विद्रिषोऽभिमतप्राप्तावापि ग-वार्दनादरः Bharata.

**विद्रिषणः** A hater, an enemy. —**णी** A woman of a resentful temper. —**णं** 1 Causing hatred or enmity. —2 Enmity, hatred.

**विद्रिषिन्**, **विद्रिष्टु** *a.* Hating, inimical. —*m.* A hater, an enemy.

**विधु** I. 6 P. (विधाति) 1 To pierce, cut. —2 To honour, worship. —3 To rule, govern, administer. —II. 1 A. (विधते) To ask, beg.

**विधः** [विध-क अच् वा] 1 Kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. —2 Mode, manner, form. —3 Fold (at the end of comp., especially after numerals); त्रिविध, अष्टविध &c. —4 The food of elephants. —5 Prosperity. —6 Penetration.

**विधवनं** 1 Shaking, agitating. —2 Tremor, trembling.

**विधव्यं** Tremor, agitation.

**विधवा** [विगतो धर्मो यस्याः सा] A widow; सा नारी विधवा जाता गृहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhâsh. —**Comp.** —**आवेदनं** marrying a widow. —**गामि-न्** *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

**विधस्** *m.* N. of Brahman, the creator.

**विधा** 3 U. 1 To do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion; यथाक्रमं पुंसवनादिकाः क्रिया धृतेष्व धीरः सदृशीर्व्यव-त्तसः R. 3. 10; तन्नो देवा विधेयसुः Bk. 19. 2; विधेयसुदेवाः परतरमणीयां परि-पति Māl. 6. 7; प्रायः शुभं च विधात्य-

शुभं च जंतोः सर्वैरुपा भगवती भवितव्य-तैव 1. 23; ये ह कालं विधत्तः S. 1. 1 'cause, produce, or regulate time'; तस्य तस्याचलां श्रद्धां तमेव विधायम्यहं Bg. 7. 21; R. 2. 38, 3. 66, Ve. 1.1, Ki. 1. 3, 16. 62, 18. 28; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used; cf. कृ). —2 To lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin; प्राज्ञाभिर्वर्धनात्पुंनो जातर्त्तमे विधीयते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19; Y. 1. 72; शूद्रस्य तु सर्वैव नान्या भार्या विधीयते Ms. 9. 157, 3. 118; पाणि-निश्च क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वे सत्यात्मने-पदं विधाति J.N.V. —3 To make, form, shape, create, manufacture; तं वेधा विधे नूनं मह भूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; अंगानि चंपकदलैः स विधाय नूनं कांते कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः S Til. 3. —4 To appoint, depute (as a minister). —5 To put on, wear; Pt. 1. —6 To fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.); योगे धैर्यसमाधिसिद्धिसुलभे बुद्धि विधध्वं बुधाः Bh. 3. 54, Bg. 2. 44. —7 To arrange, put in order. —8 To make ready, prepare. —9 To settle, fix, establish. —10 To give, grant; Ki. 14. 10. —11 To procure, furnish. —12 To place, put, lay.

**विधा** 1 Mode, manner, form. —2 Kind, sort. —3 Prosperity, affluence. —4 The food of elephants, horses &c. —5 Penetration. —6 Hire, wages. —7 Act, action.

**विधात्** *m.* 1 A maker, creator; Ku. 7. 36. —2 The creator, N. of Brahman; विधाता भद्रं नो वितरतु मनोज्ञाय विधये Māl. 6. 7; R. 1. 35, 6. 11; 7. 25. —3 A granter, giver, bestower; Ku. 1. 57. —4 Fate, destiny; H. 1. 40. —5 N. of Visvakarman. —6 N. of Kâma, the god of love. —7 Spirituous liquor. —**Comp.** —**आयुस्** *m.* 1. sunshine. —2. the sun flower. —**भूः** an epithet of Nârada.

**विधात्री** Long pepper.

**विधानं** 1 Arranging, disposing. —2 Performing, making, doing, execut- ing; नेपथ्यविधानं S. 1; आज्ञा°, यज्ञ° &c. —3 Creation, creating; R. 6. 11, 7. 14; Ku. 7. 66. —4 Employment, use, application; प्रतिकारविधानं R. 8. 40. —5 Prescribing, enjoining, order- ing. —6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunc-



tion; Ms. 9. 148; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24. -7 Mode, manner. -8 A means or expedient. -9 Performance of prescribed acts or rites. -10 A rite, ceremony. -11 Gaining, obtaining. -12 Affixing, prefixing (as terminations, suffixes &c.). -13 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated); विधानसंपादितानशोभि-  
तैः K. (where विधान means 'rule' also); उत्तिष्ठस्तनपितृवाहारेभाधिराजं Si. 5. 51. -14 Wealth. -15 Pain, agony, torment, distress. -16 An act of hostility. -Comp. -गः, -ज्ञः a wise or learned man. -युक्त *a.* in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

विधानकं Distress, affliction, pain.

विधायक *a.* (यिका *f.*,) विधाबिन् *a.* 1 Arranging, disposing. -2 Doing, making, performing, executing. -3 Creating. -4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down -5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

विधिः [ विधा-क्ति ] 1 Doing, performance, practice, an act or action; ब्रह्मचर्यानाभ्यसनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य Bh. 3. 41; योगविधि R. 8. 22; अस्वाः सर्गविधौ V. 1. 8; लेखाविधि Mâl. 1. 35. -2 Method, manner, way, means, mode; Pt. 1. 376. -3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and प-  
रिसंख्या q. q. v. v.); विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ चिर्नार्पाकृतिसाध्यत्वहेतुर्धोविषयो विधिः, ब-  
हति विधिहुतं या हविः S. 1. 1. -4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance, injunction, law, a sacred command, religious com-  
mandment (opp. अर्थवाद which means 'an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations'; see अर्थवाद); प्रवृत्तिपरं वाक्यं विधिः, as ज्यो-  
तिष्टोमेन स्वर्गकामो यजेत; अद्धा वित्तं विधि-  
श्रौतं त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16. -5 Any religious act or cere-  
mony, a rite, ceremony; स चेत् स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मचारिणां स्वमंतराया भवसि द्युतो  
विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. -6 Behaviour, conduct. -7 Condition; V. 4. -8 Creation, formation; सामद्वयविधौ Ku. 3. 28; कल्पाणी विधिषु विचित्रता  
विधातुः Ki. 7. 7. -9 The creator. -10 Fate, destiny, luck; विधौ वामारंभे  
मम समुचितैषा परिणतिः Mâl. 4. 4. -11

The food of elephants. -12 Time. -13 A physician. -14 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -ज्ञ *a.* disregarding pre-  
scribed rites or rules. -ज्ञ *a.* know-  
ing the ritual. (-ज्ञः) a Brâhmaṇa  
versed in the ritual, a ritualist. -  
दर्शकः a priest at a sacrifice who  
sees that everything is done accord-  
ing to the precepts, and corrects  
any deviation from them. -दुष्ट, -वि-  
हित *a.* prescribed by rule, enjoined  
by law. -देशकः 1. =विधिदर्शक above.  
-2. a preceptor, teacher. -द्वैधं diver-  
sity of rules, variance of precept or  
commandment. -पूर्वकं *ind.* accord-  
ing to rule. -प्रयोगः application of a  
rule. -योगः the force or influence  
of fate. -वधूः *f.* an epithet of Sa-  
rasvatî. -हीन *a.* devoid of rule, un-  
authorised, irregular.

विधित्सा 1 Desire to do or perform.  
-2 Design, purpose, desire in gen-  
eral.

विधित्सित *a.* Intended to be done  
-तं Intention, design.

विधिवत्, विधितः *ind.* According to  
law, agreeably to precept or rule,  
in conformity to prescribed rules,  
in due form.

विधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be done or  
performed. -2 To be enjoyed or  
prescribed. -3 (a) Dependent on,  
at the disposal of; अथ विधिविधेयः  
परिचयः Mâl. 2. 13. (b) Subject  
to, influenced or controlled by, sub-  
dued or overpowered by (usually  
in comp.): निद्राविधेयं नरेवैवैन्धं R.  
7. 62; संभाव्यमानस्नेहसेनाभिसंधिना  
विधेयीकृतोऽपि Mâl. 1: Bg. 2. 64;  
भ्रातुः सोहार्देन विधेयीकृतोऽस्मि Mv. 7;  
Mu. 3. 1; Si. 3. 20; R. 19. 4.  
-4 Obedient, tractable, compliant,  
submissive; अविधेयैर्द्वयः पुंसां गौरि-  
वैते विधेयतां Ki. 11. 33. -5 To be  
predicated (in gram &c.); अत्र मि-  
थ्यामाहमत्वं ननु गद्यं अपि तु विधेयं K.  
P. 7. -यं 1 What ought to be  
done, a duty; Ki. 1. 25, 16. 62.  
-2 The predicate of a proposition.

-यः A servant, dependant. -Comp.

-अविमर्शः a fault of composition  
which consists in assigning to the  
predicate a subordinate position or  
in expressing it imperfectly (अवि-  
मृष्टः प्राधान्येनानिर्दिष्टो विधेयांशो यत्र K. P.  
7: see examples *ad loc.*). -आत्मन्  
*m.* N. of Vishnu. -ज्ञ *a.* one who

knows one's duty; स भृत्यो यो विधे-  
यज्ञः Pt. 1. 337. -पदं 1. the ob-  
ject to be accomplished. -2. the  
predicate.

विधुः [ वधू-कुः Un. 1. 23 ] 1 The  
moon; सविना विधुगति विधुपि सवितर-  
ति दिनंति यामिन्यः K. P. 10. -2 Cam-  
phor. -3 A demon, fiend. -4 An  
expiatory oblation -5 N. of Vishnu.  
-6 N. of Brahman. -7 N. of Siva.  
-8 Wind. -9 War, battle. -Comp.  
-क्षयः waning of the moon, the  
period of the dark fortnight of a  
month. -पंजरः (also विंजरः) a sci-  
mitar, sabre. -प्रिया a Nakshatra or  
lunar mansion.

विधुत See विधूत.

विधुतिः *f.* Shaking, trepidation,  
tremor; वैनायक्यश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः  
पांतु चित्कारवत्यः Mâl. 1. 1.

विधुननं 1 Shaking or tossing  
about, agitating. -2 Trembling,  
tremor.

विधुंतुदः N. of Râhu; विधुमेव  
विकटाविधुंतुदंतदलनगलितामृतधारं Gît.  
4; आभिमुख्यं शशांकस्य यथाद्यापि वि-  
धुंतुदः Pt. 1. 326; N. 4. 71; Si. 2.  
61.

विधुर *a.* [ विगता धूर्यस्य अत्र समा० ]  
1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted,  
overwhelmed with grief, miserable;  
Mâl. 2. 3, 9. 11, U. 3. 38, 6. 41,  
Ki. 11. 26; Si. 9. 77, 17. 66, Bh.  
3. 8, 114. -2 Love-lorn, bereav-  
ed, suffering separation from a wife  
or husband; मयि च विधुरे भावः कांता-  
प्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखः V. 4. 20; विधुरां डवल-  
नातिसर्जनात्तनु मां प्रापय पत्युरातिकं Ku.  
4. 32; विधुरबधुरबधुरमेक्षत Si. 6. 29,  
12. 8. -3 Devoid, deprived, or de-  
stitute of, free from; सा वै कलंकविधुरा  
मधुराननश्रीः Bv. 2. 5. -4 Adverse,  
hostile, unfriendly; Pt. 2. 81. -रः  
A widower. -रं 1 Alarm, fear,  
anxiety. -2 Separation from a wife  
or husband, bereavement suffered  
by a lover or mistress. -Comp.  
-दर्शनं 1. the sight of danger or  
alarm; विना विधुरदर्शनं स्वामिनो मंदा-  
दरा भवन्ति H. 2. -2. a feeling of  
agitation.

विधुरा Curds mixed with sugar  
and spices.

विधू 5. 10 U., 6 P. 1 To shake,  
move, cause to tremble; वायुर्विधूनय-  
ति चंपकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya; मृदु-



पवनविधूतान् Rs. 6. 29 ; 3. 10 ; श्री-  
र्षा वेणी विधुन्वाना Mb. -2 To shake  
off, destroy, expel, drive away ; क-  
पेर्विधुनितुं द्युतिं Bk. 9. 28 ; R. 9. 72  
v. 1. -3 To spurn, despise, treat  
with contempt ; R. 11. 40. -4 To  
leave, give up, abandon ; N. 1.  
35.

विधुवनं Shaking, trembling, tre-  
mor.

विधूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken or tossed  
about, waved. -2 Tremulous. -3  
Shaken off, dispelled, removed. -4  
Unsteady. -5 Abandoned. -तं  
Repugnance. -Comp. -कल्प *a.*  
free from sin. -केश *a.* one who  
has tossed about the hair ; Ki. 8.  
33. -निद्र *a.* awakened.

विधूतिः *f.*, विधूतनं Shaking, tremor,  
agitation.

विधूतित *a.* 1 Agitated, alarmed. -2  
Harassed, annoyed, molested.

विधृ 10 U. 1 To seize, catch,  
catch or take hold of ; अंशुकपद्मेन  
विधृतः Amaru. 79, 85. -2 To put  
on, wear, use ; R. 12. 40. -3 To  
maintain, bear, support, hold up ;  
शिरसा विधृता निर्व्वं Pt. 1. 82 ( where  
sense 2 is also intended) ; Bh. 3. 23.  
-4 To fix upon, direct towards. -5  
To separate, divide. -6 To arrange ;  
manage. -7 To withhold, obstruct,  
restrain.

विधृत *p. p.* 1 Seized, held, grasp-  
ed. -2 Separated, kept asunder or  
separate. -3 Assumed, possessed.  
-4 Checked, restrained. -5 Sup-  
ported, protected, borne up ; ( see धृ  
with वि). -तं 1 Disregard of a com-  
mand. -2 Dissatisfaction.

विधृतिः *f.* Arrangement, regula-  
tion.

विध्वंस 1 A. 1 To fall to pieces.  
-2 To be dispersed or scattered.  
-3 To perish, be destroyed or  
ruined. -Caus. 1 To destroy,  
crush, annihilate. -2 To injure,  
hurt.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. -2  
Enmity, aversion ; dislike. -3 An  
insult, offence.

विध्वंसित *a.* 1 Being ruined, fall-  
ing to pieces. -2 Hostile, adverse.

विध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed ;  
Pt. 2. 113. -2 Scattered about,  
tossed up. -3 Obscured, darkened.  
-4 Eclipsed.

विनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, resound ;  
Bg. 1. 12. -2 To roar, cry out. -3  
To fill with cries. -Caus. To cause  
to cry or utter notes ; अंबुदेः शिखि-  
गणा विनाद्यते Ghaṭ. 10.

विनद् 1 Sound, noise. -2 N. of a  
tree.

विनम् 1 P. To bend oneself,  
stoop, be bent ; विनमंति चास्त्र तरवः  
प्रचये Ki. 6. 34 ; Bh. 1. 67 ; Bk.  
7. 52.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed.  
-2 Stooping, drooping, inclined ;  
S. 3. 10. -3 Sunk down, depressed.  
-4 Bent, crooked, curved. -5 Hum-  
ble, modest. -6 Changed into a  
lingual letter ; see विनाम. -Comp.  
-आनन *a.* with downcast face,  
dejected.

विनता 1 N. of the mother of  
Aruṇa and Garuḍa, said to be one  
of the wives of Kasyapa ; see गरुड.  
-2 A kind of basket. -Comp.  
-नन्दनः, सुतः, सुनुः epithets of Ga-  
ruḍa or Aruṇa.

विनतिः *f.* 1 Bowing down, bend-  
ing, stooping. -2 Modesty, humi-  
lity. -3 A request.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stoop-  
ing.

विनम्र *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping ;  
Ki. 4. 2. -2 Depressed, sunk down.  
-3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रकं The flower of the Tagara  
tree.

विनश् 4 P. 1 To be destroyed,  
perish, die. -2 To disappear, vanish.  
-3 To be lost or ruined. -4 To be  
frustrated or foiled. -Caus. To  
destroy, annihilate.

विनशनं Perishing, loss, destruc-  
tion, disappearance. -नः N. of the  
place where the river Sarasvatī is  
lost in the sand ; cf. Ms. 2. 21.

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroy-  
ed, ruined. -2 Disappeared, lost. -3  
Spoiled, corrupted.

विनष्टिः *f.* 1 Utter ruin or destruc-  
tion. -2 Disappearance, vanishing.

विनाशः 1 Destruction, ruin, utter  
loss, decay. -2 Removal. -Comp.  
-उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to  
meet one's doom. -धर्मन्, धर्मिन् *a.*  
subject to decay, perishable, tran-  
sient ; विषयेषु विनाशधर्मसु विद्विष्येव-  
पि निःस्पृहोऽभवत् R. 8. 10.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, anni-  
hilation. -नः A destroyer.

विनस *a.* ( सा -सी *f.* ) Noseless ;  
Bk. 5. 8.

विना *ind.* Without, except ( with  
acc., instr. or abl. ) ; यथा तानं विना  
रागो यथा मानं विना नृपः । यथा हानं वि-  
ना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना ज्ञातिः Bv. 1.  
119 ; पंकैर्विना सरो भाति तदः खलजनै-  
र्विना । कटुवर्णैर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयैर्वि-  
ना 1. 116 ; विना वाहनहस्तिभ्यः क्रियतां  
सर्वमेक्षः Mu. 7 ; Si. 2. 9. ( विनाकृ  
means 'to leave, abandon, bereave,  
deprive of' ; महेन विनाकृता रतिः  
Ku. 4. 21 'bereft of Cupid' ).  
-Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech  
in which विना is used in a poetically  
charming way ; विनार्थसंबन्ध एव वि-  
नोक्तिः R. G. ; see K. P. 10 also.

विनाडिः, विनाडिका A measure  
of time equal to one-sixtieth part  
of a Ghaṭikā or equal to 24 seconds.

विनामः ( In gram. ). Change  
into a lingual or cerebral letter, the  
substitution of इ for स् and ण् for न्.

विनायकः 1 A remover ( of ob-  
stacles ). -2 N. of Ganeśa. -3 A  
Buddhist deified teacher. -4 N. of  
Garuḍa. -5 An obstacle, impediment.  
-6 A spiritual preceptor.

विनायिका The wife of Garuḍa.

विनास ( सि ) क *a.* Noseless.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth  
of a well ; cf. वीनाह.

विनिकृ 6 A. 1 To throw, aban-  
don, cast off ; Ku. 4. 6. -2 To  
throw about, scatter.

विनिकीर्ण *p. p.* Scattered, thrown  
about.

विनिक्षिप् 6 A. 1 To entrust, de-  
liver over. -2 To place in or upon.  
-3 To throw down, overthrow. -4  
To engage in.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending  
forth.

विनिगड *a.* Without fetters, un-  
restrained, free.

विनिग्रह 9 U. 1 To restrain,  
check ; obstruct, impede. -2 To lay  
hold of, seize.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing,  
subduing ; Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16 ; Ms. 9.  
263. -2 Mutual opposition or anti-  
thesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake



(fig. also); त मेकतस्तव विभर्त्ति गुरु-  
विनिद्रः R. 5. 66. -2 Budded, open-  
ed, full-blown, expanded; विनिद्रमंदा-  
ररजोरुणांगुली Ku. 5. 80.

**विनिपत्** 1 P. 1 To fly at, fall  
down, descend; Rs. 4. 19. -2 To  
attack, assail. —Caus. 1 To cause to  
fall down, ruin, destroy; कटेन वि-  
निपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -2 To throw  
or pull down. -3 To kill, deprive of  
life.

**विनिपातः** 1 Falling down, a fall.  
-2 A great fall, calamity, an  
evil, loss, ruin, destruction; विवेक-  
भ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2.  
10 (where it has sense 1 also);  
विधिहेतुहेतुरागतां विनिपातोपि समः स-  
मुन्नते: Ki. 2. 34. -3 Decay, death.  
-4 Hell, perdition; S. 5. -5 Occur-  
rence, happening. -6 Pain, dis-  
tress. -7 Disrespect. —Comp. —शं-  
सिन् a. portentous, foreboding ruin.

**विनिमयः** 1 Exchange, barter;  
कार्यविनिमयेन M. 1; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ  
रधतुर्भुवनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -2 A pledge,  
deposit, security. -3 Transmutation  
(of letters).

**विनिमेषः** Twinkling (of the  
eyes).

**विनियम** 1 P. 1 To restrain,  
check, curb; Bg. 6. 24. -2 To limit,  
restrict.

**विनियत** p. p. Controlled, checked,  
restrained, regulated; as in विनियता-  
हार, विनियतवाच् &c.

**विनियमः** Control, restraint, check.

**विनियुज्** 7 U. 1 To use, expend.  
-2 To appoint, employ. -3 To  
divide, apportion, distribute; प्रत्येकं  
विनियुक्तात्मा कथं न ज्ञास्यासि प्रभो Ku.  
2. 31. -4 To disconnect, separate.  
—Caus. 1 To appoint, employ. -2  
To enjoin, order, command. -3 To  
offer, present, give. -4 To perform,  
do, dispose of.

**विनियुक्त** p. p. 1 Separated, loos-  
ed, detached. -2 Attached to, ap-  
pointed. -3 Applied to. -4 Com-  
manded, enjoined.

**विनियोगः** 1 Separation, parting,  
detachment. -2 Leaving, giving up,  
abandoning. -3 Employment, use,  
application, disposal; बभूव विनियो-  
गज्ञः साधनयिषु वस्तुषु R. 17. 67; प्राणा-  
यामे विनियोगः &c. -4 Appointment  
to a duty, commission, charge;

विनियोगप्रसादा हि किकराः प्रभावेष्णुषु  
Ku. 6. 62. -5 An obstacle, imped-  
iment.

**विनिर्गम्** 1 P. 1 To go out. -2  
To disappear, vanish. -3 To go  
away, depart. -4 To escape from,  
liberate oneself from.

**विनिर्गमः** 1 Disappearance. -2 De-  
parture

**विनिर्जि** 1 P. 1 To conquer com-  
pletely. -2 To subdue, overpower,  
master.

**विनिर्जयः** Complete victory.

**विनिर्णी** = निर्णी q. v.

**विनिर्णयः** 1 Complete settlement  
or ascertainment, full decision. -2  
Certainty -3 A settled rule.

**विनिर्बन्धः** Persistence, pertinac-  
ity.

**विनिर्मा** See निर्मा.

**विनिर्मित** p. p. 1 Formed or made  
of. -2 Made, created. -3 Celebrat-  
ed, observed (as a feast). -4 Deter-  
mined, destined.

**विनिर्मुच्** 6 P. 1 To loosen, free  
from. -2 To set free, release, libe-  
rate. -3 To discharge, shoot off. -4  
To abandon, give up.

**विनिर्मुक्तिः** f. Release, liberation.

**विनिर्वृत्** See निर्वृत्.

**विनिर्विद्** See निर्विद्.

**विनीर्वाश्** 6 P. To be placed or  
be seated in. —Caus. 1 To fix,  
place; Ku. 1. 49; R. 5. 63; मदुरासे  
कुचकुरुशं विनिवेशय Gīt. 12. -2 To  
populate or colonize. -3 To intro-  
duce. -3 To add, insert.

**विनिवेशः** 1 Entrance, settling down  
in a place. -2 An impression; S. 6. 14.

**विनिवृ** 10 U. or —Caus. 1 To  
prevent, ward off, suppress; विनयं  
विनिवार्य Māl. 1. 18. -2 To prohibit,  
forbid.

**विनिवृत्** 1 A. 1 To turn back,  
return. -2 To cease, come to an  
end; सर्पिडता तु पुरुषे सप्तमे विनिवर्तते Ms.  
5. 60; Bg. 2. 59. -3 To desist, turn away,  
abstain (from); र्वेनात्, युद्धात् &c.  
—Caus. 1 To cause to cease or stop,  
withdraw; S. 7. 26. -2 To restrain,  
withhold. -3 To renounce.

**विनिवृत्त** p. p. 1 Returned, turn-  
ed away. -2 Stopped, ceased, de-  
sisted from. -3 Retired.

**विनिवृत्तिः** f. 1 Cessation, stopping,

removing; शक्रभ्यसूयाविनिवृत्तये R. 6  
74. -2 End, stop, termination.

**विनीश्चि** 5 U. To determine, re-  
solve, ascertain; विनिश्चेतुं शक्यो न  
सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 36.

**विनिश्चयः** 1 Fixing, settling, ascer-  
tainment. -2 A decision, resolution.

**विनिश्वासः** Hard breathing or  
respiration, sighing, a sigh.

**विनिष्पेषः** Bruising, crushing,  
grinding.

**विनिहत** p. p. 1 Struck down,  
wounded. -2 Killed. -3 Comple-  
tely overcome. —तः 1 Any great or  
unavoidable calamity, such as that  
inflicted by fate or heaven. -2 A  
portent, comet.

**विनी** 1 P. 1 To remove, take  
away, destroy (said to be Atm.  
only except where it has 'a part of  
the body' for its object); पटुपटहव-  
निभिर्विनीतानिद्रः R. 9. 71; विनीतखेदः  
13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Si. 10. 62, Ki.  
7. 30, Ku. 1. 9, 5. 32. -2 To teach,  
instruct, educate, train; विनिन्युरेनं  
गुरवो गुरुप्रियं R. 3. 29; 5. 101. 15.  
69; 18. 51; Y. 1. 311; Ku. 1. 34.  
-3 To tame, subdue, govern, con-  
trol (fig. also); वन्यान्विनेन्यन्नेव दुष्ट-  
सत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 6. 27, 14. 75; Ki.  
2. 41; वनगज इव तस्मात्संभ्युपायैर्विने-  
यः Mu. 3. 25 -4 To appease, pacify  
(anger) (Atm.); R. 2. 49. -5  
To pass away, spend (as time);  
कथमपि यामिनीं विनयि Gīt. 8. -6 To  
carry through, perform, complete,  
finish. -7 To spend, apply to use  
(Atm.). शतं विनयते Sk. -8 To give,  
present, pay, pay off (as tribute)  
(Atm.); करं विनयते Sk. -9 To  
lead or conduct towards; Ku. 7.  
9. -10 To bid, direct, order; Ku.  
3. 41. -11 To bend down, incline.  
-12 To spread, stretch out.

**विनय** a. 1 Cast, thrown. -2 Se-  
cret. -3 Ill-behaved. —यः 1 Guid-  
ance, discipline, instruction (in  
one's duties), moral training;  
प्रजानां विनयाधानात् R. 1. 24; Māl.  
10. 5. -2 Sense of propriety, de-  
corum, decency; अनुवाक्यन्मुनितनयां  
सहसा विनयेन वारितप्रसरः S. 1. 29.  
-3 Polite conduct, gentleman-like  
bearing, good breeding or manners;  
R. 6. 79; Māl. 1. 18. -4 Modesty,  
humility; सुष्ठु शोभते आर्षपुत्र एतेन



विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1; विद्या ददाति विनयम्; तथ वि नीचैर्विनयादृश्यत R. 3. 34; 10. 71 (where Malli. renders विनय by इंद्रियजय or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). -5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. -6 Conduct in general. -7 Drawing off, taking away, removing; Si. 10. 42. -8 A man who has subdued his senses. -9 A trader, merchant. -Comp. -अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. -ग्राहिन् *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. -भाज् *a.* modest, well-behaved. -वाच् *a.* speaking mildly or affably. -स्थ *a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away; Me. 52. -2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Well-trained, educated, disciplined. -3 Refined, well-behaved. -4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. -5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. -6 Sent away, dismissed. -7 Tamed, broken in. -8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). -9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. -10 Chastised, punished. -11 Tractable, governable. -12 Lovely, handsome. (See नी with वि also). -तः 1 A trained horse. -2 A trader. -Comp. -भात्मन् *a.* humble, lowly.

विनीतकं 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.). -2 A carrier, bearer.

विनीतिः *f.* 1 Training, good behaviour. -2 Respect, reverence, esteem.

विनीयः 1 Sediment, dregs. -2 Sin, crime.

विनेतृ *m.* 1 A leader, guide. -2 A teacher, an instructor; स तथेति विनेतुरुद्धारमतेः प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनि R. 8. 91. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A chastiser, punisher; अबं विनेता दृष्टानां Mv. 3. 46, 4. 1, R. 6. 39, 14. 23.

विन्दु 6 P. 1 To strike, pierce. -2 To play on a musical instrument (वीणां, आलोच्य &c.). -3 To remove, drive away, dispel. -Caus. 1 To remove, drive away, dispel, cast off; तपं विनोदय दृष्टिभिः Gît. 10; Si. 4. 66; S. 3. 21; Mâl. 9. 41. -2 To pass, spend (as time).

-3 To divert, amuse, entertain; क नु खल्व्वात्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3; लतासु दृष्टिं विनोदयामि S. 6; R. 14. 77. -4 To amuse oneself with; लक्ष्मी-विनोदयति येन दिगंतलंघी सोपि त्वदान-नरुचिं विजहाति चंद्रः R. 5. 67.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; अनाविनोदः -2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रावेणैते रमण-विरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; मिथैव व्यसनं वदन्ति मृगशमीदृशविनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4 Eagerness, vehement desire. -5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलपनविनोदोऽप्यसुखम् U. 3. 30; जन-यतु रसिकजनैश्च मनोरमातिरसभावविनोदं Gît. 12. -6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -7 A kind of house.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. -2 A diversion &c.; see विनोदः.

विंदु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. -2 Liberal. -दुः A drop; see बिंदु.

विन्ध्यः 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustân proper from the Deccan or south; it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q. v., and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa; see Ms. 2. 21.

[According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru]. -2 A hunter. -ध्व 1 N. of a plant (लवली). -2 Small cardamoms. -Comp. -अटवी the great Vindhya forest. -कूटः, -कूटनं epithets of the sage Agastya. -वासिन् *m.* an epithet of the grammarian व्याडि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgâ.

विन्न *p. p.* [विद् कर्मणि क] 1 Known. -2 Got, obtained. -3 Discussed, investigated. -4 Placed,

fixed. -5 Married; (See विद्).

विन्नकः N. of Agastya.

विन्यस् 4 P. To put down, deposit, place; विन्यस्यती भुवि गणनया देहलीदन्तपुष्पैः Me. 87; Bk. 3. 3. -2 To fix in or on, direct towards; रामे विन्यस्तमानसाः Râm. -3 To deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; सुतविन्यस्तपत्नीकः Y. 3. 45. -4 To arrange, dispose, adjust.

विन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. -2 Inlaid, paved. -3 Fixed. -4 Arranged. -5 Delivered. -6 Presented, offered. -7 Deposited.

विन्यासः 1 Entrusting, depositing. -2 A deposit. -3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविन्यासः 'inscribing letters'; प्रत्यक्ष-रक्षेणमयप्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिः Vâs. 'composition of a work &c.' -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 A site or receptacle.

विप् 10 A. (वेपयति-ते) To throw, cast.

विप् *m.* 1 A praiser, singer of hymns. -2 A wise man. -f. 1 Praise, a hymn. -2 A finger.

विपक्ष *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. -क्षः 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent; गुणास्तस्य विपक्षेपि गुणिनो लेभिरेतरं R. 17. 75; Si. 11. 59. -2 A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. -3 A disputant; Ki. 17. 43. -4 (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side, (i. e. that in which the साध्य or major term is not found); निश्चितसाध्याभाववान् विपक्षः T. S.; Mu. 5. 10. -5 (In gram.) An exception. -Comp. -भावः, -वृत्ति *f.* hostility.

विपक्षता-स्त्वं Hostility, enmity, opposition; R. 3. 62.

विपच् 1 P. 1 To mature, develop, ripen; bear fruit; (समारंभाः) गर्भशालेसधर्मणस्तस्य गूढं विपेचिरे R. 17. 53. -2 To digest. -3 To cook thoroughly. -4 To melt, dissolve, liquefy. -5 To roast. -Caus. 1 To cook thoroughly. -2 To melt, liquefy.

विपक्विम *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. -2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विपक्व *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. -2 Developed, fulfilled; यच्च तप्तं तपस्तस्य विपक्व फलमद्य नः Ku. 6. 10. -3 Cooked.



**विपंचिका, विपंची** 1 A lute.  
-2 Play, sport, pastime.

**विपद्** 10 U. 1 To tear up or out; (केतुर्बर्हः) विपद्यमानस्य युवा नलायैः R. 6. 17. -2 To pull or draw out, extract. -3 To root up, eradicate. -4 To open, unfold.

**विपादनं** 1 Tearing open, splitting.  
-2 Eradication. -3 Spoliation.

**विपण्** 1 A. 1 To sell, barter; आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वरादैर्विपणंति गोपाः Subhâsh. -2 To bet, stake.

**विपणः, विपणनं** 1 Sale; Ms. 3. 152.  
-2 Petty trade.

**विपणिः, -णी** f. 1 A market, market-place, stall; हा हा नश्यति मन्मथ-स्व विपणिः सौभाग्यवण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Si. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. -2 An article or commodity for sale. -3 Trade, traffic; Ms. 10. 116.

**विपणिन्** m. A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; Si. 5. 24.

**विपथः** A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

**विपद्** 4 A. 1 To go badly; fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). -2 To fall into misfortune or bad state; स बंधुर्यो विपन्नानामपदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 31. -3 To be disabled or incapacitated. -4 To die, perish; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 44; हा तात एव ते नरेन्द्रचित्तरा-धनोपकरणं जनो विपद्यते Mâl. 5; Mk. 1. 38. -5 To obstruct. -Caus. To destroy, kill.

**विपत्तिः** f. 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महताभेकरूपता Subhâsh. -2 Death, destruction; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामविपत्तेर्भवति हृद-यदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; Vo. 4. 6; हिमसेकविपत्तिः नलिनी R. 8. 45. -3 Agony, torment (यातना). -त्तिः (m.) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

**विपद्** f. 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress; तत्त्वनिकषमावा तु तेषां (मित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 210. -2 Death; सिंहाद्वापद्विपद् नृसिंहः R. 18. 35. -Comp. -उद्धरणं, -उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. -कालः times of need, season of calamity, adversity.

-ग्रस्त, -युक्त a. overtaken by or involved in calamity, unhappy, unfortunate. -सागरः 'sea of misery' a very heavy calamity or disaster.

**विपद्** See विपद्.

**विपन्न** p. p. 1 Dead. -2 Lost, destroyed. -3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. -4 Declined. -5 Disabled, incapacitated. -नः A snake.

**विपरिणम्** Caus. To change or transform into. -Pass. 1 To be changed into. -2 To undergo a change for the worse.

**विपरिणमनं, विपरिणामः** 1 A change, an alteration. -2 Change of form, transformation.

**विपरिवृत्** 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. -2 To roll about. -3 To wander about, move to and fro. -4 To return. -5 To surround; attend upon (with acc.).

**विपरिवर्तनं** Turning about, rolling.

**विपरी** (विपरि+इ) 2 P. 1 To turn in an opposite direction. -2 To be otherwise, fail, prove fruitless; कल्याणं विदधातु वा भगवतीनीतिविपर्येतु वा Mâl. 6. 3. -3 To change for the worse. -4 To go round, return.

**विपरीत** a. 1 Reversed, inverted. -2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. -3 Wrong, contrary to rule. -4 False, untrue; Bv. 2. 177. -5 Unfavourable, adverse. -6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. -7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. -तः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -ता 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. -2 A perverse woman. -Comp. -कर, -कारक, -कारिन्, -कृत्, a. perverse, acting in a contrary manner; Si. 14. 66. -चेतस्, -मति a. having a perverted mind. -रत् inverted sexual intercourse; cf. पुरुषायित. -लक्षणा ironical description of a thing by mentioning its contrary properties.

**विपरीतता** -त्वं Contrariety, inversion, opposition; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव नरं नयति Subhâsh.

**विपर्ययः** 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; आहितो जयविपर्ययोपि मे क्षा-

द्य एव परमेष्ठिना स्वया R. 11. 86; स्वशरीरशरीरिणावपि श्रुतसंयोगविपर्ययो यदा 8. 89; नभसः स्फुटतारस्य रात्रेरिव विपर्ययः (न भाजनं) Ki. 11. 44; विपर्यये तु S. 5. 'if it be otherwise', if contrary be the case; विपर्यये स्वस्याधिपतेरुल्लंघितः क्षात्रधर्मः स्यात् Vo. 5. -2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेत्य मतिविपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीरति Ki. 2. 6; so वेषविपर्ययः Pt. 1. -3 Absence or non-existence; समुद्रगारूपाविपर्ययेऽपि Ku. 7. 42; स्यागे क्षात्राविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. -4 Loss; निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. -5 Complete destruction, annihilation. -6 Exchange, barter. -7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. -8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. -9 Hostility, enmity. -10 Perverseness, opposition.

**विपर्यायः** Reverse, contrariety; V. 4; see विपर्यय above.

**विपर्यस्** 4 P. 1 To overturn, reverse, invert. -2 To change, alter. -3 To take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. -4 To undergo change, be affected, (intrans.); दैवतोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा सर्वा विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8; (cf. the Latin adage 'quem deus vult perdere prius dementat').

**विपर्यस्त** p. p. 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; हंत विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जी. वलोकः U. 1. -2 Opposite, contrary. -3 Wrongly considered to be real. -Comp. -पुत्रा a woman bearing no male children.

**विपर्यासः** 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; विपर्यासं यातो घनविरलभावः क्षितिरुहां U. 2. 27. -2 Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in दैवाविपर्यासात्. -3 Interchange, exchange; प्रवहणविपर्यासेनागता Mk. 8. -4 An error, a mistake.

**विपलं** A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a pala).

**विपलायनं** Running away, fleeing in different directions.

**विपश्चित्** a. Learned, wise; विपश्चितो विनिन्युरेनं गुरवो गुरुप्रियं R. 3. 29. -m. A learned or wise man sage; भवन्ति ते सभ्यतमा विपश्चितां मनोगतं वाचि निवेशयन्ति ये Ki. 14. 4; Pt. 1. 100.



**विपाकः** 1 Cooking, dressing. -2 Digestion. -3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also); अभी पृथुस्तम्भतः विशंगतां गता विपाकेन फलस्य शालयः Ki. 4. 26; वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed, or dignified words'. -4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth; अहो मे दारुणतरः कर्मणां विपाकः K. 354; ममैव जन्मांतरपातकानां विपाकविस्फूर्जथुरसह्यः R. 14. 62; Bh. 2. 99; Mv. 5. 56. -5 (a) Change of state; कष्टं बतान्यदिव देववशेन जाता दुःखात्मकं किमपि भूतमहो विपाकः U. 4. 6. (b) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity; ईदृशानां विपाकोऽपि जायते परमाद्भुतः U. 3. 3; विपाके घोरैस्मिन्नथ खलु विमूढा तव सखी 4. 12. -6 Difficulty, embarrassment. -7 Flavour, taste.

**विपाठः** A kind of large arrow.

**विपांडु** a. Pale, pallid; परितो विपांडु रश्मिभ्रक्षिरः Si. 9. 3; Ki. 5. 6; so विपांडुर Si. 4. 5; Ratn. 2. 4.

**विपादनं** Destroying, killing, destruction.

**विपादिका** 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. -2 An enigma, a riddle.

**विपाश, विपाशा** f. N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

**विपिनं** [ वप्-इनन् पृषो०; cf. Up. 2. 52 ] A wood, forest, grove, thicket; वृंशवनविपिने ललितं वितनोतु शुभानि यशस्यं Gīt. 1; विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शक्तिमत्त्वाच्चकार सः R. 4. 31; Māl. 9. 2.

**विपुल** a. 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious; विपुलं नितंबदेशे M. 3. 7; शिरसि तनुर्विपुलश्च मध्यदेशे Mk. 3. 22; कालो ह्ययं निरवधिर्विपुला च पृथ्वी Māl. 1. 6; so विपुलं पृष्ठं, विपुलः कुक्षिः &c. -2 Much, ample, copious, abundant; Ki. 18. 14. -3 Deep, profound; Mv. 1. 2. -4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling; Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). -लः 1 N. of the mountain Meru. -2 Of Himālaya. -3 A respectable man. -Comp. -छाय a. shady, umbrageous. -जघना a woman with large hips. -मति a. endowed with great talents

or understanding. -रसः the sugar-cane.

**विपुला** The earth.

**विपुष्ट** a. Ill-fed.

**विपूयः** The *Munja* grass.

**विप्रः** [ वप्-रन् पृषो० अत इत्वम्; Up. 2. 28 ] 1 A Brāhmaṇa; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. -2 A sage, wise man. -3 The *Asvattha* tree. -4 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -5 A singer of hymns, praiser. -Comp. -ऋषिः = ब्रह्मर्षिः q. v. -काष्ठं the cotton-plant. -प्रियः the *Palāsa* tree. -समागमः a concourse or synod of Brāhmaṇas. -स्वं the property of a Brāhmaṇa.

**विप्रकीर्ण** p. p. 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. -2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). -3 Expanded, outstretched. -4 Wide, broad.

**विप्रकृ** 8 U. 1 (a) To tease, trouble, harass, harm; किं सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि S. 7; (b) To oppress; तस्मिन् विप्रकृताः काले तारकेण दिवौकसः Ku. 2. 1. -2 To wrong, ill-treat, offend; S. 4. 17. -3 To affect, cause a change in; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्युर्विभुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशन्ति भावाः Ku. 6. 95. -4 To disfigure, deform; आभरणोचितं रूपमाभ्रमसुलभैः प्रसाधनैर्विप्रकार्यते S. 4.

**विप्रकारः** 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect; Ki. 3. 55. -2 Injury, offence. -3 Wickedness. -4 Opposition, counteraction. -5 Retaliation.

**विप्रकृत** p. p. 1 Hurt, offended, injured. -2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. -3 Opposed. -4 Retaliated, requited. -5 Oppressed, troubled, disturbed. -6 Irritated, provoked; विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणां कुरुते S. 6. 31.

**विप्रकृतिः** f. 1 Injury, offence. -2 An insult, abuse, contumely. -3 Retaliation, retort.

**विप्रकृष्** 1 P. To draw away, remove, counteract; U. 5. 31.

**विप्रकर्षः** Distance, remoteness.

**विप्रकृष्ट** p. p. 1 Drawn away, removed. -2 Distant, remote. -3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

**विप्रकृष्टक** a. Remote, distant.

**विप्रणशू** See प्रणशू.

**विप्रतिकारः** 1 Counteraction,

opposition, contradiction. -2 Retaliation.

**विप्रतिपद्** 4 A. 1 To differ, be mutually opposed, conflict. -2 To waver, vacillate.

**विप्रतिपत्तिः** f. 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). -2 Dissent, objection. -3 Perplexity, confusion. -4 Mutual relation. -5 Conversancy.

**विप्रतिपन्न** p. p. 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissentient. -2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. -3 Contested, disputed. -4 Mutually connected or related.

**विप्रतिषेधः** 1 Keeping under control, controlling; क्रव्याड् इव भूतानामदांतेभ्यः सदा भयम्। तेषां विप्रतिषेधार्थं राजा सृष्टः स्वयंभुवा Mb. -2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests; हरिर्विप्रतिषेधं तमाचक्षते विचक्षणः Si. 2. 6 (तुल्यबलविरोधो विप्रतिषेधः Malli.). -3 (In gram.) The conflict of two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules; विप्रतिषेधे परं कार्यं P. I. 4. 2; विरोधो विप्रतिषेधः। यत्र द्वौ प्रसंगावन्वयार्थावेकस्मिन् प्राप्तः स विप्रतिषेधः Kāśikā; See Mbh. also. -4 Prohibition.

**विप्रति (ती) सारः** 1 Repentance; Si. 10. 20. -2 Anger, rage, wrath. -3 Wickedness, evil.

**विप्रदुष्ट** p. p. 1 Vitiating, spoiled, dissolute. -2 Corrupt.

**विप्रनष्ट** p. p. 1 Lost. -2 Vain, useless.

**विप्रमुच** See प्रमुच.

**विप्रमुक्त** p. p. 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. -2 Shot, discharged. -3 Free from (in comp.).

**विप्रयुज्** 7 A. To separate, disjoin; to deprive (one) of -Pass. To be separated from (with instr.). -Caus. 1 To deprive of, free from. -2 To separate, disjoin.

**विप्रयुक्त** p. p. 1 Separated, severed, detached. -2 Separated from, being absent or away from (with instr. or in comp.); अबलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी Me. 2. -3 Freed or released from. -4 Deprived or de-



stitute of, without (in comp.).

**विप्रयोगः** 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation; as प्रिव°. -2 Especially, separation of lovers; मा भूवेवं क्षणमपि च ते विद्युता विप्रयोगः Mo 115, 10; सद्यस्त्वया सह कृशोदरि विप्रयोगः V. 5. 16; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Being fit or deserved.

**विप्रलम्** 1 P. 1 To dispute, contradict, wrangle, quarrel. -2 To discuss, debate. -3 To lament, bewail.

**विप्रलम्** 1 Discussion, debate, controversy. -2 Bewailing, lamentation.

**विप्रलापः** 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. -2 Mutual contradiction, contradictory statement. -3 A dispute, wrangling. -4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

**विप्रलम्** 1 A. 1 To cheat, deceive, impose upon. -2 To recover, regain. -3 To insult, disrespect. -4 To violate, disregard.

**विप्रलम्** p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Disappointed. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D.:—प्रियः कृत्वापि संकेतं यस्या नायति संनिधिम् । विप्रलम्भेति सा ज्ञेया नितांतमवमानिता ॥ 118.

**विप्रलम्भः** 1 (a) Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Ki. 11. 27. (b) Delusion; अतिक्लामिता खलु प्रिवसखी अनेनानुकूलविप्रलम्भेन Māl. 6. -2 Especially, deceiving by false statement or by not keeping promises. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. -5 The separation of lovers; युधुवे प्रियजनस्य कातरं विप्रलम्भपरिशंकिनो बन्धः R. 19. 18; Ve. 2. 12. -6 (In Rhet.) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of शृंगार (opp. संभोग); अपरः (विप्रलम्भः) अभिलाषविरहेष्याप्रवासशापहेतुक इति पंचविधः K. P. 4; यूनोरयुक्तयोर्भावो युक्तयोर्वाथवा मिथः । अभीष्टालिंगनादीनामनवासौ प्रहस्यते । विप्रलम्भः स विज्ञेयः—उज्ज्वलमणिः—; cf. S. D. 212 et seq.

**विप्रलम्भनं** Deception, fraud, trick.

**विप्रलयः** Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्या-कल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि । ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां कापि विप्रलयः कृतः U. 6. 6.

**विप्रलुप्त** p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. -2 Disturbed, interrupted.

**विप्रवस्** 1 P. To sojourn, be absent from (one's home); R. 12. 11. -Caus. 1 To banish, expel. -2 To remove, take away.

**विप्रवासः** Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home).

**विप्रवासनं** 1 Banishment. -2 Staying abroad, sojourn.

**विप्रोषित** p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. -2 Banished, being in exile. -Comp. -भर्तृका a woman whose husband is absent from home.

**विप्रशिनका** A female fortune-teller; A. 64.

**विप्रहीण** a. Deprived or destitute of.

**विप्रिय** a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. -यं, Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया कृतपूर्वं तव किं जहासि मां R. 8. 52, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 39; Si. 15. 11; U. 3. 13.

**विप्रुष** f. 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संतापं नवजलविप्रुषो गृहीत्वा Si. 8. 40; स्वेदविप्रुषः 2. 18. -2 A mark, dot, spot.

**विप्रु** 1 A. 1 To float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. -2 To drift (in the sea), be scattered; बहि न स्वाज्ञ-रपतिः सम्बद्धं नेता ततः प्रजा । अकर्णधारा जलधौ विप्रुवेतेह नौरिव H. 3. 2, Pt. 3. 73. -3 To be confused (as mind). -4 To be ruined or destroyed. -5 To fail. -Caus. 1 To cause to float or swim. -2 To divulge, spread abroad. -3 To teach (to unworthy persons); Ms. 11. 199. -4 To cause to fail, spoil, mar; गुणानामावयातर्था-र्थं विप्रुवन्ति वे Si. 2. 56. -5 To confound, bewilder.

**विप्रुवः** 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Confusion, perplexity. -4 Tumult, scuffle,

affray; M. 1. -5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. -6 Extortion. -7 Loss, destruction; सत्त्वविप्रुवात् R. 8. 41. -8 Adverseness, evil turn; अथवा मम भाग्यविप्रुवात् R. 8. 47. -9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितविप्रुवे शुचौ...म-तिरादर्श इवाभिदृश्यते Ki. 2. 26 (where विप्रुव also means प्रमाणबाधः 'absence of reasoning'). -10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. -11 An evil, a calamity. -12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness. -13 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -14 Divulging, making public.

**विप्रुवः** 1 Deluging, inundating. -2 Causing tumult. -3 A horse's canter or gallop.

**विप्रुत** p. p. 1 Drifted about. -2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. -3 Confounded, disturbed. -4 Ravaged, devastated. -5 Lost, disappeared. -6 Disgraced, dishonoured. -7 Ruined. -8 Obscured, disfigured. -9 Depraved, dissolute, profligate, guilty of lewdness. -10 Contrary, reverse. -11 Turning out false; नैते वाचं विप्रुतां व्याहरन्ति U. 4. 18.

**विप्रुष** See विप्रुष.

**विप्रुता** See विप्रुता.

**विफल** a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विफलतेतदनुत्पन्नमपि यौवनं Gīt. 7; जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं R. G.; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Mo. 68. -2 Idle, unmeaning. -ला N. of a plant (केतकी).

**विफलीकृ** 8 U. To frustrate, defeat, foil, render fruitless.

**विफलीभू** 1 P. To become useless or unprofitable, be foiled.

**विबन्ध** 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten (on different sides). -2 To stretch out, extend.

**विबद्ध** p. p. 1 Fastened, tied. -2 Obstructed, stopped.

**विबन्धः** 1 Constipation. -2 Obstruction.

**विबाध्** See बाध्.

**विबाधा** Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

**विबुध्** 1 P., 4 A. 1 To wake up, awake; निमील्य नेत्रे सहसा व्यबुध्यत Ku. 5. 57. -2 To become conscious.



-3 To observe, perceive; find out. —*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse. -2 To restore to consciousness; अथ मोहपरायणा सती विवशा कामबधूर्विवोभिता Ku. 4. 1.

विबुध *p. p.* 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake; S. 2. -2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. -3 Clever, skilful. -4 Unconscious.

विबुधः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सख्यं साधपदीनं भो इत्याहुर्विवुधा जनाः Pt. 2.43. -2 A god, deity; अभूवृषो विबुधसखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1; गो-भारं न निर्धनानां महयानि महेश्वरं विबुधाः Subhāsh. -3 The moon. —*Comp.* —अधिपतिः, —इन्द्रः, —ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. —द्विष्, —शत्रुः a demon; V.1. 3.

विबुधानः 1 A learned man. -2 A teacher.

विबोधः 1 Awakening, being awake. -2 Perceiving, discovering. -3 Intelligence. -4 Awakening, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्यभिचारिभाव) in Rhetoric; निद्रानाशोत्तरं जायमानो बोधो विबोधः R. G. -5 Inattention, absence of mind.

विबोक् See विबोक्.

विब्रू 2 U. 1 To say, speak. -2 To speak of or about. -3 To speak falsely or wrongly. -4 To explain, expound, interpret. -5 To quarrel, dispute, contend about. -6 To disagree with, contradict.

विभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16; पत्रिणां व्यभजशश्रमादहिः R. 11. 29; 10. 54; वपुर्विभक्तावयवं पुमानित Si. 1. 3; संन्यामगलदीपिका विभजते शुद्धांतवृद्धो जनः V. 3. 2 'distributes or places'. -2 To divide (as property, patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातरः 'divided brothers'. -3 To distinguish, discriminate. -4 To honour, worship.

विभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, partitioned (as property &c.). -2 Divided, separated in interest, as in विभक्ता भ्रातरः -3 Parted, separated, made distinct; Si. 1. 3. -4 Different, multifarious. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Regular, symmetrical. -7 Ornamented. -8 Measured. —*क्तः* N. of Kārtikeya. —*क्त* 1 Solitude, retirement. -2 A share. -3 Property (divided). -4 Separation. —*Comp.*

—*जः* a son born after partition of the family-property (between his parents and brothers).

विभक्तिः *f.* 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment. -2 Division, separation in interest. -3 A portion or share of inheritance. -4 In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a case or case-termination.

विभंज् 7 P. To break asunder, break to pieces, shatter.

विभंगः 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; Bg. 2. 26. -3 Bending, contraction (as of the eyebrows); भूविभंगकुटिलं च बीक्षितं R. 19. 17. -4 A fold, wrinkle. -5 A step, stair; R. 6. 3. -6 Breaking out, manifestation; विविधविकारविभंगं Gīt. 11. -7 Division.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property; अतनुषु विभवेण ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8; R. 8. 69. -2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; एतावान्मम मतिविभवः V. 2; वाग्बिभवः Māl. 1. 26, R. 1. 9; Ki. 5. 21. -3 Exalted position, rank, dignity. -4 Magnanimity. -5 Final beatitude, absolution.

विभा 2 P. 1 To shine; पयसा कमलेन विभाति सरः; Bh. 2. 71. -2 To seem, appear. -3 To become visible, come to light.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. -2 A ray of light. -3 Beauty; splendour. —*Comp.* —*करः* 1. the sun; वत वत लसत्तेजः पुंजो विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. -2. the arka plant. -3. the moon. -4. fire. —*वसुः* 1. the sun. -2. fire; रत्नविष्यामि तनुं विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34; R. 3. 37, 10. 82; Bg. 7. 9. -3. the moon. -4. a kind of necklace.

विभात-ती Day-break, dawn; S. 5. 19.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, apportionment (as of inheritance); समस्तत्र विभागः स्यात् Ms. 9. 120, 210; Y. 2. 114. -2 The share of an inheritance. -3 A part or share in general -4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in Nyāya phil. as a Guṇa); Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 3. 28. -5 The numerator of a fraction. -6 A section. -7 Arrangement. —*Comp.* —*कल्पना* allotment of shares; Y. 2. 149. —*धर्मः* the law

of inheritance. —*पात्रिका* a deed of partition. —*भाज् m.* one who shares in a property already distributed; Y. 1. 122.

विभागतः *ind.* Proportionately.

विभागशः *ind.* Part by part, share by share, proportionately.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्य *a.* 1 Portionable, to be divided. -2 Divisible.

विभावरी 1 Night; अपर्वणि ग्रहक-लुपेदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15, 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. -2 Turmeric. -3 A bawd. -4 A harlot. -5 A perverse woman. -6 A talkative woman (मुखरस्त्री).

विभाष् 1 A 1 To lay down as an optional rule. -2 To abuse, revile, defame, censure.

विभाषा 1 An option, alternative. -2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear down. -2 To pierce, penetrate. -3 To divide, separate. -4 To interrupt. -5 To scatter, unbind, disperse. -6 To loosen, untie. -7 To alienate, estrange. —*Pass.* To change, become changed. —*Caus.* 1 To divide, separate. -2 To alienate, estrange. -3 To dispel, remove, drive away or off.

विभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Broken asunder, divided, split. -2 Pierced, wounded. -3 Dispersed, driven away, dispersed. -4 Perplexed, bewildered. -5 Moved to and fro. -6 Disappointed. -7 Different, various. -8 Mixed, blended, variegated; विभिन्न-वर्णा गरुडामजेन सूर्यस्य रश्मिः परितः स्फुरन्त्वा Si. 4. 14. -9 Manifested, displayed. -10 Become faithless. —*क्तः* N. of Siva.

विभेद् 1 Breaking asunder, dividing. -2 Division, separation. -3 Wounding. -4 Perplexing, bewildering. -5 Contradiction. -6 Enmity, opposition. -7 Variety, distinction.

विभीतः,—तं, विभीतिकः—कं, विभीतकी, विभीता N. of a tree, Terminalia Belerica, one of the three myrobalans.

विभीषक *a.* Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. -2 A means



of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow); यदि ते संति संत्वेव केयमन्वा विभीषिका U. 4. 29.

**विभु** *a.* (भू-भवी *f.*) 1 Mighty, powerful. -2 Eminent, supreme. -3 Able to, capable of (with *inf.*); (धनुः) पूरयितुं भवति विभवः शिखरमणि-उच्चः Ki. 5. 43. -4 Self-subdued, firm, self-controlled; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्वीविभुमपि तं ब्रह्मी स्पृशति भावाः Ku. 6. 95. -5 (In Nyâya phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, all-pervading, pervading all material things; सर्वमूर्तद्रव्यसंयोगित्वं विभुत्वम्. -6 Firm, hard. -**भुः** 1 Ether. -2 Space. -3 Time. -4 The soul. -5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king. -6 The supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 15; 10. 12. -7 A servant. -8 N. of Brahman. -9 Of Siva; Ku. 6. 95; 7. 31; Mu. 1. 1. -10 Of Vishnu.

**विभू** 1 P. 1 To appear, become manifest. -2 To be equal to, suffice for. -3 To pervade. -4 To be able, be capable of, prevail. -*Caus.* 1 To think of, reflect, contemplate. -2 To be aware of, know, perceive, discover, see; Mâl. 1. 18; 5. 21; Pt. 5. 7; U. 2. 24. -3 To see or observe minutely, perceive carefully; V. 4. -4 To decide, settle, make clear. -5 To manifest, show, reveal. -5 To separate. -6 To suppose, imagine. -7 To convince. -8 To establish, prove; S. 6. 10.

**विभावः** 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind; (one of the three main divisions of *Bhâvas*, the other two being अनुभाव and व्याभिचारिभाव q. q. v. v.); रत्नाद्युद्बोधका लोके विभावाः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 62; its chief subdivisions are आलंबन and उद्दीपक; see आलंबन. -2 A friend, an acquaintance. -3 Any exciting circumstance, (as dress &c.).

**विभावक** *a.* 1 Manifesting, showing. -2 Discussing.

**विभावनं-ना** 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. -2 Discussion, investigation, examination. -3 Conception, imagination. -**ना** (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their usual causes are absent; कि-

बायाः प्रतिषेधेपि कलञ्चनकिविभावना K. P. 10.

**विभावित** *p. p.* 1 Manifested, made clearly visible. -2 Known, understood, ascertained. -3 Seen, conceived. -4 Judged, discriminated. -5 Inferred, indicated. -6 Proved, established. -**Comp.** -**एक-देश** *a.* 'with whom a part has been discovered', who has been found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभावितैकदेशेन देवं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17.

**विभूत** *p. p.* 1 Arisen, produced. -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Great, mighty.

**विभूतिः** *f.* Mighty, power, greatness; Si. 14. 5; Ku. 2. 61. -2 Prosperity, welfare. -3 Dignity, exalted rank. -4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजमन्त्रिणो विभूतिः Mu. 3; R. 8. 36. -5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76, 17. 43. -6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties, अणिमन्, लघिमन्, प्राप्ति, प्राकाम्य, महिमन्, ईशिता, वशिता and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. -7 Ashes of cow-dung.

**विभूष** 10 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; केयूरा न विभूषयन्ति पुरुषं Bh. 2. 19; Si. 9. 33; Ku. 1. 28. -2 Ved. To shine forth, appear.

**विभूषणं** Ornament, decoration; विशेषतः सर्वविधां समाजे विभूषणं मोनमपंडितानां Bh. 2. 7; R. 16. 80.

**विभूषा** 1 Ornament, decoration; संपेदे श्रमसालिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5, R. 4. 54. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Beauty, splendour.

**विभूषित** *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

**विभूत** *p. p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

**विभ्रंश** 1 A., 4 P. 1 To drop or fall down. -2 To go to ruin, decay. -3 To fall stray from, go astray. -4 To lose. -5 To disappear, vanish. -6 To fail. -*Caus.* 1 To strike off, knock down. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To destroy, ruin, annihilate. -4 To deprive (one) of.

**विभ्रंशः** 1 Falling away or off. -2 Decay, decline, ruin. -3 A precipice.

**विभ्रंशित** *p. p.* Led astray, seduced. -2 Deprived of. -3 Destroyed, ruined.

**विभ्रष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. -2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. -3 Disappeared, vanished. -4 Deprived or devoid of.

**विभ्रम्** 1. 4. P. 1 To roam, wander about. -2 To hover, whirl or wheel round. -3 To scare away, disperse, scatter about. -4 To be confused or disordered, be bewildered or perplexed; Bg. 16. 16. -*Caus.* To confuse, confound; प्रभामत्तश्चंद्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10.

**विभ्रमः** 1 Roaming or wandering about. -2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. -3 Error, mistake, blunder. -4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation; especially, the flurry of mind caused by love; चित्तवृत्त्यनवस्थानं शृंगारादिभ्रमो भवेत्. -5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in wrong places through flurry; विभ्रमस्त्वरयाऽकाले भूषास्थानाविपर्ययः; यथाप्सरोविभ्रममंडनानां संपादयित्रीं शिखरोर्विभ्रति Ku. 1. 4. (see Malli. thereon). -6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement; Mâl. 1. 26, 9. 38. -7 Beauty, grace, charm; N. 15. 25, U. 1. 20, 34, 6. 4; Si. 6. 46, 7. 15, 16. 64, Mâl. 7. -8 Doubt, apprehension. -9 Caprice, whim.

**विभ्रमा** Old age.

**विभ्रंत** *p. p.* 1 Whirled about. -2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried. -3 Mistaken, erring. -**Comp.** -**नयन** *a.* with rolling eyes. -**शील** *a.* 1. confused in mind. -2. intoxicated, drunk. (-लः) 1. a monkey. -2. the disc of the sun or moon.

**विभ्रंतिः** *f.* 1 Whirling, going round. -2 Flurry, error, confusion. -3 Hurry, precipitation.

**विभ्राज** 1 A. To shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्राजसे मकरकेतनमर्चयन्ती Ratn. 1. 21.

**विभ्राज** *a.* Shining, splendid, bright, luminous.

**विमत्सर** *a.* Free from jealousy, unenvious; Bg. 4. 22.

**विम (मं) थ** 9 P. 1 To disperse, scatter. -2 To destroy, annihilate. -3 To confound, confuse.

**विमाथः** Utter ruin or destruction.

**विमद्** 4 P. 1 To become per-



plexed or confused. -2 To be intoxicated or mad. -Caus. 1 To confound, perplex. -2 To intoxicate, madden.

विमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Ruttish; furious, in rut.

विमद् *a.* 1 Free from intoxication; Pt. 1. 238. -2 Devoid of joy, sad, cheerless.

विमन् *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, insult; स्वया नाम मुनेर्विमान्यः S. 5. 20; स्त्रीभिर्विमानितानां कापुरुषाणां विवर्धते मदनः Mk. 8. 9.

विमत *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. -2 At variance, inconsistent. -3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -4 Dubious, doubtful. -तः An enemy.

विमति *a.* Stupid, devoid of intelligence, foolish. -तिः *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. -2 Dislike. -3 Stupidity.

विमानः -नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour. -2 A measure. -3 A balloon, a heavenly car (moving through the skies); पद्ं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1, 7. 51; विमानीकृतराजइसमंडलः K.; R. 12. 104; Ku. 2. 45, 7. 40; V. 4. 43; Ki. 7. 11. -4 A vehicle or conveyance in general; R. 16. 68. -5 A palace (with seven stories); नेत्रा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाप्रभूषीः Me. 69. -7 A horse. -Comp. -चारिन्, -यान *a.* moving in a balloon. -राजः 1. an excellent heavenly car; U. 3. -2. the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour, contempt, humiliation; विमानना सुभ्रु कृतः पितुर्गृहे Ku. 5. 43; अभवन्नास्य विमानना कश्चित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured.

विमनस्, -विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discomposed; U. 1. 7. -2 Absent-minded. -3 Perplexed, bewildered. -4 Displeased. -5 Changed in mind or feeling.

विमनीकृत *a.* 1 Displeased. -2 Changed in mind or feeling. -3 Sad, discomposed.

विमन्यु *a.* 1 Free from anger. -2 Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्षः 1 Thought, deliberation. -2 Impatience, non-forbearance. -3 Dissatisfaction, displeasure. -4 (In dramas) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a love-story caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five *Sandhis* in a drama; it is thus defined in S. D.; यत्र मुख्यकलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः । शापाद्यैः सांतरायश्च स विमर्ष इति, स्मृतः 336; see Mu. 4. 3; (often written विमर्श in all these senses).

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spotless, clean (fig. also). -2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water); विमलं जलं. -3 White, bright. -लः An *Arhat*. -लं 1 Silver-gilt. -2 Tale. -Comp. -अद्रिः the mountain Girnâr in Gujerât (famous for its inscriptions). -दानं an offering to a deity. -माणः a crystal.

विमांसः -सं Unclean meat (as of dogs),

विमातृ *f.* A step-mother. -Comp -जः a step-mother's son.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. -2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. -3 A broom. -Comp. -गा an unchaste woman; विमार्गगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकांते Br. 1. 125. -गामिन्, -प्रस्थित *a.* following evil courses; नियमवासिविमार्गप्रस्थितानात्तदंडः S. 5. 8.

विमार्गणं Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, blended, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); पुंभिर्विमिश्रा नार्थश्च Mb.; इंपत्थोरिह को न को न तमसि व्रीडाविमिश्रो रतः Gît. 5.

विमुख *a.* (स्त्री *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. -2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न क्षुद्रपि प्रयममुकतापेक्षया संश्रयाय प्राप्ते मित्रे भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः Me. 17; 27; Mu. 2. 7; (रघूणां) मनः परस्त्रीविमुखप्रवृत्ति R. 16. 8, 19. 47. -3 Adverse; H. 1. 130. -4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); करुणा-विमुखेन मृत्युना हरता त्वां वद किं न मे हतं R. 8. 67.

विमुच 6 P. 1 To free, liberate. -2 To loosen, unbind, unfasten, untie

भासीद्विद्वत्तदना च विमोचयती (वल्कलं) S. 2. 12. -3 To give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विमुच्य वासांसि गुरुनि सांप्रतं Rs. 1. 7. -4 To let go, let loose; Bk. 7. 50. -5 To except, set aside, set apart; Ku. 4. 31. -6 To shed, pour down (tears); चिरमभूणि विमुच्य राघवः R. 8. 25. -7 To throw, cast. -8 To take off (clothes), undress oneself. -9 To stop, cease. -10 To take, assume. -Pass. To be deprived of, be freed from.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. -2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. -3 Freed from. -4 Hurlled, discharged. -5 Given vent to. -Comp. -कंड *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation. -2 Separation. -3 Absolution, final liberation.

विमुद्र *a.* 1 Unsealed. -2 Opened, budded, blown (as a flower &c).

विमुह 4 P. 1 To be confused, bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed; Bg. 2. 72; 3. 6, 27. -2 To be foolish or infatuated. -Caus. 1 To infatuate, bewilder. -2 To allure, tempt, seduce.

विमुग्ध *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमुह *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. -2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. -3 Stupid. -4 Wise, learned. -दः A kind of divine being.

विमृद् 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To bruise, crush, pound. -3 To kill, destroy. -4 To lay waste, devastate.

विमर्दः 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. -3 Rubbing together, trituration (as of perfumes), friction; विमर्दसुरभिर्वकुलावलिका खल्वहं M. 3; R. 5. 65; कस्तूरिका मृगाविमर्दसुगंधिरेति Si. 4. 61, 11. 28. -3 Pressing together (as in embrace). -4 Spoiling, marring; कुपुहलविमर्दकारिणा परिश्रमेण Mk. 1. -5 Touch; contact. -6 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. -7 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दक्षमां भूमिमवतरावः U. 5, 3. 44. -8 Destruction, devastation; R. 6. 62. -9 Conjunction of the sun and moon. -10 An eclipse. -11 Weariness, tediousness.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding



bruising. -2 The trituration of perfumes. -3 An eclipse. -4 The conjunction of the sun and moon. -5 Destroying.

विमर्दनं, -ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. -2 Rubbing together, friction. -3 Destruction, killing. -5 An eclipse.

विमर्दित, -विमर्दित *p. p.* 1 Pounded, crushed, ground. -2 Rubbed. -3 Anointed, smeared.

विमृश् 6 *P.* 1 To touch, feel. -2 To stroke, rub. -3 To think, consider, reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30; रामप्रवासे व्यमृशन्न दोषं जनापवादं स नरेन्द्रमृत्युं Bk. 3. 7; 12. 24; Ku. 6. 87; Bg. 18. 63; Si. 10. 56. -4 To perceive, observe. -5 To examine, test; तद्वचनवानिमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. -6 To hesitate, doubt.

विमर्शः -र्शनं 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. -2 Reasoning. -3 A conflicting judgment. -4 Hesitation, doubt. -5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वासना.

विमृष्ट *p. p.* Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. -2 Discharging, shooting. -3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षणं-णा 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. -2 Discharging. -3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. -4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing, unyoking. -2 Release, freedom. -3 Liberation, emancipation.

विमोहन *a.* ( ना or नी *f.* ) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. -नः -नं *N.* of a division of Hell. -नं 1 Seducing, tempting, fascinating. -2 Infatuation.

विम्लापनं 1 Refreshing, reviving. -2 Cleaning, wiping. -3 Causing to wither or fade away, wasting away.

विबः-बं See विब.

विबक See विबक.

विबटः The mustard plant.

विबा-बी *f.* *N.* of a creeper.

विबिका See विबिका.

विबुः The betel-nut tree.

वियत् *n.* The sky, atmosphere, ether; पश्योदभवतत्त्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तो-कमुर्व्यां प्रयाति S. 1. 7; R. 13. 40.

-Comp. -गंगा 1. the heavenly Ganges. -2. the galaxy. -चारिन् ( वियचारिन् ) *m.* a kite. -भुतिः *f.* darkness. -मणिः ( वियन्मणिः ) the sun.

वियतिः A bird.

वियम् 1 *P.* 1 To spread out, extend. -2 To curb, restrain. -3 To give, grant, bestow.

वियमः 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Distress, pain, affliction. -3 Cessation, stop.

वियात *a.* 1 Bold ( धृष्ट ). -2 Audacious, shameless, impudent. -3 Abandoned, wretched.

वियाम See वियम.

वियु 3 *P.* 1 To be separated or dissolved ( intran. ). -2 To lose or be deprived of. -3 To exclude, deprive of. -4 To keep or ward off, prevent.

वियुत *p. p.* 1 Deprived of, separated from; V. 4. 18. -2 Without, devoid of.

वियुज् 7 *A.* 1 To leave, abandon; part with, forsake; मद्मानसमुद्धतं नृपं न वियुक्ते नियमेन मूढता Ki. 2. 49; R. 13. 63. -2 To separate; पुरो वियुक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26. -3 To relax, slacken. -4 To disjoin, divide, sever. -5 To free or deliver from, deprive of ( with instr. ); प्राणैर्न वियोजयति Pt. 1; असुभिर्न वियुज्यते K. 38. -Caus. 1 To separate. -2 To free from, deprive of; अज्ञानता मया सैव पत्रैः शाखा वियोजिता Mk. 4. 18.

वियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. -2 Separated from, deserted by. -3 Free from, deprived of ( with instr. or in comp. ). -4 Failing, deficient.

वियोगः 1 Separation, disunion; अयमेकपदे तथा वियोगः सहसा चोपनतः सुदुःसहो मे V. 4. 3; त्वयोपस्थितवियोगस्य तपोवनस्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते S. 4; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51; R. 12. 10; Me. 88; Si. 12. 63. -2 Absence, loss. -3 Subtraction.

वियोगिन् *a.* 1 Separated. -2 Absent, apart. -*m.* The ruddy goose.

वियोगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; गुरुनिः-

श्वसितैः कपिर्मनीषी निरुणेषीदथ तां वियो-गिनीति Bv. 4. 35. -2 *N.* of a metre; ( see App. I ).

वियोजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. -2 Separated from, deprived of.

वियोनिः-नी *f.* 1 Manifold birth. -2 The womb of animals ( Kull. on Ms. 12. 77 ). -3 A debased or ignominious birth.

विरच् 10 *U.* 1 To arrange; Ki. 7. 94. -2 To compose, put together, write; R. 5. 75, Me. 86, 103. -3 To effect, produce, cause, make; Bv. 1. 30. -4 To put on. -5 To set, inlay.

विरचनं-ना 1 Arrangement, disposition; Si. 5. 21. -2 Contriving, constructing. -3 Formation, creation. -4 Composition, compilation.

विरचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. -2 Contrived, constructed. -3 Written, composed. -4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. -5 Put on, worn. -6 Set, inlaid.

विरज *a.* Free from dust or passion. -जः An epithet of Vishnu. -जा 1 Dûrvâ grass. -2 *N.* of the wife of Nahusha.

विरजस्, विरजस्क *a.* 1 Free from dust. -2 Free from passion; Si. 20. 80. -3 Free from menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased

विरजीकृ 8 *U.* To render free from dust.

विरजीभू 1 *P.* To become free from dust, be pure.

विरंचः, -चिः *N.* of Brahman.

विरञ्ज 1. 4. *U.* 1 To grow discoloured or soiled, be coarse or rough; केशा अपि विरज्यन्ते निःस्नेहाः किं न सेवकाः Pt. 1. 82 ( where it has sense 2 also ). -2 To be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; चिरानुरक्तोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; यां चितयामि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bh. 2. 2; Bk. 18. 22. -3 To become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments. -Caus. To colour, dye.

विरक्त *p. p.* 1 Very red, ruddy, R. 13. 64. -2 Discoloured. -3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. -4 Free from passion or



worldly attachment, indifferent. -5 Impassioned. -क्ता An unfortunate or unhappy woman.

**विरक्तिः** *f.* 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. -2 Estrangement. -3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion or worldly attachment.

**विरटः** A kind of black agallochum.

**विरणं** A kind of fragrant grass ; cf. वीरण.

**विरम्** 1 P. 1 To end, terminate, come to an end ; अविरितगतयामा रा-  
त्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27 ; 6. 33. -2 To cease, desist, stop, leave off (speaking &c.) ; एतावदुक्त्वा विरते सुगेंद्रे R. 2. 51 ; Si. 2. 13 ; oft. with abl. ; हा हंत किमिति चित्तं विरमति ना-  
द्यापि विषयेभ्यः Bv. 4. 25 ; न स्थिरकर्मा विरराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22 ; वस्तैतस्माद्विर-  
म विरमातः परं न क्षमोस्मि U. 1. 33 ; Bh. 2. 80.

**विरत** *p. p.* 1 Ceased or desisting from (with abl.). -2 Rested, stopped, ceased. -3 Ended, concluded, at an end ; विरतं गेयमृतुनिरुत्सवः R. 8. 66.

**विरतिः** *f.* 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. -2 Rest, end, pause. -3 Indifference to worldly attachments ; विरतिवनितासंगमुदितः Bh. 3. 79.

**विरमः** 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Sunset.

**विरामः** 1 (a) Cessation, discontinuance ; सुधां विना न प्रययुर्विरामं Bh. 2. 80 ; प्रवृत्तस्याविरामे भवन्ती चासितव्या Mbh. (b) Rest, repose. -2 End, termination, conclusion ; रजनिरिदानीमियमापि याति विरामं Gīt. 5 ; U. 3. 16, Māl. 9. 34. -3 Pause, stop. -4 The stop or pause of the voice ; Mk. 3. 5. -5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. -6 N. of Vishnu.

**विरल** *a.* 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact ; विपर्याप्तं वाते घन-  
विरलभावः क्षितिर्गृहां U. 2. 27 ; 1. 20 ; भवति विरलभक्तिर्म्लानपुष्पापहारः R. 5. 74. -2 Fine, delicate. -3 Loose, wide apart. -4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent ; विरला हि तेषामुपदेष्टारः K. ; Pt. 1. 29. -5 Few, little (re-

ferring to number or quantity) ; त-  
त्त्वं किमपि काव्यानां जानाति विरलो भु-  
वि Bv. 1. 117 ; विरलातपट्टाविः Si. 9. 3. -6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). -लं Curds, coagulated milk. -लं *ind.* Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -Comp. -जानुक *a.* bandy-legged, bow-kneed. -द्रवा a kind of gruel.

**विरस** *a.* 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. -2 Unpleasant, disagreeable, painful ; तावत्कोकिल विरसान् वापय दिवसान् वनांतरे निवसन् Bv. 1. 7 ; Māl. 1. 31 ; 6. 10. -3 Cruel, unfeeling. -सः Pain.

**विरहः** 1 Parting with, separation. -2 Especially, the separation of lovers ; सा विरहेतव दीना Gīt. 4 ; क्षणमपि विरहः पुरा न संह *ibid.* ; Me. 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. -3 Absence. -4 Want. -5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -6 The feeling of love in separation ; see विप्रलम्भ (6). -7 Loneliness. -Comp. -अनलः the fire of separation. -अवस्था the state of separation. -भारत, -उत्क्रंठ, -उ-  
त्सुक *a.* suffering from separation, pining away in separation. -उत्क्रं-  
ठिता a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a Nāyikā in poetic compositions ; see S. D. 121. -उत्तरः the fever or anguish of separation.

**विरहिणी** 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. -2 Wages, hire.

**विरहित** *p. p.* 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Separated from. -3 Lonely, solitary. -4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.).

**विरहिन्** *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover ; नृत्नमिति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते Gīt. 1. -2 Lonely, solitary.

**विरागः** 1 Change of colour. -2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction ; विराग-  
कारणेषु परिहृतेषु Mu. 1. -3 Aversion, disinclination. -4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

**विराज्** 1 U. 1 To shine, glitter ; Bv. 1. 88. -2 To appear or look

like ; R. 2. 20. -3 To be eminent or illustrious. -Caus. To brighten, illuminate, irradiate.

**विराज्** *m.* 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. -3 The first progeny of Brahman ; cf. Ms. 1. 32 ; त-  
स्मात् विराडजायत Rv. 10. 90. 5 (where विराज् is represented as born from Purusha). -4 The body. -5 (In Vedānta phil.) N. of 'intellect' considered as ruling over the aggregate of bodies. -*f.* N. of a Vedic metre.

**विराज** See विराज्.

**विराजित** *p. p.* 1 Irradiated, illuminated. -2 Displayed, manifested.

**विराटः** 1 N. of a district in India. -2 N. of a king of the Matsyas. The Pāṇḍavas lived *incognito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarā was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parīkshit who succeeded Yudhis-  
thira to the throne of Hastināpura. -Comp. -जः a sort of inferior diamond. -पर्वन् *n.* the fourth book of the Mahābhārata.

**विराटकः** A sort of inferior diamond.

**विराणिन्** *m.* An elephant.

**विराध्** 4 P. 1 To hurt, injure, offend, wrong ; क्रियासमाभिहारेण विरा-  
ध्यंत क्षमेत कः Si. 2. 43 ; विराद्ध एव भ-  
वता विराद्धा बहुधा च नः 2. 41. -2 To lose, be deprived of.

**विराद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. -2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt ; see the quotations under राध् with वि above.

**विराधः** 1 Opposition. -2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. -3 N. of a powerful Rākshasa slain by Rāma.

**विराधनं** 1 Opposing. -2 Hurting, injuring, offending. -3 Pain, anguish.

**विराल** See विडाल.

**विरिचः, विरिचनः** 1 N. of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishnu.

**विरिचिः** 1 N. of Brahman ; Vikr 1. 46 ; N. 3. 44 ; Si. 9. 9. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of Siva.



**विरिन्धः** A note, sound.

**विरु** 2 P. 1 To cry, bewail, lament; ननु सहचरीं दूरे मत्वा विरोषि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20; Bk. 5. 54; Rs 6. 27. -2 To make a sound, sound in general; न स विरोति न चापि स शोभते Pt. 1. 75; जीर्णत्वाद् गृहस्य विरोति कपाटं Mk. 3; एते त एव गिरयो विरुन्मसुराः U. 2. 23. -3 To cry out, shout, scream.

**विरावः** Clamour, noise, sound; भालोकशब्दं वयसां विरावैः R. 2. 9, 16. 31.

**विराविन्** a. 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. -2 Lamenting. -णी 1 Weeping, crying. -2 A broom.

**विरुत** p. p. 1 Screamed, shouted. -2 Resounding, filled with cries. -त्तं 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. -2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. -3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; परभूतविरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनं कृतमेभिरीदृशं S. 4. 9.

**विरुगण** p. p. 1 Broken to pieces, shattered. -2 Destroyed. -3 Bent. -4 Blunted, dulled.

**विरुच्** 1 A. 1 To shine, be resplendent; R. 6. 5; 17. 14; Bk. 8. 66. -2 To be eminent or conspicuous. -3 To become visible, appear. -4 To illuminate, brighten (P.). -5 To please, delight. -Caus. 1 To irradiate, illuminate. -2 To delight in. -3 To sport with.

**विरुक्मत्** m. A bright weapon.

**विरुदः** -दं 1 Proclaiming. -2 Crying aloud. -3 A panegyric, laudatory poem; गद्यपद्यमयी राजस्तुतिर्विरुदमुच्यते S. D. 570; नदंति मददंतिनः परिलसन्ति वाजिजत्राः पठन्ति विरुद-धलीमहितमंदिरं वंदिनः || R. G.

**विरुदितं** Loud cry or lamentation; U. 3. 30 v. 1.

**विरुध्** 7 U. 1 To oppose, obstruct, hinder, prevent. -Pass. 1 To be opposed to, be inconsistent or at variance with. -2 To contend or quarrel with; Pt. 4. 116. -3 To fail. -4 To be kept back or withheld.

**विरुद्ध** p. p. 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. -2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. -3 Besieged, blockaded. -4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, inconsistent. -5 Contrary, opposite,

opposed in quality. -6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); साध्याभावव्याप्तो हेतुर्विरुद्धः Tarka K.; e. g. शब्दो नित्यः कृतकत्वात् T. S. -7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. -8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. -9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food). -10 Wrong, unlawful, improper. -11 Excluded. -12 Uncertain, doubtful. -द्धं 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. -2 Discord, disagreement. -Comp. -धी a. evil-minded, wicked -मतिकृत् m. a fault or defect in composition; विपरीतार्थधर्मिस्मात् विरुद्धमतिकृन्मतम्.

**विरोधः** 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. -2 Blockade, siege, investment. -3 Restraint, check. -4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. -5 Antithesis, contrast. -6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधो विभ्रांतः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1. 332; R. 10. 13. -7 A quarrel, disagreement. -8 A calamity, misfortune. -9 (In Rhet.) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so:—representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bāṇa and Subandhu; पृथ्वत्यापि पवित्रा, कृष्णोप्यसुदर्शनः, भरतोपि शत्रुघ्नः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammata:—विरोधः सोऽविरोधेऽपि विरुद्धत्वेन यद्वचः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधाभास). -Comp. -इक्तिः f., -वचनं contradiction, opposition. -कारिन् a. fomenting quarrels. -कृत् a. opposing. (-m.) an enemy.

**विरोधनं** 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. -2 Besieging, blockading. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

**विरोधिन्** a. (नी f.) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. -2 Besieging. -3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोवनं S. 1. -4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधिसत्त्वोद्भिन्नतत्त्वमत्सरं Ku. 5. 17. -5 Quarrelsome. -m. An enemy; Si. 16. 64.

**विरुह** 1 P. To grow, shoot up; R. 2. 26; Mk. 1. 19. -2 To mount, ascend. -3 To arise, proceed. -Caus. 1 To heal (as a wound). -2 To plant.

**विरुद्ध** p. p. 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; Mk. 1. 9. -2 Produced, born, arisen. -3 Grown, increased. -4 Budded, blossomed. -5 Ascended, mounted.

**विरोप** (ह) णं 1 Healing (as a sore); व्रणविरोपणं तैलं S. 4. 13. -2 Planting.

**विरोहः** Growing, shooting forth.

**विरुक्षणं** 1 Roughening. -2 Acting as an astringent. -3 Blame, censure. -4 A curse, an imprecation.

**विरूप** a. (पा or पी f.) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; Pt. 1. 143. -2 Unnatural, monstrous. -3 Multiform, diverse. -पं 1 Deformity, ugliness. -2 Variety of form, nature, or character. -Comp. -भक्ष a. having deformed eyes; वपुर्विरूपाक्षं Ku. 5. 72. (-भक्षः) N. of Siva (having an unusual number of eyes); दृशा दग्धं मनसि जं जीवयति दृशैव याः । विरूपाक्षस्य जायिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2; Ku. 6. 21. -करणं 1. disfiguring. -2. injuring. -चक्षुस् m. an epithet of Siva. -रूप a. deformed.

**विरूपक** a. 1 Deformed, ugly. -2 Hideous, frightful, monstrous. -कः A nickname.

**विरूपिन्** a. (णी f.) Deformed, ugly, disfigured. -m. A pole-cat.

**विरोकः** 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. -2 A purgative.

**विरेचनं** See विरेक.

**विरेचित** a. Purged, evacuated.

**विरिफः** 1 A river, stream. -2 Absence of the letter र.

**विरोकः** -कं A hole, pit, chasm; Si. 5. 54. -कः A ray of light.

**विरोचनः** 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire. -4 N. of the son of Prarhâda and father of Bali; Si. 14. 74. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Bali.

**विल्** I. 6 P. (विलति) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To break, divide. -II. 10 U. (विलयति-ते) To throw, send forth.



**विलं** See विल.

**विलक्ष** 10 U. To see, observe, perceive, notice. -2 To characterize, distinguish. -3 To be confused, be bewildered; निर्व्यापारविलक्षितानि सांख्य बलानि U. 6; see विलक्ष below.

**विलक्ष** a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Bewildered, embarrassed. -3 Surprised, astonished. -4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोत्रेषु स्खलितस्तदा भवति च ब्रीडाविलक्षितं S. 6. 4. -5 Forced, unnatural, embarrassed (as a smile); विलक्षस्मितस्फुरितैर्दशनांशुभिः K. 233; Ratn. 3. 14.

**विलक्षण** a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Different, other. -3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. -4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. -णं 1 A vain or useless state. -2 Perceiving, observing.

**विलक्षित** p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. -2 Discernible by. -3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. -4 Vexed, annoyed. -5 Undistinguished.

**विलग्न** 1P. To stick or adhere to, cling to.

**विलम्** a. 1 Clinging or sticking to, resting on, fastened on; आकुटिलपद्मविलम् S. 7. 25; Si. 9. 20. -2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. -3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). -4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलम्भया Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. -मं 1 The waist. -2 The hips. -3 The rising of constellations.

**विलम्** 10 U. 1 To pass or spring over, traverse; निवेशयमास विलम्बिताम्वा R. 5. 42; 16. 32; Si. 12. 24, 8. 26. -2 To violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलम्ब्य Ku. 3. 25; R. 5. 48, Ki. 2. 45, Si. 17. 12. -3 To violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. -4 To rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. -6 To give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बन्धान्यरसान् विलम्ब्य सा R. 3. 4. -7 To surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पलं प्रायस्तव दृष्ट्या विलम्ब्यते K&v. 2. 224. -8 To cause to fast. -9 To overcome, surmount. -10 To offend, insult.

**विलम्बनं** 1 Transgressing, overstepping. -2 Offence, transgression,

injury.

**विलम्बित** p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. -2 Transgressed. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Overcome, defeated.

**विलज्ज** 6 A. To be bashful or modest, to blush, feel ashamed; यत्रांशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

**विलज्ज** a. Shameless, unabashed.

**विलप्** 1 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To lament, moan, bewail, cry, weep; विलाप विकीर्णमूर्ध्नेजा Ku. 4. 4; विलाप स बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तामिह वृथा किं विलपामि Gīt. 3. -3 To prattle, talk idly, babble.

**विलपनं** 1 Talking. -2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. -3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोप्यसुलभः U. 3. 30. -4 The sediment of any oily substance.

**विलपितं** 1 Lamentation, wailing. -2 A wail.

**विलापः** Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकास्त्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः R. 12. 78.

**विलम्ब** 1 A. 1 To hang down, hang from, be suspended from; R. 10. 62. -2 To set, decline (as the sun &c.). -3 To stay or lag behind, stay or remain, wait, stand still, तां प्राङ्मुखीं तत्र निवेद्य तन्निक्षेपं व्यलम्बन्त पुरो निषण्णाः Ku. 7. 13. -4 To delay, be retarded; विलम्बितफलैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलम्ब्यते त्वरितं तं प्रवेशय U. 1. -Caus. To delay, detain. -2 To put off, retard, procrastinate, postpone. -3 To waste, lose.

**विलम्बः** 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. -2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

**विलम्बनं** 1 Hanging down, depending. -2 Delay, procrastination; न करु नितम्बिनि गमनाविलम्बनं Gīt. 5; or तन्मुग्धे विफलं विलम्बनमसौ रम्योऽभिसारक्षणः *ibid.*

**विलम्बिका** Constipation.

**विलम्बित** p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. -2 Pendent, pendulous. -3 Depending on, closely connected with. -4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. -5 Slow (as time in music). -तं Delay. -तं *ind.* Slowly, tardily.

**विलम्बिन्** a. (नी f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नवांशु

भिर्भिरिविलम्बिनो घनाः S. 5. 12; शिरीषमगडाविलम्बि केशरं 6.17; अलघुविलम्बिपयोधरोपरुद्धाः Si. 4. 29, 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 14, 18. 26; Mk. 5. 13. -2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलम्बिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Gīt. 6.

**विलम्भः** 1 Liberality. -2 A gift, donation.

**विलयः** 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. -2 Destruction, death, end; नयतु मामात्ममोऽङ्गेषु विलयमम्बा U. 7. -3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलयं गम् to be dissolved, to end, to be terminated, विसोऽनुनित्रमगप विलयं Si. 9. 17).

**विलयनं** 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. -2 Corroding. -3 Removing, taking away. -4 Attenuating. -5 An attenuant.

**विलस्** 1 P. 1 To shine, flash, glitter; विद्यति च विल्लास तद्द्विदुर्विलसति चन्द्रमसो न यद्वदन्यः Bk. 10. 68; Me. 47; R. 13. 76. -2 To appear, arise, become manifest; प्रेम विलसति महत्तद्दो Si. 15. 14; V. 87. -3 To sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कापि चपला मधुरिपुणा विलसति युवातरयिकगुणा Gīt. 7; or हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनि करे विगलितनि विलसति केलिपरे Gīt. 1; पर्वके तथा सह विल्लास H. 1. -4 To sound, echo, reverberate. -5 To act upon, work upon, show oneself; (खेदः) स्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्लभालोकनेन Māl. 3. 8. -6 To move about, dart, shoot upwards.

**विलसत्** *pres. a.* (न्ती f.) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. -2 Flashing, darting. -3 Waving. -4 Sportive, playful; see विलस् above.

**विलसनं** 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. -2 Sporting, dallying.

**विलसित** p. p. 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. -2 Appared, manifested. -3 Sportive, wanton. -तं 1 Glittering, gleaming. -2 A gleam, flash; रोधोभुवां मुहुरमुत्र हिरण्मयीनां भासस्तडिद्विलसितानि विडम्बयन्ति Ki. 5. 46. Me. 81, V. 4. -3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानाविलसितं &c. -4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture (fig. also); अतिपिशुनानि चैकांतनिष्ठुरस्य दैहिकस्य विलसितानि K. -5 Action or gesture in general. -6 Effect, fruit, result;



Māl. 2. 9.

विलासः 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure; as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलासकाननं, विलासमंदिरं &c. -3 Coquetry, dalliance, affectation, wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; कवि-कुलशुभः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; Si. 9. 26. -4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Māl 2.6. -5 Flash, gleam. -Comp. -काननं a pleasure-grove. -मंदिरं a pleasure-house. -चेष्टितं amorous movement; Ku. 5. 13.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Rs. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined in S. D.—शृंगारबहुलैकांक दशला यांगतयुता । विदूषकविटान्यां च पीठमर्देन भूषिता । हीना गर्भावस्थायां संधिभ्यां हीन-नायका । स्वल्पवृत्ता सुनेपथ्या विख्याता सा विलासिका 552.

विलासिन् a. ( नी f. ) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish; R. 6. 14. -m. 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उमान-मभूद्विलासिनां करणं यत्तत्र कान्तिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5 -2 Fire. -3 The moon. -4 A snake. -5 An epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. -6 Of Siva. -7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2 A coquettish or wanton woman; हरिगिह मन्धवधूनि करे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gīt. 1; Ku. 7. 69; Si. 8. 10, R. 6. 17. -3 A wanton, harlot.

विलालः 1 A cat (=बिडाल). -2 An instrument, a machine.

विलिख् 6 P. 1 To write, inscribe. -2 To draw, paint, delineate, portray; विलिखति रहसि कुरंगमर्देन भवंतममश-रभूतं Gīt. 4. -3 To scratch, scrape, tear up; मर्दं शब्दशयमात्रो विलिखति श-यनावृत्त्यतः क्षमां खुरेण K. P. 10; व्य-लिखच्चुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; पादेन हेमं विलिखे पीठ R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. -4 To implant, infix; तावतोपि विलिख्यं-ते हृदये शोकशक्रवः H. 4. 72 v. 1.

विलिखनं Scratching, scraping, writing.

विलेखनं 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. -2 Dig-

ging. -4 Uprooting. -5 Dividing, splitting.

विलिप् 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint, rub on; तथाहि नृत्त्याभिनयक्रियाच्युतं विलिप्यते मौलिभिरंबरीकसां Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20; 15. 6; Si. 16. 62. -2 To pollute, defile, taint, contaminate.

विलिप्त p. p. 1 Anointed, besmeared, smeared over. -2 Polluted, stained, defiled.

विलेपः 1 An unguent, an ointment. -2 Mortar. -3 Plaster (in general). -4 Anointing, plastering.

विलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing. -2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &c.); न स्नानं न विलेपनं न कुसुमं नालंकृता मूर्धजाः Bh. 2. 19; यान्येव सुरभिकुसुमधूपाविलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes -2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired (सुवेषा). -3 Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपी, विलेप्यः Rice-gruel.

विली I. 4 A. 1 To cling or stick to, adhere to. -2 To rest on, settle down or alight on; पुरोऽस्य यावन्न भुवि विलीयत Si. 1. 12. -3 To be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in; विलिल्ये यत्कुक्षिस्थितशिखिनि वाता-पिवपुषा Mv. 6. 60; 7. 14. -4 To vanish, disappear. -5 To perish. -II. 9 P. To melt, liquefy.

विलीन p. p. 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. -2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. -3 Contiguous to, in contact with. -4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. -5 Disappeared, vanished. -6 Dead, perished.

विलुचनं Tearing off, peeling.

विलुङ् Caus. 1 To agitate, stir up, toss about. -2 To disturb, confuse. -3 To turn over, upset.

विलोडनं Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; Si. 14. 83.

विलोडित p. p. 1 Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. -2 Rolling on the ground. -तं Butter-milk.

विलुठनं Robbing, plundering.

विलुप् 6 P. 1 To break off, pull out, cut off. -2 To seize, plunder, rob, carry off. -3 To mar, spoil, impair. -4 (a) To destroy, ruin, cause to disappear; प्रियमत्यंतविलुप्त-

दर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 'for ever lost to view'. (b) To eat up; क्रव्याद्विरंगलतिका नियतं विलुप्ता U. 3. 28, Mk. 1. 9. -5 To wipe or rub off. -Pass. To be destroyed or lost, to perish, disappear; जराविलुप्तमानावमानचितः Dk.

विलुप्त p. p. 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. -2 Seized, snatched away, carried off. -3 Robbed, plundered. -4 Destroyed, ruined. -5 Impaired, mutilated.

विलुप्तकः A thief, robber, revisher.

विलोपः 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. -2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपनं 1 Cutting off. -2 Carrying away. -3 Destroying, destruction.

विलुम् 4 P. To be disturbed or deranged, be disordered; Bk. 9. 40. -Caus. 1 To allure, entice, attract; स्मर यावन्न विलोभ्यसे दिवि Ku. 4. 20; अंगनास्तदधिकं व्यलोभयन् (मुखैः) R. 19. 10. -2 To divert, amuse, entertain; कदृष्टि विलोभयामि S. 6; ललितलताविलोभयमाननयनो भवानुत्कृष्टां विनोदयतु V. 2.

विलोभः Attraction, seduction, allurement.

विलोभनं 1 Enticing, alluring. -2 An allurements, a temptation, seduction; प्रयुज्य सामाचरितं विलोभनं भयं विभेदाय धियः प्रशर्ति Ki. 14. 7; R. 8. 60. -3 Praise, flattery.

विलुल 1 P. 1 To move to and fro. -2 To shake, make tremulous. -3 To disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair). -Caus. To agitate, stir, disturb.

विलुलित p. p. 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about, tremulous; U. 3. 23. -2 Disordered, disarranged; गालितकुसुमदलाविलुलितकेशा Gīt. 7. -3 Waving, fickle, unsteady.

विलून p. p. Cut off, lopped off, clipt, cut asunder.

विलोक 10 U. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधि-ष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मरमुखो भाविष्याति Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11; 6. 59. -2 To search for, look out for.

विलोकनं 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16. -2 Sight, observation; Si. 1. 29.

विलोकित p. p. 1 Seen, observed,



viewed, beheld. -2 Examined, thought about. -तं A look, glance; S. 2. 3.

**विलोचनं** The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku. 4. 1, 3. 67. -Comp. -अंशु *n.* tears.

**विलोम** *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Inverted reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite. -2 Produced in the reverse order. -3 Backward. -मः 1 Reverse order, inversion. -2 A dog. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Varuna. -मं A waterwheel, machine for raising water from a well. -Comp. -उत्पन्न, -ज, -जात, -वर्ण *a.* 'born in the reverse order'; *i. e.* born of a mother whose caste is superior to the father's; cf. प्रते-लोमज also. -क्रिया, -विधिः 1. a reverse action. -2. a rule of inversion (in math.). -जिह्वः an elephant.

**विलोमी** The emblic myrobalan.

**विलोल** *a.* 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about; पृष-तीषु विलोलमीक्षितं R. 8. 59; Ku. 5. 8; Si. 8. 8, 15. 62, 20. 42; Ve. 2. 28, 24; R. 7. 41, 16. 68. -2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair); दधती विलोलकवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4.

**विलोलनं** 1 Shaking. -2 Stirring, agitating.

**विलोहित** *a.* 1 Of a purple colour. -2 Reddish, red; धनुर्धरः को-पविलोहिताक्षः R. 16. 77. -तः N. of Rudra. -ता One of the tongues of fire.

**विलु** See विलु.

**विल्व** See विल्व.

**विवक्षा** 1 A desire to speak. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Meaning, sense. -4 Intention, purpose.

**विवक्षित** *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken; विवक्षितं ह्यनुक्तमनुतापं ज-नयति S. 3. -2 Meant, intended, purposed. -3 Wished, desired. -4 Favourite. -तं 1 Purpose, intention. -2 Sense, meaning.

**विवक्षु** *a.* Wishing or about to speak; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83.

**विवक्षिषु** *a.* Crafty, deceitful.

**विवद्** 1 A. 1 To quarrel, dispute; परस्परं विवदमानौ भ्रातरो. -2 To be at variance, to conflict, be in opposition; परस्परं विवदमानानां शास्त्राणां H. 1. -3 To contend (as in a court of law).

**विवादः** 1 (a) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife; अलं विवादेन Ku. 5. 82; एतयोर्विवाद एव मे न रोचते M. 1; एकाग्रतरः प्रार्थितयार्थविवादः R. 7. 53. (b) Argument, argumentation, discussion. -2 Contradiction; एव विवाद एव प्रत्याययति S. 7. -3 A litigation, law-suit, contest at law; सी-माविवादः, विवादपदं &c.; (it is thus defined:—ऋगादिदायकलहे द्वयोर्वहुनस्य वा विवादो व्यवहारश्च); see व्यवहार also. -4 Crying aloud, sounding. -5 An order, a command; तस्याननादुच्चरितो विवादश्चस्त्राल वेलास्वापि नार्थानां R. 18. 43. -Comp. -भावेन *m.* 1. a litigant. -2. a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. -पदं a title of dispute. -वस्तु *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue.

**विवादिन्** *a.* 1 Disputing, contend- ing, disputatious, quarrelling. -2 Litigating. -*m.* A litigant, party in a law suit.

**विवरसा** A calfless cow.

**विवधः** 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A road, high-way. -3 A load, burden. -4 Storing grain. -5 A pitcher.

**विवाधकः** 1 A carrier of loads, porter. -2 A pedlar, hawker.

**विवरं** 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacancy; यच्च हार विवरं शि-लावने ताडकोरसि स रामसायकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7; धीरनादभरितकर्णविवरं प्रिये मद्यतिके इति व्याहरति Māl. 7. -2 An interstice, interval, intervening space; S. 7. 7. -3 A solitary place; Ki. 12. 37. -4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. -5 A breach, wound. -6 The number 'nine'. -रः Expansion. -Comp. -नालिका a flute, fife. -प्रवेशः entrance into a chasm (one of the means of getting one's desired object); Pt. 5.

**विवर्ण** *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid; नरेन्द्रमार्गह इव प्रपदे विवर्णभावं स स भूमिपालः R. 6. 67. -2 Dis- coloured, deprived of water (as a gem.); विवर्णमणीकृतं (कनकवलयं) S. 3. 13. -3 Low, vile. -4 Ignorant, stupid, unlettered. -र्णः An out- cast, a man belonging to low caste.

**विवश** *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, in- dependent, unsubdued. -2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another),

helpless; पतिताश्चोभिः श्रयानि विवशा कामपि दशां Br. 1. 83; मित्रस्तेहादि- वशमधुना साहसे मां नियुक्ते Mu. 6. 18; जातं जातमवदमानां विवशं मृत्युः करो- त्यात्नसात् Bh. 3. 105; Si. 20. 58; H. 1. 172; Mv. 6. 32, 63. -3 Insen- sible, not master of oneself; विवशा कामवधूर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1. -4 Dead, perished; उपलब्धवती विवशं विव- शा शापनिवृत्तिकारणं R. 8. 82. -5 Desirous or apprehensive of death.

**विवस** I. 1 P. To dwell abroad. -2 To live, dwell. -3 To spend, pass (time). -4 To retire, with- draw. -Caus. To banish, send into exile; Bk. 4. 35. -II. 2 A. 1 To exchange clothes. -2 To wear, put on.

**विवासः**, विवासनं Banishment, send- ing into exile, expulsion; रामस्य गात्रमसि दुर्हगर्भस्त्रिभुवनविवासनपदोः कुरुणा कुतस्ते U. 2. 10.

**विवासित** *p. p.* Banished, exiled, expelled.

**विवसन** *a.* Naked, unclothed. -नः A Jaina mendicant.

**विवस्वत्** *m.* The sun; त्वष्टा विव- स्वतमिवोह्निरेव Ki. 17. 48, 5. 43; R. 10. 30, 17. 48. -2 N. of Aruna. -3 N. of the present Manu. -2 A god. -5 The Arka plant.

**विवह** 1 P. 1 To remove, take away, drive off. -2 To marry. -Caus. To give in marriage.

**विवहः** N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

**विवाहः** Marriage; (Hindu law- givers enumerate eight forms of marriage; ब्राह्मणं दैवस्तथैवार्थः प्राजापत्यस्तथा- सुरः । गान्धर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पैशाचश्च दमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 21; see Y. 1. 58-61 also; for explanation of these forms see s. v.). -Comp. -चतुष्टयं mar- rying four wives. -दीक्षा the mar- riage ceremony or rite; R. 3. 33.

**विवाहित** *p. p.* Married.

**विवाह्यः** 1 A son-in law. -2 A bride- groom.

**विवाकः** A judge; cf. प्रज्जविवाक.

**विवारः** 1 Opening, expansion. -2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the Abhyantara Prayatnas, opp. संवार); cf. विवृतमूर्ध्नि स्वराणां च Sk. on P. I. 1. 9.

**विविध** *a.* 1 Very much agitated



or terrified ; R. 18. 13 ; Ku. 1. 56.

-2 Very angry.

**विविच** 3. 7. U. 1 To separate, divide, remove from ; **विविचाम विवः** सुरान् Bk. 6. 36. -2 To discern, discriminate. -3 To judge, ascertain, determine ; **रे खलु तव खलु चरितं विदुषाममे विविच्य वक्ष्यामि** Bv. 1. 108. -4 To describe, treat of. -5 To tear up, rend asunder.

**विविक्त** *p. p.* 1 Separated, detached, disjoined, abstracted. -2 Lonely, solitary, retired, sequestered. -3 Single, alone. -4 Distinguished, discriminated. -5 Judicious. -6 Pure, faultless ; Ratn. 1. 21. -7 Profound ( as a judgment or thought ). -8 Intent on. -9 Devoid of, free from ; Ku. 1. 23. -**क्त** 1 A lonely or solitary place ; **विविक्ताकृते नान्यदुस्तुकस्य शरणमस्ति** V. 2, S. 5. 5, Si. 8. 70. -2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. -**क्ता** An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband ( दुर्भगा ). -**Comp.** -**सेविन्** *a.* seeking solitude, lonely.

**विविध** *a.* Various, diverse, manifold, multiform, sundry ; Ms. 1. 8, 39. -**धं** A variety of action or gesture.

**विवीतः** An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pastureland.

**विवृ** 5. 9 U. 1 To cover up, stop. -2 To open ; Ku. 4. 26. -3 To unfold, disclose, reveal, show, display ; **इदानी भावं क्रियया विवृ** Ku. 3. 35 ; N. 9. 1 ; Bk. 7. 73, Si. 16. 30. -4 To speak, utter ; **अवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवृ** R. 6. 85. -5 To teach, explain, expound ; Mv. 2. 43. -6 To spread ; Bv. 1. 5. -7 To choose.

**विवरणं** 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening. -2 Exposing, laying bare or open. -3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation. -4 Describing, description. -5 A sentence.

**विवृत** *p. p.* 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed. -2 Evident, clear, open. -3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. -4 Opened, unclosed ; bare, open. -5 Proclaimed. -6 Expounded, explained, commented upon. -7 Expanded, spread out. -8 Extensive, large, spacious. -9 Bare, barren ( as

ground ). -**तं** Open articulation. -**तं ind** Openly. -**Comp.** -**अक्ष** *a.* large-eyed. ( -**क्षः** ) a cock. -**द्वार** *a.* with the gates thrown open ; Ku. 4. 26.

**विवृतिः** *f.* 1 Display, manifestation. -2 Expansion. -3 Exposure, discovery. -4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

**विवृज्** 10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To make destitute of, deprive of. -3 To exclude. -4 To distribute, give.

**विवर्जनं** Leaving, excluding, abandoning ; Y. 1. 181.

**विवर्जित** *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. -2 Shunned. -3 Deprived of, destitute of, without ( usually in comp ) ; Pt. 1. 34. -4 Given, distributed.

**विवृक्त** *p. p.* Left, abandoned, deserted. -**क्ता** A woman disliked by her husband ; cf. **विविक्ता**.

**विवृत्** 1 A. 1 To turn round, roll, revolve, move round ; Mâl. 1. 40. -2 To turn or move about. -3 To turn aside, bend ; **कश्चिद्विवृत्तविक्रमिन्नहारः** R. 6. 16 ; S. 2. 12. -4 To become. -5 To turn away from, depart from, return. -6 To descend. -7 To attack, fall upon.

**विवर्तः** 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. -2 Rolling onward, moving about ; Mv. 6. 26. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Dancing. -5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state ; **शब्दब्रह्मणस्नादृशं विवर्तमेतिहासं रामायणं प्राणिनाय** U. 2 ; **एको रसः करुण एव निमित्तभेदाद्ब्रह्मः पृथक् पृथग्विवाच्यते विवर्तान्** U. 3. 47 ; **अकाङ्क्षुष्काशनिपातरौद्रः क एष धातुर्विषमो विवर्तः** Mv. 5. 57. -6 ( In Vedânta phil. ) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearance caused by **अविद्या** or human error ; ( this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedântins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme Spirit is the only real entity ; as a serpent ( सर्प ) is a *vivarta* of a rope ( रज्जु ), so is the world a *vivarta* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is removed by *Vidyâ* or true knowledge ; cf. *Bhava-bhûti* :—**विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसा-** मापि । ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां कापि विप्रलयः कृतः॥

U. 6. 6 ). -7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -**Comp.** -**वादः** the doctrine of the Vedântins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

**विवर्तनं** 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. -2 Rolling about, turning round ; **शठ्याप्रांताविवर्तनैर्विगमयत्युज्जिद्र एव क्षपाः** S. 6. 4 ; Ve. 2. 8, 5. 40 ; Mv. 7. 5. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Rolling down, descending. -5 Existing, abiding. -6 Reverential salutation. -7 Passing through various states or existences. -8 An altered condition ; **पुनरकाङ्खिविवर्तनशरुणो प्रविशेति विधिर्नतो रुजः** U. 4. 15 ; Mâl. 4. 7.

**विवर्तित** *p. p.* 1 Turned or whirled round, revolved. -2 Moved round or about, rolling ; **विवर्तितधूरिभयक्षिते** S. 1. 23. -3 Mangled, hacked, cut to pieces ; Mâl. 3. 17. -5 Unfolded. -6 Distorted, bent down.

**विवृत्त** *p. p.* 1 Turned round. -2 Turning round, revolving, rolling, whirling.

**विवृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Turning round, whirling, revolution. -2 ( In gram. ) A hiatus.

**विवृध्** 1 A. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To spring up, arise. -*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment. -2 To promote, advance, further. -3 To raise, elevate. -4 To gratify, exhilarate. -5 To congratulate ( one ) upon.

**विवर्धनं** 1 Increasing. -2 Increase, augmentation, growth. -3 Enlargement, aggrandisement. -4 Cutting, dividing.

**विवर्धित** *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. -3 Gratified, satisfied. -4 Cut, divided.

**विवृद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Grown up. -2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified ( as grief, joy &c. ). -2 Copious, large, plentiful.

**विवृद्धिः** *f.* 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development ; **ययुः शरीरावयवा विवृद्धि** R. 18. 49 ; **विवृद्धिमत्रा-इनुवते वसूनि** 13. 4 ; **सो शोकं, हर्षं** &c. -2 Prosperity.

**विवेकः** 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion ; का-



इयपि यानस्तथापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66 ; ज्ञातोयं जरुधर तावको विवेकः 96 ; विवेकप्रदानं भगवते विनिर्णयः शतमुद्रः Bh. 2. 10. -2 Consideration, discussion, investigation ; यच्छृणुगारविवेकतत्त्वमपि यत्काव्येषु लीलायित Gīt. 12, so द्वैत, °धर्म -3 Distinction, difference, discriminating (between two things) ; नीरक्षीराविवेके हंसालस्यं स्वमेव तनुषे चेत् Bv. 1. 13 ; Bk. 17. 60. -4 (In Vedānta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. -5 True knowledge. -6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. judicious, discriminative; Pt. 1. 262, 387. -ज्ञानं the faculty of discrimination. -वृद्धन् m. a discerning man. -पदवी reflection, consideration.

विवेकिन् a. Discriminating, discreet, judicious; Pt. 1. 418. -m. 1 A judge, discriminator. -2 A philosopher.

विवेक m. 1 A judge. -2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचनं-ना 1 Discrimination. -2 Discussion, consideration. -3 Settlement, decision.

विवोद m. 1 A bridegroom, husband. -2 A son-in-law.

विव्वोक See विव्वेकः विव्वोकस्ते मुरविजयिनो वर्त्मपाती बभूव Ud. S. 43.

विश 6 P. (विशति, विशे, अविशन्, वेदयति, वेष्टुं, विष्टुं) 1 To enter, go or enter into ; विशे कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30 ; R. 6. 10, Me. 102 ; Bg. 11. 29 ; so दौलायमानेन चेतसा चितां विशे K. 199 'fell a-thinking'. -2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of ; उपवा विशुः शश्वज्जल्लेखाः कोशलेखरं R. 4. 70. -3 To sit or settle down upon. -4 To penetrate, pervade. -5 To enter upon, undertake. -Caus. (वेशयति-ते) To cause to enter. -Desid. (विशति) To wish to enter.

विश m. 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaisya. -2 A man in general. -3 People. -f. 1 People, subjects. -2 A daughter. -3 Ved. Entrance. -4 A family, tribe, race. -Comp. -पण्यं goods, merchandise. -पतिः

(also विशांपतिः) 1. a king, lord of subjects. -2. a son-in-law. -3. a head-merchant.

विशं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus ; cf. विश. -Comp. -आकरः a kind of plant (भद्रचूड). -कंटा a crane.

विशंक 1 A. 1 To suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicions about ; विशंकते भीरु यतोऽवधीरणां S. 3. 14 ; सनीमापि ज्ञातिकुत्रैकं श्रयां जगोऽन्यथा भर्तृमनीं विशंकते 5. 17. -2 To think to be, fancy, imagine, विशंकवाना रमितं कयापि जगद्वनं वृष्टवहेतुदाह Gīt. 7.

विशंक a. Fearless. -का Fear, suspicion.

विशंकट a. (ट्टी f.) 1 Great, large, big ; विशंकटो वक्षसि बाणपाणिः Bk. 2. 50, Si. 13. 34. -2 Strong, vehement, powerful. -इ ind. Vehemently, intensely.

विशद् a. 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless ; योगनिद्रांतविशदेः पावनैरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14, 19. 39 ; 8. 3 प्रगयाविशदां दृष्टिं वक्षते ददाति न शंकिता Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5. 12. -2 White, of a pure, white colour ; निर्वैतहारगुलिकाविशदं हिवांभः R. 5. 70 ; Ku. 1. 44, 6. 25, Si. 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23. -3 Bright, shining, beautiful ; Ku. 3. 33 ; Si. 8. 70. -4 Clear, evident, manifest. -5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease ; जातो ममायं विशद्ः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21, V. 3. -इः The white colour. (विशदीकृ 8 U. 'to explain make clear, illustrate').

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikarāṇa, q. v. -2 Refuge, asylum.

विशरः 1 Splitting, bursting. -2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशलय a. 1 Free from trouble or anxiety, secure. -2 Free from thorns or darts. -ल्या N. of several plants : -दंती, गुडूची, अजमोदा &c.

विशस् 1 P. 1 To cut up, kill ; U. 4. -2 To immolate, sacrifice.

विशसनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation ; तस्यास्त्वं दुहितुस्तथा विशसनं किं दारुणेऽमृत्ययाः U. 4. 5. -2 Ruin. -नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. -2 A sword in general.

विशस्त p.p. 1 Cut up, hacked.

-2 Rude, ill-mannered. -3 Praised, celebrated.

विशष्ट m. 1 An immolator. -2 A Ch āṇḍāla.

विशस्त्र a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशाखः 1 N. of Kārtikeya; Mv. 2. 38. -2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). -3 A beggar, petitioner. -4 A spindle. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of a god, frequently mentioned by Pāṇini and Patanjali along with Skanda ; e. g. see Mbh. on P. VI. 3. 26, VIII. 1. 15. -Comp. -जः the orange tree.

विशाखल See विशाख (2).

विशाखा (usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars ; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे शशांकलेखामनुवर्तते S. 3.

विशतनं 1 Rending asunder, cutting off. -2 Setting free, delivering, releasing.

विशायः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशारणं 1 Splitting, rending. -2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद् a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.) ; मधुशान-विशारदाः R. 9. 29, 8. 17. -2 Learned, wise. -3 Famous, celebrated. -4 Bold, confident. -इः The Bakula tree.

विशाल a. 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide ; शु-हेर्विशालैरपि भूरिशालैः Si. 3. 50 ; स्थ-चरणविशालश्रगिलेक्षणेन 11. 23, 17. 47 ; R. 2. 21, 6. 32, Bg. 9. 21. -2 Rich or abounding in ; श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. -3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. -लः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A kind of bird. -ला N. of the town Ujjayinī ; पूर्वोद्दिष्टामनुसरपुरीं श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. -2 N. of a river. -Comp. -अक्ष a. large-eyed. (-क्षः) 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. of Garuda. -3. an epithet of Siva. (-क्षी) an epithet of Pārvatī.

विशालता-त्वं 1 Greatness, magnitude. -2 Eminence.



**विशिख** *a.* Crownless, crestless, pointless. —खः 1 An arrow ; माधव मनसिजविशिखभयादिव भावनया स्वयि लीना Gīt. 4 ; R. 5. 50 ; Mv. 2. 38. —2 A kind of reed. —3 An iron crow.

**विशिखा** 1 A spade. —2 A spindle. —3 A needle or pin. —4 A minute arrow. —5 A highway. —6 A barber's wife.

**विशित** *a.* Sharp, acute.

**विशिपं** 1 A temple. —2 An abode, a house. —3 A palace.

**विशिष** 7 P. 1 To particularize, individualize, specify, define. —2 To distinguish, discriminate. —3 To aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify ; पुनरकांडविवर्तनकारुणो विधिरहो विशिनष्टि मनोरुजं Māl. 4. 7 ; U. 4. 15. —4 To surpass, excel ; विशेषको वा विशिषेय यस्याः श्रियं त्रिलोकीतिलकः स एव Si. 3. 63 —*Pass.* 1 To be different from ; R. 17. 62. —2 To be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (often with abl.) ; तस्माद्दुर्गे विशिष्यते H. 3. 50 ; Mv. 7. 39 ; मौनात्सत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83 ; 3. 203 ; (also with instr. and gen.) ; सर्वेषामेव दानानां ब्रह्मदानं विशिष्यते Ms. 4. 233. —*Caus.* 1 To distinguish, particularize. —2 To surpass, excel ; मदनमापि गुणैर्विशिष्यन्ती Mk. 4. 4 ; M. 3. 5.

**विशिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Distinguished, distinct. —2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. —3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. —4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice ; विशिष्टाया विशिषेण संगमो गुणवान् भवेत् Mb. —*ष्टः* N. of Vishṇu. —*Comp.* —अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Rāmānuja which regards Brahman and Prakṛti as identical and real entities. —*बुद्धिः* *f.* a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. —*वर्ण* *a.* of an eminent or excellent colour.

**विशिष्टता** 1 Distinction, speciality. —2 Excellence, superiority.

**विशेष** *a.* 1 Peculiar. —2 Copious, abundant ; आसीद्विशेषा फलपुष्प-वृष्टिः R. 2. 14. —*षः* 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. —2 Distinction, difference ; निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. —3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special

property, speciality, differentia ; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special' 'peculiar' &c. ; S. 6. 5. —4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better ; अस्ति मे विशेषः S. 3 'I feel better'. —5 A limb, member ; पुण्योप लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25. —6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.) ; भूनाविशेषः U. 4. परिमलविशेषान् Pt. 1 ; कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. —7 A different or various object, various particulars (pl.) ; प्रासादस्त्वांनुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64, 57. —8 Excellence, superiority, distinction ; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', 'distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'choice', &c. ; अनुभावविशेषात् R. 1. 37 ; वपुर्विशेषेषु Ku. 5. 31 ; R. 2. 7, 6. 5 ; Ki. 9. 58 ; १० आकृतिविशेषाः 'excellent forms', भूतिविशेषः 'a distinguished guest' &c. —9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine *dravyas* ; अयमस्माद् व्यावृत्त इति व्यावृत्तबुद्धिमात्रहेतुर्विशेषः Tarka K. (these *viśeṣas* are said to inhere in the atoms of the Earth, Water, Light, and Air and the five eternal substances, Ether, Time, Space, Soul and Mind.) —10 (*a*) Individuality, particularity. (*b*) A particular instance ; उक्तिरर्थतरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः. —11 A category, predicament. —12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. —13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another ; see विशेषण. —14 N. of the mundane egg. —15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds ; it is thus defined by Mammāṭa :—विना प्रतिष्ठाभाषणमाधेयस्य व्यवस्थितिः । एकस्मात् युगपद्वृत्तिरेकस्मिन्नेकगोचरा । अत्रत्यकृतिः कार्यमशक्यमन्यस्य वस्तुनः । तदेव करणं चेति विशेषश्चित्रविधः स्मृतः ॥ K. P. 10. —*Comp.* —अतिदेशः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist ; विशेषोक्तिरखंडेषु का णेषु फलावचः K. P. 10 ; *e.g.* इदं स्नेहश्च ते नामूत्स्मरदीपे ज्वलत्यपि. —गुणः 1. a special or distinguishing property. —2. (in phil.) such *guṇa* as is not produced (like संयोग, पृथक्त्व

&c.) by the union of two things. —ज्ञ, —विद् *a.* 1. knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur. —2. learned, wise ; Bh. 2. 3. —लक्षणं, —लिङ्गं a special or characteristic mark. —वचनं a special text or precept. —विधिः, शास्त्रं a special rule.

**विशेषक** *a.* Distinguishing, distinctive. —कः, —कं 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute. —2 A discriminative or distinguishing quality. —3 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. ; M. 3. 5. —4 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics ; स्वेदादिभिः क्रिपुरुषांगनानां चक्र पदं पञ्चविशेषकेषु Ku. 3. 33, R. 9. 29, Si. 3. 63, 10. 84. —कं A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence ; द्वाभ्यां युगमिति प्राक्तं त्रिभिः श्लोकेर्विशेषकम् । कलापकं चतुर्भिः स्यात्तदूर्ध्वं कुलकं स्मृतम् ॥

**विशेषण** *a.* 1 Attributive. —2 Distinctive. —णं 1 Distinguishing, discrimination. —2 Distinction, difference. —3 A word which particularizes, qualifies, or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशेष्य) ; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः V. 3 ; विशेषणैर्यस्याकूतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10. (विशेषण is said to be of three kinds व्यावर्तक, विधेय, and हेतुगर्भ). —4 A distinguishing feature or mark. —5 Species, kind. —6 Surpassing, excelling ; अस्य काव्यस्य कवयो न समर्था विशषणे Mb.

**विशेषतस्, विशेषेण, विशेषात्** *ind.* Especially, particularly.

**विशेषित** *p. p.* 1 Distinguished. —2 Defined, particularized. —3 Distinguished by an attribute. —4 Superior, excellent.

**विशेष्य, विशेषणीय** *a.* 1 To be distinguished. —2 Chief, superior. —*व्यं* the word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or particularized by another word ; a noun ; विशेष्यं नाभिधा गच्छेत्क्षीणशक्तिर्विशेषणे K. P. 2.

**विशील** *a.* Ill-behaved, immoral, wicked.

**विशुध** 4 P. To be purified. —*Caus.* To purify.

**विशुद्ध** *a.* 1 Purified, cleansed. —2 Pure, free from vice, sin, or im-



perfection. -3 Spotless, stainless. -4 Correct, accurate. -5 Virtuous, pious, straightforward; विशुद्धमुखः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mâl. 7. 1. -6 Humble -७ A kind of mystical circle (चक्र) in the body.

विशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Purification; तदंगसं-सर्गमवाप्य कल्पते ध्रुवं चित्तमस्मज्जा विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79, Bg. 6. 12; Ms. 6. 69, 11. 54. -2 Purity, complete purity; हेमनः संलक्ष्यते ह्यमो विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10, 12. 48. -3 Correctness, accuracy. -4 Rectification, removal of error. -5 Similarity, equality. -6 (In alg.) A subtractive quantity.

विशोधनं 1 Cleaning, clearing (fig. also); राक्षसकंठविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. -2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c. -3 Expiation, atonement.

विशोधय *a.* To be purified, cleansed or corrected. -२यं A debt.

विशूल *a.* Without (*i. e.* not possessing) a spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूकी विशूलः प्रार्थयतामिति R. 15. 5.

विशृङ्खल *a.* 1 Without fetters (lit.). -2 Unfettered, unchecked, unrestrained, uncurbed (fig.); Si. 12. 7; Bv. 2. 177. -3 Free from all moral bonds, dissolute, Bh. 2. 59.

विश्व *Pass.* 1 To be split in pieces, be shattered, विशीर्यत वनेऽथवा. -2 To crumble to pieces, be dissolved, decay. -3 To waste away, become emaciated. -4 To vanish, disappear.

विशीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Shattered, broken to pieces. -2 Decayed, withered. -3 Dropped or fallen down; Ku. 5. 28. -4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -5 Impaired, wasted, spoiled. -Comp. -पर्णः the Nimba tree. -मूर्ति *a.* having the body destroyed; Ku. 5. 54. (-र्तिः) an epithet of the god of love.

विशोक *a.* Free from grief, happy. -कः The Asoka tree. -का Exemption from grief.

विशोषणं Drying up, dessication.

विश्वकद्रः Ved. 1 A dog-dealer. -2 A dog.

विश्वः Lustre, splendour.

विश्रण् 10 U. To give away, be-

stow; निःशेषविश्रागितकोशजातं R. 5. 1; 14. 15.

विश्रगनं, विश्राणं Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation; विश्रागनाद्यान्यपयस्विनीनां R. 2. 54.

विश्रम् 4 P. 1 To take rest, repose, stop; Ku. 3. 9. -2 To cease, stop, come to an end.

विश्रमः 1 Rest, repose. -2 Relaxation, cessation.

विश्रान्त *p. p.* 1 Ceased, stopped; V. 4. 38. -2 Rested, reposed. -3 Calm, tranquil, composed.

विश्रान्तिः *f.* 1 Rest, repose. -2 Cessation, stop.

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Rest, repose; विश्रामो हृदयस्य यत्र U. 1. 39. -3 Tranquillity, calm, composure.

विश्रम्भ 1 A. To confide, place confidence in; see विश्रम्भ below. -Caus. To inspire confidence in (a person), console, encourage.

विश्रम्भ *p. p.* (also written विश्रम्भ) 1 Confided in, confided to, entrusted. -2 Confident, fearless, confiding; Mu. 3. 3. -3 Trusty, confidential. -4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. -5 Firm, steady. -6 Meek, lowly. -7 Excessive, exceeding. -८यं *ind.* Confidently, fearlessly, without reserve, fear, or hesitation; विश्रम्भं क्रियतां वराहतामिर्भुस्तामितिः पल्लवे S. 2. 6; इषल विश्रम्भं पृच्छ ममापि वद्वाक्येयमत्र Mu. 3.

विश्रम्भः 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity; विश्रम्भानुरति निपत्य लब्धनिद्रां U. 1. 49; Mâl. 3. 1. -2 A confidential matter, secret; विश्रम्भेऽव्यभंतीकरणीया K. -3 Rest, relaxation. -4 An affectionate inquiry. -5 A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute. -6 Killing. -Comp. -भालापः, -भाषणं confidential or familiar conversation. -पात्रं, -भूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a confidant, trusty person.

विश्रम्भिन् *a.* 1 Trusting, confiding. -2 Trustworthy, faithful.

विश्रम्भणं Winning confidence.

विश्रयः A shelter, asylum.

विश्रवस् *m.* N. of a son of Pulastya, and father of Râvâna, Kumbhakarna, Bibhishana and Sârpana-

khâ by his wife Kaikâsi, and of Kubera by his wife Idâvidâ.

विश्रावः 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विश्राव q. v.). -2 Celebrity, renown.

विश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated. -2 Pleased, delighted, happy. -3 Flowing forth.

विश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Flowing, oozing.

विश्रुथ *a.* 1 Loose, relaxed, untied; R. 6. 73. -2 Languid, drooping.

विश्रिष्ट 4 P. 1 To be separated, to be away from. -2 To burst, fly asunder; R. 12. 76; Bk. 14. 67. -Caus. 1 To separate; Me. 7. -2 To deprive of (instr.); बुद्ध्या विश्रिष्टयन्ति ते Pt. 3. 183.

विश्रिष्ट *p. p.* Disjoined, separated, disunited.

विश्रिष्टः 1 Disunion, disjunction. -2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. -3 Separation (in general); तनयाविश्रिष्टपदुल्लेखः S. 4. 5; चरणारविश्रिष्टविश्रिष्ट R. 13. 23. -4 Absence, loss, bereavement. -5 A chasm. -6 (In arith.) The converse of addition. -Comp. -जातिः *f.* the reduction of fractional difference.

विश्रिष्टित *p. p.* Severed, separated, disunited.

विश्व *pron. a.* [विश्व-व Up. 1. 151] 1 All, whole, entire, universal. -2 Every, every one. -*m. pl.* N. of a particular group of deities, ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्व; their names are : -वसुः सत्यः क्रतुः शः कालः कामो धृतिः कुरुः । पुरुषा माद्राश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तिताः ॥. -२यं 1 The universe, the (whole) world; इदं विश्वं पालयं U. 3. 30; विश्वस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -2 Dry ginger. -3 N. of Vishnu. -२यः 1 The soul. -2 A citizen (नागर). -Comp. -आत्मन् *m.* 1. the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). -2. an epithet of Brahman. -3. of Siva; अथ विश्व त्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखी Ku. 6. 1. -4. of Vishnu. -ईशः -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. -2. an epithet of Siva. -कद्रु *a.* wicked, low, vile. (-द्रुः) 1. a hound, dog trained for the chase. -2. sound,



—कर्मन् *m.* 1. N. of the architect of gods; cf. त्वष्ट -2. an epithet of the sun. -3. one of the seven principal rays of the sun. -4. a great saint. -5. the supreme being. °जा, °सुता an epithet of संज्ञा, one of the wives of the sun. —कार्यः one of the rays of the sun. —कृत् *m.* 1. the creator of all beings. -2. an epithet of Visvakarman. —केतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. —गः N. of Brahman. —गंधः an onion. ( -धं ) myrrh. —गंधा the earth. —गोमृ *m.* 1. N. of Vishnu. -2. Indra. —ग्रन्थिः the plant called हंसपदी. —चक्रं a kind of valuable gift ( महादान ) of pure gold. —चर्षणि *a.* Ved. all-pervading, world-wide, extending everywhere. —जनं mankind. —जनीन, -जन्य, -जनीय *a.* good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men; Bk. 2. 41, 21. 17. —जित् *m.* 1. N. of a particular sacrifice; R. 5. 1. -2. the noose of Varuna. -3. N. of Vishnu. —देव see under विश्व *m.* above. —धारिणी the earth. —धारिन् *m.* a deity. —धेना Ved. the earth. —नयः lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. —ग *m.* 1. the protector of all. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. fire. —पावनी, -पूजिता holy basil. —पत्न *m.* 1. a god. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. an epithet of Agni. -5. N. of Visvakarman. —बोधः a Buddha. —भावनः N. of Vishnu. —भुज *a.* all enjoying, all-eating. ( -म. ) an epithet of Indra. —भेषजं dry ginger. ( -जः ) a universal remedy. —मूर्ति *a.* existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent; Mâl. 1. 3. ( -तिः ) 1. the supreme being. -2. N. of Siva. —योनिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. —राज *m.* -राजः a universal sovereign. —रुची one of the seven tongues of fire. —रूप *a.* omnipresent, existing everywhere. ( -पः ) an epithet of Vishnu. ( -पं ) agallochum. —रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —वाह *a.* ( विश्वोही *f.* ) all-sustaining. —वेदस् *a.* 1. all-knowing, omniscient. -2. a saint, sage. —व्यचस् *f.* N. of Aditi. —व्यापक, व्यापिन् *a.* all-pervading. —सहा 1. the earth. -2. one of the tongues of fire. —सारकं the prickly pear. —सृज् *m.* an epithet of Brahman, the creator; प्रायेण सामर्थ्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी वि-

श्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28; 1 49.

विश्वंकरः The eye ( *n.* according to some ).

विश्वस् *ind.* On all sides, all round, everywhere; Bv. 1. 30.

—Comp. —मुख *a.* having a face on every side; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वया *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वग्री *ind.* Ved. At all times.

विश्वंर *a.* All-sustaining. —रः 1 The all-pervading being, the Supreme Spirit -2 An epithet of Vishnu. -3 Of Indra. —रा The earth; विश्वंरा भगवती भवतीमसूत U. 1. 9; विश्वंराप्यातिलघुर्नाथ तवांतिके नियतं K. P. 10.

विश्वयुः Air, wind.

विश्वह *ind.* At all times. —हा *ind.* Everywhere.

विश्वस् 2 P. 1 To confide in, trust, rely on, place confidence in ( usually with loc. ); पुंसि विश्वसि-ति कुत्र कुतरी N. 5. 110; न जानामि केनापि करेणापहस्तितसकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233; Ku. 5. 15; ( sometimes with gen. also ). -2 To rest secure, be fearless or confident; विश्वसे पक्षिणैः समंतात् Bk. 2. 25. —Caus. To cause to believe, inspire confidence in; कृते क्रौर्यात्समायातो मां विश्वासयितुं नु किं Bk. 8. 105; Pt. 1. 192.

विश्वसनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. -2 Capable of inspiring confidence; अहो दोषिमतोऽपि विश्वसनीयतास्य वपुषः S. 2; M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Believed in, trusted, relied on. -2 Confiding, relying on. -3 Fearless, confident. -4 Trustworthy, reliable. —स्ता A widow.

विश्वासः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance; दुर्जनः प्रियवादीति नैतद्विश्वासकारणं; S. 1. 14; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. -2 A secret, confidential communication. —Comp —घातः, -भंगः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. —घातकः, -घातन् *m.* a treacherous fellow, traitor. —पात्रं, -भूमिः -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confidant.

विश्वासनं Producing confidence.

विश्वधायस् *m.* A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Savitri.

विश्वामित्रः [ विश्वं मित्रं यस्य, विश्वस्य मित्रं वा पूर्वपददीर्घः; P. VI. 3. 130 ]

N. of a celebrated sage. [ He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishtha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered him untold treasures in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued, in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles *Râjarshi*, *Rishi*, *Maharshi*, and *Brahmarshi*, but he was not contented till Vasishtha himself called him by the name *Brahmarshi*, which, however, took place after several thousands of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishtha—for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi, was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trisanku to the skies, in saving Sunahsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rama to whom he gave several miraculous missiles ].

विश्वाराज *m.* [ विश्वस्य राजा ] A king of the universe, universal monarch.

विश्वावसुः N. of a Gandharva.

विष् I. 3 U. ( वेवेष्टि, वेविष्टे, -विष्ट ) 1 To surround. -2 To spread through, extend, pervade. -3 To embrace. -4 To accomplish, effect, perform. -5 To eat. -6 To go to, go against, encounter; ( not generally used in classical literature ). -II. 9 P. ( विष्णा-ति ) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1. P. ( वेष्टि ) To sprinkle, pour out.

विष् *f.* 1 Feces, excrement, ordure. -2 Spreading, diffusion. -3 A girl, as in विट्पति. —Comp. —कारिका ( विट्कारिका ) a kind of bird. —ग्रहः ( विट्ग्रहः ) constipation. —चरः, -वराहः ( विट्चरः, विट्वराहः ) a tame or village hog ( eating ordure ). —पतिः a son-in-law. —लवणं ( विट्लवणं ) a kind of medicinal salt. —संगः ( विट्संगः ) constipation. —सारिका ( विटसारिका ) a kind of bird.

विषं [ विष्-क ] 1 Poison, venom ( said to be *m.* also in this sense ); विषं भवतु मा भूद्वा फटादीपो भयंकरः Pt.



1. 204. -2 Water; विषं जलधरैः पीतं मूर्छिताः पथिकांगनाः Chandr. 5. 82 (where both senses are intended). -3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. -4 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. -अक्त, -दिग्ध<sup>a</sup>. poisoned, envenomed. -अंकुरः 1. a spear. -2. a poisoned arrow. -अंतक<sup>a</sup>. antidotal. (-क्रः) an epithet of Siva. -अपह, -घ्न<sup>a</sup>. repelling poison, antidotic. -आननः, -आयुधः, -आस्यः a snake. -आस्या the marking-nut plant. -आस्वाद<sup>a</sup>. tasting poison. -कंठः N. of Siva. -कुंभः a jar filled with poison. -कृमिः a worm bred in poison. °न्याय see under न्याय. -घातिन्<sup>m</sup>. the Sirisha tree. -घ्न<sup>a</sup>. antidotal, serving as an antidote: इति चिताविषघ्नोयमगदः किं न पीयते H. 1. (-घ्नः) 1. an antidote. -2. the शिरीष and चक्र trees. (-दनी) 1. turmeric. -2. colocynth. -जुष्ट<sup>a</sup>. 1. poisonous. -2. poisoned, affected by poison. -उरः a buffalo. -वः a cloud. (-वः) green vitriol. -दंतकः a snake. -दर्शनमृत्युकः, -मृत्युः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). -द्रुमः=वृक्ष. q. v. -धरः a snake; Bv. 1. 74. °निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. -पुष्पं the blue lotus. -पुष्पकः a disease caused by eating poisonous flowers. -प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. -विषज्<sup>m</sup>, -वैद्यः a dealer in antidotes, a curer of snake-bites; संप्रति विषवैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. -मंत्रः 1. a spell for curing snake-bites. -2. a snake-charmer, conjurer. -रसः a poisoned potion, poison-liquid; U. 2. 26. -विद्या cure of poison. -वृक्षः, -द्रुमः a poisonous tree; विषवृक्षोपि संवर्धय स्वयं छेत्तुमसंप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; अत्रिनासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमं U. 1. 46. °न्याय see under न्याय. -वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. -शालूकः the root of the lotus. -शूकः, -शृंगिन्, -सूकन्<sup>m</sup>. a wasp. -सूचकः the Chakora bird. -हृदय<sup>a</sup>. 'poison-hearted', malicious.

**विषंज** 1 P. To attach or stick to, to hang or suspend upon, (usually in *p. p.*).

**विषक्त** *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly or closely. -2 Adhering or clinging closely to. -3 Hung or suspended on; S. 1. 32. -4 Caused, produced; U. 4. 3.

**विषंडं** The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

**विषद्** 1 P. To sink down, be exhausted. -2 To be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair; विलपाति हराति विषीदति रोदिति चंचाति मुंचाति तापं Gīt. 4; बालसूनुवरोक्ष्य भार्गवं स्वां दशां च विषसाद पार्थिवः R. 11. 67; Bg. 2. 1; Bk. 7. 89; R. 9. 75. -3 To be afraid. -Caus. 1 To cause to despond or despair, discourage. -2 To make afflicted, pain.

**विषण्ण** *p. p.* Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. -Comp. -मुख, -वदन<sup>a</sup>. looking sad. -रूप<sup>a</sup>. in a sad mood.

**विषादः** 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow; मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादं Bv. 4. 41; विषादं कर्तव्ये विदधाति जडाः प्रत्युत मुहं Bh. 3. 25, R. 8. 54; S. 4. 15. -2 Disappointment, despondency, despair; विषादलुप्तप्रतिगति सैन्यं R. 3. 40; (विषादश्चेतसो मंग उपायाभावनाशयोः). -3 Languor, drooping state; दोर्विषादः Māl. 2. 5. -4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

**विषादिन्** *a.* Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

**विषम** *a.* [ विगतो विरुद्धो वा समः ] 1 Uneven, rough, rugged; पार्थिव विषमेष्वप्यचलता Mu. 3. 3; व्यालाकीर्णाः सुविषमाः Pt. 1. 64; Me. 19. -2 Irregular, unequal; Māl. 9. 43. -3 Odd, not even. -4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious; Ki. 2. 3; विषमाः कर्मगतयः Pt. 4. 50. -5 Impassable, inaccessible; Ki. 2. 3, Bh. 3. 5. -6 Coarse, rough. -7 Oblique; Māl. 4. 2. -8 Painful, troublesome; कांताविशेषदुःखव्यतिकर-विषमे यौवने विप्रयोगः Bh. 3. 106; H. 4. 3. -9 Very strong, vehement; Māl. 3. 9. -10 Dangerous, fearful; Mv. 5. 56, Mk. 8. 1, 27, Mu. 1. 18, 2. 20. -11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. -12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. -13 Dishonest, artful. -14 Intermittent, (as fever). -15 Wicked. -16 Different. -मः N. of Vishṇu. -मं 1 Unevenness. -2 Oddness. -3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. -4 A difficult or dangerous position, dif-

ficulty, misfortune; सुप्तं प्रमत्तं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97; Bg. 2. 2. -5 Rough or uneven ground. -6 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described; (said to be of four kinds; see K. P. Kārikās 126 and 127). -7 A kind of stanza or verse; भिन्नचिह्नचतुष्पादं विषमं परि-कीर्तनम्. -मं *ind.* Unequally, unevenly, unfairly, dangerously &c. -Comp. -अक्षः, -ईक्षणः, -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of Siva. -अन्नं unusual or irregular food. -अवतारः descent on uneven ground, perhaps also 'undertaking or embarking in an adventure'; V. 1. -आयुधः, -इषुः, -शरः epithets of the god of love. -कर्णः 1. a quadrangle or tetragon with unequal diagonals. -2. the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle. -कर्णन् (in math.) the finding of two quantities when the difference of their squares is given and either the sum or the difference of the quantities (Colebrooke). -कालः an unfavourable season. -चतुरस्रः -चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrilateral figure. -छद्ः the tree सप्तपर्ण q. v. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -उरः remittent fever. -त्रिभुजः a scalene triangle. -लक्ष्मी<sup>f</sup>. ill-luck. -विभागः unequal distribution (of property). -शील<sup>a</sup>. cross-tempered, peevish, perverse. -स्थ<sup>a</sup>. 1. being in an inaccessible position. -2. being in difficulty or misfortune.

**विषमित** *a.* 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. -2 Contracted, frowning. -3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

**विषमीभू** 1 P. 1 To become uneven. -2 To stumble, fall unevenly; S. 4. 15.

**विषयः** 1 An object of sense; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense; रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin, and ear); अतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1. -2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. -3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual objects (usually in pl.) यौवने विषयेषिणां R. 1. 8; शब्दशरीन् वि-



षयान्भोक्तुं 10. 25; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः 12. 1, 3 70, 8. 10, 19. 49; Bg. 2. 59 -4 An object, a thing, matter; नार्यो न जग्मुर्विषयांतराणि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. -5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object; भूयिष्ठमन्यविषयाननुवृष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31; Si. 9. 40. -6 Scope, range, reach, compass; सैमित्त्ररपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45; यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः V. 1. 1; सकलवचनानामविषयः Māl. 1. 30, 36; U. 5. 19; Ku. 6. 17. -7 Department, sphere, province, field, element; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्याभ्यवहर्त्येव विषयः V. 3. -8 A subject, subject-matter, topic; आये मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11; so शृंगारविषयको ग्रंथः 'treating of love'. -9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first of the five members of an Adhikarṇa q. v. -10 A place, spot; परिसरविषयेषु लीडमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. -11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom; Pt. 2. 2. -12 A refuge, an asylum. -13 A collection of villages. -14 A lover, husband. -15 Semen virile. -16 A religious observance. -17 A symbolical expression for the number 'five.' (विषये means 'with regard or reference to,' 'in respect of,' 'in the case of,' 'regarding,' 'concerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवाति-विषये सृष्टिराद्यव धातुः Me 82; स्त्रीणां विषये; धनविषये &c.). -Comp. -अभिरतिः 1. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures; Ki. 6. 44; so °अभिलाषः Ki. 3. 13. -आत्मक a. 1. consisting of worldly objects. -2. carnal, sensual. -आसक्त, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः-उत्सेवा, निरतिः f. -प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -एषिन् a. addicted to worldly objects; R. 1. 8. -ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयक a. 1 Relating to an object. -2 (At the end of comp.). Having for an object, treating of, relating to, as in दानविषयको ग्रंथः.

विषयायिन् m. 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. -2 A man of the world. -3 The god

of love. -4 A king. -5 An organ of sense. -6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. -m. 1 A man of the world, worldling. -2 A king. -3 The god of love. -4 A sensualist, voluptuary; विषयिणः कस्यापरोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. -2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषह् 1 A. 1 To bear, suffer, endure; दुर्वारं सा कथमापि परित्यागदुःखं विषेहे R. 14. 87, 3. 63, 8. 57. -2 To resist, oppose, withstand, be able to resist; तस्यामेव रघोः पांड्याः प्रतापं न विषेहिरे R. 4. 49. -3 To be able; Si. 14. 29, 17. 10. -4 To allow.

विषह्य a. 1 Endurable, bearable; भविष्यद्व्यसनेन धूमितां Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. -2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms. 8. 265. -3 Possible.

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषा 1 Ordure, feces. -2 Intellect, understanding. -3 A tree (अतिविषा).

विषाणः-णं, -णी [ विष्-बा० कानच् ]

1 A horn; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12; कृशचिरपि पयदञ्च शशविषाणमासादयेत् 2. 5. -2 The tusk of an elephant or boar; तप्तानामुदधिरे विषाणभिन्नाः प्रह्लादं सुरकरिणां घनाः क्षरंतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणिन् a. Having horns or tusks. -m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. -2 An elephant; भग्नो निवासोऽयमिहास्य पुष्टैः सदानतो येन विषाणिनागः Si. 4. 63, 12. 77. -3 A bull.

विषारः A snake.

विषालु a. Poisonous, venomous.

विषु ind. 1 In two equal parts, equally. -2 Differently, variously. -3 Same, like.

विषुण a. Ved. 1 Moving variously. -2 Having various forms. -3 Having uniform motion. -4 Adverse, hostile, wicked. -णः The equinox.

विषुपं The equinox.

विषुवं The first point of Aries or Libra into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -Comp.

-छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. -दिनं the day of the equinox. -रेखा the equinoctial line. -संक्रांतिः f. the sun's equinoctial passage.

विषुवत् n. 1 The equinox. -2 The central day in a sacrificial session; (for Comp. see विषुव above).

विष्क् 10 U. (विष्कयति-ते) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Atm. only in this sense). -2 To see, perceive.

विषूचिका Cholera.

विष्कंद् 1 P. To go in different directions, room, wander about. -2 To go away, disperse.

विष्कंदः 1 Dispersing. -2 Going away.

विष्कंभ् 5. 9. P. 1 To impede, obstruct. -2 To support, prop. -3 To fix firmly.

विष्कंभः 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. -2 The bolt or bar of a door. -3 The supporting beam of a house. -4 A post, pillar. -5 A tree. -6 (In dramas) An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters, middling or inferior, who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on:—S. D. thus defines it:—वृत्तवर्तिष्यमाणानां कथांशानां निदर्शकः। संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कंभ आदावंकस्य दर्शितः। मध्येन मध्यमाभ्यां वा पात्राभ्यां संप्रयोजितः। शुद्धः स्यात् स तु संकीर्णो नीचमध्यमकल्पितः 308. -7 The diameter of a circle. -8 A particular posture practised by Yogins. -9 Extension, length. -10 The first of the twenty-seven astronomical periods (योग).

विष्कंभक See विष्कंभ.

विष्कंभित a. Hindered, obstructed.

विष्कंभिन् m. The bolt of a door.

विष्किरः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. -2 A cock. -3 A bird, gallinaceous bird; छायापस्किरमाण-विष्किरमुखव्याकृष्टकीटत्वचः U. 2. 9.

विष्टप् f. 1 A place, region, world. -2 Heaven.

विष्टपः-पं 1 A world; Ku. 3. 20, cf. त्रिविष्टप. -2 A vessel, cup (Ved.). -Comp. -हारिन् a. one who pleases the world; Bh. 2. 25.



**विष्टम्** 5. 9. P. 1 To stop, obstruct; S. 5. 9. -2 To fix, plant, rest on; अत्युच्छिन्ने मन्त्रिणि पार्थिवे च विष्टम् पादावुपतिष्ठते श्रीः Mu. 4. 13. -Caus. 1 To obstruct. -2 To paralyse, benumb.

**विष्टम्** *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly; well supported. -2 Propped up, supported. -3 Obstructed, hindered. -4 Paralysed, made motionless.

**विष्टम्**: 1 Fixing firmly. -2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. -3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. -4 Paralysis. -5 Stopping, staying. -6 Stopping, placing the feet.

**विष्टम्** *a.* 1 Stopping, obstructing, impeding. -2 Making motionless, benumbing, chilling.

**विष्टम्**: 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c.); R. 8. 18. -2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass). -3 A handful of Kusa grass. -4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. -5 A tree. -Comp. -भाज् *a.* seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. -अवस् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Si. 14. 12.

**विष्टम्** Excrement, feces, ordure.

**विष्टम्** *f.* [ विष्-क्तिन् क्तिच् वा ] 1 Pervading. -2 An act, occupation. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Unpaid labour. -5 Sending. -6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

**विष्टम्** A remote place, one situated at a distance.

**विष्टम्** 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3. 180, 10. 91. -2 The belly. -3 Ved. Interval.

**विष्टम्**: [विष् व्यापने नुक् Un. 3. 39] 1 The second deity of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for their descriptions see the several avatâras s. v. and also under अवतार); the word is thus popularly derived:— यस्माद्विष्टमिदं सर्वं तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः तस्मादेवोच्यते विष्टुर्विश्वधातोः प्रवेशनात्॥ -2 N. of Agni. -3 A pious man. -4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smṛiti called विष्टुस्मृति. -5 N. of one of the Vasus. -6 The lunar mansion called Sravana (presided over by

Vishnu). -Comp. -कांची N. of a town. -क्रमः the step or stride of Vishnu. -गुप्तः N. of Chânakya. -तैलं a kind of medicinal oil. -दैवस्या N. of the eleventh and twelfth days of each fortnight (of a lunar month). -पदं 1. the sky, atmosphere. -2. the sea of milk. -3. the foot of Vishnu (worshipped at Gayâ). -4. a lotus. -पदी an epithet of the Ganges. -पुराणं N. of one of the most celebrated of the eighteen Purâṇas. -प्रीतिः *f.* land granted rent-free to Brâhmanas to maintain Vishnu's worship. -माया N. of Durgâ. -रथः an epithet of Garuḍa. -रातः N. of king Parīkshit. -लिङ्गी a quail. -लोकः Vishnu's world. -वह्मभा 1. an epithet of Lakshmi. -2. the holy basil. -वाहनः, -वाह्यः epithets of Garuḍa.

**विष्टम्** 1 A. 1 To A move about. -2 To throb, beat, palpitate.

**विष्टम्**: Throbbing, palpitation.

**विष्टम्**: 1 The twang of a bow. -2 Vibration.

**विष्टम्** *a.* Deserving death by poison.

**विष्टम्** 1 A. To flow; Bk. 9. 74. **विष्टम्**: Flowing, trickling.

**विष्टम्** *a.* Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

**विष्टम्**, **विष्टम्** *a.* (Nom. sing. *m.* विष्टम्; *f.* विष्ट्वी, *n.* विष्ट्वक्) 1 Going or being everywhere, all-pervading; विष्ट्वङ्मोहः स्थगयति कथं महभाग्यः करोमि U. 3. 38, Mâl. 9. 20. -2 Separating into parts. -3 Different. -4 Alternately. (विष्ट्वक् is used adverbially in the sense of 'everywhere, on all sides, all around'; Ki. 14. 59; Pt. 2. 2; Mâl. 5. 4, 9. 25). -Comp. -सेनः (विष्ट्वक्सेनः or विष्ट्वक्षेणः) an epithet of Vishnu; साम्यमाप कमलासखाविष्ट्वक्सेनसेवितयुगांतपयोधेः Si. 10. 55; विष्ट्वक्सेनः स्वतनुमविशत्सर्वलोकप्रतिष्ठां R. 15. 103. °प्रिया N. of Lakshmi.

**विष्टम्** (द्वं) च *a.* (विष्ट्वद्वीची *f.*) Going everywhere, all-pervading; विष्ट्वद्वीचीर्विक्षपन् सैन्यवीचीः Si. 18. 25; विष्ट्वद्वीच्या भुवनमभितो भासते यस्य भासा Bv. 4. 18.

**विष्टम्**, **विष्ट्वानः** Eating.

**विष्टम्** I. 4 P. (विष्ट्यति) To cast,

throw, send. -II. 1 P. (वेसति) To go, move.

**विसृ** See विसृ.

**विसंयुक्त** *p. p.* Disjoined, separated.

**विसंयोगः** Disjunction, separation.

**विसंवद्** 1 P. 1 To be inconsistent, be at variance; कमलानां मनोहराणामपि रूपाद्विसंवदति शलिं Mu. 1. 19; शक्रदशस्तु मित्रमिति विसंवदन्त्यक्षराणि Mu. 5. -2 To break one's word or promise. -3 To disappoint, deceive. -4 To fail. -5 To assert falsely. -6 To contradict. -Caus. 1 To make inconsistent. -2 To disappoint, to cause to fail; रमणीयोऽवधिर्विधनं विसंवादितः S. 6. -3 To fail to prove.

**विसंवादः** 1 Deception, breaking one's promise, disappointment. -2 Inconsistency, incongruity, disagreement. -3 Contradiction.

**विसंवादिन्** *a.* 1 Disappointing, deceiving. -2 Inconsistent, contradictory -3 Differing, disagreeing; R. 15. 67. -4 Disputing, contesting. -5 False, untrue. -6 Fraudulent, crafty.

**विसंघुल** *a.* 1 Unsteady, agitated; Mâl. 7. -2 Uneven.

**विसंकट** *a.* Frightful; dreadful, Mâl. 5. 13; cf. विसंकट. -दः 1 A lion. -2 The Ingudî tree.

**विसंगत** *a.* Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

**विसंज्ञ** *a.* Insensible, unconscious.

**विसंधिः** Bad or disagreeable Sandhi (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7. ad loc.

**विसल** See विसल.

**विसिनी** See विसिनी.

**विसिल** See विसिल.

**विसूचिका** Cholera.

**विसूरणं-णा** Distress, sorrow.

**विसूरितं** Repentance, distress. -ता Fever.

**विसृ** 1 P. 1 To spread, be extended or diffused; चक्रीवङ्गरुहधुमरुचो विसृः Si. 5. 8; 9. 19, 37; Ki. 10. 53. -2 To return. -Caus. 1 To spread, stretch. -2 To cause to prevail or spread.

**विसरः** 1 Going forth. -2 Spread.



ing, extending. -3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock. -4 A large quantity, heap; Mâl. 1. 37.

विसारः 1 Spreading out, expansion, diffusion. -2 Creeping, gliding. -3 A fish. -र 1 wood. -2 Timber. -री The region of the winds.

विसारिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Spreading, diffusing. -2 Creeping, gliding. -*m.* A fish.

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. -2 Extended, stretched. -3 Uttered, spoken.

विस्तृत्वर *a.* ( री *f.* ) 1 Spreading about, being diffused; विस्तृत्वरैरुहं रजोभिः Si. 3. 11. -2 Creeping, gliding.

विसृमर *a.* Creeping along, gliding, moving gently; विसृमरहेषितहयः Ve. 4.

विसृज् 6 P. 1 To abandon, leave, give up; विसृज सुहरि संगमसाध्वसं M. 4. 13; पूर्वार्धविसृष्टतल्पः R. 16. 6; Bv. 1. 78. -2 To let go, let loose. -3 To shed, pour down; तद्विप्रयोगाश्रु समं विसृष्टं R. 13. 26. -4 To send, despatch; भोजेन दूतो रघवे विसृष्टः R. 5. 39. -5 To dismiss, allow to go, send away; प्रातिगृह्य वचो विसर्ज मुनिं R. 8. 91; 14. 19. -6 To give; R. 13. 67; 18. 7. -7 To send or cast forth, emit, dart; विसृज ते हिमगर्भैरग्निमिदुर्मयूखैः S. 3. 2. -8 To drop, let fall, strike; विसृज शुद्रमुनौ कृपाणं U. 2. 10. -9 To utter; Si. 15. 62. -10 To cast off, repudiate. -11 To create, produce. -12 To deliver, hand over to. -*Caus.* To emit, pour forth, shed. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To spare. -4 To cast off, repel, repudiate. -5 To lose.

विसर्गः 1 Sending forth, emission. -2 Shedding, pouring down, dropping; R. 16. 38. -3 Casting, discharge. -4 Giving away, a gift, donation; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुच्चासिव R. 4. 86 (where the word means 'pouring down' also). -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6 Creation, creating. -7 Abandonment, relinquishment. -8 Voiding, evacuation; as in पुरीषविसर्ग. -9 Departure, separation. -10 Final beatitude. -11 Light, splendour. -12 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and

marked by two perpendicular dots (:). -13 The southern course of the sun. -14 The penis.

विसर्जनं 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; समतया वसुवृष्टिविसर्जनैः R. 9. 6. -2 Giving away, a gift, donation; R. 9. 6. -3 Voiding; Ms. 4. 48. -4 Casting off, quitting, abandoning; श्रुतदेहविसर्जनः पितुः R. 8. 25. -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. आवाहन). -7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions.

विसर्जनीय *a.* To be abandoned &c. -यः=विसर्ग (12) q. v.

विसर्जित *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. -2 Given away. -3 Left, quitted, abandoned. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Dismissed.

विसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. -2 Created, emanated. -3 Shed, cast. -4 Sent, despatched; R. 5. 39. -5 Dismissed, let go, discharged; R. 2. 9. -6 Discharged, hurled. -7 Given, bestowed, granted; ग्रामेष्वात्माविसृष्टेषु R. 1. 44. -8 Abandoned, quitted, removed. -9 Cast out, expelled.

विसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Emitting, sending forth. -2 Abandoning. -3 Giving.

विसृप् 1 P. 1 To move, march, proceed; यः सुवहुरिति राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विसर्प मायया R. 11. 29; 4. 53. -2 To fly or roam about. -3 To spread; मनोरागस्तीव्रं विषमिव विसर्पस्यविरतं Mâl. 2. 1. -4 To flow along, fall down; ( बाष्पौघः ) विसर्पन् धाराभिलुङ्गति धरणीं जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29. -5 To escape, run away. -6 To hover about. -7 To wind, meander.

विसर्पः 1 Creeping about, gliding. -2 Moving to and fro. -3 Spread, circulation; U. 1. 36. -4 An unexpected or unwished-for consequence of an act. -5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. -*Comp.* -न्न wax.

विसर्पणं 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. -2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विसर्पिः, विसर्पिका See विसर्प (5) above.

विस्तृ 5 U., विस्तृ 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse. -2 To cover, fill. -3 To extend, expand. -4 To strew or scatter about. -*Caus.* 1 To

cause to spread or expand; as in पयोधराविस्तारयितुं यौवनं S. 1. -2 To increase; R. 7. 39. -3 To stretch, extend.

विस्तरः 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars; संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगणितयसः। सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भान्तु मे Si. 4. 24; ( विस्तरेण, विस्तरतः, विस्तरशः 'in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars'; भंगुलिमुद्राधिगमं विस्तरेण श्रोतुमिच्छामि Mu. 1; Bg. 10. 18 ). -3 Prolixity, diffuseness; अलं विस्तरेण. -4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number. -5 A bed, layer. -6 A seat, stool. -7 Affectionate solicitation.

विस्तारः 1 Spreading, extension, expansion; प्रांताविस्तारपानां Mâl. 1. 27. -2 Amplitude, breadth; विलोक्यन्त्यो वपुःपुच्छां प्रकामाविस्तारफलं हरिष्यः R. 2. 11; Bg. 13. 30. -3 Expanse, vastness, magnitude; मध्यः इयामः स्तन इव भुवः शेषविस्तारपांडुः Me. 18. -4 Details, full particulars; कण्वोऽपि तावच्छ्रुतविस्तारः क्रियतां S. 7. -5 The diameter of a circle. -6 A shrub. -7 The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded, extended. -2 Wide, broad. -3 Large, great, extensive. -*Comp.* -पर्ण a kind of root ( मानक ).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended. -2 Broad, expanded. -3 Ample. -4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्तृतिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, -2 Breadth, width, magnitude. -3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्था 1 A. 1 To stand apart. -2 To remain, stay, dwell, remain fixed or stationary; पदैर्भुवं व्याप्य वि-तिष्ठमानं Si. 4. 4. -3 To spread, be diffused.

विस्पष्ट *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. -2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्फुर 6 P. 1 To quiver, palpitate, tremble. -2 To move about, struggle. -3 To shine, gleam; क्रि नम विस्फुरन्ति शस्त्राणि U. 4. -4 To draw or twang ( as a bow, used in *caus.* in the same sense ); एकोऽपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचक्रं कः सिंधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25.

विस्फारः 1 Vibration, trembling,



throbbing. -2 The twang of a bow.

विस्फारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate. -2 Trembling, tremulous. -3 Twanged; विकृष्टविस्फारितचापमंडलः Ki. 14. 31. -4 Dilated, expanded. -5 Manifested, displayed. -6 Evident, apparent, manifest.

विस्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quivering. -2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्फुर्ज 1 P. 1 To roar, thunder. -2 To resound. -3 To increase. -4 To shine, appear; अस्त्येवं जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फुर्जसे K. P. 10.

विस्फुर्जयुः 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. -2 A clap or peal of thunder. -3 (Hence) A thunderlike manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke; ममैव जन्मांतरपातकानां विपाकविस्फुर्जयुरप्रसह्यः R. 14. 62. -4 Rolling (as of waves); swell, surging appearance; महोर्निविस्फुर्जयुर्निर्विशेषाः R. 13. 12.

विस्फुर्जित 1 Roar, shout. -2 Rolling. -3 Fruit, result; तत्सर्वं सुरलोकदेवसदृशं धर्मस्य विस्फुर्जितं Bh. 2. 125, 3. 143.

विस्फुर्लिङ्गः 1 A spark of fire; अग्नेर्ज्वलतो विस्फुर्लिङ्गा विप्रतिष्ठेत् S. B. -2 A kind of poison.

विस्फोटः -टा 1 A boil, pimple, tumour. -2 Small-pox.

विस्मि 1 A. 1 To wonder or be surprised at; उभयोर्न तथा लोकः प्राचीन्येन विसिष्मिये R. 15. 68; उद्दीक्ष्य को भुवि न विस्मयते नगेशं Si. 4. 19, Bk. 5. 51. -2 To admire. -3 To be proud or conceited; न विस्मयेत तपसा Ms. 4. 236. -Caus. To cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment; विस्मापयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33; Bk. 5. 58; 8. 42.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement; पुरुषः प्रबभूवामेर्विस्मयेन सहर्दिवजां R. 10. 50. -2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the *adbhuta* sentiment; S. D. thus defines it:—विप्रियेषु पदार्थेषु लोकसीमातिवर्तिषु । विस्फारश्चेतसो यस्तु स विस्मय उदाहृतः ॥ 207. -3 Pride, arrogance; तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. -4 Uncertainty, doubt. -Comp. -आकुल, -आविष्ट *a.* astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयंगम *a.* Astonishing, produc-

ing wonder.

विस्मापन *a.* (नी *f.*) Astonishing. -नः 1 The god of love. -2 Trick, deceit, illusion. -नं 1 Causing wonder. -2 Anything causing wonder. -3 A city of the Gandharvas (said to be *m.* also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, surprised, amazed, wonder-struck. -2 Disconcerted. -3 Proud.

विस्मितिः *f.* Astonishment, wonder, surprise.

विस्मेर *a.* Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्मृ 1 P. To forget; मधुकर विस्मृतोऽस्येनां कथं S. 5. 1; यदा तु अन्यसंगात्पूर्ववृत्तं विस्मृतो भवान् S. 6. -Caus. To cause to forget.

विस्मरणं Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion; S. 5. 23.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

विस्त्रं A smell like that of raw meat. -Comp. -गंधिः yellow orpiment.

विस्त्रंस् 1 A. 1 To slip down, become loosened. -2 To fall down, drop, slip. -Caus. 1 To cause to fall down, let fall; विस्त्रंसयंती नवकर्णिकारं Ku. 3. 62. -2 To loosen, relax, slacken.

विस्त्रंसः -सा 1 Falling down. -2 Decay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्त्रंसन *a.* 1 Causing to fall or drop down; अंतर्मोहनमौलिघूर्जनचलन्महारविस्त्रंसनः Gīt. 3. -2 Untying, loosening; नीर्विवस्त्रंसनः करः K. P. 7. -नं 1 Falling down. -2 Flowing, dropping. -3 Untying, loosening. -4 A laxative, purgative.

विस्त्रस्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Weak, infirm.

विस्त्रसा Decay, debility, decrepitude.

विस्त्रब्ध, विस्त्रम्भ See विभ्रब्ध, विभ्रम्भ.

विस्त्रु 1 P. To flow forth, trickle, ooze.

विस्त्रवः, विस्त्रावः Flowing, dropping, trickling.

विस्त्रावणं 1 Bleeding. -2 Distilling. -3 A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

विस्त्रुतिः *f.* Flowing forth, trickling, oozing.

विस्त्रवर *a.* Discordant.

विहगः [ विहायसा गच्छति गम्-ड नि० ]

1 A bird; Me. 28; Rs. 1. 28. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 A planet in general.

विहंगः 1 A bird; R. 1. 51; Ms. 9. 55. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -Comp. -इन्द्रः, -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Garuda.

विहंगनः 1 A bird; (गृह्णीषि काः) मरुक्लालकलोलविहंगनाः R. 9. 37; Ms. 1. 39, H. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

विहंगना, विहंगिका A pole for carrying burdens.

विहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate; (अलं) सहसा संहतिमहसां विहंतु Ki. 5. 17, 14. 23. -2 To strike, beat violently. -3 To obstruct, impede, oppose, resist; विघ्नंति रक्षांसि वने क्रतूंश्च Bk. 1. 19; Si. 14. 8, R. 5. 27. -4 To reject, refuse, decline; तद्भूतनाथानुग नार्हति एवं संबन्धितो मे प्रणयं विहंतु R. 2. 58; न व्यह्न्यत कदाचिद्विधा 11. 2. -5 To disappoint, foil, frustrate. -6 To separate.

विहत *p. p.* 1 Struck completely, killed. -2 Hurt. -3 Opposed, impeded, resisted. -तः A Jaina temple.

विहतिः A friend, companion. -*f.* 1 Killing, striking. -2 Failure. -3 Defeat, rout.

विहननं 1 Killing, striking. -2 Hurt, injury. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment. -4 A bow for cleaning cotton.

विहर्षः Great joy, rapture.

विहस् 1 P. 1 To smile, laugh gently; किञ्चिद्विहस्यार्थपार्ति बभाषे R. 2. 46. -2 To laugh at, deride, ridicule; किमिति विषीदसि रोदिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव विकला Gīt. 9; गौरीनक्षत्रभुक्कुटिरचनां या विहस्येव फेनैः Me. 50.

विहसनं, विहसितं, विहासः A gentle laugh, smile.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. -2 Confounded, bewildered, overpowered, made powerless; मालतीमुखावलोकनविहस्ततया Māl. 1, R. 5. 49. -3 Disabled, incapacitated (for doing the proper work); रुजाविहस्तचरणं M. 4. -4 Learned, wise.

विहा *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विहा 2 P. To leave, abandon,



orsake, give up; विहाय लक्ष्मीपति-  
लक्ष्म कर्मिकं जटधरः सन् जुहुर्धातुं पावकं  
Ki. 1. 44; Me. 41; R. 2. 40; 5.  
67, 73; 6. 7; 12. 102; 14. 48, 69;  
Ku. 3. 1. —Caus. 1 To give away.  
-2 To abandon, give up.

विहायित *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon.  
-2 Extorted, caused to be given up.  
-तं A gift, donation.

विहिन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned,  
forsaken, -2 Devoid of, destitute or  
deprived of, without (usually in comp.);  
विद्याविहिनः पद्यः Bh. 2. 20. -3 Base, low,  
inferior. —Comp. —जाति, —योनि *a.*  
base-born, low-born.

विहायस् *m., n.* Sky, atmosphere;  
Ki. 16. 43. —*m.* A bird; N. 3. 99.

विहायस् See विहायस्.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Done, performed,  
made, acted. -2 Arranged, fixed,  
settled, appointed, determined. -3  
Ordered, prescribed, decreed; Pt. 1.  
201. -5 Framed, constructed. -5  
Placed, deposited. -6 Furnished with,  
possessed of. -7 Fit to be done. -8  
Distributed, apportioned. (See धा with वि).  
-तं An order, a command, decree;  
परतो दैवविहितायत्तं Pt. 1.

विहितः *f.* 1 Performance, doing,  
action. -2 Arrangement.

विह 1 P. 1 To take away, seize  
away. -2 To remove, destroy. -3 To  
let fall, shed (as tears); as in  
बाष्पं विहरति. -4 To pass (as time).  
-5 To amuse, or divert oneself,  
sport, play; विहरति हरिर्हि सरसवन्ते  
Gīt. 1; गंधमावनवनं विहर्तुं गता V. 4;  
U. 3. 6. -6 To go in various direc-  
tions. -7 To live. -8 To change, al-  
ternate.

विहरः 1 Taking away, removing.  
-2 Separation, disunion. -3 Chang-  
ing.

विहरणं 1 Removing, taking away.  
-2 Taking a walk, airing, going  
about or rambling for pleasure. -3  
Pleasure, pastime.

विहर्तु *m.* 1 A roamer, -2 A rob-  
ber.

विहारः 1 Removing, taking away.  
-2 Roaming or walking for pleasure,  
airing, a stroll, taking a walk. -3  
Sport, play, pastime, recreation,  
diversion, pleasure; विहारशैलानुगतं  
नागैः R. 16. 26, 67; 5. 41; 9. 68,

13. 38, 19. 37. -4 Tread, step-  
ping, movement (of hands, feet  
&c); विहर्षणैः पागेविहारहरिभिः Ki.  
4. 15; हरिचरणविहारं Gīt. 11.  
-5 A park, garden; especially a  
pleasure-garden. -6 The shoulder.  
-7 A Jaina or Buddhist temple,  
convent, monastery. -8 A temple  
in general. -9 Great expansion of  
the organs of speech. -10 Opening,  
expansion. -11 The palace or ban-  
ner of Indra. -12 A palace in  
general. -13 A kind of bird. —Comp  
-गृहं a pleasure-house. -दासी a  
nun.

विहारिका A convent.

विहारिन् *a.* 1 Diverting or amus-  
ing oneself by; मृगयाविहारिणः S  
1; Pt. 2. 20. -2 Expanding. -3  
Beautiful, lovely.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. -2  
Expanded. -तं 1 One of the ten  
modes of indicating love used by  
women; see S. D. 125, 146; (writ-  
ten विकृत also in this sense). -2  
Sport, play.

विहृतिः *f.* 1 Removal, taking  
away. -2 Sport, pastime, pleasure.  
-3 Expansion.

विहेठः 1 Hurt, injury. -2 Af-  
flicting, harassing.

विहेठकः 1 An injurer. -2 A re-  
viler, calumniator.

विहेठनं 1 Injuring, hurting. -2  
Rubbing, grinding. -3 Afflicting.  
-4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विह्वल 1 P. To stagger, tremble,  
shake about; अनाभिनं भ्रमति ह्वयं वि-  
ह्वलस्यंगमंगं Māl. 5. 20.

विह्वल *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted,  
perturbed, confused; R. 8. 37. -2  
Overcome with fear, alarmed. -3  
Delirious, beside oneself. -4 Afflic-  
ted, distressed; Bh. 3. 59; Ku. 4  
4. -5 Desponding. -6 Fused, liquid.

वी I. 2 P. (वेति, rarely used in  
classical literature) 1 To go, move.  
-2 To approach. -3 To pervade. -4  
To bring, convey. -5 To throw,  
cast. -6 To eat, consume. -7 To  
obtain. -8 To conceive, bring forth.  
-9 To be born or produced. -10  
To shine, be beautiful. -11 To de-  
sire, wish. -12 To shine. —II (वि+  
इ) 2 P. 1 To go away, depart; त-  
स्यामहं त्वयि च संगतिं वीतचितः S. 4.  
12; १० वीतभय, वीतक्रोध. -2 To un-

dergo a change; सदृशं त्रिषु लिङ्गेषु  
यत्र व्येति तद्व्ययं Sk. -3 To spend.  
-4 To be diffused, to spread. -5 To  
vanish, disappear. -6 To cross over,  
traverse.

वीकः 1 Wind. -2 A bird. -2  
The mind.

वीकाश See विकीर्ण.

वीक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold; ते  
वीक्ष्य वेद्युमती Ku. 5. 85; सुभगं तथैव  
खलु सावि वीक्षते V. 4. 3. -2 To re-  
gard or consider as.

वीक्षं 1 A visible object. -2 Sur-  
prise, astonishment. —क्षः —क्षा See-  
ing, gazing at.

वीक्षणं —णा Seeing, looking at,  
sight. —णं An eye.

वीक्षितं A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य *a.* 1 To be looked at. -2  
Visible, perceptible. —क्ष्यः 1 A  
dancer, an actor. -2 A horse. —क्ष्यं  
1 Anything to be looked at, a vi-  
sible object. -2 Wonder, surprise.

वीखा 1 Going, moving, pro-  
gress. -2 One of the paces of a  
horse. -3 Dancing. -4 Junction,  
union.

वीचिः *m. f.*, वीची [Un. 4. 72] 1  
A wave; समुद्रवीचीव चलस्वभावाः Pt.  
1. 194; U. 3. 2; R. 6. 56. 12. 100,  
Me. 28. -2 Inconstancy, thought-  
lessness. -3 Pleasure, delight. -4  
Rest, leisure. -5 A ray of light. -6  
Little. —Comp. —मालिन् *m.* the  
ocean.

वीज I. 1 A (वीजते) To go. —II.  
10 U. (वीजयति-ने) To fan, cool by  
fanning; खं वीजयते मणिमयैरिव ताल-  
वृंतः Mk. 5. 13; Ku. 2. 42. —WITH  
अभि, उप, परि to fan; Rs. 3. 4;  
S. 3.

वीजनः 1 The ruddy goose. -2 A  
sort of pheasant. —नं 1 Fanning;  
Ku. 4. 36. -2 A fan. -3 A thing,  
substance.

वीज

वीजक  
वीजल  
वीजिक  
वीजिन्  
वीज्य

See बीज, बीजक,  
बीजल, बीजिक, बीजिन्,  
and बीज्य.

वीटा A small piece of wood  
(about a span long) struck with  
a stick or bat in a game played by  
boys (called in Marāṭhī विटीदांडूवा  
खेल).



**वीटि:** -वीटिका, -वीटी *f.* 1 The betel-plant. -2 A preparation of betel ( Mar. विडा=तांबूल q. v. ). -3 A tie, fastening, knot ( of a wearing garment ). -4 The knot of a bodice ; Amaru. 23.

**वीडु** *a.* Ved. Strong, firm.

**वीणा** 1 The ( Indian ) lute ; मृ-कीभूतायां वीणायां K. ; Me. 86. -2 Lightning. -**Comp.** -आस्यः an epithet of Nārada. -इंडः the neck of a lute ; Bv. 1. 80. -वाद्ः, -वाद्कः a lutanist.

**वीणिन्** *m.* A lute-player.

**वीत** *p. p.* [ वि-इ-क्त ] 1 Gone, disappeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Let go, loosed, set free. -4 Excepted, exempt. -5 Approved, liked. -6 Unfit for war. -7 Tame, quiet. -8 Freed from, devoid of ( mostly in comp. ) ; वीतचित्त, वीतस्पृह, वीतभी, वीतशक्र &c. -9 Desired, wished for. -10 Put on or worn. -तः An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. -तं Pricking ( an elephant ) with the goad and striking with the legs ; वीतवीतभया नागरः Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. ( see Malli. thereon ) ; निर्धूतवीतमपि बालकमुद्धलतं Si. 5. 47. -**Comp.** -इंभ *a.* humble, lowly. -भय *a.* fearless, intrepid. ( -यः ) an epithet of Vishṇu. -मल *a.* pure. -राग *a.* 1. free from desire ; Ku. 6. 39 v. 1. -2. free from passion, calm, tranquil. -3. colourless. ( -गः ) 1. a sage who has subdued his passions. -2. a deified Jaina saint. -शोकः ( =अशोकः ) the Asoka tree. -सूत्रं the sacred thread.

**वीतंसः** 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. -2 An aviary. -3 A place for preserving game.

**वीतनौ** (*m.* dual) The sides of the larynx or throat.

**वीतिः** [ वी-क्तिन् ] A horse. -तिः *f.* 1 Going, motion. -2 Producing, production. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Eating. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Cleaning, purifying. -**Comp.** -होत्रः 1. fire. -2. the sun.

**वीथिः** -थी *f.* [ विथ्-इन् वा डीप् ] 1 A road, way ; Ki. 7. 17 ; Pt. 1. 211. -2 A row, line. -3 A market, stall, shop in a market ; Si. 9. 32. -4 A

terrace in front of a house. -5 A variety of drama ; it is thus defined in S. D. :—वीथ्यमेको भवेद्द्रुः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्पते । आकाशभाषितैरुक्तैश्चिवां प्रत्युक्तिमश्रितः । सूचयेद्दूरिगृगारं किञ्चिदन्यान् रसानपि । मुखनिर्वहणे संधी अर्थप्रकृतयोऽखिलाः 520.

**वीथिका** 1 A road &c. -2 A picture-gallery ; or a large scroll of paper ( on which pictures are drawn ) ( according to some ) ; a wall ( according to others ) ; आर्यस्य चरित्रमस्यां वीथिकायामालिखितं U. 1.

**वीथ्र** *a.* Pure, clean. -थ्रं 1 The sky. -2 Wind, air. -3 Fire.

**वीनाहः** The top or cover of a well.

**वीषा** Lightning.

**वीप्सा** 1 Pervasion. -2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action ; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं सिचति ; वीप्सायां द्विरुक्तिः. -3 Repetition in general.

**वीभ्** 1 A. ( वीभते ) To boast, brag.

**वीर** *a.* 1 Heroic, brave. -2 Mighty, powerful. -3 Excellent, eminent. -रः 1 A hero, warrior, champion ; कोप्येष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारो वीरो न वस्य भगवान् भृगुर्नरुणोऽपि U. 5. 34. -2 The sentiment of heroism ( in rhetoric ) ; it is distinguished under four heads ; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर, and युद्धवीर, for explanation see these words s. v. ). -3 An actor. -4 Fire. -5 The sacrificial fire. -6 A son. -7 A husband. -8 The tree Arjuna. -9 A Jaina. -10 The Karavīra tree. -11 N. of Vishṇu. -रं 1 A reed. -2 Pepper. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 The root of Usīra q. v. -**Comp.** -अम्लः a kind of sorrel. -आशंसनं 1. keeping watch. -2. the post of danger in battle. -3. a forlorn hope. -आसनं a kind of posture practised in meditation ; for definition see प-यंक ( 3 . -2. kneeling on one knee. -3. a field of battle. -4. the station of a sentinel. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a great hero. -उज्जः a Brāhmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. -क्रीटः an insignificant or contemptible warrior. -जयतिका 1. a war-dance. -2. war, battle. -तरुः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the Arjuna tree. -धन्वन् *m.*

an epithet of the god of love. -पहः a sort of military dress. -पानं ( पं ) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. -वाहुः N. of Vishṇu. -भद्रः 1. N. of a powerful hero created by Siva from his matted hair ; see दक्ष. -2. a distinguished hero. -3. a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. -मुद्रिका a ring worn on the middle toe. -रजस् *n.* red lead. -रसः 1. the sentiment of heroism. -2. a warlike feeling. -रेणुः N. of Bhīmasena. -विष्ठावकः a Brāhmaṇa who performs sacrifices by means of money got from the lowest castes. -वृक्षः 1. the Arjuna tree. -2. the marking-nut plant. -सूः *f.* the mother of a hero ; ( so वीरप्रसवा, -प्रसूः -प्रसविनी ). -2. the mother of a male child. -सेनः N. of the father of Nala. -सै-यं garlic. -स्कंधः a buffalo. -हत्या the killing of a man ; Ms. 11. 41. -हन् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who has neglected his domestic fire. -2. N. of Vishṇu.

**वीरकः** 1 A hero. -2 The Karavīra plant.

**वीरतरः** 1 A great hero. -2 An arrow. -रं A kind of fragrant grass.

**वीरधरः** 1 A peacock. -2 Fighting with beasts. -3 A leather-jacket.

**वीरवत्** *a.* Full of heroes. -ती A woman whose husband and sons are living.

**वीरा** 1 The wife of a hero. -2 A wife. -3 A mother, matron. -4 A kind of perfume ( called Murā ). -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 An aloe. -7 The plantain tree.

**वीरायते** Den. A. To act like a hero, show heroism.

**वीरणं** N. of a fragrant grass, Andropogon Muricatus, ( the root of which is used as a refrigerant ).

**वीरणी** 1 A side-look. -2 A deep place.

**वीरिणं** See ईरिण.

**वीरुध्** -धा *f.* 1 A spreading creeper ; लता प्रतानिनी वीरुध् Ak. ; आहोस्वि-त्प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टभितो वीरुधां S. 5. 9 ; Ku. 5. 34 ; R. 8. 36. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 A plant which grows after being cut. -4 A creeper, a shrub in general ; Ki. 4. 19.



**वीर्य** [ वीर-यत्, वीरस्य भावो यत् वा ]

1 Heroism, prowess, valour ; वीर्या-वदांषु कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43 ; R. 2. 4, 3. 62, 11. 72 ; Ve. 3. 3. -2 Vigour, strength. -3 Virility. -4 Energy, firmness, courage. -5 Power, potency ; जाने तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 2. -6 Efficacy ( of medicines ) ; अतिवीर्य-वतीव भेषजे बहुरल्पीयासि वृद्धयते गुणः Ki. 2. 4 ; Ku. 2. 48. -7 Semen virile ; Ku. 3. 15 ; Pt. 4. 50. -8 Splendour, lustre. -9 The seed of plants. -10 Dignity, consequence. -Comp. -जः a son. -प्रपातः seminal effusion, discharge of semen. -शालिन् a. strong. -हीन a. 1. cowardly, pusilanimous. -2. seedless. -3. impotent.

**वीर्यवत्** a. 1 Strong, stout, vigorous. -2 Efficacious.

**वीवधः** 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A burden. -3 Storing corn. -4 A way, road.

**वीवधिकः** 1 A man who carries loads by means of a yoke. -2 A general dealer.

**वीहारः** 1 A Buddhist or Jaina convent. -2 A sanctuary.

**वृग्** 1 P. ( वृगति ) To leave, abandon.

**वृट्** 10 U. ( वृट्यति-ते ) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To perish.

**वृवृषु** a. Desirous of choosing.

**वृस्** See वृस्.

**वृण** a. Chosen, selected.

**वृ** I. 1. 5. 9. U. ( वरति-ते, वृणोति-वृणते, वृणाति-वृणीते, वृत ; pass. व्रियते ) 1 To choose, select, select as a boon ; वृतं तेनेदमेव प्राक् Ku. 2. 56 ; ववार रामस्य वनप्रयाणं Bk. 3. 6. -2 To choose for oneself ( Atm. ) ; वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30 ; यदेव वव्रे तदपश्यदाहृतं R. 3. 6. -3 To choose in marriage, woo, court ; अयोनिजां राजसुतां वरीतुं Mv. 3. 28 ; A. R. 3. 42. -4 To beg, solicit, ask for. -5 To cover, conceal, hide, screen, envelop ; मेघैर्वृतश्चन्द्रमाः Mk. 5. 14. -6 To surround, encompass ; Bk. 5. 10 ; U. 4. 18 ; R. 12. 61. -7 To ward off, keep away, restrain, check. -8 To hinder, oppose, obstruct. -9 To love, adore. -Caus. ( वारयति-ते ) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To avert from

( with abl. ). -3 To prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress, check, hinder ; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक् Bh. 2, 11. -Desid. ( वृवृषति-ते, विवृषति-ते ; विवरीषति-ते ) To wish to choose ; -II. 10 U. ( वरयति-ते ) 1 To choose, select ; वरं वरयते कन्या माता वित्तं पिता श्रुतं Pt. 4. 68. -2 To choose in marriage. -3 To ask for, beg, solicit, ( with two acc. ) ; तां त्वां संवरणस्यार्थं वरयामि विभावसो Mb. ; शैलैर्द्रं वरयामासुर्गंगां त्रिपथगां नदीं Rām.

**वृत** p. p. [ वृ-क्त ] 1 Chosen, selected. -2 Covered, screened. -3 Hidden. -4 Surrounded, encompassed. -5 Agreed or assented to. -6 Hired. -7 Spoiled, vitiated. -8 Served. -9 Affected by. -10 Round, circular.

**वृतिः** f. 1 Choosing, selecting. -2 Hiding, covering, concealing. -3 Asking, soliciting. -4 An entreaty, a request. -5 Surrounding, encompassing. -6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure ; Me. 78, Māl. 6. 19.

**वृत्तिकर** a. Surrounding, encompassing. -रः The tree called विकंकत.

**वृकः** [ Un. 3. 41 ] 1 A wolf ; पापारंभकयोर्मृगीव वृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरं Māl. 5. 24. -2 A hyena. -3 A jackal. -4 A crow. -5 An owl. -6 A robber. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Turpentine. -9 A compound perfume, a mixture of various fragrant articles. -10 N. of a demon. -11 N. of a tree ( वकवृक्ष ). -12 N. of a fire in the stomach. -13 A plough. -14 The moon ( Ved. ). -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः a dog. -उदरः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Bhīma, the second Pāṇḍava prince ; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -दंशः a dog. -धूपः 1. turpentine. -2. a compound perfume. -धूर्तः a jackal.

**वृकः** -का 1 The heart. -2 A kidney ( in dual in this sense ).

**वृक्कण** p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Torn. -3 Broken.

**वृक्त** p. p. 1 Cleaned, cleared, purified. -2 Spread, strewn.

**वृक्ष** 1 A. ( वृक्षते ) 1 To accept, select. -2 To cover.

**वृक्षः** [ वृक्ष-क्स Un. 3. 66 ] A tree ; आत्मापराधवृक्षाणां फलान्येतानि देहिनाम्.

-Comp. -अंघ्रिः the root of a tree. -अद्वनः 1, a carpenter's chisel. -2.

a hatchet. -3. the fig-tree. -4. the Piyāla tree. -अम्लः the hog-plum. ( -म्लं ) the fruit of the tamarind tree. -आलयः a bird. -आवासः 1. a bird. -2. an ascetic. -आश्रयिन् m. 1. a kind of small owl. -2. a bird. -उत्पलः the Karpikāra tree. -कुक्कुटः a wild cock. -खंडं a grove or clump of trees. -चरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a tree. ( -यं ) thick shade, the shade of many trees. -धूपः turpentine. -नाथः the fig-tree. -निर्यासः gum, resin. -पाकः the fig-tree. -भिद् f. an axe. -भेदिन् m. 1. a hatchet. -2. a carpenter's chisel. -मर्काटिका a squirrel. -वाटिका, -वादी a garden, grove of trees. -शः a lizard. -शायिका a squirrel.

**वृक्षकः** 1 A small tree ; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A tree ( in general ). -3 The Kūṭaja tree.

**वृच्** 7 P. ( वृगति ) To choose.

**वृज्** I. 2 A. ( वृक्ते ) To avoid, shun, abandon. -II. 7 P. ( वृगति ) 1 To avoid, shun, give up, abandon. -2 To choose ; आसामेकतमां वृग्धि सवर्णां स्वर्गभूषणां Bhāg. -3 To atone for, efface, purify ; तन्मे रेतः पिता वृक्तामित्यस्यैतन्निर्दर्शनं Ms. 9. 20. -4 To turn away, avert. -5 To remove, set aside. -6 To give, bestow. -7 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 1 P., 10 U. ( वर्जति, वर्जयति-ते, वर्जित ) 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To give up, abandon. -3 To exclude, set aside, leave out, except ; S. 6. 27. -4 To abstain from. -5 To cut to pieces. -6 To take away, deprive ( one ) of. -7 To discharge, pour or give out, emit. ( The following verse from K. R. illustrates the root in its different conjugations :—वृगक्ति वृजिनैः संगं वृक्ते च वृषलैः सह । वर्जत्यनार्जवोपेतैः स वर्जयति दुर्जनैः ॥ ).

**वृजन** a. 1 Crooked. -2 Ved. Strong. -3 Ved. Moving. -4 ( Hence ) Perishable, transient. -नः 1 Hair. -2 Curled hair. -नं 1 Sin. -2 A calamity. -3 Sky. -4 An enclosed piece of ground, an enclosure ; especially a field cleared for pasture or agriculture. -5 Energy, strength. -6 A battle, fight.

**वृजिन** a. 1 Crooked, bent, curved. -2 Wicked, sinful. -नः 1 Hair, curled hair. -2 A wicked man ; वृ-



गच्छि वृजिनैः संगं K. R. -नं 1 Sin; सर्वं ज्ञानसूत्रेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्य-  
सि Bg. 4. 36; निराकारिणोर्वृजिनाद-  
तेऽपि R. 14. 57. -2 Pain, distress  
(said to be m. also in this sense).  
-3 Red leather.

**वृण्** I. 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणुते.) To eat,  
consume. -II. 6 P. (वृणति.) To  
give pleasure, gratify.

**वृत्** I. 4 A. (वृत्यते) 1 To choose,  
like; cf. ववृत्. -2 To distribute,  
divide. -II. 10 U. (वर्तयति-ते.) To  
shine. -III. 1 A. (वर्तते, but Paras.  
also in the Aorist, Second Future  
and Conditional; also in the De-  
siderative; ववृते, अवृत्-अवर्तिष्ट, वर्ति-  
ष्यते-वर्त्यति; वर्तितुं, वृत्) 1 To be, exist,  
abide, remain, subsist, stay; इदं मे  
मनासि वर्तते S. 1; अत्र विषयेऽस्माकं  
महत्कुतूहलं वर्तते Pt. 1; मरालकुलनाय-  
कः कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; often  
used merely as a copula; अ-  
तीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तते वाजिनः  
S. 1. -2 To be in any particu-  
lar condition or circumstances; प-  
श्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K.; so दुःखे,  
हर्षे, विषादे &c. वर्तते. -3 To hap-  
pen, take place, occur, come to pass.  
सतिहेयाः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित्प्रवृत्तिः  
U. 2; सायं संप्रति वर्तते पथिक रे स्था-  
नांतरं गम्यतां Subhash. 'now it is  
evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26.  
-4 To move on, proceed in regular  
course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15;  
निर्व्याजमिड्या ववृते Bk. 2. 37; R. 12.  
56. -5 To be maintained or sup-  
ported by, live on, subsist by (fig.  
also); फलमूलवारिभिर्वर्तमाना K. 172;  
Ms. 3. 77. -6 To turn, roll on, re-  
volve; यावदियं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Vē.  
3. -7 To occupy or engage oneself,  
be occupied or engaged in, set about  
(with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः शाश्वते  
ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरो रहने स्वक-  
र्माणां ववृते ज्ञानमयेन बद्धिना R. 8. 20;  
Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. -8 To act,  
behave, conduct or demean oneself  
towards, do, perform, practise  
(usually with loc. or by itself);  
आर्योऽस्मिन् विनयेन वर्ततां U. 6;  
कविर्निसर्गसौहरेण भरतेषु वर्तमानः Māli.  
1; औदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25;  
मित्रवन्मयवर्तिष्ट Dk.; Ms. 7. 104,  
8. 173, 11. 30. -9 To act a part,  
enter upon a course of conduct;  
साध्वी वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest  
part'. -10 To act up to, abide by,

follow, तदशक्यारंभादुपरम्य मानुर्मते वर्त-  
स्व Dk. -11 To have the sense of,  
signify, be used in the sense of;  
पुण्यसमीपस्थे चंद्रमसि पुण्यशब्दो वर्तते  
Mbh. on P. IV. 2. 3 (often used  
in lexicons in this sense). -12 To  
tend or conduce to (with dat.);  
पुत्रेण किं फलं यो वै पितृदुःखाय वर्तते.  
-13 To rest or depend upon. -Caus.  
(वर्तयति-ते.) 1 To cause to be or exist.  
-2 To cause to move or turn round,  
cause to revolve; ज्योतींश्च वर्तयति च  
प्राविभक्तारश्चिः S. 7. 6. -3 To brah-  
dish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15.  
37. -4 To do, practise, exhibit;  
Māli. 9. 33. -5 To perform, dis-  
charge, attend or look to; सोधिकार-  
मधिकः कुलोचितं कश्चन स्वयमवर्तय-  
त्समाः R. 19. 4; My. 3. 23. -6 To  
spend, pass (as time). -7 To live  
on, subsist; रामोपि सह वैदेह्या वने व-  
न्येन वर्तयत् R. 12. 80; sometimes  
Atm. also; मदसिक्तमुखैर्भृगाधिपः करि-  
भिर्वर्तयते स्वयं हतैः Ki. 2. 18. -8  
To relate, describe. -9 To perceive,  
comprehend. -10 To study. -11 To  
shine. -12 To speak. -13 To shed  
(as tears). -Desid. (विवृत्सति, विव-  
र्तिष्यते).

**वृत्** p. p. [वृत्-कर्तरि-क्त] 1 Liv-  
ed, existed. -2 Occurred, happened.  
-3 Completed, finished. -4 Per-  
formed, done, acted. -5 Past, gone.  
-6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. -7  
Dead, deceased. -8 Firm, fixed.  
-9 Read through, studied. -10  
Derived from. -11 Famous. -12  
Covered. -13 Turned. (See वृत्).  
-क्तः A tortoise. -क्त 1 An event,  
occurrence. -2 History, account;  
R. 15. 64. -3 News, tidings. -4  
Practice, profession, mode of life,  
occupation; सतां वृत्तमनुष्ठिताः Ms.  
10, 127 v. 1, 7. 122; Y. 3. 44.  
-5 Conduct, behaviour, manner,  
act, action; as in सवृत्त, दुर्वृत्तः -6  
Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4.  
28. -7 An established rule or  
usage, law, custom; observance of  
such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33.  
-8 A circle, circumference of a cir-  
cle. -9 A metre in general, especial-  
ly a metre regulated by the num-  
ber of syllables it contains (opp.  
जगति); see App. I. -Comp.  
-अनुपूर्वी a. taperingly round;  
वृत्तानुपूर्वी च न चातिदीर्घं जघे शुभे सृष्ट-

वत्तस्तरीये Ku. 1. 35. -अनुवर्तिन् a.  
obedient. -अनुसारः 1. conformity  
to prescribed rules. -2. confor-  
mity to metre. -अंतः 1. an oc-  
casion, incident, event; अननारण्यक-  
वृत्तांतेन पर्याकुलाः स्मः S. 1; R. 3. 66,  
U. 2. 17. -2. news, tidings, intelli-  
gence; को नु खलु वृत्तांतः V. 4; R. 14. 87.  
-3. account, history, tale, narrative,  
story. -4. a subject, topic. -5. a kind,  
sort. -6. mode, manner. -7. state,  
condition. -8. the whole, totality. -9.  
rest, leisure. -10. retirement, solitude.  
-11. property, nature. -इवारीः, -क-  
र्कटी the water-melon. -ओजस् a.  
1. strong, mighty. -2. having unim-  
paired creative power; Ms. 1. 6.  
-खंडः a segment of a circle. -गंधि  
n. N. of a kind of prose (having  
only the name of metre). -चूड,  
-चौल a. tonsured, whose tonsure  
ceremony has been performed; U. 2.  
-तंडुरुः a kind of grass (यावनाल).  
-पुष्पः 1. a cane (वानीर). -2. the Si-  
risha tree. -3. the kadamba tree;  
also Vāṇīra, Kubjaka, and Mudgara.  
-फलः 1. the jujube tree. -2. the  
pomegranate tree. (-लं) black pep-  
per. -शस्त्र a. one who has master-  
ed the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

**वृत्तकं** A kind of prose composition.  
**वृत्तिः** f. [वृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Being, ex-  
istence. -2 Abiding, remaining, at-  
titude, being in a particular state;  
as in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विप्रक्षवृत्ति &c. -3  
State, condition. -4 Action, move-  
ment, function, operation; शतैस्तम-  
क्ष्यामनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3.  
73, S. 4. 14. -5 Course, method;  
S. 2, 11. -6 Conduct, behaviour,  
course of conduct, mode of action;  
कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने S. 4. 17,  
Me. 8; वैतसीवृत्तिः, ब्रह्मवृत्तिः &c. -7  
Profession, occupation, business,  
employment, mode of leading life  
(often at the end of comp.); वार्ध-  
कं मुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt.  
3. 125. -8 Livelihood, maintenance,  
means of subsistence or livelihood;  
oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12,  
Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means  
of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6). -9  
Wages, hire. -10 Cause of activity.  
-11 Respectful treatment. -12 Gloss,  
commentary, exposition; सवृत्तिः स-  
न्निबधना Si. 2. 112, काशिकावृत्तिः &c.  
-13 Revolving, turning round. -14



The circumference of a wheel or circle. -15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. -16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates, or suggests a meaning; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा, and व्यंजना q. q. v. v.); general character or force of a word. -17 A style in composition (these are four कैशिकी, मरती, सत्त्वती and भारभटी q. q. v. v.). -18 Customary allowance. -19 Manner of thinking. -Comp. -अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उपायः a means of subsistence. -कषित *a.* badly off or distressed for want of livelihood; Ms. 8. 411. -चक्र the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. -छेदः deprivation of the means of subsistence. -भंगः, -वैकल्यं want of a livelihood; Pt. 1. 153. -स्थ *a.* 1. being in any state or employment. -2. well-conducted, of good behaviour. (-स्थः) a lizard, chameleon.

**वृत्रः** [ वृ-रक् ] 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness); see इंद्र. -2 A cloud. -3 Darkness. -4 An enemy. -5 Sound. -6 A wheel. -7 N. of Indra. -8 A mountain. -Comp. -अरिः, -द्विष *m.*, -शत्रुः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Indra; कृद्धेऽपि पक्षच्छिद्वि वृत्रशत्रौ Ku. 1. 20; ब्राह्म हरि वृत्रहणं स्मितेन 7. 46.

**वृथा** *ind.* [ वृ-थाल्-किन् ] 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force an adjective; व्यर्थं यत्र कर्षाद्रसख्यमपि मे वीर्यं हरीणां वृथा U. 3. 45; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -2 Unnecessarily. -3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. -4 Wrongly, improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by 'vain, useless, improper, false, idle' &c.). -Comp. -अव्या strolling about idly, walking for pleasure. -आकारः a false form, an empty show. -कथा idle talk. -जन्मन् *m.* unprofitable or vain birth. -दानं a gift that may be revoked, or not made good if promised. -मति *a.* foolish-minded. -मांसं flesh not intended for the Gods or Manes. -वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely.

**वृथ्** I. 1 A. (but Parās, also in

the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional, also in the Desiderative) (वर्धते, वृद्धे, अवृधन्-अवर्धते, वर्धयते वर्धयति, वृद्ध; *desid.* विवृत्सति, or विवर्धयते) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger, or greater, thrive, prosper; अन्योन्यजयसंभो वृद्धे वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92, 10. 78; धनक्षये वर्धते जातरा- मिः Subhāsh.; Bk. 14. 13, 19 26. -2 To continue, last. -3 To rise, ascend. -4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with दिष्ट्या; दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान् वर्धते S. 7 'your honour is to be congratulated upon your union' &c. -Caus. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धयिष्यति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance; वर्धयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धतैर्धातुरेषुभिः R. 4. 71. -2 To cause to prosper or thrive, glorify, magnify, exalt; H. 3. 3. -3 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्धयिष्यति in this sense); यदि कोपि त्वां सार्पतं मदयतिकालाभेन वर्धयिष्यति तदा किं तस्य पारितोषिकं करोषि Māl. 8. -II. 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

**वृद्ध** *a.* [ वृध्-क् ] (compar. ज्यायस् or वर्धयस्, superl. ज्याष्ठ or वर्धिष्ठ) 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Full-grown, grown up. -3 Old, aged, advanced in years; वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयचरिताः U. 5. 35. -4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. वयोवृद्ध, धर्मवृद्ध, ज्ञानवृद्ध, आगमवृद्ध &c. -5 Great, large. -6 Accumulated, heaped. -7 Wise, learned. -द्धः 1 An old man; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 5, 9. 78; Me. 30. -2 A worthy or venerable man. -3 A sage, saint. -4 A male descendant. -द्ध 1 Benzoin. -2 (In gram.) A word having a Vṛiddhi vowel in the first syllable, as आ, ऐ and औ. -Comp. -अंगुलिः 1. the thumb. -2. the great toe. -अवस्था old age. -आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom. -इक्षः an old bull. -काकः a raven. -नाभि *a.* corpulent, pot-bellied. -भावः old age. -मते the precept of ancient sages. -राजः a kind of sorrel. -वाहनः the mango tree. -अवस् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -संघः a council of elders. -सूत्रकं a flock of cotton.

**वृद्धा** 1 An old woman. -2 A female descendant.

**वृद्धिः** [ वृध्-किन् ] 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development; पुषोष वृद्धि हरिश्चर्याधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22; तपोवृद्धिः ज्ञानवृद्धि &c. -2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon; पर्यायपीतस्य सुरहिमां शोः कलाक्षयः श्लाघ्यतरो हि वृद्धेः R. 5. 16, Ku. 7. 1. -3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence; Pt. 2. 112. -4 Success, advancement, rise, progress; परवृद्धिमत्सारि मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. -5 Wealth, property. -6 A heap, quantity, multitude. -7 Interest; as in सरलवृद्धि, चक्रवृद्धि &c. -8 Usury. -9 Profit, gain. -10 Enlargement of the scrotum. -11 Extension of power or revenue. -12 (In gram.) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ऋ, short or long, and इ to आ, ऐ, औ, आइ, and आल respectively. -13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जननाशौच q. v.). -14 Cutting off. -15 (In law) Forfeiture (as of property). -Comp. -आजीवः, -आजीविन् *m.* a usurer, money-lender. -जीवनं, -जीविका the profession of usury. -व *a.* promoting prosperity. -पत्रं a kind of razor. -श्राद्धं an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions, such as the birth of a son.

**वृद्धिम्** *a.* 1 Increased, increasing. -2 Rich, wealthy. -3 Prosperous, thriving.

**वृधसानः** A man.

**वृधसानुः** 1 A man. -2 A leaf. -3 An act or action.

**वृत्** 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk; वृत्ताच्छयं हरति पुष्पमनोकहनां R. 6. 69. -2 The stand of a water-jar. -3 A teat, nipple.

**वृत्ताकः**-का The egg-plant.

**वृत्तिका** A small stalk.

**वृद्ध** *a.* Many, numerous. -वृ 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमालिवृद्धैर्गंडभि-त्तीर्विहाय R. 12. 102; Me. 99; so अवृद्ध. -2 A heap, quantity. -3 Ten hundred millions.

**वृंदा** 1 The holy basil. -2 N. of Radhikā. -3 N. of a forest near Gokula. -Comp. -अरण्यं, -वनं 1. N. of a forest near Gokula; वृंदार-ण्ये वसतिरधुना केवलं दुःखहेतुः Pad. D. 38, 41; R. 6. 50. -2. a raised



mound of earth to plant and preserve the holy basil. -वनी the holy basil.

वृंदार *a.* 1 Much, great, large. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

वृंदारक *a.* ( का or रिका *f.* ) 1 Much, great, many. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. -4 Respectable, venerable. -कः 1 A god, deity; श्रितो वृंदारण्यं नतनिखिलवृंदारकवृत्तः Bv. 4. 5. -2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.); see (2) above.

वृंदिष्ठ *a.* 1 Very great or large. -2 Very handsome (superl. of वृंदारक, *q. v.*)

वृंदीयस् *a.* 1 Greater, larger. -2 More handsome or beautiful (compar. of वृंदारक *q. v.*).

वृश 4 P. (वृश्याति) To choose, select.

वृशः A rat. -शा A drug. -शं Ginger.

वृश्चिकः [ वृश्चिकिन् ] 1 A scorpion. -2 The sign *scorpio* of the zodiac. -3 A crab. -4 A centipede. -5 A kind of beetle. -6 A hairy caterpillar. -7 The month when the sun is in *Scorpio*.

वृष् I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्ट) 1 To rain (usually with words signifying 'Indra', 'Parjanya', 'cloud', &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally); द्वादश वर्षाणि न वर्षे दशशताक्षः Dk.; काले वर्षेते मेघाः; गर्ज वा वर्षे वा शक्र Mk. 5. 31; मेघा वर्षेते गर्जेतु मुचंत्वशनिमेव वा 5. 16. -2 To rain or pour down, shower down; वर्षेतीवांजनं नभः Mk. 1. 34; so शरवृष्टि, कुसुमवृष्टि, वर्षति &c. -3 To pour forth, shed. -4 To grant, bestow. -5 To moisten. -6 To produce, engender. -7 To have supreme power. -8 To strike, hurt. -9 To drink. -II. 10 A. (वर्षयते) 1 To be powerful or eminent. -2 To have the power of production.

वृषः 1 A bull; असंपदस्तस्य वृषेण गच्छतः Ku. 5. 80; Me. 52; R. 2. 35; Ms. 9. 123. -2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind; Ms. 3. 18; (often at

the end of comp.); मुनिवृषः, कपिवृषः &c. -4 The god of love. -5 A strong or athletic man. -7 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works; see Ratimanjarī 37. -7 An enemy, adversary. -8 A rat. -9 The bull of Siva. -10 Morality, justice. -11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act; न सद्गतिः स्याद् वृषवर्जितानां Kīr. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also). -12 N. of Karna. -13 N. of Vishnu. -14 N. of a particular drug. -15 The principal die. -षः A peacock's plumage. -Comp -अंकः 1. an epithet of Siva; R. 3. 23. -2. a pious or virtuous man. -3. the marking-nut plant. -4. a eunuch. °जः a small drum. -अंचनः an epithet of Siva. -अंतकः an epithet of Vishnu. -आहारः a cat. -उत्सर्गः setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally. -दंशः, -दंशकः a cat. -ध्वजः 1. an epithet of Siva; R. 11. 44. -2. an epithet of Ganesa. -3. a pious or virtuous man. -नाशनः N. of Kṛishṇa. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a bull set at liberty. -पर्वन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. N. of a demon who with the aid of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter Sarmisthā was married by Yayāti; see Yayāti and Devayānī. -भासा the residence of Indra and the gods; *i. e.* Amarāvati. -राजकेतनः N. of Siva. -लोचनः a cat. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva. -स्कंध *a.* having shoulders as lusty as those of a bull; U. 6. 25; R. 12. 34.

वृषण *a.* 1 Sprinkling, fertilizing. -2 Strong, stout. -णः The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles. -Comp. -कच्छूः *f.* ulceration of the scrotum.

वृषणश्वः A horse of Indra.

वृषन् *m.* [ वृष-कनिन् ] 1 A bull. -2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -3 The chief of a class; प्राचेतसो मुनिवृषा प्रथमः कवीनां Mv. 1. 7. -4 A stallion, horse. -5 Pain, sorrow. -6 Insensibility to pain. -7 N. of Indra; वृषेव सीतां तद्वमहक्षतां Ku.

5. 61, 80; R. 10. 52, 17. 77. -8 N. of Karna. -9 Of Agni. -10 Of Soma.

वृषभः [ वृष-अभश्च किञ्च ] 1 A bull. -2 Any male animal. -3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.); द्विजवृषभः Ratn. 1. 5, 4. 21. -4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -5 A kind of drug; cf. ऋषभ. -6 An elephant's ear. -7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. -Comp. -ईक्षणः N. of Vishnu. -गतिः, -ध्वजः epithets of Siva; R. 2. 36; Ku. 3. 62.

वृषभी *f.* 1 A widow. -2 Cowach. वृषस्यति Den. P. 1 To long for a bull. -2 To long for sexual intercourse.

वृषस्यंती 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse (with acc. of male); रघुर्दंशनं वृषस्यंती शूर्पणखा प्राप्ता Mv. 5; इति रामो वृषस्यंती वृषस्कंधः शशास तां R. 12. 34, Bk. 4. 30. -2 A libidinous or lascivious woman. -3 A cow in heat.

वृषक्रपायी 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 Of Gaurī. -3 Of Sachi. -4 Of Svāhā; wife of Agni. -5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun. -6 Of the mother of Indra.

वृषाकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun. -2 Of Vishnu. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Indra. -5 Of Agni.

वृषायणः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A sparrow.

वृषायते Den. A. Ved. 1 To act like a bull. -2 To roar like a bull. -3 To fertilize, sprinkle with water.

वृषिन् *m.* A peacock.

वृषी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

वृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rained. -2 Raining. -3 Showering, pouring down.

वृष्टिः *f.* [ वृष्-क्तिन् ] 1 Rain, a shower of rain; आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिवृष्टरत्नं ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76. -2 A shower (of anything); अस्त्रवृष्टि R. 3. 58; पुष्पवृष्टि 2 60 : 80 शर°, धन°, उपल° &c. -Comp. -कालः the rainy season. -जीवन *a.* nourished or watered by rain (as a country); cf. देवमातृक. (-नः) the Chātaka bird. -भूः a frog. -संपातः a shower of rain.



**वृष्टम्** α. Raining, rainy. —m. A cloud.

**वृष्य** α. 1 To be rained or showered down. —2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. —व्यः A kind of kidney-bean. —व्यं Stimulating amorous desires (वाजीकरणं).

**वृषयः** 1 Refuge, shelter. —2 Asylum.

**वृषलः** [ वृष-कलञ् ] 1 A Sūdra. —2 A horse. —3 Garlic. —4 A sinner, wicked or irreligious man. —5 An outcast. —6 N. of Chandragupta (particularly used by Chāṇakya, see *inter alia* Mu. acts 1, and 3 ). —7 A man of one of the three highest classes who has lost his caste by the omission of prescribed duties.

**वृषलकः** A contemptible Sūdra.

**वृषली** 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; पितुर्गृहे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्यसंस्कृता । भ्रूणहत्या पितुस्तस्याः सा कन्या वृषली स्मृता ॥ —2 A woman during menstruation. —3 A barren woman. —4 The mother of a still-born child. —5 A Sūdra female, or the wife of a Sūdra. —Comp. —पतिः the husband of a Sūdra woman. —सेवनं intercourse with a Sūdra female.

**वृष्णि** α. 1 Heretical, heterodox. —2 Angry, passionate. —3 Ved. Raining. —m. 1 A cloud. —2 A ram. —3 A ray of light. —4 N. of an ancestor of Kṛishṇa. —5 N. of Kṛishṇa. —6 Of Indra. —7 Of Agni. —8 Air, wind. —9 A heretic. —Comp. —गर्भः N. of Kṛishṇa.

**वृह** } See बृह, बृहत्, and  
**वृहत्** } बृहत्तिका.  
**वृहत्तिका**

**वृहती** 1 The lute of Nārada. —2 The number 'thirty-six.' —3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. —4 Speech. —5 A reservoir (as of water); see बृहती also. —Comp —पतिः an epithet of Bṛihaspati.

**वृहस्पति** See बृहस्पति.

**वृ** 9 U. ( वृणाति, वृणीते, वृण् ; pass. वृयते; desid. वृवृणीते or विवृणीते

or विवृणीते ) To choose, select; (see वृ I. )

**वे** 1 U. ( वयति-ते, उत; caus. वययति-ते ) 1 To weave; सितांशुवर्णैर्वयति स्म तद्गुणैः N. 1. 12. — To braid, plait. —3 To sew. —4 To cover. —5 To make, compose, string together.

**वेकटः** 1 A buffoon. —2 A jeweller. —3 A youth.

**वेगः** [ विज्-घञ् ] 1 Impulse, impetus. —2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. —3 Agitation. —4 Impetuosity, violence, force. —5 A stream, current; as in अंबुवेगः. —6 Energy, activity, determination. —7 Power, strength; मदनङ्गरस्य वेगात् K. —8 Circulation, working, effect (as of poison); U. 2. 26, V. 5. 18. —9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109. —10 The flight of an arrow; Ki. 13. 24. —11 Love, passion. —12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. —13 Delight, pleasure. —14 Evacuation of the feces. —15 Semen virile. —16 Pleasure, delight. —Comp. —अनिलः 1. blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. —2. a strong or violent wind. —आघातः 1. sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. —2. obstruction of excretion, constipation. —नाशनः the phlegmatic humour. —रोधः = आघातः q. v. —वाहिन् α. swift. —विधारणं checking of speed. —सरः a mule.

**वेगित** α. Quickened, expedited, hastened.

**वेगिन्** α. ( नी f. ) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. —m. 1 A courier. —2 A hawk. —नी A river.

**वेकटः** N. of a mountain.

**वेचा** Hire, wages.

**वेड** A kind of sandal.

**वेडा** A boat.

**वेणु, वेन्** 1 U. ( वेणाति-ते, वेनाति-ते ) 1 To go, move. —2 To know, recognize, perceive. —3 To reflect, consider. —4 To take. —5 To play on an instrument. —6 To see. —7 To praise, worship.

**वेणः** 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेणानां भांडवादनं 10. 49. —2 N. of a king, son of Anga and

said to be a descendant of Manu Svāyambhuva. [When he became king, he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words, they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass.' The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu ( see Prithu ). According to the Padma Purana, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67.]

**वेणा** N. of a river (joining the Kṛishṇa ).

**वेणिः—णी** f. [ वेण्-इन्-वा डीप् Un. 4. 18 ] 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तरंगिणी वेणिरिवायता भुवः Si. 12. 75; Me. 18. —2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनाज्जिवृत्तेन रघूत्तमेन मुक्ता स्वयं वेणिरिवाभासे R. 14. 12; अबलावेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. —3 Continuous flow, current, stream; जलवेणिरभ्यां रेवां यादौ प्रेक्षितुमास्ति कामः R. 6. 43; Me. 20; प्रवृत्तबाष्पवेणिकं चक्षुः प्रसृज्य K., cf. the word त्रिवेणि also. —4 The confluence of two or more rivers. —5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunâ and Sarasvatî. —6 N. of a river. —Comp. —बंधः hair twisted into a braid; R. 10. 47. —वेधनी a leech. —वेधिनी a comb. —संहारः 1. tying the hair into a braid; Ve. 6. —2. N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nārāyaṇa.

**वेणिका** Braided hair.

**वेणुः** [ वेण्-उण् ] 1 A bamboo; मलयेऽपि स्थितो वेणुर्वेणुरेव न चंदनं Subhāsh., R. 12. 41. —2 A reed. —3 A flute, pipe; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. —Comp. —कर्करः the Karvîra plant. —जः bamboo-seed. —धमः a flute-player, piper. —निधुतिः the sugar-cane. —यवः bamboo-seed. —यष्टिः f. a bamboo-stick. —वाद्, —वादकः a piper, flute-player. —बीजं bamboo-seed.

**वेणुकं** A goad with a bamboo-handle.



**वेणुनं** Black pepper.

**वेतः** A cane, reed.

**वेतं (दं) डः** An elephant; Bv. 1. 62.

**वेतनं** [अज्-तनन् वीभावः Un. 3. 150]

1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; किं मुखा वेतनदानेन M. 1; R. 17. 66. -2 Livelihood, subsistence. -3 Silver. -Comp. -अदानं, -अनपाकमेन् n., -अनपाकया 1. non-payment of wages. -2, an action for non-payment of wages. -जीविन् m. a stipendiary.

**वेतनिन्** a. Receiving wages, stipendiary.

**वेतसः** [अज्-असन् तुक्च. वीभावः Un. 3. 118] 1 The ratan, reed, cane; यद्वेतसः कुञ्जलीलां विडम्बयति स किमात्मनः प्रभावेण ननु नदीवेगस्य S. 2; अविनाशितमोधि वेतसस्तर्हन्माधव मा स्म भज्यथाः Si. 16. 53; R. 9. 75. -2 The citron. -3 N. of Agni.

**वेतसी** The ratan; वेतसीतरुले K. P. 1.

**वेतस्वत्** a. (ती f.) Abounding in reeds.

**वेतालः** 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; नहि मात्मनाशाय वेतालीत्यापन्नं करिष्यामि 'I shall not raise a devil for my own destruction'; Māl. 5. 23, Si. 20. 60. -2 A door-keeper.

**वेत्तृ** m. [विद्-तृच्] 1 A knower. -2 A sage. -3 A husband, an espouser. -4 One who obtains.

**वेत्रः** [अज्-त्रच् वीभावः Un. 4. 166] 1 The cane, ratan. -2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41. -Comp. -आसनं a cane-seat. -धरः, -धारकः 1, a door-keeper. -2, a mace-bearer, staff-bearer. -यष्टिः f. a staff of reed; S. 5. 3.

**वेत्रकीय** a. Reedy, abounding in reeds.

**वेत्रवती** 1 A female door-keeper. -2 N. of a river; Me. 24.

**वेत्रिन्** m. 1 A door-keeper, warder. -2 Staff-bearer.

**वेथ्** 1 A. (वेथते) To beg, solicit, ask.

**वेदः** [विद्-अच् घञ्-त्रा] 1 Knowledge. -2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originally there were

only three Vedas: ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद, which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad'; but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the Mantra or Samhitā and Brāhmaṇa. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are a-pauruṣeya, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called 'Sruti' i. e. 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguished from 'Smṛiti', i. e. 'what is remembered or is the work of human origin'; see श्रुति, स्मृति also; and the several sages, to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed, are, therefore, called ऋषिः 'seers', and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'. -3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A part of a sacrifice (यज्ञांग). -6 Exposition, comment, gloss. -7 A metre. -8 Acquisition, gain, wealth (Ved.). -Comp. -अमगी; N. of Sarasvatī. -अंगं 'a member of the Veda', N. of certain classes of works regarded as auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the Mantras in ceremonies; (the Vedāṅgas are six in number: -शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्त छंदसां च यः ऋषीति-समयनं चैव वेदांगानि षडेव तु ||; ऋ. 6. 1 शिक्षा 'the science of proper articulation and pronunciation'; 2 छंदस 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). -अविगमः, -अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. -अधिपः 1. one who presides over the Veda; ऋग्वेदाधिपतिर्जीवो यजुर्वेदाधिपो भृगुः सामवेदाधिपो भौमः शशिर्जोऽथर्ववेदपः || -2. N. of Vishnu. -अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. -अंतः 1. 'the end of the Veda', an Upanishad (which comes at the end of the Veda). -2. the last of the six principal Darsanas or systems of Hindu philosophy; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim

and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the Upanishads which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's मीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principle, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit; see ब्रह्मन् also). -अंगः, -ज्ञः a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अंतिन् m. a follower of the Vedānta philosophy. -अभ्यासः 1. the study of the Vedas. -2. the repetition of the sacred syllable om. -अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. -अवतारः revelation of the Vedas. -भावि n., -आदेवर्णः, -आदि-बीजं the sacred syllable om. -उक्त a. scriptural, taught in the Vedas. -उदयः N. of the sun (the Sāma-Veda being said to have proceeded from him). -उदित a. scriptural, ordained by the Vedas. -कौल्यकः an epithet of Siva. -गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -3. N. of Vishnu. -ज्ञः a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -त्रयं, -त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. -दृष्ट a. sanctioned by the Vedas. -निर्वक्तुः 1. an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -2. a Jain or Buddhist. -निर्वृत्त unbeliever, heresy. -पारगः a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. -माह f. N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called Gāyatrī q. v. -वचनं, -वाक्यं a Vedic text. -वर्णनं grammar. -वासः a Brāhmaṇa. -वाद्य a. contrary to, or not founded on, the Veda. -विद् m. 1. a Brāhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -2. N. of Vishnu. -विहित a. enjoined by the Vedas. -व्यासः an epithet of Vyāsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form; see व्यास. -संन्यासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas. -संमत, -संमित a. sanctioned by the Vedas.

**वेदनं, वेदना** [विद्-ल्युट्] 1 Knowledge, perception. -2 Feeling, sensation. -3 Pain, torment, agony,



anguish ; अवदनाजं कुलिशभतानां Ku. 1. 20, R. 8. 50. -4 Acquisition, wealth, property. -5 Marriage; Ms. 3. 44, 9. 65; Y. I. 62. -6 Presenting, giving. -7 The marriage of a Sūdra woman with a man of a higher caste.

वेदनी The true skin or cutis (that apprehends touch).

वेदस् *n.* Ved. Acquisition, gain, wealth.

वेदापयति Den. P. To impart knowledge, teach.

वेति *p. p.* Made known, informed, communicated.

वेदित् *a.* 1 Knowing. -2 Wise, learned.

वेदिन् *a.* [ विद्-णिनि ] 1 Knowing; as in कृतवेदिन्. -2 Marrying. -*m.* 1 A knower. -2 A teacher. -3 A learned Brahmana. -4 An epithet of Brahman.

वेद्य *a.* 1 To be known. -2 To be taught or explained. -3 To be married.

वेदारः A chameleon.

वेदिः [ विद्-इन् ] A learned man, sage, Pandit. -दिः, -दी *f.* 1 An altar, especially one prepared for a sacrifice; अग्नी वेदि परितः कृमधिष्ठयाः (वह्नयः) S. 4. 7. -2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other; मध्येन सा वेदिविलसमध्या Ku. 1. 39. (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). -3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. -4 A seal-ring. -5 N. of Sarasvatī. -6 A tract or region. -Comp. -ईशः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Brahman. -जा an epithet of Draupadī who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of King Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. -2 A raised seat, an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes); सप्तपणवेदिका S. 1; Ku. 3. 44. -3 A seat in general. -4 An altar, a heap, mound; मंदाकिनीसै-कतवेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 & by making altars or heaps of sand &c. -5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a court-yard. -6 An arbour, a bower.

वेधः 1. Penetrating, piercing, perforation. -2 Wounding, a wound. -3 A hole, an excavation. -4 The depth (of an excavation). -5 A particular measure of time.

वेधकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. -2 Camphor. -कं Rice in the ear.

वेधनं 1 The act of piercing, perforating. -2 Penetration. -3 Evacuation. -4 Pricking, wounding. -5 Depth (of an evacuation).

वेधानिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेधनी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. -2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet. -3 Depth (in measurement).

वेधित *p. p.* Pierced, bored, perforated.

वेधिन् *a.* 1 Piercing, boring. -2 Hitting (a mark). -ती A leech.

वेध्यं A butt, target.

वेधस् *m.* [ विश्व असुन् गुणः ] 1 A creator; Māl. 1. 21. -2 N. of Brahman, the creator; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. -3 A secondary creator (such as Daksha, sprung from Brahman); Ku. 2. 14. -4 N. of Siva. -5 Of Vishnu. -6 The sun. -7 The Arka plant. -8 A learned man. -9 A priest. -10 N. of Soma. -11 A poet.

वेधसं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेन् 1 U. (वेनाति-ते) See वेण्.

वेन See वेण (2).

वेजा See वेण.

वेप् 1 A. (वेपते, वेपित) To tremble, shake, quiver, quake; कृताञ्जलिर्वेपमानः किरीटी Bg. 11. 35, R. 11. 65.

वेपथुः [ वेप्-अधुच् ] Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts &c.); अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधकः S. 1. 30, 24; Si. 9. 22, 73; R. 19. 23; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेपनं [ वेप्-ल्युट् ] Tremor, trembling.

वेमः, वेमन् *m. n.* A loom; महा-सिन्धुः सहकृत्वरी बहु N. 1. 12; तुरी-वेमदिकं T. S.

वेरः -रं [ अज्-गन् वीभावः Tv. ] 1 The body. -2 Saffron. -3 The egg-plant.

वेरकः Camphor.

वेरटः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. -ट The fruit of the jujube.

वेल I. 1 P. (वेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To be wanton. -3 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10 U. (वेलयाति-ते) To count the time.

वेलं A garden, grove.

वेला 1 Time; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादि-ष्टोस्मि S. 4. -2 Season, opportunity. -3 Interval of repose, leisure. -4 Tide, flow, current. -5 The sea-coast, sea shore; वेलानिलाय प्रसृता भुजगाः R. 13. 12, 15; स वेलावप्रवल-यां (उर्वी) 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37; Si. 3. 79; 9. 38. -6 Limit, bound-ary. -7 Speech. -8 Sickness. -9 Easy death. -10 The gums. -11 Passion, feeling. -Comp. -कलं N. of a district called Tāmralipta. -मूलं the sea-shore. -वन् a wood on the sea-coast.

वेल् 1 P. (वेल्ति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble, move about; यस्मिन्वेल्ति सर्वतः परिचलत्कलालको-लाह लैः Bv. 1. 55; Si. 7. 72.

वेल् 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking, trembling. -Comp. -जं black pepper.

वेल्नं 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Rol-ling (on the ground).

वेल्हलः A libertine.

वेल्हिः *f.* A creeper; cf. वहि.

वेल्हित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, tremu-ulous, shaken. -2 Crooked. -त a Going, moving. -2 Shaking.

वेवी 2 A. (वेवीते) 1 To go. -2 To obtain. -3 To conceive, be preg-nant. -4 To pervade. -5 To cast, throw. -6 To eat. -7 To wish, desire. -8 To shine; (seldom used in classical literature).

वेशः [ विश-घञ् ] 1 Entrance. -2 Ingress, access. -3 A house, dwel-ling. -4 A house or residence of prostitutes; तरुणजनसहायश्चित्यतां वे-शवासः Mk. 1. 31. -5 Dress, appa-rel (also written वेष in this sense); मृगयावेपधारी; विनीतवेषेण S. 1; कृत-वेशे केशवे Gīt. 11. -6 Disguise. -7 Hire, wages. -दानः the sun-flower. -धारिन् *a.* disguised. (-*m.*) 1. a hypocrite, false ascetic. -2. an actor. -नारी, -वनिता a harlot; Mu. 3. 10. -वासः the residence of harlots.



वैशकः A house.  
वैशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 A house.

वैशिका Entrance, ingress.

वैशतः 1 A small pond, pool. -2 Fire.

वैशरः A mule.

वैश्यं *n.* [ विश् -मनिन् ] A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace ; R. 14. 15 ; Me. 25 ; Ms. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* house-building. -कलिगः a kind of sparrow. -नकुलः the musk-rat. -भूः *f.* the site of a habitation, building-ground. -स्थूग the main post of a house.

वैश्या [ विश्-यत् वैश्याय हितं वा यत् ]  
1 The habitation of harlots. -2 Ved. A bode, residence.

वैश्या A harlot, prostitute, courtesan, concubine ; त्वं वापीव लतेव नैरिव जनं वैश्यासि सर्वं भज Mk. 1. 32 ; Me. 35, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. -आचार्यः 1. the master or keeper of prostitutes. -2. a pimp. -3. a catamite. -आश्रयः habitation of harlots. -गमनं debauchery, whoring. -गृहं a brothel. -जनः a harlot. -पणः the wages given to a prostitute.

वैश्वरः A mule.

वैष See वैश.

वैषणं Occupation, possession.

वैष् 1 A. ( वैष्टे ) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. -2 To wind or twist round. -3 To dress. -Caus. ( वैष्टयति-ते ) 1 To surround &c. -2 To blockade. -WITH आ to fold. -परि, -सं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

वैष्टः [ वैष्ट् -घञ् अच् वा ] 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 An enclosure, a fence. -3 A turban. -4 Gum, resin, exudation. -5 Turpentine. -Comp. -वंशः a kind of bamboo. -सारः turpentine.

वैष्टकः [ वैष्ट्-कुल् ] 1 An enclosure, a fence. -2 A pumpkin-gourd. -कं 1 A turban. -2 A wrapper, mantle. -3 Gum, exudation. -4 Turpentine.

वैष्टनं [ वैष्ट्-ल्युट् ] 1 Encompassing, encircling, surrounding ; अंगुलिर्वैष्टनं 'a finger-ring.' -2 Coiling round, twisting round ; भोगिवैष्टनमार्गेषु चन्दनानां समर्पितं R. 4. 48. -3 An en-

velope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. -4 A turban, tiara ; अस्पृष्टाल-कवैष्टनौ R. 1. 42 ; शिरसा वैष्टनशोभिना 8. 12. -5 An enclosure, a fence ; क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवैष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 77. -6 A girdle, zone. -7 A bandage. -8 The outer ear. -9 Bdellium. -10 A particular attitude in dancing. -11 Grasping, seizing.

वैष्टनकः A particular position in copulation.

वैष्टित *p. p.* [ वैष्ट्-क्त ] 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. -2 Wrapped up, dressed. -3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. -4 Blockaded, invested. -तं 1 Encircling, surrounding. -2 One of the attitudes of dancing.

वैष्पः, वैष्यः Water.

वैश्या See वैश्या.

वैस् 1 P. ( वैसति ) To go, move.

वैसरः A mule ; Si. 12. 19.

वैस ( श ) वारः A particular condiment ( consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c. ).

वैह 1 A. ( वैहते ) See वैह्.

वैहत् *f.* A barren cow.

वैहारः N. of a country ( Behâr ).

वैह् 1 P. ( वैह्ते ) To go, move.

वै 1 P. ( वायति ) 1 To dry, be dried. -2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वै *ind.* A particle of affirmation or certainty ( indeed, truly, forsooth ), but it is generally used as an expletive ; आपो वै नरसूनवः Ms. 1. 10 ; 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 78. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle, and sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion ( अनुनय ).

वैशतिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Bought for twenty.

वैकक्षं [ विशेषेण कक्षति व्याप्नोति अण् ]  
1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other like the यज्ञोपवीत. -2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वैकक्षकं, वैकक्षिकं A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm ( like the यज्ञोपवीत q.v. ).

वैकारिकः A jeweller.

वैकर्तः Ved. 1 A butcher. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial

victim.

वैकर्तनः N. of Karna.

वैकल्पं 1 Optionality. -2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. -3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वैकल्पिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ विकल्पेन प्राप्तः तत्र भवो वा ठक् ] 1 Optional. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वैकल्यं [ विकल्पस्य भावः व्यञ्ज् ] 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. -2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. -3 In competency. -4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. -5 Non-existence. -6 Weakness, imbecility.

वैकारिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Relating to modification. -2 Modifying. -3 Modified.

वैकालः Afternoon, evening.

वैकालिक *a.* ( की *f.* ), वैकालीन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वैकुण्ठः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Indra. -3 Holy basil. -ठं 1 The heaven of Vishnu. -2 Tale. -Comp. -चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kârtika. -लोकः the world of Vishnu.

वैकृत *a.* ( ती *f.* ) 1 Changed. -2 Modified. -तं [ विकृतस्य भावः अण् ] 1 Change, alteration, modification. -2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. -3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement ; N. 2. 5. -4 A portent, any event foreboding evil ; तत्प्रतीपपवनादि वैकृतं प्रेक्ष्य R. 12. 62. -Comp. -विवर्तः a woful plight, miserable condition, suffering ; वैकृतविवर्तदारुणः Mâl. 1. 39.

वैकृतिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Changed, modified. -2 Belonging to a Vikṛiti q. v. ( in Sâmkhya phil. ).

वैकृत्यं 1 Change, alteration. -2 Woful state, miserable plight. -3 Disgust.

वैक्रांतं A kind of gem.

वैक्लवं, वैक्लव्यं 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. -2 Commotion, tumult. -3 Affliction, distress, grief ; वैक्लव्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्यौकसः S. 4. 5, Ve. 5, Mk. 3, Mâl. 8.

वैखरी 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound ; see Malli. on



Ku. 2. 17. -2 The faculty of speech. -3 Speech in general.

**वैखानस** *a.* ( सी *f.* ) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic ; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतमा प्रशानाद् व्यापारो-धि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं S. 1. 27. -सः An anchorite, a hermit ( वानप्रस्थ ) ; a Brâhmana in the third order of his religious life ; R. 14. 28 ; Bk. 3. 46.

**वैगुण्यं** [ विगुणस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. -2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. -4 Inferiority, lowness. -5 Unskilfulness.

**वैग्रहिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Corporeal, bodily.

**वैचक्षण्यं** Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

**वैचित्यं** Grief, mental distraction, sorrow ; व्रजति विरहे वैचित्यं नः प्रसीदति संनिधौ Mâl. 3. 1.

**वैचित्र्यं** [ विचित्रस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Variety, diversity. -2 Manifolness. -3 Strangeness. -4 Strikingness ; as in वाच्यवैचित्र्य K. P. 10. -5 Surprise. -6 Sorrow, despair.

**वैजननं** The last month of pregnancy.

**वैजयंतः** 1 The palace of Indra. -2 The banner of Indra. -3 A banner or flag in general. -4 A house. -5 N. of Indra.

**वैजयंतिकः** A standard-bearer.

**वैजयंतिका** 1 A banner, flag ( fig. also ) ; संचारिणीव देवस्य मकरकेतोर्ज-गद्विजयवैजयंतिका काप्यागतवती Mâl. 1. -2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

**वैजयंती** 1 A banner, flag ; स्तनप-रिणाहविलासवैजयंती Mâl. 3. 15. -2 An ensign. -3 A garland, necklace. -4 The necklace of Vishnu. -5 N. of a lexicon.

**वैजात्यं** [ विजात-व्यञ्ज ] 1 Difference of kind or species. -2 Difference of caste. -3 Strangeness. -4 Exclusion from caste. -5 Looseness, wantonness.

**वैजिक** *a.* See वैजिक.

**वैज्ञानिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Clever, skilful, proficient.

**वैडाल** See वैडाल.

**वैणः** A maker of bamboo-work.

**वैणव** *a.* ( वी *f.* ) [ वैणु -अण् ] 1 Made of or produced from a bamboo. -वः 1 A bamboo-staff. -2 A worker in bamboo or wicker-work. -वी Bamboo-manna. -वं The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

**वैणविकः** A piper, flute-player.

**वैणविन्** *m.* An epithet of Siva.

**वैणुकः** A piper, flute-player. -कः A goad ; see वैणुक.

**वैणिकः** A lutanist.

**वैतंसिकः** A vendor of flesh.

**वैतंडिकः** A disputatious man, captious person.

**वैतथ्यं** Falseness.

**वैतनिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ वैतनेन जी-वति ठक् ] Living on wages. -कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. -2 A stipendiary.

**वैतरणिः** -णी *f.* 1 N. of the river of hell. -2 N. of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

**वैतस** *a.* ( सी *f.* ) 1 Pertaining to a cane. -2 Reed-like, *i. e.* yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy ; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुहृद्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसी R. 4. 35 ; Pt. 3. 19.

**वैतान** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ वितान -अण् ] Sacrificial, sacred ; वैतानास्त्वां वह्नयः पावयंतु S. 4. 7. -नं 1 A sacrificial rite. -2 A sacrificial oblation.

**वैतानिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) See वैतान -कः A burnt offering.

**वैतालिकः** [ विविधस्तालस्तेन व्यवहर-ति ठक् ] 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 A magician, conjurer ; especially, one who is a votary of Vetâla q. v. -3 The servant of a Vetâla.

**वैत्रक** *a.* ( की *f.* ), वैत्रकीय *a.* Cany, reedy.

**वैदः** A wise man, learned man. -ही The wife of a wise man.

**वैदग्ध्यं, वैदग्धी, वैदग्ध्यं** 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness ; अहो वैदग्ध्यं Mâl. 1 ; प्रबंधविन्यास-वैदग्ध्यनिधिः Vâs. ; Si. 4. 16. -2 Skill in arrangement, beauty ; वैद-ग्ध्यं जहति कपोलकुंकुमानि Mâl. 1. 37. -3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness ; Ratn. 2. -4 Wit.

**वैदर्भः** [ विदर्भ-अण् ] 1 A king of Vidarbha. -2 A gum-boil. -र्भः Crafty speech. -र्भा 1 N. of Damayanti.

-2 Of Rukminî. -3 A particular style of composition ; thus defined in S. D. :—माधुर्यव्यञ्जकैर्वर्णै रचना ललिता-त्मिका । अवृत्तिरल्पवृत्तिर्वा वैदर्भी रीतिरिष्य-ते ॥ 626. Daṇḍin very minutely distinguishes this style from the *Gaudîya* ; see Kāv. 1. 41-53. -4 N. of the wife of Agastya.

**वैदल** ( ली *f.* ) [ विदलस्य विकारः अण् ] Made of wicker or cane. -लः 1 A kind of cake. -2 Any legumi-nous vegetable or grain. -लं 1 A shal-low cup of a religious mendicant. -2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

**वैदिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ वेद-वे च्यधीते वा ठञ् वेदेषु विहितः ठक् वा ] 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. -2 Sacred, scriptural, holy ; Ku. 5. 73. -कः A Brâhmana well-versed in the Vedas. -Comp. -पाशः a smatterer in Veda, one pos-sessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

**वैदुषी, वैदुष्यं** Learning, wis-dom.

**वैदूर्य** *a.* ( री or री *f.* ) Brought from, or produced in, Vidûra. -र्यै [ विदूरे गिरौ भवं व्यञ्ज ] *Lapis lazuli* ; Ku. 7. 10 ; Si. 3. 45.

**वैदेशिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ विदेश-ठञ् ] Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. -कः A stranger, foreigner ; वैदेशिकोस्मीति पृच्छामि कः पुनरसौ जामाता U. 1.

**वैदेश्यं** Foreignness.

**वैदेहः** [ विदेह-अण् ] 1 A king of Videha. -2 An inhabitant of Videha. -3 A trader by caste. -4 The son of a Vaisya by a Brâhmana woman ; Ms. 10. 11. -5 An attendant on the women's apartments. -हाः ( *m. pl.* ) The people of Videha. -ही 1 N. of Sîtâ ; वैदेहिबंधोद्दहयं विद्रे R. 14. 13 ( the final vowel in वैदेही being shortened. ) -2 The wife of a mer-chant. -3 A sort of pigment ( रौचना ). -4 Turmeric. -5 A cow. -6 Long pepper.

**वैदेहकः** 1 A trader. -2 वैदेह ( 4 ) q. v.

**वैदेहिकः** A merchant.

**वैद्य** *a.* ( वी *f.* ) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. -2 Relating to medicine, medical. -द्यः [ विद्या अ-स्त्यस्य अण् ] 1 A learned man, schol-



ar, doctor. -2 A medical man, physician; वैद्ययत्नपरिभाविनं गहं न प्रसीप इव वायुमस्यगात् R. 19. 53; वैद्यानामानुरः श्रेयान् Subhâsh. -3 A man of the medical caste, supposed to be one of the mixed classes; (the offspring of a Brâhmana by a Vaisya woman). -4 A man of a lower mixed tribe (the offspring of a Sûdra father by Vaisya mother). -Comp. -क्रिया a doctor's profession, practice of medicine. -नाथः 1. N. of Dhanvantari. -2. of Siva.

वैद्यकः A doctor, physician. -कं The science of medicine.

वैद्युत *a.* (ती *f.*) [विद्युत इदं अण्] Belonging to or proceeding from lightning, electric; वृक्षस्य वैद्युत इवाग्निरुपस्थितोऽयं V. 5. 16, U. 5. 13. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः, -वह्निः the fire of lightning.

वैध *a.* (धी *f.*), वैधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विधित आगतः अण् ठक्वा] 1 Conformable to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. -2 Legal, lawful.

वैधर्म्यं 1 Dissimilarity, difference. -2 Difference of characteristic qualities. -3 Difference of duty or obligation. -4 Contrariety. -5 Unlawfulness, impropriety, injustice. -6 Heterodoxy.

वैधवः N. of Budha.

वैधवेयः The son of a widow.

वैधव्यं Widowhood; Ku. 4. 1, M. 5.

वैधुर्यं 1 Bereavement. -2 Agitation, tremor.

वैधृतं, वैधृति *f.* N. of a particular position of the sun and moon (योग), considered as very inauspicious and malignant.

वैधेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 According to rule, prescribed. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -यः A fool, an idiot; प्रलपत्येष वैधेयः S. 2; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधेयः V. 2.

वैनतकं A vessel for holding or pouring out ghee (in sacrifices).

वैनतेयः 1 N. of Garuda; वैनतेय इव विनतानन्दनः K.; R. 11. 59, 16. 88; Bg. 10. 30. -2 N. of Aruna.

वैनायिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Pertaining to modesty, decorum, moral conduct, or discipline. -2 Enforcing proper conduct. -कः A war-carriage.

वैनायक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to Ganesa; वैनायक्यश्चिरं वो वदनविधृतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Mâl. 1. 1.

वैनायिकः 1 The doctrines of a Buddhist school of philosophy. -2 A follower of that school.

वैनाशिकः 1 A slave. -2 A spider. -3 An astrologer. -4 The doctrines of the Buddhists. -5 A follower of those doctrines. -कं The twenty-third asterism from that under which any one is born.

वैनीतक See विनीतक.

वैपरीत्यं 1 Contrariety, opposition. -2 Inconsistency.

वैपुल्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness. -2 Plenty, abundance.

वैफल्यं Uselessness, fruitlessness.

वैबोधिकः 1 A watchman. -2 Especially, one who awakens sleepers by announcing the time; वैबोधिकध्वनिविभावितपश्चिमार्धा (रात्रिः) Ki. 9. 74.

वैभवं 1 Greatness, glory, grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth. -2 Power, might; महतां हि धैर्यमविचित्र्यवैभवं Ki. 12. 3.

वैभाषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Optional.

वैभ्रं The heaven of Vishnu.

वैभ्राजं N. of a celestial grove or garden.

वैमत्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. -2 Dislike, aversion.

वैमनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind, mental depression, sorrow, sadness; S. 6. -2 Sickness.

वैमात्रः, वैमात्रेयः A step-mother's son.

वैमात्रा, वैमात्री, वैमात्रेयी A step-mother's daughter.

वैमानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Borne in divine cars; वैमानिकानां मरुतामपइवत् R. 6. 1. -कः An aeronaut.

वैमुक्तं Liberation, emancipation.

वैमुख्यं 1 Turning away the face, flight, retreat. -2 Aversion, disgust.

वैमेयः Exchange, barter.

वैयग्रं, वैयग्र्यं 1 Distraction, perplexity, bewilderment. -2 Exclusive devotion, complete absorption in any object; तदनुगुणाविधौ यच्च वैयग्र्यमासति Mv. 7. 38.

वैयर्थ्यं Uselessness, unproductiveness; सखे वैयर्थ्यमिव चक्षुषः U. 2.

वैयधिकरण्यं The state of being in different case-relations or positions; see व्याधिकरण.

वैयाकरण *a.* (णी *f.*) [व्याकरणं वेत्यधीते वा अण्] Grammatical. -णः A grammarian; वैयाकरणकिरातादपशब्दमृगाः कयांतु संवस्ताः Subhâsh. -Comp. -पाशः a bad grammarian. -भार्यः one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैयाघ्र *a.* (घ्री *f.*) 1 Tiger-like. -2 Covered with a tiger's skin. -घ्रः A cart covered with a tiger's skin.

वैयात्यं 1 Boldness, immodesty, absence of shame; अन्यथा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषितां । पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयात्यं सुरतेष्विव Si. 2. 44. -2 Rudeness in general.

वैयासिकः A son of Vyâsa.

वैयुष्ट *a.* Early, occurring at day-break.

वैरं [वीरस्य भावः अण्] 1 Hostility, enmity, animosity, spite, grudge, opposition, quarrel; दानेन वैराण्यापि यांति नाशं Subhâsh.; अज्ञातद्वयेष्वेवं वैरीभवति सौहृदं S. 5. 24 'turns into enmity'; विधाय वैरं सामर्थे नरोऽरौ य उदासते । प्राक्षिप्योदधिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतं Si. 2. 42. -2 Hatred, revenge. -3 Heroism, prowess. -Comp. -अनुबन्धः commencement of hostilities. -अनुबन्धिन् *a.* leading to enmity. (-*m.*) 1. the heating solar ray. -2. N. of Vishnu. -आतंकः the Arjuna tree. -आनृष्यं, -उद्धारः, -निर्यातनं, -प्रतिक्रिया, -प्रतीकारः, -यातना, -शुद्धिः *f.*, -साधनं requital of enmity, taking revenge, retaliation. -करः, -कारः, -कृत् *m.* an enemy. -भावः hostile attitude. -रक्षिन् *a.* guarding against hostilities.

वैरायते Den. A. To act inimically, become hostile towards, contend with.

वैरक्त-कृत्यं [विरक्तस्य भावः कृत्यञ्] 1 Indifference to worldly attachments, absence of desire. -2 Displeasure, dislike, aversion.

वैरंगिकः [विरंगं विरागं नित्यमर्हति ठक्] One who has subdued all his passions and desires, an ascetic.

वैरल्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. -2 Looseness. -3 Fineness.



**वैरागं** See वैराग्य.

**वैरागिकः, वैरागिन्** *m.* An ascetic who has subdued all his passions and desires.

**वैराग्यं** [ विरागस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Absence of worldly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism; अभ्यासेन च कौंतेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 13. 8. -2 Dissatisfaction, displeasure, discontent; कामं प्रकृति-वैराग्यं सद्यः शमयितुं क्षमः R. 17. 55. -3 Aversion, dislike. -4 Grief, sorrow.

**वैराज** *a.* ( जी *f.* ) Belonging to Brahman; U. 2. 12.

**वैराट** *a.* ( दी *f.* ) [ विराटस्येदं अण् ] Belonging to Virāṭa. -टः A kind of earth-worm ( इन्द्रोप ).

**वैरिन्** *a.* [ वैरमस्त्यस्य इनि ] Hostile, inimical. -*m.* 1 An enemy; शौर्यं वैरिणि वज्रमाशु निपतत्वर्योऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39; Bg. 3. 37; R. 12. 104. -2 A hero, brave person.

**वैरूप्यं** [ विरूपस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Deformity, ugliness; R. 12. 40. -2 Difference or diversity of form.

**वैरोचनः, वैरोचनिः, वैरोचिः** 1 Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana. -2 Of the son of Agni. -3 Of the son of Sūrya.

**वैलक्षण्यं** [ विलक्षणस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Strangeness. -2 Contrariety, opposition. -3 Difference, disparity.

**वैलक्ष्यं** [ विलक्षस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Embarrassment, confusion. -2 Unnaturalness, affectation; वैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'a forced or affected smile'. -3 Shame. -4 Absence of any mark or characteristic. -5 Contrariety, inversion.

**वैलोम्यं** Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

**वैल्व** *a.* See वैल्व.

**वैवधिकः** 1 A pedlar, hawker. -2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

**वैवर्ण्यं** [ विवर्णस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Change of colour or complexion, paleness. -2 Difference, diversity. -3 Deviation from caste.

**वैवर्त** Revolution, change of existence.

**वैवस्वतः** [ विवस्वतोऽपत्यं अण् ] 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age; see under Manu; वैवस्वतो मनुर्नाम माननीयो मनीषिणां R. 1. 11; U. 6. 18. -2 N.

of Yama; R. 15. 45. -3 N. of Agni. -4 One of the eleven Rudras. -5 The planet Saturn. -तं The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh Manu.

**वैवस्वती** 1 The southern quarter. -2 N. of Yamunâ.

**वैवाहिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ विवाहाय हितं साधु वा ठक् ] Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; Ku. 7. 2. -कः -कं A marriage, wedding. -कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

**वैशद्यं** 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). -2 Perspicuity, as in शिष्यबुद्धि-शायं. -3 Whiteness. -4 Calmness, composure ( of mind ).

**वैशंपायनः** N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyâsa. [ It was he who made Yajnavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges; and hence the Veda was called 'Taittiriya'. Vaisampayana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Puranas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahabharata to king Janamejaya ].

**वैशसं** 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery; विधेना कृतमर्थवैशसं Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. -2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; उपरोधवैशसं Mu. 2; धिगुच्छसितवैशसं Mâl. 9. 35.

**वैशखं** 1 Defencelessness. -2 Government, rule.

**वैशाखः** 1 N. of the second lunar month ( corresponding to April-May ). -2 A churning-stick; द्रुततरकरक्षाः क्षिप्तवैशाखशैले...कलशमुदधिगुर्वा वल्लवा लोडयन्ति Si. 11. 8. -खं A kind of attitude in shooting; see विशाख. -खी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisâkha.

**वैशारद्यं** Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

**वैशिक** *a.* Practised by harlots; वैशिकी कलां Mk. 1. 4 'arts practised by harlots'. -कः A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. -कं Harlotry, arts of harlots.

**वैशिष्ट्यं** = वैशिष्ट्य below.

**वैशिष्ट्यं** 1 Distinction, difference. -2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैशिष्ट्यादन्यमर्थं या बोधयेत्सार्थसंभवा

S. D. 27. -3 Excellence; S. D. 78.

-4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

**वैशेषिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Characteristic. -2 Belonging to the Vaiseshika doctrine. -कः A follower of the Vaiseshika doctrine. -क [ विशेषं पदार्थभेदमधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रन्थः ठक् ] One of the six principal Darśanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kaṇāda; it differs from the Nyāya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicable ( the earlier writers, e. g. Kaṇāda recognizing only six ), and lays particular stress upon Viśeṣa.

**वैशेष्यं** 1 Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority. -2 Specific or generic distinction.

**वैश्यः** A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विशत्याशु पशुभ्यश्च कृष्यादावरुचिः शुचिः । वेदाभ्ययनसंपन्नः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purāṇa. (He is supposed to have sprung from the thighs of *Purusha*; cf. ऊरु तदस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90 ). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.*, -वृत्तिः *f.* the business or occupation of a Vaisya; trade, agriculture &c.

**वैश्रवणः** 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. -2 N. of Rāvaṇa. -Comp. -आवासः 1. the abode of Kubera. -2. the fig-tree. -वृक्षः the fig-tree.

**वैश्वदेव** *a.* ( वी *f.* ) Belonging to the Visvedevas, q. v. -वं [ विभ्यो देवेभ्यो देयो बलिः अण् ] 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. -2 An offering to all deities ( made by presenting oblations to fire before meals ). -वी The eighth day of the second half of Māgha.

**वैश्वानर** *a.* ( री *f.* ) Relating or common to all mankind, fit for all men. -रः 1 An epithet of fire; त्वत्तः खांडवरंगतांडवनदो दूरेऽस्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. -2 The fire of digestion ( in the stomach ); अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः । प्राणायानसमायुक्तः पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. -3 General consciousness ( in Vedānta phil. ). -4 The Supreme Being. -5 The Chitraka tree.

**वैश्वासिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Trusty, confidential.



**वैषम्यं** [ विषमस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Unevenness. -2 Roughness, harshness. -3 Inequality. -4 Injustice. -5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. -6 Solitariness.

**वैषयिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) [ विषयेण निर्वृत्तः ठक् ] 1 Relating to an object. -2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. -कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

**वैषुवत्** *a.* ( ती *f.* ) Relating to the equinox, equinoctial.

**वैष्टुतं** The ashes of a burnt offering.

**वैष्टः** 1 Heaven, sky. -2 Air, wind. -3 A world, a division of the universe. -4 N. of Vishnu.

**वैष्णव** *a.* ( वी *f.* ) [ विष्णुर्देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण् ] 1 Relating to Vishnu; गां गतस्य तव धाम वैष्णवं R. 11. 85. -2 Worshipping Vishnu. -वः 1 One of the three important modern Hindu sects, the other two being Saiva and Sākta sects. -2 N. of the asterism Sravana. -वी 1 The personified Sakti or energy of Vishnu. -2 N. of Durgā. -वं 1 The residence of Vishnu; *i. e.* वैकुण्ठ. -2 The ashes of a burnt offering. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

**वैसारिणः** A fish.

**वैसूचनं** Assuming the part of a female by a man ( in dramas ).

**वैहायस** *a.* ( सी *f.* ) Being in the air, aerial.

**वैहार्य** *a.* To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry ( said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general ).

**वैहासिकः** 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 An actor in general.

**वोडः** 1 A kind of snake. -2 A kind of fish.

**वोड्री** The fourth part of a Pana, q. v.

**वोदृ** *m.* 1 A bearer, porter. -2 A leader. -3 A husband. -4 A bull. -5 A charioteer. -6 A draught-horse.

**वोटः** A stalk, stem.

**वोद** *a.* Moist, wet, damp.

**वोदालः** The sheat-fish.

**वोर ( ल ) कः** A scribe, writer.

**वोरटः** A kind of jasmine ( कुंद ).

**वोलः** Gum-myrrh.

**वोलाहः** A kind of horse.

**वौद्ध** *a.* See बौद्ध.

**वौषट्** *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

**व्य** A technical term for indeclinables such as नि, चित् &c.

**व्यः** A cover, veil.

**व्यंशक** *a.* Undressed, naked; Ki. 9. 24.

**व्यंशुकः** A mountain.

**व्यंस** 10 U. 1 To divide, distribute. -2 To foil, ward off. -3 To deceive, cheat.

**व्यंसकः** A rogue, cheat; as in मयुरव्यंसकः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock'.

**व्यंसनं** 1 Cheating, deceiving. -2 Distributing.

**व्यग्र** *a.* [ विगतमग्नं यस्य ] 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. -2 Alarmed, frightened. -3 Eagerly or intently occupied ( with loc., instr. or in comp. ); स राजककुब्धव्यग्रपाणिभिः पार्श्ववर्तिभिः R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 28, Ku. 7. 2, U. 1. 23; Bv. 1. 123; Si. 2. 79. -ग्रः N. of Vishnu.

**व्यंग** *a.* [ विगतमग्नं यस्य ] 1 Bodiless. -2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -3 Ill-arranged. -4 Lamé. -गः 1 A cripple. -2 A frog. -3 Dark spots on the cheek. -Comp. -अर्थः suggested or implied sense; cf व्यंग्य.

**व्यंगयति** Den. P. To mutilate, cripple, maim.

**व्यंगिता** Mutilation; Pt. 1. 201.

**व्यंगुलं** An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an *angula*.

**व्यंग्य** *a.* 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. -2 Suggested ( as sense ). -ग्र्यं Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at ( opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning' ); इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथितः K. P. 1. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* covert expression, insinuation, innuendo.

**व्यच्** 6 P. ( विचति, *pass.* विच्यते ) 1 To cheat, deceive, trick. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade.

**व्यचस्** *n.* Ved. Expanse, vastness.

**व्यजः** A fan.

**व्यजनं** A fan; निर्वति व्यजनं H. 2. 165; R. 8. 40, 10. 62; cf. बालव्यजन.

**व्यञ्ज** 7 P. 1 To reveal, manifest, show; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16; Si. 1. 26. -2 To indicate, denote. -3 Ved. To anoint thoroughly. -4 Ved. To decorate, adorn.

**व्यक्त** *p. p.* 1 Manifested, displayed. -2 Developed, created; Ku. 2. 11. -3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible; Pt. 2. 92. -4 Specified, known, distinguished. -5 Individual. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Ved. Adorned, decorated. -क्तः N. of Vishnu. -क्तं That which is developed as the product of अव्यक्त q. v. -क्तं *ind.* Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. -गणितं arithmetic. -दृष्टार्यः an eye-witness, a witness in general. -राशिः a known quantity. -रूपः an epithet of Vishnu. -विक्रम *a.* displaying valour.

**व्यक्तिः** *f.* 1 Manifestation, visibility; clear perception; राजः समक्षमेवाधरोत्तरव्याक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1; स्नेहव्याक्तिः Me. 12. -2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; व्याक्तिं भजंत्यापगाः S. 7. 8. -3 Distinction, discrimination; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हति सदसद्व्याक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -4 Real form or nature, true character; न हि ते भगवन् व्याक्तिं विदुर्देवान इन्द्रवाः Bg. 10. 14. -5 An individual ( opp. जाति ), as in जातिव्यक्ती; Bg. 8. 18. -6 Gender ( in gram. ). -7 Inflection.

**व्यक्तीकृ** 8 U. To make clear, show, manifest.

**व्यक्तीभू** 1 P. To become distinct or clear, become clearly visible.

**व्यञ्जक** *a.* ( जिक्ता *f.* ) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifesting. -2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning ( as a word, opp. वाचक and लक्षणिक q. q. v. v. ). -कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. -2 A sign, symbol. -3 Figurative expression or insinuation.

**व्यञ्जनं** 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 A reminder; Māl. 9. -4 Disguise, garb; नानाव्यञ्जनाः गणेशायः



Mu. 1; Si. 2. 56; तपस्विव्यंजनोपेताः &c. -5 A consonant. -6 A mark of the sex, i. e. the male or female organ. -7 Insignia. -8 A mark or sign of puberty. -9 The beard. -10 A limb, member. -11 (a) A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article; N. 16. 104. (b) An article used in seasoning food, spices &c. -12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense; see अंजन-ना (8) (written व्यंजना also in this sense). -14 A day. -15 A privy part. -Comp. -उद्य a. followed by a consonant. -संधिः the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यंजना 1 See व्यंजन (12) above. -2 Irony, sarcasm. -3 Insinuation. -Comp. -वृत्तिः f. insinuation, figurative or elliptical mode of expression.

व्यंजित p. p. 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. -2 Marked, distinguished, characterized. -3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यङ्ग्यकः, व्यङ्ग्यवनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकृ 6 P. To mix, blend, scatter (usually in pass.).

व्यतिकर a. 1 Reciprocal. -2 Spreading, pervading. -3 Contiguous, near. -रः 1 Mixture, intermixture, mixing, blending together; तीर्थे तोयव्यतिकरभवे जडुकन्यासरयवोः R. 8. 95; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तामसो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 13; Māl. 9. 52. -2 Contact, union, combination; रुद्रेणैवमुमाकृतव्यतिकरे स्वांगे विभक्तं द्विधा M. 1. 4; Māl. 7, Si. 4. 53, 7. 28. -3 Striking against; Māl. 5. 34. -4 Obstruction; Ku. 5. 85. -5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे 'such being the case.' -6 An opportunity. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. -9 Exchange, interchange. -10 Alternation.

व्यतिकरित a. Pervaded, filled; Māl. 2. 9.

व्यतिकर्ण p. p. 1 Mixed or blended together. -2 United.

व्यतिक्रम 1 U. 1 To transgress, violate, offend against; Pt. 1. 56. -2 To neglect, omit. -3 To pass, spend (time). -4 To pass over or beyond.

व्यतियु 2 P. To mix; अन्योन्यं स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दाञ्च शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving. -2 Violation, breach, non-performance; as in सांवेद्यव्यतिक्रमः; प्रतिबन्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79. -3 Disregard, neglect, omission. -4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. -5 Sin, vice, crime. -6 Adversity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रान्त p. p. 1 Passed over, transgressed, violated, neglected. -2 Inverted, reversed. -3 Elapsed, passed away (as time).

व्यतिरिच Pass. 1 To differ or be separate from. -2 To surpass, excel; lie beyond; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यन्ते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. See व्यतिरिक्त below.

व्यतिरिक्त p. p. 1 Separated or distinct from; अव्यतिरिक्तेष्वमस्मच्छरीरात् K., Ku. 1. 31, 5. 22. -2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. -3 Withdrawn, withheld. -4 Excepted. -क्तं ind. With the exception of, except, without.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference. -2 Separation from. -3 Exclusion, exception. -4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling. -5 Contrast, dissimilarity. -6 (In logic) Logical discontinuance (opp. अन्वय q. r.); यत्र साध्याभावस्तत्र हेत्वभाव इति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः (e. g. यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र धूमो नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः). -7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the Upameya as superior to the Upamāna in some particular respects; उपमानाद्यदन्यस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10. (व्यतिरेकेण means 'except, without'; व्यतिरेके 'on the contrary supposition.'). -Comp. -व्याप्ति see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिरेकिन् a. 1 Different. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Excluding, excepting. -4 Showing negation or non-existence; as in व्यतिरेकिलिंगं; see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिषंज 1 P. 1 To link together, connect mutually; व्यतिषंजति पदार्थानांतरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. -2 To change (Atm.).

व्यतिषक्त p. p. 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined

together. -2 Intermixed. -3 Intermarrying.

व्यतिषंगः 1 Mutual relation, reciprocal connection. -2 Intermixture. -3 Union, junction in general. -4 Fastening or tying together.

व्यति (ती) हारः 1 Exchange, barter. -2 Reciprocity, interchange; R. 12. 93. -3 Exchange of blows, abuse, &c.

व्यती 2 P. (व्याति-इ) 1 To go out of, swerve from, transgress; रेखा-मात्रमपि क्षुण्णादा मनोर्वर्त्मनः परं। न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियंतुर्नेमिवृत्तयः ॥ R. 1. 17. -2 To pass, elapse (as time); सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25; व्यतीते काले &c. -3 To pass beyond, leave behind; यं यं व्यतीयाय पतिवरा सा R. 6. 67. -4 To surpass, excel. -5 To neglect, omit.

व्यतीत p. p. 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over; R. 5. 14. -2 Dead. -3 Left, abandoned, departed from. -4 Disregarded, omitted.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Inverted order, inversion. -4 Interchange, transmutation. -5 Obstruction, hindrance; Pt. 4. 57.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. -2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. -3 Disrespect, contempt. -4 The seventeenth of the astronomical Yogas. -5 The day of full-moon (when it falls on a Monday). -6 A malignant or evil aspect of the sun and moon (considered to be inauspicious for the performance of any action).

व्यत्यस I. 2 A. (व्यतिहे, व्यतिसे, व्यतिस्ते) To excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. -II. 4. P. To invert, reverse, change upside down; see व्यत्यस्त below.

व्यत्यस्त p. p. 1 Reversed, inverted. -2 Contrary, opposite. -3 Incoherent; व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. -4 Crossed, placed crosswise; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्यस्तभुजः &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or order. -2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ 1 A. (व्यथते, व्यथित) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or disquieted;



विश्वभरापि नाम व्यथते इति जितमपत्यस्ने-  
हेन U. 7; न विव्यथे तस्य मनः Ki. 1.  
2, 24. -2 To be disturbed, be ruf-  
fled or agitated; व्यथितसिधुमनीरशनेः  
शनैः Ki. 5. 11. -3 To tremble. -4  
To be afraid. -5 To dry, become  
dry. -Caus. (व्यथयति-ते) 1 To  
pain, distress, vex, annoy; U. 1.  
28. -2 To frustrate, mar. -3 To  
frighten, terrify. -4 To lead or turn  
away. -With प्र to be excessively  
vexed; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक *a.* (थिका *f.*) Painful,  
distressing; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं 1 Giving pain, tormenting.  
-2 (In Ved. gram.) Change, va-  
riation.

व्यथा [व्यथ-भावे-अङ्] 1 Pain,  
agony, anguish; तां च व्यथां प्रसवका-  
लकृतामवाप्य U. 4. 23, 1. 12. -2  
Fear, alarm, anxiety; स्वन्तमित्यलघय-  
स्स तद्व्यथां R. 11. 62. -3 Agitation,  
disquietude. -4 Disease. -Comp.  
-कर *a.* painful, troublesome, hurt-  
ful.

व्यथित *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, distress-  
ed, pained. -2 Alarmed. -3 Agitat-  
ed, disquieted, troubled.

व्यथ् 4 P. (विध्यति, विद्ध) 1 To  
pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill;  
यूनां मनांसि विव्याध इद्धा इद्धा मनोभवः H  
2. 111; अक्षितारासु विव्याध द्विषतः स  
तनुत्रिणः Si. 19. 99; विद्धमात्रः R. 5.  
51, 9. 60, 14. 70; Bk. 5. 52,  
9. 66, 15. 69. -2 To bore, per-  
forate, pierce through. -3 To pick.  
-4 To wave or brandish in triumph  
(as the tail &c.).

व्यथः [व्यथ्-अङ्] 1 Piercing, split-  
ting, hitting; Si. 7. 24. -2 Smit-  
ing, wounding, striking. -3 Per-  
forating. -4 A stroke, wound. -धा  
Bleeding.

व्यधिकरणं Subsisting in dif-  
ferent receptacles or substrata; (as  
in व्यधिकरणबहुव्रीहि which means  
'a Bahuvrīhi compound, the first  
member of which is not in apposi-  
tion, or stands in a different case-  
relation, to the second, in the dis-  
solution of the compound; *e. g.* च-  
क्रपाणिः, चंद्रमौलिः &c.)

व्यध्यः A butt, target, a mark  
to aim at.

व्यध्वः A bad or wrong road.

व्यनुनादः Reverberation, loud  
echo.

व्यंतरः A spirit, a kind of super-  
natural being; अस्माकं काश्चिद् व्यंतरः  
सिद्धः Pt. 5.

व्यप् 10 U. (व्यापयति-ते) 1 To  
throw. -2 To diminish, waste,  
decrease.

व्यपकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw away.  
-2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To  
remove, take away.

व्यपकृष्ट *p. p.* Drawn aside, taken  
away, removed.

व्यपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away,  
retire, retreat. -2 To disappear,  
vanish.

व्यपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, de-  
parted, disappeared; महो मे व्यपगतः  
Bh. 2. 8; Me. 76. -2 Removed.  
-3 Fallen away from, deprived of,  
free from.

व्यपगमः Departure, disappearance.

व्यपत्रप् 1 A 1 To turn away  
through shame. -2 To be ashamed,  
feel ashamed.

व्यपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यपदिश 6 P. 1 To name, call;  
व्यपदिश्यसे जगति विक्रमीत्यतः Si. 15.  
28. -2 To name or call falsely;  
मित्रं च मां व्यपदिशस्वपरं च यासि Mk.  
4. 9. -3 To speak of, profess; जन्म-  
होर्विमले कुले व्यपदिशसि Ve. 6. 7. -4  
To pretend, feign; Mv. 2. 11. -5  
To indicate, show. -6 To signify,  
mean, denote.

व्यपदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Named. -2 Shown,  
represented, signified. -3 Pleaded  
as a pretext or excuse.

व्यपदेशः 1 Representation, infor-  
mation, notice. -2 Designation by  
name, naming. -3 A name, an ap-  
pellation, a title; एवं व्यपदेशभाजः U.  
6. -4 A family, race; अथ कोस्व  
व्यपदेशः S. 7; व्यपदेशमाविलयितुं कि-  
मीहसे जनमिमं च पातयितुं S. 5. 21.  
-5 Fame, reputation, renown. -6  
A trick, pretext, excuse, device. -7  
Fraud, craft. -8 Concealment, dis-  
simulation; Mal. 7.

व्यपदेष्ट *m.* A cheat, an impostor.

व्यपरुह *Caus.* 1 To eradicate,  
extirpate. -2 To remove. -3 To de-  
prive of.

व्यपरोपणं 1 Extirpating, uproot-  
ing. -2 Expelling, removing, driv-  
ing away. -3 Cutting off, tearing  
out, plucking; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं सु-  
रक्षितः प्रसन्नकेशव्यपरोपणादिव R. 3. 56.

व्यपवृत् 1 A. 1 To return, turn  
back; चेतः कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते मे  
Māl. 1. 18. -2 To desist from,  
leave; U. 5. 8.

व्यपवर्तनं Return.

व्यपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driv-  
ing away. -2 Denial.

व्यपायः End, disappearance,  
close; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यपाश्रयः 1 Succession. -2 Tak-  
ing refuge with, having recourse to,  
trusting to; Bg. 3. 18. -3 Depend-  
ing on; धर्मो रामव्यपाश्रयः Rām. -4  
Expectation.

व्यपे 2 P. 1 To depart or deviate  
from, be free from; व्यपेतममत्सरः  
Y. 1. 268; स्मृत्याचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेण 2.  
5. -2 To go away, separate, part  
asunder; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4.  
69; Ms. 9. 142; 11. 98.

व्यपेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed.  
-2 Gone away, departed; oft. in  
comp.; व्यपेतकल्मष, व्यपेतभी, व्यपेतहर्ष  
&c. -3 Contrary, opposed to.

व्यपेक्ष 1 A. 1 To mind, care for,  
regard; न व्यपेक्षत समुत्सुकाः प्रजाः  
R. 19. 6. -2 To expect.

व्यपेक्ष *a.* 1 Expecting, expectant.  
-2 Eager, attentive. -3 Regarding,  
minding.

व्यपेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. -2  
Regard, consideration; R. 8. 24.  
-3 Mutual relation, inter-depen-  
dence. -4 Mutual regard. -5 Appli-  
cation. -6 (In gram.) The mutual  
application of two rules.

व्यपेक्षणं Expecting, expectation.

व्यपेक्षित *p. p.* 1 Hoped, expect-  
ed. -2 Regarded, minded. -3 Mu-  
tually connected. -4 Employed, ap-  
plied, used.

व्यपोढ *p. p.* Expelled, removed.  
-2 Contrary, opposite; Ki. 4. 15.  
-3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यपोह 1 P. 1 To atone for,  
expiate. -2 To heal, cure. -3 To  
drive away, remove, keep off.

व्यपोहः Expelling, driving away,  
keeping off.

व्यभिचर 1 P. 1 To go astray,  
deviate from; as in अव्यभिचारि साध्य-  
सामान्याधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka. K. -2  
To transgress against, be faithless to.  
-3 To act crookedly. -4 To offend,  
injure. -5 To fail, miscarry.

व्यभि (भी) चारः 1 Going away



from, deviation, leaving the right course, following improper courses ; मन्त्रज्ञमव्यसनिनं व्यभिचाराविवाजितं H. 3. 16, Bg. 14. 26. -2 Transgression, violation; Ms. 10. 24. -3 Error, crime, sin. -4 Separableness. -5 Infidelity, faithlessness ( of a wife or husband ), unchastity ; व्यभिचारा-  
 च्छु भर्तुः स्त्री लोके प्राप्नोति गर्हतां Ms. 5. 164; वाङ्मनः कर्मभिः पटवौ व्यभिचारो य-  
 था न मे R. 15. 81; Y. 1. 72. -6 An anomaly, irregularity, excep-  
 tion ( to a rule. ) -7 ( In logic ) A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of the *hetu* without the *sādhyā*; हेतोः साध्याभाववद्भूतित्वं व्यभिचारः Tarka.K.  
 व्यभिचारिणी An unchaste wife, adulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Straying or de-  
 viating from, going astray, erring, trespassing. -2 Irregular, anomal-  
 ous. -3 Untrue, false; see अव्यभिचारिन्.  
 -4 Faithless, unchaste, adulterous.  
 -5 Profligate, wanton. -6 Depart-  
 ing from its usual meaning, having  
 several secondary meanings ( as a  
 word ). -*m.*, व्यभिचारिभावः A tran-  
 sitory feeling, an accessory ( opp.  
 स्थायिन् or स्थायिभाव q.v. ) ( Though like  
 the *Sthāyibhāvas* these acces-  
 sories do not form a necessary sub-  
 stratum of any *rasa*, still they  
 act as *feeders* to the prevailing sen-  
 timent, and strengthen it in vari-  
 ous ways, whether openly or covert-  
 ly. They are said to be 33 or 34  
 in number; for an enumeration  
 of these, see K.P. 4 *Kārikās* 31-34,  
 S. D. 169 ; or R. G. first *Anana*;  
 cf. विभाव and स्थायिभाव also ).]

व्यय I. 10 U. ( व्यययति-ते ) 1 To  
 go, move. -2 To expend, give  
 away, bestow. -II. 1 U. ( व्ययति-ते )  
 To go, move. -III. 10 U. ( व्यययति-ते,  
 also व्यययति-ते ) 1 To throw, cast. -2  
 To drive.

व्यय *a.* Liable to change, muta-  
 ble, perishable; cf. अव्यय. -वः 1  
 ( *a* ) Loss, disappearance, destruc-  
 tion; आपाद्यते न व्ययमंतराद्यैः कश्चिन्म-  
 हर्षेच्छिविधं तपस्पत् R. 5. 5, 12. 23.  
 ( *b* ) Cost, sacrifice; प्राणव्ययेनापि  
 मया विधेयः Māl. 4. 5. Ku. 3. 23.  
 -2 Hindrance, obstacle; भूयस्तपोव्य-  
 यो मा भूत् R. 15. 37. -3 Decay,  
 decline, overthrow, downfall. -4  
 Expenditure, expense, outlay, spend -

ing, applying to use ( opp. आय );  
 भाये दुःखं व्यवे दुःखं धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्र-  
 याः Pt. 1. 163; भावधिकं व्यवं क-  
 रोति ' he lives beyond his means ' ;  
 R. 5. 12, 15. 3; Ms. 9. 11. -5  
 Extravagance, prodigality. -Comp.  
 -पर *a.* lavish in expenditure; Pt.  
 5. 61. -पराङ्मुख *a.* stingy, niggard-  
 ly. -शील *a.* spendthrift, prodigal.  
 -शुद्धिः *f.* derfraying of expenses.  
 व्यवनं 1 Spending. -2 Wasting,  
 destroying.

व्ययित *p. p.* 1 Expended, spent.  
 -2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ *a.* [ विगतोऽर्थः प्रयोजनं वाऽस्य ] 1  
 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofit-  
 able; व्यर्थं यत्र कर्षीदसख्यमपि मे U. 3.  
 45. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning,  
 idle.

व्यर्थक=व्यर्थ.

व्यलीक *a.* 1 False, untrue. -2  
 Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing.  
 -3 Not false; Si. 5. 1. -4 Unfit to  
 be done. -कः 1 A libertine. -2 A  
 catamite. -कं 1 Anything disagree-  
 able or displeasing, disagreeable-  
 ness; इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यली-  
 काः शुभ्राव सुततनयस्य तदा व्यलीकाः  
 Si. 5. 1. -2 Any cause of grief or  
 uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief : सुत-  
 नु इदं वात्प्रत्यक्षेण व्यलीकमपैतु ते S. 7.  
 24; यस्मिन्ननेनैव कृतव्यलीकः परमं प्रा-  
 प इवांतकोपि Ki. 3. 19; Ku. 3. 25;  
 R. 4. 87. -3 A fault, an offence, a  
 transgression, any improper act;  
 सव्यलीकमवधीरितखिन्नं प्रस्थितं सपदि को-  
 पपदेन Ki. 9. 45; Si. 9. 85; एवं प्रत्यक्ष-  
 दृष्टव्यलीकः किं ब्रवीमि Ratn. 3, 3. 15.  
 -4 Fraud, trick, deception; Pt. 1.  
 120, 242. -5 Falsehood. -6 Inver-  
 sion, contrariety.

व्यवकलनं 1 Separation. -2 ( In  
 math. ) Subtraction, deduction ( व्य-  
 वकलितं also in this sense ).

व्यवक्रोशनं 1 Wrangling, mutual  
 abuse. -2 Abuse in general.

व्यवच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off,  
 separate, detach from. -2 To in-  
 terrupt. -3 To particularize, specify,  
 distinguish.

व्यवच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, rent a-  
 sunder, torn off. -2 Separated, divid-  
 ed. -3 Particularized, specified. -4  
 Marked, distinguished; शरीरं तावदि-  
 दार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10.  
 -5 Interrupted.

व्यवच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, rending  
 asunder. -2 Dividing, separating.  
 -3 Dissection. -4 Particularizing.  
 -8 Distinguishing. -6 Contrast,  
 distinction. -7 Determination. -5  
 Shooting, letting fly ( as an arrow ).  
 -9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्यवधा 3 U. 1 To place be-  
 tween, interpose, intervene; प्रेक्ष्य  
 स्थितां सहचरीं व्यवधाम देहं R. 9. 57.  
 -2 To hide, conceal, screen; शापव्य-  
 वहितस्मृतिः S. 5. -3 To separate, di-  
 vide. -4 To obstruct, interrupt.  
 -5 To neglect, omit, pass over; see  
 व्यवहित also.

व्यवधा 1 That which intervenes.  
 -2 A cover, screen, partition. -3  
 Concealment.

व्यवधानं 1 Intervention, inter-  
 position, separation. -2 Obstruc-  
 tion, hiding from view; इष्टि विमान-  
 व्यवधानमुक्तां पुनः सहस्रार्चिषि संनिधत्ते  
 R. 13. 44. -3 Concealment, dis-  
 appearance. -4 A screen, partition.  
 -5 A cover, covering; शार्दूलचर्मव्यव-  
 धानवत्यां Ku. 3. 44. -6 Interval,  
 space. -7 ( In gram. ) The inter-  
 vention of a syllable or letter.

व्यवधावक *a.* ( बिका *f.* ) 1 Inter-  
 vening, screening, covering. -2 Ob-  
 structing, hiding. -3 Intermediate.

व्यवधिः Covering, intervention  
 &c.; see व्यवधान.

व्यवहित *p. p.* 1 Placed apart. -2  
 Separated by anything intervening;  
 Si. 2. 85. -3 Interrupted, stopped,  
 obstructed, impeded. -4 Screened  
 from view, hidden, concealed. -5  
 Not immediately connected. -6 Done,  
 performed. -7 Passed over, omitted.  
 -8 Surpassed, excelled. -9 Hostile;  
 opposed.

व्यवसो 4 P. 1 To strive, en-  
 deavour, try, seek, attempt, set  
 about; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमी-  
 लतां छेत्तुमेषिर्व्यवसति S. 1. 18; V. 4.  
 -2 To think of, wish, desire; पातुं  
 न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं शुष्मास्वपीतेषु या  
 S. 4. 8. -3 To exert strenuously,  
 be industrious or diligent. -4 To  
 resolve, determine, settle, decide;  
 S. 5. 19. -5 To accept, undertake;  
 कश्चित्सौम्य व्यवसितमिदं बंधुकृत्यं त्वया  
 मे Me. 114. -6 To be convinced or  
 persuaded. -7 To reflect.

व्यवसावः 1 Effort, exertion, ener-  
 gy, industry, perseverance; करोतु  
 नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2.



14. -2 Resolve, resolution, determination; मंहीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धि Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36. -3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठः R. 8. 65. -4 (a) Business, employment, trade. (b) Following a particular profession or trade. -5 Conduct, behaviour. -6 Device, stratagem, artifice. -7 Boasting. -8 N. of Vishnu. -9 Of Siva.

व्यवसायिन् a. 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent; Pt. 2. 51. -2 Resolute, persevering; Pt. 1. 248. -3 Performing, doing, undertaking. -4 Engaged in any business or profession. -m. A tradesman, merchant.

व्यवसित p. p. 1 Endeavoured, attempted; S. 6. 8. -2 Undertaken. -3 Resolved, determined settled. -4 Devised, planned. -5 Endeavouring, resolving. -6 Persevering, energetic. -7 Cheated, deceived. -त Ascertainment, determination.

व्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To be placed asunder. -2 To be arranged in due order. -3 To be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. -4 To rest or depend upon. -Caus. 1 To place or rest upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 75. -2 To arrange, manage, adjust. -3 To settle, resolve, decree. -4 To separate, place apart. -5 To do, perform. -6 To lay down a rule or law, enact a law.

व्यवस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वर्णाश्रमव्यवस्था. -2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. -3 Fixity, firm basis; आजहनुस्तच्चरणौ पृथिव्यां स्थलारविदभ्रियमव्यवस्थां Ku. 1. 33. -3 Relative position. -4 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). -5 An agreement, a contract. -6 State, condition. -7 State or order of things. -8 Separation.

व्यवस्थानं, व्यवस्थितिः f. 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. -2 A rule, statute, de-

cision. -3 Steadiness, constancy. -4 Firmness, perseverance. -5 Separation. -नः N. of Vishnu.

व्यवस्थापक a. (पिका f.) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjusting, settling, establishing, deciding. -2 One who gives a legal opinion. -3 A manager (modern use).

व्यवस्थापनं 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. -2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding. -3 Fixing, placing (in general).

व्यवस्थापित p. p. Arranged, settled &c.; कथंचिद्वेस्तनया मितक्षरं चिरव्यवस्थापितवागभाषत Ku. 5. 63.

व्यवस्थित p. p. 1 Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. -2 Settled, fixed; किं व्यवस्थितविषयः क्षात्रधर्माः U. 5. -3 Decided, determined, declared by law. -4 Stood aside, separated. -5 Extracted. -6 Based on, resting on. -Comp. -विभाषा a fixed option; व्यवस्थितविभाषया साधुः.

व्यवस्थिति See व्यवस्थान.

व्यवहित See under व्यवधा.

व्यवहृ 1 P. 1 To deal in any transaction or business. -2 To act, behave, deal with (with loc. or by itself); कथं कार्यविनमयेन व्यवहरति मद्यनात्मजः M. 1; बहिःसर्वाकारप्रगुगरमणीयं व्यवहरन् Māl. 1. 14. -3 To go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अर्थपतिर्व्यवहर्तुमर्थगौरवाद्भिद्योक्ष्यते Dk. -4 To manage, transact business; U. 1. 5. -5 To regain, recover. -6 To distinguish.

व्यवहर्तु m. 1 The manager of a business. -2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. -3 A judge. -4 An associate.

व्यवहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. -2 Affair, business, work. -3 Profession, occupation. -4 Dealing, transaction. -5 Commerce, trade, traffic. -6 Dealing in money, usury. -7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. -8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. -9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्तमाह्वयति; अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्त्वां पृच्छति Mk. 9. -10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law-suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं चारुदत्तमवलं चते, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पादः, केन सह मम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R.

17. 39. -11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. -Comp. -अंगं the body of civil and criminal law. -अभिज्ञस्त a. prosecuted, charged. -अयोग्यः a minor (in law). -आसनं the tribunal of justice, judgment-seat; व्यवहारासनमाददे युवा R. 8. 18. -ज्ञः 1. one who understands business. -2. a youth come of age, one who is no longer a minor. -3. one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. -तंत्रं course of conduct; वाक्प्रतिष्ठानिबन्धनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Māl. 4. -दर्शन trial, judicial investigation. -वदं= व्यवहारविषय q. v. -पादः 1. any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding; these are four:—(1) पूर्वपक्ष, the plaintiff; (2) उत्तरपक्ष the defence; (3) क्रियापाद adducing evidence, oral or written; (4) निर्णयपाद, the decision or verdict. -2. the fourth stage; i. e. निर्णयपाद, that part which concerns the verdict or decision. -मातृका 1. a legal process in general. -2. any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). -विधिः a rule of law, any code of law. -विषयः (so -पदं, -मार्गः, -स्थानं) a subject or head of legal procedure, an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for an enumeration of their names, see Ms. 8. 4-7). -स्थितिः f. judicial procedure.

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक a. (का or की f.) 1 Relating to business. -2 Engaged in business, practical. -3 Judicial, legal. -4 Litigant. -5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. -2 A broom. -3 The *Ingudi* plant.

व्यवहारिन् a. 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. -2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant. -3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहार्ये a. 1 Usual, customary. -2 Liable to be sued.

व्यवहृतिः f. 1 Practice, process. -2 Action, performance.

व्यवे 2 P. 1 To divide, separate. -2 To dissolve, decompose.



**व्यवायः** 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). -2 Dissolution. -3 Covering, concealment. -4 Intervention, interval; अदकुप्वाङ्मुस्त्रवायेऽपि. -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. -7 Purity. -यं Light, lustre.

**व्यवायिन्** *a.* 1 Resolving, decomposing. -2 Lustful, dissolute. -*m.* 1 A sensualist, libertine. -2 An aphrodisiac.

**व्यवेत** *p. p.* 1 Separated, decomposed. -2 Different.

**व्यश्** 5 *A.* 1 To fill completely, pervade, occupy; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानशे दिशः R. 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4; 14. 96. -2 To obtain, attain to, reach. -3 To possess, gain. -4 To fall to one's share.

**व्यष्टि** *f.* 1 Individuality, singleness. -2 Distributive pervasion. -3 (In Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समाष्टि *q. v.*).

**व्यस्** 4 *P.* 1 To toss about, scatter, cast or throw asunder; dispel, destroy; प्राप्ते व्यालतमान् व्यस्यन् भुजंगेभ्योऽपि राक्षसान् Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. -2 To divide into parts, separate, arrange; स्वयं वेदान् व्यस्यन् Pt. 4. 50; विव्यास वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः Mb.; R. 10. 84. -3 To take separately or singly; see व्यस्त below. -4 To throw over, overturn, upset. -5 To expel, remove, drive away.

**व्यसनं** 1 Casting away, dispelling. -2 Separating, dividing. -3 Violation, infraction. -4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall; defection, weak point; अमात्य-व्यसनं Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13. 15; Si. 2. 57. -5 (*a*) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster; ill-luck; अज्ञातभर्तृव्यसना मुहूर्ते कुतोपकारेव रतिर्बभूव Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30; R. 12. 57. (*b*) Adversity, need; स सुहृद् व्यसने यः स्यात् Pt. 1. 337 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. -6 Setting (as of the sun &c.); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्यां S. 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also). -7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदन्ति मृगयामीदृग् विनोदः कुतः S. 2.

5, R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 310; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47-48); समानशील-व्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhāsh. -8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनं Bh. 2. 62, 63. -9 Inordinate addiction. -10 Crime, sin. -11 Punishment. -13 Inability, incompetency. -12 Fruitless effort. -14 Air, wind. -15 Individuality. -**Comp.** -अतिभारः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 68. -अन्वित, -आर्त, -पीडित *a.* overtaken by calamity, involved in distress. -प्रहारिन् *a.* 1. hurting, attacking, giving trouble. -2. striking (an enemy) in his weak point.

**व्यसनिन्** *a.* 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything, fond of (usually in comp.); किं भूभृक्-दक्षस्थितिव्यसनिना व्यर्थं खुराः शातिताः Subhāsh.

**व्यस्त** *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Māl. 5. 23. -2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. -3 Dispelled, cast away. -4 Separated, divided, severed; हिमवाति जलधौ च व्यस्ततोयेव गंगा V. 5. 22. -5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp. समस्त); एभिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य किं पुनर्व्यस्तैः U. 5; तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने Ku. 5. 72. -6 Simple, uncompounded (as a word). -7 Manifold, different. -8 Removed, expelled. -9 Agitated, troubled, confused. -10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. -11 Reversed, upset. -12 Inverse (as ratio). -13 Pervading, inherent in. -स्तं *ind.* Severally, separately, singly. -**Comp.** -केश *a.* with disordered or dishevelled hair. -त्रै-राशिकं the rule of three inverted. -पदं 1. (in law) a confused statement (of a case). -2. an uncompounded or simple word. -वृत्ति *a.* the meaning of which is changed, which has lost its force (as a word); R. 11. 73.

**व्यसु** *a.* Lifeless, dead; Si. 20. 3.

**व्यस्तारः** The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

**व्याकीर्ण** *p. p.* 1 Scattered or

thrown about. -2 Disordered.

**व्याकुल** *a.* 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, बाष्प°. -2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुल Gīt. 4. -3 Full of, overtaken by. -4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोके ते निपततिपुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85. -5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43. -**Comp.** -आत्मन, -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* bewildered in mind, having a perplexed or distracted mind.

**व्याकुलयति** Den. P. To agitate, confuse, frighten.

**व्याकुलित** *a.* Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

**व्याकुलीकृ** 8 *U.* 1 To confound, bewilder, perplex. -2 To alarm, trouble. -3 To agitate, perturb.

**व्याकुलीभू** 1 *P.* To become perplexed or confused.

**व्याकूतिः** *f.* Fraud, disguise, deception.

**व्याकृ** 8 *U.* 1 To make manifest, clear up; नामरूपे व्याकरवाणि Ch. Up. -2 To propound, explain. -3 To tell, narrate; तन्मे सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb. -4 To separate, divide, decompose. -5 To analyse in general.

**व्याकरणं** 1 Analysis, decomposition. -2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six Vedāṅgas *q. v.*; सिंहो व्याकरणस्य कर्तुरहरत् प्राणान् प्रियान् पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33. -3 Explaining, expounding. -**Comp.** -प्र-क्रिया etymology, derivation (of a word).

**व्याकारः** 1 Transformation, change of form. -2 Deformity.

**व्याकृत** *p. p.* 1 Analysed, separated. -2 Explained, expounded. -3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

**व्याकृतिः** *f.* 1 Analysis. -2 Exposition, explanation. -3 Change of form, development. -4 Grammar.

**व्याकोश (ष)** *a.* 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनरत्नं दधते नलिन्यः Si. 4. 46. -2 Developed; विवेकव्याकोशे विकसति शमे शाम्याति तृषा Bh. 3. 17.

**व्याक्षिप्** 6 *P.* To toss or throw about. -2 To stretch out or forth, open.

**व्याक्षिप्त** *p. p.* 1 Tossed about. -2 Torn asunder, distracted.



**व्याक्षेपः** 1 Tossing about. -2 Obstruction, hindrance. -3 Delay; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6. -4 Distraction.

**व्याक्षोभः** Agitation, perturbation.

**व्याख्या** 2 P. 1 To tell, communicate, declare; Bk. 14. 113. -2 To explain, relate; रावणस्यापि ते जन्म व्याख्यास्यामि Mb. -3 To name, call; विद्वद्देवीणावाणि व्याख्याता सा विद्युन्माला Śrut. 13. -4 To dwell at large, dilate or enlarge upon.

**व्याख्या** 1 Relation, narration. -2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

**व्याख्यात** p. p. 1 Related, narrated. -2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

**व्याख्यातृ** m. An expounder, a commentator.

**व्याख्यानं** 1 Communication, narration. -2 Speech, lecture. -3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

**व्याघटनं** 1 Churning. -2 Rubbing together, friction.

**व्याघातः** 1 Striking against. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 An impediment, obstacle. -4 Contradiction. -5 Disobedience; प्रथमं तावन्ममाज्ञाव्याघातः Mu. 3. -6 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammāṭa:—तद्यथा साधितं केनाप्यपरेण तदन्यथा । तथैव यद्विधीयते स व्याघात इति स्मृतः K. P. 10; e. g. see Vb. 1. 2, or the quotation under विरूपाक्ष.

**व्याघातक** a. 1 Striking against. -2 Opposing, resisting, thwarting, hindering.

**व्याघ्रः** [ व्याजिघ्रति, व्याघ्रा-क ] 1 A tiger. -2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. -3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. -घ्री A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयन्ती Bh. 3. 109. -Comp. -अटः a skylark. -भास्यः a cat. -दलः, -पुच्छः the castor-oil plant. -नखः -खं 1. a tiger's claw. -2. a kind of perfume. -3. a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. -नायकः a jackal. -पाद (द) a. tiger-footed. -इवन् m. a tiger-like dog.

**व्याजः** 1 Deceit, trick, deception.

fraud. -2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहरं वपुः S. 1. 18 'artlessly lovely.' -3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; ध्यानव्याजमुपेत्य Nāg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 76; 11. 66. -4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्थसंदर्शितमेखलानि R. 13. 42. -5 Wickedness, depravity. -Comp. -उक्तिः f. 1. a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्याजोक्ति. -2. covert allusion, insinuation. -निंदा artful censure. -सुप्त a. feigning to be asleep. -स्तुतिः f. a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निंदा स्तुतिर्वा रूढिरन्यथा K. P. 10.

**व्याडः** 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. -2 A villain, rogue. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याल.

**व्याडिः** N. of a celebrated grammarian.

**व्यात्युक्षी** Mutual splashing and sporting in water; ताः कांतैः सह करपुष्करेतितां व्यात्युक्षीमभिसरन् गलहामदीव्यन् Si. 8. 32.

**व्यादा** 3 U. 1 To open, break open; न व्यादात्त्याननमत्र मृत्युः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कूलं व्यादत्ति, or व्यादत्ते पिपीलिकाः पतंगस्य मुखं Mbh. -2 To make large, broaden.

**व्यात्त** p. p. Opened, spread, expanded. -त्त The open mouth.

**व्यादानं** Opening; Māl. 5. 13.

**व्यादिश** 6. P. 1 To order, command; समीरणो नोदयिता भवति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, 13. -2 To assign or appoint to (a duty). -3 To divide, distribute. -4 To point, indicate, show. -5 To teach, instruct. -6 To foretell, declare beforehand.

**व्यादिशः** An epithet of Vishnu.

**व्याधः** [ व्यध्-ण ] 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). -2 A wicked or low man. -Comp. -भीतः a deer.

**व्याधिन्** a. Piercing, wounding.

**व्याधामः, व्याधावः** Indra's

thunderbolt.

**व्याधिः** 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रिपुहन्तधीरचेतसः सततव्याधिरनीतिरस्तु ते Si. 16. 11 (where व्याधि means 'free from आधि also'); cf. आधि. -2 Leprosy. -Comp. -कर a. unwholesome. -ग्रस्त a. seized with disease, diseased.

**व्याधित** a. Diseased, sick.

**व्याधूत** p. p. Shaken about, trembling, tremulous; U. 1. 31.

**व्यानः** One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body; व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः.

**व्यानतं** A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

**व्याप्** 5 P. 1 To fill completely, pervade; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1; V. 1. 1; स्वप्नपुरा युवतिसरितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; Bg. 10. 16; R. 13. 5, 18. 40; Bk. 7. 56. -2 To reach as far, extend to.

**व्यापक** a. (पिका f.) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely spread, extending over the whole of anything; तिर्यग्धूर्ध्वमधस्ताच्च व्यापको महिमा हरः Ku. 6. 71. -2 (In law) Comprehending all the points of an argument. -3 Invariably concomitant. -4 That which is more extensive than the व्याप्य; e. g. in the instance मनुष्यो मर्त्यः; मर्त्य is व्यापक as it includes मनुष्य, and is more extensive than it. -कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. -कं An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

**व्यापनं** 1 Pervading, comprehending, penetrating. -2 Covering.

**व्यापिन्** a. Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). -2 All-pervading, co-extensive, invariably concomitant. -3 Covering. -m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A pervading property.

**व्याप्त** p. p. 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. -2 Pervading, extending over all. -3 Filled with, full of. -4 Encompassed, surrounded. -5 Placed, fixed. -6 Obtained, possessed. -7 Compre-



hended, included. -8 Invariably accompanied (in logic); as in धूमो वह्निना व्यासः. -9 Famous, celebrated. -10 Expanded, stretched out.

**व्याप्तिः** *f.* 1 Pervasion, permeation. -2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमा व्याप्तिः T. S.; अव्यभिचारितसाध्यसामानाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka K.; व्याप्तिः साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्संबन्ध उदाहृतः । अथवा हेतुनिष्ठविरहाप्रातिपक्षिना । साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhāṣhā P. 67-68. -3 A universal rule, universality -4 Fulness. -5 Obtaining. -6 Omnipresence, ubiquity (as a divine attribute). -**Comp.** -ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. -ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

**व्याप्य** *a.* To be pervaded, filled, &c. -**प्यं** The sign or middle term of a syllogism (=हेतु, साधन q. v.) (in logic.).

**व्याप्यत्वं** Invariableness. -**Comp.** -असिद्धिः *f.* imperfect inference, where the हेतु itself is false or non-existent; as in the argument पूर्वतो वह्निमान् कांचनमयधूमात्.

**व्यापद्** 4 A. 1 To die, perish. -2 To come down (to the earth), fall down. -3 To be inaudible (as a sound). -**Caus.** 1 To kill, slay. -2 To hurt, injure, spoil.

**व्यापत्तिः** *f.* 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune; Mu. 6. 20; Mk. 6. 1. -2 Substitution of one thing for another. -3 Death; R. 12. 56.

**व्यापद्** *f.* 1 Calamity, misfortune, affliction; Māl. 9. 36; Bh. 3. 105. -2 Disease. -3 Derangement. -4 Death, decease.

**व्यापन्न** *p. p.* 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. -2 Failed, miscarried. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Dead, expired, deceased; as in अव्यापन्न q. v. -5 Deranged, disordered. -6 Substituted, changed.

**व्यापादः, व्यापादनं** 1 Killing, slaying. -2 Ruin, destruction. -3 Evil design, malice.

**व्यापादक** *a.* Destructive, murderous.

**व्यापादित** *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain,

destroyed. -2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

**व्यापृ** 6 A. 1 To be engaged in or occupied with, be busy about (with loc.). -2 To be employed or placed (in any office). -**Caus.** 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to (usually with loc.); व्यापारितः शूद्रभूता विधाय सिंहत्वमंकागतसत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38; आत्मजनानुष्ठेये कर्मणि स्वां व्यापारयितुमिच्छामि Mu. 1. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast; व्यापारयामास करं करिटे R. 6. 19; उमामुखं.....व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67; व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रमशस्त्रपाणेः Ve. 3. 19; R. 13. 25; M. 3. 4. -3 To use, employ; Mu. 7. 16.

**व्यापारः** 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation; ततः प्रविशति यथोक्तव्यापारा शकुंतला S. 1; Ku. 2. 54. -2 Application, employment; Mu. 2. 4. -3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise; as in शस्त्रव्यापार. -4 An act, doing, performance. -5 Working, operation, action, influence; (व्रतं) व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं S. 1. 27; तस्यानमेने भगवान् विमन्युर्व्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93; V. 3. 17. -6 Being placed on; M. 4. 14. -7 Exertion, effort; आर्याप्यरुंधती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32. -will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf; न व्यापारशक्तेनापि युक्त्वस्याव्यते वक्रः H. Pr. 43. (व्यापारं कृ 1. to take part in. -2. to have effect on. -3. to meddle; as in अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21).

**व्यापारित** *p. p.* 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed; R. 2. 38. -2 Placed, fixed, set.

**व्यापारिन्** *m.* 1 A dealer, trader. -2 One who exercises or practises anything.

**व्यापृत** *p. p.* 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc.); अन्यस्मिन्कर्मणि व्यापृतं धनुः S. 6. 31. -2 Placed, fixed. -*m.* An employé, a minister.

**व्यापृतिः** *f.* 1 Employment, engagement, business; स्वस्वव्यापृतिमन्मानसतया Bv. 1. 58. -2 Operation, action. -3 Exertion. -4 Profession, practice; see व्यापार.

**व्याभ्युक्षी** =व्यात्युक्षी q. v.

**व्यामः, व्यामनं** A measure of length

equal to the space between the tips of the fingers of either hand when the arms are extended.

**व्यामर्षः** 1 Impatience. -2 Erasure, wiping out.

**व्यामिश्र** *a.* Mingled, intermixed.

**व्यामोहः** 1 Infatuation. -2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity; कंसस्यालमभूजितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोलाहलः Gīt. 10; Kāv. 3. 101.

**व्यायम्** 1 P. 1 To stretch out, extend. -2 To struggle, contend, fight. -3 To try, strive, endeavour. -4 To sport, dally.

**व्यायत** *p. p.* 1 Long, extended; युवा युगव्यायतबाहुरंसलः R. 3. 34. -2 Expanded, wide open. -3 Exercised, disciplined. -4 Busy, engaged, occupied. -5 Hard, firm. -6 Strong, intense, excessive. -7 Mighty, powerful. -8 Deep; व्यायतपातमाक्षिपोत् Ku. 5. 54.

**व्यायतत्वं** Muscular development; S. 2. 4.

**व्यायामः** 1 Extending, stretching out. -2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise; स्थाने शमवतां शक्त्या व्यायामे वृद्धिरंगिनां Si. 2. 94. -3 Fatigue, labour. -4 Effort, exertion. -5 Contention, struggle. -7 Business, occupation. -7 A difficulty. -8 A measure of distance (=व्याम q. v.).

**व्यायामिक** *a.* (की *f.*), व्यायामिन् *a.* Athletic, gymnastic.

**व्यायोगः** A kind of dramatic composition in one act; it is thus described by S. D :—व्यातेतिवृत्तो व्यायोगः स्वल्पजीवनसंयुतः । हीनो गर्भविमर्षाभ्यां नरैर्बहुभिराश्रितः । एकांक्षश्च भवेदस्त्रीनिमित्तसमरोदयः । कौशिकीवृत्तिराहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र नायकः । राजर्षिरथ दिव्यो वा भवेद्वीरोद्धतश्च सः । हास्यशृंगारशांतिभ्य इतरेऽत्रांगिनो रसाः ॥ 514.

**व्याल** *a.* 1 Wicked, vicious; व्यालद्विपा यंतृभिरुन्मदिष्णवः Si. 12. 28; यंता गजं व्यालमिवापराद्धः Ki. 17. 25. -2 Bad, villainous. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage; Ki. 13. 4. -लः 1 A vicious elephant; व्यालं बालमृगालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जंभते Bh. 2. 6. -2 A beast of prey; वनं व्यालनिषेवितं Rām. -3 A snake; H. 3. 29. -4 A tiger; Māl. 3. -5 A leopard. -6 A king. -7 A cheat, rogue. -8 N. of Vishnu. -**Comp.** -खड्गः, -नखः a kind of herb. -घ्राहः, -घ्राहिन् *m.* a snake-catcher. -मृगः 1. a wild animal. -2. a hunting leopard. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.



**व्यालकः** A vicious or wicked elephant.

**व्यालंबः** A kind of castor-oil plant.

**व्यालीन** *a.* Thick, dense.

**व्यालोल** *a.* 1 Shaking about, tremulous. -2 Disordered, dishevelled; **व्यालोलः** केशपाशः Gît. 11.

**व्यावकलन** Subtraction.

**व्यावक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी** Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

**व्यावलिगत** *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

**व्यावहारिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to business, practical. -2 Legal, judicial. -3 Customary, usual. -4 Relating to the world of illusion; cf. **प्रातिभासिक**. -**कः** A counsellor, minister. -**क** Use.

**व्यावहारी** Mutual seizing.

**व्यावहासी** Mutual derision or laughter.

**व्यावृ** 5 U. 1 To select, choose. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To obstruct, impede.

**व्यावृत** *p. p.* 1 Covered, hid, screened. -2 Impeded, obstructed. -3 Opened. -4 Excepted, excluded.

**व्यावृतिः** *f.* 1 Covering, screening.

**व्यावृत्** 1 A. 1 To turn away from, turn back; **सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना** Ratn. 1. 2. -2 To be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to; **विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः** V. 1. 8. -3 To become separate or distinct from. -4 To turn round, revolve. -5 To go down, set (as the sun). -6 To cease to exist, perish. -7 To be opened or split asunder. -**Caus.** 1 To restrict, limit, exclude, arrest; overrule, annul, (as a rule &c.); **तुल्यदः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति** S. B.; **अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमश्वरः** R. 15. 7. -2 To dissuade from, cause to turn away from; **नेयमस्माद्व्यवसायात्क्रयं चिदपि शक्यते व्यावर्तयितुं** K. 172. -3 To destroy, remove; V. 5. 16. -4 To turn round, cause to revolve. -5 To separate from. -6 To scatter, strew.

**व्यावर्तः** 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolution, going round. -3 Ruptured navel.

**व्यावर्तक** *a.* (तिका *f.*) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. -2 Excluding, separating, restricting. -3 Turning away from. -4 Turning round.

**व्यावर्तन** 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolving, turning round; Ki. 5. 30. -3 A fold, band.

**व्यावृत्त** *p. p.* 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; **व्यावृत्ता यत्परस्वेभ्यः भूतौ तस्करता स्थिता** R. 1. 27; V. 1. 8. -2 Separated from, singled out. -3 (*a*) Excluded, set aside; different from; **अयमर्थोऽस्माद् व्यावृत्तः** Tarka K. (*b*) Not being found or existing in, absent from (frequently used in phil. in this sense); **धूमो जडइगद्वर्णवृत्तः** Tarka K.; Mu. 5. 10. -4 Revolved, turned round. -5 Encompassed, surrounded. -6 Desisting, ceased from; Ku. 2. 35. -7 Split asunder. -**Comp.** -**गति** *a.* desisting from any course of action.

**व्यावृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Covering, screening. -2 Exclusion, separation. -3 Not being found in, absence from; **विपक्षाद्व्यावृत्तिः** Tarka K. -4 Surrounding. -5 Rolling backwards. -6 Praise, eulogium. -**Comp.** -**बुद्धि** *f.* the notion of exclusion.

**व्यासः** 1 Distribution, separation into parts. -2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. -3 Severalty, distinction. -4 Diffusion, extension. -5 Width, breadth. -6 The diameter of a circle. -7 A fault in pronunciation. -8 Arrangement, compilation. -9 An arranger, a compiler. -10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He was the son of the sage Parasara by Satyavati (born before her marriage with Santanu q. v.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life of a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavati to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitravirya. He was thus the father of Pandu and Dhritarashtra and also of Vidura; q. q. v. v. He was at first called 'Krishnadvaipayana' from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavati on a Dvipa or island; but he afterwards came to be called Vyasa or 'the arranger', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form; **विष्यास वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः**. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahabharata which he is said to have composed with Ganapati for his scribe. The eighteen Puranas, as also the Brahma-sutras and several other works are also ascribed to him. He is one of the seven *chi*.

*rajivins* or deathless persons; cf. **चिरजीविन्**]. -11 A Brâhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Purâṇas in public.

**व्यासंज** 1 P. To attach firmly to, fasten on.

**व्यासक्त** *p. p.* 1 Closely adhering to. -2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.). -3 Separated, detached, disjoined. -4 Confused, bewildered.

**व्यासंगः** 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. -2 Intentness, devotion; Br. 1. 79. -3 Diligent study. -4 Attention; Mâl. 9. 33. -5 Detachment, separation. -6 Perplexity, confusion. -7 Addition.

**व्यासिद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Prohibited, forbidden. -2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

**व्यासेधः** Restraint, prohibition.

**व्याहन** 2 P. 1 To obstruct, thwart, oppose, impede. -2 To repel, drive back. -3 To strike excessively. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 19. 57. -5 To foil, frustrate, disappoint. -6 To trouble, vex, annoy.

**व्याहत** *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Repelled, repulsed. -3 Foiled, disappointed; Si. 3. 40. -4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. -**Comp.** -**अर्थता** one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

**व्याहावः** A distinct call.

**व्याहृ** 1 P. 1 To speak, say, utter, tell, narrate, declare; **व्याजहार हरसूनुसंनिभः** R. 11. 83; Ku. 2. 62; 6. 2. -2 To explain. -3 To cry, scream, shout. -4 To answer.

**व्याहरण** 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 Speech, narration.

**व्याहारः** 1 Speech, utterance, words; U. 4. 18, 5. 29. -2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1. -3 Jest, joke, humorous speech.

**व्याहृत** *p. p.* Said, spoken, uttered.

**व्याहृतिः** *f.* 1 Utterance, speech, words; **न हींश्चरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुण्यं ति लोके विपरीतमर्थं** Ku. 3. 63. -2 Statement, expression; **भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमोष्ठिनः** R. 10. 33. -3 A mystic word uttered by every Brâhmaṇa in performing his daily Sandhyâ adoration; (these Vyâhritis are three **भूर्, भुवस्** and **स्वस्** or **स्वर्** usually repeated after *om*; cf.



Ms. 2. 76 ; according to some they are seven in number ).

**व्युच्चर्** 1 P. 1 To transgress, offend against, violate. -2 To be faithless to. -3 To commit adultery with. -4 To deviate from the right path.

**व्युच्चरणं** Transgression; deviation.

**व्युच्छित्तिः** *f.*, **व्युच्छेदः** Cutting off, extermination, complete destruction.

**व्युत्क्रमम्** See उत्क्रमम्.

**व्युत्क्रमः** 1 Transgression, going astray. -2 Inverted order, contrariety. -3 Confusion, disorder.

**व्युत्क्रान्त** *p. p.* 1 Transgressed, overstepped. -2 Departed, left, gone forth. -3 Neglected. -ता A kind of riddle.

**व्युत्था** 1 A. 1 To get up, rise. -2 To increase in strength or power, grow strong. -*Caus.* To excite, instigate, rouse.

**व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः** *f.* 1 Great activity. -2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. -3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. -4 The completion of religious abstraction or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). -5 A kind of dance. -6 Causing (an elephant) to rise; Si. 18. 26. -6 Contradicting.

**व्युत्पद्** 4. A. 1 To be produced from, originate in. -2 To be derived from (a root &c.). -3 To become proficient in or conversant with. -*Caus.* 1 To produce, cause. -2 To derive, trace to a root (as a word); ब्रह्मशब्दस्व व्युत्पाद्यमानस्य S. B.

**व्युत्पत्तिः** *f.* 1 Origin, production. -2 Derivation, etymology. -3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. -4 Scholarship, learning; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16, 18. 108.

**व्युत्पन्न** *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. -2 Formed by derivation. -3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). -4 Completed, perfected; Mv. 4. 57. -5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

**व्युत्त** *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

**व्युदस्** 4 P. 1 To throw or scatter about. -2 To throw off, cast away. -3 To set or lay aside. -4 To

give up, abandon.

**व्युदस्त** *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

**व्युदासः** 1 Throwing aside, rejection. -2 Exclusion (in gram.). -3 Prohibition. -4 Disregard, indifference. -5 Killing, destruction; Si. 15. 37.

**व्युदित** *a.* Disputed, discussed, debated.

**व्युपदेशः** Pretext, pretence.

**व्युपरमः** Cessation, stop, close.

**व्युपशमः** 1 Non-cessation. -2 Inquietude. -3 Complete cessation (where वि shows intensity).

**व्युष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Burnt. -2 Dawned, become day-light. -3 Become bright or clear. -4 Dwelt. -5 Passed. -ष्ट 1 Day-break, dawn; Si. 12. 4. -2 Day. -3 Fruit, result.

**व्युष्टिः** *f.* 1 Dawn. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise. -4 Fruit, consequence.

**व्यूत** *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

**व्यूतिः** 1 Weaving, sewing. -2 The wages of weaving.

**व्यूह** 1 P. 1 To arrange troops in battle array; सूच्या वज्रेण चैवतान् व्यूहेन व्यूह्य योधयेत् Ms. 7. 191. -2 To arrange, put or place in order, dispose. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To alter, transpose, disarrange. -5 To resolve (vowels, syllables &c.).

**व्यूढ** *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्यूढोरस्को वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13. -2 Firm, compact. -3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); Bg. 1. 3. -4 Disarranged, placed out of order. -5 Married. -6 Large, great. -Comp. -कंकट *a.* mailed, clad in armour.

**व्यूढेः** *f.* Orderly arrangement, array.

**व्यूहः** 1 A military array; Ms. 7. 187. -2 An army, a host, squadron; व्यूहावुभौ तावितरेतरस्मात् भगं जयं चाप-तुरव्यवस्थं R. 7. 54. -3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. -4 A part, portion, sub-head. -5 The body. -6 Structure, formation. -7 Reasoning, logic. -8 Separation, distribution. -9 (In phil.) A peculiar arrangement of the senses. -Comp. -पार्ष्णिः *f.* the rear of an army. -भंगः, -भेदः break-

ing an array.

**व्यूहनं** 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. -2 Structure of the members of the body.

**व्यूद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Deprived of prosperity, unlucky, unfortunate. -2 Deprived of or excluded from. -3 Nullified. -4 Imperfect, deficient.

**व्यूद्धिः** *f.* Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (विगता ऋद्धिर्व्यूद्धिः); as in यवनानां व्यूद्धिर्दुर्यवनं Sk.

**व्यू** 1 U. (व्ययति-ते, उत; *caus.* व्यायति-ते; *desid.* विव्यासति) 1 To cover. -2 To sew.

**व्योकारः** A blacksmith.

**व्योमन्** *n.* [ व्ये-मनिन् षष्ठी • Un. 4. 150 ] 1 The sky, atmosphere; अस्त्वेवं जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे K. P. 10, Me. 51; R. 12. 67; N. 22. 54. -2 Water. -3 A temple sacred to the sun. -4 Talc. -Comp. -उदकं rain-water, dew. -केशः, -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -गंगा the heavenly Ganges. -चारिन् *m.* 1. a god. -2. a bird. -3. a saint. -4. a Brâhmaṇa. -5. a heavenly body. -धूमः a cloud. -देवः N. of Siva. -नाशिका a kind of quail. -मंजरं, -मंडलं a flag, banner. -माय *a.* reaching to the sky. -मुद्गरः a gust of wind. -यानं a celestial car. -सद् *m.* 1. a deity, god. -2. a Gandharva. -3. a spirit. -स्थली the earth. -स्पृश *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

**व्योषं** An aggregate of three spices (black and long pepper, and dry ginger.)

**व्रज्** I. 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; नाविनीतैर्ब्रजेद् धुर्यैः Ms. 4. 67. -2 To go to, approach, visit; मामेकं शरणं व्रज Bg. 18. 66. -3 To depart, retire, withdraw. -4 To pass away (as time); इयं व्रजति यामिनी त्यज नरेन्द्र निद्रारसं Vikr. 11. 74. -5 To attain to, go to the state of. -6 To obtain, gain. -II. 10 U. (व्रजयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To prepare, decorate. (This root is used much in the same way as गम् or या q. v.).

**व्रजः** [ व्रज्-घञर्थे क ] 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; नेत्र-व्रजाः पौरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वाङ्ग-पतीन्निपेनुः R. 6. 7; 7. 60; Si. 6. 6, 14. 33. -2 A station of cowherds. -3 A cow-pen, cow-shed; Si. 2. 64.



-4 An abode, a resting-place. -5 A road. -6 A cloud. -7 N. of a district near Mathurá. -जं Wandering, going. -Comp. -अंगना, -युवति: f. a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess; Bv. 2. 165. -आजिरं a cow-pen. -किसोरः, -नाथः, -मोहनः, -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Kṛishna.

**व्रजकः** A religious mendicant wandering about for alms.

**व्रजनं** 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. -2 Exile. -3. Ved. A way, road.

**व्रज्या** 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -2 An attack, invasion, a march. -3 A flock, multitude, tribe, class. -4 A theatre.

**व्रण्** I. 1 P. (व्रणति) To sound. -II. 10 U. (व्रणयति-ते) To hurt; wound.

**व्रणः** -णं [ व्रण्-अच् ] 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; R. 12. 55. -2 A boil, an ulcer; U. 2. 26. -3 A fracture, scar. -Comp. -अरिः gum-myrh. -कृत् a. 1. wounding. -2. corroding. (-m.) the marking-nut tree. -विरोपण a. sore-healing; S. 4. 13. -शोधनं the cleansing or dressing of a wound. -हः the castor-oil plant.

**व्रणित** a. Wounded, bruised; U. 4. 3.

**व्रतः** -तं [ व्रज्-घञ्-स्य-तः ] 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67, 2. 4, 25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different Purāṇas; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones, e. g. सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day.) -2 A vow, promise, resolve; सोऽभूद् भमव्रतः शत्रूनुद्धृत्य प्रतिरोपयन् R. 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत, पुण्यव्रत, वृद्धव्रत &c. -3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in पतिव्रता (पतिव्रतं यस्याः सा); यांति देवव्रता देवान् पितॄन् यांति पितृव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. -4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in अर्कव्रत q. v. -5 Mode of life, course of conduct; S. 5. 27. -6 An ordinance, a law, rule. -7 Sacrifice. -8 An act, a deed, work. -9 A design, plan. -Comp. -आचरणं the observance of a vow. -आवेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sa-

cred thread. -उपवासः a fast for a vow. -ग्रहणं initiation into a vow for a religious performance. -चर्यः a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -चर्या observance or practice of a religious vow. -पारणं, -णा conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -प्रतिष्ठा performance of a religious vow voluntarily undertaken. -भंगः 1. breach of a vow. -2. breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging alms as part of the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -लोपनं breaking a vow. -वैकल्यं the incompleteness of a religious vow. -सं-ग्रहः initiation into a vow. -स्थ a. practising any vow. -स्नातकः a Brāhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, i. e. that of a Brahmachârin or religious student; see स्नातक.

**व्रतयति** Den. P. 1 To observe a vow. -2 To fast in consequence of a vow. -3 To eat together.

**व्रतिन्** a. Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious; Pt 1. 416. -m. 1 A religious student. -2 An ascetic, a devotee; S. 5. 9. -3 One who institutes a sacrifice; cf. यजमान.

**व्रततिः**, -ती f. 1 A creeper; पाशकृष्टव्रततिवल्गासंगसंजातपाशः S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1. -2 Expansion, extension.

**व्रध्न** See व्रध्न.

**व्रध्नन्** See व्रध्नन्.

**व्रश्च** 6 P. (वृश्चति, वृक्च; caus. व्रश्चयति-ते; desid. विव्रश्चिषति or विव्रश्चति) 1 To cut, cut up or asunder, tear, lacerate. -2 To wound.

**व्रश्चनः** 1 A small saw. -2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. -3 The juice trickling from an incision in a tree. -नं 1 Cutting, tearing, wounding. -2 A cut, an incision.

**व्राजः** 1 Going, motion. -2 A multitude (Ved.)

**व्राजिः** f. A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

**व्रातः** A multitude, group, flock, an assemblage; श्वपाकानां व्रातैः G. L. 29; R. 12. 94; Si. 4. 35. -तं 1 Bodily or manual labour. -2 Day-labour. -3 Casual employment. -4 The company or attendants at a marriage feast.

**व्रातीन्** a. 1 Living by day-labour,

a hired labourer, coolie. -2 One living by violence.

**व्रात्यः** [ व्रातात् समूहात् व्यवति यत् ] 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost his caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Samskâras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast; भवत्या हि व्रात्याधमपतितपाखंडपरिषत्परित्राणस्तेहः G. L. 37. -2 A low or vile person in general. -3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Sûdra father and Kshatriya mother). -र्या The daughter of an outcast. -Comp. -व्रातः one who calls himself a Vrâtya. -स्तोमः N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Samskâras.

**व्री** I. 9 P. (व्रीणाति-व्रीणाति) To choose, select; cf. वृ. -II. 4 A. (व्रीयेते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move. -2 To be chosen. -3 To cover, screen.

**व्रीड** 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. -2 To throw, cast, send forth.

**व्रीडः** -डा 1 Shame; व्रीडादिवान्यासगतैर्विलिख्ये Si. 3. 40; व्रीडनावहाति मे स (शब्दः) संप्राति R. 11. 73. -2 Modesty, bashfulness; Si. 10. 18. -Comp. -आनत, -आन्वित a. modest, bashful.

**व्रीडनं** 1 Shame. -2 Modesty. -3 Lowering, depression.

**व्रीडित** p. p. Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

**व्रीस्** 1 P., 10 U. (व्री साति, व्रीसयति-ते) To injure, kill.

**व्रीहिः** [ व्री-हि-क्विप् ] 1 Rice; as in बहुव्रीहि q. v. -2 A grain of rice. -Comp. -अगारं a granary. -कांचनं a kind of pulse. -राजिकं panic seed (=कंगू q. v.). -श्रेष्ठः a kind of rice (शालिधान्य).

**वृड्** 6 P. (वृडति) 1 To cover. -2 To be heaped or gathered. -3 To heap, accumulate. -4 To sink, go down.

**वृस्** 1 P., 10 U. See व्रीस्.

**व्रैह्य** a. (वी f.) [ व्रीहि-ठक् ] 1 Fit for rice. -2 Sown with rice. -य A field of rice, one fit for



growing rice.

श्री 9 P. ( विनाति, rarely विनाति,

caus. वेपयति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To support, hold, maintain. -3 To

choose, select.

वेक्ष 10 U. ( वेक्षयति-ते ) To see.

## श.

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer ; Ki. 15. 45. -2 A weapon. -3 N. of Siva. -शं Happiness ; Bh. 2. 16.

शयु a. Happy, prosperous ; Bk. 4. 18.

शंवः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंस 1 P. ( शंसति, शस्त ; pass. शस्यते ) 1 To praise, extol, approve of ; साधु साध्विति भूतानि शशंसुर्मरुतात्मजं Rām. ; Bg. 5. 1. -2 To tell, relate, express, declare, communicate, announce, report ( with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself ) ; शशंस सीतापरिवेचनांतमनुष्ठितं शासनममजाय R. 14. 83 ; न मे हिया शंसति किंचिदीप्सितं 3. 5, 2. 68, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 84 ; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51. -3 To indicate, bespeak, show ; यः ( अशोकः ) सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे पुष्पैः शंसत्यादरं त्वत्प्रयत्ने M. 5. 8 ; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 22. -4 To repeat, recite. -5 To hurt injure. -6 To revile, traduce.

शंसः Ved. 1 Praise. -2 Recitation. -3 Calling, invocation. -4 A charm, spell. -5 Wishing well, to. -6 A blessing. -7 A curse. -8 Calumny.

शंसनं [ शंस-ल्युट् ] 1 Praising. -2 Telling, relating. -3 Reciting.

शंसा [ शंस-अ ] 1 Praise. -2 Wish, desire, hope. -3 Repeating, narrating. -4 Reciting.

शंसित p. p. [ शंस-क्त ] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Told, said, spoken, declared. -3 Wished, desired. -4 Ascertained, established, determined. -5 Falsely accused, calumniated.

शंसिन् a. ( Usually at the end of comp. ) 1 Praising. -2 Telling, announcing, communicating ; प्रजावती देहवशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45. -3 Indicating, bespeaking ; मूर्धानः क्षत-

हंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26 ; अभिमतफल-शंसी चारु पुष्कोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27 ; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77. -4 Presaging, foretelling ; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

शंस्तृ m. 1 A praiser, panegyrist. -2 A reciter of hymns..

शक् I. 5. P. ( शक्नोति, शक्त ) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to, effect ( usually with an inf. and translateable by ' can ' ) ; अदर्शयन् वक्तुमशक्नुवत्यः शाखाभिरावर्जितपल्लवाभिः R. 13. 24, Bk. 3. 6 ; Me. 20 ; sometimes, with acc. or dat. ; Ms. 11. 139 ; with gen. also ; see शक्त. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To be powerful. -Pass. To be able, be possible or practicable ( giving a passive sense to a following infinitive ) ; तत्कर्तुं शक्यते ' it can be done '. -Desid. ( शिष्यति ) 1 To wish to be able. -2 To learn. -II. 4 U. ( शक्यति-ते, शक्त ) 1 To be able, have power to effect. To bear, endure. -3 To give. -4 To aid. -5 To know ( mostly Ved. in these senses ).

शकः 1 N. of a king ( especially applied to Sâlivâhana ; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word ). -2 An epoch, era ( the term is especially applied to the era of Sâlivâhana which commences 78 years after the Christian era ). -काः ( m. pl. ) 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people ( mentioned in Ms. 10. 44 along with the Paundrakas, &c. ; see Mu. 5. 11 also. ). -Comp. -अंतकः, -अरिः epithets of king Vikramāditya who is said to have exterminated the Sakas. -अब्दः a year of the Saka era. -कर्तृ, -कृत् m. the founder of an era.

शकटः-टं [ शक्-अट् Un. 4. 81 ] A cart, carriage, waggon ; रोहिणीश-

कटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212 ; Y. 3. 42.

-टः 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge ; Ms. 7. 187. -2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 palas. -3 N. of a demon slain by Kṛishṇa when quite a boy. -4 N. of a tree ( तिनिश ). -5 An implement for preparing grain. -Comp. -अक्षः the axle of a cart. -अरिः, -हन् m. epithets of Kṛishṇa. -आह्वा the lunar asterism Rohinī ( so called because it is figured by a cart ). -भेदः the division of Rohinī by a planet passing through it. -बिलः a gallinule.

शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart ; as in मच्छकटिका.

शकन् n. Ordure, feces, especially of animals ; ( this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकृत् after acc. dual ).

शकलः-लं [ शक्-कलक् Un. 1. 109 ] 1 A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit ; उलशकलमेतद्देवकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15 ; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. -लं 1 Bark. -2 The scales ( of a fish ).

शकलित a. Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकालिन m. A fish.

शकलीकृ 8 U. To reduce to fragments or pieces, cut to pieces, divide.

शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married अनुदभ्रातृ ) ; ( he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly, and vanity, of low family, and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mṛichchhakatika of Sūdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blunder



ing and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enough to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his desire; S.D. thus defines him:—  
मदमूर्खतभिमानी दुष्कुलतैर्धर्यसंयुक्तः । सो-  
यमनुदाभ्राता राज्ञः इयालः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥  
81 ).

**शकुनः** [ शक्-उन् U. 3. 49 ] 1 A bird (in general); शकुनोच्छिष्टं Y. 1. 168. -2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -3 A kind of song (sung at festivals). -नं 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil; Si. 9. 83. -2 An auspicious omen. -Comp. -ज्ञ a. knowing omens. (-ज्ञा) a small house-lizard. -ज्ञानं knowledge of omens, augury. -शास्त्रं 'the science of omens', N. of a work.

**शकुनिः** [ शक्-उनि ] 1 A bird; तरुशकुनिकुरंगान् मैथिली यानपुष्यत् U. 3. 25; Ms. 12. 63. -2 A vulture, kite or eagle. -3 A cock. -4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gândhâra and brother of Gândhârî, wife of Dhritarâshtra; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhna whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pân-  
davas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. -5 N. of a demon killed by Krishna. -Comp. -ईश्वरः N. of Garuda. -प्रपा a trough for watering birds. -वादः 1. the cry or sound of a bird. -2. the crowing of a cock.

**शकुनी** 1 A hen-sparrow. -2 A kind of bird.

**शकुतः** [ शक्-उत ] 1 A bird in general; अंसव्यापिशकुतनीडनिचितं बि-  
भ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11. -2 The blue jay. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A sort of insect.

**शकुतकः** A bird.

**शकुंतला** [ शकुतैः लायते लाघजर्थे क ] N. of the daughter of Visvâ-mitra by the nymph Menakâ who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities. [ When Menaka went up to the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by 'Sakuntas' or birds, whence she was called "Sakuntala". She was afterwards found by the sage Kanva and brought up as his

own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gandharva form of marriage; (see Dushyanta). She bore to him a son named Bharata, who became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha ].

**शकुंतिः** A bird; कलमविरलं रत्यु-  
रकंठाः कण्ठु शकुंतयः U. 3. 24.

**शकुंतिका** 1 A bird; छद्मना परिद्वामि मृत्यवे सौनिको गृहशकुंतिकामेव U. 1. 45. -2 A kind of bird. -3 A locust, cricket.

**शकुलः**, -ली A kind of fish. -Comp. -अदनी 1. a kind of medicinal plant (called Katki). -2. an earthworm. -अर्भकः a kind of fish.

**शकुत्** n. [ शक्-कतन् U. 4. 58 ] Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -Comp. -करिः m. f., -करी a calf; शकुत्करिर्वत्सः Sk. -द्वारं the anus. -पिंडः -पिंडकः a ball or lump of dung; शष्पाण्यन्ति प्रकिरति शकुत्पिंडकानाममात्रान् U. 4. 27.

**शकरः**, शकरिः A bull.

**शकरी** 1 A river. -2 A girdle, zone. -3 A woman of impure caste. -4 A finger.

**शक्त** p. p. [ शक्-क्त ] 1 Able, capable, competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.); बहवोऽस्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3; तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतान्यथा *ibid* -2 Strong, mighty, powerful. -3 Rich, opulent; Ms. 11. 9. -4 Significant, expressive, conveying a meaning by denotation (अभिधा or शक्ति) and not by indication (लक्षणा) (as a word). -5 Clever, intelligent. -6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

**शक्तिः** f. [ शक्-क्तिन् ] 1 (a) Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess; देवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361; ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शक्तौ R. 1. 22; so यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. (b) Faculty, capacity; स्मरणशक्ति 'retentive faculty or memory'. -2 Regal power; (it has three parts or elements; प्रभुशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself'; 2 मंत्रशक्ति 'the power of good counsel', and 3 उत्साहशक्ति 'the power of energy');

राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायतं Dk.; त्रिसाध-  
ना शक्तिरिवार्यसंचयं R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17. 63; Si. 2. 26. -3 The power of composition, poetic power or genius; शक्तिर्निपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्याद्यवेक्षणात् K. P. 1; see explanation *ad loc*. -4 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity; (these are variously enumerated, 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned); स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mâl. 5. 1; S. 7. 35. -5 A kind of missile; शक्तिखंडामर्षितेन गांडीविनोक्तं Ve. 3; ततो बिभेद पौलस्त्यः शक्त्या व-  
क्षासि लक्ष्मणं R. 12. 77. -6 A spear, dart, pike, lance. -7 (In phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. -8 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. -9 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यंजना); तिस्रः शब्दस्य शक्तयः S. D. 11. -10 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यंजना); it is thus defined:—अस्माच्छब्दादयमर्थो बोद्धव्य इत्याकारकोऽनादिसंकेतः शक्तिः Tarka K. -11 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of Siva worshipped by a sect of people called Sâktas. -12 A sword. -13 An implement in gambling. -Comp. -अर्धः perspiring and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, -अपेक्षिन a. having regard to strength; Si. 2. 93. -कुण्ठनं the deadening of a power. -ग्रह a. 1. apprehending the force or meaning. -2. armed with a spear. (-हः) 1. apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptation of a word. -2. a spearman, lancer. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. of Kârtikeya. -ग्राहक a. determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kârtikeya. -त्रयं the three constituent elements of regal power; see शक्ति (2) above. -धर a. strong, powerful. (-रः) 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kârtikeya. -पाणिः, -भृत् m. 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kârtikeya. -पातः prostration of strength. -पूजकः a Sâkta q. v. -पूजा the worship of Sakti. -पूर्वः an epithet of Parâsara. -कल्यं loss of strength, debility, incapacity. -हनि a. powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतिकः a lancer, spearman.



शक्तित्त्वं *ind.* According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Strong, able, powerful, mighty. -2 Possessing a competence.

शक्मन् *n.* Ved. Power, strength, energy. -*m.* N. of Indra.

शक्य *pot. p.* 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.); शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन इतभुक् Bh. 2. 11, R. 2. 49, 54. -2 Fit to be effected. -3 Easy to be effected. -4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word); शक्योऽर्थोऽभिधया ज्ञेयः S. D. 10. -5 Potential. (The form शक्य is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता M. 3. 22; शक्यं...अविरलमालिङ्गितुं पवनः S. 3. 7; विभूतयः शक्यमवाप्तुमूर्जिताः Subhâsh.; Bg. 18. 11.). -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning directly expressed. -प्रतीकार *a.* remediable.

शक्तु *m. n.* The flour or meal of barley, barley-meal; see सक्तु.

शक्त, शक्तु, *a.* Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्रः [शक्-रक्] 1 N. of Indra; एकः कृती शकुतेषु योऽन्वं शक्रान्न याचते Kuval. -2 The Arjuna tree. -3 The Kuṭaja tree. -4 An owl. -5 The asterism ज्येष्ठा. -6 The number 'fourteen'. -7 N. of Siva. -Comp. -अशनः the Kuṭaja tree. (-नं) an intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -आख्यः an owl. -आत्मजः 1. Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. Arjuna. -उत्थानं, -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada. -गोपः a kind of red insect; cf. इन्द्रगोप. -जः, -जातः a crow. -जित्, -भिद् *m.* epithets of Meghanâda, son of Râvana. -द्रुमः the Devadâru tree. -धनुस् *n.*, -शरासनं the rainbow. -ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. -पर्यायः the Kuṭaja tree. -पादपः 1. the Kuṭaja tree. -2. the Devadâru tree. -प्रस्थं=इन्द्रप्रस्थ q. v. -भवनं, -भुवनं, वासः heaven, paradise. -भूभवा colocynth. -मातृ-

का a wooden post for supporting Indra's banner. -मूर्धन् *m.*, -शिरस् *n.* an ant-hill, a hillock. -लोकः the world of Indra. -वल्ली colocynth (इन्द्रवल्ली). -वाहनं a cloud. -शखिन् *m.* the Kuṭaja tree. -शाला a sacrificial ground. -साराथिः 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mâtali. -सुतः 1. an epithet of Jayanta. -2. of Arjuna. -3. of Vâli. -सृष्टा yellow myrobalan.

शक्राणी N. of Sachî, wife of Indra. शक्तिः 1 A cloud. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 A mountain. -4 An elephant.

शक्रः An elephant. शक्न *a.* Ved. Strong, powerful. -*m.* An elephant.

शकरः A bull, an ox. -री 1 A finger. -2 A finger-ring. -3 A girdle, zone. -4 A cow.

शंक 1 A. (शंकते, शंकित) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful; शंके जीवति वा न वा Râm. -2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.); नाशंकित विवस्वतः Bk. 15. 39; अशंकितेभ्यः शंकते शंकितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhâsh. -3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust; स्वैर्दोषैर्भवति हि शंकितो मनुष्यः Mk. 4. 2. -4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear; त्वय्यासन्ने नयनमुपरिस्पर्दि शंके मृगाक्ष्याः Me. 95; नाहं पुनस्तथा त्वयि यथा हि मां शंकसे भीरु V. 3. 14; Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. -5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about); अत्रेदं शंक्यते (often used in controversial language); न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणांतरगम्यत्वं शंकितुं शक्यं Sarva S. -Caus. To frighten, terrify.

शंक्नीय *a.* 1 Doubtful, questionable. -2 Fit to be suspected; शंक्नीया हि लोकेस्मिन्निष्प्रतापा हरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24. -3 To be supposed or imagined.

शंका [शंक-अ] 1 Doubt, uncertainty. -2 Hesitation, scruple. -3 Suspicion, distrust misgiving; अपायशंका; अरिद्रशंका &c. -4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm; जातशंकैर्देवैर्भेनका नामाप्सरः प्रेषिता S. 1; कैकेयीशंकजेवाह R. 12. 2; 13. 42; Me. 69. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression; सज्जनपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तधुनोऽत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24; कुर्वन् वधूजनमनःसु शशांकशंकां Ki. 5. 42; ह-

रितृणोद्गमशंकया 5. 38. -7 An objection started in disputation. -8 Presumption. -Comp. -अन्वित, -आकुल *a.* filled with fear or doubt, doubtful, afraid. -अभियोगः a charge on suspicion. -आस्पदं a matter of doubt. -निवृत्तिः *f.* solving or clearing a doubt.

शंकित *p. p.* 1 Doubtful, suspected, feared. -2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. -3 Uncertain, doubtful. -4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed; Pt. 1. 197. -5 Weak, unsteady; (see शंक). -Comp. -चित्त, -मनस् *a.* 1. timid, faint-hearted. -2. suspicious, distrustful. -3. doubtful. -वर्णः a thief.

शंकिन् *a.* 1 Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.); त्वदुपावर्तनशंकि मे मनः R. 8. 53; अतिस्नेहः पापशंकी S. 4. -2 Full of danger; तस्मादंबुपतेरिवावानपतेः सेवा सदा शंकिनी Subhâsh.

शंकुर *a.* Fearful, frightful.

शंकः A draught-ox.

शंकर *a.* (श-री *f.*) [शं सुखं करोति कृ-अच्] Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. -रः 1 N. of Siva. -2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author; see App. II. -री 1 N. of Pârvatî, wife of Siva. -2 Bengal madder. -3 The Samî tree. -Comp. -आवासः the Kailâsa. -2. camphor. -प्रियः the francoline partridge.

शंकुः [शंक-ङ् Un. 1. 36] 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शोकशंकुः 'the dart of grief', *i. e.* sharp or poignant grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. -2 A stake, pillar, post, pale. -3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. -4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. -5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. -6 The pin of a dial. -7 A measure of twelve fingers. -8 A measuring-rod. -9 The sine of altitude (in astr.). -10 Ten billions. -11 The fibres of a leaf. -12 An ant-hill. -13 The penis. -14 The skate-fish. -15 A demon. -16 Poison. -17 Sin, crime. -18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. -19 N. of Siva. -20 The Sâla tree. -21 A kind of perfume (नखी). -22 N. of Kâma, the god of love. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* spike.



eared. ( -र्णः ) an ass. —जीवा ( in astr. ) the gnomon sine. —तरुः, —वृक्षः the Sāla tree.

शंकयं Anything fit for a stake ( as wood &c. ).

शंकुचिः, शंकोचः ( चिः ) A skate-fish.

शंकुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet. —2 A pair of scissors. —Comp. —खंडः a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शंखः —खं [ शम्-ख Un. 1. 102 ] 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतभावमुज्झति शंखः शिखिभुक्तमुक्तोपि Pt. 4. 110; शंखान् दधुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. —2 The bone on the forehead; शंखांतरयोति विलोचनं यत् Ku. 7. 33. —3 The temporal bone. —4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. —5 A hundred billions. —6 A military drum or other martial instrument. —7 A kind of perfume ( नखी ). —8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. —9 N. of a demon slain by Vishnu. —10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti ( mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v. ). —Comp. —उदकं the water poured into a conch-shell. —कारः, —कारकः a shell-cutter, described as a kind of mixed caste. —क्षीरं an impossibility; cf. खपुष्प. —चरी, —चर्चः a mark made with sandal ( on the forehead. ). —चूर्णं powder produced from shells. —जः a large pearl ( of the shape of a pigeon's egg ). —द्रावः, —द्रावकः a solvent for dissolving shells. —भ्रमः, —भ्रमा m. a shell-blower; conch-blower. —भ्रनिः the sound of a conch ( sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair ). —पालः an epithet of the sun. —प्रस्थः a spot on the moon. —भृत् m. an epithet of Vishnu. —मुखः an alligator. —मुक्ता the mother of pearls. —लिखितः a righteous or just king. (—dual) N. of two writers of Smṛitis. —स्वनः the sound of a conch.

शंखकः —कं A conch-shell. —कः 1 A disease of the head. —2 The temporal bone. —कं A bracelet ( made of conch-shell ); Si. 13. 41.

शंखनकः ( खः ) A small conch or shell.

शंखिन् m. 1 The ocean. —2 An epithet of Vishnu. —3 A conch-blower. —4 A worker in shells.

शंखिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Ratimanjari thus describes her :— दीर्घातिदीर्घनयना वरसुंदरी या कामोपभोगरसिका गुणशालियुक्ता । रेखात्रयेण च विभूषितकंठदेशा संभोगकेलिरसिका किल शंखिनी सा ॥ cf. चित्रिणी, हस्तिनी, and पद्मिनी also. —2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy. —Comp. —फलः the Sirisha tree.

शच् 1 A. ( शचते ) To speak, say, tell.

शचिः—ची f. N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. —ची Ved. 1 Speech, eloquence. —2 Activity, energy. —3 Power, strength. —4 A holy or pious act; devotion. —Comp. —पतिः, —भर्तृ m. epithets of Indra.

शंच् 1 A. ( शंचते ) To go, move.

शट् I. 1 P. ( शटति ) 1 To be sick. —2 To divide, separate. —3 To be dissolved. —4 To be weary or dejected. —4 To go. —II. 10 A. ( शाटयते ) To praise, flatter.

शट a. Sour, acid, astringent.

शटा The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटा, सिंहकेशर.

शटिः f. The plant called Zedoary.

शटुकं Flour of rice mixed with water and ghee.

शट् I. 1 P. ( शटति ) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. —2 To hurt, kill. —3 To suffer pain. —II. 10 P. ( शाटयति ) 1 To finish. —2 To leave unfinished. —3 To go, move. —4 To be idle or lazy ( शटयति ). —5 To deceive, cheat. —6 To speak ill of. —7 To speak well or elegantly.

शट α. [ शट्-अच् ] 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. —2 Wicked, depraved. —टः 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. —2 A false or deceitful lover ( who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another ); ध्रुवमस्मि शटः शुचिस्मिते विदितः कृतवत्सलस्तव R. 8. 49, 19. 31; शट इति मां तावदस्तु ते परिचयवत्यवधीरणा प्रिये M. 3. 19; ( the S. D. thus defines a शटः—शटोयमेकत्र बद्धभावो यः । दार्शतवहिरनुरागो विप्रियमम्यत्र गूढमाचरति ॥ 74 ). —3 A fool, blockhead. —4 A mediator, arbitrator. —5 The Dhātūra plant. —6 An idler, a lazy fellow. —टं 1 Iron. —2 Saffron.

शण् 1 P. ( शणति ) To give.

शणं Hemp. —Comp. —सूत्रं 1. a hempen cord or string. —2. a net made of hemp. —3. cordage.

शणीरं A bank or alluvial island in the middle of the river Sonā.

शंठः A eunuch ( =शंठ q. v. ).

शंड् 1 P. ( शंडति ) 1 To heap, collect. —2 To hurt, wound.

शंडः [ शंड्-अच् Un. 1. 113 ] 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. —2 A bull. —3 A bull at liberty to move. —डं A collection, multitude; cf. षंड or खंड.

शंडः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. —2 A male attendant in the women's apartments ( chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons ). —3 A bull. —4 A bull at liberty to move. —5 A mad-man.

शतं 1 A hundred; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं Sānti. 2. 6; शतमेकोपि संवत्ते प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229; ( शत is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शतं नराः; शतं गावः; or शतं गृहाणि, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; द्वे शते; दश शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun in the genitive; गवां शतं, वर्षाणां शतं 'a century of cows, years' &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; भव भर्ता शरच्छतं, or may be changed into शती; as in आर्यसप्तशती a work of Govardhanāchārya. ) —2 Any large number; as in शतपत्र q. v. —Comp. —अक्षी 1. night. —2. the goddess Durgā. —अंगः 1. a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. —2. N. of a tree ( तिनिस ). —अनीकः an old man. —अब्दं a century. —अरं, —आरं the thunderbolt of Indra. —अरुस् n., अरुषी a leprous disease of the skin. —अवरः a fine of a hundred. (—री) 1. N. of a plant. —2. N. of the wife of Indra. —आनकं a cemetery. —आनंदः 1. N. of Brahman. —2. of Vishnu or Krishna. —3. of the car of Vishnu. —4. of a son of Gautama and Ahalyā, the family-priest of Janaka; U. 1. 16. —आयुस् α. lasting or living for a hundred years. —आवर्तः, —आवर्तिन् m. N. of Vishnu. —ईशः 1. the ruler of a hundred. —2. the ruler of a hundred villages; Ms. 7. 115. —कुंभः N. of a mountain ( where gold is



said to be found). (-भं) gold. -कृत्वस् *ind.* a hundred times. -कोटि *a.* hundred-edged. (-टिः) Indra's thunderbolt. (-f.) a hundred crores. -क्रतुः an epithet of Indra; R. 3. 38. -खंडं gold. -गु *a.* possessed of a hundred cows. -गुण, -गुणित *a.* a hundred-fold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. -ग्रंथिः *f.* the Dûrvâ grass. -नः N. of Siva. -घ्नी 1. a kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *tâlas* in length; शतघ्नी च चतुस्ताला लोहकंटकसंचिता; or अयःकंटकसंचित्ना शतघ्नी महती शिला); R. 12. 95. -2. a female scorpion. -3. a disease of the throat. -4. N. of a plant (करंज). -छरः a kind of wood-pecker. -जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. -तारका, -भिषज्, -भिषा *f.* N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. -दला the white rose. -द्रुः *f.* 1. N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. -2. N. of the Ganges. -धामन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. -धार *a.* 1. flowing in a hundred streams. -2. having a hundred edges. (-रं) the thunderbolt of Indra. -धृतिः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Brahman. -3. heaven or *Svarga*. -पत्रः 1. a peacock. -2. the (Indian) crane. -3. a wood-pecker. -4. a parrot or a species of it. (-त्रा) a woman. (-त्रं) a lotus; आवृत्तवृत्तशतपत्रनिभं (आननं) वहंत्या Mâl. 1. 22. °योनिः an epithet of Brahman; कपेन मूर्ध्निः शतपत्रयोनिं (संभावयामास); Ku. 7. 46. -पत्रकः the wood-pecker. -पत्री, -पत्रिका the white rose. -पथब्राह्मणं N. of a well-known Brâhmaṇa attached to the Sukla Yajurveda. -पद्, -पाद् *a.* having a hundred feet. -पदी, -पाद् *f.* a centipede. -पद्मं 1. a lotus with a hundred petals. -2. the white lotus. -पर्वन् *m.* a bamboo. (-f.) 1. the full-moon day in the month of Asvina. -2. Dûrvâ grass. -3. the plant Kaṭukâ. -4. orris root. -5. the wife of Bhârgava or Sukra. °ईशः the planet Venus. -पर्विका 1. Dûrvâ grass. -2. orris root. -3.

barley. -पादः, -पाद् *m.*, -पादी, -पादि-का a centipede. -पुष्पः epithet of the poet Bhâravi. -प्रासः the Kara-vîra tree. -भिषज् see °तारका. -भीरुः *f.* the Arabian jasmine. -मखः, -मन्त्रः 1. epithets of Indra; Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 64; R. 9. 13. -2. an owl. -मानः, -नं 1. a *Pala* of silver. -2. an *Adhaka* q. v. -मार्जः an armorer. -मुख *a.* 1. having a hundred ways. -2. having a hundred outlets, mouths, or openings; विवेक-भट्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where the word has sense 1 also). (-खं) a hundred ways or openings. (-खी) a brush, broom. -मूला the Dûrvâ grass. -यड्वन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -यष्टिकः a necklace of one hundred strings. -रूपा N. of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svâyambhuva). -रूपः, -रुप-कः an epithet of the poet Bhâravi. -वर्ष *a.* 1. a century old. -2. lasting for a hundred years. (-र्वं) one hundred years, a century. -वीर्या 1. white-flowering Dûrvâ. -2. the plant Satâvarî. -वेधिन् *m.* a kind of sorrel. -शाख *a.* 1. various, multiform. -2. having a hundred, *i. e.* many branches. -सहस्रं 1. a hundred thousand. -2. several hundreds, *i. e.* a large number. -साहस्र *a.* 1. consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. -2. bought with a hundred thousand. -हृदा 1. lightning; Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48; V. 4. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. -हृदा the thunderbolt.

शतक *a.* 1 A hundred. -2 Containing a hundred. -कं 1 A century. -2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in नीति°, वैराग्य°, शृंगार° 'a collection of one hundred stanzas on Nîti' &c.

शततम *a.* (मी *f.*) One-hundredth. शतधा *ind.* 1 In a hundred ways. -2 Into a hundred parts or pieces. -3 A hundred-fold. -*f.* The Dûrvâ grass.

शतशस् *ind.* 1 By hundreds. -2 A hundred times; शतशः शपे Prab. 3.; Ms. 12. 58. -3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously; Bg. 11. 5.

शतिक *a.* (की *f.*), शत्क *a.* [शतेन क्रीतः

शतस्य विकारः तस्यायं वा इति ठन् यत् वा] 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; Y. 2. 208. -2 Relating to a hundred. -3 Effected with a hundred. -4 Bought with a hundred. -5 Changed with or for a hundred. -6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. -7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिन् *a.* 1 A hundred-fold. -2 Numerous. -*m.* The owner of a hundred; निःस्वो वाष्टि शतं शती दश-शतं Sânti. 2. 6; Pt. 5. 82.

शतपोनः A sieve.

शतपोनकः Fistula in the anus (with many external openings).

शत्रु A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Kṛit affix अत् used in forming present participles of the Parasmaipada.

शतेरः 1 An enemy. -2 Injury, hurt.

शत्रिः An elephant.

शत्रुः [शद्-ञन् Un. 4. 103] 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. -2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं Subhâsh.; कृणुकर्ता पिता शत्रुर्माता च व्यभिचारिणी । भार्या रूपवती शत्रुः पुत्रः शत्रुरपंडितः Subhâsh. -3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. -Comp. -उपजापः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overtures of an enemy. -कर्षण, -दमन, -निबर्हण *a.* subduing, overpowering, or destroying enemies. -घ्नः 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Râma and twin brother of Lakshmana, being a son of Sumitrâ. He killed the demon Lavana and colonized Mathurâ. He had two sons named Subâhu and Bahuruta; see R. 15. -पक्षः 1. the party or side of an enemy. -2. an opponent, antagonist. -मर्दनः an epithet of Satrugna. -विग्रहः a hostile invasion. -विनाशनः an epithet of Siva. -सह, -साह *a.* withstanding an enemy. -सेविन् *a.* serving a hostile prince; Ms. 7. 186. -हत्या foe-slaughter. -हन् *a.* foe-slayer.

शत्रुञ्जयः 1 An elephant. -2 N. of a mountain.

शत्रुंतप *a.* Overcoming or destroying one's foes.



## शतवरी Night.

**शब् I.** 1 P. ( but A. in conjugational tenses ) ( शीयते, शत्र ) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. -2 To go. -Caus. ( शायति-ते ) 1 To cause to go, impel. -2 ( शायति-ते ) ( a ) To fell, throw down, cut down ; किं भू-भृत्कटकस्थितिव्यसनिना व्यर्थे खुराः शा-तिताः Subhâsh.; Si. 14. 80, 15. 24, ( b ) To kill, destroy. -II. 1 P. ( शद-ति ) To go ( usually with आ ).

**शब्:** An eatable vegetable product ( fruit, root &c. ).

**शब्नि:** 1 An elephant. -2 Cloud. -3 N. of Arjuna. -द्विः f. 1 Lightning. -2 Candied sugar.

**शब् a.** 1 Going, moving. -2 Fal-ling, perishing, decaying.

**शत्र p. p.** Fallen, decayed, with-ered.

**शनैस् ind.** Slowly ; see शनैस्.

**शनिः** [ शो-अनि किच् Tv. ] 1 The planet Saturn ( the son of the sun and represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes ). -2 Saturday. -3 N. of Siva. -Comp. -जं black pepper. -प्रदोषः a term for the ( evening ) worship of Siva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. -प्रसूः f. an epithet of Chhâyâ, wife of the sun ; cf. संज्ञा. -प्रियं a sapphire. -वारः, -वासरः Sa-turday.

**शनैस् ind.** 1 Slowly, gently, quiet-ly. -2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little ; धर्मं संचिनुयाच्छनैः ; Ku. 3. 59 ; Ms. 3. 217. -3 Successive-ly, in due order, Ms. 1. 15. -4 Mild-ly, softly. -5 Tardily, sluggishly. -6 Independently. ( शनैः शनैः slowly, by slow degrees ). -Comp. -चर a. go-ing or moving slowly ; शनैश्चराभ्यां पा-राभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17. ( where it means ' Saturn ' also ). ( -रः ) the planet Saturn.

**शतनुः** N. of a king of the lunar race. He married Gangâ and Satya-vatî ; by the former wife he had a son named Bhîshma, and by the latter Chitrângada and Vichitravîrya. Bhîshma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless ; cf. भीष्म.

**शप्** A technical term used by

Pāṇini for the conjugational sign अ inserted between the root and the terminations of the conjugational tenses in the first class of roots.

**शप् ind** A particle and prefix implying assent or compliance.

**शप् 1.** 4. U. ( शपाति-ते, शप्यति-ते, शत ) 1 To curse, execrate ; अशपद्भव मानु-षीति तां R. 8. 80 ; सोऽभूत्परासुरस्य भूमि-पति शशाप ( वृद्धः ) 9. 78, 1. 77. -2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath, ( usually with dat. of the person to whom a pro-mise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made ) ; भरते-नात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजाधिप । यथा ना-न्येन तुल्येयमृते रामविवासानाह Râm. ; when used without an object it generally governs the instr. of the thing and dat. of the person by which or whom the oath is taken ; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपंकजस्पर्शेन K. ; Ghat. 22 ; अशप्त निहुवानोऽसौ सीतायै स्मरमोहितः Bk. 8. 74 ; प्रेम जिज्ञासमा-नाभ्यस्ताभ्योऽशप्तस्त कामिनः 8. 33 ; some-times शप् governs a cognate accusa-tive ; सहस्रशोऽसौ शपयानशप्यत् Bk. 3. 32. -3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse ( with dat. or by itself ) ; द्विषद्भ्यश्चा-शपस्तथा Bk. 17. 4. प्रतिवाचमदत्त के-शवः शपमानाय न चेदिभूभुजे Si. 16. 25. -Caus. ( शपयति-ते ) To bind by an oath, conjure ; शापितोऽसि गोब्राह्म-णकाम्यया Mk. 3 ; शापितासि मम लवांगि-कावलोकितयोश्च जीवितेन यदि वाचा न कथयसि Mâl. 8.

**शपः** [ शप्-अच् ] 1 A curse, an im-precation, -2 An oath.

**शपथः** [ शप्-अथन् ] 1 Cursing. -2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. -3 An oath, swearing, taking or ad-ministering an oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal ; आमोदो न हि कस्तू-र्याः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120 ; Ms. 8. 109. -4 Conjuraton, binding by oaths ; Mâl. 3. 2. -Comp. -पत्रं an affidavit, a statement on oath.

**शपनं** 1 See शपथ. -2 Reviling ; abuse.

**शप्त p. p.** 1 Cursed. -2 Sworn. -3 Reviled, abused ; ( see शप् ).

**शफः -फं** [ शम्-अच् पृषो० पश्य फः ] 1 A hoof. -2 The root of a tree. -Comp. -ऊरुः f. a woman having thighs resembling the two divisions of a cow's hoof ; see P. IV. 1. 70.

**शफरः ( री f. )** [ शफं राति रा-क Tv. ]

A kind of small glittering fish ; मो-धीकर्तुं चटुलशफरोद्धर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40 ; Si. 8. 24 ; Ku. 4. 39. -Comp. -अ-धिपः the fish called Ilîsha.

**शब ( व ) रः** 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage ; राजन् गुंजाफलानां सज इति शबरा नैव हारं हरन्ति K. P. 10. -2 N. of Siva. -3 The hand. -4 Water. -5 N. of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mi-mâmsâ. -री 1 A Sabara female. -2 A female Kirâta who was an ardent devotee of Râma. -Comp. -आलयः the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. -लोध्रः the wild Lodhra tree.

**शब ( व ) ल a.** 1 Spotted, brindl-ed, variegated ; कचिप्रभा चांद्रमसी त-मोभिश्छायाविलीनैः शबलीकृतेव R. 13. 56, 5. 44 ; Mv. 7. 26. -2 Varied, divided into various parts. -3 Arti-culate ; imitative. -लः A variegat-ed colour. -ला, -ली 1 A spotted or brindled cow. -2 The cow of plenty or Kâmadhenu q. v. -लं Water.

**शब्दं** 10 U. ( शब्दयति-ते, शब्दित ) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To speak, call out, call out to ; विततमृदु-कराग्रः शब्दयंत्या वयोभिः परिपतति दिवो-ऽके हेलया बालसूर्यः Si. 11. 47. -3 To name, call ; अत एव सागरिकेति शब्दयते Ratn. 4. -WITH अभि to name. -प्र to explain. -सं to call out to.

**शब्दः** [ शब्-घञ् ] 1 Sound ( the object of the sense of hearing and property of आकाश ) ; अथात्मनः शब्द-गुणं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -2 Sound, note ( of birds ; men &c. ), noise in general ; विश्वासो-पगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहंते शृगाः S. 1. 14 ; Bg. 1. 13 ; S. 3. 1 ; Ms. 4. 31 ; Ku. 1. 45. -3 The sound of a musical instrument ; वाद्यशब्दः Pt. 2 ; Ku. 1. 45. -4 A word, sound, significant word ( for def. &c. see Mbh. in-troduction ) ; एकः शब्दः सम्यगधीतः सम्यक् प्रयुक्तः स्वर्गे लोके कामधुग्भवति ; so शब्दार्थौ. -5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. -6 A title, an epithet ; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कु-र्वति बालव्यजनैश्चमयः Ku. 1. 13 ; S. 2. 14 ; नृप चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35, 2. 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22 ; 18. 42 ; V. 1. 1. -7 The name, mere name ; as in शब्दपाति q. v. -8 Verbal autho-



urity (regarded by the Naiyāyikas as a Pramāṇa). -9 Grammar. -Comp. -अतीत *a.* beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. -अधिष्ठानं the ear. -अध्याहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). -अनुरूप *a.* proportionate or corresponding to the sound; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1. -अनुशासनं the science of words; *i. e.* grammar. -अर्थः the meaning of a word. (-र्थौ dual) a word and its meaning; अदोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1. -अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp. अर्थालंकार); *e. g.* see K. P. 9. -आख्येय *a.* to be communicated in words; Me. 103. (-यं) an oral or verbal communication. -आडंबरः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. -आदि *a.* beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense); R. 10. 25. -कार *a.* sounding, sonorous. -कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. -गत *a.* inherent or residing in a word. -गुण *a.* having sound for its quality; R. 13. 1. -ग्रहः 1. catching the sound. -2. the ear. -ग्रामः the range or reach of sound. -चातुर्यं cleverness of style, eloquence. -चित्रं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अधम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound; see the example given under the word चित्र). -चोरः 'a word-thief,' a plagiarist. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of sound. -पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord; ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितेरहं त्वायि मे भावनिबन्धना रतिः R. 8. 52. -पातिन् *a.* hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound; शब्दपातिनमिषु विससर्ज R. 9. 73. -प्रमाणं verbal or oral evidence. -बोधः knowledge derived from verbal testimony. -ब्रह्मन् *n.* 1. the Vedas. -2. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तादृशं विवर्तमितिहासं U. 2, 7. 20. -3. a property of words called स्फोट q. v.

-भेदिन् *a.* hitting a mark merely by its sound. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2. the anus. -3. a kind of arrow. -योनिः *f.* a root, radical word. -विद्या, शास्त्रं the science of words; *i. e.* grammar; अनंतपारं किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1; Si. 2. 112; 14. 24. -विरोधः opposition of words (in a sentence). -विशेषः a variety of sound. -विशेषणं (in gram.) an adjective, adjectival word. -वृत्तिः *f.* the function of a word (in Rhet.). -वेदिन् *a.* hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपातिन्. (-*m.*) 1. a kind of arrow. -2. an archer. -3. a warrior who pierces his enemies by mere sounds. -4. an epithet of king Dasaratha. -5. an epithet of Arjuna. -शक्तिः *f.* the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. -शासनं 1. a rule of grammar. -2. the science of grammar. -शुद्धिः *f.* 1. purity of words. -2. the correct use of words. -श्लेषः a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्तिसहत्वमर्थश्लेषः). -समरः a vocabulary, lexicon. -सौष्टवं elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. -सौकर्यं ease of expression.

शब्दन *a.* [शब्द ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] Sounding, making a sound. -नं 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound. -2 A sound, noise. -3 Calling out, calling. -4 Naming.

शब्दशयते Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दशयते मधुरमनिलैः कीचकाः पूर्यमाणाः Me. 56. -2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. -3 To call, call out to; एते हस्तिनापुरगामिन ऋषयः शब्दशयन्ते S. 4; Mu. 1; भवतु शब्दशयिष्ये तावत् Ve. 3; Mk. 1.

शाब्दित *p. p.* 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). -2 Uttered, articulated. -3 Called, called

out to. -4 Named; designated. -5 Explained. -6 Made public, manifested. -नं Noise, cry.

शम् *ind.* A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a blessing or pious wish, (with dat. or gen.); शं देवदत्ताय or देवदत्तस्य (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शम्). -Comp. -कर see s. v. -ताति *a.* conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. -पाकः 1. lac, red dye. -2. cooking, maturing. -भु see s. v.

शम् I. 4 P. (शाम्यति, शान्त) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified; (as a person); शाम्येत्प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; काकुत्स्थमुद्दिश्य समत्सरोऽपि शशाम तेन क्षितिपाललोकः R. 7. 3; शान्तो लवः U. 6. 7. -2 To cease, stop, come to an end; चिता शशाम सकलाऽपि सरोरुहाणां Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. -3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना द्वाग्निः R. 2. 14, U. 5. 7. -4 To desist, leave off (speaking &c.) -5 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). -Caus. (शमयति-ते, but शमयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing', see शम् II). 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe; कः शीतलैः शमयिता वचनैस्तवाग्निं Bv. 3. 1; संरंभं शमयामास R. 15. 85, 17. 55; S. 5. 7. -2 To put an end, to stop; Ku. 2. 56. -3 To remove, avert; प्रतिकूलं देवं शमयितुं S. 1. -4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शमयति गजानन्यान् गंधर्विणः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. -5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5. -6 To quench, extinguish; सुतप्तमपि पानीयं शमयत्येव पावकं H. 1. 88, Me. 53. -7 To leave off, desist, cease. -II. 10 U. (शमयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. -2 To show, display.

शमः [शम्-घञ्] 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. -2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. -3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शमरतेऽमरतेऽसि पार्थिवे R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, Si. 2. 94; Bg. 10. 4. -4 Allayment, mitigation,



alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शम-मुपयानु ममापि चित्तदाहः U. 6. 8; शम-मेव्यति मम शोकः कथं नु वत्से S. 4. 20. -5 Peace; as in शमोपन्यास Ve. 5. -6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). -7 The hand. -Comp. -अंतकः the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). -पर a. tranquil, quiet, stoical. -प्रधान a. in whom tranquillity or quietism predominates; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7.

शमथः [ शम्-अथच् ] 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. -2 A counsellor, minister.

शमन a. (नी f.) [ शम्-निच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. -नं 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. -2 Calmness, tranquillity. -3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. -6 Swallowing, chewing. -नः 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. -2 N. of Yama, the god of death. -Comp. -स्वस्व f. 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunâ.

शमनी Night. -Comp. -सदः (-षदः) a demon, goblin.

शमलं [ शम्-कलच् ] 1 Feces, ordure, excrement. -2 Impurity, sediment. -3 Sin, moral impurity. -4 A calamity, misfortune.

शमित p. p. 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. -2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. -3 Relaxed. -4 Calm, sedate. -5 Moderated, tempered.

शमिन् a. 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. -2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Bk. 7. 5, Mk. 1. 16.

शमी [ शम्-इन् वा जीप् ] ( शमि sometimes ) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निगर्भा शमीमिव S. 4. 3; Ms. 8. 247; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पल-पत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमुबिर्व्यवस्याति S. 1. 18; Y. 1. 302. -2 A pod, legume. -Comp. -गर्भः 1. an epithet of fire. -2. a Brâhmaṇa, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. -धान्यं any pulse or grain growing in pods, leguminous grain. -रोहः

an epithet of Siva.

शमी (मि) रः A small variety of the Sami tree.

शपा Lightning.

शब् I. 1 P. (शंबति) To go, move. -II. 10 P. (शंबयति) To collect, heap together.

शंब (ब) a. [ शब्-अच् ] 1 Happy, fortunate. -2 Poor, unfortunate. -बः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 The iron head of a pestle. -3 An iron chain worn round the loins. -4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. -5 The second ploughing of a field. (शंबाकृ means to plough twice).

शंबर a. [ शब्-अरच् ] Best, excellent. -रः 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q. v. -2 A mountain. -3 A kind of deer. -4 A Jina. -5 N. of the trees चित्रक, लोत्र, and अर्जुन. -6 A kind of fish. -7 War. -र 1 Water. -2 A cloud. -3 Wealth. -4 A rite or religious observance. -Comp. -अरिः, -सुदनः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. -असुरः the demon Sambara.

शंबरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. -2 A female juggler.

शंबलः-लं [ शब्-कलच् ] 1 A bank, shore. -2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -3 Envy, jealousy.

शंबली A procuress.

शंबुः, शंबुकः, शंबुकः A bivalve shell.

शंबूकः 1 A bivalve shell (शंबूका also in this sense). -2 A small conch-shell. -3 A snail. -4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. -5 N. of a Sûdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Râma; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15).

शंभः 1 A happy man. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron-head of a pestle.

शंभली A bawd, procuress.

शंसु a. [ शं-भू-डु ] Causing happiness, granting prosperity. -भुः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Brahman. -3 A sage, venerable man. -4 A kind of Siddha. -5 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -तनयः, -नंदनः, -सुतः epithets of Kârtikeya or Ganesa. -प्रिया N.

of Durgâ. -2. emblemyrobalan (आमलकी). -वल्लभं the white lotus.

शम्या [ शम्-यत् टाप् ] 1 A wooden stick or post. -2 A staff. -3 The pin of a yoke. -4 A kind of cymbal. -5 A sacrificial vessel.

शय a. (या, -यी f.) [ शी-अच् ] Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.); रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34; so उत्तानशय, पार्श्वशय, वृक्षशय, बिलेशय &c. -यः 1 Sleep. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A hand. -4 A snake, especially the boa. -5 Abuse, imprecation, curse. -6 A stake.

शयंड a. Sleepy, sleeping.

शयथ a. [ शी-अथच् ] Sleepy, asleep. -थः 1 Death. -2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -3 A boar. -4 A fish.

शयनं [ शी-ल्युट् ] 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. -2 A bed, couch; शयनस्थो न भुञ्जीत Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. -3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp. -भ (आ) गरः -रं, -गृहं a bed-chamber, sleeping apartments. -एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Āshâdha when Vishnu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. -सखी a bed-fellow. -स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीयं [ शी-आधरे अनीयर् ] A bed, couch; परिशून्यं शयनीयमद्य मे R. 8. 66; कांतासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; (शयनीयकं in the same sense).

शयानकः 1 A chameleon. -2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयालु a. [ शी-आलुच् ] Sleepy, slothful; हंति नोपशयस्योपि शयालुर्मुग्धमुग्धान् Si. 2. 80. -लुः 1 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -2 A dog. -3 A jackal.

शयित p. p. [ शी-कर्तरि क् ] 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. -2 Lying down. -तं Sleep, sleeping.

शयुः, शयुनः A large snake, the boa.

शय्या [ शी-आधरे क्यप् ] 1 A bed, couch; शय्या भूमितलं Sânti. 4. 9; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. -2 Sleeping. -3 Tying, stringing together. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः, -पालः, the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. -उत्संगः the side of a bed. -गत a. 1. lying in



a bed. -2. confined to a bed. -गृहं a bed-chamber; R. 16. 4.

**शरः** [ शृ-अच् ] 1 An arrow, a shaft; क च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10. -2 A kind of white reed or grass; शरकांडपांडुगंडस्थला M. 3. 8; मुखेन सीता शरपांडुरेण R. 14. 26; Si. 11. 30. -3 The cream of slightly curdled milk, cream. -4 Hurt, injury, wound. -5 The number 'five.' -रं Water. -Comp. -अभ्यः an excellent arrow. -अभ्यासः -आघातः archery. -असनं, -आस्यं an arrow-shooter, a bow; शरासनं तेषु विकृत्यतामिव S. 6. 28; R. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 64. -आक्षेपः flight of arrows. -आरोपः, -आवापः a bow. -आश्रयः a quiver. -आहत a. struck by an arrow. -इषिका an arrow. -इष्टः the mango tree. -ओघः a shower or multitude of arrows. -कांडः 1. a reed-stalk. -2. a shaft of an arrow. -घातः shooting with arrows, archery. -जं fresh butter. -जः N. of Kâr-tikeya. -जन्मन् m. an epithet of Kâr-tikeya; R. 3. 23. -जालं a multitude or dense mass of arrows. -धिः a quiver. -पातः an arrow's flight. °स्थानं a bow-shot. -पुंखः, -पुंखा the feathered end of an arrow. -प्रवेगः a swift arrow. -फलं the blade or barb of an arrow. -भंगः N. of a sage whom Râma visited in the Dandaka forest; R. 13. 45. -भूः N. of Kâr-tikeya. -भृष्टिः f. the point of an arrow. -महः a bow-man, an archer. -वनं (-वणं) a thicket of reeds; Me. 45. °उद्भवः, °भवः epithets of Kâr-tikeya. -वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. -वाणिः 1. the head of an arrow. -2. an archer. -3. a maker of arrows. -4. a foot-soldier. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of arrows. -व्रातः a mass or multitude of arrows. -संधानं taking aim with an arrow; शरसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. -संवाध a. covered with arrows; U. 4. 29. -स्तंबः a clump of reeds.

**शरटः** [ शृ-अट् ] 1 A chameleon. -2 A safflower.

**शरणं** [ शृ-ल्युट् ] 1 Protection, help, succour, defence; भूत्वा शरण्या शरणार्थमन्यं कथं प्रपत्स्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. -2 Refuge, shelter; Ku. 3. 8; Pt.

2. -3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum ( applied to persons also ); स सुरासुरस्य जगतः शरणं Ki. 18. 22; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं Me. 7; शरणं गम्-इ-या &c. 'to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to'; यामि हे कमिह शरणं Gît. 7. -4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अग्निशरणमार्गमादेश्व S. 5. -5 An abode, a house, habitation; Mu. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9. -6 Lair, resting-place. -7 Injuring, killing. -Comp. -अर्थिन् a. -एषिन् a. 1. seeking refuge or protection; Bh. 2. 76. -2. unfortunate. -आगत, -आपन्न a. gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. -उन्मुख a. looking up to for protection; R. 6. 21.

**शरण्य a.** [ शरणे साधुः यत् ] 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21; शरण्यो लोकानां Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64, 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. -प्यः An epithet of Siva. -प्यं 1 A place of refuge, shelter. -2 A protector, who or what affords protection; U. 1. 50 v. 1. -3 Protection, defence. -4 Injury, hurt.

**शरणी ( णिः f. )** 1 A road, path. -2 The earth. -3 A row, line.

**शरण्युः** 1 A protector. -2 A cloud. -3 Wind.

**शरंडः** 1 A bird. -2 A chameleon. -3 A cheat, rogue. -4 A lecher, libertine. -5 A kind of ornament.

**शरद् f.** [ शृ-अदि Un. 1. 129 ] 1. The autumn, autumnal season ( comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक ); यात्रायै चोद्द्यामास तं शरत्कः प्रथमं शरद् R. 4. 24. -2 A year; त्वं जीव शरदः शतं; R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15; धारिणीभूतधारिण्यर्भवेव भर्ता शरच्छतं M. 1. 15. -Comp. -अंतः the end of autumn, winter. -अंध्रः an autumnal cloud. -उदाशब्दः an autumnal lake. -कामिन् m. a dog. -कालः the autumnal season. -घनः, -मेघः an autumnal cloud. -चंद्रः ( शरच्चंद्रः ) the autumnal moon. -त्रिषामा an autumnal night. -पद्मः, -शं the white lotus. -पर्वन् n. the festival called Kojàgara; q. v. -मुखं the commencement of

autumn.

**शरदा** 1 Autumn. -2 A year.

**शरदिज a.** Autumnal.

**शरभः** [ शृ-अभच् Un. 3. 122 ] 1 A young elephant. -2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion; शरभकुलमं-जिह्वं प्रोद्धरत्यंबु कूपात् Rs. 1. 23; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहघाती Mb. -3 A camel. -4 A grass-hopper. -5 A locust.

**शरयुः ( यूः ) f.** N. of a river; see सरयु ( यू ).

**शरल a.** 1 See सरल. -2 Crooked; fraudulent ( according to Sabdak ).

**शरलकं** Water.

**शरव्यं** [ शरवे शरशिक्षायै हितं शर-यत् ] A butt or mark ( for arrows ), target; ( fig. also ); तौ शरव्यमकरोत्स नेतरान् R. 11. 27; कृताः शरव्यं हरिणा तवासुराः S. 6. 28; R. 7. 45; Si. 7. 24; व्यसनशतशरव्यतां गताः K.

**शराटिः ( -डिः -तिः -रिः -लिः )** A kind of bird.

**शराह a.** Noxious, hurtful, injurious. -रुः A mischievous animal; शराहचक्रचारभीषणायां महादव्यां Dk.

**शरावः-वं** [ शरं दध्यादिसारमवति अव-भण् Tv. ] 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोदक-शरावं गृहीत्वा V. 3; Ms. 6. 56. -2 A cover, lid. -3 A measure equal to 2 Kudavas.

**शरावती** N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Râma; R. 15. 97.

**शरिमन् m.** Bearing, bringing forth.

**शरीरं** [ शृ-ईरन् ] 1 The body ( of animate or inanimate objects ); शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33. -2 The constituent element; शरीरं तावद्विद्यार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पञ्चवली Kāv. 1. 10; शरीरमासि संसारस्य U. 7. -3 Bodily strength. -4 A dead body. -Comp. -अंतरं 1. the interior of the body. -2. another body. -आवरणं the skin. -कर्तृ m. a father. -कर्षणं emaciation of the body. -जः 1. sickness. -2. lust, passion. -3. the god of love. -4. a son, offspring; Ki. 4. 31. -तुल्य a. equal to, i. e. as dear as, one's own person. -दंडः 1. corporal punishment. -2. mortification of the body ( as in penance ). -धृक्



**α.** having a body. —पतनं, -पातः shuffling off the mortal coil, death. —पाकः emaciation ( of the body ). —बद्ध **α.** endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate; शरीरबद्धः प्रथमाश्रमो यथा Ku. 5. 30. —बंधः 1. the bodily frame; शरीरबंधेन तिरोबभूव R. 16. 23. —2. being endowed with a body; *i. e.* birth as an embodied being; R. 13. 58. —बंधकः a hostage. —भाज् **α.** embodied, incarnate. ( —*m.* ) a creature, an embodied being. —भेदः separation of the body ( from the soul ), death. —याष्टिः *f.* a slender body, slim or delicate figure. —यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. —विमोक्षणं the emancipation of the soul from the body. —वृत्तिः *f.* maintenance or support of the body; R. 2. 45. —वैकल्यं bodily ailment, sickness, disease. —शुश्रूषा personal attendance. —संस्कारः 1. decoration of the person. —2. purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory *Samskāras*. —संपात्तिः *f.* the prosperity of body, ( good ) health. —संबन्धः relation by marriage. —साहः leanness of body, emaciation; R. 3. 2. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. the maintenance or support of the body; R. 5. 9. —2. taking one's meals, eating ( frequently used in Kādambārī ).

**शरीरकं** 1 The body. —2 A small body. —कः The soul.

**शरीरिन्** **α.** ( *णी f.* ) 1 Embodied, corporeal, incarnate; करुणस्य मूर्तिरथवा शरीरिणी विरहव्यथैव वनमेति जानकी U. 3. 4; भावाविव शरीरिणौ M. 1. 10. —2 Living. —*m.* 1 Anything endowed with a body ( whether animate or inanimate ); शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां R. 8. 87, 43. —2 A sentient being. —3 A man. —4 The soul ( clad with the body ); R. 8. 89; Bg. 2. 18.

**शरुः** 1 An arrow. —2 A weapon. —3 The thunderbolt of Indra. —5 Anger, passion. —6 Practice of archery.

**शर्करा** [ शृ-करन् कस्य नेत्वम् Un. 4. 3 ] 1 Candied sugar. —2 A pebble, gravel, small stone; पादुकांतर-प्रविष्टेव शर्करा Mk. 5. —3 Gravelly mould. —4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand. —5 A piece, frag-

ment. —6 A potsherd. —7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, *i. e.* hail. —8 The disease called gravel. —Comp. —उदकं sugar-water, water sweetened with sugar. —सप्तमी N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of Vaisākha.

**शर्करकः** A kind of citron or lime.

**शर्करजा** Candied sugar.

**शर्करिक** **α.** ( *की f.* ), शर्करिल, शर्करावत् **α.** Stony, gravelly, gritty.

**शर्करी** 1 A river. —2 A girdle. —3 A pen.

**शर्धः** [ शृध-घञ् ] 1 Breaking wind, flatulence ( said to be *n.* also in this sense ). —2 A troop, multitude. —3 Strength, power.

**शर्धजह** **α.** Causing flatulence. —हः A kind of pulse or bean.

**शर्धनं** The act of breaking wind.

**शर्धस्** **n.** Ved. 1 A troop, host ( particularly of Maruts ). —2 Strength, power.

**शर्ध्व** 1 P. ( शर्ध्वति ) 1 To go. —2 To injure, kill.

**शर्मन्** **α.** [ शृ-मनिन् Un. 4. 144 ] Happy, prosperous. —*m.* 1 An affix added to the name of a Brāhmaṇa; as विष्णुशर्मन्; cf. वर्मन्, दास, गुप्त. —*n.* 1 Pleasure, happiness, delight; त्यजंत्यसूनु शर्म च मानिनो वरं त्यजति न त्वेकमयाचितं व्रतं N. 1. 50; R. 1. 69; Bh. 3. 97. 2 A blessing. —3 Protection. —4 A house, receptacle ( mostly Vedic in this sense ). —Comp. —द **α.** conferring happiness. ( —दः ) an epithet of Vishṇu.

**शर्मरः** A sort of garment.

**शर्मिष्ठा** N. of one of the wives of Yayāti and daughter of Vṛishaparvan, the king of the Daityas; cf. देवयानी and ययाति.

**शर्यः** **α.** Ved. Hurtful, injurious. —र्यः An enemy.

**शर्या** 1 Night. —2 A finger. —3 An arrow ( Ved. ).

**शर्ध्व** 1 P. ( शर्ध्वति ) 1 To go. —2 To hurt, injure, kill.

**शर्वः** 1 N. of Siva; R. 11. 93; Ku. 6. 14. —2 N. of Vishṇu.

**शर्वरः** N. of the god of love. —रः Darkness.

**शर्वरी** [ शृ-वनिप् डीप् वनो र च ] 1 A night; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56,

3. 2; 11. 93; Si. 11. 5. —2 Turmeric. —3 A woman. —Comp. —ईशः the moon.

**शर्वला-ली** An iron crow.

**शर्वाणी** N. of Pārvatī or Durgā, wife of Siva.

**शर्शरीक** **α.** Mischievous, cruel. —कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

**शल** I. 1 A. ( शलते ) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. —2 To tremble. —3 To cover. —II. 1 P. ( शलति ) 1 To go. —2 To run fast. —III. 10 A. ( शालयते ) To praise.

**शलः** [ [ शल्-घञ् ] ] 1 A dart, spear. —2 A stake. —3 N. of शृंगि an attendant of Siva. —4 N. of Brahman. —5 A camel. —लं The quill of a porcupine ( *m.* also according to some ).

**शलकः** A spider.

**शलंगः** A king, sovereign.

**शलभः** [ शल्-भञ् Un. 3. 122 ] 1 A grass-hopper, locust; S. 1. 32. —2 A moth; कौरव्यवंशशवेऽस्मिन्क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19; Si. 2. 117; Ku. 4. 40. —3 N. of an Asura.

**शललं** The quill of a porcupine. —ली 1 The quill of a porcupine. —2 A small porcupine.

**शलाका** 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar ( of anything ); अयस्कांतमणिशलाका Māl. 1. —2 A pencil, small stick ( used in painting the eyes with collyrium ), अज्ञानांधस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया । चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58; Ku. 1. 47; ययौ शलाकामपरा वहंती R. 7. 8. —3 An arrow. —4 A dart, javelin. —5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. —6 A rib ( as of an umbrella ). —7 A bone ( forming the root of the fingers and toes ); Y. 3. 85. —8 A sprout, sprig, shoot; उद्भिन्नया रत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24. —8 A paint-brush. —10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. —11 A porcupine. —12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. —13 A ruler. —14 The Sārikā bird. —Comp —धूर्तः ( forming शलाकधूर्तः ) a swindler, sharper. —परि *ind.* an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with Salākas; cf. परि or अक्षपरि.

**शलाटः** A cart-load.



**शलाटु** *a.* Unripe. —टु: A kind of root.

**शलाभोलि:** A camel.

**शलालु:** A kind of perfume.

**शलकं, शलकलं** [ शल्-क कस्य नेत्वम् Un. 3. 43 ] 1 The scale of a fish; Ms. 5. 16; Y. 1. 178. —2 Bark, rind, (of trees ). —3 A part, portion, fragment.

**शलकलिन्, शलिकिन्** *m.* A fish.

**शलभ्** 1 *A.* ( शल्भते ) To praise.

**शलमलि:**—ली *f.* The silk-cotton tree.

**शल्यं** [ शल्-यत् ] 1 A spear, javelin, dart. —2 An arrow, a shaft; शल्यं निखातमुद्धारयतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78; शल्यप्रोतं 9. 75; अवगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हृदि शल्यमर्पितं R. 8. 88, S. 6. 8, V. 2. 10. —3 A thorn, splinter. —4 A pin, peg, stake ( said to be *m.* also in these four senses ). —5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain; अलातशल्यं U. 3. 35; अपनीताशेषशल्यः Dk. —6 ( Fig. ) Any cause of poignant or heart-rending grief; उद्धृत-विषादशल्यः कथयिष्यामि S. 7. —7 A bone. —8 Difficulty, distress. —9 Sin, crime —10 Poison. —11 Abuse, defamation. —त्यः 1 A porcupine, hedge-hog. —2 The thorny shrub. —3 Extraction of splinters. —4 A fence, boundary. —5 The Bilva and Madana trees. —6 A kind of fish. —7 N. of a king of Madra and brother of Mâdri, the second wife of Pându, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva. [ In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the Pandavas, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fought in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Karna when he was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhishthira ]. —Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Yudhishthira. —आहरणं, उद्धरणं, उद्धारः, क्रिया, शास्त्रं extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. —कण्टः a porcupine. —लोमन् *n.* the quill of a porcupine. —हर्तृ *m.* a weeder.

**शल्यकः** 1 A dart, javelin, spike.

—2 A splinter, thorn. —3 A porcupine.

**शल्यित** *a.* Pierced ( as with a dart ): निष्कारणपरित्यागशल्यित U. 3.

**शल्य** 1 *P.* ( शल्यति ) To go, move.

**शल्यः** [ शल्-अच् ] A frog. —कं Bark, rind.

**शल्यकः** N. of a tree. —कं Bark, rind.

**शल्यकी** 1 A porcupine. —2 A kind of tree ( of which elephants are very fond ); अभिलेख तावदासवसुरभिरसं शल्यकीभगं V. 4. 23; U. 2. 21; 3. 6; Mal. 9. 6. —Comp. —द्रवः incense.

**शल्यः** N. of a country; see शल्य.

**शल्य** 1 *P.* ( शल्यति ) 1 To go, approach. —2 To alter, change, transform.

**शल्यः**—वं [ शल्-अच् ] A corpse, dead body; Ms. 10. 55. —वं Water. —Comp. —आच्छादनं covering of a corpse, shroud. —आश *a.* feeding on corpses; Bk. 12. 75. —काम्यः a dog. —दाहः cremation ( of dead bodies ). —यानं, —रथः a hearse, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse.

**शवर** } See शवर, शवल.

**शवल**

**शवसानः** 1 A traveller. —2 A way, road. —नं A cemetery.

**शश** 1 *P.* ( शशति ) To leap, bound, jump.

**शशः** 1 A hare, rabbit; Ms. 3. 270, 5. 18. —2 The spots on the moon ( which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hare ). —3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers; thus defined:—मृदुवचनसुशीलः कोमलांगः सुकेशः सकलगुणनिधानं सत्यवादी शशोऽयं Sabdak.; see Ratimanjari 35 also. —4 The Lodhra tree. —5 Gum-myrrh. —Comp. —अंकः 1. the moon. —2. camphor.

°अर्धमुख *a.* crescent-headed ( as an arrow ). °मर्तिः an epithet of the moon. °लेखा the digit of the moon, lunar crescent. —अहः 1. a hawk, falcon. —2. N. of a son of Ikshvâku, father of पुरंजय. —अहनः a hawk, falcon. —ऊर्ण, —लोमन् *n.* the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. —धरः 1. the moon; प्रसरति शशधरविबे Gît. 7. —2. camphor. °मौलिः an epithet of Siva. —मुत्तकं a scratch with a finger-nail. —भृत् *m.* the moon. °भृत् *m.* an epithet of Siva

—लक्ष्मणः an epithet of the moon.

—लांछनः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 6. —2. camphor. —विं ( वि ) दुः 1. the moon. —2. an epithet of Vishnu. —विषाणं, —शृंगं a hair's horn; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility; कदाचिदपि पर्यटञ्जं शशविषाणमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5; शशशृंगधनुर्धरः; see खपुष्प. —स्थली the country between the Ganges and Yamunâ, the Doab.

**शशकः** 1 A hare, rabbit. —2 =शश ( 3 ) q. v.

**शशिन्** *m.* [ शशोऽस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 The moon; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56, 6. 85; Me. 41. —2 Camphor. —Comp. —ईशः an epithet of Siva. —कला a digit of the moon; Mu. 1. 1. —कांतः the moon-gem. ( —तं ) a lotus. —कोटिः a horn of the moon. —ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. —जः an epithet of Budha or Mercury ( son of the moon ). —प्रभ *a.* having the lustre of the moon, as bright and white as the moon; R. 3. 16. ( —भं ) 1. a water-lily. —2. a pearl. —प्रभा moonlight. —भूषणः, —भृत् *m.*, —मौलिः, —शेखरः epithets of Siva. —लेखा a digit of the moon.

**शशिनी** N. of one of the sixteen digits of the moon.

**शश्वत्** *ind.* 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. —2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again; R. 2. 48, 4. 70; Me. 55. ( In comp. शश्वत् may be translated by 'lasting, eternal'; as शश्वच्छांति eternal tranquillity. )

**शष्** 1 *P.* ( शषति ) To hurt, injure, kill.

**शष्कु ( स्कु ) ली** 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage; तथापि कर्णशष्कुल्ववच्छिन्नः सन् ( आकाशः ) शब्दग्राहकश्चोत्रेन्द्रियात्मकः Tarka K.; अवलंबितकर्णशष्कुलीकलसीकं रचयन्नवोचत N. 2. 8; Y. 3. 96. —2 A kind of baked cake; Y. 1. 173. —3 Rice-gruel. —4 A disease of the ear.

**शष्पः ( स्पः )** Loss of intellect or presence of mind ( प्रतिभाशय ). —स्पं Young grass; U. 4. 27; R. 2. 26.

**शस्** I. 1 *P.* ( शसति ) To cut up, kill, destroy. —II. 2 *P.* ( शस्ति ) To sleep. Cf. शंस also.

**शसनं** [ शस्-ल्यट् ] 1 Wounding, killing. —2 Immolation ( of an ani-



mal at sacrifice ).

शस्त्र *p. p.* [शस्-क] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Auspicious, happy. -3 Right, best. -4 Repeated. recited -5 Best, excellent. -6 Wounded, injured. -7 Killed. -स्तं 1 Happiness, welfare. -2 Excellence, auspiciousness. -3 The body. -4 A finger-guard ( अंगुलित्राण q. v.; also शस्त्रकं in this sense).

शस्तिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogy. -2 A hymn of praise ( स्तोत्र ).

शस्त्र 1 A technical name for the termination of the acc. plural. -2 A Taddhita affix forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals; as द्विशः, शतशः, बहुशः &c.

शस्त्रं [शस्-घृन्] 1 A weapon, arms; क्षमाशस्त्रं करे यस्य दुर्जनः किं करिष्यति Subhâsh., R. 2. 40, 3. 51, 62; 5. 28. -2 An instrument, a tool in general. -3 Iron. -4 Steel. -5 A hymn of praise ( स्तोत्र ). -6 Repetition, recitation. -Comp. -अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. -अयसं 1. steel. -2. iron. -अस्त्रं 1. weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. -2. arms or weapons generally. -आजीवः, उपजीविन् *m.* a professional soldier. -उद्यमः lifting up a weapon ( to strike ). -उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. -कारः an armourer. -कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. -ग्राहिन् *a.* taking up or wearing arms ( for battle ); शस्त्रग्राही ब्राह्मणो जामदग्नयः U. 5. 33. -जीविन्, वृत्ति *m.* one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. -देवता the deity presiding over weapons. -धरः = शस्त्रधृत् q. v. -न्यासः laying down arms; so शस्त्र ( परि ) त्यागः. -पाणि *a.* bearing arms, armed. ( -*m.* ) an armed warrior. -पूत *a.* 'purified by arms', rendered pure or absolved from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battle-field; अशस्त्रपूतं निर्व्याजं ( महा-मांसं ) Mâl. 5. 12; ( see Jagadhara's explanation of the word ); अहमपि तस्य मिथ्याप्रतिज्ञावैलक्ष्यसंपादितमशस्त्रपूतं मरणमुपदिशामि Ve. 2. -प्रहारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. -भृत् *m.* 1. a soldier, warrior; R. 2. 40. -2. an armed man. -मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, a fur-bisher. -विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of

arms. -संहतिः *f.* 1. a collection of arms. -2. an arsenal. -संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -हत *a.* killed by a weapon. -हस्त *a.* armed. ( -स्तः ) an armed man. शस्त्रकं 1 Steel. -2 Iron. -3 An instrument, a tool, weapon.

शस्त्रिका A knife.

शस्त्रिन् *a.* Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शस्त्री A knife; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेककल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः Subhâsh.; Si. 4. 44.

शस्य *a.* ( from शस् ) 1 Best, excellent. -2 Praiseworthy, laudable.

शस्यं [शस्-यत्] 1 Corn or grain in general; दुग्धे गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26. -2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree; शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राहुः सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते; see तंडुल also. -3 A merit. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं a corn-field. -भक्षक *a.* granivorous. -मंजरी 1. an ear of corn. -2. a fruit-stalk. -मालिन् *a.* crowned with harvests. -शालिन्, -संपन्न *a.* abounding in corn. -शूकं a beard of corn. -संपद् *f.* abundance of corn. -संव ( व ) रः the Sâla tree.

शाकः-कं [शक्-घञ्] A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; दिल्लीश्वरो वा जगदीश्वरो वा मनोरथान् पूरयितुं समर्थः अन्यैर्नृपालैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याद्वृणाय वा स्यात् Jag. -कः 1. Power, strength, energy. -2 The teak tree. -3 The Sirîsha tree. -4 N. of a people; see शक. -5 An era; especially the era of Sâlivâhana. -6 N. of the sixth Dvîpa. -Comp. -अंगं pepper. -अम्लं hog-plum. -भेदनं sorrel. -आख्यः the teak tree. ( -ख्यं ) a vegetable. -आहारः a vegetarian ( living only on herbs &c ). -चुक्रिका the tamarind. -तरुः the teak tree. -पणः 1. a measure equal to a handful. -2. a handful of vegetables. -पत्रः the Sîgru tree. -पार्थिवः a king fond of an era; see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. -प्रति *ind.* a little of herbs. -योग्यः coriander. -वृक्षः the teak tree. -शाकटं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट *a.* ( टी *f.* ) [ शकटाय हितं अण् ] 1 Relating to a cart. -2 Going in a cart. -टः 1 A draught-ox. -2 The tree called क्षेमातक. -टं A

field; cf. शाकशाकट.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pânini and Yâska; cf. वाकरणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

शाकटिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Belonging to a car. -2 Going in a car.

शाकटीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 *tulâs*.

शाकपूणिः-णिः N. of an ancient expounder of the Vedas.

शाकरी = शाकारी.

शाकंभरी 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 N. of a city.

शाकल *a.* ( ली *f.* ) [ शकल-अण् ] Relating to a piece ( शकल ). -लः A school of the Rigveda or the followers of this school ( pl. ) -Comp. -प्रातिशाख्यं N. of the Rigveda Prâtisâkhyâ. -शाखा the recension or traditional text of the Rigveda as represented by the Sâkalas.

शाकलिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Relating to a piece, fragmentary.

शाकुण *a.* ( नी *f.* ) 1 Repentant. -2 Afflicting others ( परतापक ).

शाकल्यः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pânini; ( he is supposed to have arranged the Pada text of the Rigveda ).

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prâkrita, the dialect spoken by the Sakâra, as in the Mrichchhakatika.

शाकिनं A field; as in शाकशाकिनं. शाकिनी [ शाकमस्त्यस्या इनि ] 1 A field of vegetables. -2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgâ ( supposed to be a demon or fairy ).

शाकुन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ शकुन-अण् ] 1 Relating to birds; Ms. 3. 268. -2 Relating to omens. -3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः [ शकुनेन पक्षिवधादिना जीवति ठञ् ] A fowler, bird-catcher; Mk. 6; Ms. 8. 269. -कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुंतलः, शाकुंतलेयः A metronymic of Bharata ( son of Sakuntalâ ). -लं The drama called अभिज्ञानशाकुंतल of Kâlidâsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाकरः An ox.

शाक्त *a.* ( क्ती *f.* ) [ शक्तिर्देवताऽस्य अण् ] 1 Relating to power. -2 Re-



lating to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy —**क्तः** A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Sāktas* are generally worshippers of Durgā representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. q. v. v.).

**शाक्तिकः** 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. -2 A spearman, lancer.

**शाक्तीकः** A spearman, lancer.

**शाक्तेयः, शाक्यः** 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. -2 N. of Parāśara.

**शाक्यः** [शक्-घञ् तत्र साधुः यत्] 1 N. of the family of Buddha. -2 N. of Buddha. -**Comp.** —**भिक्षुकः** a Buddhist religious mendicant. —**मुनिः**, —**सिंहः** epithets of Buddha.

**शाक्ती** 1 N. of Sachī, wife of Indra. -2 Of Durgā.

**शाकरः** An ox; cf. शाकर.

**शाख्** 1 P. (शाखाति) To pervade, fill completely.

**शाखः** N. of Kārtikeya.

**शाखा** 1 A branch (as of a tree); आवर्ज्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. -2 An arm. -3 A party, section, faction. -4 A part or subdivision of a work. -5 A school, branch, sect. -6 A part or division of an animal. -7 A school or traditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a school; as in शाकलशाखा. आश्वलायनशाखा, बाष्कलशाखा &c. -**Comp.** —**चक्रमणः** 'leaping from branch to branch', irregular study. —**चन्द्रन्यायः** see under न्याय. —**नगरं**, —**पुरं** a suburb. —**पित्तः** inflammation of the extremities of the body, e. g. hands, shoulders &c. —**भृत्** m. a tree. —**भेदः** difference of (Vedic) school. —**मृगः** 1. a monkey, an ape. -2. a squirrel. —**रंडः** 'a traitor to his Sākhā', a Brāhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. —**रथ्या** a branch-road. —**विलीन** a. sitting on branches (as a bird). —**शिफा** a root growing from a branch (as of the fig-tree).

**शाखालः** A sort of cane (वानीर).

**शाखिन्** a. [शाखा अस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Having branches (fig. also). -2 Branching, ramifying. -3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda).

—m. 1 A tree; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतूलाः S. 1. 15. -2 A Veda. -3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

**शाखोटः, शाखोटकः** N. of a tree; कस्त्वं भोः कथयामि देवहतकं मां विद्धि शाखोटकं K. P. 10.

**शाकरः** A bull.

**शाकरिः** 1 N. of Kārtikeya. -2 Of Gaṇesa. -3 Fire.

**शाखं** The sound of a conch-shell.

**शाखकः** [शख-ठञ्] 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. -2 N. of a mixed tribe. -3 A shell-blower; Si. 15. 72.

**शाचि** a. 1 Distinguished, renowned. -2 Strong, powerful.

**शाटः, शाटी** 1 A garment, cloth. -2 A petticoat.

**शाटकः** —कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

**शाट्यायनं** An oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of a rite.

**शाठ्यं** [शठस्य भावः व्यञ्ज] (a) Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यः S. 5. 25; (b) Art, skill, cunning; देव्या निह्नातुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं शाठ्यमव्याद्विभोर्वैः Mu. 1. 1.

**शाण** a. (णी f.) [शणेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] Hempen, flaxen. —**णः** 1 A touchstone; मणिः शाणो ह्लाढः Bh. 2. 44; Bv. 1. 73. -2 A whetstone. -3 A saw. -4 A weight of four Māshas. —**णं** 1 Sack-cloth, coarse cloth. -2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. -**Comp.** —**आजीवः** an armourer.

**शाणिः** A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

**शाणित** p. p. Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

**शाणी** 1 A touchstone. -2 A whetstone. -3 A saw. -4 A hempen garment. -5 A ragged garment. -6 A small screen or tent. -7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes. -8 A weight of four Māshas.

**शाणीरं** A bank or spot of ground in the Sona river.

**शांडिल्यः** 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. -2 The *Bilva* tree. -3 A form of Agni. -**Comp.** —**गोत्रं** the family of Sāṇḍilya.

**शात** p. p. [शो-क्त] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, slender. -3

Weak, feeble. -4 Beautiful, handsome. -5 Cut down. -6 Happy, thriving. —**तः** The Dhattūra plant. —**तं** Happiness, pleasure, delight; मानिनीजनजनितशातं Gīt. 10. -**Comp.** —**उदरी** a woman with a slender waist; Si. 5. 23; R. 10. 69. —**शखि** a. sharp-pointed.

**शातकुम्भं** 1 Gold; Si. 9. 9; N. 16. 34. -2 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). **शातकौम्भं** Gold.

**शातनं** 1 Whetting, sharpening. -2 Cutting down, destroyer; as in पर्वतपक्षशातनं R. 3. 42. -3 Causing to fall or perish. -4 Causing to decay or wither. -5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. -6 Withering, decaying.

**शातपत्रकः** —की Moonlight.

**शातभीरुः** A kind of Mallikā.

**शातमान** a. (नी f.) Bought for one hundred.

**शात्रव** a. (वी f.) [शत्रुर्वै शत्रोरिदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. -2 Hostile, inimical. —**वः** An enemy; तत्र नाभवत्सौ महाहवे शात्रवारिव पराङ्मुखोऽर्थिनः Si. 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. —**वं** 1 A collection of enemies. -2 Enmity, hostility; त्रयीशात्रवशत्रवे R. G.

**शात्रवीय** a. 1 Relating to an enemy. -2 Hostile, inimical.

**शाद्** [शद्-घञ्] 1 Young grass. -2 Mud. -**Comp.** —**हरितः** तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

**शाद्वल** a. [शादाः संत्यत्र वलच्] 1 Grassy. -2 Abounding in young green grass. -3 Green, verdant. —**लः** —**लं** A grass-plot, green, meadow; शय्या शाद्वलं Sānti. 2. 21; R. 2. 17; Ki. 5. 37, Y. 3. 7.

**शान्** 1 U. (शीशांसति-ते, strictly a desiderative of शान् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

**शानः** 1 A touchstone. -2 A whetstone. -**Comp.** —**पादः** 1. a stone for grinding sandal. -2. the Pāriyātra mountain.

**शानच्** (In gram.) A technical term used by Pāṇini for the Kṛit affix आन or मान used in forming present participles of the Atm.



**शानैश्वर** *a.* ( *री f.* ) Relating to Saturn. -2 Falling on a Saturday.

**शांत** *p. p.* [ शम्-क्त ] 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12, 20. -2 Cured, alleviated; शांतरोगः. -3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शांतरथक्षोभपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शांताचिषं दीपमिव प्रकाशः Ki. 17. 16. -4 Ceased, stopped; शांतमृगप्रचारं Ku. 3. 42. -5 Dead, deceased. -6 Stilled, hushed. -7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16; 4. 19. -8 Tamed; R. 14. 79. -9 Free from passions, at ease, contented. -10 Shaded. -11 Gentle; शांतानुकूलपवनश्च शिवश्च पंथाः S. 4. 10. -12 Purified. -13 Meek, humble. -14 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांतं पापं, which is sometimes repeated, means 'oh, no!', 'how can it be', 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event'; S. 5; Mu. 1). -तः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. -2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and रस. -तं Appeasing, pacifying. -तं *ind.* Enough, no more, not so, for shame, hush!, god (heaven) forbid!; शांतं कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1; तामेव शांतमथवा किमिहोत्तरेण 3. 26. -Comp. -आत्मन्, -चेतस् *a.* calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. -तोय *a.* having still waters. -रसः the sentiment of quietism; see शांत above.

**शांतनवः** 'The son of Santanu', N. of Bhīshma.

**शांता** N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapāda and subsequently married by Rishyasringa; see U. 1. 4 and ऋष्यशृंग also.

**शांतिः** *f.* [ शम्-क्तिन् ] 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; अध्वरविधातशांतये R. 11. 1, 62. -2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शांतिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; Māl. 6. 1. -3 Cessation of hostility; Bv. 1. 125. -4 Cessation, stop. -5 Absence

of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; तदुपहितकुटुंबः शांतिमागोद्विष्टकोऽभूत् R. 7. 71. -6 Consolation, solace. -7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. -8 Satisfaction of hunger. -9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. -10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. -11 Exculpation or absolution from blame. -12 Preservation. -13 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -उदं, -उदकं, -जलं soothing or propitiatory water; S. 3. -कर, -कारिन् *a.* soothing, pacifying. -गृहं a room for rest or retirement. -होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; Ms. 4. 150. **शांतिक** *a.* ( *की f.* ) Expiatory, propitiatory. -क Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

**शांत्वं** &c. See सांत्वं &c.

**शापः** [ शप्-घञ् ] 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शापेनास्तं गमितमहिमा वर्षभोग्येण भर्तुः Me. 1, 92; R. 1. 78, 5. 56, 59; 11. 14. -2 An oath, asseveration. -3 Abuse, calumny. -4 An interdiction, a ban. -Comp. -अंतः, -अवसानं, निवृत्तिः *f.* the end of a curse; Me. 110; R. 8. 82. -अस्त्रः 'having a curse for a weapon', a sage, saint; R. 15. 3. -उत्सर्गः the utterance of a curse. -उद्धारः, -मुक्तिः *f.*, -मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse. -ग्रस्त *a.* labouring under a curse. -मुक्त *a.* released from a curse. -यंत्रित *a.* restrained by a curse.

**शापित** *p. p.* 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. -2 Sworn, adjured.

**शापटिकः** A peacock.

**शाफिरिकः** A fisherman.

**शाव ( व ) र** *a.* ( *री f.* ) [ शव- ( व ) र-अण् ] 1 Savage, barbarous. -2 Low, vile, base. -रः 1 An offence, a fault. -2 Sin, wickedness. -3 The tree called *Lodhra*. -री A low form of the Prākṛita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). -Comp. -भे-राख्यं (also भेराक्षं) copper.

**शाब्द** *a.* ( *ढी f.* ) [ शब्द-अण् ] 1 Relating to or derived from a word. -2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. आर्थे). -3 Verbal, oral. -4 Sounding, sonorous. -5

Nominal (as inflection). -ढः A grammarian. -ढी N. of Sarasvatī. -Comp. -बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. -व्यंजनं insinuation founded on words.

**शाब्दिक** *a.* ( *की f.* ) [ शब्द-ठक् ] 1 Verbal, oral. -2 Relating to sounds or words. -3 Sounding. -कः A grammarian.

**शामन्** *n.* Appeasing, conciliation.

**शामनः** N. of Yama. -नं 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 Tranquillity, peace. -3 End. -नी The southern direction.

**शामित्र** 1 Sacrificing. -2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacrifice. -3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. -4 A sacrificial vessel. -5 A deadly blow.

**शामिली** A sacrificial ladle; (सृच्). **शामीनं** 1 Ashes. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

**शामीलं** Ashes.

**शामीली** A chaplet, garland.

**शांबः** N. of a son of Kṛishṇa and Jāmbavatī.

**शांबरी** 1 Jugglery, sorcery. -2 A sorceress.

**शांबविकः** A dealer in shells.

**शांबु ( बू ) कः** A bivalve-shell.

**शांभव** *a.* ( *वी f.* ) [ शंभोरिदं अण् ] Belonging to Siva; अतुं वाञ्छति शांभवो गणपतेराखुं भुधार्तः फणी P. 1. 159. -वः A worshipper of Siva. -2 A son of Siva. -3 Camphor. -4 Bdelium. -5 A kind of poison. -वं The *Devadāru* tree.

**शांभवी** 1 N. of Pārvatī. -2 N. of a plant (नीलदूर्वा). -3 The opening in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape.

**शायः** Lying, sleeping.

**शायिका** Repose, sleep.

**शायिन्** *a.* Reclining, sleeping, resting &c.

**शायकः** 1 An arrow. -2 A sword; cf. सायक.

**शार्** 10 U. (शारयति-ते) 1 To weaken. -2 To be weak.

**शार** *a.* [ शार्-अच् शृ-घञ् वा ] 1 Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. -2 Yellow. -रः 1 A variegated colour. -2 Green colour. -3 Air, wind.



-4 A piece used at chess, a chessman; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणि-  
शारः Bh. 3.39. -5 Injuring, hurting

**शारंगः** 1 The *Chataka* bird. -2 A peacock. -3 A bee. -4 A deer. -5 An elephant; cf. सारंग.

**शारंगो** A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. सारंगी.

**शारद** *a.* [शरदि भवं अण्] 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal; (the *f.* is शरदी in this sense); विमलशारदचन्द्रिचन्द्रिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9; Ms. 6. 11; मेघः शारद एव काशधवलः पानीय-  
रिक्तोदरः Subhāsh. -2 Annual. -3 New, recent. -4 Young, fresh. -5 Modest, shy, bashful. -7 Diffident, not bold. -इः 1 A year. -2 An autumnal sickness. -3 Autumnal sunshine. -4 A kind of kidney-bean. -5 The Bakula tree. -दी The full-moon day in the month of Kārtika. -ई 1 Corn, grain. -2 The white lotus. -वा 1 A kind of Vīṇā or lute. -2 N. of Durgā. -3 Of Sarasvatī; (शरत्काले पुरा यस्मान्नवम्यां वेधिता सुरैः । शारदा सा समाख्याता पीठे लोके च नामतः).

**शारदिकः** 1 Autumnal sickness. -2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. -कं An autumnal or annual Srādhā.

**शारदीय** *a.* Autumnal.

**शारिः** 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. -2 A small round ball. -3 A kind of die. -रिः *f.* 1 The bird called Śarikā. -2 Fraud, trick. -3 An elephant's housings. -Comp. -पहः, -फलं, -फलकः -कं a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

**शारिका** 1 A kind of bird. -2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. -3 Playing at chess &c. -4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

**शारी** 1 A kind of bird. -2 Ved. An arrow. -3 Kusa grass.

**शारीर** *a.* (री *f.*) [शरीरस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. -2 Incorporate, embodied. -रः 1 The incorporate or embodied spirit (जीवात्मन्); human or individual soul. -2 A bull. -3 A kind of drug. -4 Excrement.

**शारीरक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the body, corporeal. -2 Incorporate,

embodied (as the soul). -कं 1 The embodied spirit. -2 The inquiry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhāshya of Sankarāchārya on the Brahma-sūtras). -Comp. -सूत्रं the aphorisms of the Vedānta philosophy.

**शारीरकीय** *a.* Corporeal; embodied.

**शारीरिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Bodily, corporeal, material.

**शारुक्** *a.* (की *f.*) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

**शार्कः** Candied sugar.

**शार्ककः** 1 Candied sugar. -2 A lump of sugar. -3 The froth of milk. -4 Cream.

**शार्कर** *a.* (री *f.*) [शर्करा-अण्] 1 Made of sugar, sugary. -2 Stony, gravelly. -रः 1 A gravelly place. -2 The froth or skum of milk. -3 Cream. -4 Molasses.

**शार्करक-रिक्त-रीय** *a.* Gravelly, stony.

**शार्ग** *a.* (शार्ङ्ग strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. -2 Having a bow, armed with a bow; Bk. 8. 123.

-र्गः -र्गे 1 A bow (in general). -2 The bow of Vishṇu. -र्गं Wet ginger.

-Comp. -धन्वन् *m.*, -धरः, -पाणिः, -भूत *m.* epithets of Vishṇu.

**शार्गिन्** *m.* 1 An archer, a bowman. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu; धर्मसंरक्षणाथैव प्रवृत्तिर्भुवि शार्गिणः R. 15. 4. 12. 70; Me. 46. -3 Of Siva.

**शार्दूलः** [शृ-डलृ-डुक् च] 1 A tiger. -2 A leopard or panther. -3 A demon, Rākshasa. -4 A kind of bird. -5 A kind of animal called शम्भ. (at the end of comp.) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost; as in नरशार्दूल; cf. कुंजर.

-Comp. -चर्मन् *n.* a tiger's skin. -विक्रीडितं 1 a tiger's play; कंदर्पोऽपि यमायते विरचयन् शार्दूलविक्रीडितं Gīt. 4. -2 N. of a metre; see App. 1.

**शार्वर** *a.* (री *f.*) [शर्वर्यो भवं अण्] 1 Nocturnal; शार्वरांधकारपूर &c. Dk.; Ku. 8. 58. -2 Mischievous, pernicious. -रं Darkness, thick gloom. -री Night.

**शाल्** 1 A. (शालते) 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To shine. -3 To be endowed with; Malli. on Ki. 5. 44. -4 To tell. -5 To boast, vaunt.

**शालः** 1 N. of a tree (very tall

and stately), Shorea Robusta; R. 1. 38; Si. 3. 40. -2 A tree in general; R. 1. 13; Ve. 4. 3. -3 An enclosure, a fence. -4 A kind of fish. -5 N. of king Śālivāhana. -Comp. -ग्रामः a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishṇu, as the Phallus is of Siva. °गिरि N. of a mountain. °शिला the Śālagrāma stone. -जः, -निर्गसः exudation of the Śāla tree, resin; R. 1. 38. -भञ्जिका 1. a doll, puppet, statue; Vb. 1; N. 2. 83. -2. a courtesan, harlot. -भञ्जी a doll, puppet. -वेष्टः the resin of the Śāla tree; cf. साल. -सारः 1. a superior tree. -2. asa foetida.

**शालवः** The *Lodhra* tree.

**शाला** [शाल्-अच्] 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall; गृहेर्विशालैरपि भूरिशालैः Si. 3. 50; so संगीत-शाला, रंगशाला &c. -2 A house, an abode; R. 16. 41. -3 The upper or main branch of a tree. 4 The trunk of a tree. -5 A stable, stall; as in वाणिशाला, गर्भशाला &c. -Comp. -अजिरः -रं a hollow earthen cup. -मृगः a jackal. -वृकः 1. a dog; सिंहानां च सुखेन मूर्धसु पदं धास्यति शालावृकाः Bv. 1. 72. -2. a wolf. -3. a deer. -4. a cat. -5. a jackal. -6. a monkey.

**शालाकः** N. of Pāṇini.

**शालाकिन्** *m.* 1 A lancer, spearman. -2 A surgeon. -3 A barber.

**शालाक्यं** A branch of surgery.

**शालातुरीयः** An epithet of Pāṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय; so called from शालातुर the place of his birth).

**शालारं** 1 A flight of steps, ladder. -2 A bird-cage. -3 The claw of an elephant.

**शालिः** 1 Rice; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वसुगुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवन्ति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2 The civet-cat. -Comp. -ओदनः -नं boiled rice (of a superior kind). -गोपी a female appointed to watch a rice-field; इक्षुच्छायाविषादिन्यः शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. -चूर्णः -र्गं rice-flour. -पिटं a crystal. -भवनं a rice-field. -वाहनः N. of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. Di. -होत्रः 1. N. of a writer on veter-



nary subjects. -2. a horse. -होत्रिन् *m.* a horse.

**शालिक:** 1 A weaver. -2 A toll, tax. -3 A village of artisans.

**शालिन्** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) ( usually at the end of comp. ) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with; अलघूपलपंक्तिशालिनी *Si.* 16. 76, *Ki.* 2. 31, 7. 28, 55; 8. 17, *Rs.* 4. 2. -2 Domestic.

**शालिनी** 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. -2 *N.* of a metre; see App. I.

**शालीन** *a.* [ शालाप्रवेशमर्हति, शाला-ख ] 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring; निसर्गशालीनः स्त्रीजनः *M.* 4; *R.* 6. 81, 18. 17; *Si.* 16. 83. -2 Like, resembling -नः A householder. ( शालीनीकृ 'to make humble, humiliate').

**शालीनता-त्वं** Bashfulness, modesty.

**शालुः** [ शाल्-उण् ] 1 A frog. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A kind of astringent substance. -लु *n.* The root of the water-lily.

**शालु ( लु ) कं** 1 The root of the water-lily. -2 Nutmeg. -कः 1 A frog. -2 The root of the water-lily ( शालुक only in this sense ).

**शालु ( लु ) रः** A frog.

**शालेयं** A field of rice.

**शालोत्तरीयः** An epithet of Pāṇini; see शालातुरीय.

**शाल्मलः** [ शाल्-मलच् ] 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 The gum of the cotton-tree.

**शाल्मलिः** 1 The silk-cotton tree; *Bv.* 1. 115; *Ms.* 8. 246. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 *N.* of a kind of hell. -Comp. -स्थः an epithet of Garuḍa.

**शाल्मलिकं** An inferior kind of Sālmali tree.

**शाल्मलिन्** *m.* *N.* of Garuḍa.

**शाल्मलिनी** The silk-cotton tree.

**शाल्मली** 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 *N.* of a river in Pātāla. -3 A kind of hell. -Comp. -वेष्टः, -वेष्टकः the gum of the silk-cotton tree.

**शाल्वः** 1 *N.* of a country. -2 A king of Sālva.

**शाव** *a.* ( वी *f.* ) [ शव-अण् ] 1 Relating to a dead body; caused by the death ( of a relative ); दशाहं शावमाशौचं सर्पिण्डेषु

विधीयते *Ms.* 5. 59, 61. -2 Tawny, dark-yellowish. -बः 1 The young of any animal, a fawn, cub; क वयं क पराक्षमन्मथो मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः *S.* 2. 18; मृगराजशावः *R.* 6. 3, 18. 37. -2 A dark-yellowish colour.

**शावकः** The young of any animal.

**शावर** See शावर.

**शाश्वत** *a.* ( ती *f.* ) 1 [ शश्वद् भवः अण् ] 1 Eternal, perpetual, everlasting; शाश्वतीः समाः *Rām.* (= *U.* 2. 5 ) 'for eternal years', 'ever more' 'for all time to come'; *U.* 5. 27; *R.* 14. 14. -2 All. -तः 1 *N.* of Siva. -2 Of Vyāsa. -3 The sun. -तं Heaven. -तं *ind.* Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

**शाश्वतिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant; शाश्वतिको विरोधः 'natural antipathy'; शाश्वतिकं विरोधमपहाय *K.*

**शाश्वती** The earth.

**शाष्कुल** *a.* ( ली *f.* ) Eating flesh ( or fish ).

**शाष्कुलिकं** A quantity of baked cakes ( शष्कुली ).

**शास्** 2 *P.* ( शास्ति, शशास, अशिषत्, शासिष्यति, शासितुं, शिष्ट ) 1 To teach, instruct, train ( governing two accusatives in this sense ); माणवकं धर्मे शास्ति *Sk.*; *Bk.* 6. 10; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं *Bg.* 2. 7. -2 To rule, govern; अनन्यशासनामुर्वी शशासैकपुरीमिव *R.* 1. 30; 10. 1; 14. 85, 19. 57; *S.* 1. 25; *Bk.* 3. 53. -3 To order, command, direct, enjoin; *R.* 12. 34; *Mv.* 6. 20; *Ku.* 6. 24; *Bk.* 9. 68. -4 To tell, communicate, inform ( with dat. ); तस्मिन्नायोधेनं वृत्तं लक्ष्मणायाशिषन्महत् *Bk.* 6. 27; *Ms.* 11. 83. -5 To advise; स किंसखा साधु न शास्ति बोऽधिपं *Ki.* 1. 5. -6 To decree, enact. -7 To punish, chastise, correct; ताम् शिष्याच्चौरदंडेन धार्मिकः पृथिवीपतिः *Ms.* 8. 29, 4. 175, *V.* 5. -8 To tame, subdue; *Mv.* 6. 20. -9 To wish, desire.

**शास्** *m.* A reciter; as in उक्त्यशास्.

**शासः** Ved. 1 An order, command. -2 Praise ( स्तुति ).

**शासकः** [ शास्-कुल ] 1 A ruler. -2 A chastiser, punisher.

**शासनं** [ शास्-ल्यट् ] 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. -2 Rule, sway, government; अनन्यशासनामुर्वी *R.* 1. 30; 80 अप्रतिशासन. -3 An order, a

command, direction; तरुभिरपि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतं *S.* 6; *R.* 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 28. -4 An edict, enactment, a decree. -5 A precept, rule. -6 A royal grant ( of land &c. ), charter; अहं त्वां शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि *Pt.* 1; *Y.* 2. 240, 295. -7 A deed, writing, written agreement. -8 Control of passions. -9 A written book of authority. ( At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer'; as in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः ). -Comp. -अतिवृत्तिः *f.* violation of commands, disobedience. -पत्रं 1. a plate ( usually of copper ) on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. -2. a sheet of paper on which an order is written. -हरः a royal messenger. -हारिन् *m.* an envoy, a messenger; *R.* 3. 68.

**शासनीय** *a.* 1 To be ruled, governed or directed. -2 Punishable; *V.* 5.

**शासित** *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. -2 Punished.

**शासितृ** *m.* [ शास्-तृच् ] 1 A ruler, governor. -2 A chastiser; *S.* 1. 25.

**शास्तिः** *f.* [ शास्-क्तिन् ] 1 Governing, ruling. -2 An order, a command. -3 Correction, chastisement, punishment, especially the punishment inflicted by command of the king. -5 A sceptre, rod ( of authority ).

**शास्तृ** *m.* [ शास्-तृच् इडभावः ] 1 A teacher, an instructor. -2 A ruler, king, sovereign. -3 A father. -4 A Buddha or Jina; or a deified teacher of the Bauddhas or Jainas.

**शास्त्रं** [ शिष्यतेऽनेन शास्-ष्टृन् ] 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. -2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. -3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture; see comps. below. -4 Any department of knowledge, science; इति गुह्यतमं शास्त्रं *Bg.* 15. 20; शास्त्रेऽवकुटिता बुद्धिः *R.* 1. 19; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject; वेदान्तशास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र, अलंकारशास्त्र &c. -5 What is learnt, knowledge; *Si.* 5. 47. -6 A work, treatise; तत्रैः पंचभिरेतच्चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं *Pt.* 1. -6 Theory ( opp. प्रयोग or practice ); इमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु *M.* 1. -Comp. -अतिक्रमः, -अननुष्ठानं vio-



lation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. —अनुष्ठानं —अनुसारः conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. —अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the Sâstras. —अर्थः 1. the meaning of a sacred precept. —2. a scriptural precept or statement. —आचरणं 1. observance of sacred precepts. —2. the study of Sâstras. (—णः) 1. one versed in scriptures. —2. a student of the Vedas. —उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the Sâstras, lawful, legal. —कारः —कृत् *m.* 1. the author of a Sâstra or sacred book. —2. an author in general. —3. a sage, saint. —कोविद् *a.* versed in the Sâstras. —गंडः a superficial reader of books, superficial scholar. —चक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any Sâstra). —चारणः one who deserves sacred precepts. —ज्ञ, —विद् *a.* 1. well versed in the Sâstras. —2. a mere theorist. —ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. —तत्त्वं truth as taught in the Sâstras, scriptural truth. —ज्ञः an astronomer. —दर्शिन *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. —दृष्टिः *f.* scriptural point of view. —प्रसंगः 1. the subject of the Sâstras. —2. any discussion on scriptural points. —योनिः the source of the Sâstras. —विधानं, —विधिः a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. —विप्रातिषेधः, —विरोधः 1. mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency of precepts. —2. any act contrary to sacred precepts. —विमुख *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. —विरुद्ध *a.* contrary to the Sâstras, illegal, unlawful. —व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the Sâstras. —शिल्पिन् *m.* the country of Kâshmira. —सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [शास्त्रं वेत्त्यधीति वा इति] Versed or skilled in the Sâstras. —*m.* 1 One who has mastered the Sâstras, a learned man, a great Pandit. —2 A teacher of sacred science.

शास्त्रीय *a.* [शास्त्रेण विहितः छ] 1 Scriptural. —2 Scientific.

शास्त्र्य *a.* [शास्त्र-यत्] 1 To be

taught or advised. —2 To be regulated or governed. —3 Deserving punishment, punishable.

शि 5 U. (शिनोति, शिनुते) 1 To whet, sharpen. —2 To attenuate, make thin. —3 To excite. —4 To be attentive. —5 To be sharp.

शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. —2 Composure, calm, tranquillity, peace. —3 An epithet of Siva.

शिशपा 1 N. of a tree (शिशु). —2 The Asoka tree.

शिक *a.* Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्यं Bee's-wax; cf. सिक्थ.

शिक्यं, —क्या 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). —2 A burden or load carried in a sling. —3 The strings of a balance.

शिक्यित *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्ष 1 A. (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) 1 To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अभिक्षतां पितुरेव मंत्रवत् R. 3. 31. —2 To teach (Ved.).

शिक्षकः (शिक्षका or शिक्षिका *f.*) [शिक्ष्णुल्] 1 A learner. —2 A teacher, instructor; यस्वोभयं (i. e. क्रिया and संक्रांति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16.

शिक्षणं [शिक्ष्णुद्] 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. —2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा [शिक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; शिक्षाविशेषलघुहस्ततया निमेषात् R. 9. 63. —2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15. 37. —3 Teaching, instruction, training; काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाऽभ्यासः K. P. 1 : अभूच्च नमः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25 ; M. 4. 9. —4 One of the six Vedāngas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. —5 Modesty, humility. —6 Science; रणशिक्षा 'military science'. —7 Giving, bestowing (Ved.). —Comp. —करः 1. a teacher, an instructor. —2. N. of Vyâsa. —गुरुः a religious preceptor. —नरः an epithet of Indra. —शक्तिः *f.* skill.

शिक्षित *p. p.* [शिक्षा जाताऽस्य तार. इतच्, शिक्ष्-क्त वा] 1 Learnt, studied. —2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपुत्रं S. 5. 22. —3 Trained, disciplined. —4 Tame, docile. —5 Skilful, clever.

—6 Modest, diffident. —Comp. —अ-शरः 1. a teacher. —2. a pupil. —आ-युध *a.* versed in the use of weapons. शिक्षमाणः A pupil, scholar.

शिखंडः [शिखाममाति अम्-इ तस्य नेत्व-म् Tv.] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. —2 A peacock's tail. —3 A crest; V. 4. 8.

शिखंडकः [शिखंड इव-कन्] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. —2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas); कुवलयदलद्वयामास्निग्धः शिखंडकमंडनः U. 4. 19. —3 A crest, tuft, plume. —4 A peacock's tail.

शिखंडिकः A cock.

शिखंडिका See शिखंड (1).

शिखंडिन् *a.* [शिखंडोऽस्त्यस्य इति] Crested, tufted. —*m.* A peacock; नवति स एष वधूमुखः शिखंडी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. —2 A cock. —3 An arrow. —4 A peacock's tail. —5 A kind of jasmine. —6 N. of Vishnu. —7 N. of a son of Drupada. [Sikhandin was originally a female, being Amba born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma; (see Amba). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiranyavarman, who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but Sikhandin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest, to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bharatī war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Asvatthaman].

शिखंडिनी 1 A pea-hen. —2 A kind of jasmine. —3 N. of the daughter of Drupada; see शिखंडिन् above.

शिखरः—रं [शिखा अस्त्यस्य-अरच् आत्तापः] 1 The top, summit, or peak of a mountain; जगत्त गौरी शिखरं शिखंडिमत् Ku. 5. 7, 4; Me. 18. —2 The top of a tree. —3 Crest, tuft. —4 The point or edge of a sword. —5 Top, peak, point in general. —6 The arm-pit. —7 Bristling of the hair. —8 The bud of the Arabian



jasmine. -9 A kind of ruby-like gem. -रा N. of a plant (मूर्ति). -Comp. -वासिनी an epithet of Durgā.

शिखरिणी 1 An excellent woman. -2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. -3 A line of hair extending across the navel. -4 A kind of vine. -5 N. of a plant (मूर्ति). -6 Arabian jasmine. -7 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शिखरिणि a. (गी. f.) [शिखरं अस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Crested, tufted. -2 Pointed, peaked; शिखरिदशना Me. 82. -m. 1 A mountain; इतश्च शरणार्थिनां शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 17. -2 A hill-fort. -3 A tree. -4 The lapwing. -5 The plant अजमार्ग.

शिखा [शी-खक् तस्य नेत्रम् षष्ठी०; Un. 5. 24] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 30; Si. 4. 50; Mā. 10. 6. -2 A crest, top-knot. -3 Tuft, plume. -4 Top, summit, peak; Ki. 6. 17. -5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; S. 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. -6 The end of a garment; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिव्यंरेखांकिता; S. 1. 14. -7 A flame; प्रनामहत्या शिखरेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28; R. 17. 34. -8 A ray of light; Ku. 2. 38. -9 A peacock's crest or comb. -10 A fibrous root. -11 A branch in general, especially one taking root. -12 The head or chief of anything. -13 The fever of love. -14 The point of the foot. -Comp. -कंदं a kind of turnip. -तरुः a lamp-stand. -दामन् n. a garland worn on the top of the head. -धर a. pointed, crested. (-रः) 1. a peacock. -2. a Jaina deified saint. °जं a peacock's feather. -धारः a peacock. -माणिः a crest-jewel. -मूलं 1. a carrot. -2. a root having a tuft of leaves. -3. a turnip. -वरः the jack-fruit tree. -वल a. pointed, crested. (-लः) a peacock. -वृक्षः a lamp-stand. -वृद्धिः f. a kind of usurious interest daily increasing.

शिखालुः The crest of a peacock.

शिखावत् a. 1 Crested. -2 Flaming. -m. 1 A lamp. -2 Fire. -3 The descending node.

शिखिन् a. [शिखा अस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Pointed. -2 Crested, tufted. -3

Proud. -m. 1 A peacock; उष्णालुः शिशिर निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23, 4. 8; Pt. 1. 151; Si. 4. 50. -2 Fire; रिपुरिव सखी संवा सोयं शिखीव हिमानिलः Git. 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; Si. 15. 7. -3 A cock. -4 An arrow. -5 A tree. -6 A lamp. -7 A bull. -8 A horse. -9 A mountain. -10 A Brāhmaṇa. -11 A religious mendicant. -12 N. of Ketu. -13 The number 'three'. -14 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. -कंदं, -ग्रीवं blue vitriol. -ध्वजः 1. an epithet of Kārtikeya. -2. smoke. -पिच्छं, -पुच्छं a peacock's tail. -यूपः an antelope. -वर्धकः a gourd. -वाहनः an epithet of Kārtikeya. -शिखा 1. a flame. -2. a peacock's crest.

शिशुः [शि-रुक् गुक् च] 1 A pot-herb. -2 A kind of tree.

शिख् 1 P. (शिखति) To go, move.

शिघ्र 1 P. (शिघ्रति) To smell.

शिघ्राणः 1 Froth, foam. -2 Phlegm. -जं 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron. -3 A glass-vessel.

शिघ्राणकः-कं The mucus of the nose. -कः Phlegm.

शिघ्रित a. Smelled.

शिच् f. The string of a yoke (for carrying burdens).

शिज् 1. 2. A., 10 U. (शिजते, शिंके, शिज्याति-ते, शिजित) 1 To tinkle, jingle, rattle; Si. 10. 62. -2 To roar, sound, bellow.

शिजः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

शिजंजिका A chain worn round the loins.

शिजा 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. -2 A bow-string.

शिजित p. p. Tinkling, jingling. -तं Tinkling, jingling (of anklets &c.); कूजितं राजहंसानां नेवं नूपुरशिजितं V. 4. 14. -2 Clanking (of chains).

शिजिनी 1 A bow-string. -2 An anklet (worn round the feet).

शिद् 1 P. (शिटति) To slight, despise, disregard.

शित p. p. [शौ-क्] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, emaciated. -3 Wasted, declined. -4 Weak, feeble.

-Comp. -अमः a thorn. -धार a. sharp-edged. -शुकः 1. barley. -2. wheat.

शितद्रुः f. The river Sutlej; see शतद्रु.

शिति a. [शि-क्किच्] 1 White. -2 Black; शितितार कानुमितताम्रनयनमरुणीकृतं क्रुगा Si. 15. 48. -तिः The birch tree. -Comp. -कंदः 1. an epithet of Śiva; तस्यात्मा शितिकंदस्य सैनापत्यमुपेत्य वः Ku. 2, 61, 6. 81. -2. a peacock; अवनतशितिकंदं कंदलक्ष्मीमिह दधति स्फुरितागुणेषु जालाः Si. 4. 56. -3 a gallinule. -उद्गः, -पक्षः a goose. -रत्नं a sapphire. -वासस् m. an epithet of Balarāma; विडंबयंतं शितिवासस्तनुं Si. 1. 6. -सारकः a kind of ebony.

शिथिल a. [श्लथ-किलच् षष्ठी० Un. 1. 53] 1 Loose, loosened, slackened, relaxed. -2 Untied, unfastened; S. 2. 6. -2 Severed, fallen from the stalk; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं द्युतमिव नवमल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8. -3 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. -4 Weak, feeble; अशिथिलपरिभं U. 1. 24, 27 'fast or close embrace'. -5 Flaccid, flabby. -6 Dissolved. -7 Decayed. -8 Ineffective, futile, vain. -9 Inattentive, careless; Pt. 4. 116. -10 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. -11 Cast off, abandoned. -लं 1 Laxity, looseness. -2 Slowness. (शिथिलीकृ means 1. to loosen, unfasten, untie. -2. to relax, slacken. -3. to weaken, impair, enfeeble. -4. to give up, abandon; R. 2. 41. शिथिलीभू 1. to be slackened or relaxed. -2. to fall off from; Mk. 1. 13).

शिथिलयाति Den. P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen, Ratn. 1. 14. -2 To give up, abandon; शिथिलय क्षणमात्र बाष्पमोक्षं Ve. 5. -3 To lessen, allow to cool down; न सा इतो गतमनुरागं शिथिलयाति V. 2.

शिथिलायते Den. A. To become loose or flaccid; Bh. 3. 14.

शिथिलित a. 1 Loosed. -2 Relaxed, loosened. -3 Dissolved.

शिनिः N. of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yādavas. (शिनेर्नष्ट m. N. of Sātyaki).

शिपिः A ray of light. -f. Skin, leather. -n. Water; शैत्याच्छयनयागाच्च शिपि वारि प्रचक्षते Vyāsa. -Comp.



—विष्ट *a.* ( written शिवविष्ट or शिवविष्ट also ) 1. pervaded by rays. -2. bald, bald-headed. -3. leprous. ( -ष्टः ) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. -3. a bald man. -4. a man without prepuce. -5. a leper.

**शिप्रः** *N.* of a lake on the Himâlaya. —प्रं *Ved.* 1 A cheek; jaw. -2 The chin. -3 The nose. -4 A helmet or visor.

**शिप्रा** 1 *N.* of a river which issues from the Sipra lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayinî; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाच दुःकारः *Me.* 81. -2 A visor or helmet.

**शिफः** See शिफा.

**शिफा** 1 A fibrous root. -2 The root of a water-lily. -3 A root in general. -4 A stroke with a whip. -5 A mother. -6 A river. -7 Turmeric. -8 Spikenard. —**Comp.** —कंदः —इं the root of a water-lily. —धरः a branch. —रुहः the ( Indian ) fig-tree.

**शिफाकः** The root of a water-lily.

**शिबिः ( वि )** 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree. -3 *N.* of a country ( pl. ). -4 *N.* of a king ( who is said to have saved Agni in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance ); *Mu.* 6. 17.

**शिबि ( वि ) का** 1 A palanquin, litter. -2 A bier. -3 A raised platform.

**शिबि ( वि ) रं** 1 A camp ; धृष्ट-द्युम्नः स्वशिबिरमयं याति सर्वं सहध्वं *Ve.* 3. 18 ; *Si.* 5. 68. -2 A royal camp or residence. -3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. -4 A kind of grain.

**शिबि ( वि ) रथः** A palanquin, litter.

**शिवः** A kind of large shrub ( चक्र-मर्द ). —बा A pod, legume ; ( also शि-बिः *f.* in this sense ); *Mâl.* 9. 7.

**शिविका** 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of kidney-bean.

**शिबी** 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of plant.

**शिरं** 1 The head. -2 The root of the pepper plant (*m.* also according to some, in these senses). —रः 1 A bed. -2 A large serpent. —**Comp.** —जं hair.

**शिरस्** *n.* [ शृ-असुन् निपातः *Un.* 4. 193 ] 1 The head ; शिरसा श्रावते पूर्वं ( गुणं ) परं ( दोषं ) कंठे नियच्छति *Subhâsh.* -2 Skull. -3 A peak, summit, top ( as of a mountain ); हिमगौरैरचलाधिपः शिरोभिः *Ki.* 5. 17; *Si.* 4. 54. -4 The top of a tree. -5 The head or top of anything ; शिर-सि मनीषदं दधाति द्विपः *Bv.* 1. 74. -6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point. -7

Front, forepart, van ( as of an army ); पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी *S.* 7. 26; *U.* 5. 3. -8 Chief, principal, head ( usually at the end of comp. ).

—**Comp.** —अस्थि *n.* ( शिरोस्थि ) the skull.

—कपालिन् *m.* an ascetic who carries about a human skull. —गृहं ( शिरो-गृहं ) a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. —ग्रहः ( शिरोग्रहः ) affection of the head, head-ache.

—छेदः, —छेदनं ( शिरच्छेदः &c. ) beheading, decapitation. —तापिन् *m.* an elephant. —त्रं, —त्राणं 1. a helmet;

च्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चक्रोत्तरेव *R.* 7. 49, 66 ; अपनीतशिरस्त्राणाः 4. 64. -2. a head-

dress. —धरा, —धिः ( शिरोधरा-धि ) the neck ; *Si.* 4. 52, 5. 65. —पीडा head-ache. —प्रणामः bending the head.

—प्रावरणं a turban. —फटः the coconut tree. —भूषणं ( शिरोभूषणं ) an ornament for the head. —मणिः

( शिरोमणिः ) 1. a jewel worn on the head. -2. a crest-jewel. -3. a title of respect conferred on learned men.

—मर्मन् *m.* ( शिरोमर्मन् ) a hog. —मालिन् *m.* ( शिरोमालिन् ) an epithet of Siva. —रत्नं ( शिरोरत्नं ) a jewel worn on the head. —रुजा ( शिरोरुजा )

head-ache. —रुह् *m.* —रुहः ( शिरोरुह-रुहः ) ( also शिरसिरुह-रुहः ) the hair of the head ; *Rs.* 1. 4, *Ku.* 5. 9 ; *R.* 15. 16. —वर्तिन् *a.* ( शिरोवर्तिन् ) being at the head. ( —*m.* ) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. —वल्ली ( शि-

रोवल्ली ) the crest of a peacock. —वृत्तं ( शिरोवृत्तं ) pepper. —वेष्टः, वेष्टनं ( शि-

रोवेष्टः-ष्टनं ) a head-dress, turban. —शूलं head-ache. —स्थः leader, chief. —हारिन्

*m.* ( शिरोहारिन् ) an epithet of Siva.

**शिरसिजः** The hair of the head ; *Si.* 7. 62.

**शिरस्कं** 1 A helmet. -2 A turban, head-dress.

**शिरस्का** A palanquin.

**शिरस्तस्** *ind.* From the head ; *Ku.* 3. 49 ; *Bh.* 2. 10.

**शिरस्य** *a.* [ शिरसि भवः यत् ] Belong-

ing to, or being on, the head. —स्थः Clean hair.

**शिरा** Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. —**Comp.** —पत्रः the wood-apple. —मोक्षः bleeding. —वृत्तं lead.

**शिराल** *a.* Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

**शिरिः** [ शृ-कि ] 1 A sword. -2 A killer, murderer. -3 An arrow. -4 A locust.

**शिरिषः** [ शृ-ईषन् किञ्च ] *N.* of a

tree. —षं A flower of this tree ( regarded as the type of delicacy ) ;

शिरिषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयावे-

ति मे वितर्कः *Ku.* 1. 41 ; so पर्वं सहेत

भ्रमरस्य वेलवं शिरिषपुष्पं न पुनः पतन्निगः

5. 4, *R.* 16. 48 ; *Me.* 65.

**शिल्** 6 *P.* ( शिलति ) To glean.

**शिलः-लं** Gleaning ears of corn ( more than one at a time ); see

*Kull.* on *Ms.* 10. 112. —**Comp.**

—उच्छः 1. gleaning ears of corn. -2. an irregular occupation.

**शिला** 1 A stone, rock. -2 A grind-

stone. -3 The lower timber of a

door. -4 The top of a column. -5

A tendon, vein ( for शिरा ). -6 Red

arsenic. -7 Camphor. —**Comp.** —अ-

दकः 1. a hole. -2. a fence, an enclo-

sure. -3. a room on the top of a

house. —आत्मजं iron. —आत्मिका a

crucible. —आरंभा the wild plantain.

—आसनं 1. a slab of stone used as a

seat. -2. benzoin. —आह्वं bitumen.

—उच्चयः a mountain; huge rock ; *R.* 2. 34. —उत्थं benzoin. —उद्भवं 1.

benzoin. -2. a superior kind of sandal-wood. —ओकस् *m.* an epithet of

Garuda. —कुहकः a stone-cutter's chisel. —कुसुमं, —पुष्पं benzoin. —ज

*a.* fossil, mineral. ( —जं ) 1. bitumen. -2. benzoin. -3. petroleum. -4. iron. -5. any fossil production. —जतु *n.* 1. bitumen. -2. red chalk. —जित् *f.*, —ददुः bitumen. —धातुः 1. chalk. -2. red chalk. -3. a white fossil substance. —पटः —पटकः 1. a flat stone for grinding &c. -2. a slab ( of stone ) used as a seat, stone-seat. —पुत्रः, —पुत्रकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.* an image of stone. —फलकं a stone-slab. —भवं benzoin. —भेदः a stone cutter's chisel. —रसः 1 benzoin. -2 incense. —वल्कलः —लं, —दल्का a kind of moss. —वृष्टिः *f.* 1. a shower of stones. -2. hail. —वेदमन् *n.* a grotto



rocky recess. —**व्याधिः** bitumen. —**सार** iron.

**शिलिः** The birch tree. —**लि** *f.* The lower timber of a door.

**शिलिदः** A kind of fish.

**शिली** 1 The lower timber of a door. —2 A kind of earthworm. —3 The top of a pillar. —4 A dart. —5 An arrow. —6 A female frog. —**Comp.** —**मुलः** 1. a bee; मिलितशिलीमुखपादलिपदलकृतस्मरतूगविलासे Gīt. 1.; R. 4. 57. —2. an arrow; साकुसुमघटितशिलीमुखमनोहरान्मदनचापादिव प्रमद्वनास्त्वस्यति K. 225; or युगपादिकाशमुद्रयाहामिते शशिनः शिलमुखगणोलभत Si. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). —3 a fool. —4. war, fight.

**शिलीध्रः** [ शिली धरति धृ क पृषो० मुम् ] 1 A kind of fish. —2 A kind of tree. —**ध्रं** A mushroom, fungus, as in उच्छिडलीध्र q. v. —2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुराध्र शिलीध्रसुगंधिभिः Si. 6. 32, or अलिनारमतालिनी शिलीध्रे 72. —3 Hail.

**शिलीध्रकं** A mushroom, fungus.

**शिलीध्री** 1 Earth, clay. —2 A small earthworm.

**शिलेय** *a.* Rocky, stony. —**यं** 1 Benzoin. —2 Bitumen.

**शिल्पं** [ शिल्-पृक् ] 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art, (64 such arts are enumerated). —2 Skill (in any art); craft; पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं गुणांतरं ब्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. —3 Ingenuity, cleverness. —4 Work, manual work or labour. —5 A rite, ceremony. —6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. —7 Form, shape. —8 Creation, procreation. —**Comp.** —**कर्मन्**, *n.*, —**क्रिया** any manual labour, handicraft. —**कारः**, —**कारकः**, —**कारिन्** *m.* an artisan, a mechanic. —**विद्या** 1. mechanical science. —2. any manual skill, handicraft. —**शालं**, —**ला** a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). —**शास्त्रं** 1. a book on any art, fine or mechanical. —2. mechanics.

**शिल्पकं** A kind of drama (exhibiting magical and mystical rites).

**शिल्पिक** *a.* Manual, mechanical. —**कं** 1 Any handicraft or mechanical art. —2 =शिल्पकं q. v.

**शिल्पिन्** *a.* 1 Relating to a fine or

mechanical art. —2 Mechanical. —*m.* 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. —2 One who is skilled in any art.

**शिव** *a.* [ इयति पापं शो-वन् पृषो० ] 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवायतिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. —2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate: शिवानि वस्तुर्थजलानि कचिन् R. 5. 8. (=अनुपपन्नानि 'undisturbed'); शिवास्ते पंथानः संतु 'a happy journey to you', 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. —**वः** 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishnu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. —2 The male organ of generation, penis. —3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. —4 The Veda. —5 Final beatitude. —6 A post to which cattle are tied. —7 A god, deity. —8 Quick-silver. —9 Bdellium. —10 The black variety of thorn-apple. —**वो** (*m.* dual) Siva and Pârvatî; कथयति शिवयोः शरीरयोगं विषमपदा पदवी विवर्तनेषु Ki. 5. 40. —**वं** Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव वर्त्मनो वर्ततां शिवं N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. —2 Bliss, auspiciousness. —3 Final beatitude. —4 Water. —5 Sea-salt. —6 Rock-salt. —7 Refined borax. —**Comp.** —**अक्षं** =रुद्राक्ष q. v. —**अरातिः** a heretic (lit. a disbeliever in Siva). —**आत्मकं** rock-salt. —**आदेशकः** 1. the bearer of auspicious news. —2. a fortune-teller. —**आलयः** 1. Siva's abode. —2. the red basil. —**(यं)** 1. a temple of Siva. —2. a cemetery. —**इतर** *a.* inauspicious, unlucky; शिवेतरक्षतये K. P. 1. —**इष्टा** Dûrvâ grass. —**कर** (शिवकर also) *a.* conferring happiness, auspicious. —**कीर्तनः** N. of Bhṛingi. —**गति** *a.* prosperous, happy. —**घर्मजः** the planet Mars. —**चतुर्दशी** the fourteenth day of the dark half of Mâgha; see शिवरात्र. —**ज्ञा** a female devotee of the Saiva sect. —**ताति** *a.* 1. having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रजन्तः कुत्स्नोषं फलतु शिवतातिश्च भवतु

Mâl. 6. 7. —2. tender, merciful, not demoniacal; मा पूननात्वमुपगाः शिवतातिरेधि 9. 49. (—तिः) auspiciousness, happiness. —**दत्तं** the discus of Vishnu. —**दारु** *n.* the Devadâru tree. —**दुर्गा** epithet of Durgâ. —**दुमः** the Bilva tree. —**द्विष्टा** the Ketaka tree. —**धातुः** 1. quick-silver. —2. milkstone. —**पुरं**, **पुरी** N. of Benares. —**पुराण** N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas. —**प्रियः** 1. a crystal. —2. the Baka tree. —3. the thorn-apple. (—यं) =रुद्राक्ष q. v. (—या) the goddess Durgâ. —**मल्लकः** the Arjuna tree. —**रसः** the water of boiled rice. —**राजधानी** N. of Benares. —**रात्रिः** *f.* the fourteenth day of the dark half of Mâgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Siva. —**लिङ्गं** 1. Siva, worshipped in the form of a Phallus. —2. a temple dedicated to the worship of the Linga. —**लोकः** the world of Siva. —**वल्लभः** the mango tree. (—भा) 1. white rose. —2. Pârvatî. —**वाहनः** a bull. —**वीजं** quick-silver. —**शेखरः** 1. the moon. —2. the thorn-apple. —**सायुज्य** final emancipation (lit. unification with Siva). —**सुंदरी** an epithet of Durgâ.

**शिवकः** 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. —2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

**शिवा** 1 N. of Pârvatî. —2 A jackal (in general); जहासी निद्रामाशिवैः शिवारुतैः Ki. 1. 38; हरेरद्य द्वारे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. —3 A fortunate woman. —4 Final beatitude. —5 The Samî tree. —6 The yellow myrobalan. —7 Dûrvâ grass. —8 A kind of yellow pigment. —9 Turmeric. —**Comp.** —**अरातिः** a dog. —**प्रियः** a goat. —**फला** the Sam tree. —**रुतं** the howling of a jackal.

**शिवानी** Pârvatî, wife of Siva.

**शिवालुः** A jackal.

**शिविः** 1 A beast of prey. —2 The birch tree.

**शिविका, शिविर** See शिविका, शिविर.

**शिशिर** *a.* [ शश् -किरच् नि. Up. 1. 53 ] Cool, cold, chill, frigid; कुरु बभुनंश्चदनाशिशिरतरेण करेण पयो-



धरे Gīt. 12; R. 14. 3, 16. 49. —रः, -रं  
1 Dew, hoar-frost; पञ्चानां शिशिरा-  
द्भयः जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पञ्चिनीं वा-  
न्यरूपां Me. 83 -2 The cold season  
(comprising the two months Mâgha  
and Phâlguna); कंठेषु स्थलितं गतेऽपि  
शिशिरे पुष्कोकिलानां रुतं S. 6. 3, Pt. 1.  
128 -4 Coldness, frigidity. —Comp.  
—अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः  
the moon; बुध इव शिशिरांशोः V. 5.  
21; शिशिरकिरणक्रांतं वासरांतंऽभिसार्य Si.  
11. 21; शिशिरदीधितिना रजन्वः Rs.  
3. 2. —अत्ययः, -अपगमः 'the close of  
the cold season', the spring season;  
स्वहस्तलूनः शिशिरात्ययस्य (पुष्पोच्चयः) Ku.  
3. 61; उपहितं शिशिरापगमाश्रया R. 9.  
31. —कालः, -समयः the cold season.  
—घ्नः an epithet of Agni.

**शिशुः** [शो-कु सन्वद्भावः द्वित्वम्; cf. Up.  
1. 20] 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा  
शिष्या वा U. 4. 11. -2 The young  
of any animal (as a calf, puppy,  
fawn &c.); S. 1. 15; 7. 14, 18. -3  
A boy under eight or sixteen years  
of age. -4 A pupil, scholar. —Comp.  
—क्रंदः, -क्रंदनं the cry or weeping of  
a child. —क्रंदीयः (i. e. ग्रंथः) a  
work treating of the complaints of  
children. —गंधा a kind of jasmine  
(double jasmine). —चांद्रायणं a lun-  
ar penance of children; (चतुरः प्रातर-  
दनीर्यात्पडान् विप्रः समाहितः । चतुरोऽस्त-  
मिति सूर्ये शिशुचांद्रायणं स्मृतं ॥ Ms. 11.  
220). —नागः a young elephant.  
—पालः N. of a king of the Chedis  
and son of Damaghosha. [According  
to the Vishnu Purana this monarch was,  
in a previous existence, the unrighte-  
ous Hiranyakasipu, king of the Asuras  
who was killed by Vishnu in the form  
of Narasimha. He was next born as  
the ten-headed Ravana who was killed  
by Rama. Then he was born as the  
son of Damaghosha, and continued his  
enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarna-  
tion of Vishnu, with even greater im-  
placability; (see Si. 1.) He denounc-  
ed Krishna when they met at the Raja-  
suya sacrifice of Yudhishtira, but his  
head was cut off by Krishna with his  
discus. His death forms the subject  
of a celebrated poem by Magha ].  
°हन् m. an epithet of Krishna.  
—मारः the Gangetic porpoise. °शिरस्  
n. the north-east quarter. —वाहकः,  
वाह्यकः a wild goat. —हत्या child-  
murder, infanticide.

**शिशुकः** 1 A child, an infant. -2  
The young of any animal. -3 A

tree. -4 A porpoise. -5 A fish re-  
sembling a porpoise.

**शिशुकः** Ved. 1 A child. -2 The  
young of an animal.

**शिशुनं, शिशुनं** [शशु -नक् नि.] The  
penis or male organ of generation;  
Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 105. —Comp.  
—देवः a lustful or unchaste man  
(sporting with the penis).

**शिशिवदान** a. 1 Pious in con-  
duct, virtuous, holy. -2 Wicked,  
sinful.

**शिष्ट** I. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt,  
kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U., (शेषति, शेष-  
यति-ते) To leave as a remainder,  
spare. -III. 7 P. (शिनष्टि, शिष्ट) 1  
To leave as a remainder, leave,  
leave remaining. -2 To distinguish  
or discriminate from others. —Caus.  
(शेषयति-ते) To leave &c.

**शिष्ट** p. p. [शास्-क्त शिष्ट-क्त वा] 1  
Left, remainnig, residual, rest. -2  
Ordered, commanded. -3 Trained,  
educated, disciplined. -4 Tamed, do-  
cile, tractable. -5 Wise, learned;  
Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -6 Virtu-  
ous, respectable. -7 Civil, polite.  
-8 Chief, principal, superior, ex-  
cellent, distinguished, eminent;  
R. 1. 28. —ष्टः 1 An eminent or  
distinguished person. -2 A wise  
man. -3 A counsellor. —Comp.  
—आचारः 1. the practice of wise  
men. -2. good manners, good breed-  
ing. —सभा an assembly of chief  
or learned men, a council of state.

**शिष्टिः** f. [शास्-क्तिन्] 1 Rule,  
government. -2 Order, command.  
-3 Chastisement, punishment.

**शिष्यः** [शास्-क्यप्] 1 A pupil,  
disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां  
त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -2 Anger, passion.  
-3 Violence, force. —Comp. —परंपरा a  
succession of pupils. —पुत्रः a pupil  
regarded as a son. —शिष्टिः f. the  
correction of a pupil.

**शिङ्गः, शिङ्गकः** Benzoin.

**शी** 2 A. (शेने, शयित; pass. शय्यते;  
desid. शिशयिषते) 1 To lie, lie down,  
recline, rest; इतश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरि-  
णां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76. -2 To  
sleep (fig. also); किं निःशक्ते शेषे शेषे व-  
यसः समागतो मृत्युः । भयवा सुखं श-  
यीया निरुद्धे जागर्ति जाह्नवी जननी Bv.  
4. 30; Bh. 3. 79; Ku. 5. 12. -3

To rest, repose. —Caus. (शाययति-ते)  
1 To cause to sleep or lie down;  
पार्श्वे शायय रावणं Bk. 8. 83. -2 To  
allow to rest or repose.

**शी** 1 Sleep, repose. -2 Tranquillity.

**शीक्** I. 1 A. (शीकते) 1 To wet,  
sprinkle. -2 To go or move gently.  
-II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीकति, शीकयति-ते)  
1 To be angry. -2 To moisten,  
wet. -3 To be patient. -4 To speak.  
-5 To shine.

**शीकरः** [शीक्-अरन्] 1 Spray,  
thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15,  
2. 42; R. 5, 42, 9, 68; Ki. 5. 15.  
-2 A drop of water or rain; गतमु-  
परि घनानां वारिशर्भोदराणां पिशुनयति  
रथस्ते शीकरक्लृप्तनाभिः S. 7. 7; R. 16.  
62. —रं 1 The Sarala tree. -2 The  
resin of this tree. -3 Wind.

**शीकरिन्** a. Sprinkling, drizzling,  
pouring forth a spray of water; U. 3.  
16; Mâl. 9. 34.

**शीघ्र** a. Quick, rapid, speedy;  
विभ्रन्नार्ति मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; शी-  
घ्रकृत्यं 'urgent business'; Pt. 3.  
170. —घ्रः Conjunction (in astr.).  
—घ्रं ind. Quickly, swiftly, rapidly.  
—Comp. —उच्चः conjunction (in  
astr.). —कारिन् a. expeditious,  
quick. —कोपिन् a. choleric, irascible.  
—चेतनः a dog. —बुद्धि a. acute,  
sharp-witted. —लघन a. going rapid-  
ly, swift of foot; Ghat. 8. —वेधिन  
m. a good archer.

**शीघ्रावते** Den. A. 1 To become  
quick or rapid. -2 To hasten.

**शीघ्रिन्** a. 1 Speedy, expeditious.  
-2 Making haste in pronunciation,  
pronouncing very rapidly; Sik. 32.

**शीघ्रिय** a. Quick. —यः 1 N. of  
Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 The fight-  
ing of cats.

**शीघ्रीय** a. Quick, swift.

**शीघ्र्यं** Quickness, rapidity.

**शीत्** ind. A sound made to ex-  
press a sudden thrill of pleasure or  
pain, (particularly applied to the  
sound of pleasure during sexual en-  
joyment). —Comp. —कारः, -कृत  
m. the above sound.

**शीत** a. [श्यै-क्त] 1 Cool, cold,  
frigid; तव कुसुमशरत्वं शीतरश्मिस्त्वभिर्दोः  
S. 3. 2. -2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic,  
sleepy. -3 Dull, lazy, stupid. —तः  
1 A kind of reed. -2 The Nimba tree.  
-3 The cold season (n. also). -4  
Camphor. —तं 1 Cold, coldness,



chillness; आः शीतं तुहिनाचलस्य करयोः K. P. 10. -2 Water. -3 Cinnamon. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the moon; वक्त्रेणैव तव सत्ययं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्जु-भते K. P. 10. -2. camphor. -अदः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. -अद्रिः the Himâla-ya mountain. -अद्मन् *m.* the moon-stone. -आकुल, -आर्त *a.* pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. -उत्तमं water. -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कालः the cold season, winter. -काली *a.* wintry. -कुम्भः the fragrant oleander. -कृच्छ्रः, -च्छ्रं a kind of religious penance. -क्षारः refined borax. -गन्धः white sandal. -गुः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -चपकः 1. a lamp. -2. a mirror. -दीधितिः the moon. -पुष्पः the *Sirisha* tree. -पुष्पकं benzoin. -प्रभः camphor. -भानुः the moon. -भीरुः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -मयूखः, -मरीचिः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -मूलकं the root of the *Usira* q. v. -रम्यः a lamp. -रुच् *m.* the moon. -वल्कः the *Udumbara* tree. -वीर्यकः the fig-tree. -शिवः the *Samī* tree. ( -वं ) 1. rock-salt. -2. borax. -शूकः barley. -सहः the *Pilu* tree. -स्पर्श *a.* cooling.

शीतक *a.* Cold; see शीत. -कः 1 Any cold thing. -2 Winter, the cold season. -3 A dull or dilatory person. -4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. -5 A scorpion.

शीतल *a.* [ शीतं लाति ला-क, शीतम-स्त्यस्य लच्-वा ] ( *a* ) Cool, cold, chill, frigid; अतिशीतलमप्यभः किं भिनात्ति न भूभृतः Subhâsh. ( *b* ) Cool, bearable; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. -लः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of camphor. -3 Turpentine. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 A kind of religious observance (observed upon the sun's entering the sign *Aries*). -लं 1 Cold, coolness. -2 The cold season. -3 Benzoin. -4 White sandal, or sandal in general. -5 A pearl. -6 Green sulphate of iron. -7 A lotus. -8 The root called वीरण q. v. -Comp. -छदः the Champaka tree. -जलं a lotus. -प्रदः -वं sandal. -वातः a cool breeze. -षष्ठी the sixth day of the bright half of Māgha.

शीतलकं A white lotus.

शीतला 1 Small-pox. -2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. -Comp. -पूजा worship of the goddess Sitalâ.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See सीता.

शीतालु *a.* [ शीतं न सहते शीत-आलुच् ] Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched; शीतालुः स-लिलगतेन सिच्यते स्म Si. 8. 19.

शीत्य See सीत्य.

शीधु *m., n.* 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. -2 Wine. -Comp. -गन्धः the *Bakula* tree. -पः a drinker of spirits.

शीन *a.* [ श्वै-क्त ] Thick, congealed. -नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. -2 A large snake ( अजगर ).

शीभू 1 A. ( शीभते ) 1 To boast. -2 To tell, say, speak ( कथने ? ).

शीभ्यः 1 A bull. -2 N. of Siva.

शीरः A large snake; see सीर also.

शीर्ण [ शृ-क्त ] *p. p.* 1 Withered, decayed, rotten. -2 Dry, sere. -3 Shattered, torn; shivered. -5 Thin, emaciated; ( see शृ ). -5 Small, slender. -र्ण A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अग्निः, -पादः 1. epithets of Yama. -2. of the planet Saturn. -पर्ण a withered leaf; ( so शीर्णपत्रं ). ( -र्णः ) the *Nimba* tree. -वृत्तं a water-melon.

शीर्वि *a.* 1 Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious. -2 Savage.

शीर्ष [ शिरस्-पृषे० शीर्षदेशः, शृ-क मुक् च वा ] 1 The head; शीर्षे सर्वो देशांतरे वैद्यः Karpûr., Mu. 1. 21. -2 The black variety of aloe-wood. -Comp. -अव-शेषः the head only as the remainder. -आमयः any affection or disease of the head. -उदयः an epithet of the zodiacal signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Aquarius, and Pisces. -छेदः decapitation. -छेद्य *a.* fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; शीर्षच्छेद्यः स ते राम ते हत्वा जिविय द्विजं U. 2. 8; R. 15. 51. -रक्षं a helmet. -शोकः pain in the head.

शीर्षकः An epithet of Râhu. -क 1 The head. -2 Skull. -3 A helmet. -4 A head-dress, ( cap, hat &c. ). -5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence.

शीर्षण्यः [ शीर्षन्-यत् ] Clean or un-

entangled hair. -प्यं 1 A helmet. -2 A head-dress ( hat, cap &c. ). -3 Ved. A head-drope.

शीर्षन् *n.* The head. ( This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or शीर्ष after acc. dual ).

शील I. 1 P. ( शलिति ) 1 To meditate, contemplate. -2 To serve, honour, worship. -3 To do, practise. -II. 10 U. ( शीलयति-ते ) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिशतमपि भूयः शीलितं भारतं वा Bv. 2. 35; शलियांति मुनयः सुशीलतां Ki. 13. 43. -3 To put on, wear; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शील-य नीलानि चोलं Gît. 5. -4 To go to, visit, frequent; यदनुगमनाय निशि गहन-मपि शीलितं Gît. 7; स्मेरानना सपदि शील्य सौधमौलिं Bv. 2. 4. -WITH अनु, -परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शश्वच्छु गोसे मनसा परि शीलितोऽपि Râj. P.

शीलः [ शील-अच् ] 1 A large serpent ( the boa ). -लं 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानशीलव्यस-नेषु सख्यं Subhâsh; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to', 'indulging in', 'prone to', 'addicted to', 'attached to' &c; as कलह-शील 'disposed to quarrel', 'quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दानं, मृगयां, दयां, पुण्यं, आधासनं &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour in general. -3 Good disposition or character; good nature; शीलं परं भूषणं Bh. 2. 82; Pt. 5. 2. -4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दैर्घ्यान्नुत्तिर्विनश्यति...शीलं खलोपास-नात् Bh. 2. 42, 39; तथा हि ते शील-मुद्गरदर्शने तपस्विन मप्युपदेशतां गतं Ku. 5 36, Ki. 11. 25; Pt. 1. 169; R. 10. 70. -5 Beauty, good form. -Comp. -खंडनं violation of morality or chastity; Pt. 1. -धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -वंचना violation of chastity; प्राप्तेयं शील-वंचनं Mk. 1. 44. -वृत्त *a.* well-behaved, virtuous. ( -त्त ) good or virtuous conduct, good breeding. -वृत्तिः *f.* virtue.

शीलनं [ शील-ल्यट् ] 1 Repeated prac-



tice, exercise, study, cultivation. -2 Constant application. -3 Honouring, serving. -4 Wearing.

शीलित *p. p.* 1 Practised, exercised. -2 Put on. -3 Frequented, visited. -4 Skilled in. -5 Endowed with, possessed of. -तं Practice, conduct.

शिवन् *m.* A large snake (boa).

शुशुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार *q. v.*).

शुक् 1 *P.* (शोकाति) To go, move.

शुकः [शुक्-क] 1 A parrot; आत्मनो मुखद्वेषेण बध्यते शुकसारिकाः Subhâsh; तुंडैराताम्रकुटिलैः पक्षैर्हारितकोमलैः । त्रिवर्णराजिभिः कठैरेते मञ्जुगिरः शुक्राः ॥ Kâv. 2. 9. -2 The Sirîsha tree. -3 N. of a son of Vsâsa. [He is said to have been born from the seed of Vyasa which fell at the sight of the heavenly nymph Ghritachi while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Suka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambha to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhagavata Purana to king Parikshit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence]. -कं 1 Cloth, clothes. -2 A helmet. -3 A turban. -4 The end or hem of a garment. -Comp. -भदनः the pomegranate tree. -तरुः, -द्रुमः the Sirîsha tree. -देवः N. of Suka. -नास *a.* having an aquiline nose. (-सः) N. of the minister of Târâpîda. -नासिका an aquiline nose. -पुच्छः sulphur. -पुष्पः, -प्रियः the Sirîsha tree. (-या) the rose-apple. -वल्लभः the pomegranate. -वाहः an epithet of Cupid.

शुक्त *p. p.* [शुक्-क्त] 1 Bright, pure, clean. -2 Acid, sour. -3 Harsh, rough, hard, severe. -4 United, joined. -5 Deserted, lonely. -क्तं 1 Flesh. -2 Sour gruel. -3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्तकं Sour eructation.

शुक्तिः *f.* [शुक्-क्तिन्] 1 An oyster shell, pearl-oyster; पात्राविशेषन्यस्तं गुणान्तरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः । जलमिव समुद्रशुक्तौ मुक्ताफलतां पयोदस्य *M.* 1. 6; *Bh.* 2. 67; *R.* 13. 17. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A small shell, muscle. -4 A portion of the skull. -5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); *Si.* 5. 4; see Malli. thereon. -6 A

kind of perfume. -7 A particular weight equal to two *Karshas*. -8 Hemorrhoids. -Comp. -उद्भवं, -जं a pearl. -पुटं, -पेशी a pearl-oyster shell. -वधूः the pearl-oyster. -वीजं a pearl. -स्पर्शः dusky spots on a pearl.

शुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्र *a.* [शुक्-रक् नि० कुत्वम्] *Ved.* 1 Bright, radiant, shining. -2 White, pure. -क्रः 1 The planet Venus. -2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कच, देवयानी, and ययाति. -3 The month of Jyeshtha. -4 N. of Agni or fire. -5 N. of the plant Chitraka. -कं 1 Semen virile; पुमान् पुंसोऽधिके शुक्रे स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः *Ms.* 3. 49, 5. 63. -2 The essence of anything. -3 Male and female energy. -4 *Ved.* Water. -Comp. -अंगः a peacock. -कर *a.* spermatic. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. -भुज् *f.* a pea-hen. -भूः *m.* the marrow of the bones. -वरः, -वासरः Friday. -शिष्यः a demon.

शुक्ल, शुक्रिय *a.* 1 Seminal. -2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल *a.* [शुक्-लक् कुत्वम्] White, pure, bright; as in शुक्लापांग *q. v.* -कः 1 A white colour. -2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. -3 N. of Siva. -कं 1 Silver. -2 A disease of the white part of the eye. -3 Fresh butter. -4 Sour gruel. -Comp. -अंगः, -अपांगः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्लापांगैः सज्जलनयनैः स्वागतीकृत्य केकाः *Me.* 22. -अम्लं a kind of sorrel. -अमन् *n.* a kind of disease of the eyes. -उपला candied sugar. -कंदकः a kind of gallinule. -कर्मन् *a.* pure in conduct, virtuous. -कृष्टं white leprosy. -धातुः chalk. -पक्षः the bright half of a month. -मंडलं the corner of the eye. -वस्त्र *a.* dressed in white. -वायसः a crane. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. a pure mode of life. -2. the maintenance derived by a Brâhmana from other Brâhmanas.

शुक्लक *a.* White. -कः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्ल *a.* White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvatî. -2 Candied sugar. -3 A woman having a

white complexion. -4 The plant Kâkolî.

शुक्लित *m.* Whiteness.

शुक्षिः 1 Air, wind. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Fire.

शुंगः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 The hog-plum. -3 The awn of corn.

शुंगा 1 The sheath of a young bud. -2 The awn of barley or corn. -3 The wave d-leaf fig.

शुगिन् *m.* 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 The *Plaksha* tree.

शुच I 1 *P.* (शोचाति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अरोसीद्रावणोऽशोचीन्मोहं चाशिश्रियत्परं *Bk.* 15. 71; 21. 6; *Bg.* 16. 5. -2 To regret, repent. -II. 4 *U.* (शुच्यति-ते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. -2 To be wet. -3 To shine. -4 To be pure or clean. -5 To decay; become fetid. -6 To brighten, illuminate. -7 To burn, consume.

शुच, शुचा *f.* [शुक्-किप् टाप् वा] Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिवर्तलः *U.* 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुचं *R.* 12. 75, 8. 72; *Me.* 88, *S.* 4. 18.

शुचि *a.* [शुक्-कि] 1 Clean, pure, clear; सकलहंसगुणं शुचि मानसं *Ki.* 5. 13. -2 White; *Ki.* 18. 15. -3 Bright, resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिंबोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः *U.* 2. 4. -4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेत्ति शुचिब्रतमात्मनः *S.* 5. 27; पथः शुचेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वराः *R.* 3. 46 *Ki.* 5. 13. -5 Purified, cleansed, hallowed; *R.* 1. 81; *Ms.* 4. 71. -6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; सभायां वक्ति सामर्थः सावदंभो नरः शुचिः *Pt.* 1. 200. -7 Correct, accurate. -चिः 1 The white colour. -2 Purity, purification. -3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. -4 Correctness, accuracy. -5 The condition of a religious student. -6 A pureman. -7 A Brâhmana. -8 The hot season; उपययौ विद्ध. चवमल्लिकाः शुचिरसौ चिरसौरभ संपदः *Si.* 6. 22, 1. 58; *R.* 3. 3; *Ku.* 5. 20. -9 The months of Jyeshtha and Ashâdha. -10 A faithful or true friend. -11 The sun. -12 The moon. -13 Fire. -14 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). -15 The planet Venus. -16 The Chitraka tree. -17 Acquittal. -18 An oblation



made to fire at the first feeding of an infant. -19 N. of Siva. -20 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. -द्रुः the sacred fig-tree. -प्रणी *a.* sipping water. -मणिः 1. a crystal. -2. a jewel worn on the head. -म. ल्लिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). -रोचिस् *m.* the moon. -व्रत *a.* holy, virtuous. -स्मित *a.* having a sweet or pleasant smile; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8 49.

शुचिष्मत् *a.* Bright. -*m.* An epithet of Agni.

शुचिस् *n.* Light, lustre.

शुचीयति Den. P. शुचीभू 1 P. 1 To become pure. -2 To be bright.

शुच्य 1 P. (शुच्यति) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions -2 To squeeze, express (as juice). -3 To distil. -4 To churn; (these senses may belong to शुच् 4 P. also).

शुटीरः A hero.

शुटीर्यै Valour, heroism.

शुट् I. 1 P. (शुठति) 1 To be impeded or hindered. -2 To limp, be lame. -3 To resist. -II. 10 U. (शुठयति-ते) To be idle, lazy, or dull.

शुट् 1 P., 10 U. (शुठति, शुठयति-ते) 1 To purify. -2 To become dry; see शुट् I. also.

शुठिः-टी *f.*, शुठ्यं Dry ginger.

शुड् 1 P. (शुडति) 1 To break. -2 To molest, vex, trouble, annoy.

शुडः 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant's trunk.

शुडकः 1 Distiller. -2 A kind of military music or musical instrument.

शुडा 1 An elephant's trunk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A tavern, dram-shop. -4 The stalk of the lotus. -5 A courtesan, harlot. -6 A bawd, procuress. -Comp. -पानं a tavern, dram-shop.

शुडारः 1 A distiller. -2 An elephant's trunk or proboscis; Mv. 1. 53.

शुडालः An elephant.

शुडिका See शुडा. 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 A swelling of a gland (also शुडी in this sense).

शुडिन् *m.* 1 A distiller. -2 An elephant. -Comp. -मूषिका the musk-rat.

शुतुद्रिः-द्रुः *f.* The river Sutlej; cf. शतद्रु.

शुब् 4 P. (शुभ्यति, शुद्ध) 1 To become pure or purified; (fig. also); सूतोयैः शुभ्यते शोभ्यं नदी वेगेन शुभ्यति । अङ्गिर्वाणि शुभ्यन्ति मनः सत्येन शुभ्यति Ms. 5. 108-9. -2 To be auspicious, favourable, or eligible; तिथिरेव तावन्न शुभ्यति Mu. 5. -3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed; न शुभ्यति मैऽतरात्मा Mk. 8. -4 To be defrayed or cleared; व्ययः शुभ्यति Pt. 5. -Caus. (शोधयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. -2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). -3 To refine, filter. -4 To correct. -5 To acquit. -6 To examine, investigate, inquire into. -WITH परि, -वि, सं to be purified; R. 12. 104; Ms. 5. 64.

शुद्ध *p. p.* [ शुध्-क्त ] 1 Pure, clean, purified; अंतःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. -2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent; अन्वमयित शुद्धेति शान्तेन वपुषेव सा R. 15. 77, 14. 14, -3 White, bright. -4 Stainless, spotless. -5 Innocent, simple, guileless. -6 (a) Genuine, true. (b) Honest, upright. -7 Correct, faultless, upright. -8 Cleared, acquitted. -9 Mere, only. -10 Simple, pure, unmixed; (opp. मिश्र). -11 Unequalled. -12 Authorized. -13 Whetted, sharpened. -14 Not nasal. -द्रुः An epithet of Siva. -द्रुं 1 Anything pure. -2 The pure spirit. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Black pepper. -Comp. -अंतः a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio; शुद्रांतवर्त्ममिदं वपुःराश्रमवासिनो यदि जनस्य S. 1. 17; Ku. 6. 52. -2. a king's wife. °चारिन् *m.* an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain; U. 1. °पालकः, °रक्षकः a guard of the harem. -अंता a king's wife, queen. -अपहृतिः *f.* a figure of speech; it is thus defined:—शुद्रापहृतिरन्यस्यारोपार्थो धर्मनिर्द्धारः. -आत्मन् *a.* pure-minded, honest. (-*m.*) 1. the pure spirit. -2. N. of Siva. -भोदः (शुद्धेदनः) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. °सुतः N. of the celebrated Buddha. -कर्मन् *a.* pure in deeds, holy. -कोटिः *f.* one of the sides of a right-angled triangle. -चैतन्यं pure intelligence. -जंघः an ass. -धी, -भाव,

-मति *a.* pure-minded, guileless, honest. -वधः killing in a simple or ordinary way. -वश्य *a.* born of a pure family; R. 1. 69.

शुद्धिः [ शुध्-क्तिन् ] 1 Purity, cleanliness. -2 Brightness, lustre; मुक्तागुणशुद्धयोपि (चंद्रपादाः) R. 16. 18. -3 Sanctity, holiness; तीर्थाभिषेकजां शुद्धिमाधाना महीक्षितः R. 1. 85. -4 Purification expiation, atonement, expiatory act; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धि-लाभमन्यत R. 12. 10. -5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. -6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). -8 Retaliation, requital. -9 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). -10 Truth, accuracy, correctness. -11 Rectification, correction. -12 Subtraction. -13 N. of Durgā. -Comp. -कर *a.* purifying, correcting. -पत्र 1. a list of errata or corrigenda. -2. a certificate of purification by penance or atonement. -भृत् *a.* 1. clear, clean. -2. pious, virtuous.

शुन् 6 P. (शुनति) To go, move.

शुनःशेषः (कः) N. of a Vedic sage, son of Ajigarta. [ In the Aitareya Brahmana it is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varuna. A son was born who was named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows Sunah sepha, the middle son of Ajigarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varuna. But the boy praised Vishnu, Indra, and other deities, and escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvamisra in his own family and called by the name Devarata ].

शुनकः 1 N. of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. -2 A dog. -3 A young dog.

शुनाशी(सी)रः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 An owl.

शुनिः A dog.

शुनी *f.* A female dog, a bitch.

शुनीरः A number of female dogs.

शुब् 1. 10. U. (शुधयति-ते, शुभयति-ते) 1 To be purified or cleansed. -2 To cleanse, purify.

शुब्धुः 1 Air, wind. -2 N. of Agni (Ved.). -*f.* A mare.

शुन्य *a.* Empty. -न्यं 1 A number of bitches. -2 A cypher; (more properly शून्य *q. v.*).



**शुप** A technical term used by Pāṇini for उ the sign of the eighth class of roots.

**शुभ** 1 A. ( शोभते ) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; सुष्टु शोभसे एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1; R. 8. 6. -2 To appear to advantage; सुखं हि दुःखान्बनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10. -3 To suit, become, befit (with gen. ); रामभद्र इत्येवोपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1. -4 To be gay or happy. -5 To be victorious. -Caus ( शोभयति-ते ) To decorate, adorn, grace. -WITH परि, -वि to shine, look splendid.

**शुभ** f. Ved. 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 Radiance, lustre. -3 Happiness. -4 Victory. -5 An ornament. -6 An auspicious offering. -7 Water. -8 A brilliant chariot.

**शुभ** a. [ शुभ-क ] 1 Shining, bright. -2 Beautiful, handsome; जंघे शुभे सृष्टवतस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. -3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. -4 Eminent, good, virtuous, Pt. 1. 358. -5 Learned, versed in the Vedas. -भं 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; प्रयः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः सर्वकषाभगवती भवितव्यतेव Māl. 1. 23. -2 An ornament. -3 Water. -4 A kind of fragrant wood. -Comp. -अक्षः an epithet of Siva. -अंग a. handsome. (-गी) 1. a handsome woman. -2. N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -3. of the wife of Kubera. -अपांगा a beautiful woman. -अशुभं weal and woe, good and evil. -आचार a. virtuous. -आनना a handsome woman. -आवह a. tending to welfare, conducive to good. -इतर a 1. evil, bad. -2. inauspicious. -उर्क a. having a happy end. -कर a. auspicious, propitious. -कर्मन् n. 1. a virtuous act. -2. an honourable occupation. -ग a. 1. elegant, graceful. -2. propitious, fortunate. -गंधकं gum-myrrh. -मृदः an auspicious planet. -दः the sacred fig-tree. -दंती a woman with good teeth. -लभः -मं a lucky or auspicious moment. -वार्ता good news. -वासनः perfume for the mouth. -वासिन् a. presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness; R. 3. 14. -स्थली 1. a hall in which sacrifices are performed. -2. an auspici-

ous place.

**शुभंयु** a. [ शुभं अस्यास्ति युष् ] Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed; अधिकं शुशुभे शुभंभना द्वितयेन इयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6; Bk. 1. 20.

**शुभंकर** a. 1 Auspicious. -2 Promoting happiness. -री N. of Durgā.

**शुभंभावुक** a. Decorated, ornamented, bright.

**शुभा** 1 Lustre, light. -2 Beauty. -3 Desire. -4 Yellow pigment. -5 The Samī tree. -6 An assembly of gods. -7 Dūrvā grass. -8 Bamboo-manna. -9 The Priyangu creeper.

**शुभ्र** a. [ शुभ्र-रक् ] 1 Shining, bright, radiant. -2 White; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः शशिः शुभ्रं संखनपि पीतं K. P. 10; R. 2. 69. -भ्रः 1 The white colour. -2 Sandal (said to be n). -भ्रं 1 Silver. -2 Talc. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -दंतिन् n. the elephant presiding over the north-west quarter. -रश्मिः the moon.

**शुभ्रा** 1 The Ganges. -2 A crystal. -3 Bamboo-manna.

**शुभ्रिः** An epithet of Brahman.

**शुभ्र** 1 P. ( शुभ्रति ) 1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To hurt, injure.

**शुभ्रः** N. of a demon killed by Durgā. -Comp. -घातिनी, -मर्दिनी an epithet of Durgā.

**शु ( शु ) र्** 4 A. ( शूर्यते ) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or steady, stop. -3 To be firm or fixed. -4 To be senseless, to faint.

**शुल्क** 10 U. ( शुल्कयति-ते ) 1 To gain. -2 To pay, give. -3 To create. -4 To tell, narrate. -5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

**शुल्कः**, -ल्कं [ शुल्कयते अतिसृज्यते कर्मणि घञ् ] 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c.; कः सुधीः संत्यजेद्भंडं शुल्कस्यैवातिसाध्वसान् H. 3. 125; Ms. 8. 159; Y. 2. 47. -2 Gain, profit. -3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. -4 Purchase-price ( of a girl ); money given to the parents of a bride; पीडितो दुहितुः शुल्कसंस्थया R. 11. 38; न कन्यायाः पिता विद्वान् शुल्क्याच्छुल्कमप्यपि Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 93, 98. -5 A nuptial present. -6

Marriage settlement or dowry. -7 Present given by the bride-groom to his bride. -Comp. -खंडनं defrauding ( government ) of its due revenue. -माहक, -माहिन् m. a toll-collector. -दः 1. the giver of a nuptial present. -2. an affianced suitor. -शाला -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

**शुल्लं** 1 A cord, rope, string. -2 Copper.

**शुल्व ( ल्व )** 10 U. ( शुल्व-ल्व-यति-ते ) 1 To give, bestow. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To measure. -4 To create, produce.

**शुल्वं ( ल्वं )** [ शुल्व-अच् ] 1 A rope, string. -2 Copper. -3 A sacrificial rite or act. -4 The proximity of water, a place near it. -5 A rule, law, an institute. -ल्वा, -ल्वी See above. -Comp. -अरिः sulphur. -जं brass.

**शुश्रू** f. A mother.

**शुश्रूषक** a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

**शुश्रूषणं**, -णा [ शु-सन् ल्युट् ] 1 Desire to hear. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Obedience, dutifulness.

**शुश्रूषा** 1 Desire to hear; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Dutifulness, obedience. -4 Reverence. -5 Telling, saying.

**शुश्रूषु** a. 1 Desirous to hear. -2 Desirous of serving or attending. -3 Obedient, attentive.

**शुष्** 4 P. ( शुष्यति, शुष्क ) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; नृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92. -2 to be withered. -3 To languish, become emaciated; Pt. 1. 49. -4 To be afflicted or distressed. -Caus. ( शोषयति-ते ) 1 To dry up, wither, parch; न शोषयति मारुतः Bg. 2. 23. -2 To emaciate. -3 To destroy. -4 To extinguish. -5 To drain, suck up, absorb. -6 To exhaust, empty. -WITH उद् -परि 1. to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2. to pine, decay, wither. -वि, -सं to be dried up.

**शुषः**, -शुषी 1 Drying, drying up. -2 A hole in the ground.

**शुषिः** f. 1 Drying up. -2 A hole. -3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.



शुषिर *a.* [ शुष्-किरच् ] Full of holes, perforated. —रः 1 Fire. —2 A rat or mouse. —रं 1 A hole. —2 The atmosphere. —3 A wind-instrument.

शुषिरा 1 A river. —2 A sort of perfume.

शुषिलः Air, wind.

शुष्क *p. p.* [ शुष्-क् ] 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां शुष्कं करिष्यामि Mk. 8. —2 Parched up, sear. —3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. —4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिनः स्म कुरुते करभोरुर्हारि शुष्करुदितं च सुखेऽपि Si. 10. 69. —5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. —6 Groundless, causeless. —7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै नाकुशलं ब्रूयान् शुष्कां गिरमीरयेत् Ms. 11. 35. —Comp. —अंग *a.* emaciated. ( —गी ) a lizard. —अन्नं rice in the husk. —अर्द्धं dry ginger. —कलहः 1. a vain or groundless quarrel. —2 a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. —वैरं groundless enmity. —व्रणं a healed wound, scar.

शुष्कलः, —लं 1 Dried flesh. —2 Flesh in general.

शुष्णः 1 The sun. —2 Fire.

शुष्मः [ शुष्-मन् किच् ] 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 Air, wind. —4 A bird. —ष्मं 1 Prowess, strength. —2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मन् *m.* 1 Fire; Si. 14. 22. —2 The Chitraka tree. —*n.* 1 Strength, prowess. —2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मिन् *a.* 1 Powerful, strong. —2 Fiery, high-mettled ( as a horse )

शूकः, —कं 1 The awn of barley &c, beard. —2 A bristle; वृत्तं च खलु शूकैः Bv. 1. 24. —3 Point, tip, sharp end. —4 Tenderness, compassion. —5 A kind of poisonous insect. —6 The bristle or sharp hair of insects. —का A cowach. —Comp. —कीटः, —कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. —धान्यं any awned grain, ( as barely ). —पिंडिः, —डी, —शिवा, —शिबिका, —शिबी cowach ( कविकच्छु ).

शूककः 1 A kind of grain. —2 Tenderness, compassion.

शूकवत्, शूकिन् *a.* Awned, bearded.

शूकरः A hog; गच्छ शूकर भद्रं ते वद सिहो मया हतः । पंडिता एव जानन्ति सिंहशूकरयोर्विलम् Subhâsh. —Comp.

—इष्टः a kind of grass ( मुस्ता ).

शूकलः A restive horse.

शूतिः *f.* Growing, increasing.

शूद्रः [ शुच्-रक् पृषो० चस्य दः दीर्घः Up. 2. 19 ] A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; he is said to have been born from the feet of Purusha; पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman; Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91 ). —Comp. —आर्ता the Priyangu plant. —अह्निकं the daily ceremonies or observances of a Sûdra. —उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Sûdra. —कृत्यं, —धर्मः the duties of a Sûdra. —प्रियः an onion. —प्रेष्यः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Sûdra. —भूयिष्ठ *a.* consisting mostly of Sûdras. —याजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Sûdra. —वर्गः the Sûdra or servile class. —सेवनं serving a Sûdra, being the servant of a Sûdra.

शूद्रा A woman of the Sûdra tribe.

—Comp. —भार्यः one who has a Sûdra woman for his wife. —वेदनं marrying a Sûdra woman. —सुतः the son of a Sûdra woman ( the father being of any caste ).

शूद्राणी, शूद्री The wife of a Sûdra.

शूद्रकः N of a king, the reputed author of the Mṛichchhakatika.

शून *p. p.* [ श्वि-क् ] 1 Swollen. —2 Increased, grown, prospered. —3 Morbidly swollen.

शूना [ श्वि-अधिकरणे -क् संप्र० दीर्घः Tv. ] 1 The soft palate, uvula. —2 A slaughter house in general. —3 Anything ( such as a piece of household furniture ), whereby life is likely to be destroyed; ( these are five; a fire-place, a grind-stone, a broom, a mortar, and a water-pot; पंच शूना गृहस्थस्य चुल्ली पेषण्युपस्करः । कंडनी चोदकुंभश्च वध्यते यास्तु वाहयन् Ms. 3. 68. )

शून्य *a.* [ शून्यायै प्राणिवधाय हितं रहस्य-स्थानत्वात् यत् Tv. ] 1 Empty, valid. —2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c. ), absent, listless; गमन-मलसं शून्या दृष्टिः Mâl. 1. 17; see शून्यद्वय below. —3 Non-existent. —4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; शून्येषु शूरा न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6.

9; शून्यं मन्ये जगदाविरतड्वालमंतर्जलामि U. 3. 38; Mâl. 9. 20. —5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; शून्या जगाम भवनाभिमुखी कथंचित् Ku. 3. 75; Ki. 17. 39. —6 Utterly devoid or deprived of, without, wanting in ( with instr. or in comp. ); अंगुलियकशून्या मे अंगुलि; S. 5; द्या°, ज्ञान°, &c. —7 Indifferent. —8 Guileless. —9 Non-sensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. —10 Bare, naked. —न्यं 1 A vacuum, void, blank. —2 The sky, space, atmosphere. —3 A cipher, dot. —4 Non-entity, ( absolute ) non-existence; दूषण-शून्यद्विवः N. 1. 21. —5 N. of Brahman. —Comp. —पदवी the passage of the soul. —मध्यः a hollow reed. —मनस्, —मनस्क *a.* absent-minded, listless. —मुख, —वदन *a.* with a blank face, with a downcast countenance. —वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of anything, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. —वादिन् *m.* 1. an atheist. —2. a Buddhist. —हृदय *a.* 1. absent-minded; V. 2; S. 4. —2. open-hearted, unsuspecting.

शून्या 1 A hollow reed. —2 A barren woman. —3 The prickly pear.

शूर 10 U. ( शूरयति-ते ) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. —2 To make vigorous exertions; see शूर् also.

शूर *a.* [ शूर्-अच् ] Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; शून्येषु शूरा न के K. P. 7 —रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. —2 A lion. —3 A boar. —4 The sun. —5 The Sâla tree. —6 N. of a Yâdava, the grandfather of Krishna. —7 The Arka plant. —8 The Chitraka tree. —Comp. —कीटः a contemptible warrior; Mv. 6. 32. —मानं arrogance, vaunting. —मानिन् *m.* a boaster, braggart. —सन *m.* pl. N. of the country about Mathurâ or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

शूरणः [ शूर्-ल्यु ] A kind of esculent root.

शूरमन्य *a.* One who fancies himself to be a hero.

शूर्प 10 U. ( शूर्पयति-ते ) To measure.

शूर्पः —र्ष A winnowing-basket. —र्षः A measure of two Dropas. —Comp. —कर्णः an elephant. —णखा ( for नखा ) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets', N. of a sister of Râvana. [ She was attracted by the beauty of Râma, and solicited him to marry



her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmana and try him. But he too rejected her, and back she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmana cut off her ears and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40]. -वातः wind produced by shaking a winnowing-basket. -श्रुतिः an elephant.

शूर्ति 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. -2 N. of Sûrpanakhâ. -3 A toy for children.

शूर्मिः, शूर्मिः *m. f.*, शूर्मिका, शूर्मी 1 An iron-image. -2 An anvil.

शूल 1 P. (शूलति) 1 To be ill. -2 To make a loud noise. -3 To make ill, disorder. -4 To pierce, impale.

शूलः-लं [शूल-क] 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. -2 The trident of Siva. -3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूले संस्कृतं शूलम्; cf. अयः शूल. -4 A stake for impaling criminals; (विभ्रत्) स्कंधेन शूलं हृदयेन शोकं Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. -5 Any acute or sharp pain. -6 Colic. -7 Gout, rheumatism. -8 Death. -9 A banner, an ensign. (शूलकृ 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. -अग्रं the point of a pike. -ग्रन्थिः *f.* a kind of Dûrvâ grass. -घातनं iron-filings. -घ्न *a.* sedative, anodyne. -द्विष् *m.* asa foetida. -धन्वन्, -धर, -धारिन्, -धृक्, -पणि, -भृत् *m.* epithets of Siva; अधिगतधवलम्बः शूलपाणेरमि-ख्यां Si. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. -नाशनं white sochal salt. -शत्रुः the castor-oil plant. -रथ *a.* impaled. -हन्त्री a kind of barley. -हस्तः a lancer. -हृत् *m.* asa Foetida.

शूलकः A restive horse.

शूला 1 A stake for impaling criminals. -2 A harlot.

शूलाकृतं Roasted meat.

शूलिक *a.* [शूल-ठन्] 1 Having a pike. -2 Roasted on a spit. -कः A hare. -कं Roasted meat.

शूलिन् *a.* [शूलमस्त्यस्य इति] 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली R. 15. 5. -2 Suffering from colic. -*m.* 1 A spearman. -2 A hare. -3 N. of Siva; कुर्वन्संध्याचलिपटहतां शूलिनः इलाघनीयां Me. 34; Ku. 3. 57.

शूलिनः The (Indian) fig-tree.

शूल्य *a.* [शूले संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Roasted on a spit; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽद्वये S. 2. -2 Deserving impalement. -न्यं Roasted meat.

शूय 1 P. (शूयति) 1 To produce, beget. -2 To bring forth.

शूकालः A jackal; see शूगाल below.

शूगालः [असृजं लति ला-क पृषो०] 1 A jackal. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 A coward. -4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. -5 N. of Krishna. -Comp. -कैलिः a kind of jujube. -जंबुः -बूः *f.* a kind of cucumber. -योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

शूगालिका, शूगाली 1 A female jackal. -2 A fox. -3 Flight, retreat.

शृङ्खलः-ला-लं [शृङ्गात् प्राधान्यात् स्खलते अनेन पृषो० Tv.] 1 An iron-chain, fetter. -2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. als.); B'r. 9. 90; लीलाकटाक्षनालाशृङ्खलाभिः Dk.; संसारवासनावद्धशृङ्खलां Gît. 3. -3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; संवेरमा मुखशृङ्खलकृषिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Ki. 7. 31. -4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. -5 A measuring chain. -6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. -यमकं a variety of Yamaka; see Ki. 15. 42.

शृङ्खलकः A chain. -2 A camel in general. -3 An animal with clogs on his feet (to prevent him from straying).

शृङ्खलित *a.* Chained, fettered, bound.

शृङ्गं [शृङ्गपृषो० मुन् ह्रस्वश्च Un. 1. 123] 1 A horn, वन्द्यैरिदानीं महिषै-स्त्वन्तः शृङ्गाहव क्रोशति दीर्घिताणां R. 16. 13; ग्राहतां महिष निगानसलिकं शृ-गैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6. -2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्रः शृङ्ग हर-ति पवनः किं स्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14, 52; Ki. 5. 42; R. 13. 26. -3 The top of a building, turret. -4 Elevation, height. -5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence; शृङ्गं स दृष्टविनयाधिकृतः परेषामत्युच्छिन्नं न ममृषे न तु दीर्घतायुः R. 9. 62 (where the word means a 'horn' also). -6 A cusp or horn of the moon. -7 Any peak, point or projection in

general. -8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. -9 A syringe; वर्णोदकैः कांचनशृङ्गमुक्तैः R. 16. 70. -10 Excess of love, rising of desire. -11 A mark, sign. -12 A lotus. -13 A fountain of water. -Comp. -अंतरं space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). -उच्चयः a lofty summit. -जः an arrow. (-जं) aloe-wood. -प्रहारिन् *a.* butting. -प्रियः an epithet of Siva. -मोहिन् *m.* the Champaka tree. -वेरं 1. N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzâpura; U. 1. 21. -2, ginger. -वेरकं ginger.

शृङ्गकः -कं 1 A horn. -2 A horn of the moon. -3 Any pointed thing. -4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

शृङ्गवत् *a.* Peaked. -*m.* A mountain.

शृङ्गादः 1 N. of a mountain. -2 N. of a plant. -दं A place where four roads meet.

शृङ्गादकः A mountain with three peaks. -कं 1 A place where four roads meet. -2 A kind of pastry. -3 A door.

शृङ्गारः [शृङ्गं कामोद्रेकमृच्छत्यनेन क-अण्] 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:—संभोग-शृङ्गार and विप्रलम्भशृङ्गार q. q. v. v.); शृङ्गारः सखि मूर्तिमानिव मधौ मुग्धो हरिः क्रीडति Gît. 1; (it is thus defined:—पुंसः स्त्रियां स्त्रियाः पुंसि संभोगं प्रति या स्पृहा । स शृङ्गार इति ख्यातः क्रीडारत्यादिकारकः ॥ see S. D. 210 also). -2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 8. -3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. -4 Coition, sexual union. -5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. -6 A mark in general. -रं 1 Cloves. -2 Red-lead. -3 Undried ginger. -4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. -5 Agallochum. -Comp. -चेष्टा an amorous or love-gesture; शृङ्गारचेष्टा विविधा बभूवुः R. 6. 12. -भाषितं amorous talk. -भूषणं red-lead. -योनिः an epithet of the god of love. -रसः the sentiment of love. -विधिः -वेशः a dress suited to amorous interviews and other



purposes. —सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. नर्मसचिव.

शृंगारकः Love. —कं Red-lead.

शृंगारित a. 1 Impassioned, affected by love. —2 Reddened. —3 Adorned.

शृंगारित् a. 1 Amorous, impassioned, enamoured, —2 Relating to love. —3 Stained with red-lead. —m. 1 An impassioned lover. —2 A ruby. —3 An elephant. —4 Dress, decoration. —5 The betel-nut tree. —6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut, see तांबूल.

शृंगिः Gold for ornaments. —f. The sheat-fish.

शृंगिकं A kind of poison. —का A kind of birch tree.

शृंगिणः A ram.

शृंगिणी 1 A cow. —2 The Arabian jasmine.

शृंगिन् a. ( नी f. ) [ शृंगमस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 Horned. —2 Crested, peaked. —m. 1 A mountain. —2 An elephant. —3 A ram. —4 A tree. —5 N. of Siva. —6 N. of one of Siva's attendants; शृंगी भृंगी रिदिस्तुंडी Ak.

शृंगी 1 Gold used for ornaments. —2 A kind of medicinal root. —3 A kind of poison. —4 The sheat-fish. —Comp. —कनकं gold used for ornaments.

शृणिः f. A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad; मदांधकरिणां द्वौप-शांत्यै शृणिः H. 2. 165.

शृत p. p. 1 Cooked. —2 Boiled (water, milk &c.).

शृध् I. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist, and Conditional) ( शर्धते ) To break wind downwards. —II. 1 U. ( शर्धति-ते ) 1 To moisten, wet. —2 To cut off. —III. 10 U. ( शर्धयति-ते ) 1 To strive. —2 To take, grasp. —3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

शृद्ध p. p. 1 Expelled from the body (as wind). —2 Moistened, wetted.

शृधुः 1 Intellect ( बुद्धि ). —2 The anus.

शृ 9 P. ( शृणाति, शृणि ) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. —2 To hurt, injure. —3 To kill, destroy; वनाश्रयाः कस्य मृगाः परिग्रहाः शृणाति यस्तान् प्रस-भेन तस्य ते Ki. 14. 13. —Pass. ( शीर्य-

ते ) 1 To be shattered. —2 To wither, decay, waste away. —With अव or वि to seize away. (—Pass.) to fade or wither; मूर्ध्नि वा सर्वलोकस्य विशीर्येत वनेऽथवा Bh. 2. 104.

शेखरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपाले वा स्थान्धर्वेदुशेखरं Ku. 5. 78, 7. 42; नवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टबधूक-सूस्तवकरचित्रमेते शेखरं चित्रतीव Si. 11. 46, 4. 50; मगधेशे वरीभूता पु-ष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. —2 A diadem, crown. —3 A peak, summit. —4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). —5 A kind of Dhruva or burden of a song. —र Cloves.

शेखरित a. Crested, tufted, peaked.

शेषः, शेषस् n., शेफः —कं, शेफस् n. 1 The penis. —2 A testicle. —3 A tail.

शेफालिः —ली, शेफालिका f., A kind of plant; शेफालिकाकुसुमगंधमनो-हराणि Rs. 3. 14.

शेमुषी Intellect, understanding.

शेल् 1 P. ( शेलति ) 1 To go, move, —2 To tremble.

शेवः [ शुक्रपाते सति शेते, शी-वन् Un. 1. 152, 154 ] 1 The penis. —2 A snake. —3 Height, elevation. —4 Happiness. —5 Wealth, treasure. —6 An epithet of Agni. —7 Of Soma. —व 1 The penis (also शेव). —2 Happiness. —Comp. —धिः 1. a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शेवधिस्तेऽस्मि रक्ष मां Ms. 2. 114; सर्वे कामाः शेवधिर्जीवितं वा स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Māl. 6. 18. —2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेवलं [ शी-विच् तथा भूतः सन् वलते वल्-अच् Tv. ] 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. —2 A kind of plant.

शेवलिनी A river.

शेवाल See शेवल.

शेष a. [ शिष्-अच् ] Remaining, rest, all the other; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनु-यायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 4. 64, 10. 29; Me. 30, 87; रंभे निर्वर्त्यतां शेषो विधिः V. 5; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलायि-त्वा Me. 110; Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; भक्षितशेष, आलेख्यशेष &c. —षः —षं 1 (a) Remainder, rest, residue; कणशेषोऽग्निशेषश्च व्याधिशेषस्तथैव च ।

पुनश्च वर्धते यस्मात्तस्माच्छेषं न कारयेत् Chān. 40; अध्वशेष Me. 38; प्रतिहार-विधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40; so शेषे वयनः समागतो मृत्युः Bv. 4. 30; त्रिभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वा-क्यशेषः V. 3. &c. (b) Surplus, balance. —2 Anything left out or omitted to be said; (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). —3 Escape, salvation, respite. —षः 1 Result, effect. —2 End, termination, conclusion. —3 Death, destruction. —4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishnu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेषस्य भरव्य-था न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13; R. 10. 13. —5 N. of Bala-rāma (supposed to be an incarnation of Sesa). —6 An elephant. —षा The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञा-मादाय मूर्ध्ना मदनः प्रतस्ये Ku. 3. 22, S. 3. —षं The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1. at last, finally. —2 in other cases; as in शेषे षष्ठी). —Comp. —अन्नं leavings of food. —अवस्था old age. —कालः the time of death. —जातिः f. assimilation of residues. —भागः the remainder. —भोजनं the eating of leavings. —रात्रिः the last watch of the night. —शयनः, —शयिन् m. epithets of Vishnu.

शैक्य a. 1 Suspended in a loop. —2 Pointed, peaked.

शैक्षः [ शिक्षां वेत्त्यधीति वा अण् ] 1 A student who studies Sikshâ or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. —2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शैक्षिकः One skilled in Sikshâ.

शैक्ष्यं Learning, proficiency.

शैखरिकः —रेयः The Apāmārga tree.

शैख्य a. Pointed.

शैष्य [ शीघ्र-ष्यञ् ] Quickness, rapidity.



**शैत्यं** [ शीत-व्यञ् ] Cold, coldness, frigidity; शैत्यं हि यत्सा प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54, Ku. 1. 36.

**शैथिल्यं** [ शिथिलस्य भावः व्यञ् ] 1 Looseness, laxity, relaxation of rule &c. -2 Slackness. -3 Dilatoriness, inattention. -4 Weakness; cowardice.

**शैनेयः** N. of Sâtyaki.

**शैन्याः** ( m. pl. ) The descendants of Sini.

**शैव्य** See शैव्य.

**शैल** a. ( ली f. ) [ शिलाः संत्यस्य प्रज्ञा० अण् ] Rocky, craggy, stony. -लः 1 A mountain, hill; शैले शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Châp. 55; शैलौ मलयद्वयौ R. 4. 51. -2 A dike, dam. -3 A rock, big stone. -लं 1 Borax, benzoin. -2 Bitumen. -3 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. -अंशः N. of a country. -अग्रं the peak of a mountain. -अटः 1. a mountaineer, a barbarian. -2. an attendant on an idol. -3. a lion. -4. a crystal. -अधिवः, -अधिराजः, -इंद्रः, -पतिः, -राजः epithets of the Himâlâya. -आख्यं 1. benzoin. -2. a fragrant resinous substance. -इंद्रस्थः the birch tree. -कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. -गंधं a kind of sandal. -जं 1. benzoin. -2. bitumen. -जनः a mountaineer. -जा-तनया पुत्री, -सुता epithets of Pârvatî; अवासः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10; Ku. 3. 68. -धन्वन् m. an epithet of Siva. -धरः an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -निर्यासः benzoin. -पत्रः the Bilva tree. -भित्तिः f. an instrument for cutting stones, a stone-cutter's chisel. -रंध्रं a cave, cavern. -वीजं the marking-nut plant. -शिविरं the ocean. -सार a. as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock; Ki. 10. 14.

**शैलकं** 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

**शैलादिः** N. of Nandin, Siva's attendant.

**शैलालिन्** m. An actor, a dancer.

**शैलिक्यः** A hypocrite, an impostor, a cheat.

**शैली** [ शीलमेव स्वार्थे व्यञ् ङीप् यलोपः ] 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. -2 A mode of expression or interpretation; प्रायेणाचार्याणामियं शैली यत्स्वाभिप्रायमपि परोप-

देशमिव वर्णयति Kull. on Ms. 1. 4; आचार्याणामियं शैली यत्स्वामान्येनाभिप्रायविशेषेण विवृणोति. -3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

**शैलूषः** [ शिल्पस्य अपत्यं अण् Tv. ] 1 An actor, a dancer; आःशैलूषापसद Ve. 1; एते पुरुषाः सर्वमेव शैलूषजनं व्याहरति ibid; अवाप्य शैलूष इवैष भूमिकां Si. 1. 69. -2 A musician, leader of a band. -3 One who beats time at a concert. -4 A rogue. -5 The Bilva tree.

**शैलूषिकः** One who follows the profession of an actor. -क्री An actress.

**शैलेय** a. ( वी f. ) [ शिलायां भवः ङक ] 1 Mountainous; शैलेयस्थलीपाषाणनिषण्णः V. 4. -2 Produced from rocks. -3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. -यः 1 A lion. -2 A bee. -यं 1 Benzoin; शैलेयगंधीनि शिलातलानि R. 6. 51; शैलेयनद्रेषु शिलातलेषु Ku. 1. 55. -2 Fragrant resin. -3 Rock-salt. -यी N. of Pârvatî.

**शैल्य** a. ( ली f. ) Stony. -ल्यं Rockiness, hardness.

**शैव** a. ( वी f. ) [ शिवो देवताऽस्य अण् ] Relating to the god Siva. -वः 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. -2 A member of the Saiva sect. -3 The thorn-apple. -वं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas.

**शैवलः** [ शी-वलच् Un. 4. 38 ] A kind of aquatic plant, moss; सरसिजननुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पंकजं सशैवलासंगमविप्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9. -लं A kind of fragrant wood.

**शैवलिनी** A river.

**शैवाल** See शैल.

**शैव्यः** 1 N. of one of the four horses of Kṛishṇa. -2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pâṇḍava army. -3 A horse ( in general ).

**शैशवं** [ शिशोर्भावः अण् ] Childhood, infancy ( period under sixteen ); शैशवावस्थमिति पाषितां प्रियां U. 1. 45; शैशवेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8.

**शैशिर** a. ( री f. ) [ शिशिर-अण् ] Belonging to the cold or dewy season. -रः A black kind of the Châtaka bird.

**शैष्योपाध्यायिका** Instruction or tuition of young pupils.

**शो** 4 P. ( इयति, शत or क्षित, pass.

शायते; caus. शाययति; desid. शिशासति ) 1 To sharpen, whet. -2 To make thin, attenuate.

**शोकः** [ शुच्-घञ् ] Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70. -Comp. -अग्निः, -अनलः the fire of grief. -अपनोदः removal of grief. -अभिभूत, -आकुल, -आविष्ट, -उपहत, -विह्वल a. afflicted or agonized by grief. -अरिः the Kadamba tree. -कर्षित a. afflicted or agonized with grief. -चर्चा indulgence in grief. -नाशः the Asoka tree. -परायण, -लासक a. engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. -विकल a. overwhelmed with grief. -स्थानं any cause of sorrow.

**शोकिन्** a. Sorrowful, dejected, sad.

**शोचक** a. Distressing, afflicting.

**शोचनं** Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

**शोचनीय** a. Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

**शोच्य** a. 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable, pitiable; S. 3. 10. -2 Vile, wicked.

**शोचिस्** n. [ शुच्-इति ] 1 Light, lustre, radiance. -2 A flame. -Comp.

-केशः (शोचिस्केशः) an epithet of fire.

**शोदीर्य** Valour, heroism.

**शोठ** a. [ शुट्-अच् ] 1 Foolish. -2 Low, wicked. -3 Idle, lazy. -ठ 1 A fool. -2 An idler, sluggard. -3 A low or wicked man. -4 A rogue, cheat.

**शोण** 1 P. ( शोणति ) 1 To go, move. -2 To become red.

**शोण** a. ( णा or णी f. ) [ शोण-अच् ] 1 Red, crimson, tinged red; स्त्यानावनद्धघनशोणितशोणपाणिरुत्तंसयिष्यति कचांस्तव देवि भीमः Ve. 1. 21; आस्वादितक्षिद्रशोणितशोणशोभां Mu. 1. 8; Ku. 1. 7. -2 Bay, reddish-brown. -3 Yellow. -णः 1 Crimson, the red colour. -2 Fire -3 A kind of red sugar-cane. -4 A bay horse. -5 N. of a male river, rising in Gondavana and falling into the Ganges near Pâtaliputra q. v.; प्रत्यग्रहीत्यायैववाहिनीं तां भागीरथीं शोण इवोत्तरंगः R. 7. 36. -6 The planet Mars; cf. लोहित. -णं 1 Blood. -2 Red lead. -Comp. -अंबुः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. -भस्मन् m., -उपलः 1. a red stone.



-2. a ruby. -पद्म a red lotus. -पुष्पकः the Kovidâra tree. -रत्न a ruby.

शोणित *a.* [शोण-इतच्] 1 Red, purple, crimson. -न 1 Blood; उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे R. 2. 39; Ve. 1. 21; Mu. 1. 8.-2 Saffron.-Comp. -आह्वयं saffron. -उक्षित *a.* blood-stained. -उपलः a ruby. -चन्दनं red sandal. -प *a.* blood-sucking. -पारणा a meal of blood or flesh-meat. -पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bana.

शोणिमन् *m.* Redness.

शोथः [Up. 2. 4] Swelling, intumescence. -Comp. -घ्न, जित् *a.* removing swellings, discutient. -जिह्वः hog-weed. -रोगः dropsy. -हृत् *a.* discutient. (-*m.*) the marking-nut plant.

शोधः [शुध्-घञ्] 1 Purification. -2 Correction, rectification. -3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). -4 Retaliation, requital.

शोधक *a.* (का or धिका *f.*) [शुध्-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Purificatory. -2 Purgative. -3 Corrective. -कः 1 A purifier. -2 (In arith. and alg.) The subtrahend. -कं A kind of earth.

शोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शुध्-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Purifying, cleansing &c. -नं 1 (a) Purifying, cleansing. (b) Cleansing or washing of a wound. -2 Correction, clearing away errors. -3 Exact determination. -4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Refining of metals. -7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. -8 Subtraction (in math.). -9 Green vitriol. -10 Feces, ordure. -नः The lime.

शोधनकः An officer in a criminal court; Mk. 9.

शोधनी A broom.

शोधित *p. p.* [शुध्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Refined. -3 Filtered. -4 Corrected, rectified. -5 Paid off, discharged. -6 Requited, retaliated. -7 Acquitted, absolved.

शोध्य *a.* [शुध्-णिच्-ण्य] To be purified, refined, paid off &c. -ध्यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोफः [शु-फन्] Swelling, tumour, intumescence. -Comp. -जित्

-हृत् *m.* the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शोभते शुभ्-ल्युट्] 1 Shining, splendid. -2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. -3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. -4 Richly decorated. -5 Moral, virtuous. -नः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A planet. -3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -ना 1 Turmeric. -2 A beautiful or virtuous woman; तद्विं परिश्रु शोभने भवितव्यप्रियसंगमं वपुः Ku. 4. 44. -3 A sort of yellow pigment (=गोरोचना q. v.). -नं 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. -2 A lotus.

शोभनकः The Sobhânjana tree.

शोभा [शुभ्-अ] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. -2 (a) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness; वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यातिस्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (b) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain); अद्रि-शोभा R. 2. 27. -3 An ornament, graceful expression; शोभैव मंशरक्षु व्यभुभितांभोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. -4 Turmeric. -5 A kind of pigment (=गोरोचना q. v.) -Comp. -अञ्जनः N. of a very useful tree.

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. -2 Beautiful, lovely.

शोभिन् *a.* 1 Shining; Ku. 5. 44; R. 8. 12. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome.

शोषः [शुष्-घञ्] Drying up, dryness; हृदशोषविकृतां Ku. 4. 39; so आस्यशोषः, कंठशोषः &c. -2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः, कुसुमशोषः &c. -3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general; संशोषणाद्रसादीनां शोष इत्यभिधीयते Susr. -Comp. -संभवः the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* (णी *f.*) [शुष्-ल्युट्] 1 Drying up, desiccating. -2 Causing to wither up, emaciating; S. 3. 10. -णः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. -णं 1 Drying up, desiccation. -2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. -3 Exhaustion. -4 Emaciation, withering up. -5 Dry ginger.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up; शोषितसरसि निराधे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिधुः Subhâsh. -2 Emaciated, withered up. -3 Exhausted.

शोषिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating; हृदयकुसुमशोषी

शरुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5.

शौकं A flock of parrots.

शौक्तं *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Acid, acetic.

शौक्तर *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. -3 Acid, acetic.

शौक्तेयं, शौक्तेयं A pearl.

शौक *a.* (क्ती *f.*) [शुक्-अण्] Seminal.

शौक्लिकेयः A sort of poison.

शौकल्यं Whiteness, clearness.

शौचं [शुचेर्भावः अण्] 1 Purity, clearness; काके शौचं द्यूतकारे च सत्यं Pt. 1. 147. -2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. -3 Cleansing, purifying. -4 Voiding of excrement. -5 Uprightness, honesty. -Comp. -आचारः, -कर्मन् *n.* -कल्पः a purificatory rite. -कूपः a privy.

शौचिकः 1 A cleanser. -2 N. of a mixed tribe.

शौचेयः A washerman

शौट् 1 P. (शौटते) To be proud or haughty.

शौटीर *a.* Proud, haughty. -रः 1 A hero, champion. -2 A proud man. -3 An ascetic. -4 An upstart.

शौदीर्यं 1 Pride, arrogance, haughtiness. -2 Prowess, heroism.

शौड् 1 P. (शौडते) See शौट्.

शौड *a.* (डी *f.*) [शुंडायां सुरायां अभिरतः अण्] 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. -2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. (fig); अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौड Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud'. -3 Skilled in (with loc. or in comp.); अक्षशौड, दानशौड &c.

शौडिकः, शौडिन् *m.* [शुंडा सुरा पण्यमस्य ठक् इति वा] A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. -की -नी A female vintner; पयोपि शौडिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11.

शौडिकेयः A demon

शौडी Long pepper.

शौडीर *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Elevated, raised up.

शौद्धोदनः An epithet of Budha, son of शुद्धोदन.

शौद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) [शूद्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a Śūdra or his tribe. -द्रः



The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Sûdra woman ; see Ms. 9. 160.

**शौनं** Meat kept at a slaughter-house.

**शौनकः** N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the *Rigveda Prâ-tisâkhyâ* and various other Vedic compositions.

**शौनिकः** [ शूना प्राणिवधस्थानं प्रयोजन-मस्य ठक् ] 1 A butcher ; छगना परि-द्वामि मृत्यवे शौनिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U. 1. 5. -2 A bird-catcher, hunter. -3 Hunting, chase.

**शौभः** 1 God, divinity. -2 The betel-nut tree. -मं The city of Harischandra.

**शौभांजनः** N. of a tree ; see शौ-भांजन.

**शौभिकः** 1 A juggler, conjurer. -2 A hunter, fowler ; इति चितयतो हृदये पिकस्य समधायि शौभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114.

**शौरसेनी** N. of a Prâkrita dialect.

**शौरिः** 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -2 Of Balarâma. -3 The planet Saturn.

**शौर्ष** a. ( पी f. ) Measured by or belonging to a शूर्ष or winnowing-basket.

**शौर्य** [ शूरस्य भावः घ्यञ् ] 1 Pro-  
wess, heroism, valour ; शौर्यं वैरिणि  
वज्रमाशु निपतत्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh.  
2. 39 ; नये च शौर्यं च वसति संपदः  
Subhâsh. -2 Strength, power, might.  
-3 Representation of war and su-  
pernatural events on the stage ; cf.  
आरभटी.

**शौलकः, शौलिकः** [ शुल्के तदादाने-  
ऽधिकृतः अण् ठक् वा ] A superinten-  
dent of tolls, custom-officer.

**शौलिव ( लिव ) कः** A copper-  
smith.

**शौव** a. ( वी f. ) [ श्वन्-अण् टिलोपः ]  
Relating to dogs, canine. -वं 1 A  
pack of dogs. -2 The state or na-  
ture of a dog.

**शौवम** a. ( नी f. ) 1 Canine. -2  
Having the qualities of a dog. -नं  
1 The nature of a dog. -2 The pro-  
geny of a dog.

**शौवस्तिक** a. ( की f. ) [ श्वत्-ठक्

तुट् च ] Belonging to or lasting till  
to-morrow, ephemeral.

**शौवापद** a. ( वी f. ) [ श्वापद-अण् ]  
1 Relating to a wild beast. -2 Sa-  
vage, fierce, wild.

**शौष्कलः** 1 A vendor of flesh. -2  
A habitual eater of flesh. -लं The  
price of dried meat.

**श्रु** See श्रुत् below.

**श्रुत्** 1 P. ( श्रुतेति ) 1 To trickle,  
ooze, flow, exude ; एतास्वा मधुनो-  
धाराश्च्योतीति सविषास्त्वपि U. 3. 34 ;  
Si. 8. 63 ; Ki. 5. 29 -2 To shed,  
pour out, diffuse, scatter. -WITH  
नि to flow, ooze, trickle ; निश्च्योतेते  
सुतनु कवरीर्विश्वो यावदेते Mâl. 8.  
2. v. 1.

**श्रुचो ( श्रु ) तः, श्रुचो ( श्रुचो ) तनं**  
Oozing, flowing, exuding.

**श्रम्** A technical term used by  
Pânini for न, the sign of the 7th  
class of roots.

**श्रा** A technical term used by Pânini  
for ना, the sign of the 9th class  
of roots.

**श्रु** A technical term used by Pânini  
for नु, the sign of the 5th class  
of roots.

**श्मन्** n. 1 The mouth, face. -2  
The body. -3 A dead body ( m. ;  
also in this sense ).

**श्मशानं** [ श्मानः श्वाः शेरतेऽत्र शी-आ-  
नच्-डिच् Tv. ] A cemetery, a burial  
or burning ground ; राजद्वारे श्मशाने  
च योस्त्वष्टति स बांधवः Subhâsh.  
-Comp. -अग्निः the fire of a burn-  
ing ground. -आलयः a cemetery.

-गोचर a. frequenting burning  
grounds ; Ms. 10. 39. -निवासिन्, -व-  
र्तिन्, -वासिन् m. a ghost. -भाज्, -वासि-  
न् m. epithets of Siva. -वाटः an en-  
closure of the cemetery ; Mâl. 5.

-वेदश्मन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2.  
a spirit, ghost. -वैराग्यं temporary  
despondency, momentary renun-  
ciation of the world as at the sight  
of a cemetery. -शूलः -लं an impal-  
ing stake in a cemetery ; Ku. 5.  
73. -साधनं performance of magical  
rites in a cemetery to acquire con-  
trol over ghosts.

**श्मश्रु** n. [ श्म मुखं श्रुयेत लक्ष्यतेऽनेन  
श्रु-ङु ; Up. 5. 28 ] The beard ; उयो-  
तिष्कणाहतश्मश्रु कंडनालादपातयत् R. 15.  
52. -Comp. -प्रवृद्धि f. the growth of

a beard ; R. 13. 71. -मुखी a woman  
with a beard. -वर्धकः a barber.

**श्मश्रुल** a. [ श्मश्रु विद्यतेऽस्य लच् ] Hav-  
ing a beard, bearded ; भल्लापवर्जितैस्ते-  
षां शिरोभिः श्मश्रुलैर्भर्ही ( तस्तार ) R. 4.  
63.

**श्मील** 1 P. ( श्मीलति ) To wink,  
contract the eyelids, twinkle.

**श्मीलनं** Winking, twinkling.

**श्मीलितं** A wink.

**श्याम** p. p. [ श्यै-क् ] 1 Gone. -2  
Coagulated, congealed. -3 Thick,  
sticky, viscous. -4 Shrunk, dry ; श-  
रवि सरितः श्यामपुलिनाः Bh. 2. 44. -नं  
Smoke.

**श्याम** a. [ श्यै-मक् ] Black, dark-blue,  
dark coloured ; प्रत्याख्यात विशेषकं  
कुरबकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5 ; श्यामं द्व-  
योर्भागयोः V. 2. 7 ; कुवलयदलश्यामस्ति-  
ग्धः U. 4. 19 ; Me. 15, 23. -2 Brown.  
-3 Shady, dusky. -4 Dark-green.  
-नः 1 The black colour. -2 The  
green colour. -3 A cloud. -4 The  
cuckoo. -5 N. of a sacred fig-tree at  
Allahabad on the bank of the Ya-  
munâ ; अयं च कालिंदीतटे वटः श्यामो  
नाम U. 1 ; सोयं वटः श्याम इति प्रतीतः  
R. 13. 53. -6 The thorn-ap-  
ple. -मं 1 Sea-salt. -2 Black  
pepper. -Comp -अंग a. dark.  
( -गः ) the planet Mercury. -कंडः  
1. an epithet of Siva ; ( नीलकंड ).  
-2. a peacock. -कर्णः a horse suita-  
ble for a horse sacrifice. -पत्रः the  
tamâla tree. -भास्, -रुचि a. glossy-  
black. -शवलौ the two four-eyed  
watch-dogs of Yama ; cf. Rv. 10.  
14. 10. -सुंदरः an epithet of Kri-  
shna.

**श्यामकः** 1 A kind of edible grain  
( कंगु ). -2 A gramineous plant. -कं  
A kind of grass ; cf. श्यामाक.

**श्यामल** a. Black, dark-blue, black-  
ish ; निश्चितश्यामलस्तिग्धमुखी शक्तिः  
Ve. 4 ; Si. 18. 36 ; श्यामलानोक्कहश्रीः  
U. 2. 25. -लः 1 Black colour. -2  
Black pepper. -3 A large bee. -4  
The sacred fig-tree. -ला N. of  
Durgâ.

**श्यामलिका** The indigo plant.

**श्यामलिमन्** m. Blackness, dark-  
ness ; श्यामां श्यामलिमानमानयत भोः  
सांद्रैर्मणीकुर्वकैः Vb. 3. 1 ; तदीयधूमौरवि  
धूसरांगाः क्षोणीभुजः श्यामलिमानमापुः  
Vikr. 10. 3.

**श्यामा** 1 Night, particularly a



dark night: इयमां इयामलिमानमानयत भो: सार्द्धैर्मपीकूर्चकै: Vb. 3. 1. -2 Shade, shadow. -3 A dark woman. -4 A kind of woman (यौवनमध्यस्था according to Malli. on N. 3. 8; Si. 8. 36; Me. 82; or शीते सुखोष्णसर्वांगी ग्रीष्मे या सुखशीतला । ततकाचनवर्णाभा सा स्त्री इयामेति कथ्यते according to one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8. 100). -5 A woman who has borne no children. -6 A cow. -7 Turmeric. -8 The female cuckoo. -9 The Priyangu creeper; M. 2. 7; Me. 104. -10 The indigo plant. -11 The holy basil. -12 The seed of the lotus. -13 N. of the Yamunâ. -14 N. of several plants.

इयामाकः A kind of grain or corn; (न) इयामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति S. 4. 13 (also इयामक).

इयामायते Den. A. To become black, to prove impure (as gold &c.); इयामायते न युष्मासु यः काचनमिवाग्निषु M. 2. 10.

इयामिका 1 Blackness, darkness; अपांगयोः केवलमस्य दीर्घयोः शनैःशनैः इयामिकया कृतं पदं Ku. 5. 21. -2 Impurity, alloy, (of metals &c.); हेमनः संलक्ष्यते ह्यमौ विशुद्धिः इयामिकापि वा R. 1. 10.

इयामित a. Blackened, darkened.

इयालः [ इयै-कालन् ] A wife's brother, brother-in-law.

इयालकः 1 A wife's brother. -2 A wretched brother-in-law.

इयालकी, इयालिका, इयाली A wife's sister.

इयाव a. (वा or वी f.) [ इयै-वन् ] 1 Dark-brown, dark, dusky. -2 Bay, brown. -वः The brown colour. -Comp. -तैलः the mango tree. -वन्, -वन्त a. brown-toothed.

इयेत a. (ता or ना f.) White. -तः The white colour.

इयेनः [ इयै-इनन् ] 1 The white colour. -2 Whiteness. -3 A hawk, falcon. -4 Violence. -5 Ved. A horse. -Comp. -अवपातः the swoop of a hawk; Mâl. 8. 8. -करणं, -करणिका 1. burning on a separate funeral pile. -2. a hawk-like, i. e. rash and desperate, act. -चित्, -जीविन् m. a falconer.

इये 1 A. (इयायते, इयान, शीत or शानि) 1 To go, move. -2 To be con-

gealed or coagulated. -3 To dry up, wither.

इयेनपाता [ इयेनस्य पातोऽत्र अण् सुम् च ] Hawking, hunting, chase.

इयोणाकः, इयोनाकः N. of a tree.

श्रंक् 1 A. (श्रंक्ते) To go, creep.

श्रंग् 1 P. (श्रगति) To go, move, creep.

श्रण् 1 P., 10 U. (श्रगति, श्रगयति -ते) To give, give away, bestow usually with (वि); R. 5. 1.

श्रत् ind. A prefix used with the root धा; see श्रद्धा.

श्रथ् I. 1. 9. P. (श्रयति, श्रयति) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (श्रयति, श्रयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To untie, loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U. (श्रयति-ते) 1 To make efforts, be occupied or busy. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To be glad.

श्रयन् 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Untying, loosening, release. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Tying, binding. -5 Delighting repeatedly.

श्रद्धा 3 U. To confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं Mk. 3. 24; कामिन्यः श्रद्धुरनाजैवं नरेषु Si. 8. 11, 9. 69; U. 7. 6; श्रद्धे चिद्विशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कुण्डवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42.

श्रद्ध a. Believing, trusting.

श्रद्धा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confidence. -2 Belief in divine revelation, religious faith; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16; Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. -3 Sedateness, composure of mind. -4 Intimacy, familiarity. -5 Respect, reverence. -6 Strong or vehement desire; तथापि वैचित्र्यरहस्यलुब्धाः श्रद्धां विधास्यन्ति सचेतसोऽत्र Vikr. 1. 13, युद्धश्रद्धापुलकित इव प्राप्तसख्यः करेण Mu. 6. 18. -7 The longing of a pregnant woman.

श्रद्धालु a. [ श्रद्धा -आलुच् ] 1 Believing, full of faith. -2 Desirous, longing or wishing for (anything); अकालकुसुमसमुद्गमश्रद्धालुना भर्त्ता Ratn. 1. -लुः f. A pregnant woman longing for anything

श्रथ् I. 1 A. (श्रयते) 1 To be weak. -2 To be loose or relaxed. -3 To loosen, relax. -II. 9 P. (श्रयति) 1 To loosen, liberate, release. -2 To delight repeatedly.

श्रथः 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Looseness. -3 Binding, tying together. -4 N. of Vishnu.

श्रथन् 1 Loosing, untying. -2 Hurting, killing, destroying. -3 Tying, binding.

श्रथित p. p. 1 Loosed, liberated, let loose. -2 Connected; strung or bound together. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Overcome, overpowered. -5 Delighted.

श्रपणं-णा Causing to boil, boiling, seething.

श्रपित p. p. Boiled or caused to be boiled. -2 Seethed. -तं Boiled meat &c. -ता Rice-gruel.

श्रम् 4 P. (श्रम्यति, श्रान्) 1 To exert oneself, take pains, toil, labour. -2 To perform austerities, mortify the body (by acts of penance); क्रियाच्चरं श्रम्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -3 To be wearied or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिश्रान्ता शेते रजानिर्मगी गाढमुपसि K. P. 10; Si. 14. 38; Bk. 14. 110. -4 To be afflicted or distressed; यो वृन्दानि त्वरयति पाथि श्रम्यतां प्रोषितानां Me. 99. -Caus. (श्र-आ-मयति-ते) To cause to be fatigued &c.

श्रमः [श्रम्-घञ् न वृद्धिः] 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort; अलं महीपाल तव श्रमेण R. 2. 34; जानाति हि पुनः सम्प्रक् कविरेव कवेः श्रमं Subhâsh.; R. 16. 75; Ms. 9. 208. -2 Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; विनयते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्रमं R. 4. 65, 67; Me. 17, 52; Ki. 5. 28. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Penance, austerity, mortification of the body; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयेत् वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -5 (a) Exercise; अयोधेन च श्रममकरोत् K. 76. (b) Especially, military exercise, drill. -6 Hard study. -Comp. -अंशु n., -जलं perspiration, sweat. -कर्षित a. worn out by fatigue. -साध्य a. to be accomplished by dint of labour. -स्थानं a drill-ground, gymnasium &c.

श्रमण a. (णा -णी f.) [श्रम्-घञ्] 1 Labouring, toiling. -2 Low, base, vile. -णः 1 An ascetic, a devotee, religious mendicant in general. -2 A Buddhist ascetic. -3 A beggar. -णा -णी 1 A female devotee or mendicant. -2 A lovely woman. -3 A woman of low caste. -4 Bengal madder. -5 The spikenard.

श्रमणायते Den. A. To become a



beggar.

अभिन् *a.* 1 Laborious, toiling, diligent. -2 Undergoing fatigue or exertions. -3 Tiring, fatiguing.

अंम् 1 *A.* (अंमते, अंम्) 1 To be careless or inattentive, be negligent. -2 To err.

अयः, अयण [अ-यञ् ल्युट् वा] Refuge, shelter, protection, asylum; Mv. 5. 34.

अवः [शृणोत्यनेन अ-अप्] 1 Hearing; as in सुखश्रव. -2 The ear. -3 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -4 Flowing, oozing (for खव). -5 Fame, glory.

अवणः, -ण [शृणोत्यनेन अ-करणे ल्युट्] 1 The ear, ध्वनति मधुपतसूहे अवणमवि-दधाति Gt. 5. -2 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -णः -ण 1 *N.* of a lunar mansion containing three stars. -ण 1 The act of hearing; अवणसुभगं Me. 11. -2 Study. -3 Fame, glory. -4 That which is heard or revealed, the Veda; इति अवणत् 'because of such a Vedic text'. -5 Wealth. -6 Flowing, oozing. -Comp. -इन्द्रियं the sense of hearing, the ear. -उत्पलं a lotus fastened in the ear. -उदरं the hollow of the outer ear. -गोचर *a.* within the range of hearing. (-रः) ear-shot; as in अवणगोचरे तिष्ठ 'be within ear-shot'. -पथः, -विषयः the reach or range of the ear; वृत्तांतेन अवणविषयप्रापिणा R. 14. 87. -पालः -ली *f.* the tip of the ear. -पाशः a beautiful ear. -सुभग *a.* pleasing to the ear.

अवस् *n.* 1 The ear. -2 Fame, glory. -3 Wealth. -4 Hymn. -5 A praiseworthy action.

अवस्यं Fame, glory, renown.

अवस्यति Den. P. 1 To wish for fame or glory. -2 To long for a sacrifice or oblation.

अवाप्यः -य्यः An animal fit for sacrifice.

अविष्टा *N.* of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishthā*. -2 The asterism called अवणा. -Comp. -जः the planet Mercury.

आ 2 *P.* (आति, आण or शृत; *caus.* अपयति-ते) 1 To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen. -2 To sweat or cause to sweat, heat.

आण *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled.

-2 Wet, moist. -णं Boiled meat &c.

आणा Rice-gruel.

आद्ध *a.* [अद्धा हेतुत्वेनास्त्यस्य अण्] Faithful, believing. -द्धं 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; अद्धया दीयते यस्मात्तस्माच्छाद्धं निगद्यते; it is of three kinds:—नित्य, नैमित्तिक, and काम्य. -2 An obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Srâddha. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.*, -क्रिया a funeral ceremony. -कृत् *m.* the performer of a funeral rite. -इः the offerer of a Srâddha or funeral oblation. -दिनः -नं the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a Srâddha is performed. -देवः, -देवता 1. a deity presiding over funeral rites. -2. an epithet of Yama. -3. a Visvadeva q. v. -4. a Pitri or progenitor. -भुज्, -भोक्तु *m.* a deceased ancestor.

आद्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अद्धे-देवं, अद्धं तद्वत्वं भक्ष्यत्वेनास्त्यस्य वा ठन्] Relating to a Srâddha. -कः The recipient of an obsequial offering. -कं A present given at a Srâddha.

आद्धीय *a.* Relating to a Srâddha.

आत *p. p.* [अम्-क्त] 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted. -2 Calmed, tranquil -तः An ascetic. -Comp. -संवाहनं soothing or relieving the wearied.

आति *f.* [अम्-क्तिन्] Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

आमः 1 A month. -2 Time. -3 A temporary shed.

आयः [अ-यञ्] Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

आवः [अ-यञ्] 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Flowing, oozing.

आवकः [अ-गुल्] 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil, disciple; आवकावस्थायां Mâl. 10 'in their pupilage'. -3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. -4 A Buddhist votary in general. -5 A heretic. -6 A crow.

आवण *a.* (णी *f.*) [अवण-अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Born under the asterism Sravana. -णः 1 *N.* of a lunar month; (corresponding to July-August). -2 A heretic. -3 An impostor. -4 *N.* of a Vaisya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Da-

saratha who was in consequence cursed by his old parents that he would die of broken-heart separated from his sons. -णं 1 Causing to be heard. -2 Knowledge derived from hearing.

आवणिक *a.* [आवणी अस्त्यस्मिन् मासे ठन्] Relating to the month Srâvana. -कः The month called Srâvana.

आवणी 1 The day of full moon in Srâvana. -2 *N.* of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

आवित *a.* Told, narrated, related, made to hear or learn.

आव्य *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. दृश्य). -2 Audible, distinct.

आवस्तिः -स्ती *f.* *N.* of a city north of the Ganges (said to have been founded by king Srâvasta).

अ 1 *U.* (अयति-ते, शिष्यय -शिष्ये, अशिष्यत्-त, अयिष्यति-ते, अयितुं, अित; *caus.* आययति-ते; *desid.* शिष्ययति-ते, शिष्ययिष्यति-ते) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; यं देशं अयते तमेव कु-रुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितं H. 1. 171; R. 3. 70; 19. 1; अितासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दु-र्विषाकं विषदुः U. 1. 46. -2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state); परीता रक्षोभिः अयति विवशा कामपि दशां Bv. 1. 83; द्विपेद्र-मावं कलमः अयन्निव R. 3. 32. -3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on; नीलः स्निग्धः अयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -4 To dwell in, inhabit. -5 To honour, serve, worship. -6 To use, employ. -7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -8 To assist, help.

अित *p. p.* [अ-क्ति] 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. -2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. -3 United or joined with, connected with. -4 Protected. -5 Honoured, served. -6 Subservient, auxiliary. -7 Covered with, overspread. -8 Contained. -9 Assembled, collected. -10 Having, possessing.

अिति *f.* Resort, recourse, approach.

अि 1 *P.* (अयति) To burn.

ओ 9 *U.* (ओणाति, ओणीते) To cook, dress, boil, prepare.

श्री *f.* [अ-क्तिप् नि० Un, 2. 57]



1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty; अनिर्वेदः श्रियो मूलं Rām.; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4 'fortune favours the brave'; Ms. 9. 300. -2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth; Ki. 1. 1. -3 Dignity, high position, state; श्रीलक्षण Ku. 7. 45 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity'; Pt. 1. 67. -4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre; (मुखं) कमलाश्रयं दधौ Ku. 5. 21, 7. 32; R. 3. 8. -5 Colour, aspect; Ku. 2. 2. -6 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu; आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; S. 3. 14; Si. 1. 1. -7 Any virtue or excellence. -8 Decoration. -9 Intellect, understanding. -10 Superhuman power. -11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (धर्म, अर्थ and काम). -12 The Sarala tree. -13 The Bilva tree. -14 Cloves. -15 A lotus. -16 The twelfth digit of the moon. -17 N. of Sarasvati, (the goddess of speech). -18 Speech. -19 Fame, glory. -m. N. of one of the six *Rāgas* or musical modes. (The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीबाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c.; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c.; Māgha has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his *Sisupālavadhā*, as Bhāravi has used लक्ष्मी). -Comp. -आलङ्घं a lotus. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu. -कण्ठः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of the poet Bhavabhūti; श्रीकण्ठपदलङ्घनः U. 1. °सञ्जः an epithet of Kubera. -करः an epithet of Vishnu. (-रं) the red lotus. -करणं a pen. -कांतः an epithet of Vishnu. -कारः the word 'श्री' written at the top of a letter, (as an auspicious beginning). -कारिन् m. a kind of antelope. -खंडः -डं sandal-wood; श्रीखंडविलेपनं सुखयति H. 1. 97. -गदितं a kind of minor drama. -गर्भः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a sword. -ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. -ग्रामरः

an epithet of Nārāyaṇa. -घनं sour curds. (-नः) a Buddhist saint. -चक्र 1. the circle of the earth, the globe. -2. a wheel of Indra's car. -जः an epithet of Kāma. -तालः a kind of palm tree. -दः an epithet of Kubera. -इयितः, -धरः epithets of Vishnu. -नगरं N. of a city. -नंदनः an epithet of Kāma. -निकेतनः, -निवासः epithets of Vishnu. -पंचमी the fifth day of the bright half of Māgha. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Vishnu; Si. 13. 69. -2. a king, sovereign. -पथः a main road, high way. -पर्णं a lotus. -पर्णी the silk-cotton tree. -पर्वतः N. of a mountain; Māl. 1. -विष्टः turpentine. -पुत्रः 1. N. of Cupid. -2. the moon. -3. N. of the horse of Indra. -पुष्पं 1. cloves. -2. a fragrant wood (पञ्चकूट). -रुलः the *Bilva* tree. (-लं) the *Bilva* fruit. -रुला, -रुली 1. the indigo plant. -2. emblic myrobalan. -भ्रातृ m. 1. the moon -2. a horse. -पस्तकः garlic. -मुद्रा a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaishnavas. -मूर्तिः f. 1. an idol of Vishnu or Lakshmi. -2. any idol. -युक्त, -युत a. 1. fortunate, happy. -2. wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men.). -3. famous, illustrious. -रंगः an epithet of Vishnu. -रसः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -वत्सः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishnu; प्रभानुलितश्रीवत्सं लक्ष्मीविभ्रमदर्शनं R. 10. 10. -3. a hole in a wall made by a house-breaker. °अंकः °धारिन्, °भृत्, °लक्षन्, °लङ्घन m. epithets of Vishnu; Ku. 7. 43. -वत्तकिन् m. a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Vishnu. -वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. -वल्गुः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person; Pt. 1. 45. -वासः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. -3. a lotus. -4. turpentine. -वासस् m. turpentine. -वृक्षः 1. the *Bilva* tree. -2. the *Asvattha* or sacred fig-tree. -3. a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. -वेष्टः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -संज्ञं cloves. -सहोदरः the

moon. -सूक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. -हरिः an epithet of Vishnu. -हस्तिनी the sun-flower. श्रियमन्य a. 1 Thinking oneself worthy. -2 Proud. श्रियातिः An epithet of Siva, also श्रियावासिन् m. श्रीमत् a. 1 Wealthy, rich. -2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. -3 Beautiful, pleasing; Si. 1. 1. -4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things). -m. 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Siva. -4 The *Tilaka* tree. -5 The *Asvattha* tree. श्रील a. 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Fortunate, prosperous. -3 Beautiful. -4 Famous, celebrated. शु I. 1 P. (श्रुति) To go, move; cf. शु. -II. 5 P. (शृणोति, शृणुव, अश्रौषीत्, श्रोष्यति, श्रेतुं, श्रुत) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः V. 2; रुतानि चाश्रोषत षट्पदानां Bk. 2. 10; संदेशं मे तदनु जलदं श्रोष्यति श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13. -2 To learn, study; द्वादशवर्षनिर्व्याकरणं श्रूयते Pt. 1. -3 To be attentive, to obey. (इति श्रूयते 'it is so heard', i. e. is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept). -Caus. (श्रावयति-ते) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate, inform; श्रावितोऽमात्यसंदेशं स्तनकलसः Mu. 4. -Desid. (शुभ्रते) 1 To wish to hear. -2 To be attentive, or obedient, obey; वाक्यं नैव करोति बांधवजनो पत्नी न शुश्रूषते Pt. 4. 78 (where the word may have the next sense also). -3 To serve, wait or attend upon; शुश्रूषस्व गुरुन् S. 4. 17; Ku. 1. 59; Ms. 2. 244. श्रुत p. p. [श्रु-क्त] 1 Heard, listened to. -2 Reported, heard of. -3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. -4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 3. 40. -5 Named, called. -तं 1 The object of hearing. -2 That which was heard by revelation; i. e. the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge; श्रुतप्रकाशं R. 5. 2. -3 Learning in general (विद्या); श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुंडलेन (विभाति) Bh.



2. 71, R. 3. 21, 5. 22; Pt. 2. 147; 4. 68. -**Comp.** -अध्ययनं study of the Vedas. -अविवृत a. conversant with the Vedas. -अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति a. famous, renowned. (-m.) 1. a generous man. -2. a divine sage. (-f.) N. of the wife of Satrugghna. -देवी N. of Sarasvatī. -धर a. remembering what is heard, retentive. -अवसु m. N. of the father of Sisupāla. अनुजः the planet Saturn.

श्रुतवत् a. Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general; अपथे पदमर्पयति हि श्रुतवतोऽपि रजोनिर्मलिताः R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः f. [श्रु-क्तिन्] 1 Hearing; चंद्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7; R. 1. 27. -2 The ear; श्रुतिमुखध्वनिरस्वनगीतयः R. 9. 35; Si. 1. 1; Ve. 3. 23. -3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. -4 A sound in general. -5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति; see under वेद). -6 A Vedic or sacred text; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. -7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. -8 (In music) A division of the octavo, a quarter tone or interval; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1; (see Malli. ad loc.). -9 The constellation Sravana. -10 The diagonal of a tetragon, the hypotenuse of a triangle; cf. कर्ण.-**Comp.** -अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. -उक्त, -उदित a. enjoined by the Vedas. -कटः 1. a snake. -2. penance, expiation. -कटु a. harsh to hear. (-दुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -कथित a. enjoined or prescribed by the Vedas. -चोदनं, -ना a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. -जीविका a law-book or code of laws. -द्वैतं disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. -धर a. hearing. -निर्देशनं evidence of the Vedas. -पथः the range of the ear; M. 4. 1. -प्रसादन a. grateful to the ear. -प्रामाण्यं authority or sanction of the Vedas. -मंडलं the outer ear. -महत् a. rich in scriptural lore; सरस्वती श्रुतिमहता मनीयता S. 7. 35. -मूलं 1. the root of the ear; लपितुं किमापि श्रुतिमूले Git.

1. -2. a Vedic text. -मूक a. founded on the Veda. -वर्जित a. 1. deaf. -2. not knowing the Vedas. -विप्रतिपन्न a. 1. not recognizing the authority of the scriptures, disregarding the Vedas. -2. contrary to the Vedas. -विषयः 1. the object of the sense of hearing, i. e. sound; श्रुतिविषयगुणाया स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1. -2. the reach or range of the ear; एतदप्रायेण श्रुतिविषयमावतितमेव K. -3. the subject-matter of the Veda. -4. any sacred ordinance. -वेधः boring the ear. -सुख, -मनोहर a. agreeable to the ear, melodious. -स्मृति f. (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law.

श्रुती = श्रुतिः above.

श्रुवः 1 A sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रुवा A sacrificial ladle; cf. सुवा. -**Comp.** -वृक्षः the Vikankata tree.

श्रुष्टिः f. Ved. 1 Hearing. -2 Help, assistance. -3 A boon (वर). -4 Prosperity, happiness.

श्रेढी A progression (in math). -**Comp.** -फलं the sum of a progression.

श्रेणिः m. f., श्रेणी f. [श्रे-णि वा डीप् Un. 4. 51] 1 A line, series, row; तरंगध्रुवंगा क्षुभितविहगश्रेणिरसना V. 4. 28; नष्टदंशश्रेणिभिरेव पंक्तं सशैवलासंगमवि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; Me. 28, 35. -2 A flock, multitude, group; U. 4. -3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. -4 A bucket. -**Comp.** -धर्माः (m. pl.) the customs of trades or guilds. -बंश a. forming a row, being in a line; R. 1. 41.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेणीभू 1 P. To be arranged in regular order.

श्रेणी 1 A succession of distinct things. -2 (In math.) Progression. -3 Sequence.

श्रेयस् a. [अनिशयेन प्रशस्यं इयसु आदेशः] 1 Better, preferable, superior; वर्धनाद्रक्षणं श्रेयः H. 3. 3, 33; Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. -2 Best, most excellent, quite desirable; Māl. 1. 13. -3 More happy or fortunate. -4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशस्य q. v.). -n. 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. -2

Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result; पूर्वावधीरितं श्रेयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते S. 7. 13; धिक् मामुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं S. 6; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79; U. 5. 27, 7. 20; R. 5. 34. -3 Any good or auspicious occasion; S. 7. -4 Final beatitude, absolution. -**Comp.** -अर्थिन् a. 1. seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. -2. wishing well. -कर a. 1. promoting happiness, favourable. -2. propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रमः striving after absolution. श्रेयसी 1 Yellow, myrobalan. -2 Long pepper.

श्रेष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, pre-eminent (with gen. or loc.). -2 Most happy or prosperous. -3 Most beloved, dearest. -4 Oldest, senior. -ष्टः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A king. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 N. of Vishnu -ष्टं Cow's milk. -**Comp.** -अम्लं the fruit of the tamarind. -आश्रमः 1. the best order of one's religious life, i. e. that of a householder. -2. a householder. -वाच a. eloquent.

श्रेष्ठिन् m. [श्रेष्ठ धनादिकमस्त्यस्य इति] The head or president of a mercantile or other guild; निक्षेपे पतिते हर्म्ये श्रेष्ठिस्तौति स्वदेवतां Pt. 1. 14.

श्रे 1 P. (आयति) 1 To sweat, perspire. -2 To cook, boil.

श्रेष्ठ्यं Superiority, pre-eminence, excellence.

श्रोण् 1 P. (श्रोणति) 1 To collect, heap. -2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रोण a. Crippled, lame. -णः A kind of disease.

श्रोणा 1 Rice-gruel. -2 The constellation Sravana.

श्रोणिः-णी f. [श्रोण-इन् वा डीप्] 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82; श्रोणीभारस्त्यजाति तनुतां K. P. 10. -2 A road, way. -**Comp.** -तटः the slope of the hips. -फलकं 1. the broad hips. -2. the buttocks. -बिंबं 1. the round hips; V. 4. 18. -2. a waist-band. -सूत्रं 1. a string worn round the loins. -2. a sword-belt.

श्रोतस् n. [श्रु-असुन् तुद च] 1 The ear. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 An organ of sense. -4



The stream or current (for श्रोतस् q. v.). -Comp. -रंज an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; Me. 42. (also written श्रोतोरंज).

**श्रोतृ** m. 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil.

**श्रोत्रं** [ श्रूयतेऽनेन श्रु-करणे-ट् ] 1 The ear; Bh. 2. 71. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas. -3 The Veda. -Comp. -वेय a. to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; संवेद्यं मे तद-नु जलम् श्राव्यसि श्रोत्रपेवं Me. 13. -मूत्र the root of the ear. -सुत्र a. melodious, agreeable to the ear.

**श्रोत्रिय** a. [ छंदो वेदमधीते वेत्ति वा छंदस्-ष श्रोत्रादेशः; cf. P. V. 2. 84 ] 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. -2 Teachable, tractable. -यः A learned Brāhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना ब्रा-ह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते । वियया याति वि-प्रत्वं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते ॥; Māl. 1. 5; R. 16. 25. -Comp. -स्त्रं the proper-ty of a learned Brāhmaṇa.

**श्रौत** a. ( ती f. ) [ श्रुतो विहितं अण् ] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Relating to, founded on, or prescribed by, the Veda. -3 Sacrificial. -तं 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. -2 Ritual enjoined by the Vedas. -3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. -4 The three sacred fires collectively; ( i. e. गार्ह-पत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण ). -Comp. -कर्मन् n. a Vedic rite. -सूत्रं N. of a class of Sūtra works based on the Veda ( ascribed to आश्वलायन, सांख्य-यन, कात्यायन &c. ).

**श्रौत्रं** [ श्रोत्र-स्वार्थे अण् ] 1 The ear. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

**श्रौषट्** ind. An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वषट् or वौषट्.

**श्लक्ष्ण** a. [ श्लिष्-क्त्वनि० Un. 3. 19 ] 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland ( as words &c. ); Ms. 8. 396. -2 Smooth, polished; Si. 3. 46. -3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. -4 Beautiful, charm- ing. -5 Candid, honest, frank.

**श्लक्ष्णक** a. 1 Smooth, soft. -2 Beau- tiful, charming. -कं The Areca- nut.

**श्लङ्कु** 1 A. ( श्लङ्कते ) To go, move.

**श्लङ्ग** 1 A. ( श्लङ्गते ) To go, move.

**श्लथ्** 10 U. ( श्लथयति-ने ) 1 To be loose or slackened. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To slacken, loosen, relax ( fig. also ); श्लथयितुं शयनशम- तांगना न सहसा सहसा कृतपेयुः Si. 6. 57; परिचायस्नेहः श्लथयितुमशक्नवः खलु यथा G. L. 37. -4 To hurt, kill.

**श्लथ** a. 1 Untied, unfastened. -2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; वृताच्छ्रयं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 5. 69, 19. 26. -3 Dishevelled ( as hair ). -Comp. -उद्यम a. relaxing one's efforts. -लंबिन् a. hanging loosely down; श्लथलांबनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47.

**श्लाख्** 1 P. ( श्लाखति ) To pervade, penetrate.

**श्लाघ्** 1 A. ( श्लाघते ) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं ( गुणं ) परं ( शेषं ) कंठे निय- च्छते Subhāsh.; यथैव श्लाघ्यते गंगा पादेन परमेष्ठिनः Ku. 6. 70 ( some read श्लाघते for श्लाघ्यते and give it the next sense ). -2 To boast of, be proud of; श्लाघिष्वे केन को बंधूनेऽस्त्युन्नति- मुन्नतः Bk. 16. 4. -3 To flatter, coax ( with dat. ); गोपी कृष्णाय श्लाघते Sk.; श्लाघयतः परस्त्रीभ्यस्तवा- गाद्राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 73.

**श्लाघनं** [ श्लाघ-ल्युट् ] 1 Praising, eulogizing. -2 Flattering.

**श्लाघा** [ श्लाघ्-अ ] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation; कर्मनश्चतुर्थयोर्वा का- च श्लाघा Ve. 2. -2 Self-praise, boast; इते जरति गांगेय पुरस्कृत्य शिखंडिनं । या श्लाघा पांडुपुत्राणां तैवास्माकं भविष्यति Ve. 2. 4. -3 Flattery. -4 Service. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. -विरययः absence of boasting; त्याग श्लाघावि- पर्ययः R. 1. 22.

**श्लाघित** p. p. Praised, eulogized, commended.

**श्लाघ्य** [ श्लाघ्-यत् ] Praised, praise- worthy; Māl. 6. 17; U. 4. 9, 13. -2 Respectable, venerable. -3 Laud- able, commendable.

**श्लिकुः** [ श्लि-कु नेत्वम् पृषो० ] 1 A debauchee, libertine. -2 A slave, dependent. -n. The science of astronomy, astrology.

**श्लिक्युः** 1 A libertine. -2 A servant.

**श्लिष्** I. 1 P. ( श्लिषति ) To burn. -II. 4 P. ( श्लिष्यति, श्लिष्ट ) 1 To em- brace; श्लिष्यति क्षुण्ति जलधरकल्पं

हरिहारागत इति तिमिरमनलां Gīt. 6. -2 To stick, cling or adhere to. -3 To unite, join. -4 To grasp, take, understand; अश्लिषि न श्लेषकवेर्भवत्याः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सुधिया मया हि N. 3. 69. -III. 10 U. ( श्लिषयति- ने ) To unite, join, connect.

**श्लिषा** 1 An embrace. -2 Cling- ing, adherence.

**श्लिष्ट** p. p. [ श्लिष्-क्त ] 1 Embraced. -2 Clung, adhered to. -3 Resting or leaning on. -4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpreta- tion; अत्र विषमादयः शब्दाः श्लिष्टाः K. P. 10.

**श्लिष्टः** f. 1 Embrace. -2 Adher- ence.

**श्लेषः** [ श्लिष्-घञ् ] 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging or adhering to. -3 Union, junction, contact; निरंतरश्लेषवनाः K. ( where it has the next sense also ). -4 Pun, paronomasia, *double entendre*, susceptibility of a word or sentence, to yield two or more interpretations ( regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see K. P. Kārikās 84 and 96 ); अश्लेषि न श्लेषकवेर्भवत्याः श्लोक- द्वयार्थः सुधिया मया हि N. 3. 69; see शब्दश्लेष also. -5 Burning. -Comp. -अर्थः a pun, *double entendre*. -भि- त्तिक a. trusting on ( lit. having for its basis ) a Slesha.

**श्लिपदं** Swelled leg, elephantia- sis. -Comp. -प्रभवः the mango tree.

**श्लिपदिन्** m. A club-footed man.

**श्लील** a. 1 Lucky, prosperous; see श्रील. -2 Decent; cf. अश्लील.

**श्लेष्मन्** m. [ श्लिष्-मनिन् ] Phlegmatic humour. -Comp. -भति तारः dysente- ry produced by vitiated phlegm. -भोजस् n. the phlegmatic humour. -ज्वा, -ज्वी 1. the Arabian jasmine. -2. the hog-weed. -धानुः the phlegm- atic humour.

**श्लेष्मकः** Phlegm.

**श्लेष्मण** a. Phlegmatic.

**श्लेष्मल** a. Phlegmatic.

**श्लेष्मिक** a ( की f. ) 1 Phlegmatic. -2 Producing phlegm.

**श्लेष्मातः**, श्लेष्मातकः A kind of tree.

**श्लोक** 1 A. ( श्लोकते ) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. -2 To acquire. -3 To abandon, give up.



-4 To heap together, collect.

**श्लोकः** [ श्लोकश्च ] 1 Praising in verse, extolling. -2 A hymn or verse of praise. -3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक q v. -4 An object of praise. -5 A proverb or saying. -6 A stanza or verse in general; श्लोकत्वमप्यत यस्य श्लोकः R. 14. 70; पादैश्चतुर्भिः संयुक्तमिदं वाक्यं समाक्षरैः । श्लोचतोक्तं मया यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्लोको भवत्विति Rām. -7 A stanza or verse in the Anuṣṭubh metre.

**श्लोकयति** Den. P. To celebrate or praise in song.

**श्लोण** 1 P. ( श्लोणति ) To heap together, collect, gather; cf. श्लोणः.

**श्लोणः** A lame man, cripple.

**श्वक्** 1 A. ( श्वक्ते ) To go, move.

**श्वच्**, **श्वच्** 1 A. ( श्वच्ते, श्वच्ते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

**श्वज्** 1 A. ( श्वजते ) To go, move.

**श्वट्** 10 U. ( श्वटति-ते ) 1 To speak ill; ( श्वटति only according to some ). -2 ( श्वटति-ते ) ( a ) To go, move. ( b ) To adorn. ( c ) To finish, accomplish; ( on y श्वटति in these senses according to some ).

**श्वट्** 10 U. ( श्वटति ) To speak ill.

**श्वन्** m. [ श्वि-कनिन् नि० Un. 1. 158 ] ( Nom. श्व, श्वनौ, श्वनः; acc. pl. श्वनः; स्त्री f. ) A dog; श्वयदे क्रियते राजा स किं न इवात्युपानहं Subhāsh.; Bh. 2.31; Ms. 2.208. -**Comp.** -**अश्वः** an epithet of Bhairava. -**क्रीडिन्** m. a keeper or breeder of sporting dogs. -**गणः** a pack of hounds. -**गणिकः** 1. a hunter. -2. a dog-feeder. -**धूर्तः** a jackal. -**नरः** a snappish or curish fellow. -**निशः**, **निशा** a night on which dogs bark. -**पच्** m., **पचः** 1. a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla; Bv. 4.23. -2 a dog-feeder. -3 a public executioner. -**पदं** 1. a dog's foot. -2. a mark like a dog's foot (to be branded on the forehead of a thief). -**पाकः** an outcast, a Chāṇḍāla; G. L. 29. -**फलं** lime or citron. -**फलकः** N. of the father of Akrūra. -**भीरुः** a jackal. -**यूथं** a pack of dogs. -**वृत्तिः** f. 1. the life of a dog (to which servitude is often likened); सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu.

3. 14; Ms. 4. 6. -2. servitude, service; Ms. 4. 4. -**व्याघ्रः** 1. a beast of prey. -2. a tiger. -3 a leopard. -**हन्** m. a hunter.

**श्वम्** 10 U. ( श्वमति-ते ) 1 To go, move. -2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. -3 To live in misery.

**श्वभ्रं** 1 A hole, chasm; महोरगः श्वभ्रमिव प्रविष्टं V. 1. 18; Ki. 14. 33. -2 A den.

**श्वयः**, **श्वयनं** Swelling, increase.

**श्वयथुः** Swelling, intumescence.

**श्वयीची** Sickness, disease.

**श्वल्** 1 P. ( श्वलति ) To run, go quickly.

**श्वलक्** 10 U. ( श्वलति-ते ) To tell, narrate.

**श्वल्** 1 P. ( श्वलति ) To run; see श्वल्.

**श्वशुरः** [ श्व-आश्व अश्वते आश्व-अश्व-उ-रच् पृषे० Un. 1. 44 ] 1 A father-in-law, wife's or husband's father; Ms. 3. 119. -2 A respectable man. -**रौ** (dual) The father-in-law and mother-in-law.

**श्वशुकः** A father-in-law.

**श्वशुर्यः** 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. -2 The younger brother of a husband.

**श्वश्रुः** f. A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother; R. 14. 13. -**Comp.** -**श्वशुर** m. du. the mother and father-in-law.

**श्वस्** 2 P. ( श्वसिति, श्वस्त or श्वसित ) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath; स कर्मकारमस्तेव श्वस्तपि न जीवति H. 2. 11. क्षणमप्यश्वसतिष्ठते श्वस्तं यहि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 To sigh, pant, heave; श्वसिति विहगवर्गः Rs. 1. 13. -3 To hiss, snort. -**Caus.** ( श्वसति-ते ) To cause to breathe or live.

**श्वनः** [ श्वसित्यनेन श्वत्-ल्युट् ] 1 Air, wind; श्वनसुरभिर्गन्धिः Si. 11. 21. -2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -**नं** 1 Breath, breathing, respiration; श्वनवलितपद्मवाधरोष्ठे Ki. 10. 34; Ratn. 2. 4 ( where it has sense 1 also ); Si. 9. 52. -2 Sighing. -**Comp.** -**भृशः** a serpent. -**ईश्वरः** the Arjuna tree. -**उत्सुकः** a serpent. -**ऊर्मिः** f. a gust of wind.

**श्वसित** p. p. [ श्वत्-क् ] 1 Breathed, sighed. -2 Breathing. -**तं** 1 Breathing, respiration. -2 Sighing.

**श्वासः** [ श्वत्-घञ् ] 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving; अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः S. 1. 30; Ku. 2. 42. -2 A sigh, panting. -3 Air, wind. -4 Asthma. -**Comp.** -**उच्छ्वासः** exhalation and inhalation, respiration. -**कासः** asthma. -**कुटारः** a drug used to cure asthma. -**धारणं**-वाणायाम. -**रोधः** suspension or obstruction of breath. -**हिका** a kind of hicough. -**हेतिः** f. sleep.

**श्वासिन्** a. [ श्वासयति श्वत्-णिच् णिनि ] Breathing. -m. 1 Air, wind. -2 A breathing animal, living being. -3 One who pronounces ( letters ) with a hissing sound.

**श्वसु** ind. 1 Tomorrow; वरमद्य कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः Subhāsh. -2 Future (at the beginning of comp. ) -3 A particle implying auspiciousness. -**Comp.** -**भूत** a. ( श्वोभूत ) being tomorrow. -**वसीव**, **वसीवस्** ( श्वोवसीय, श्वोवसीवस् ) a. happy, auspicious, fortunate. ( -n. ) happiness, good fortune. -**अप्रस** ( श्वअप्रस ) a. happy, prosperous. ( -त ) 1. happiness, prosperity. -2. an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

**श्वस्तन** a. ( नी f. ), **श्वस्त्य** a. Relating to the morrow, future. -**नं** The future.

**श्वि** 1 P. ( श्वयति, शिवाय-शुशाव, अश्वत्-अश्वरीत्-अश्विष्यत्, श्विष्यति, श्वयितुं, श्वन ) 1 To grow, increase ( fig. also ), to swell ( as the eye ); इति श्विष्यच्चक्षुरास्व हेतोस्तवाश्वरीत् Bk. 6 19, 31; 14. 79, 15. 30. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To go, approach, move towards. -**With** उद् 1. to swell, increase, grow; प्रबलरुदितोच्छ्रुतनेत्रं ( मुख ) Me. 84. -2. to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

**श्वार्कणः** The ear of a dog.

**श्वार्गणिकः** A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

**श्वार्गिकः** 1 A hunter. -2 A dog-keeper.

**श्वार्दंतः** A dog's tooth.

**श्वानः** [ श्वैव-अण् न टिलोपः ] A dog. -**Comp.** -**निद्रा** 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. -**वैखरी** angry or curish snarling.

**श्वापद** a. ( दी f. ) Savage, ferocious. -**दः** 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. -2 A tiger.



**श्वपुच्छः** -च्छ A dog's tail.

**श्वविध्** *m.* A porcupine.

**श्वित्** 1 *A.* (श्वितते) To become white, be white; व्यतिकरितदिगताः श्वेतमानैर्यशोभिः Māl. 2.9.

**श्वित** *a.* White. -त Whiteness.

**श्वितान्**, **श्वित्** *a.* Ved. White.

**श्वितिः** *f.* Whiteness.

**श्वित्य**, **श्वित्य** *a.* White.

**श्वित्रं** [ श्वित्-रक् ] 1 White leprosy. -2 A leprous spot (on the skin); तदल्पमपि नोपेक्ष्य काव्ये दुष्टं कथंचन । स्याद्वपुः सुंदरमपि श्वित्रेणैकेन दुर्भगं Kāv. 1. 7.

**श्वित्रिन्** *a.* (णी *f.*) Leprous. -*m.* A leper.

**श्वेत** *a.* (श्वेता or श्वेती *f.*) [ श्वित्-अच् घञ् वा ] White; ततः श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते महति स्यंदने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. -तः 1 The white colour. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A cowrie. -4 The planet Venus. -5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. -6 A white cloud. -7 Cumin seed. -8 *N.* of a range of mountains; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. -9 *N.* of a division of the world. -तं Silver. -**Comp.** -अंबरः, -वासस् *m.* a class of Jaina ascetics. -इक्षुः a kind of sugar-cane. -उदरः

an epithet of Kubera. -कमलं, -पद्मं a white lotus. -कुंजरः an epithet of Airāvata, the elephant of Indra. -कुष्ठं white leprosy. -केतुः 1. a Buddha or Jaina saint. -2. the descending node. -कोलः a kind of fish (शकर). -गजः, -द्विपः 1. a white elephant. -2. the elephant of Indra. -गरुत् *m.*, -गरुतः a goose. -छद्ः 1. a goose. -2. a kind of basil. -द्वीपः *N.* of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. -धातुः 1. a white mineral. -2. chalk. -3. the milkstone. -धामन् *m.* 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the foam of the sea. -4. cuttle-fish bone. -नीलः a cloud. -पत्रः a goose. °रथः an epithet of Brahman. -पर्णशः white basil. -पाटला the white trumpet-flower. -पिंगः a lion. -पिंगलः 1. a lion. -2. an epithet of Siva. -भिक्षुः a kind of white-robed mendicant; Pt. 3. 76. -मरिचं white pepper. -मालः 1. a cloud. -2. smoke. -रक्त *a.* pale-red, rosy. (-क्तः) the pink or rosy colour. -रंजनं lead. -रथः the planet Venus. -रोचिस् *m.* the moon. -रोहितः an epithet of Garuḍa.

-वलकलः the glomerous fig-tree. -वाजिन् *m.* 1. the moon. -2. an epithet of Arjuna. -3. camphor. -वासस् *m.* an ascetic wearing white garments. -वाह् *m.* an epithet of Indra. -वाहः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2. of Indra. -वाहनः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2. the moon. -3. a marine monster (मकर). -वाहिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna. -शुंगः, -शृंगः barley. -हयः 1. a horse of Indra. -2. an epithet of Arjuna. -3. *N.* of Indra. -हस्तिन् *m.* Airāvata, Indra's elephant.

**श्वेतकः** A cowrie. -कं Silver.

**श्वेता** 1 A cowrie. -2 Hog-weed. -3 White Dūrvā grass. -4 A crystal. -5 Candied sugar. -6 Bamboo-manana. -7 *N.* of various plants. -8 *N.* of one of the tongues of fire.

**श्वेतौही** *N.* of Sachi, wife of Indra.

**श्वेत्रं** White leprosy.

**श्विद्** 1 *A.* (श्विदते) To become white.

**श्वैत्यं** 1 Whiteness. -2 White leprosy.

**श्वैत्रं**, -श्वैत्र्य White leprosy.

## ष.

(Many roots which begin with *स* are written in the Dhātupāṭha with *ष्* to show that the *स* is changed to *ष्* after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under *स* in their proper places).

**ष** *a.* 1 Best, excellent. -2 Wise, learned. -षः 1 Loss, destruction. -2 End. -3 Rest, remainder. -4 Final emancipation. -5 Loss of knowledge. -6 Heaven. -7 Sleep. -8 A learned man. -9 A teat or nipple. -10 Hair. -11 Delivery (गर्भविमोचन).

**षंडः** 1 A bull. -2 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are

mentioned by different writers).

-3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (*n.* also in this sense); कलशमुत्तरीति षंडाद्वेन धत्तः कुतुदकमलषंडे तुल्यरूपा-मवस्थां Si. 11. 15; cf. खंड also.

-डः, -डं A flock (of goats &c.).

**षंडकः** A eunuch.

**षंडाली** 1 A pond, pool. -2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

**षंडः** A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. -2 The neuter gender; निवेशः शिविरं षंडे Ak. -**Comp.** -तिलः barren sesamum.

**षष्ट्** *num. a.* (used in pl., nom. षट्; gen. षण्णां) Six; Ms. 1. 16, 8,

403. -**Comp.** -अक्षीणः (षडक्षीणः) a fish. -अंगं (षडंगं) 1. six parts of the body taken collectively:—त्र्ये बहूशिरो मध्यं षडंगमिदमुच्यते. -2. the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कल्यो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चित्तिः । ज्योतिषमयनं चैव षडंगो वेद उच्यते; see वेदांग also. -3 six auspicious things, *i. e.* the six things obtained from a cow:—गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्दधि च रोचनं । षडंगमेतन् मांगल्यं पठितं सर्वदा गवाम्. -3. any set of six articles. °जित् *m.* *N.* of Vishnu. -अंघ्रिः (षडांघ्रिः) a bee. -अधिक *a.* (षडधिक) exceeded by six; Māl. 5. 1. -अभिज्ञः (षडभिज्ञः) a Buddhist



deified saint. —अशीति *a.* (षडशीति) eighty-sixth. —अशीतिः *f.* (षडशीतिः) eighty-six. —अष्टः (षडहः) a period of six days. —आननः, —वक्त्रः, —वदनः (षडाननः, षडवक्त्रः, षडवदनः) epithets of Kārtikeya; षडाननापीतपयोधरासु नेता चमूनामिव कुत्तिकासु R. 14. 22. —आम्नायः (षडाम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. —ऊषणं (षडूषणं) six spices taken collectively; पंचकोलं समरिषं षडूषणमुदाहृतम्. —कर्ण *a.* (षट्कर्ण) heard by six ears; *i. e.* by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener (as a counsel, secret &c.); षट्कर्णो भिद्यते मंत्रः Pt. 1. 99. (—र्णः) a kind of lute. —कर्मन् *m.* (षट्कर्मन्) 1. the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brāhmaṇa; they are:—अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट्कर्मण्यग्रजन्मनः Ms. 10. 75. —2. the six acts allowable to a Brāhmaṇa for his subsistence; उच्छं प्रतिग्रहो भिक्षा वाणिज्यं पशुपालनं । कृषिकर्म तथा चेति षट्कर्मण्यग्रजन्मनः ॥. —3. the six acts that may be performed by means of magic; शांति, वशिकरण, स्तंभन, विद्वेष, उच्चटन, and मारण. —4. the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; धौतिर्वस्ती तथा नेती नीलिकी (नौलिकी) चाटकस्वथा । कपालभाती चैतानि षट्कर्मणि समाचरेत्. (—*m.*) 1. a Brāhmaṇa skilled in the above six acts. —2. one well-versed in the Tantra magical rites. —कोण *a.* (षट्कोण) hexangular. (—णं) 1. a hexagon. —2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —गदा the sixfold *gayā*; गयागजो गयादित्यो गायत्री च गदाधरः । गया गयासुरश्चैव षड्गया मुक्तिदायकाः ॥. —गवं (षड्गवं) 1. a team or yoke of six oxen. —2. a yoke of six (sometimes after the names of other animals); *e. g.* हस्ति°, अश्व° ‘six elephants, horses &c.’. —गुण *a.* (षड्गुण) 1. sixfold. —2. having six attributes. (—गं) an assemblage of six qualities. —2. the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण (21); cf. षड्गुण्य also. —ग्रंथि *m.* (षड्ग्रंथि) the root of long pepper. —ग्रंथिका (षड्ग्रंथिका) zedoary (शडी). —चक्रं (षट्चक्रं) the six mystical circles of the body. —चत्वारिंशत् (षट्चत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. —चरणः (षट्चरणः) 1. a bee; S. 1. 23. —2.

a locust. —3. a louse. —जः (षड्जः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs:—नासां कंठमुरस्तालु जिह्वां दन्तांश्च संस्पर्शन् । षड्जः संज्ञायते (षड्भ्यः संज्ञायते) यस्मात्तस्मात् षड्ज इति स्मृतः; it is said to resemble the note of peacocks; षड्जं रौति मयूरस्तु Nārada; षड्जसंज्ञादिभिः क्रेकाः द्विधा भिन्नाः त्रिखंडभिः R. 1. 39. —त्रिंशत् *f.* (षट्त्रिंशत्) thirty-six; (षट्त्रिंश *a.* thirty-sixth). —दर्शनं (षडर्शनं) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy; they are:—सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा, and वेदान्त. (—नः) one conversant with the above six systems. —दीर्घः the six long vowels:—आ, ई, ऊ, ऐ, and औ. —दुर्ग (षड्दुर्ग) the six kinds of forts taken collectively; धनुर्दुर्गं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं तथैव च । मनुष्यदुर्गं मृदुदुर्गं वनदुर्गमिति क्रमात्. —नवति *f.* (षण्णवतिः) ninety-six. —पंचाशत् *f.* (षट्पंचाशत्) fifty-six. —पद्मः (षट्पद्मः) 1. a bee; न पंक्तजं तद्यदलीनषट्पद्मं न षट्पद्मोऽसौ न जुगुंज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; Ku. 5. 9; R. 6. 69. —2. a louse. —3. a verse consisting of six *padas*. °अतिथिः 1. the mango tree. —2. the Champaka tree. °आनंदवर्धनः the Asoka or Kinkirāta tree. °उग्र *a.* having bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid); प्रायश्चापं न वहति भवान्मन्मथः षट्पद्मं Me. 73. °प्रियः the tree called नागकेशर. —पद्मी (षट्पद्मी) 1. a stanza consisting of six lines. —2. a female bee. —3. a louse. —प्रज्ञः (षट्प्रज्ञः) 1. one who is well acquainted with six subjects; *i. e.* the four *Purushārthas* or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature of the Supreme Spirit; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षेषु लोकतत्त्वार्थयोरपि । षट्प्रज्ञा तु यस्यासौ षट्प्रज्ञः परिकीर्तितः ॥. —2. a lustful or licentious man. —विदुः (षड्विदुः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —भागः (षड्भागः) a sixth part, one-sixth; S. 2. 13; Ms. 7. 131, 8. 33. —भुज *a.* (षड्भुज) 1. six-armed. —2. six-sided, hexagonal. (—जः) a hexagon. (—जा) 1. an epithet of Durgā. —2. the water-melon. —मासः (षण्मासः) a period of six months. —मासिक *a.* (षण्मासि-

क) half-yearly, occurring every six months. —मुखः (षण्मुखः) an epithet of Kārtikeya; R. 17. 67. (—खा) a water-melon. —रसं, —रसाः (*m. pl.*) (षड् रं &c.) the six flavours taken collectively; see under रस. —रात्रं (षड्रात्रं) a period of six nights. —रेखा (षट्रेखा) a water-melon. —वर्गः (षड्वर्गः) 1. an aggregate of six things. —2. especially, the six enemies of mankind; (also called षड्विपु); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो ममोहौ च मत्सरः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9; व्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गं Bk. 1. 2. —विंशतिः *f.* (षड्विंशतिः) twenty-six; (षड्विंश twenty-sixth). —विध (षड्विध) *a.* of six kinds, sixfold; R. 4. 26. —शास्त्रिन् *m.* one conversant with the six Sāstras or darsanas. —षष्टिः *f.* (षट्षष्टिः) sixty-six. —सप्ततिः (षट्सप्ततिः) seventy-six.

षट्क *a.* Sixfold. —कं An aggregate of six; मासषट्क, पूर्वषट्क, उत्तरषट्क &c.

षडधा See षोढा.

षष्टिः *f.* Sixty; Ms. 3. 177; Y. 3. 84. °तम sixtieth. —Comp. —भागः an epithet of Siva. —मत्तः an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. —योजनी *f.* a journey or extent of sixty *Yojanas*. —संवत्सरः a period of sixty years. —हायनः 1. an elephant (sixty years old). —2. a kind of rice.

षष्टिक *a.* Bought with sixty. —कः —का A kind of rice of quick growth. षष्टिक्यं A field sown with the above kind of rice.

षष्ठ *a.* (ष्टी *f.*) Sixth, the sixth; षष्ठं तु क्षेत्रजस्यांशं प्रदद्यात्पैतृकाद्धनात् Ms. 9. 164, 7. 130; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1; R. 17. 78. —Comp. —अंशः 1. a sixth part in general. —2. particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c., which the king takes from his subjects as land-tax; ऊधस्यमिच्छामि तयोपभोक्तुं षष्ठांशमुच्यते इव रक्षितायाः R. 2. 66; (the different kinds of produce, to the sixth part of which a king is entitled, are specified in Ms. 7. 131-132). °वृत्तः a king (entitled to the sixth part of the produce); षष्ठांशवृत्तेरापि धर्म एव S. 5. 4. —अन्न the sixth meal. °कालः taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.



षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight -2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram. ). -3 An epithet of Durgā in the form of Kātyāyanī, one of the 16 divine mothers. -Comp. -तत्पुरुषः the genitive Tat-purusha compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. -पूजनं, -पूजा worship of the goddess षष्ठी performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

**षहसानुः** 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice.

**षाट्** *ind.* A vocative particle.

**षाट्कौशिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

**षाट्पौरुषिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Belonging to six generations ( पुरुष ).

**षाडवः** 1 Passion, sentiment. -2 Singing, music. -3 ( In music ) A Rāga in which six of the seven primary notes are used, षौडवः पंचभिः प्रोक्तः स्वरैः षड्भिस्तु षाडवः.

**षाड्गुण्यं** [ षड् गुणा एव षड् ] 1 The collection of six qualities. -2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy; षाड्गुण्यमुपयुज्जीत शक्यपेक्षी रसायनं Si. 2. 93; see under गुण also. -3 Multiplication of anything by six. -4 Six proper-

ties. -Comp. -प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measures of royal policy.

**षाण्मातुरः** [ षड् मातरोऽस्य ] 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kārtikeya.

**षाण्मासिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Six monthly, half-yearly. -2 Six months' old; मौक्तिकानां षण्मासिकानां Vb. 1. 17.

**षाष्ट** ( ष्टी *f.* ) Sixth

**षिङ्गः** 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. -2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover ( विट ); षिङ्गैरगद्यत ससंभ्रममेव काचिर् Si. 5. 34.

**षुः** Delivery, child-bearing.

**षोडशन्** *num. a.* ( pl. ) Sixteen. -Comp. -अंशुः the planet Venus.

-अंग *a.* having 16 parts or ingredients. ( -गः ) a kind of perfume.

-अंगुलक *a.* having the breadth of 16 fingers. -अंघ्रिः a crab. -अर्चिस् *m.* the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. -उपचार *m.* pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c.; they are thus enumerated:—आसनं स्वागतं पाद्यमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकम् । मधुपर्कचमस्नानं वसनभरणानि च । गंधगुप्ते धूपदीपौ नैवेद्यं वंदनं तथा. —क

लाः the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named:—अमृता मानदा पूषा तृष्टिः पुष्टी रतिर्धृतिः । शशिनी चंद्रिका कान्तिर्ज्योत्स्ना श्रीः प्रीतिरेव च । अंगदा च तथा

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पूर्णाष्टमा षोडश वै कलाः॥. —भुजा a form of Durgā. —मातृका *f.* pl. the sixteen divine mothers; they are:—गौरी पद्मा शची मेधा सावित्री विजया जया । देवसेना स्वधा स्वाहा मातरो लोकमातरः । शान्तिः पुष्टिर्धृतिस्तृष्टिः कुलदेवात्मदेताः .

**षोडश** *a.* ( शी *f.* ) Sixteenth; Ms. 2. 65, 86.

**षोडशया** *ind.* In sixteen ways.

**षोडशिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) Consisting of sixteen parts, sixteen-fold षोडशिको देवतोपचारः.

**षोडशिन्** *m.* A modification of the Agnishtoma sacrifice. -Comp. -ग्रहः a libation made at the above sacrifice.

**षोढा** *ind.* In six ways.

-Comp. -न्यासः the six ways of touching the body with mystical texts. -मुखः 'six-faced', N. of Kārtikeya; षोढा जयोर्जनितषोढामुखः सनिति षोढा स ह्यट् ऋगिरेः Asvad. 7.

**षोदत्** *m.* A young ox with six teeth.

**ष्ठिक्** 1. 4. P. ( ष्ठीवति, ष्ठीवति, ष्ठूत ) 1 To spit, eject saliva from the mouth. -2 To sputter; Bk. 12 18.

**ष्ठिवन्, ष्ठेवन्** 1 Spitting out. -2 Saliva, spittle

**ष्ठूत** *p. p.* Spit, ejected.

**ष्वक्, ष्वस्क्-वक्** 1 A. ( ष्वक्ते, ष्वस्क्-वक्ते ) To go, move.

## स.

**स** *ind.* A prefix substituted for सह or सम्, सम, तुल्य, or सदृश and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of ( a ) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of; सपुत्र, सभार्य, सदृष्ट, सधन, सरोष, सकोप, सहर्षि &c.; ( b ) similar, like; सधर्मन् 'of a similar nature'; so सजाति, सवर्ण; ( c ) same; सोदर, सपक्ष, सपिंड, सनाभि &c. —*m.* 1 A snake.

-2 Air, wind. -3 A bird. -4 short name for the musical note षड्ज q. v.

-5 N. of Siva. -6 Of Vishnu. -7 ( In prosody ) A foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one. —सा The goddess Lakshmi. —सं 1 Knowledge. -2 Meditation. -3 A carriage-road. -4 A fence, an enclosure.

**संयः** A skeleton.

**संयज्** 1 U. 1 To adore, worship; समयष्टास्त्रमंडल Bk. 15. 96. -2

To consecrate, dedicate.

**संयत्** 1 A. 1 To struggle, contend; देवासुरा वा एषु लोकेषु संयतिरे. -2 To form or be formed in rows. -3 To agree, coincide.

**संयत्** *f.* A battle, war, fight; यः संयति प्राप्तपिनाकिलीलः R. 6. 72, 7. 39; 18. 21; Ki. 1. 19; Si. 16. 15.

-Comp. -वरः a king, prince.

**संयत्त** *p. p.* 1 Ready, prepared; Mv. 5. 51. -2 Being on guard.

**संयम्** 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb,



check, control, govern, subdue (Atm) (as passions &c.); असंयतात्मनो योगो दुष्प्राप इति मे मतिः Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 2. 100. -2 To bind, imprison, fasten, confine; वानरं मानसं बन्धीः Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7; R. 3. 20, 42. -3 To gather (Atm.); त्रीं हीनं दृच्छते Sk. -4 To shut, close; Bg. 8. 12. -5 To hold together, hold fast. -6 To guide or drive (as horses). -7 (a) To collect. (b) To bind or tie into a knot (as hair); संयम्यमानशिखं दः V. 5. -8 To keep in order. -9 To present with, give to.

संयत *p. p.* 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. -2 Tied up, bound together. -3 Fettered. -4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R. 3. 20. -4 Ready. -5 Arranged; see यम् with सं. -तः 1 One who has restrained his passions, an ascetic. -2 N. of Siva. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* one whose eyes are closed. -अंतलि *a.* one who has folded his hands in supplication. -आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, self-controlled. -आहार *a.* temperate in eating. -उपस्कर *a.* one who has a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in good order. -चेतस्, मनस् *a.* controlled in mind. -प्राण *a.* one whose breath is suppressed. -वाच *a.* silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयत्वर *a.* Silent.

संयतृ *m.* One who restrains, a restrainer, curber.

संयमः Restraint, check, control; श्रोत्रादीनीन्द्रियाण्यन्ये संयमाग्निषु जुहति Bg. 4. 26, 27; so संयमवनः &c. -2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of Yoga; धारणाभ्यानसमाधिचयमंतरंगं संयमपदवाच्यं Sarva. S., Ku. 2. 59. -3 A religious vow. -4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; S. 4. 16. -5 Humanity, feeling of compassion. -6 Any religious act on the day preceding a vow or course of penance.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Drawing in; S. 1. -3 Binding, tying up; U. 1; V. 3. 6. -4 Confinement. -5 Self-denial, control. -6 A religious vow or obligation. -7 A square of four houses. -नः

One who restrains or regulates, a ruler. -नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित *p. p.* 1 Restrained. -2 Bound, fettered. -3 Detained. -4 Assembled, collected.

संयमिन् *a.* One who curbs or restrains, controlling. -*m.* One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic; या निष्ठा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69; R. 8. 11.

संया 2 P. 1 To go or proceed together. -2 To go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. -3 To go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To assemble, meet. -6 To fight. -7 To be directed towards, aim at.

संयात्रा Voyage by sea.

संयानः A mould. -नं 1 Going along with, accompanying. -2 Travelling, proceeding. -3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheat-en flour; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, connect, unite. -2 To endow or furnish with. -3 To form an alliance. -4 To place or fix in, set in. -*Pass.* To be united with; संयोज्यसे स्वेन वपुर्महिम्ना R. 5. 55. -*Caus.* 1 To unite, join; संयोजयति विधेय नीचगापि नरं सरित् H. 1. -2 To harness, yoke. -3 To prepare, equip (an army). -4 To furnish, endow or supply with, provide with; बुद्ध्या संयोजयति तं Pt. 2. -5 To fasten or fix on. -6 To throw, discharge, shoot (a missile). -7 To use, employ. -8 To appoint (to an office), entrust with. -9 To perform, accomplish. -To be absorbed in, meditate upon

संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Blended, mixed, mingled. -3 Accompanied by. -4 Possessed of, endowed with. -5 Consisting of.

संयुगः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. -2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुगे सांयुगिनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेन कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -Comp. -गोष्पदं 'a contest in a cow's footstep'; i. e. an insignificant or trifling quarrel;

cf. the English phrase 'a storm in a tea-pot'.

संयुज् *a.* 1 Connected, relating to; Si. 14. 55. -2 Possessed of or endowed with good qualities.

संयोगः 1 (a) Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवं Subhâsh. (b) Endowment with, possession of. -2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 gunas of the Vaiseshikas). -3 Addition, annexation. -4 A set; आभरणसंयोगाः Mâl. 6. -5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. -6 (In gram.) A conjunct consonant; ह्रस्वोऽनंतराः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. -7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. -8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -पृथक्त्वं severalty of conjunction. -विरुद्धं any eatables causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन् *a.* 1 United, conjoined. -2 Joining.

संयोजनं 1 Union, conjunction. -2 Copulation, sexual union.

संयुत *p. p.* 1 Joined, united together, connected. -2 Endowed or furnished with.

संरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect. -2 To ward off, prevent.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षणं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Charge, custody.

संरंज् 4 U. 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden. -2 To be affected with any passion. -*Caus.* 1 To dye, colour. -2 To please, satisfy, gratify.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. -2 Impassioned fired with passion. -3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. -4 Enamoured, charmed. -5 Charming, beautiful.

संरागः 1 Colouring. -2 Passion, affection. -3 Rage, anger.

संरम्भ 1 A. 1 To become agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. -2 To be exasperated or furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in *p. p.*); R. 16. 16. -3 To seize, catch hold of (Ved.)

संरब्ध *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. -2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. -3 Augmented. -4 Swelled.



-5 Overwhelmed. -6 Closely joined, hand in hand.

**संरभः** 1 Beginning. -2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; हनं वर्धते ते संरभः S. 7. -3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 48; Māl. 6. 10. -4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 92. -5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणिपातप्रतीकारः संरभो हि महात्मनां R. 4. 64; 12. 36. V. 2. 21; 4. 28; Ku. 3. 76. -6 Pride, arrogance. -7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. -परुष *a.* harsh through rage. -रस *a.* excessively enraged. -वेगः the impetuosity of anger.

**संरभिन्** *a.* (जी *f.*) 1 Excited, agitated, flurried; Si. 2. 67. -2 Angry, furious, enraged. -3 Proud, arrogant.

**संराध्** 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or perfected. -2 To be acquired. -Caus. 1 To bring into harmony. -2 To agree about or upon (with acc.) -3 To propitiate, satisfy, conciliate.

**संराधनं** 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. -2 Accomplishing. -3 Profound or deep meditation.

**संरावः** 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. -2 Sound or noise in general.

**संरिहाणं** Affectionately licking (as a cow licking her calf).

**संरुण** *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

**संरुध्** 7 U. 1 To obstruct, detain, stop; स चेत्तु पाथ संरुध्ः पशभिर्वा रथेन वा Ms. 8. 295. -2 To impede, obstruct, prevent; संरुध्वे दृश्य R. 2. 43. -3 To hold fast, enchain; नृगमिव लघु लक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. -4 To seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235. -5 To besiege, blockade, invest. -6 To cover up, conceal. -7 To withhold, refuse.

**संरुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. -2 Blocked up, filled up. -3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. -4 Covered over, concealed. -5 Refused, withheld.

**संरोधः** 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. -2 Blockade, siege. -3 Bond, fetter. -4 Throwing, sending forth.

**संरोधनं** Obstructing, stopping.

**संरुह** 1 P. 1 To grow, increase.

-2 To grow over, heal; see रुह.

**संरुद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Grown together. -2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरुद्धव्रण. -3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. -4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. -5 Bold, confident.

**संलक्ष्** 10 U. 1 To observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्चर्यदर्शनः संलक्ष्यते मनुष्यलोकः S. 7; संलक्ष्यते न छिदुरोपि हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known'; 8. 42. -2 To test, prove, determine; हेमः संलक्ष्यते ह्यमौ विगुद्धिः इयमिकापि वा R. 1. 10. -3 To hear, learn, understand. -4 To characterize, distinguish.

**संलक्षणं** Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

**संलग्न** *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering to. -2 Come to blows or close contest.

**संलग्** 1 P. 1 To talk, converse; संलग्नो जनसमाजात् Dk. -2 To name, call.

**संलापः** 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. -2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. -3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

**संलापकः** A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

**संललित** *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

**संलिख्** 6 P. 1 To scratch, scrape. -2 To write, inscribe. -3 To play upon (a musical instrument).

**संलीढ** *p. p.* Licked up; enjoyed, tasted.

**संली** 4 A. 1 To cling, adhere or stick to. -2 To lie down or settle upon, alight. -3 To lurk. -4 To melt away. -5 To go or enter into.

**संलयः** 1 Lying down, sleep. -2 Dissolution. -3 Universal destruction (प्रलय).

**संलयनं** 1 Adhering or clinging to. -2 Dissolution. -3 Lying down, sleep.

**संलीन** *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. -2 Joined together. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Cowering down. -5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down.

-मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

**संलुह** 1 P. To stir, agitate. -10. U. or Caus. 1 To shake, stir about, move to and fro. -2 To confound, disturb, perplex.

**संलोडनं** Disturbing, confusing.

**संवत्** *ind.* 1 A year. -2 Especially a year of the Vikramālitya era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

**संवत्सरः** [ संवसन्ति ऋतवोऽत्र संवत्सरन् Iv. ] 1 A year. -2 A year of Vikramālitya's era. -3 N. of Siva. -4 The first year in the cycle of five years. -Comp. -हरः an epithet of Siva. -भ्रम *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). -रथः a year's course.

**संवद्** 1 P. 1 To talk to, address. -2 To speak together, converse, discourse. -3 To resemble, tally with, correspond to, be like (with instr.); अस्वमुवं सीताया मुखं वंदेयं संवद्वेय U. 4; अहो संवद्वेयस्तस्मात् Mu. 5. -4 To name, call. -5 To agree, accord, consent. -Caus. 1 To consult, hold consultation (with instr.); as in मैहूर्तैः सह संवाद्यतां. -2 To cause to sound, play upon (a musical instrument). -3 To declare.

**संवदनं** 1 Conversing, talking together. -2 Communication of tidings. -3 Examination, consideration. -4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. -5 A charm, an amulet.

**संवादः** 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. -2 Discussion, debate. -3 Communication of tidings. -4 Information, news. -5 Assent, concurrence. -6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादश्च संशयादवया पृष्टः Dk.; (नादः) चित्ताकर्षी परिवित इव श्रोत्रसंवादमति Māl. 5. 20. -7 Meeting, encounter; U. 5. 16.

**संवादिन्** *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. -2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; यद्वा न संवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39; अस्वद्वेयसंवादिन्याकृति U. 6.

**संवन्नं** 1 Subduing or overpowering by magical rites or drugs. -2



A charm, an amulet. -3 Fondness, love.

**संवर्गः** Ved. 1 Plunder, spoil. -2 An epithet of Agni.

**संवर्जनं** 1 Appropriating to oneself. -2 Consuming, devouring.

**संवलनं** 1 Combination, junction, union. -2 Being mixed or charged with; Mâl. 9. 13, 10. 11.

**संवलित** p. p. 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; Mâl. 6. 5. -2 Sprinkled with; Mâl. 4. 8. -3 Connected, associated. -4 Broken; उदितोपलस्खलनसंवलितः (धनयः) Ki. 6. 4. -5 Surrounded, encompassed. -6 Possessed of.

**संवलित** a. Overrun. -तं A sound; Mâl. 5. 19.

**संवस** 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To live with, associate; Ms. 4. 79. ; Y. 3. 15. -3 To spend, pass (time) -Caus. To accommodate, lodge, furnish with lodging.

**संवासः** 1 Dwelling together. -2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. -3 Domestic intercourse. -4 A house, dwelling. -5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

**संवसथः** A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

**संवह** 1. P. 1 To carry or bear along, drag. -2 To carry together. -3 To rub, press. -4 To show, display. -Caus. 1 To rub or press together, shampoo; संवाहयामि चरणान् पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 21. -2 To assemble, collect. -3 To drive (a carriage). -4 To marry, take a wife. -5 To carry away, drive along, impel; Pt. 5. 15.

**संवहः** N. of the third of the seven courses or Mârgas of the wind; see वायु.

**संवाहः** 1 Bearing or carrying along. -2 Pressing together. -3 Shampooing, stroking gently. -4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

**संवाहकः** A shampooer; see संवाह (4) above.

**संवाहनं**, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. -2 Shampooing; gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24. -3 Bearing along, propelling; Mâl. 9. 25.

**संवासित** a. 1 Made fragrant,

scented, perfumed. -2 Made fetid, having an offensive or foul smell (as a breath).

**संविक्तं** What is separated or individualized.

**संविज्** 7 P., 6 A. 1 To shake. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear.

**संविम** p. p. 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried; as in संविममानस. -2 Terrified, frightened.

**संविज्ञात** p. p. Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

**संविद्** I. 2 P. 1 To know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37; 8. 17. -2 To recognize. -3 To investigate, examine. -4 To perceive, feel, experience. -5 To advise. 3- To come to an understanding, agree upon. -7 To think over, meditate. -II. 6 U. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To meet together. -Caus. 1 To make known, inform, announce. -2 To know, perceive, observe. -3 To cause to know or perceive; Bk. 17. 63.

**संविद्धिः** f. 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; श्रुत्वा सुखसंविद्धिः स्मरणीयाऽधुनातनी Ki. 11. 34, 16. 32. -2 Understanding, intellect. -3 Recognition, recollection. -4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

**संविद्** f. 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. -2 Consciousness, perception; Mâl. 6. 13. -3 An agreement, engagement, contract, covenant, promise; स राजलोकः कृतपूर्वसंवित् R. 7. 31. -4 Assent, consent. -5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. -6 War, battle, fight. -7 A war-cry, watch-word. -8 A name, an appellation. -9 A sign, signal. -10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. -11 Sympathy, participation. -12 Meditation. -13 Conversation. -14 Hemp. -Comp. -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

**संविद्** An agreement or promise, covenant.

**संविद्धात** a. 1 Knowing, intelligent. -2 Harmonious.

**संविदित** p. p. 1 Known, understood. -2 Recognised. -3 Well-known, renowned. -4 Explored. -5 Agreed upon. -6 Advised, admonish.

ed; see विद् with सं. -तं An agreement.

**संवेदः** 1 Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

**संवेदनं**-ना 1 Perception, knowledge. -2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनायैव रामे चैतन्यमर्पितं U. 1. 48. -3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

**संविधा** 3 U. 1 To do, act, perform, manage, make. -2 To dispose, arrange. -3 To set, place, put, lay. -4 To appoint. -5 To direct, order. -6 To attend to, mind. -7 To use, employ.

**संविधा** 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. -2 Mode of life, means of leading life; कल्पाविकल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94.

**संविधानं** 1 Arrangement, disposition; Mâl. 6. -2 Performance. -3 Plan, mode. -4 A rite. -5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Mâl. 6.

**संविधानकं** 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकं U. 3. -2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

**संविभज्** 1 U. 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distribute, share with; स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सद्यवेदनं भवति S. 4. -3 To share in common, admit (one) to a share; वित्तं यदा यस्य च संविभक्तं Subhâsh. -4 To bestow upon, give to.

**संविभागः** 1 Partition, dividing. -2 A part, portion, share.

**संविभागिन्** m. A partner, sharer, participator.

**संविश** 6 P. 1 To enter. -2 To sleep, lie down to rest; संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95; क्रमेण सुषामनु संविवेश 2. 24; Ms. 4. 55; 7. 225. -3 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; षोडशर्तुनिशाः स्त्रीणां तस्मिन् युग्मासु संविशेत् Y. 1. 79; Ms. 3. 48. -4 To enjoy. -5 To engage oneself in.

**संविष्ट** p. p. 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. -2 Entered together. -3 Seated together. -4 Dressed, clothed.

**संवेशः** 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. -2 A dream. -3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). -3 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof.



संवेशनं Coition, sexual union.

**संवीक्षण** 1 Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost. -2 Looking or gazing attentively.

**संवीत** *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. -2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. -3 Adorned. -4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. -5 Overwhelmed.

**संवृ** 1. 5. 9. U. 1 To hide, cover, conceal; **मुहुरंगुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठं** S. 3. 25; R. 1. 20; 7. 30. -2 To suppress, restrain, oppose; Bk. 9. 27. -3 To shut up, close. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To secure. -6 To arrange, put in order. -7 To refuse, reject. -8 To select, choose. -*Caus.* 1 To cover. -2 To restrain. -3 To ward off, prevent, avert.

**संवर**: 1 Covering. -2 Comprehension. -3 Compression, contraction. -4 A dam, bridge, causeway. -5 A kind of deer. -6 N. of a demon; see **शंवर**. -**रं** 1 Concealment. -2 Forbearance, self-control. -3 Water. -4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

**संवरण** 1 Covering, screening. -2 Hiding, concealment; **संवरणं हि तत्** Mâl. 1. -3 A pretext, disguise; see **संवर** also. -4 A secret.

**संवार**: 1 Covering, closing up. -2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. **विवार** q. v.). -3 Diminution. -4 Protecting, securing. -5 Arranging.

**संवृत** *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; **मुहुरंगुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठं** (मुखं) S. 3. 25. -2 Hidden, concealed; **न मदनो विवृतो न च संवृतः** S. 2. 11. -3 Secret. -4 Closed, shut up, secured. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Contracted, compressed. -7 Confiscated, sequestered. -8 Encompassed, surrounded. -9 Filled with, full of. -10 Accompanied by; see **वृ** with **सं**. -**तं** 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. -2 A mode of pronunciation. -**Comp.** -**आकार** *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. -**मंत्र** *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; **तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य** R. 1. 20.

**संवृति**: *f.* 1 Covering, covering

up. -2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10. 44. -3 Secret purpose, covert design.

**संवृक्त** *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. -2 Destroyed.

**संवृत्** 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To attack, assault (with acc.). -3 To be or become; **ते यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः** Pt. 1. -4 To happen, take place, occur. -5 To be produced, arise, spring. -6 To be accomplished. -7 To be united, meet together. -8 To fall to the lot of. -*Caus.* 1 To cast, throw. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To wrap up, envelope. -4 To crumble up. -5 To destroy, crush.

**संवर्त**: 1 Turning towards. -2 Dissolution, destruction. -3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 26. -4 A cloud. -5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). -6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. -7 A year. -8 A collection, multitude.

**संवर्तक**: 1 A kind of cloud. -2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; **इतोऽपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकैः** Bh. 2. 76. -3 Sub-marine fire. -4 N. of Balarâma. -**कं** The plough of Balarâma.

**संवर्तकिन्** *m.* N. of Balarâma.

**संवर्तिका** 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. -2 The petal near the filament. -3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (**दीपादेः शिखा**).

**संवृत्त** *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. -2 Fulfilled, accomplished. -3 Collected, heaped together. -4 Past, gone. -5 Covered. -6 Furnished with. -**तः** N. of Varuna.

**संवृत्ति**: *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. -2 Accomplishment.

**संवृध्** 1 A. 1 To grow up, increase, be developed. -2 To fulfil, satisfy. -*Caus.* 1 To rear, nourish, cherish, bring up, foster. -2 To plant. -3 To enlarge, augment. -4 To fulfil, satisfy.

**संवर्धक** *a.* (**धिका** *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. -2 Greeting, welcoming

(guests &c.), hospitable.

**संवर्धन** 1 Bringing up, rearing, fostering. -2 Complete growth, thriving.

**संवर्धित** *p. p.* 1 Brought up, bred, reared; **संवर्धितानां सुतनिर्विशेषं** R. 5. 6. -2 Increased.

**संवृद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. -2 Grown tall or high, big, large. -3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

**संवेग**: 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. -2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 26; Mâl. 5. 6. -3 Haste, speed. -4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

**संव्यवहार**: 1 Duty, business. -2 Mercantile transaction, calling, trade; **अपि प्रचीयन्ते संव्यवहाराणां वृद्धिलाभाः** Mu. 1; see **व्यवहार**.

**संव्ये** 1 U. 1 To clothe, put on clothes. -2 To surround, enclose.

**संव्यान** 1 Covering, wrapping. -2 Cloth, vesture, garment. -3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

**संशतक**: [ **सम्पक् शतमङ्गीकारो यस्य ऋप् Tv.** ] 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. -2 A picked warrior. -3 A brother in arms. -4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

**संशब्द**: Mention, reference.

**संशब्दन** 1 Making a sound. -2 Praising. -3 Calling out to. -4 Referring to.

**संशप्त** 4 P. 1 To be calm. -2 To be allayed or extinguished, disappear; **सत्त्वं संशाम्यतीव मे** Bk. 18. 28. -3 To be removed. -*Caus.* 1 To mitigate. -2 To settle, decide; Pt. 1. 376.

**संशरण** Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

**संशित** *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. -2 Sharp, acute. -3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. -4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -5 Effecting, diligent in performing. -**Comp.** -**आत्मन्** *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. -**व्रत** *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

**संशी** 2 A. 1 To waver, be in



doubt or suspense, be uncertain or irresolute; संशय कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14, 42.; Bv. 2. 115. -2 To lie down for rest, sleep.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46; त्वदन्यः संशयस्यास्य छेत्ता न ह्युपपद्यते Bg. 6. 36. -2 Misgiving, suspicion. -3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyāya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyāya philosophy; एकधर्मिकविरुद्धभावाभावप्रकारकं ज्ञानं संशयः; it is also regarded as one of the two kinds of अयथार्थज्ञान. -4 Danger, peril, risk; न संशयमनारुह्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7; याता पुनः संशयमन्यथैव Māl. 10. 13; Ki. 13. 16, Ve. 6. 1. -5 Possibility. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. doubting, sceptical. -आपन्न, -उपेत, -स्थ a. doubtful, uncertain, irresolute. -गत a. fallen into danger; S. 6. -छेदः solution of a doubt, decision, -छेदिन् a. clearing all doubt, decisive; S. 3.

संशयान, संशयालु, संशयितृ a. Doubtful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशयित a. 1 Doubtful, uncertain. -2 Doubted, questioned. -3 Risked, hazarded, endangered, exposed to peril or danger; संशयितजीविता ते शरीरावस्था Māl. 2.

संशीतिः f. Doubt; न हि मे संशीतिरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132.

संशुध् 4 P. To be completely purified. -Caus. 1 To purify completely. -2 To clear, pay off (expenses). -3 To correct, rectify. -4 To examine, inquire into, investigate.

संशुद्ध p. p. 1 Completely purified, pure. -2 Polished, refined. -3 Expiated. -4 Acquitted (of crime or debt).

संशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purification; Bg. 15. 1. -2 Cleansing or purifying in general. -3 Correction, rectification. -4 Clearance. -5 Acquittance (of debt). -6 Purity, cleanness.

संशोधनं Purification, cleanness &c.

संश्रुत् n. Trick, jugglery, illusion. -m. A juggler.

संश्रयान p. p. 1 Contracted, shrunk up. -2 Frozen, congealed. -3 Rolled up. -4 Collapsed.

संश्रि 1 U. 1 To have recourse to, resort, fly to for refuge or shelter. -2 To lean or rest on, depend on; न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते U. 6. 12; Māl. 1. 24. -3 To attain to, approach. -4 To obtain. -5 To serve, wait upon. -6 To join, unite with.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation; परस्परविरोधिन्योरेकसंश्रयदुर्लभं V. 5. 24; R. 6. 41; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to'; ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां S. 5. 17; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57; U. 3. 17; मनोरथेऽस्याः शशिमौलिसंश्रयः Ku. 6. 60; द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमशप लक्ष्मीः 1. 43; एकार्थसंश्रयमुभयोः रयोग M. 1. -2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leagu-ing together for mutual protection; one of the 6 guṇas or expedients in politics; see under गुण also; Ms. 7. 160. -3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभमे पत्न्याय वल्लरी Ku. 4. 31; Me. 17; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रित p. p. 1 Gone to for refuge. -2 Supported, sheltered. -3 United, joined; चूनेन संश्रितावती नवमालिकेय S. 4. 12. -तः A dependent, follower, servant.

संश्रु 5 U. 1 To listen to; संश्रुणोति न चोक्तनि Bk. 5. 19; 6. 5; (but Atm. when used intransitively); हितान्न यः संश्रुणोति स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. -2 To promise. -Caus. To tell, narrate, report.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively. -2 A promise, an agreement, engagement.

संश्रवणं 1 Hearing. -2 The ear.

संश्रुत p. p. 1 Promised, agreed to. -2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To clasp or press together. -2 To adhere or cling to. -3 To join, unite. -Caus. To unite, join, connect together.

संश्लिष्ट p. p. 1 Clasped or pressed together, joined, united. -2 Embraced. -4 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, having. -6 Related, connected together; Pt. 2. 127.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing; an embrace; वशिनां हि परपरिमहसंश्लेषपराङ्मुखी वृत्तिः S. 5. 28. -2 Union, connection, contact.

संश्लेषणं-णा 1 Pressing together, -2 Means of binding together. -3 Connection, tie, bond.

संश्रवत् See संश्रुत्.

संसंज् Pass. To be attached or connected together, be joined or linked together; see संसक्त below.

संसक्त p. p. 1 Adhered or stuck together. -2 Adhering or clinging to, attached to, sticking close to. -3 Joined or linked together, closely connected; प्रांतेषु संसक्तनमेरुशाखं Ku. 3. 43; R. 7. 24. -4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. -5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended; मदमुखरमयूरीमुक्तसंसक्तकः Māl. 9. 5; कलिदकन्या मथुरां गताऽपि गंगोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति R. 6. 48; Māl. 5. 11. -6 Intention. -7 Endowed with, possessed of. -8 Fastened, restrained. -Comp. -मनस् a. having the mind fixed or attached. -युग a. yoked, harnessed; Si. 3. 68.

संसक्तिः f. 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction; संसक्तौ किमसुरभं महोदयानां Ki. 7. 27. -2 Close contact, proximity. -3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance; Si. 8. 67. -4 Tying, fastening together. -5 Devotion, addiction (to anything).

संसद् 1. 6. P. 1 To sit down, sit down together. -2 To be afflicted, be in distress. -3 To pine away.

संसद् f. 1 An assembly, meeting, circle; संसद् जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51; छात्रसंसदि लब्धकीर्तिः Pt. 1; R. 16. 24. -2 A court of justice; Ms. 8. 52.

संसादः An assembly.

संसाध् Caus. To be successful. -2 To accomplish, complete, Ms. 2. 100. -3 To secure, get, obtain. -4 To settle. -5 To regain; Ms. 8. 50. -6 To cause to be settled or paid; Ms. 8. 213. -7 To destroy, kill. -8 To extinguish.

संसिध् 4 P. 1 To be made perfect. -2 To be fully accomplished or effected, to be well-performed. -3 To attain supreme felicity, to become happy; जप्येनेव तु संसिध्येत्



आज्ञाणो नात्र संशयः Ms. 2. 87.

संसिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. -2 One who has secured final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः *f.* 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment; स्वनुष्ठितस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिर्हरितोषणं Bhāg.; Ku. 2. 63. -2 Absolution, final beatitude; संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Bg. 8. 15; 3. 20. -3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. -4 A passionate or intoxicated woman.

संसूच 10 U. 1 To indicate, forebode; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवं Subhāsh. -2 To inform, tell.

संसूचनं 1 Showing plainly, proving. -2 Informing, telling. -3 Hinting, intimating; अर्थस्य संसूचनं. -4 Reproaching, accusing.

संसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To revolve, turn round. -3 To spread. -4 To move. -5 To go or flow together. -6 To go to, obtain; पापात् संसृत्य संसारान् प्रेष्यतां याति शत्रुषु Ms. 12. 70. -*Caus.* 1 To spread over, cause to move over. -2 To revolve or turn round; जन्मवृद्धिक्षयैर्नित्यं संसारयति चक्रवत् Ms. 12. 124.

संसारणं 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. -2 The world, wordly life, mundane existence, श्रीष्मचंडकरमंडलभीष्मकुलसंसारणतापितमूर्तेः Bv. 4. 6. -3 Birth and re-birth. -4 The unresisted march of troops. -5 The commencement of battle. -6 A highway. -7 A resting-place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संसारः 1 Course, passage. -2 The course or circuit of worldly life, secular life, mundane existence, the world; असारः संसारः U. 1; Māl. 5. 30; संसारधन्वभुवि किं सारमाश्रयसि संसाधुना शुभमते Asvad. 22; or परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession of births. -4 Worldly illusion. -*Comp.* -गमनं transmigration. -गुरुः 1. an epithet of the god of love. -2. the preceptor of the world. -चक्रं succession of births and deaths, metempsychosis. -मार्गः 1. the course of worldly affairs, world-

ly life. -2. the vulva. -मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. -*m.* 1 A sentient being, creature. -2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मन्).

संसृतिः *f.* 1 Course, current, flow. -2 The worldly life, course of the world. -3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं मां निपातयसि संसृतिगर्तमध्ये Bv. 4. 32; Si. 14. 63; cf. संसार.

संसृज् 6 P. 1 To mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with; संसृज्यते सरसिजैररुणांशुभिर्नैः R. 5. 69. अस्ना रक्षः संसृजतात् Ait. Br. -2 To join, meet; सौमित्रिणा तदनु संसृजे R. 13. 73; Ku. 7. 74. -3 To create, form. -4 To endow or furnish with.

संसर्गः 1 Commixture, junction, union. -2 Contact, company, association, society; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62; S. 1. 3. -3 Proximity, touch. -4 Intercourse, familiarity. -5 Copulation, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. -6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -*Comp.* -अभावः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds:—प्रागभाव antecedent, प्रध्वंसाभाव emergent, and अत्यन्ताभाव absolute, non-existence. -दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संसर्गिन् *a.* 1 United, associated with. -2 Keeping company with, familiar. -*m.* An associate, a companion.

संसर्जनं 1 Commingling. -2 Leaving, abandoning. -3 Discharging, voiding.

संसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. -2 Associated or connected together as partners. -3 Composed. -4 Reunited. -5 Involved in. -6 Created. -7 Cleanly dressed.

संसृष्टता, -त्वं 1 Association, union. -2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Combination, union.

-2 Association, intercourse, co-partnership. -3 Living in one family, see संसृष्टता (2) above. -4 A collection. -5 Collecting, assembling. -6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽनपेक्षयैतेषां (शब्दार्थालंकाराणां) स्थातिः संसृष्टिरुच्यते S. D. 756.

संसृष्टिन् *m.* 1 A reunited kinsman. -2 A copartner.

संसृप् 1 P. 1 To move; संसर्पेत्या सपरि भवतः सातोसि च्छायायासौ Me. 51. -2 To move along, flow.

संसर्पः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. -2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a Kshaya-māsa (क्षयमास).

संसर्पणं 1 Creeping along. -2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संसर्पिन् *a.* Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संसेकः Sprinkling, watering.

संस्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, grace, decorate; ककुभं समस्कुरुत माघवर्णी Si. 9. 25. -2 To refine, polish; वाण्येका समलं करोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. -3 To consecrate by repeating Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. -4 To purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संवस्कारोभयप्रीत्या मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2. 124. -5 To cultivate, educate, train; आर्योपवेशसंस्क्रियमाणमतयः Mu. 3. -6 To make ready, prepare, equip, fit out; Mu. 3. -7 To cook, dress (food.); -8 To purify, cleanse. -9 To collect, heap together. -10 To construct, form well or thoroughly.

संस्कृत् *m.* 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. -2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (माणः) प्रयुक्तसंस्कार इवाधिकं बभौ R. 3. 18. -2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28; (where Malli. renders the word by व्यकरणजन्या शुद्धिः); R. 15. 76. -3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind); निसर्ग-



संस्कारविनति इत्यसौ नृपे चक्र युवराज-  
शब्दभाक् R. 3. 35 ; Ku. 7. 10. -4  
Making ready, preparation. -5  
Cooking dressing (as of food &c.).  
-6 Embellishment, decoration, orna-  
ment ; स्वभावसुंदरं वस्तु न संस्कारमपे-  
क्षते Dri. S. 49 ; S. 7. 23 ; Mu. 2.  
10. -7 Consecration, sanctification,  
hallowing. -8 Impression, form,  
mould, operation, influence; यज्ञवे भा-  
जने लग्नः संस्कारो नान्यथा भवेत् H Pr.  
8 ; Bh. 3. 84. -9 Idea, notion, con-  
ception. -10 Any faculty or capacity  
-11 Effect of work, merit of action ;  
फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना  
इव R. 1. 20. -12 The self-reproduc-  
tive quality, faculty of impression ;  
one of the 24 qualities or gunas  
recognised by the Vaiseshikas ; it  
is of three kinds:—भावना, वेग, and  
स्थितिस्थापकता q. q. v. v. -13 The  
faculty of recollection, impression on  
the memory; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृ-  
तिः T. S. -14 A purificatory, rite a  
sacred rite or ceremony; संस्कारार्थं शरी-  
रस्य Ms. 2. 66 ; R. 10. 78 ; ( Manu  
mentions 12 such Samskâras ; see  
Ms. 2. 26 ; some writers increase  
the number to sixteen ). -15 Puri-  
fication, purity. -16 A rite or cere-  
mony in general. -17 Investiture  
with the sacred thread. -18 Obse-  
quial ceremonies. -19 A polishing  
stone ; S. 6. 5 ( where संस्कार may  
mean 'polishing' also ). -Comp.  
-पूत a. 1. purified by sacred  
rites. -2 purified by refinement  
or education. -रहित, वर्जित, -हीन  
a. ( a person of one of the three  
higher castes ) over whom the puri-  
ficatory ceremonies, particularly  
the thread-ceremony, have not been  
performed and who therefore be-  
comes a Vrâtya or outcast ; cf. ब्रात्य.

संस्कारक a. Consecrating, purify-  
ing, refining &c.

संस्कृत p. p. 1 Made perfect, re-  
fined, polished, cultivated. -2 Arti-  
ficially made, highly wrought, care-  
fully or accurately formed, elabor-  
ated. -3 Made ready, dressed,  
prepared ; cooked. -4 Consecrated,  
hallowed. -5 Initiated into worldly  
life, married. -6 Cleansed, purified.  
-7 Adorned, decorated. -8 Excel-  
lent, best. -तः 1 A word formed

regularly according to the rules of  
grammar, a regular derivative. -2  
A man of any one of the first three  
castes over whom all the purifi-  
catory rites have been performed. -3  
A learned man. -तं 1 Refined or  
highly polished speech, the Sanskrit  
language ; संस्कृतं नाम देवी वागन्वारब्धा-  
ता महर्षिभिः Kâv. 1. 33. -2 A sacred  
usage. -3 An offering, oblation (most-  
ly Vedic ). -Comp. -उक्तेः f. 1. a  
polished word or language. -2. a  
Sanskrit word or expression.

संस्क्रिया 1 A purificatory rite., -2  
Consecration. -3 Obsequies, a  
funeral ceremony.

संस्तम्भ 5. 9. P. ( caus. also ) 1  
To stop, restrain, control ; प्रयत्नसं-  
स्तम्भितविक्रियायां कथंचिद्दिशा मनसां  
बभूवुः Ku. 3. 84. -2 To paralyze,  
benumb ; Ku. 3. 73. -3 To take  
heart or courage, cheer up, compose,  
collect ( oneself ) ; देवि संस्तम्भयात्मानं  
U. 4. -4 To make firm or immovable ;  
Bg. 3. 43. -5 To support, prop up.  
-6 To confirm, establish, corroborate.

संस्तब्ध p. p. Supported, confirm-  
ed &c. ; see संस्तम्.

संस्तम्भः 1 Support, prop. -2 Con-  
firming, strengthening, fixing. -3  
Stop, stay. -4 Stupefaction, para-  
lysis.

संस्तु 2 P. 1 To praise. -2 To  
extol, celebrate. -3 To praise in  
chorus. -4 To be acquainted with,  
be familiar or intimate with ( chiefly  
in p. p. in this sense ) ; अनेकशः  
संस्तुतमप्यनल्पा नवं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति  
Si. 3. 31 ; Ki. 3. 2 ; see संस्तुत.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium ; Pt.  
4. 89. -2 Acquaintance, intimacy,  
familiarity ; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽधिकृता न  
संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 ; नैर्गुणैः संगति  
संस्तवस्थिरं तिरोहितं प्रेम घनागमाश्रयः 4.  
22 ; Si. 7. 31. -3 Agreeing together,  
harmony.

संस्तवान् a. 1 Praising properly.  
-2 Eloquent. -नः 1 A singer ( उद्गातृ ).  
-2 Joy, delight.

संस्तावः 1 Praise, celebration. -2  
Hymning in chorus. -3 The place  
which Brâhmanas repeating hymns  
and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत p. p. 1 Praised, eulogized.  
-2 Praised together. -3 Agreeing  
together, harmonious. -4 Intimate,

familiar ; Mâl. 7. 2. -5 Intended,  
aimed at ; Mâl. 10.

संस्तुतिः f. Praise, eulogy.

संस्तृ-स्तृ 5. 9. U. 1 To spread,  
strew ; प्रांतसंस्तृर्निर्द्भाः S. 4. 7. -2  
To overspread.

संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer ;  
a bed of leaves &c. ; नवपल्लवसंस्तरपि  
ते R. 8. 57 ; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे यथा  
रचयिष्यामि तनुं विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34.  
-2 A sacrifice.

संस्तारः Spreading out, extension.

संस्त्यायः 1 A collection, heap, an  
assemblage. -2 Vicinity -3 Spread-  
ing, diffusion, expansion. -4 A  
house, residence, habitation ; संस्त्या-  
यमेव गच्छावः Mâl. 1. 9. -5 Fami-  
liarity, familiar talk ; Mv. 1.

संस्था 1 A. 1 To dwell or live  
in, stand close together ; तीक्ष्णादुद्दि-  
जते मृदौ परिभवत्तासान्न संतिष्ठते Mu. 3.  
5. -2 To stand on. -3 To be, exist,  
live. -4 To abide by, obey, act up  
to ; दारिद्र्यात्पुरुषस्य बांधवजनो वाक्येन  
संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36. -5 To be completed ;  
सद्यः संतिष्ठते यज्ञस्तथाशौचमिति स्थितिः  
Ms. 5. 98 ( =यज्ञपुण्येन युज्यते Kull. ).  
-6 To come to an end, be interrupt-  
ed ; Bk. 8. 11. -7 To stand still,  
come to a stand, ( Paras. ) ; क्षणं न  
संतिष्ठति जीवलोकः क्षयादयाभ्यां परिव-  
र्तमानः Hariv. -7 To die, perish. -8  
To agree, conform to. -9 To stand  
firmly. -Caus. 1 To establish, set-  
tle. -2 To place. -3 To compose,  
collect ( oneself ). -4 To subject,  
keep under control ; Ms. 9. 2. -5  
To stop, restrain. -6 To kill.

संस्थ a. 1 Staying, abiding, last-  
ing. -2 Dwelling, being, existing,  
situated ( at the end of comp. ) ;  
शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1.  
16 ; Ku. 6. 60 ; निसर्गभिन्नास्वप्नेकसं-  
स्थं R. 6. 29 ; Mâl. 5. 16. -3 Tame,  
domesticated. -4 Fixed, stationary.  
-5 Ended, perished, dead. -6 Come  
to an end, completed. -7 Manifest-  
ed ( व्यक्त ). -स्थः 1 A dweller, an  
inhabitant, -2 A neighbour, coun-  
tryman. -3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly.  
-2 Situation, state or condition of  
being. -4 Form, nature ; R. 11.  
38. -4 Occupation, business, settled  
mode of life : पृथक्संस्थाश्च निर्ममे Ms.  
1. 21. -5 Correct or proper conduct.



-6 End, completion. -7 Stop, stay. -8 Loss, destruction. -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Resemblance. -11 A royal decree or ordinance. -12 A form of Soma sacrifice. -13 Death, dying. -14 Manifestation, appearance.

**संस्थानं** 1 A collection, heap, quantity. -2 The aggregation of primary atoms. -3 Configuration, position; **आकृतिरवयवसंस्थानविशेषः**. -4 Form, figure, appearance, shape; **स्त्रीसंस्थानं चाप्सरस्तोत्र्यनारादुक्षिप्यैनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम** S. 5. 30; Ms. 9. 261. -5 Construction, formation. -6 Vicinity. -7 Common place of abode. -8 Situation, position. -9 Any place or station. -10 A place where four roads meet. -11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. -12 Death.

**संस्थापक** a. Settling, establishing, arranging &c.

**संस्थापनं** 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. -2 Fixing, determining, regulating; **कुर्वीत चैषां प्रत्यक्षमर्थसंस्थापनं नृपः** Ms. 8. 402. -3 Establishment, confirmation; **धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि मे युगे** Bg. 4. 8. -5 Restraining, curbing. -6 A statute, regulation. -ना 1 Restraining, curbing. -2 A means of calming or composing; **संस्थापना प्रियतरा विरहातुराणां** Mk. 3. 3.

**संस्थापित** p. p. 1 Collected. -2 Established, fixed. -3 Restrained, curbed, checked.

**संस्थित** p. p. 1 Being or standing together. -2 Being, staying; **नियो-गसंस्थित** Pt. 1. 92. -3 Adjacent, contiguous. -4 Resembling, like. -5 Collected, heaped. -6 Settled, fixed, established. -7 Placed in or on, being in. -8 Stationary. -9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished; **क नु खलु संस्थिते कर्मणि आत्मानं विनो-दयामि** S. 3. -10 Dead, deceased; **प्रमदानु संस्थितः शुचा** R. 1. 72.

**संस्थितिः** f. 1 Being together, staying with. -2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. -3 Residence, abode, resting-place; **यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे यांति संस्थितिम् । तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थे यांति संस्थितिम्** Ms. 6. 90. -4 Accumulation, heap. -5 Duration, continuance; H. 1. 43. -6 Station, state, condition of life. -7 Restraint.

-8 Death. -9 Destruction of the world.

**संस्पृश** 6 P. 1 To touch. -2 To sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 53. -3 To bring in contact with.

**संस्पर्शः** 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. -2 Being touched or affected. -3 Perception, sense.

**संस्पर्शी** A kind of fragrant plant. **संस्पृष्ट** p. p. 1 (a) Touched, brought into contact; (b) Affected, smit; S. 4. 5. -2 Mixed, mingled.

**संस्फलः** 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

**संस्फुट** a. Blossomed, blown.

**संस्फोटः, संस्फोटः, संस्फोटिः** War, battle.

**संस्मृ** 1 P. 1 To remember, think of, call to mind; **स्मर संस्मृत्य न शंतिरस्ति मे** Ku. 4. 17; Bg. 18. 76; Ms. 4. 149. -2 To recollect fully. -Caus. To remind, put in mind of; (पातालं) मामद्य संस्मरयतीति भु-जंगलोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

**संस्मरणं** Remembering, calling to mind.

**संस्मृतिः** f. Remembrance, recollection; **संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय** Ki. 18. 27.

**संस्त्रवः, संस्त्रवः** 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 A stream. -3 The remains of a libation. -4 A kind of offering or libation.

**संहन्** 2 P. 1 To unite closely together, join together; **हस्तौ संहत्य** Ms. 2. 71; **दूत एव हि संधत्ते भिनत्येव च संहतान्** 7. 66; see संहत. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To contract, diminish. -4 To strike, kill, destroy. -5 To strike against each other, clash.

**संहत** p. p. 1 Struck together, wounded. -2 Closed, shut. -3 Well-knit, firmly united. -4 Closely joined or allied; Ki. 1. 19. -5 Compact, firm, solid. -6 Combined, joined, keeping together, being in a body, being very close; **जालमादाय गच्छन्ति संहताः पक्षिणोऽप्यमी** Pt. 2. 8; 5. 101; H. 1. 37. -7 Of one accord. -8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. -जानु a. knock-kneed. -भ्रू a. knitting the eyebrows. -स्तनी a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

**संहतता-त्वं** 1 Close contact, conjunction. -2 Compactness. -3 Agreement, union. -4 Harmony, concord.

**संहतिः** f. 1 Firm or close contact, close union; Ku. 5. 8. -2 Union, combination; **संहतिः कार्यसाधिका, संहतिः श्रेयसी पुंसां** H. 1; cf. "Union is strength". -3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. -4 Bulk, mass; **गुरुतां नयति हि गुणा न संहतिः** Ki. 12. 10. -5 Agreement, harmony. -6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude; **वनान्यवांचीव चकार संहतिः** Ki. 14. 34, 27; 3. 20; 5. 4; Mu. 3. 2. -7 Strength. -8 The body.

**संहननं** 1 Compactness, firmness. -2 The body, person; **अमृताध्मा-तजीमूनास्निग्धसंहननस्य ते** U. 6. 21; Mv. 2. 46. -3 Strength; see संहति also. -4 Rubbing the limbs. -5 Killing.

**संवहनं** 1 The act of sacrificing together. -2 Sacrificing in a proper manner. -3 A quadrangular group of four houses.

**संहातः** One of the 21 hells; Ms. 4. 89.

**संहित** p. p. 1 Placed together, joined, united. -2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. -3 Relating to. -4 Collected. -5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. -6 Caused by. -7 Placed, fixed. -8 Compiled; see संधा.

**संहिता** 1 Combination, union, conjunction. -2 A collection, compilation, compendium. -3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. -4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest; **मनुसंहिता**. -5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Sâ-khâs or schools; **पदप्रकृतिः संहिता** Nir. -6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to the rules of Sandhi or euphony; **परः सानिकर्षः संहिता** P. I. 4. 109; **वर्णानामतिशयितः संनिधिः संहितासंज्ञः स्यात्** Sk.; or **वर्णानामेकप्राणयोगः संहिता**. -7 The Supreme Being who hold



and supports the universe. -Comp. -पाठः the continuous text of the Veda (opp. पदपाठ q. v.).

**संहतिः** *f.* General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

**संह** 1 P. (sometimes A. also) 1 To bring or draw together. -2 To draw out, suck; Pt. 1. 221. -3 (a) To contract, abridge, compress; म-हिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य तव संहियते वचः R. 10. 30. (b) To drop; संहियतामियं K. -4 To bring together, collect, accumulate. -5 To destroy, annihilate (opp. सृज्); अमुं युगांतोचितकालनिद्रः संहृत्य लोकान् पुरुषोऽधिष्ठेत् R. 13. 6. -6 To withdraw, withhold, draw or take back; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11; 6. 3; न हि संहर्ते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवेदमनि H. 1. 61; R. 4. 16; 12. 103. -7 To curb, restrain, suppress; क्रोधं प्रभो संहर संहरोति यावद्भिरः खे मरुतां चरति Ku. 3. 72. -8 To wind up, close. -9 To seize, take. -10 To unite, bind by obligations.

**संहरणं** 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Contracting. -4 Restraining. -5 Destroying, ruining. -6 Withdrawing.

**संहर्तृ** *m.* A destroyer.

**संहारः** 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting; अनुभवतु वेणीसंहारमहोत्सवं Ve. 6. -2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. -3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विसर्प); प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमंत्र R. 5. 57, 45. -4 Restraining, holding back. -5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. -6 Close, end, conclusion. -7 An assemblage, a group. -8 A fault in pronunciation. -9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. -10 Practice, skill. -11 A division of hell. -Comp. -भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. -मुद्रा N. of a particular posture in the Tantra worship; it is thus defined:—अधोमुखे वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वस्थं दक्षहस्तकं । क्षिप्तांगुली-रंगुलीभिः संगृह्य परिवर्तयेत्.

**संहारक** *a.* 1 Destructive. -2 Compressing, contracting, closing.

**संहत** *p. p.* 1 Drawn together. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Withdrawn,

drawn back. -4 Collected, assembled. -5 Seized, laid hold of. -6 Curbed, restrained. -7 Destroyed.

**संहतिः** *f.* 1 Contraction, compression. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 Taking, seizure. -4 Restraint. -5 Collection.

**संहृष्ट** 4 P. 1 To be glad, rejoice, thrill with delight. -2 To bristle, stand on end (as hair).

**संहर्षः** 1 Horripilation, a thrill of joy or fear. -2 Pleasure, joy, delight. -3 Emulation, rivalry. -4 Wind. -5 Rubbing together.

**संहृष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. -2 Bristling, shuddering. -3 Fired with emulation.

**संहादः** 1 A loud noise, an uproar. -2 Noise in general.

**संहोण** *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Completely abashed.

**सकट** *a.* Bad, vile.

**संकटक** *a.* 1 Thorny, prickly. -2 Troublesome, dangerous. -कः The aquatic plant शैवल q. v.

**संकप, संकपन** *a.* Trembling, tremulous.

**सकरुण** *a.* Tender, compassionate, merciful.

**सकर्ण** *a.* (र्ण or र्णी) 1 Having ears. -2 Hearing, listening.

**सकर्तृक** *a.* Having an agent.

**सकर्मक** *a.* 1 Having or performing any act. -2 (In gram.) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

**सकल** *a.* 1 Together with the parts. -2 All, whole, entire, complete. -3 Having all the digits, full (as the moon); as in सकलैर्बुमुखी. -4 Having a soft or low sound. -लं 1 Everything. -2 The whole. -Comp. -वर्ण *a.* (i. e. पद or वाक्य) having the letters क & ल, i. e. quarrelling; Nalod. 2. 14.

**सकल्प** *a.* Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda; Ms. 2. 140. -ल्पः N. of Siva.

**सकाकोलः** N. of one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89.

**सकाम** *a.* 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. -2 Lustful, amorous. -3 One who has got his desir-

ed object, satisfied, contented; काम इदानीं सकामो भवतु S. 4; किमन्यत् सकामं कपलकुंडला Mâl. 9. -मं *ind.* 1 With pleasure. -2 Contentedly. -3 Assuredly, indeed.

**सकाल** *a.* Seasonable, opportune. -लं *ind.* Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

**सकाश** *a.* Having appearance, visible, present, near. -जः Presence, vicinity, nearness. (सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. near. -2. from near, from, from the presence of).

**सकुक्षि** *a.* Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother &c.).

**सकुल** *a.* 1 Belonging to a noble family. -2 Belonging to the same family. -3 Having a family. -4 Along with the family. -लः 1 A kinsman. -2 A kind of fish (सकुली also).

**सकुल्यः** 1 One of the same family. -2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree. -3 A distant relation in general.

**सकृत्** *ind.* 1 Once; सकृदशो निपतति सकृत्कन्या प्रदीयते । सकृदाह दधानीति त्रीण्येतानि सतां सकृत् Ms. 9. 47. -2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; सकृत्कृतप्रणयोयं जनः S. 5. -3 At once. -4 Always. -5 Together with. -*m.* -*f.* Feces, excrement (usually written शकृत् q. v.). -Comp. -गर्भा 1. a mule. -2. a woman who is pregnant only once. -प्रजः a crow. -प्रसूता, -प्रसूतिका 1. a woman who has borne only one child. -2. a cow that has calved once. -फला the plantain tree.

**सकृपण** *a.* Miserable, wretched.

**सकेश** *a.* 1 Having hair. -2 Hairy, shaggy.

**सकैतव** *a.* Deceitful, fraudulent. -वः A cheat, rogue.

**सकोप** *a.* Angry, enraged. -पं *ind.* Angrily.

**सक्त** *p. p.* [ संज् -क्त ] 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. -2 Adicted, devoted or attached to;



fond of; सक्तसि किं कथय वैरिणि  
मैथिपुत्रे Mu. 2. 6. -3 Fixed or ri-  
vetted on; नगैद्रसक्तां परिवर्त्य दृष्टि R.  
2. 28. -4 Relating to. -5 Dili-  
gent, attentive. -6 Obstructed,  
hindered. -Comp. -वैर a. engaged  
in hostilities, constant in enmity;  
S. 2. 15.

सक्तिः f. 1 Contact, touch. -2  
Union, junction; सक्तिं जवाद्पनयत्य-  
निलो लतानां Ki. 5. 46. -3 Attach-  
ment, addiction, devotion ( to any-  
thing).

सक्तु m. pl. [ संज् -तुन् किञ्च ] The  
flour of barley first fried and then  
ground, barley-meal: भिक्षासक्तुभिरेव  
संप्रति वयं वृत्ति समीहामहे Bh. 2. 64.  
-Comp. -फला-ली the Samī tree.

सक्तुकः 1 =सक्तु. -2 A kind of  
poison.

सक्तुल a. Containing barley-flour.

सकथन् A substitute for सकथि  
after acc. dual.

सकथि n. [ संज् -कथिन् Un. 3. 154 ]  
1 The thigh; ( changed in comp.  
to सकथ after उत्तर, पूर्व and मृग or  
when the compound implies com-  
parison; see P. V 4. 98 ). -2 A  
bone. -3 The pole or shafts of a  
carriage.

सक्रिय a. Active, moveable.

सक्षण a. Being at leisure.

साखि m. [ सह समानं ख्यायते नि० Un.  
4. 136 ] ( nom. सखा, सखायौ, सखा-  
यः; acc. सखायं, सखायौ; सख्युः gen.  
sing.; loc. sing. ) A friend, compa-  
nion, an associate; तस्मात्सखा स्वम-  
सि यन्मम तत्तवैव U. 5. 10; सखीनिव  
प्रीतियुजोऽनुजीविनः Ki. 1. 10. ( At  
the end of comp. साखि is changed to  
सख; वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; सखिवसखः  
R. 4. 87; 1. 48, 12. 9; Bk. 1. 1 ).

सखी A female friend or compa-  
nion, a lady's maid; नृत्यति युवतिजने-  
न समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते Gīt. 1.

सखीयति Den. P. To wish for a  
friend.

सख्यं [ सख्युर्भावः यत् ] 1 Friend-  
ship, intimacy, alliance; मुमुर्च्छं स-  
ख्यं रामस्य समानव्यसने हरौ R. 12. 57;  
समानशालिव्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhāsh.  
-2 Equality. -ख्यः A friend.

सग 1 P. ( सगति ) To cover.

सगण a. Attended by troops or  
flocks. -णः An epithet of Siva.

सगंध a. Fragrant. -घः A  
kinsman, relation, kindred; सवेः स-  
गंधेषु विश्वसिति S. 5; Ms. 9.

सगर a. [ गरेण विषेण सहितः ] Poi-  
sonous, having poison. -रः N.  
of a king of the Solar race.  
[ He was a son of Bahu and was cal-  
led Sagara because he was born to-  
gether with gara or poison given to  
his mother by the other wife of his  
father. By his wife Sumati he had  
60000 sons. He successfully performed  
99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the  
hundredth, his sacrificial horse was  
stolen by Indra and carried down to  
the Patala. Sagara thereupon com-  
manded his 60000 sons to search it out.  
Finding no trace of the animal on earth  
they began to dig down towards the  
Patala, and in doing this they natural-  
ly increased the boundaries of the  
ocean which was therefore called Sā-  
gara; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the  
sage Kapila they rashly accused him  
of having stolen their horse, as a  
punishment for which they were in-  
stantly reduced to ashes by that sage.  
It was after several thousands of years  
that Bhagiratha ( q. v. ) succeeded in  
bringing down to the Patala the cele-  
stial river Ganges to water and purify  
their ashes and thus to convey their  
souls to heaven ].

सगर्भः-भ्यः A brother of whole  
blood: Mv. 6. 27.

सगुण a. 1 Possessed of quali-  
ties or attributes. -2 Possessed of  
good qualities, virtuous. -3 World-  
ly. -4 Furnished with a string  
( as a bow ). -5 Possessed of the  
qualities in rhetoric.

सगोत्र a. Being of the same fa-  
mily or kin, related. -त्रः 1 A  
kinsman sprung from a common  
ancestor; तत्रभवतो युष्मत्सगोत्रस्य क-  
ण्वस्यापराद्धोऽस्मि S. 7. -2 A kinsman  
of the same family, one connected  
by funeral oblations of food and  
water. -3 A distant kinsman. -त्रं  
Family, race, lineage.

सग्धिः f. Eating together.

सघ् 5 P. ( सघ्नोति ) 1 To hurt, in-  
jure, kill. -2 To receive, accept. -3  
To support, bear.

संकट a. 1 Contracted, narrow,  
strait. -2 Impervious, impassable.  
-3 Full of, crowded with, beset  
with, hemmed in; संकटा ह्यहिता-  
ग्नीनां प्रत्यवायैर्गृहस्थता Mv. 4. 33;

विषमशिलासंकटस्खलितवेगः V. 2. 8;  
U. 1. 8. -टं 1 A narrow passage,  
defile, pass. -2 A difficulty, strait,  
risk, peril, danger; संकटेऽवविषण्ण-  
धीः K.; संकटे हि परीक्ष्यंते प्राज्ञाः शूरा-  
श्च संगरे Ks. 31. 93.

संकथ् 10 U. 1 To talk together,  
converse. -2 To narrate, relate. -3  
To explain.

संकथनं Narration.

संकथा Conversation, talk.

संकल् 10 U. 1 To add or sum  
up. -2 To heap, accumulate, collect.  
-3 To deem, regard; तरुच्छिद्रप्रोता-  
न् विसमिति करी संकलयाति K. P. 10.  
-4 To grasp, seize, lay hold of. -5  
To drive away, put to fight, rout.

संकलः 1 Accumulation, collection.  
-2 Addition.

संकलनं-ना 1 The act of heaping  
together. -2 Contact, junction -3  
Collision. -4 Blending, twining. -5  
Addition ( in math. ).

संकलित p. p. 1 Heaped up, piled  
up, collected. -2 Blended together,  
intermixed. -3 Seized, laid hold of.  
-4 Added. -5 Resumed, regained;  
Māl. 3. -ता ( In arith. ) The first  
sum. -तं Addition. -Comp.  
-ऐक्यं the sum of the terms of an  
arithmetical progression.

संकसुक a. 1 Unsteady, fickle,  
changeable, inconstant. -2 Uncer-  
tain, doubtful. -3 Bad, wicked. -4  
Weak, feeble.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2  
The crackling of flames.

संकारी A girl recently de-  
flowered.

संकाश a. 1 Like, similar, resem-  
bling ( at the end of comp. ), अग्नि°,  
हिरण्य°. -2 Near, close, at hand.  
-शः 1 Appearance, presence. -2  
Vicinity.

संकिलः A fire-brand, burning  
torch.

संकुच् 1. 6 P. 1 To become  
contracted, shrink. -2 To close,  
shut ( as a flower ). -3 To contract,  
compress. -Caus. To contract,  
narrow.

संकुचित p. p. 1 Contracted, ab-  
ridged; लंकापतेः संकुचितं यशो यत्  
Vikr. 1. 27. -2 Shrunk, wrinkled;  
Pt. 4. 78. -3 Closed, shut. -4 Cov-  
ering.



संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. -2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. -3 Terror, fear. -4 Shutting up, closing. -5 Binding. -6 A kind of skate-fish. -च Saffron. -Comp. -पिडुनं saffron.

संकोचनं Contraction. -नी The sensitive plant.

संकुल *a.* 1 Confused. -2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22; Māl. 1. 2. -3 Disordered, perplexed; U. 2. 30. -4 Inconsistent. -लं 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock; महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विघटितायां तस्यामागतोऽस्मि Māl. 1; Pt. 1. 7. -2 A confused fight, melee. -3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम बन्धैव पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संकुजितं The cry of the Chakravāka.

संकु 8 U. (संकुहते) 1 To commit; ये पक्षपरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. -2 To manufacture, prepare. -3 To do, perform in general.

संकुष् 1 P. 1 To drag along or away. -2 To contract. -3 To tighten, tie fast.

संकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, furrowing. -4 Shortening. -णः N. of Balarāma; संकर्षणात्तु गर्भस्य स हि संकर्षणो युवा Hariv.

संकृ 6 P. 1 To mix, commingle or mix together. -2 To scatter about, diffuse. -3 To fill.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; पत्रसंकर S. 2. -2 Blending together, union. -3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K. ; संकरो नरकायैव कुलध्वानां कुलस्य च Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40. -4 (In Rhet.) The combination of two or more *dependent* figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. *संसृष्टि* where the figures are *independent*); अविश्रांतिजुषामात्मन्यंगानित्वे तु संकरः K. P. 10; or अंगानित्वेऽलंकृतीनां तद्वदेकाग्र्यस्थितौ । संदिग्धत्वे च भव-

ति संकरस्त्रिविधः पुनः S. D. 757. -5 The crackling of flames. -6 Dust, sweepings.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 Crackling of flames.

संकारिन् *a.* 1 Confused, intermixed. -2 Arising from intermixture of castes.

संकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed together, intermingled. -2 Confused, miscellaneous. -3 Shattered, spread, crowded. -4 Indistinct. -5 In rut, intoxicated; H. 4. 17. -6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. -7 Impure, adulterated. -8 Narrow, contracted. -णः 1 A man of a mixed caste. -2 A mixed note or mode. -3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. -ई A difficulty. -र्ण A kind of riddle. -Comp. -जाति, -योनि *a.* of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). -युद्धं a confused fight, melee.

संकृत् 10 U. 1 To recite. -2 To praise, celebrate, glorify. -3 To tell, mention. -4 To proclaim, announce.

संकीर्तनं -ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. -2 Glorification (of a deity). -3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकृप् 1 A. To wish or long for. -Caus. 1 To resolve, determine, settle. -2 To intend, aim at, purpose; Ku. 3. 11. -3 To arrange or connect together. -4 To fix, assign, allot. -5 To consecrate, dedicate. -6 To imagine, fancy. -7 To think about, ponder, reflect.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve; कः कामः संकल्पः Dk. -2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. -3 Wish, desire; संकल्पमात्रोदितसिद्धयस्ते R. 14. 17. -4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination; तत्संकल्पोपहितजाडिम स्तंभमभ्योति गात्रं Māl. 1. 35; वृथैव संकल्पशतैरजस्रमनंग नीतोसि मया विवृद्धं S. 3. 5. -5 The mind, heart; Māl. 6. 2. -6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. -7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -8 Consideration, reflection. -9 A declaration made by a widow at the time of burning herself with her husband. -Comp. -आत्मक *a.* 1. willing,

resolving. -2. consisting of thought only, imaginary. -जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, -योनिः epithets of the god of love; भगवन्संकल्पयोने M. 4; Ku. 3. 24. -रूप *a.* 1. volitional. -2. conformable to will.

संक्रामित *a.* 1 Wished for, intended, aimed at. -2 Determined, resolved upon; S. 4. 13. -3 Imagined, fancied.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. -2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. -3 An indicatory sign, mark, token. -4 Agreement, convention; संकेतो गृह्यते जातौ गुणद्रव्यक्रियासु च S. D. 12. -5 Engagement, appointment, assignation (made by a mistress or lover); नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वाच्यते मृदु वेणुं Gīt. 5. -6 A place of meeting (for lovers), rendezvous; कांतार्थिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका Ak. -7 Condition, provision. -8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). -Comp. -गृहं, -निकेतनं, -स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. -2 Appointment, assignation. -3 Rendezvous. -4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतनं 1 Appointment, agreement. -2 A rendezvous.

संकेतयति Den. P. 1 To agree upon, appoint. -2 To fix by convention, lay down conventionally. -3 To invite, call. -4 To give a hint.

संकेतित *a.* 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -2 Invited, called.

संक्रंदनः N. of Kṛishṇa.

संक्रम 1 U. 1 To come or meet together. -2 To traverse, cross, go or pass through. -3 To approach, go. -4 To go over or be transferred (to another). -5 To enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं सर्वोपकारक्षममाश्रमं ते R. 5. 10. -6 To be present at, attend. -7 To surmount. -Caus. 1 To transfer. -2 To devolve, consign, entrust; ब्राह्मणसंक्रमिताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3; Ku. 6. 78. -3 To deliver, hand over. -4 To convey, lead towards. -5 To take possession of. -6 To promise mutual



assistance.

**संक्रमः** 1 Concurrence, going together. -2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. -3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. -4 Moving, travelling. -मः -मं 1 A difficult or narrow passage. -2 A causeway, bridge; नदीमार्गेषु च तथा संक्रमानवसादयेत् Mb. -3 A medium or means of attaining any object; तामेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk.; सोऽतिथिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

**संक्रमणं** 1 Concurrence. -2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. -3 Passage. -4 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -5 The day on which the summer solstice begins.

**संक्रांत** p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. -2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted; पुत्रसंक्रांतलक्ष्मीकैर्यद्वृद्धेऽवाकुभिर्भूतं U. 1. 22. -3 Seized, affected. -4 Reflected, imaged. -5 Depicted. -6 Having Sankrānti (in astr.). -तं Property got by a woman from her husband.

**संक्रांतिः** f. 1 Going together, union. -2 Passage from one point to another, transition. -3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. -4 Transference, giving over (to another); संपातिताः...पयसो गंडूषसंक्रांतयः U. 3. 16. -5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to another); विवादे दर्शयिष्यंतं क्रियासंक्रांतिमात्मनः M. 1. 19; शिष्टाक्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था संक्रांतिरन्यस्य विशेषयुक्ता 1. 16. -6 Image, reflection. -7 Depicting.

**संक्रामः** Difficult progress; see संक्रम.

**संक्राड्** 1 A. 1 To play or sport together; संक्राडंते माणभिरमरप्रार्थिता यत्र कन्याः Me. 68. -2 To creak, rattle (as wheels); संक्राडंति शकटानि Mbh.

**संक्राडनं** Sporting together.

**संक्राडितं** Rattle of chariots.

**संक्लेदः** 1 Dampness, moisture. -2 The fluid secretion supposed to form in the first month after conception and which constitutes the rudiment of the fetus.

**संक्षि** 1. 5. 9. P. 1 To decay,

wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To destroy completely, annihilate.

**संक्षयः** 1 Destruction. -2 Complete destruction or consumption. -3 Loss, ruin. -4 End, termination. -5 Destruction of the world.

**संक्षिप्** 6 P. 1 To collect or heap together; आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तनाविरासु निषादिभिः R. 1. 52; Bk. 5. 86. -2 To withdraw, destroy. -3 To shorten, curtail, abridge; संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108; Ms. 7. 34. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To diminish, lessen. -6 To confine, shut in. -7 To constrain.

**संक्षिप्त** p. p. 1 Heaped together. -2 Compressed, contracted. -3 Abridged, curtailed, shortened. -4 Diminished, lessened. -5 Brief, concise, short. -6 Restrained. -7 Thrown, despatched. -8 Seized, grasped.

**संक्षिप्तिः** f. 1 Throwing together. -2 Compressing, abridging. -3 Throwing, sending. -4 Ambuscade. -5 Transition (from one feeling to another).

**संक्षेपः** 1 Throwing together. -2 Compression, abridgment. -3 Brevity, conciseness. -4 An epitome, a brief exposition. -5 Throwing, sending. -6 Taking away. -7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपेण, संक्षेपतस्त are used adverbially in the sense of 'briefly, concisely, shortly').

**संक्षेपणं** 1 Heaping together. -2 Abridgment, abbreviation. -3 Sending.

**संक्षुब्ध** 1 A. 4. 9. P. To tremble, be agitated or disturbed. -Caus. To agitate, excite.

**संक्षोभः** 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Disturbance, commotion; Mk. 2. -3 Upsetting, overturning. -4 Pride, haughtiness.

**संख्यं** War, battle, fight; संख्ये द्विषां वीररसं चकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70; Ve. 3. 25; Si. 18. 70; Māl. 8. 9.

**संख्या** 2 P. 1 To count, enumerate, calculate, sum up; तावन्त्येव च तत्त्वानि सांख्यैः संख्यायन्ते S. B. -2 Ved. To appear along with, be connected with.

**संख्यक** a. (At the end of comp.) Numbering, amounting to; शतसंख्य-

का नराः &c.

**संख्या** 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation; संख्यामवैषां भ्रमरश्चकार R. 16. 47. -2 A number. -3 A numeral. -4 Sum. -5 Reason, understanding, intellect. -6 Deliberation, reflection. -7 Manner. -Comp. -अति-ग, अतीत a. beyond number, innumerable, countless. -मात्रं mere numeration. -वाचक a expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral. -समापनः an epithet of Siva.

**संख्यात** p. p. 1 Enumerated. -2 Calculated, reckoned up. -तं A number. -ता A kind of riddle.

**संख्यानं** Numbering, calculation.

**संख्यावत्** a. 1 Numbered. -2 Possessed of reason. -m. A learned man.

**संगः** [संज् भावे घञ्] 1 Coming together, joining. -2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers). -3 Touch, contact. -4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse; सतां सङ्गिः संगः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1; संगमनुव्रज् 'to keep company with, herd with'; मृगाः मृगैः संगमनुव्रजन्ति Subhāsh. -5 Attachment, fondness, desire; ध्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. -5 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men; दौर्मत्तया-ज्ञपतिर्नश्यति यतिः संगत् Bh. 2. 42; विमुक्त° Ku. 1. 53; Pt. 1. 169. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Hindrance, obstruction; R. 2. 42; 3. 63.

**संगिन** a. 1 United with, meeting. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of; S 5. 11; R. 19. 16; M. 4. 2; Bz. 3. 26; 14. 15. -3 Full of affection, desirous. -4 Libidinous, lustful. -5 Continuous, uninterrupted; Ki. 14. 59.

**संगणिका** An excellent or incomparable discourse.

**संगस** 1 A. 1 To come or join together, meet, encounter; अक्षधूर्तैः समगंसि Dk.; एते भगवत्यौ कलिदकन्यामंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छन्ते A. R. 7. -2 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1. 238; Ms. 8. 378. -3 To keep company or intercourse with, associate with. -4 To agree, harmonize, be suitable. -5 To become contracted, shrink up. -6 To die, depart. -7



To go to, attain (with acc.). — *Caus.*  
1 To bring together, join, unite ;  
बधूवरौ संगमयांचकार R. 7. 20. —2 To  
endow or present with, unite with,  
bestow on, give to; प्रियसुहृदि विभीष-  
णे संगमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः R. 12. 104.

संगत *p. p.* 1 Joined or united  
with, come together, associated  
with. —2 Assembled, collected, con-  
vened, met together. —3 Joined in  
wedlock, married. —4 Sexually unit-  
ed. —5 Fitted together, appropriate,  
harmonious ; शृणुतमिदानीं संगतार्थं न-  
वेति S. 3. —6 In conjunction with  
( as planets ). —7 Shrunk up, con-  
tracted; see गम् with सं. —तं 1  
Union, meeting, alliance; संगतं श्री-  
सरस्वत्योर्भूतयेऽस्तु सदा सतां V. 5. 24, S.  
5. 24. —2 Association, company.  
—3 Acquaintance, friendship, inti-  
macy ; Ku. 5. 39. —4 A harmonious  
or consistent speech, well-reasoned  
remarks. —Comp. —संधिः a peace  
concluded after friendship.

संगतिः *f.* 1 Union, meeting, con-  
junction. —2 Company, society,  
association, intercourse; मनो हि ज-  
न्मांतरसंगतिज्ञं R. 7. 15 ; क्षणमिह स-  
ज्जनसंगतिको भवति भवार्णवतरणे नौका  
Moha M. 6. —3 Sexual union. —4  
Visiting, frequenting. —5 Fitness,  
appropriateness, applicability, consis-  
tent relation. —6 Accident, chance,  
accidental occurrence. —7 Know-  
ledge. —8 Questioning for further  
knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union ; V. 4.  
37 ; R. 12. 66, 90. —2 Association,  
company, society, intercourse ; as  
in सङ्घिः संगमः. —3 Contact, touch ;  
गात्रसंगमात् R. 8. 44. —4 Sexual  
union or intercourse ; अयं स ते  
तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः S. 3. 14 ; R. 19.  
33. —5 Confluence ( of rivers ) ;  
गंगायमुनयोः संगमे V. 5. —6 Fitness,  
adaptation. —7 Encounter, fight.  
—8 Conjunction ( of planets ).

संगमनं Meeting, union ; see संगम.  
—नः N. of Yama.

संगरः 1 A promise, an agreement ;  
तथेति तस्या वित्तं प्रतीतः प्रत्यग्रहीत्संगर-  
मग्रजन्मा R. 5. 26, 11. 48 ; पालित-  
सगराय 13. 65. —2 Accepting,  
undertaking. —3 A bargain. —4  
War, battle, fight ; अतरस्वभुजौ-  
जसा मुहुर्महतः संगरसागरानसौ Si. 16.

67. —5 Knowledge. —6 Devouring.  
—7 Misfortune, calamity. —8 Poison.  
—9 The fruit of the Sami tree.

संगवः N. of a particular part of  
the day, said to be three Mu-  
hūrtas after Prāstana or  
early dawn and to form the  
second of the five divisions of  
the day.

संगावः Discourse, conversation.

संगुप्त *p. p.* 1 Well protected or  
preserved. —2 Well concealed, kept  
secret.

संगूढ *p. p.* 1 Completely con-  
cealed or hidden. —2 Contracted,  
abridged. —3 Joined, united. —4  
Collected, heaped together, piled up.

संगृ 9 U., 6 A. 1 To promise,  
make a vow ( Atm. ) ; राज्ञे समगि-  
रेतां Dk. —2 To recognise, acknow-  
ledge. —3 To agree in calling. —4  
To swallow, devour.

संगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Agreed or assented  
to. —2 Promised, vowed.

संगै 1 P. 1 To chant, sing in  
chorus. —2 To celebrate by singing  
together.

संगीत *p. p.* Sung together, sung  
in chorus. —तं 1 Chorus, a song  
sung by many voices ; जगुः सुकंद्यो  
गंधर्व्यः संगीतं सहभर्तृकाः Bhāg. —2  
Music, harmonious singing, especi-  
ally singing accompanied by in-  
strumental music and dancing, tri-  
ple symphony ; गीतं वाद्यं नर्तनं च  
त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते ; किमन्यदस्याः परि-  
षदः अतिप्रसादनतः संगीतात् S. 1 ;  
Mk. 1. —3 A concert. —4 The art  
of singing with music and dancing ;  
Bh. 2. 12. —Comp. —अर्थः 1. the  
subject of a musical performance.  
—2. the materials or necessary ap-  
paratus for a musical concert ; Me.  
56. —शाला a concert-hall ; Māl. 2.  
—शास्त्रं the science of music.

संगीतकं 1 Concert, symphony. —2  
A public entertainment consisting of  
songs attended with music and  
dancing.

संगीतिः *f.* 1 Concert, symphony,  
harmony. —2 Conversation.

संग्रह 9 U. 1 To collect, gather,  
accumulate, hoard ; संगृह्य धनं, पा-  
शान् &c. —2 To receive kindly. —3  
To curb, restrain, check, control,

rein in ( as horses ). —4 To un-  
string ( as a bow ). —5 To grasp,  
lay hold of. —6 To take, receive,  
accept. —7 To conceive, under-  
stand. —8 To contract, abridge,  
narrow. —9 To encourage, sup-  
port, favour. —10 To seize upon,  
attack ( as an illness ). —11 To  
include, comprise, contain. —12 To  
close, shut ( as the mouth ). —13  
To concentrate. —14 To constrain,  
force. —15 To marry. —16 To men-  
tion, name.

संगृहीत *a.* 1 Gathered, collected,  
stored. —2 Grasped, seized. —3 Re-  
strained, governed. —4 Received,  
accepted. —5 Abridged ; see संग्रह  
above.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. —2  
Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. —3  
Reception, admission. —4 Guarding,  
protection ; तथा ग्रामशतानां च कुर्या-  
द्वाष्टस्य संग्रहं Ms. 7. 114. —5 Favour-  
ing, propitiating, entertaining, sup-  
porting ; Ms. 3. 138 ; 8. 311. —6  
Storing, accumulation, gathering,  
collecting ; स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R. 1.  
66 ; तैः कृतप्रकृतिसंग्रहैः 19. 55 ; 17.  
60. —7 Governing, restraining, con-  
trolling. —8 Conglomeration. —9  
Conjunction. —10 Agglomeration  
( a kind of संयोग ). —11 Inclusion,  
comprehension. —12 Compilation.  
—13 Epitome, summary, abridgment,  
compendium ; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्यते Bg. 8.  
11 ; so तर्कसंग्रहः. —14 Sum, amount,  
totality ; करणं कर्म कर्तैति त्रिविधः क-  
र्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18. —15 A cata-  
logue, list. —16 A store-room. —17  
An effort, exertion. —18 Mention,  
reference. —19 Greatness, elevation.  
—20 Velocity. —21 N. of Siva.  
—Comp. —श्लोकः a verse summariz-  
ing what has been mentioned be-  
fore.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. —2  
Supporting, encouraging. —3 Com-  
piling, collecting. —4 Blending. —5  
Incasing, setting ; कनकभूषणसंग्रह-  
णोचितः ( मणिः ) Pt. 1. 75. —6  
Sexual union, intercourse with a  
female. —7 Adultery ; Ms. 8. 6, 72 ;  
Y. 2. 72. —8 Hoping. —9 Accept-  
ing, receiving. —णी Dysentery.

संग्रहीतृ *m.* A charioteer.

संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping.  
—2 Forceful seizure. —3 Clenching



the fist. -4 The fist. -5 The handle of a shield.

संग्राहकः A collector, compiler.

संग्राहिन् *m.* The Kutaja tree.

संग्रामः War, battle, fight; संग्रामांगगनागतेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -Comp. -जित् *a.* conquering in battle. -पट्टः a large military drum.

संघः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock; as महर्षिसंघ, मनुष्यसंघ &c. -2 A number of people living together. -3 Close contact or combination. -चारिन् *m.* a fish. -ज्जि-विन् *m.* a hired labourer, coolie. -तलः the two hands with the open palms brought together. -वृत्तिः *f.* close combination.

संघट् 1 A. To meet, assemble together. -Caus. 1 To join or fasten together, bring together. -2 To strike (a musical instrument), sound, play upon.

संघटना Joining together, union, combination; Ratn. 4. 20.

संघट् 1 A. 1 To strike. -2 To bring together, unite. -3 To gather, collect. -4 To rub, rub against or press against; संघट्यन्नगमंगदेन R. 6. 73. -5 To strike against, touch.

संघट् 1 Friction, rubbing together; सरलस्कंधसंघट् नन्मा (द्वामिः) Me. 53; Māl. 5. 3, 9. 1. -2 Collision, clashing together, encounter; Si. 20. 26. -3 Encounter, conflict. -4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives); R. 14. 86. -5 Embracing. -हृ A large creeper.

संघट् -ना 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Collision, clash. -3 Close contact, adherence to. -4 Contact, union, cohesion. -5 The intertwining of wrestlers. -6 Meeting, encounter in general. -7 The embrace of lovers.

संघाटिका 1 A pair, couple. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 Smell.

संघाणकः -कं The mucus of the nose.

संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association. -2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection; उपायसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11; जलसंघात इवासि विदुतः Ku. 4. 6. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Phlegm. -5] Formation

of compounds. -6 N. of a division of hell. -7 A particular mode of walking (in dramas). -Comp. -क-टिन *a.* hard like a solid, solid; Ku. 2. 11. -शिला a stone-like block or hard mass, solid stone; Ku. 1. 56; 5. 55.

संघुष् 1 P. 1 To resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

संघुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Resonant, resounding. -2 Sounded, proclaimed. -3 Offered for sale. -ष्टः A sound, noise.

संघृष् 1 P. 1 To rub or grind together. -2 To rival, emulate, compete or vie with; स प्रयोगनिपुणैः प्रयोक्तृभिः संजघर्ष सह निवसन्निधौ R. 19. 36. -3 To rub, scratch.

संघर्षः 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Grinding, trituration. -3 Collision, clash. -4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority; तस्याश्च मम च कर्हिन्धित्संघर्षे Dk.; नाट्याचार्ययोगिहान् ज्ञानसंघर्षो जातः M. 1. -5 Envy, jealousy. -6 Gliding, gently flowing.

सच 1 A., 3 P. (सचते, सिषक्ति) Ved. 1 To follow, pursue. -2 To go to. -3 To love, like. -4 To be obedient. -5 To honour, serve. -6 To assist, aid. -7 To be associated with.

सचनं 1 Honouring. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Assisting, helping.

सचकित *a.* Startled, timid. -तं *ind.* Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

सचिः 1 A friend. -2 Friendship, intimacy. -*f.* The wife of Indra; see शची.

सचित्र *a.* Painted, variegated (with pictures); Me. 64.

सचिल्लक *a.* Blear-eyed.

सचिवः 1 A friend, companion. -2 A minister, counsellor; सचिवा-न्सप्त चाष्टौ वा प्रकुर्वीत परीक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54; R. 1. 34, 4. 87; कार्योत्तरसचिवः M. 1. -3 The dark thorn-apple.

सची See शची.

सचेतन *a.* 1 Sentient, animate, rational. -2 Conscious, sensible.

सचेतस्र *a.* 1 Intelligent. -2 Possessed of feeling; सचेतसः कस्य मनो न दूयते Ku. 5. 48. -3 Unanimous.

सचेल *a.* Dressed.

सवेष्टः The mango tree.

साच्छिद्र *a.* 1 Having holes. -2 Defective, faulty.

सजन *a.* Having men or living beings. -नः A man of the same family, a kinsman.

सज्जवाल *a.* Muddy.

सजल *a.* Watery, wet, humid.

सजात *a.* Born together. -नः A brother (Ved.).

सजाति, सजातीय *a.* 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class, or species. -2 Like, similar. -*m.* A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

सज्जत्यं Brotherhood, relationship.

सजुष् (स्) *a.* 1 Loving, attached to. -2 Associated together. -*m.* (Nom. सजुः, सजुषौ, सजुः; instr. dual सजुर्भ्याम्) A friend, companion. -*ind.* With, together with.

सज्ज *a.* 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared; सज्जो रथः U. 1. -2 Dressed, clothed. -3 Accoutred trimmed. -4 Fully equipped, armed. -5 Fortified.

सज्जनं 1 Fastening, tying on. -2 Dressing. -3 Preparing, arming, equipping. -4 A guard, sentry. -5 A ferry, *ghāt*. -नः A good man; see under सत्. -ना 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. -2 Dressing, ornamenting.

सज्जा 1 Dress, decoration. -2 Equipment, apparatus. -3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

सज्जित *a.* 1 Dressed. -2 Decorated. -3 Made ready, equipped; Pt. 1. 157. -4 Accoutred, armed.

सज्जिकृ 8 U. 1 To make ready, prepare, equip. -2 To decorate.

सज्जिभू 1 P. To be ready, to be equipped, accoutred, or decorated.

सज्य *a.* 1 Furnished with a bow-string. -2 Strung (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21.

सज्योत्सना A moonlight night.

संचः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

संचत् *m.* 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. -2 Cheating, deceit.

संचर् 1 P. (but *Atm.* when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 To move, walk, go, pass, walk about; यानैः समचरन्तान्ये



Bk. 8. 32; कचित्पथा संचरते सुराणां R. 13. 19; N. 6. 57. -2 To practise, perform. -3 To pass over, be transferred to. -4 To act, behave; Mâl. 6. 2. -5 To join, meet. -6 To pass or roam through, travel over. -7 To arrive at, reach, attain. -Caus. 1 To cause to go about, lead, conduct; यूथानि संचार्य S. 5. 5. -2 To cause to spread, circulate. -3 To transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). -4 To turn out (as cattle &c.) to graze. -5 To impel, instigate, incite.

संचरः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. -2 A way, path; यत्रौषधिप्रकाशेन नक्तं दर्शितसंचराः Ku. 6. 43; R. 16. 12. -3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. -4 Entrance, gate. -5 The body. -6 Killing. -7 Development.

संचरणं Going, motion, travelling.

संचारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through; स पुनः पार्थसंचारं संचरत्यवनीपतिः K. P. 10; सुलभपुरुषसंचारेऽस्मिन्प्रदेशे Mk. 7; R. 2. 15. -2 Passing through, passage, transit. -3 A course, way, road, pass. -4 A difficult progress or journey. -5 Difficulty, distress. -7 Inciting. -8 Leading, guiding. -9 Transmission, contagion. -10 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents. -11 The entrance of the sun into a new sign.

संचारक a. Conveying, transmitting. -कः 1 A leader, guide. -2 An instigator. -3 An orator.

संचारणं Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

संचारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 A pair, couple. -4 Smell, odour.

संचारित p. p. 1 Moved, set in motion. -2 Impelled, driven onward, incited. -3 Conveyed; see संचर्.

संचारिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Moving, moveable; संचारिणी नगरदेवतेव Mâl. 1; Ku. 3. 54; संचारिणी दीपाक्षिखेव रात्रौ R. 6. 67. -2 Roaming, wandering. -3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. -4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. -5 Evanescent, as a Bhâva; see below. -6 Influencing. -7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a dis-

ease). -8 Contagious. -9 Impelling. -m. 1 Wind, air. -2 Incense. -3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment; see अभिचारिन्.

संचल 1 P. 1 To move about, move to and fro, waver, oscillate. -2 To quiver, tremble. -3 To start or jump up -4 To depart, go away.

संचल a. Trembling, quivering.

संचलनं Agitation, trembling, shaking; अचरुसंचलनाहरगो रणः Ki. 18. 8. संचाली The Gunjâ shrub.

संचाय्यः N. of a particular sacrifice.

संचि 5 U. 1 To gather, collect, hoard; रक्षायोगाद्यमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति S. 2. 14; R. 19. 2; Ms. 6. 15. -2 To arrange, put in order, put or place; Bk. 3. 35.

संचयः 1 Heaping up, gathering. -2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store; कर्तव्यः संचयो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नातिसंचयः Subhâsh. -3 A large quantity, collection. -4 Joint; Mâl. 8. 9.

संचयनं 1 Gathering, collecting. -2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

संचयिन् a. 1 Collecting, gathering, hoarding &c.

संचित p. p. 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. -2 Laid by, stored. -3 Enumerated, reckoned. -4 Full of, furnished or provided with. -5 Impeded, obstructed. -6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

संचितिः f. A collection.

संचित् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, reflect, think over; Y. 1. 360; Ch. P. 32. -2 To weigh (in the mind), discriminate. -3 To design, intend.

संचितनं Consideration, reflection.

संचितित a. 1 Considered, thought about. -2 Designed, intended. -3 Settled.

संचूर्ण 10 U. 1 To pulverize. -2 To bruise, crush; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोरु Ve. 1. 15.

संचूर्णनं Crushing to pieces.

संछद् 10 U. 1 To hide, conceal. -2 To envelope, cover, wrap up. -3 To put on (as clothes).

संछन्न p. p. 1 Enveloped, conceal-

ed, hidden. -2 Clothed. -3 Surrounded.

संछानं Obscuring, hiding.

संछिद् 7 U. 1 To cut, cut off, divide. -2 To penetrate, pierce. -3 To remove, clear, solve, (as a doubt &c.). -4 To settle, decide (a question).

संछेदः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Removal, solution.

संज् 1 P. (सज्जति, सक्त; the स् of the root being changed to ष after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यगंधिषु मत्तेभक्त्यु कलरेणवः (ससंजुः); R. 4. 47. -2 To go, move. -3 To fasten. -Pass. (सज्यते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to.

संजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To grow, arise, spring. -3 To be or become. -4 To elapse, pass (time). -Caus. To beget, produce, generate.

संजः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 N. of Siva.

संजात p. p. 1 Born, produced, grown, arisen (oft. in comp. in the sense of 'growing, becoming, possessing'; संजातक्रोध 'being angry'); so संजातपक्ष 'winged,' &c.). -2 Passed (as time).

संजयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarâshtra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pândavas, but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhârâtî war to the blind king Dhritarâshtra; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

संजल्प 1 P. To talk, converse.

संजल्पः 1 Conversation. -2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. -3 An uproar.

संजवनं A quadrangle; a group of four houses forming a court.

संजा A she-goat.

संजीव 1 P. 1 To live together. -2 To live, exist (by any profession). -3 To be restored to life. -Caus. 1 To revive, restore or bring to life, reanimate. -2 To maintain, nourish.

संजीवनं 1 Living together. -2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, re-animation, resuscitation. -3 N. of



one of the 21 hells; see Ms. 4. 89. -4 A group of four houses, quadrangle. -नी 1 A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life). -2 Making alive, restoring life. -3 Food. -4 N. of Mallinātha's commentaries on Ku., R., and Me. -Comp. -ओषधि f. a reviving or life-restoring plant; संजीवनौषधिरसो नु हृदि प्रसिक्तः U. 3. 11.

**संज्ञा** 9 A. 1 To know, understand, be aware of. -2 To recognize. -3 To live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.); पित्रा पितरं वा संजानीते Sk. -4 To watch, be on the alert; Bk. 8. 27. -5 To accede or agree to. -6 To remember, think of (Paras.); मातुः मातरं वा संजानाति Sk. -7 To direct, appoint. -Caus. 1 To inform. -2 To appease, gratify, console. -3 (a) To quiet, pacify (a sacrificial animal). (b) To kill. -4 To command, enjoin. -5 To animate. -6 To make intelligible, cause to be understood, inform. -7 To make a sign to (any one), communicate by signs.

**संज्ञ** a. 1 Knock-kneed. -2 Being conscious. -3 Named, called; see संज्ञा below. -ज्ञं A yellow fragrant wood.

**संज्ञपनं** Killing.

**संज्ञप्तिः** f. 1 Apprising, informing. -2 Killing, sacrificing.

**संज्ञा** 1 Consciousness; संज्ञां लभ्, अपद् or प्रतिपद् 'to regain or recover one's, consciousness, come to one's senses. -2 Knowledge, understanding. -3 Intellect, mind. -4 A hint, sign, token, gesture; मुखार्पितकांगुलि-संज्ञयैव मा चापलायेति गणान् व्यनेषीत् Ku. 3. 41. -5 A name, designation, an appellation; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; द्वैविमुक्ताः सुखदुःखसंज्ञैः Bg. 15. 5. -6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. -7 The technical name for an affix. -8 The Gâyatrî Mantra; see गायत्री. -9 N. of the daughter of Visvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yamî, and the two Asvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her husband's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she

created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhaya),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhaya bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Sanjna returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun, however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse, and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons—the Asvinikumaras or Asvins q. v. ]

-Comp. -अधिकारः a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them.

-विपर्ययः loss of consciousness; Ku. 6. 44. -विषयः an epithet, an attribute. -सुतः an epithet of Saturn.

**संज्ञानं** Knowledge, understanding.

**संज्ञापनं** 1 Informing. -2 Teaching. -3 Killing, slaughter.

**संज्ञावत्** a. Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. -2 Having a name.

**संज्ञिन्** a. 1 Named. -2 That which receives a name. (-m. also in this Sense)

**संज्ञित** a. Named, called, denominated.

**संज्ञु** a. Knock-kneed.

**संज्ञवरः** 1 Great heat, fever; Mâl. 9. 36. -2 Heat. -3 Indignation.

**सद्** I. 1 P. (सदति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (साटयति-ते) To show, display, manifest.

**सदं, सदा** 1 An ascetic's matted hair. -2 The mane (of a lion); Mu. 7. 6; Si. 1. 47. -3 Bristles of a boar; विध्वंसतमुद्धृतसदाः प्रतिहंतुनीषुः R. 9. 60. -4 A braid of hair. -5 A crest. -Comp. -अंकः a lion.

**सटिः-टी f., सटिका** Zedoary.

**सटीक** a. Accompanied or explained by a commentary.

**सट्** 10 U. (सटयति-ते) 1 To injure, kill. -2 To be strong. -3 To give. -4 To take. -5 To dwell.

**सट्टकं** A kind of minor drama in Prākṛita; e. g. कर्पूरमंजरी; see S. D. 542.

**सट्वा** 1 A kind of bird. -2 A musical instrument.

**सट्** 10 U. (सटयति-ते) 1 To finish, complete. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To adorn, decorate.

**सटि** f. The plant zedoary.

**सणसूत्रं** A hempen cord or thread.

**संड** See षंड.

**संडिशः** A pair of tongs or nippers.

**संडीनं** One of the several modes of flight of birds; see डीन.

**सत्** a. (ती f.) 1 Being, existing, existent; संतः स्वतः प्रकाशते गुणान् परतो नृणां Bv. 1. 120; सत्कल्पावृक्षे वने S. 7. 12. -2 Real, essential, true. -3 Good, virtuous, chaste; सती सती योगविस्तृष्टेहा Ku. 1. 21; S. 5. 17. -4 Noble, worthy, high; as in सत्कुलम्. -5 Right, proper. -6 Best, excellent. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Wise, learned. -9 Handsome, beautiful. -10 Firm, steady. -m. A good or virtuous man, a sage; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुच्चापित R. 4. 86; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113; Bh. 2. 78; R. 1. 10. -n. 1 That which really exists, entity, existence, essence. -2 The really existent truth, reality. -3 Good; as in सदसत् q. v. -4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -5 Ved. Water. (सत्कृ means 1. to respect, treat with respect, receive hospitably. -2. to honour, worship, adore. -3. to adorn). -Comp. -अंजनं (सदंजनं) calx of brass. -असत् (सदसत्) a. 1. existent and non-existent, being and not being. -2. real and unreal. -3. true and false. -4. good and bad, right and wrong. -5. virtuous and wicked. (-n. du.) 1. entity and non-entity. -2. good and evil, right and wrong. °विवेकः discrimination between good and evil or truth and falsehood. °व्यक्तिहेतुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -आचारः (सदाचारः) 1. good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. -2. approved usage, traditional observances, immemorial custom; Ms. 2. 18. -आ-



त्मन् *a.* (सदात्मन्) virtuous, good. —उत्तरं (सुदुत्तरं) a proper or good reply. —कर्तृ *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. a virtuous or pious act. -2. virtue, piety. -3. funeral obsequies. -4. expiation. -5. hospitality. —कांडः a hawk, kite. —कारः 1. a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. -2. reverence, respect. -3. care, attention. -4. a meal. -5. a festival, religious observance. —कुलं *a.* a good or noble family. —कुलीन *a.* nobly born, of noble descent. —कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. hospitably received or treated. -3. revered, respected, honoured. -4. worshipped, adored. -5. entertained. -6. welcomed. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. (-तं) 1. hospitality. -2. respect. -3. virtue, piety. —कृतिः *f.* 1. treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. -2. virtue, morality. —क्रिया 1. virtue, goodness; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया *S.* 5. 15. -2. charity, good or virtuous action. -3. hospitality, hospitable reception; सत्क्रियाविशेषान् *S.* 7. -4. courtesy, salutation. -5. any purificatory ceremony. -6. funeral ceremonies, obsequies. —गति *f.* (सद्गतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. —गुण *a.* (सद्गुण) possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-णः) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. —चरित, -चरित्र *a.* (सचरित-त्र) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous; सूनुः सचरितः *Bh.* 2. 25. (-नः) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. history or account of the good; *S.* 1. —चारा (सचारा) turmeric. —चिद् (सच्चिद्) the Supreme Spirit. °अंशः a portion of existence and thought. °आत्मन् *m.* the soul consisting of entity and thought. °आनन्दः 1. 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy'; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. —जन *a.* (सज्जन) good, virtuous, respectable. (-नः) a good or virtuous man. —पतिः *Vel.* 1. a lord of good persons or heroes. -2. N. of Indra. —पत्रं the new leaf of a water-lily. —पथः 1. a good road -2. the right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. -3. an ortho-

dox doctrine. —परिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. —पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. —पात्रं a worthy or virtuous person. °वर्षः bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. °वर्धिन् *a.* having judicious liberality —पुत्रः 1. a good or virtuous son. -2. a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. —प्रतिपक्षः; (in logic) one of the five kinds of *hetvābhāsas* or fallacious *hetus*, a counter balanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side; यत्र साध्याभावसाधकं हेतुतरं स सत्प्रतिपक्षः; *e. g.* 'sound is eternal because it is audible'; and also 'sound is non-eternal, because it is a product'. —फलः the pomegranate tree. —भावः (सद्भावः) 1. existence, being, entity. -2. actual existence, reality. -3. good disposition or nature, amiability. -4. quality of goodness. —मातुरः (सन्मातुरः) the son of a virtuous mother. —मात्रः (सन्मात्रः) 'consisting of mere entity', the soul. —मानः (सन्मानः) esteem of the good. —मित्रं (सन्मित्रं) a good or faithful friend. —युवतिः *f.* (सद्युवतिः) a virtuous maiden. —वंश (सद्वंश) *a.* of high birth. —वचस् *n.* (सद्वचस्) an agreeable or pleasing speech. —वस्तु *n.* (सद्वस्तु) 1. a good thing. -2. a good plot or story; *V.* 1. 2. —विद्य *a.* (सद्विद्य) well-educated, having good learning. —वृत्त *a.* (सद्वृत्त) 1. well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. -2. perfectly circular, well-rounded; सद्वृत्तः स्तनमंडलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्भव क्रीडति *Gīt.* 3 (where both senses are intended). (-त्त) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. an agreeable or amiable disposition —शील (सच्छील) *a.* 1. good-tempered. -2. benevolent, kindly disposed (towards others). —संसर्गः, -संनिधानं, -संगः, -संगतिः, -समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good; तथा सत्संनिधानेन मूर्खो याति प्रवीणतां *H.* 1. सत्संगजानि निधनान्यपि तारयन्ति *U.* 2. 11; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसां *Bh.* 2. 23. —संप्रयोगः right application. —सहाय *a.* having

virtuous friends. (-यः) a good companion. —सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1. a kind of tree. -2. a poet. -3. a painter. —हेतुः (सद्हेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सती 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife); *Ku.* 1. 21. -2 A female ascetic. -3 N. of the goddess Durgā; *Ku.* 1. 21. -4 A kind of fragrant earth.

सतीत्वं Chastity.

सतत *a.* Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. —तं *ind.* Constantly, continually, eternally, always; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः *Rām.* —Comp. —गः, -गतिः wind; सलिलतले सततगतीनंतः संचारिणः संनिगृह्य शय्या कार्या *Dk.*; सततगास्ततगानगिरोऽलिभिः *Si.* 6. 50; नेत्रा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमीः *Me.* 69. —यायिन् *a.* 1. always moving. -2. constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क *a.* 1 Versed in reasoning. -2 Considerate.

सतिः *f.* 1 A gift, donation. -2 End, destruction.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse of pease. -2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, सतीर्थ्यः A fellow religious student, (a pupil of the same preceptor); यमात्मनः सतीर्थ्यं पितैव ते जानीते योसौ यादृशश्चेति *Māl.* 2.

सतीलः 1 A bamboo. -2 Air, wind. -3 Pease, pulse (*f.* also).

सतीलकः Pease.

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being. -2 Actual existence, reality. -3 The highest Jāti or generality; द्रव्याद्विकृतिस्तु सत्ता परतयोच्यते. -4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्त्रं [सद्-ष्ट्र] (usually written सत्रं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. -2 A sacrifice in general. -3 An oblation, offering, or gift. -4 Liberality, munificence. -5 Virtue. -6 A house, residence. -7 Covering. -8 Wealth. -9 A wood, forest; *Ki.* 13. 9. -10 A tank, pond. -11 Fraud, cheating. -12 A place of refuge, asylum, covert. —Comp. —अश्रयः a place of refuge, asylum. —अयनं (णं) a long sacrificial session,



—परिवेषणं distribution of food at a sacrifice. —शाला an alms-house.

सत्रायते Den. A. To perform a sacrifice.

सत्विन् *m.* 1 One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder; Si. 14. 32. -2 A priest superintending or performing a sacrifice.

सत्त्वा *ind.* With, together with. —Comp. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्रिः 1 A cloud. -2 An elephant.

सत्त्वं [ सतो भावः ] (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. -2 Nature, essence. -3 Natural character, inborn disposition. -4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality; S. 2. 9. -5 Consciousness, mind, sense. -6 An embryo. -7 Substance, thing, wealth. -8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. -9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast; वन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव वृष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 15. 15; किं नोऽपत्यनिर्वैशेषाणि सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि S. 7; Māl. 9. -10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. -11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. -12 Truth, reality, certainty. -13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वं भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhāsh.; R. 5. 31; Mu. 3. 22. -14 Wisdom, good sense. -15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Guṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). -16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. -17 A noun, substantive. —Comp. —अनुरूप *a.* 1. according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character; Bh. 2. 30. -2. according to one's means or wealth; R. 7. 32 (Malli's interpretation does not appear to suit the context). —उत्साहः 1. natural energy. -2. energy and courage. —उद्रेकः 1. excess of the quality of goodness. -2. pre-eminence in strength or courage. —लक्षणं signs of pregnancy; S. 5. —विप्लवः loss of consciousness. —विहित 1. caused by nature. -2. caused by goodness. -3

virtuous, upright. —संशुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature. —संपन्न *a.* endowed with goodness, virtuous. -2. equable, even-minded. —संभवः 1. loss of strength or vigour. -2. universal destruction. —सारः 1. essence of strength -2. a very powerful person. —स्थ *a.* 1. being in the nature of things. -2. inherent in animals. -3. animate. -4. characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्त्वमेजय *a.* Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्त्ववत् *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Possessed of true essence. -3 Good, pure, virtuous. -4 Endowed with energy or courage; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववतां Subhāsh.

सत्य *a.* [ सते हितं यत् ] 1 True, real, genuine; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यसंघ. -2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. -3 Fulfilled, realized. -4 Virtuous, upright. —त्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the uppermost of the seven worlds or *lokas* above the earth; see लोक. -2 The Asvattha tree. -3 N. of Rāma. -4 Of Vishṇu. -5 The deity presiding over नांदीमुखश्राद्ध q. v. —त्यं 1 Truth; मौनात्सत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83; सत्यं ब्रू 'to speak the truth', -2 Sincerity. -3 Goodness, virtue, purity. -4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्याद्गुरुमलोपयन् R. 12. 9; Ms. 8. 113. -5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. -6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. -7 Water. -8 The Supreme Spirit. —त्यं *ind.* Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपंकजस्पर्शेन K.; Ku. 6. 19. —Comp. —अग्निः N. of the sage Agastya. —अनुरक्त *a.* devoted to truth, honest, upright, true. —अनृत *a.* 1. true and false; सत्यानृता च परुषा H. 2. 183. -2. apparently true, but really false. (—तं-ते) 1. truth and falsehood -2. practice of truth and falsehood; *i. e.* trade, commerce; Ms. 4. 4 and 6. —अभिसंध *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. —आत्मन् true. (—*m.*) a virtuous or upright man. —उत्कर्षः 1. pre-eminence in truth. -2. true excellence.

—उद्य *a.* speaking the truth. —उप-याचन *a.* fulfilling a request. —कामः a lover of truth. —तपस् *m.* N. of a sage. —वर्शिन् *a.* truth-seeing, fore-seeing truth. —धन *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. —धृति *a.* strictly truthful. —पुरं the world of Vishṇu. —पूत *a.* purified by truth (as words); सत्यपूतां वदेद्वर्णी Ms. 6. 46. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* true to one's promise. —प्रतिष्ठान, —मूल *a.* grounded in truth. —फलः the Bilva tree. —भामा N. of the daughter of Satrājīta and the favourite wife of Kṛishṇa; (it was for her that Kṛishṇa fought with Indra and brought the Pârijâta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). —भारतः N. of Vyâsa. —युगं the golden age; see सत्य (6) above. —यौवनः a Vidyâdhara. —रत *a.* devoted to truth, honest, sincere. (—तः) N. of Vyâsa. —वचस *a.* truthful, veracious. (—*m.*) 1. a saint, Rishi. -2. a seer. (—*n.*) truth, veracity. —वद्य *a.* veracious. (—द्य) truth, veracity. —वाच *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (—*m.*) 1. a saint, seer. -2. a crow. (—*f.*) —वाक्यं truth-speaking, veracity. —वादिन् *a.* 1. truth-speaking. -2. sincere, outspoken, candid. —व्रत, —संगर, —संध *a.* 1. true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. -2. honest, sincere. —श्रवसी Ved. an epithet of Ushas. —श्रावणं taking a solemn oath. —संकाश *a.* specious, plausible. —संगरः N. of Kubera. —संधः 1. an epithet of Rāma. -2. of Bharata. -3. of king Janamejaya. (—धा) an epithet of Draupadī.

सत्यक *a.* See सत्य. —कं Ratification of a contract &c.

सत्यंकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. -2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract; उपाधत्त सपत्नेषु कृष्णाया गुरुसंनिधौ । भावमानयने सत्याः सत्यकारामिवांतकः Ki. 11. 50.

सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. —*m.* N. of a king, husband of Sāvitṛī, q. v. —ती 1 N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of



Vāysa by the sage Parāśara. -2 N. of the wife of Nārada. -3 Of the wife of Ricika.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. -2 N. of Sītā. -3 Of Draupadī. -4 Of Satyavati, mother of Vyāsa. -5 Of Durgā. -6 Of Satyabhāmā, wife of Kṛishna. -7 Of the mother of Viṣṇu; सत्यायामभवत् सत्यः सत्यरूपो जनार्दनः.

सत्याकृ 8 U., सत्यापयति Den. P. To ratify a bargain or contract.

सत्याकृतिः f. Earnest money, advance payment.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. -2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्र See सत्त्वं. -त्रं ind. With, together; सार्धं साकं समं सत्रं सहार्धं संप्रकीर्तिताः.

सत्रप a. Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् m. N. of a son of Nighna and father of Satyabhāmā. [ He got the Syamantaka jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jambavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Kṛishna, however, overtook Jambavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Kṛishna; see जीववत्. Kṛishna then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrajit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daughter Satyabhāmā to him. Afterwards when Satyabhāmā was at her father's house with the jewel, Satadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yadava named Akrura who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrajit and gave it to Akrura. Satadhanvan was afterwards killed by Kṛishna, but when he found that the jewel was with Akrura, he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people ]

सत्वर a. Quick, speedy, expeditious. -रं ind. Quickly, speedily.

सथूत्कार a. Sputtered. -रः Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. ( 6 P. also according to some ) ( सीदति, सत्र ; the सू of सद् is changed to ष् after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति ) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle ; अमदाः सेदुरेकस्मिन् नितं वे निखिला गिरेः Bk. 7. 53. -2 To sink

down, plunge into ; तेन ह्यं विदुषां मध्ये पंके गौरिव सीदति H. Pr. 24 ; ( where the word has sense 4 also ). -3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. -4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency ; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सीदति राधा वासगृहे Gīt. 6. -5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed ; विपन्नायां नीतौ सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77 ; तं सन्नशत्रुं दृष्टुः स्वयोधाः R. 7. 64 ; H. 2. 130. -6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless ; Ki. 13. 60 ; Ms. 8. 21. -7 To be impeded or hindered ; Ms. 9. 94. -8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink ; सीदति मे हृदयं K. ; सीदति मन गात्राणि Bg. 1. 28. -9 To go. -Caus. ( सादयति-ते ) 1 To cause to sit down, rest. -2 To throw or cast down, place, put. -3 To weary, exhaust. -4 To cause to perish, destroy. -Desid. ( सिष्यति ) To wish to sit &c.

सदनं [ सीदत्यस्मिन् सद् आधारे ल्युट् ] 1 A house, palace, mansion. -2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. -3 Languor, exhaustion, fatigue. -4 Water. -5 A sacrificial hall. -6 The abode of Yama. -7 Sitting, a seat.

सदः The fruit of trees.

सदंशः A crab.

सदंशवदनः A heron.

सद्य a. Kind, tender, merciful. -यं ind. 1 Kindly, mercifully. -2 Gently, softly ; S. 3. 25 ; 6. 20.

सदस् n. [ सीदत्यस्यां सद्-असि ] 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. -2 An assembly ; पंकैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना Bv. 1. 116 ; Bh. 2. 63. -Comp. -गत a. seated in an assembly ; R. 3. 66. -गृहं an assembly-hall, council-room ; R. 3. 67.

सदस्यः [ सदसि साधु वसति वा यत् ] 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly ( an assessor, a juror &c. ). -2 An assistant at a sacrifice, a superintending or assisting priest ; सदस्यैरनुज्ञातः S. 3.

सदा ind. Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. -Comp. -आनन्द a. ever happy. ( -दः ) an epithet of Siva. -गति 1. wind. -2. the

universal spirit. -3. the sun. -4. everlasting happiness, final beatitude. -तोया, -नीरा 1. N. of the Karatoyā river. -2. a river always bearing water, a running stream. -दान a. always making gifts or exuding rut ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70. ( -नः ) 1. a ruttish elephant. -2. a scent-elephant ( =गंधद्विप q. v. ). -3. N. of the elephant of Indra. -4. N. of Ganesa. -नर्तः a kind of bird, the wagtail -पुष्प a. ever-flowering. ( -स्पः ) the cocoa-nut tree. -प्रसूनः N. of various plants: रोहित, अर्क and कुंद. -फल a. always bearing fruit. ( -लः ) 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the jack tree. -3. the glomerous fig-tree. -4. the cocoa-nut tree. -भक्ष्य a. always present. -योगिन् m. an epithet of Kṛishna. -शिवः N. of Siva.

सदातन a. Incessant, perpetual, eternal. -नः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

सदृश ( क्षी f. ), सदृश, सदृश a. ( क्षी f. ) 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, ( with gen. or loc., but usually in comp. ); वज्रपात-सदृश, कुसुमसदृश &c. -2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable ; as in प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं H. 2. 51. -3 Worthy, befitting, becoming ; अतस्तस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15. -Comp. -स्पंदनं a regular or even palpitation.

सदेश a. 1 Possessing a country. -2 Belonging to the same place or country. -3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदोष a. 1 Defective, faulty. -2 Wrong, improper. -3 Objectionable.

सद्यन् n. [ सीदति अस्मिन् सद्-मनिन् ] 1 A house, dwelling, abode ; चक्रितनतनतांगी सद्य सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. A place, station. -3 A temple. -4 An altar. -5 A seat. -6 Conflict. -7 Water.

सद्यस् ind. 1 To-day, the same day ; गवादीनां पयोऽन्येषु सद्यो वा जायते दधि, पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhāsh. -2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden ; चक्रितनतनतांगी सद्य सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32 ; Ku. 3. 29 ; Me. 16. -3 Quickly, promptly. -4 Recently, a short time back ; as in सद्यो इतामीन् S. 4. -Comp. -कालः the present time. -कालीन a.



recent. —जात *a.* (सद्योजात) newly born. (—तः) 1. a calf. —2. an epithet of Siva. —पातिन् *a.* quickly perishing, frail; Me. 10. —प्राणकर *a.* quickly invigorating; सद्योमांसं नवान्नं च बाला स्त्री क्षीरभोजनम् । घृतमुष्णोदकं चैव सद्यःप्राणकराणि षट् ॥. —प्राणहर *a.* quickly destroying life or vigour; शुष्कं मांसं त्रिधा वृद्धा बालार्कस्तरुणं शधि । प्रभाते मैथुनं निद्रा सद्यः प्राणहराणि षट्. —भावित् *a.* newly-born. (—*m.*) a calf. —शुद्धेः, —शौचं immediate purification.

सद्यस्क *a.* 1 New, recent. —2 Instantaneous.

सद् *a.* 1 Resting, staying. —2 Going.

सद्वद्व *a.* Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सद्वसथः A village.

सधर्मन् *a.* 1 Having similar properties. —2 Having similar duties. —3 Of the same sect or caste. —4 Like, resembling. —Comp. —चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधर्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) See सधर्मन्.

सधिः N. of Agni

सधिसू *m.* An ox, a bull.

सध्वयञ्च *a.* (सध्वीची *f.*) [सहांचति; cf. P. VI. 3. 95] Going along with, associated with, accompanying. —*m.* A companion (husband); Si. 8. 44.

सध्वीची A female companion, confidante; Bh. 6. 7.

सध्वीचीन *a.* Accompanying, associated with.

सन् 1 P.; 8 U. (सन्ति, सन्ति, सन्ते, सात; *pass.* सन्त्यते, सायते; *desid.* सिसनिषति, सिषासति) 1 To love, like. —2 To worship, honour. —3 To acquire, obtain. —4 To receive graciously. —5 To honor with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears. —न Ved. Food.

सनकः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनत् *m.* An epithet of Brahman. —*ind.* Always, perpetually. —Comp.

—कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनय *a.* Ancient, old (Ved.).

सनसूत्र See सनसूत्र.

सना *ind.* Always, perpetually.

सनात् *ind.* Always.

सनातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent; एष धर्मः सनातनः. —2 Firm, fixed, settled; एष धर्मः सनातनः U. 5. 22. —3 Primeval, ancient. —तः 1 The primeval being, Vishnu; सनातनः पितरमुगागमत् स्वयं Bk. 1. 1. —2 N. of Siva. —3 Of Brahman. —4 A guest of the Manes. —5 N. of one of the sons of Brahman. —नी 1 N. of Lakshmi. —2 Of Durgâ or Pârvatî. —3 Of Sarasvatî.

सनाथ *a.* 1 Having a master, lord or husband; त्वया नाथेन वैदेही सनाथा ह्यद्य वर्तते Râm. —2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इक्ष्वाणी धर्मचारिणः S. 1; सनाथः संवृत्तः V. 5. —3 Occupied by, possessed by. —4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowed with, full of, usually in comp.; लतासनाथ इव प्रतिभाति S. 1; शिलातलसनाथो लतामंडपः V. 2; Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10. —या A woman whose husband is living.

सनाभि *a.* 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. —2 Kindred, related. —3 Like, resembling; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. —4 Affectionate. —भिः 1 A uterine brother; a near kinsman. —2 A relation, kinsman; Ki. 13. 11. —3 A relation as far as the seventh degree.

सनाभ्यः A relation as far as the 7th degree.

सनामन्, सनामक *a.* Having the same name; Mu. 1. 7.

सनिः 1 Worship, service. —2 A gift, donation. —3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (*f.* also in this sense). —4 Obtaining. —5 A quarter or point of the compass (*f.* also).

सनित *a.* 1 Granted. —2 Gained, obtained.

सनिष्ठीवं, सनिष्ठेवं Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, sputtered speech.

सनी 1 A respectful entreaty. —2 A quarter or point of the compass. —3 Flapping of the elephant's ears. —4 Light, lustre. —5 An epithet of Gaurî.

सनीड (ल) *a.* 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. —2 Near, proximate.

संतः The two hands opened and the palms joined together.

संतक्ष् 1 P. 1 To pare off, chisel, chop. —2 To wound, hurt, strike; निखिशाभ्यां सुतक्षिगाम्यामन्त्रोन्मयं संतक्षतुः Mb.; Bri. S. 42. 29. —3 To hurt by words. —4 Ved. To compose (hymns &c.).

संतक्षणं Sarcastic or cutting language, sarcasm.

संतन् 8 U. 1 To stretch over, cover over, cover with. —2 To make continuous, connect together. —3 To effect, accomplish. —4 To show, display.

संतत *p. p.* 1 Stretched, extended. —2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. —3 Lasting, eternal. —4 Much, many. —तं *ind.* Always, continually, constantly, eternally, perpetually.

संततिः *f.* 1 Stretching across, spreading along. —2 Extent, expanse, extension. —3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity; चितासंतति-तनुजालनिविडस्यूतेव लम्बा प्रिया Mâl. 5. 10; कुपुमसंततिसंततसंगिभिः Si. 6. 36. —5 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. —6 A race, lineage, family. —7 Offspring, progeny; सततिः शुद्धवंदया हि परचेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. —8 A heap, mass; (अलं) सहसा संततिमहसां विहंतुं Ki. 5. 17.

संतानः नं 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread; S. 7. 8. —2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance; अच्छिन्नामलसंतानाः Ku. 6. 69; संतानवाहीनि दुःखानि U. 4. 8. —3 Family, race. —4 Progeny, offspring, issue; संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34; संतानकामाय राज्ञे 2. 65, 18. 52. —5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise. —Comp. —संधिः a peace cemented by family alliance (as by giving a daughter in marriage &c.).

संतानकः One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower; Ku. 6. 46, 7. 3; Si. 6. 67.

संतानिका 1 Froth, foam. —2 Cream



-3 A cob-web. -4 The blade of a knife or sword.

**संतप्** 1 P. 1 To heat, warm ; संतप्तचामीकर Bk. 3. 3 ; संतप्तयसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 To parch, dry up. -3 To pain by heat, torture. -*Pass.* 1 To become hot or heated. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain, be sorry ; संतप्तानां स्वमसि शरणं Me. 7 ' of the afflicted' ; दिवापि माये निष्क्रान्ते संतप्येते गुरु मम Mb. ; Bn. 2. 87. -3 To repent, be stung with remorse ; V. 3. 5. -4 To undergo penance, -*Caus.* 1 To heat, burn, inflame. -2 To provoke, exasperate, irritate. -3 To torment, torture, distress, afflict. -4 To burn up, consume. -5 To foment ( quarrels &c. )

**संतपनं** 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Torturing.

**संतप्त** *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, red-hot, glowing ; Pt. 1. 250. -2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented. -3 Burnt, scorched. -4 Exhausted, fatigued, wearied. -**Comp.** -अयस् *n.* red-hot iron. -वक्षत् *a.* short-breathed.

**संतापः** 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation ; Mâl. 3. 4. -2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish ; संतापसंत-तिमहाव्यसनाय तस्यामासक्तमेतदनपेक्षित-हेतु चेतः Mâl. 1. 23 ; न संतापच्छे-दो हिमसरसि वा चंद्रमसि वा 1. 31 ; S. 3. -3 Passion, rage. -4 Remorse, repentance ; Pt. 1. 109. -5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body ; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शि-वां प्रसाक्तं Ki. 5. 50.

**संतापन** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Burning, inflam- ing. -*n.* N. of one of the 5 ar- rows of Cupid. -*n.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Paining, afflicting. -3 Exciting passion.

**संतापित** *p. p.* Heated, afflicted, tormented &c.

**संतम्** 4 P. 1 To become exhaust- ed. -2 To pine away, languish.

**संतमकः** Oppression or distress (in breathing &c. ).

**संतमस्** *n.*, संतमसं 1 All-pervad- ing or universal darkness, great darkness ; निमज्जयन्संतमसे पराशयं N. 9. 98 ; Si. 9. 22 ; Bk. 5. 2. -2 Great darkness or delusion of the

mind ( महामोह ).

**संतर्जनं** Threatening, reviling.

**संतर्पणं** 1 Satisfying, satiating. -2 Gratifying, delighting. -3 That which gives delight. -4 A kind of sweet dish.

**सन्तिः** 1 End, destruction. -2 A gift ; cf. सति.

**संतुष्ट** 4 P. 1 To be pleased, sa- tisfied or contented ; संतुष्टो भार्यया भर्ता भर्त्रा भार्या तथैव च Ms. 3. 60 ; Bh. 3. 5 ; Bg. 3. 17. -2 To have great pleasure in. -*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To pre- sent with (anything).

**संतुष्ट** *p. p.* Satisfied, pleased, con- tented.

**संतुष्टिः** *f.* Complete satisfaction, संतोषः 1 Satisfaction, content- ment ; संतोष एव पुरुषस्य परं निधानं Subhâsh. -2 Pleasure, delight, joy. -3 The thumb and fore-finger.

**संतोषणं** Pleasing, gratifying, com- forting.

**संतु** 1 P. 1 To cross over, tra- verse, travel over. -2 To swim, float. -3 To get over, overcome, surmount, go to the end of. -4 To reach, at- tain to. -5 To escape from, be saved.

**संतरणं** 1 Crossing over. -2 Sur- mounting.

**संत्यज्** 1 P. 1 To abandon ; जाया- मशेषामुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34. -2 To avoid, shun ; Bh. 1. 81. -3 To give up, renounce ; Ms. 4. 181. -4 To except, exclude ; संत्यज्य विक्र- मादित्यं धैर्यमन्यत्र दुर्लभं Râj. T. 3. 343. -*Caus.* To deprive (one) of, rob.

**संत्यक्त** *p. p.* 1 Completely desert- ed or abandoned. -2 Robbed, de- prived of.

**संत्यजनं** Leaving, renouncing.

**संत्रास्** 1. 4. P. To fear, be a- fraid or terrified ; Bk. 14. 39. -*Caus.* To frighten, terrify ; Pt. 1. 197.

**संत्रासः** Fear, terror, alarm.

**संदंश्** 1 P. 1 To bite, sting ; सं- दंश्वाधरपल्लवा Amaru. 32. -2 ( *a* ) To stick or adhere closely to, cling ; उरसा संदंश्चर्पत्वचा S. 7. 11 ; संदंश्- वस्त्रेष्ववलानितेषु R. 16. 65, 48. ( *b* ) To press together, crush by pressure ; संदंश्कुसुमशयनानि गात्राणि S. 3. 18.

**संदंशः** 1 A pair of tongs. -2 Too great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels ( or letters ). -3 N. of a hell.

**संदंशकः** A pair of tongs.

**संदंशिका** A pair of pincers.

**संदंष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Bitten. -2 Pressed closely together, crushed. -3 Nipped ; pinched. -*टं* A particular fault in pronunciation.

**संदह** 1 P. To burn ; अभिजनः संदहतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

**संदाहः** Burning up, consuming.

**संदानं** 1 A rope, cord. -2 A chain, fetter. -3 Cutting, dividing. -*n.* That part of an elephant's temples whence ichor exudes.

**संदानित** *a.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fet- tered, chained.

**संदानिनी** A cow-pen ( गोष्ठ ).

**संदावः** Flight, retreat.

**संदित** *a.* Bound, chained, fet- tered.

**संदिश** 6 P. 1 To give, grant, assign, make over ; Bk. 6. 141 ; Y. 2. 232. -2 To order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message ; किं नु ख- लु दुष्यंतस्य युक्तरूपमस्माभिः संदिश्यं S. 4 ; Si. 9. 56, 61. -3 To send as a messenger, entrust with a message ; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखीं Ku. 6. 1. -4 To appoint. -5 To commission or depute in general.

**संदिष्ट** *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, indi- cated. -2 Assigned. -3 Told, narrat- ed, communicated. -4 Agreed to, promised. -*टः* One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier ( संदिष्टार्थ also ). -*टं* Infor- mation, news, tidings.

**संदेशः** 1 Information, news, tid- ings. -2 A message, an errand ; सं- देशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधाविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7, 13 ; R. 12. 63 ; Ku. 6. 2. -3 Commission, command ; अनु- दितो गुणेः संदेशः S. 5. -**Comp.** -अर्थः the subject of a message ; Me. 5. -वाच् *f.* a message. -हरः, -हारकः 1. a news-bearer, messenger. -2. an envoy, ambassador.

**संदेशकं** News, tidings.

**संदिह** 2 U. 1 To smear, cover over, anoint. -3 To heap together. -3 To doubt, be uncertain about ; Y. 2. 16 ; संदिग्धो विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. -4 To mistake for, to confound with



(in pass.); पांतु त्वामकडोरकेतक-  
शिखासंदिग्धमुर्ध्ववः (जटाः) Māl. 1.  
2; or धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्ध-  
पारावताः V. 3. 2; Ku. 6. 40. -5 To  
start an objection. -Caus. To  
confuse, perplex. -2 To be doubtful  
or uncertain (Atm.).

संदिग्ध p. p. 1 Besmeared, covered.  
-2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain;  
as in संदिग्धमति-बुद्धि &c. -3 Mis-  
taken for or confounded with.  
-4 Doubtful, questioned. -5  
Confused, obscure, unintelligible  
(as a sentence). -6 Dangerous,  
risky, unsafe. -7 Envenomed. -रयं 1  
A doubt, uncertainty. -2 Besmearing.  
-Comp. -अर्थ a. ambiguous, dubi-  
ous in sense. (-र्थः) 1. an ambiguous  
or doubtful meaning. -2. a disputed  
matter. -मति, -बुद्धि a. sceptical,  
doubtful.

संदेहः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, sus-  
pense; अत्र कः संदेहः. -2 Risk, dan-  
ger, peril; जीवितसंदेहशैलामारोपितः  
K.; अर्थार्जने प्रवृत्तिः संसंदेहा H. 1; Pt.  
1. 176. -3 (In Rhet.) Doubt re-  
garded as a figure of speech, in  
which the close resemblance be-  
tween two objects leads to one  
of them being mistaken for the  
other (this figure is also called संसं-  
देह by Mammata and others); संसं-  
देहस्तु भेदोक्तौ तदनुक्तौ च संशयः K. P.  
10; e. g. see Māl. 1. 2 (l. 3); V.  
3. 2. -Comp. -शैला the swing of  
uncertainty, a state of suspense, di-  
lemma, fix.

संदेहिन् a. 1 Doubtful. -2 Doubt-  
ing, uncertain, diffident.

संदी A small bed-stead, cot,  
couch.

संदीप् 4 A. To burn or shine  
very brightly, glow. -Caus. 1 To  
light, kindle, inflame. -2 To excite,  
incite, arouse, stimulate.

संदीपन a. (नी f.) 1 Kindling, in-  
flaming, exciting; संदीपना एव दुः-  
खस्य प्रियसखीविनोदनोपायाः U. 3. -2  
Provoking; U. 4. -नः One of  
the five arrows of Cupid. -नं 1  
Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting,  
stimulating; अनंगसंदीपनमाशु कुर्वते  
Rs. 1. 12.

संदीप्त p. p. 1 Kindled or inflamed.  
-2 Excited, stimulated. -3 Insti-  
gated, stirred up, prompted.

संदुष्ट 4 P. To be defiled or stain-  
ed. -Caus. 1 To defile, pollute, cor-  
rupt, soil, taint. -2 To violate. -3  
To accuse, censure, find fault with,  
condemn.

संदुष्ट p. p. 1 Polluted, defiled. -2  
Wicked, depraved. -3 Ill-disposed.

संदूषण Defiling, corrupting, vi-  
tiating.

संदूषित a. 1 Violated, defiled,  
stained, polluted. -2 Grown worse  
(as a disease). -3 Abused, cen-  
sured.

संदम्ब 6 P. 1 To string or bind  
together. -2 To weave together,  
weave into a bunch or garland. -3  
To arrange, connect, compose.

संदर्भः 1 Stringing together, weav-  
ing, arranging. -2 Collection, unit-  
ing, mixture; U. 7. 12. -3 Consist-  
ency, continuity, regular connec-  
tion, coherence; संदर्भशुद्धि गिरां Gīt.  
1. -4 Construction -5 A compo-  
sition, literary work; रसगंगाधरनामा  
संदर्भोऽयं चिरं जयतु R. G.; U. 4.  
-Comp. -विरुद्ध a. irrelevant, in-  
coherent. -शुद्ध a. connected, cohe-  
rent. -शुद्धिः f. clearness of ar-  
rangement (as of a composition).

संदृश 1 P. 1 To see, behold;  
Bk. 16. 9. -2 To see well or per-  
fectly. -3 To consider, reflect upon.  
-4 To calculate, enumerate. -5 To  
overlook, wink at. -Pass. 1 To  
look like, resemble, be similar. -2  
To become visible, appear. -Caus.  
To show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं  
मृतवत्संदर्श्य स्थितः H. 1; Bk. 4. 33;  
M. 4. 9.

संदर्शनं 1 Seeing, beholding, view-  
ing. -2 Gazing, looking steadfastly.  
-3 Meeting, seeing one another. -4  
Sight, appearance, vision. -5 Regard,  
consideration. -5 Showing, display-  
ing.

संदोहः 1 Milking. -2 The whole  
quantity of anything, a multitude,  
heap, mass, assemblage; कुंइमाकंदमधु-  
बिंदुसंदोहवाहिना मारुतनोत्ताम्यति Māl.  
3; Bv. 4. 9.

संद्रावः Flight, retreat

संधा 3 U. 1 To join, bring to-  
gether, unite, combine, put together,  
compound, mix; यानि उक्तेन सं-  
धीयन्ते तानि भक्षणीयानि Kull. -2

(a) To treat with, form friendship  
or alliance with, make peace with;  
शत्रुणा न हि संध्यात्सुष्ठितेनापि संधिना  
H. 1. 88; Chāṇ. 19; Kām. 9. 41.  
(b) To unite in friendship, recon-  
cile, make a friend of; Pt. 2. 32.  
-3 To fix upon, direct towards;  
संधे दृशमुदमतारकां R. 11. 69. -4  
To fit to or place upon the bow (as  
a missile, arrow &c.); धनुष्यमोचं स-  
मधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53, 12.  
97. -5 To produce, cause; पर्याप्तं म-  
यि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतत्प्रया-  
णवेगः Māl. 5. 3; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि  
सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -6 To hold out  
against, be a match for; शतमेकसिद्धि  
संधत्ते प्राकारस्थो धनुर्वरः Pt. 1. 229.  
-7 To mend, repair, heal. -8 To  
inflict upon. -9 To grasp, support,  
take hold of. -10 To grant, yield.  
-11 To make good, atone for. -12  
To contract, close up. -13 To ap-  
proach, come near. -14 To pre-  
pare, make, compose. -15 To assist,  
aid. -16 To comprehend, conceive.  
-17 To possess, have. -18 To per-  
form, do; Pt. 2. 11. -19 To em-  
ploy, make use of, apply to use.

संधा 1 Union, association. -2  
Intimate union, close connection.  
-3 State, condition. -4 An agree-  
ment, a promise, stipulation, com-  
pact; ततार संधामिव सत्यसंधः R. 14.  
52; Mv 7. 8. -5 Limit, boundary.  
-6 Fixity, steadiness. -7 Twilight.  
-8 Distillation (for संधान q. v.). -9  
Steady continuance in any state.

संधानं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Uni-  
on, junction, combination; यदर्थे वि-  
च्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1.  
9; Ku. 5. 27; R. 12. 101. -3 Mix-  
ing, compounding (of medicines  
&c.). -4 Restoration, repairing. -5  
Fitting, taking an aim, fixing (as  
an arrow to the bow-string); सत्सा-  
धुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकं S. 1. 11; Si.  
20. 8. -6 Alliance, league, friendship,  
peace; मृगघटवत्सुखभेद्यो दुःसंधानश्च दु-  
र्जनो भवति H. 1. 92 (where it has  
sense 1 also). -7 A joint; पादजंघ-  
योः संधाने गुल्फः Susr. -8 Attention.  
-9 Direction. -10 Supporting.  
-11 Distillation (of liquors). -12  
Spiritous liquor or a kind of it.  
-13 A kind of relish eaten to excite  
thirst. -14 Preparation of pickles.  
-15 Contraction of the skin by



means of astringents. -16 Sour rice-gruel. -17 Bell metal (सैराष्ट्र).

संधानित *a.* 1 United, strung together. -2 Bound, tied.

संधानिन् *a.* 1 Tying or binding together. -2 Clever in taking aim. -3 Distilling liquor.

संधानिनी A cow-house, cow-pen.

संधानी 1 Distillation. -2 Braziery, foundry. -3 The manufacture of spirituous liquors.

संधिः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection; संधये सरला सूची वक्रा छेदाय कर्तरी Subhâsh.; Me. 58. -2 A compact, an agreement. -3 Alliance, league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कति प्रकाराः संधीनां भवन्ति H. 4; (the several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); शत्रुणा न हि संख्यात्सुष्ठिहेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88. -4 A joint, articulation (of the body); नुरगानुधावनकांडितसंधेः S. 2. -5 A fold (of a garment). -6 A breach, hole, chasm. -7 Especially a mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; वृक्षवाटिकापरिसरे संधिं कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मध्यमक्रं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. -8 Separation, division. -9 Euphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.). -10 An interval, a pause. -11 A critical juncture. -12 An opportune moment. -13 A period at the expiration of each Yuga or age. -14 A division or joint (in a drama); (they are five, see S. D. 330-332); Ku. 7. 91. -15 The vulva. -16 Distillation. -Comp. -अक्षरं a diphthong. -चोरः a house-breaker, a thief who breaks into a house. -छेदः making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.); as in संधिच्छेदशिक्षकः M. 4. -जं spirituous liquor. -जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). -दूषणं violation of a treaty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधाति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45. -प्रबंधनं the ligament of a joint. -बंधः the tissues of joints; S. 2. -बंधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. -भंगः, मुक्तिः *f.* dislocation of a joint. -रंध्रका a hole in a wall. -विग्रह *m.* du. peace and war. °अधि-

कारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. -विचक्षणः one skilled in negotiating peaces. -विद् *m.* a negotiator of treaties. -वेला 1. the time of twilight. -2. any connecting period. -हारकः a house-breaker.

संधिकः A kind of fever.

संधिका Distillation (of liquors).

संधित *a.* 1 United, joined; Pt. 2. 35. -2 Bound, tied. -3 Reconciled, allied. -4 Fixed, fitted. -5 Mixed together. -6 Pickled, preserved. -तं 1 Pickles. -2 Spirituous liquor.

संधिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). -2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संधिला 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. -2 A river. -3 Spirituous liquor.

संधेय *a.* 1 To be united or joined. -2 Capable of being reconciled; सुजनस्तु कनकवद्वद् दुर्भेद्यश्चासुसंधेयः H. 1. 92. -3 To be made peace with. -4 To be aimed at.

संधुक्ष 1 A. To be kindled or excited (fig. also); संधुक्षे तयोः क्रोपः Bk. 14. 109. -Caus. To kindle, inflame, excite; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52; आतपांतसंधुक्षितमदा V. 4.

संधुक्षणं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating.

संधुक्षित *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed, excited.

संधृ 10 U. 1 To hold, bear, carry. -2 To hold up, support, prop, sustain; अरैः संधार्यते नाभिः Pt. 1. 81. -3 To curb, restrain, check. -4 To keep in mind, retain in memory; यः सततं परिपृच्छति शृणोति संधारयत्यनिशं Pt. 5. 92. -5 To hold, have, possess; retain, keep; Pt. 1. 112. -6 To observe, follow. -7 To bear, suffer, endure. -8 To survive, remain alive.

संधारणं-णा 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Observing, following. -3 Suffering, enduring.

संध्या 1 Union. -2 Joint, division. -3 Morning or evening twilight; अनुरागवती संध्या दिवसस्तत्पुरस्सरः । अहो देवगतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7. -4 Early morning. -5 Evening, dusk. -6 The period which precedes a Yuga, the time interven-

ing between the expiration of one Yuga and the commencement of another; Ms. 1. 69. -7 The morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brâhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 69, 4. 93. -8 A promise, an agreement. -9 A boundary, limit. -10 Thinking, meditation. -11 A kind of flower. -12 N. of a river. -13 N. of the wife of Brahman. -14 Any one of the divisions of the day (पूर्वाह्ण, मध्याह्ण, अपराह्ण). -Comp. -अंशः the period at the end of each Yuga. -अंशुः twilight. -अश्रं 1. an evening cloud (tinged with the sun's rays); संध्याश्ररेखेव मुहूर्तरागाः Pt. 1. 194. -2. a kind of red-chalk. -उपासना Sandhyâ adoration. -कालः 1. the period of twilight. -2. evening. -त्रयं the three divisions of the day (forenoon, noon, and afternoon). -नादिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. -पुष्पी 1. a kind of jasmine. -2. a nutmeg. -बलः a demon (राक्षस). -मंगलं an evening religious rite. °दीपिका an auspicious evening lamp; V. 3. 2. -रागः red-lead. -रामः (some take आराम as the word here) an epithet of Brahman. -वन्दनं the morning and evening prayers. -समयः 1. evening-time. -2. a portion of each Yuga.

सन्न *p. p.* [सद्-क्त] 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. -2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. -3 Drooping, relaxed; Ku. 3. 51. -4 Weak, low, feeble. -5 Wasted away, decayed. -6 Perished, destroyed. -7 Still, motionless. -8 Shrunk. -9 Adjacent, near. -10 Gone, departed. -11 Sunk, low (in tone &c.). -क्षः The tree called पियाल. -क्षं A little, a small quantity. -Comp. -कंठ *a.* choked. -हर्ष *a.* desponding, cheerless.

सन्नक *a.* Low, dwarfish. -कः The Piyâla tree. -Comp. -द्रुः the Piyâla tree.

सन्नतर *a.* Lower, more depressed (as a tone).

संनम् 1 P. 1 To bend, stoop, incline; संनतांगी Ku. 1. 34; Bk. 2. 31; पर्वसु संनता V. 4. 26. -2 To submit or subject oneself to, obey; संनतमरीणां R. 13. 34. -3 To bend down, bow down to. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 To be accom-



plished. —Caus. 1 To contract, bend together. -2 To cause to bend or stoop. -3 To make ready, prepare.

संनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, stooping. -2 Downcast. -3 Contracted.

संनति: *f.* 1 Obeisance, respectful salutation, reverence. -2 Stooping posture, crouching. -3 Humility. -4 A kind of sacrifice. -5 A sound, noise.

संनय: 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number. -2 Rear, rear-guard ( of an army ).

संनह् 4 U. 1 To tie, bind, fasten. -2 To wear, put on, dress. -3 To put on ( as armour ), arm oneself, be accoutred; समनात्सीत्तो सैन्यं Bk. 15. 111, 112; 14. 7; 16. 4. -4 To make oneself ready, prepare oneself ( for any action ) ( Atm. in this sense ); युद्धाय संनह्यते Mbh.; छेत्तुं वज्रमण्डि शिरीषकुसुमप्रांतेन संनह्यते Bk. 2. 6.

संनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on. -2 Clad or dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed. -3 Arranged, ready, or prepared, for battle, armed, fully equipped; नवजलधरः संनद्धोऽयं न दृष्टानिशाचरः V. 4. 1; कः संनद्धे विरहविधुरां त्वय्युपेक्षेत जायां Me. 8. -4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7. -5 Pervading; कुसुमानिव लोभनीयं यौवनमंगेषु संनद्धं S. 1. 21. -6 Well-provided with anything. -7 Murderous. -8 Closely attached, bordering, near. -9 Ready to burst or blossom. -10 Provided with charms.

संनहनं 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. -2 Preparation. -3 Fastening tightly. -4 Industry, effort.

संनाहः 1 Arming ( oneself ) or preparation for battle, putting on armour. -2 Warlike preparation, equipment; संनाहोयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. -3 Armour, mail; अस्मिन्कलौ खलोत्सृष्टदुष्टवाग्बाणधारणे । कथं जीवेज्जगन्न स्युः संनाहाः सज्जना यदि Kīr. K. 1. 36, Ki. 16. 12.

संनाह्यः A war-elephant.

संनिकर्षः 1 Drawing near, bringing near. -2 Vicinity, proximity; presence; उत्क्रांते च युष्मत्संनिकर्षस्य

U. 6; Ku. 3. 74; R. 7. 8, 6. 20.

-3 Connection, relation. -4 ( In Nyāya phil. ) Connection of an organ of sense ( इन्द्रिय ) with its object ( विषय ); this is of six kinds.

संनिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. -2 Approaching, approximating. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Relation, connection. -5 Connection of an organ of sense with its object; see संनिकर्ष ( 4 ) above.

संनिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Approximate. -2 Proximate, adjacent, near. -ष्टं Proximity, vicinity.

संनिचयः A collection.

संनिधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, or keep together; Ms. 2. 186. -2 To place near; S. 3. 19. -3 To fix upon, direct towards; ( दृष्टिं ) पुनः सह्यार्चिषि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. -4 To draw near, approach. -5 To collect, pile up. -6 To observe, inspect. -Pass. To be near, be present. -Caus. To collect, bring together, assemble; U. 7.

संनिधान् *m.* 1 One who brings near. -2 One who deposits. -3 A receiver of stolen goods; Ms. 9. 278. -4 An officer who introduces people at court. -5 One who receives in charge.

संनिधानं, संनिधिः 1 Putting down together, juxta-position. -2 Proximity, vicinity, presence; N. 2. 53. -3 Perceptibility, appearance. -4 A receptacle. -5 Receiving, taking charge of. -6 Combination, aggregate; Pt. 1. 191. -7 Depositing. -8 The object of an organ of sense ( इन्द्रियविषय ).

संनिपत् 1 P. To alight, descend. -2 To come together, assemble, meet together. -3 To fall upon, attack; U. 3. 6. -4 To arrive, appear. -5 To perish, be destroyed. -Caus. 1 To throw or shoot down, discharge. -2 To convoke, convene, assemble, collect together.

संनिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. -2 Falling together, meeting; confluence; समुद्रपत्न्योर्जलसंनिपाते R. 13. 58. -3 Collision, contact. -4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क मेघः Me. 5. -5 An assem-

blage, a collection, multitude, number; नानारत्नज्योतिषां संनिपातैः Ki. 5. 36; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जाति Ku. 1. 3. -6 Arrival. -7 A combined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind. -8 A kind of musical time or measure. -Comp. -उत्तरः fever arising from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिपातकः=संनिपात ( 7 ) above.

संनिबन्धः 1 Binding firmly. -2 Connection, attachment. -3 Effectiveness.

संनिभ *a.* Like, similar ( at the end of comp. ); Rs. 1. 11.

संनियुज् See नियुज्.

संनियोगः 1 Union, attachment. -2 Appointment.

संनिहृद् See निहृद्.

संनिरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

संनिविश 6 A. 1 To enter into, enter deeply. -2 To encamp, sit down. -3 To have intercourse or intimate connection with. -Caus. 1 To place, put. -2 To install or place on; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -3 To unite, join, collect. -4 To introduce, insert, put in. -5 To lodge, locate, station, encamp. -6 To devolve upon, commit to, consign. -7 To found ( a town &c. ). -8 To fix the mind on. -8 To contemplate, reflect upon.

संनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered into. -2 Collected, met together, assembled. -3 Absorbed or engrossed in. -4 Abiding or resting in. -5 Contiguous, near, neighbouring. -6 Encamped; see संनिविश above.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. -2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. -3 Union, combination, arrangement; रमणीय एष वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Māl. 1, 9. -4 Site, place, situation, position; Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. -5 Vicinity, proximity. -6 Form, figure; उद्दामशरीरसंनिवेशः Māl. 3; निर्माणसंनिवेशः K. -7 A hut, dwelling-place; R. 14. 76. -8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; क्रियतां समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. -9



Insertion. -10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c. -11 The collective position of an asterism.

**संनिवृत्** 1 A. 1 To return, retire. -2 To leave off, cease, stop. -3 To pass away. -Caus. 1 To cause to return, send back. -2 To suppress, stop. -3 To prevent, hinder. -4 To divert, turn away from.

**संनिवृत्त** *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Stopped, ceased. -3 Withdrawing, shrinking from.

**संनिवृत्तिः** *f.* 1 Return; S. 6. 9; R. 8. 49; 10. 27. -2 Desisting from. -3 Restraint, check, forbearance.

**संनिहित** *p. p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; S. 4. -2 Close, proximate, at hand. -3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; हृदयसंनिहिते S. 3. 19. -4 Fixed, placed, deposited. -5 Prepared, ready; Mu. 1. -6 Staying or being in. -तं Proximity, vicinity. -Comp. -अपाय *a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कायः संनिहितापायः Pt. 2. 177.

**सनी** 1 P. 1 To bring together. -2 To rule, govern, guide. -3 To restore, give back. -4 To lead towards, lead, or bring near to. -5 To connect, unite. -6 To mingle, mix. -7 To arrange. -8 To obtain, procure.

**संनयनं** 1 Bringing together or near. -2 Connecting, uniting.

**संन्यस्** 4 P. 1 To place or put down, deposit. -2 To lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; तेन त्वया शस्त्रं न संन्यस्तव्यं V. 5; संन्यस्तशस्त्रं R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं गात्रं Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. -3 To make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. -4 To put together. -5 (Used intransitively) To resign the world, discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite, संदृश्य क्षणभंगुरं तदाखिलं धन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132.

**संन्यसनं** 1 Resignation, laying down. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समधिगच्छति

Bg. 3. 4. -3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of. -4 Depositing.

**संन्यस्त** *p. p.* 1 Laid or placed down. -2 Deposited. -3 Entrusted, consigned. -4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced. -5 Encamped.

**संन्यासः** 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns; काम्यानां कर्मणां त्यागं संन्यासं कवयो विदुः; Bg. 6. 2, 18. 2; Ms. 1. 114; 5. 108. -3 A deposit, trust. -4 A stake or wager in a game. -5 Giving up the body, death. -6 Indian spikenard.

**संन्यासिन्** *m.* 1 One who lays down or deposits. -2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brâhmana in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न कांक्षति Bg. 5. 3. -3 One who abstains from food (त्यक्ताहार); Bk. 7. 76.

**सप्** 1 P. (सपति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To connect. -3 To obey, conform to. -4 To obtain. -5 To touch, sip. -6 To do, perform.

**सपक्ष** *a.* 1 Winged, having wings. -2 Having a side or party. -3 Belonging to the same side or party. -4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (fig.); इलद्वाक्षाविधे-द्रसभरसपक्षा भणितयः Bv. 2. 77. -5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. -क्षः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. -2 A kindred, a kinsman; परित्रातस्त्वया सपक्षः M. 4. -3 (In logic) An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाध्यवान् सपक्षः T. S.

**सपत्न** *a.* Hostile, inimical. -त्नः An enemy, adversary, a rival; Mâl. 4. 5; R. 9. 8.

**सपत्नी** [समानः पतिर्यस्याः सा] A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14. 86; कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने S. 4. 17.

**सपत्नीक** *a.* Attended by a wife.

**सपत्राकृ** 8 U. To wound very severely; see below.

**सपत्राकरणं** 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part

of the arrow enters the body. -2 Causing excessive pain; cf. निष्पत्राकरण.

**सपत्राकृतिः** *f.* Great agony or pain, excessive affliction or torment.

**सपदि** *ind.* 1 Instantly, in a moment, immediately; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Gît. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 2. -4 Quickly, swiftly.

**सपर्या** Worship, honouring; सोहं सपर्याविधिभाजनेन R. 5. 22, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46; Si. 1. 14; Ku. 5. 31. -2 Service, attendance; प्रति-विहितसपर्याहुस्थयास्तान्यहानि (स्मरसि) U. 1. 26.

**सपाद** *a.* 1 Having feet. -2 Increased by a fourth part.

**सपिंडः** 'Having the same पिंड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

**सपिंडीकरणं** 1 The performance of a particular Srâddha in honour of deceased relatives called सपिंड q. v., to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies. -2 Giving a person the rights of a Sapinda or kinsman.

**सपीतिः** *f.* Drinking together or in company, comotation.

**सप्तकी** A woman's girdle or zone.

**सप्तन्** *num. a.* (always pl.; सप्त nom. and acc.) Seven. -Comp.

-अंशुः N. of Agni. -अंशुपुंगवः the planet Saturn. -अंग *a.* see सप्त-कृति below. -आर्चिस् *a.* 1. having seven tongues or flames. -2. evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (-*m.*) 1. N. of fire. -2. of Saturn. -3. the Chitraka plant. -अशीतिः *f.* eighty-seven. -अष्ट्रं *a.* a heptagon.

-अश्वः the sun. °वाहनः the sun.

-अहः seven days, *i. e.* a week.

-आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman.

-ऋषि (सप्तर्षि) *m. pl.* 1. the seven sages; *i. e.* मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु, and वसिष्ठ. -2. the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above).

-कोण *a.* septangular. -गंगं *ind.* in



the place of the seven streams of the Ganges. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-seven. —जिह्वः, ज्वालः fire. —तंतुः a sacrifice; Si. 14. 6. —त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-seven. —इशन् *a.* seventeen. —दीधितिः N. of fire. —द्वीपा an epithet of the earth; पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्रतिरयः S. 7. 33. —धातु *m. pl.* the seven constituent elements of the body; *i. e.* chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen; ( रसास्त्रमांसमेदोऽस्थिमज्जाः शुक्रसंयुताः ). —नवतिः *f.* ninety-seven. —नाडीचक्रं a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. —पदी the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable.). —पर्णः ( so सप्तच्छदः, सप्तपत्रः ) N. of a tree. (—पर्णः) the sensitive plant. —प्रकृतिः *f. pl.* the seven constituent parts of a kingdom; स्वाम्यमात्स्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak.; see प्रकृति also. —भद्रः the Sirisha tree. —भूमिक, —भौम *a.* seven stories high ( as a palace ). —रक्तः one who has got the seven parts of the body red; ( पाणिपादले रक्ते नेत्रांतरनखानि च । तालुकाधरजिह्वाश्च प्रशस्ता सप्तरक्ता ॥ ). —रात्रं a period of seven nights. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-seven. —विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. —शतं 1. 700. —2. 107. (—ती) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. —शलाकः a kind of astronomical diagram used for indicating auspicious days for marriages. —सप्तिः an epithet of the sun; सर्वैरुसैः समन्वैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 13; S. 6. 29.

सप्तक *a.* ( का or की *f.* ) 1 Containing seven. —2 Seven. —3 Seventh. —क A collection of seven things ( verses &c. ).

सप्ततिः *f.* Seventy. °तम *a.* 70th.

सप्तधा *ind.* 1 Seven-fold. —2 In seven parts.

सप्तम *a.* ( मी *f.* ) The seventh. —मी *f.* The seventh or locative case ( in gram. ). —2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine ( double jasmine ).

सप्तिः 1 A yoke.—2 A horse; जवो हि सप्तेः परमं विभूषणं Subhāsh.; see

सप्तसप्ति also. —3 A yoke-fellow.

सप्रणय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सप्रत्यय *a.* 1 Placing confidence in. —2 Certain, sure.

सप्रश्रयं *ind.* Respectfully, with great courtesy.

सप्रसव *a.* Derived from a common source; R. 1. 22.

सफरः -री A small glittering fish, cf. शफर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive ( fig. also ). —2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

सबंधु *a.* 1 Closely connected. —2 Having a friend, befriended. —3 Of the same family. —धुः A relation, kinsman.

सबलिः Evening twilight.

सबाध *a.* 1 Hurtful. —2 Oppressive.

सब्रह्मचर्यं Fellow-studentship ( being disciples of the same teacher ).

सब्रह्मचारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. —2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser; दुःखसब्रह्मचारिणी तरलिका क गता K.; हे व्यसनसब्रह्मचारिन् यदि न गुह्यं ततः श्रोतुमिच्छामि Mu. 6. —3 ( Hence ) An equal, of the same kind; Vb. 1. 39.

सभर्तृका A woman whose husband is living.

सभा 1 [ सह भांति अभीष्टनिश्चयार्थमेकत्र यत्र गृहे Tv. ] 1 An assembly, a council, conclave; पंडितसभां कारितवान् Pt. 1; न सा सभा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः H. 1. —2 Company, society, meeting, large number. —3 Council-chamber or hall. —4 A court of justice. —5 A public audience ( modern levee ). —6 A gambling-house. —7 Any room or place much frequented. —Comp. —आचारः 1. the customs of society. —2. court-manners. —आस्तारः 1. an assistant at an assembly. —2. a member of a society. —उचितः a learned Brāhmaṇa, an educated person. —पतिः, —नायकः 1. the president of a society, chairman. —2. the keeper of a gaming-house. —पूजा worship or reverence paid to the audience. —सद् *m.* 1. an assistant at an assembly or meeting. —2. a member of an

assembly or meeting. —3. an assessor, a juror.

सभाज् 10 U. ( सभाजयति-ते ) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate; स्नेहास्स-भाजयितुमेत्य U. 1. 7; Si. 13. 14; S. 5. —2 To honour, worship, respect. —3 To please, gratify. —4 To beautify, adorn, grace; U. 4. 19. —5 To show.

सभाजनं [ सभाज्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 ( a ) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshiping; Si. 13. 14. ( b ) Welcoming, congratulation; R. 13. 43, 14. 18. —2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. —3 Service.

सभावनः N. of Siva.

सभि ( भी ) कः [ सभा यूतं प्रयोजन-मस्य ईक् ] The keeper of a gaming-house; अयमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको माधुर इत एवागच्छति Mk. 3; Y. 2. 199.

सभ्य *a.* [ सभायां साधु यत् ] 1 Belonging to an assembly. —2 Fit for society. —3 Refined, polished, civilized. —4 Well-bred, polite, civil, courteous; R. 1. 55, Ku. 7. 29. —5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. —भ्यः 1 An assessor. —2 An assistant at an assembly. —3 A person of honourable parentage. —4 The keeper of a gaming-house. —5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house. —6 N. of one of the five sacred fires.

सभ्यता, -स्त्वं Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम् I. 1 P. ( समति ) 1 To be confused or agitated. —2 Not to be confused or agitated. —II. 10 U. ( समयति-ते ) To be agitated.

सम् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means ( a ) with, together with, together; as in संगम्, संभाषण, संधा, संयुज् &c. ( b ) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by ' very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much'; संतुष्ट, संतोष, संन्यस, संन्यास, संताप &c. ( c ) It also expresses completeness, perfection, or beauty. —2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means ' like, same, similar,' as in समर्थ. —3 Sometimes it means ' near,' ' before'; as in समक्ष. —4 In the Vedas it sometimes used as



separable preposition (with instr.).

**सम** *a.* 1 Same, identical. -2 Equal, as in सनलोष्टकांचनः R. 8. 21; Pt. 2. 7; Bg. 2. 38. -3 Like, similar, resembling; with instr. or gen. or in comp.; शुण्ययुक्तो हरिद्रोपि नेश्वरैरगुणैः समः Subhāsh. ; Ku. 3. 13. -4 Even, level, plain; सम-देशवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भाविष्यति S. 1. -5 Even (as number). -6 Impartial, fair. -7 Just, honest, upright. -8 Good, virtuous. -9 Ordinary, common. -10 Mean, middling. -11 Straight. -12 Suitable, convenient. -13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. -14 All, every one. -15 All, whole, entire, complete. -*m.* 1 N. of certain zodiacal signs (वृष, कर्कट, कन्या, वृश्चिक, मकर, and मीन). -2 A mode of measuring time in music. -*m.* 1 A level plain, flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -2 (In rhet.) N. of a figure of speech. -3 (In geometry) A mean proportional segment. -*m.* *ind.* 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.); आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः S. 1. 27; R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. -2 Equally; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311. -3 Like, similarly, in the same manner; Pt. 1. 78. -4 Entirely. -5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together; नव पयो यत्र यनैर्मया च त्वद्विप्रयो गाश्वु समं विसृष्टं R. 13. 26. 4. 4; 10. 59; 14. 1. -*Comp.* -अंशः an equal share. °हारिन् *m.* a co-heir. -अंतर *a.* parallel. -आचारः 1. equal or similar conduct. -2. proper practice. -उदकं a mixture of half butter-milk and half water. -उपमा a kind of Upamā or simile. -कन्या a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). -कर्णः an equi-diagonal tetragon. -कालः the same time or moment. (-लं) *ind.* at the same time, simultaneously. -कालीन *a.* contemporary, coeval. -कोलः a serpent, snake. -क्षेत्रं (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakshatras. -खातः an equal excavation, a parallelipedon. -गंधकः incense. -गंधिकं the fragrant root of the Usīra. -चतुरस्र *a.* square.

(-सं) an equilateral tetragon.

-चतुर्भुजः -जं a rhombus. -चित्त *a.* 1 even-minded, equable, equanimous. -2. indifferent. -उद, उदन *a.* having the same denominator. -जाति *a.* homogeneous. -ज्ञा fame. -त्रिभुजः -जं an equilateral triangle. -दर्शन, -दर्शिन् *a.* viewing equally, impartial; विद्याविनयसंपन्ने ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि । शुनि चैव श्वपाके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5. 18. -दुःख *a.* feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another); a fellow-sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. °सुख *a.* a companion or partner in joy and sorrow; S. 3. 11. -दृश् -दृष्टि *a.* impartial. -द्वादशाक्षः -सं an equilateral dodecagon. -द्विभुजः a rhomboid. -धून *a.* equal to. -पदं an attitude in shooting. -बुद्धि *a.* 1. impartial. -2. indifferent, stoical. -भाव *a.* having the same nature or property. (-वः) sameness, equality. -मंडलं (in astr.) the prime vertical line. -मय *a.* of like origin. -रंजित *a.* tinged. -रभः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -रेख *a.* straight; प्रकृ-त्वा बहुकं तदपि समरेखं नयनयोः S. 1. 9. -लंबः -बं a trapezoid. -वर्णः community of caste. -वर्तिन् *a.* equal-minded, impartial. (-*m.*) Yama, the god of death. -वृत्तं 1. an even metre, *i. e.* a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. -2. see सममंडल. -वृत्ति *a.* equable, fair. -वेधः mean depth. -शोधनं equal subtraction, *i. e.* subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. -संधिः peace on equal terms. -सुप्तिः *f.* universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). -सूत्र, -सूत्रस्थ *a.* situated on the same diameter. -स्थ *a.* 1. equal, uniform. -2. level. -3. like. -स्थलं an even ground. -स्थली the level plain, the Doab or country between the Ganges and Yamunā (अंतर्वेदि).

समता -स्वं 1 Sameness, identity. -2 Likeness, similarity. -3 Equality; Pt. 2. 83. -4 Impartiality, fairness; समतां नी 'to treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. -5 Equanimity. -6 Perfectness. -7 Commonness. -8 Evenness.

समक्ष *a.* Being before the eyes,

visible, present. -क्षं *ind.* In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र *a.* All, whole, entire, complete; M. 2. 13.

समंगा Bengal madder (मंजिष्ठा).

समज् 1 P. 1 To bring or collect together, unite. -2 To bring into conflict. -3 To subdue, overpower. -4 To animate, incite, excite.

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock. -2 A number of fools. -जं A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समंजस *a.* 1 Proper, reasonable, right, fit. -2 Correct, true, accurate. -3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमंजस, q. v. -4 Virtuous, good, just; भृशाधिकृष्टस्य समंजसं जनं Ki. 14. 12. -5 Practised, experienced. -6 Healthy. -सं 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Accuracy. -3 Correct evidence.

समतिक्रम 1 U. 1 To go completely beyond, cross or step over. -2 To neglect, disregard, violate. -4 To surpass, excel. -4 To elapse, pass by (as time).

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.

समती 2 P. To go completely beyond. -2 To go through, cross over. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 To avoid. -5 To pass, elapse.

समतीत *p. p.* Gone, passed by, past (as time); समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78.

समद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, furious. -2 Mad with rut. -3 Drunk with passion; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. -4 Delighted, glad.

समधिक *a.* 1 Exceeding. -2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. -कं *ind.* Very much, exceedingly.

समाधिगम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To study. -3 To get, acquire; यत्ते समाधिगच्छन्ति यस्यैते तस्य तद्धनं Ms. 8. 416. -4 To excel, surpass.

समाधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समध्व *a.* Travelling in company.

समनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To consent, give



full consent. -2 To approve, permit, allow. -3 To dismiss, give leave, allow to go. -4 To forgive, pardon. -5 To favour.

समनुज्ञानं 1 Assent, consent. -2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत *a.* [सम्यक् अंतः, स यत्र वा] 1 Being on every side, universal. -2 Complete, entire. -तः Limit, boundary, term. (समंतं, समंततः, समंतात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', 'completely'). -Comp. -कुम्भा the plant called कुम्भी q. v. -पंचकं N. of the district called Kurukshetra or of a place near it; Ve. 6. -भद्रः a Buddha or the Buddha. -भुज् *m.* fire.

समन्यु *a.* 1 Sorrowful. -2 Enraged, angry. -न्युः An epithet of Siva.

समन्वि 2 P. 1 To follow, accompany. -2 To follow or infer as a consequence.

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order. -2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (तात्पर्य); तसु समन्वयात् Br. Sût. I. 1. 4; न च तद्वतानां पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपाविषये निश्चिते समन्वयेऽर्थांतरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. -3 Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. -2 Followed. -3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. -4 Affected by.

समाभिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Inundated. -2 Eclipsed.

समाभिव्याहारः 1 Mentioning together. -2 Association, company. -3 Proximity to or association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समाभिसरणं 1 Approaching. -2 Seeking, wishing for.

समाभिहारः 1 Taking together. -2 Repetition. -3 Surplus, excess.

समभ्यर्चनं Worshipping, reverencing.

समभ्याहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. -2 Occasion, opportunity. -3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment; Ku. 3. 25. -4 An agreement, a compact, contract, an engage-

ment; मिथः समयात् S. 5. -5 A convention, conventional usage. -6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice; निरस्तनारीसमया दुराधयः Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. -7 The convention of poets; (e. g. that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds). -8 An appointment, assignation. -9 A condition, stipulation; V. 5. -10 A law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19; U. 5. 19. -11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. -12 Emergency, exigency. -13 An oath. -14 A sign, hint, indication. -15 Limit, boundary. -16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet; बौद्धं, वैशेषिकं &c. -17 End, conclusion, termination. -18 Success, prosperity. -19 End of trouble. (समयेन 'on condition, conditionally'). -Comp. -अभ्युषितं a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* following established customs. -अनुसारेण, -उचितं *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. -आचारः conventional practice, established usage; Mâl. 4. 6. -क्रिया making an agreement. -परिरक्षणं observance of a compact, treaty, or agreement; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -भेदः breaking an agreement or engagement, breach of contract. -व्यभिचारः breaking an agreement, violation or breach of contract. -व्यभिचारिन् *a.* breaking an agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. -2 At a fixed or appointed time. -3 In the midst, within, between. -4 Near (with acc.); समया सौधभित्ति Dk.; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9, Nalod. 4. 8.

समरः-रं War, battle, fight; कर्णादयोऽपि समरात्पराङ्मुखीभवन्ति Ve. 3. -Comp. -उद्देशः, -भूमि *f.* battle-field. -मूर्धन् *m.*, -शिखि *n.* the front or van of battle; U. 5. 3.

समर्चनं Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

समर्ण *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. -2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ 10 U. 1 To believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थये यत्प्रथमं प्रियां प्रति V. 4. 39; मया न सा-

धु समर्थितं V. 2; अनुपयुक्तमिव आत्मानं समर्थये S. 7, 3. 19. -2 To corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. -3 To deliberate, think or reflect about. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 To maintain, assert, enforce. -6 To imply, suggest. -7 To approve.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Competent, allowed, qualified; प्रतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186; Y. 1. 213. -3 Fit, suitable, proper; तदनुग्रहणमेव राघवः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. -4 Made fit or proper, prepared. -5 Having the same meaning. -6 Significant. -7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. -8 Being in apposition. -9 Connected in sense. -र्थः 1 A significant word (in gram.); अव्ययं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽव्ययीभावः Sk. -2 The coherence of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थता-त्वं 1 Strength, power. -2 Force, forcibleness. -3 Sameness of meaning.

समर्थनं-ना 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating. -2 Defending, vindicating, justifying; स्थितेऽवेतस्समर्थनं K. P. 7. -3 Pleading, advocating. -4 Judging, considering, imagining. -5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. -6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. -7 Energy, perseverance. -8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. -9 Objection.

समर्थित *p. p.* 1 Maintained, established. -2 Thought, imagined, considered, judged. -3 Determined; see समर्थ above.

समर्थक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. -2 Causing to prosper.

समर्पणं Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्पित *a.* 1 Made over, delivered, consigned, committed. -2 Restored, given back. -3 Appointed.

समर्याद *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. -2 Near, proximate. -3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. -4 Respectful, courteous.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. -2 Sinful. -लं Excre-



ment, ordure, feces.

**समवकारः** A kind of drama; (thus described in S. D.:—वृत्तं सम-वकारे तु ख्यातं देवासुराश्रयं । संध्यो निर्दि-मर्शस्तु त्रयोकाः &c. 515 ).

**समवतारः** 1 A descent. -2 A descent into a river or sacred bath- ing place; समवतारसमैरसमैस्तटैः Ki. 5. 7.

**समवधानं** 1 Great attention. -2 Preparation.

**समवस्था** 1 A. 1 To remain fixed, stand immovable; stand still. -2 To stand ready. -Caus. 1 To establish, found. -2 To stop.

**समवस्था** 1 Fixed condition. -2 Similar condition or state; S. 4. -3 State or condition in general; R. 19. 50; M. 4. 7.

**समवस्थित** p. p. 1 Remaining fixed. -2 Steady. -3 Ready. -4 Being in any place or position.

**समवाप्तिः** f. Obtaining, acquisition.

**समवे** 2 P. 1 To assemble, come together; समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -2 To be related or connected in an intimate relation.

**समवायः** 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः K.; बहूनामप्यसाराणां समवायो हि दुर्जयः Subhâsh. -2 A number, multitude, heap. -3 Close connection, cohesion. -4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; नित्यत-बंधः समवायः Tarka K. -Comp. -सं-बंधः intimate and inseparable relation.

**समवायिन्** a. 1 Closely or intimately connected. -2 Multitudinous. -Comp. -कारणं inseparable cause, the material cause (one of the three kinds of कारण mentioned in Vaise- shika phil.).

**समवेत** p. p. 1 Come together, met, united, joined. -2 Intimately united or inherent, inseparably connected. -3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

**समश्** I. 5 U. 1 To pervade thoroughly. -2 To obtain, attain to.

-3 To meet. -II. 9 P. 1 To eat; नक्तं चान्नं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19; 11. 219. -2 To taste, experience, enjoy; यथा फलं समश्नाति Mb.

**समष्टिः** f. 1 Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the whole (opp. व्यष्टि q. v.); समष्टिरिदं सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादा-त्म्यवेदनात् । तद्भावात्तद्व्ये तु ज्ञायते व्यष्टिसंज्ञया ॥ Panchadasi. -2 To- tality.

**समस्** 4 P. 1 To throw or bring together, put together, unite, com- bine, Ms. 3. 85; 7. 57. -2 To join in a compound, compound. -3 To take collectively or jointly; समस्तैरथ वा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198 'jointly or several- ly.' -Pass. To be compounded, form or enter into a compound; अ- व्ययं समर्थेन सह समस्वते सोऽव्ययीभा- वः Sk.

**समसनं** 1 Joining together, com- bination. -2 Compounding, for- mation of compound words. -3 Contraction.

**समस्त** p. p. 1 Thrown together, combined; Pt. 1. 383. -2 Com- pounded. -3 Pervading the whole of anything. -4 Abridged, con- tracted, condensed. -5 All, whole, entire.

**समस्या** 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed; कः श्रीपतिः का विषमा समस्या Subhâsh.; (thus the lines वागर्थविव संपृक्तौ, शतकोटिप्रविस्तरः तुरासाहं पुरोधाय are completed by नेमुः सर्वसुरा- शिवौ.) -2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete; गौ- रीव पत्या सुभगा कदाचित्कर्त्तव्यमप्यर्थ- तनुसमस्यां N. 7. 82 (समस्या=पंचटनं).

**समा** (generally in pl., but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, e. g. समां P. V. 2. 12.) A year; तेनाष्टौ परिगमिताः समाः कथंचित् R. 8. 92; तयोश्चतुर्दशैकेन समं प्रात्राजयत्समाः 12. 6; 19. 4; Mv. 4. 41. -ind. With; together with.

**समांसमना** A cow bearing a calf every year.

**समाकुल** a. 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. -2 Greatly agitated, be- wildered, confused, flurried.

**समाकृष** 1 P. To draw out, ex-

tract. -2 To attract.

**समाकर्षिन्** a. (णी f.) 1 Attracting. -2 Spreading far, diffusing fra- grance. -m. Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

**समाक्रम** 1 U. 1 To take posses- sion of, occupy, fill; सममेव समाक्रांतं इयं द्विरङ्गामिना । तेन सिंहासनं विभ्र- मखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. -2 To assail, conquer, subdue. -3 To tread or step upon.

**समाक्रमणं** 1 Treading. -2 Assail- ing.

**समाख्या** 2 P. 1 To count, reckon. -2 To relate, tell. -3 To declare, proclaim. -4 To sum up, add to- gether.

**समाख्या** 1 Fame, reputation, ce- lebrity. -2 A name, appellation.

**समाख्यात** p. p. 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up. -2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. -3 Celebrated, famous.

**समागम** 1 To come or meet to- gether, assemble. -2 To become joined or united, to associate, keep company with. -4 To have sexual intercourse with. -4 To come to- gether, be in conjunction (as planets). -5 To come near, ap- proach. -6 To return. -7 To find, meet with.

**समागत** p. p. 1 Come together, met, joined, united. -2 Arrived. -3 Being in conjunction. -4 Ap- proached. -ता A kind of riddle.

**समागतिः** f. 1 Coming together, union, meeting. -2 Arrival, ap- proach. -3 Similar condition or progress.

**समागमः** 1 Union, meeting, en- counter, combination; अहो देव- गतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. -2 Intercourse, association, society; as in सत्समाग- मः. -3 Approach, arrival. -4 Con- junction (in astr.).

**समाघातः** 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 War, battle.

**समाचयनं** Accumulation.

**समाचर्** 1 P. 1 To do, perform, practise; एहि गच्छ पतोत्तिष्ठ वद मौनं समाचर K. P. 10. -2 To behave. -3 To remove.

**समाचरणं** Practising, observing, behaving.



**समाचारः** 1 Proceeding, going. -2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. -3 Proper conduct or behaviour. -4 News, information, report, tidings.

**समाजः** 1 An assembly, a meeting; विशेषतः सर्वविधां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमण्डितानां Bh. 2. 7. -2 A society, club, an association. -3 A number, multitude, collection. -4 A party, convivial meeting. -5 An elephant.

**समाजिकः** 1 A member of an assembly; see सामाजिक. -2 A spectator in general.

**समाज्ञा** 9 U. 1 To know or understand thoroughly, learn or ascertain fully. -2 To recognize, acknowledge. -Caus. To order, command.

**समाज्ञा** Fame, reputation.

**समादा** 3 U. 1 To take, receive, accept. -2 To take hold of, seize, grasp. -3 To bestow, give, present. -4 To restore, return. -5 To take off or away. -6 To apprehend, comprehend. -7 To undertake, begin. -8 To collect. -9 To think about, reflect on.

**समादानं** 1 Receiving fully. -2 Receiving suitable gifts. -3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

**समादिश** 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate. -2 To inform, tell, communicate. -3 To proclaim, announce. -4 To foretell. -5 To order, command, direct. -6 To appoint, depute, entrust with. -7 To assign, allot. -8 To determine.

**समादेशः** Command, order, direction, instruction.

**समाधा** 3 U. 1 To place or put together, join, unite. -2 To place, put, put or place upon, apply to; एवं मुनिं समाधत्ते केसरी मत्तदन्तिनः Pt. 1. 327. -3 To install, place on the throne; R. 17. 8. -4 To compose, collect (as the mind); मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोकः Râm.; न शशाक समाधातुं मनो मदनवेपितं Bhâg. -5 To concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.); Bg. 12. 9; Bh. 3. 48. -6 To satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries). -7 To repair, redress, set right, remove; न ते शक्याः समाधातुं H. 3. 37; उत्पन्नामापदं यस्तु स-

माधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. -8 To think over; Bk. 12. 6. -9 To entrust, commit to, deliver over. -10 To produce, effect, accomplish. -11 To place a burden, load. -12 To assume, take upon oneself. -13 To conceive (in the womb). -14 To establish.

**समाधा** See समाधान below.

**समाधानं** 1 Putting together, uniting. -2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. -3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. -4 Intentness. -5 Steadiness, composure, peace (as of mind), satisfaction; चित्तस्य समाधानं, बुद्धः समाधानं G. L. 18. -6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pârva-paksha; answering an objection. -7 Agreeing, promising. -8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

**समाधिः** 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). -2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, i. e. the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga); आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जानु विघ्नाः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवन्ति Ku. 3. 40, 50; Mk. 1. 1.; Bh. 3. 54; R. 8. 79; Si. 4. 55. -3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां लग्नसमाधि (मानसं) Gît. 3. -4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्त्येव समाधि-भीरुत्वं देवानां S. 1; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24; अथोपयन्तारमलं समाधिना 5. 24, 5. 6; 1. 59. -5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collection; तं वेदा विद्वे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. -7 Silence. -8 Agreement, assent, promise. -9 Requisite. -10 Completion, accomplishment. -11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. -12 Attempting impossibilities. -13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. -14 A tomb. -15 The joint of the neck; a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21. -16 (In

Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammata; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कारणांतरयोगतः K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. -17 One of the ten Gunas or merits of style; see Kâv. 1. 93. -18 A religious vow or self-imposed restraint. -19 Support, upholding. -Comp. -भंगः interruption of meditation. -स्थ a. absorbed in meditation or contemplation.

**समाधिन्, समाधिन्** a. 1 Meditating. -2 Devout, pious; Ku. 1. 22.

**समाध्मात** p. p. 1 Blown into. -2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

**समान** a. 1 Same, equal, like, similar; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhâsh. -2 One, uniform. -3 Good, virtuous, just. -4 Common, general. -5 Honoured. -नः 1 A friend, an equal. -2 One of the five life-winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -3 A letter having the same organ of utterance. -नं ind. Equally with, like (with instr.); जलधरणे समानमुमापातिः Ki. 18. 4. -Comp. -अक्षरं N. of the vowels अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ, ऋ, ॠ, and ल (opp. सन्ध्याक्षर). -अधिकरण a. 1. having a common substratum. -2. being in the same category or predicament. -3. being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.). -तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42. (-णं) 1. same location or predicament. -2. agreement in case, apposition. -3. a predicament including several things, a generic property. -4. common government. -अधिकारः generic characteristic. -अर्थ a. having the same meaning, synonymous. -उदकः a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोदकभावस्तु निर्वर्तताचतुर्दशान्; see Ms. 5. 60 also. -उद्बन्धः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. -उपमा a kind of Upamâ; see Kâv. 2. 29. -काल, -कालीन a. synchronous. -गोत्र-सगोत्र q. v. -दुःख a. sympathiser. -धर्मन् a. possessed of the same qualities, sym-



pathising, appreciator of merits; Mâl. 1. 6. —यमः the same pitch of voice. —वयस् *a.* of the same age. —रुचि *a.* agreeing in tastes.

समानयति Den. P. To make equal, equalise.

समानी 1 P. 1 To join, unite, bring together; हस्तौ समानीय R. 2. 64; S. 5. 15. —2 To fetch, bring; R. 12. 78. —3 To collect, assemble. —4 To bring or offer an oblation.

समानयनं Bringing together, collecting, conducting.

समाप् 5 P. 1 To obtain, get. —2 To accomplish, fulfil. —3 To finish, complete; यावत्तैषां समाप्तेरन् यज्ञाः पर्याप्तदक्षिणाः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य सांध्यं च विधिं 2. 23.

समापः Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ms. 5. 88. —2 Acquisition. —3 Killing, destroying. —4 A section, chapter. —5 Profound meditation.

समाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, concluded, completed. —2 Clever.

समाप्तिः *f.* 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. —2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. —3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels. —4 Perfection, development; Ku. 3. 27.

समाप्तिक *a.* 1 Final, concluding. —2 Finite. —3 One who has finished the whole of anything. —कः 1 A finisher. —2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies

समापद् 4 A. 1 To get, obtain, attain to. —2 To take place, happen, occur. —3 To fall upon, attack. —4 To undergo. —5 To begin. —6 To be finished or ended.

समापत्तिः *f.* 1 Meeting, encountering. —2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापत्तिदृष्टेन केशिना दानवेन V. 1; M. 4; क्रियासमापत्तिनिवर्तितानि R. 7. 23; Ku. 7. 75.

समापन्न *p. p.* 1 Attained, obtained. —2 Occurred, happened. —3 Come, arrived. —4 Finished, completed, accomplished. —5 Proficient. —6 Endowed with. —7 Distressed, afflicted. —8 Killed. —न्तं End, completion.

समापादनं Accomplishing, restoring. समापाद्यं The change of a Visarga to स or ष.

समाप्तालः A lord, husband.

समाप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. —2 Filled with. —3 Bathed in.

समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with; R. 6. 16.

सामान्ना 1 P. 1 To repeat, recite. —2 To lay down, prescribe; तं हि धर्मं सूत्रकाराः सामानन्ति U. 4. —3 To repeat or hand down traditionally. —4 To enumerate.

सामानानं 1 Repetition, mention. —2 Enumeration. —3 Traditional repetition or mention.

सामानायः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. —2 A traditional collection (of words &c.); अथ इति पशुसामानाये पश्यते U. 4. —3 Tradition, repetition (in general). —4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. —5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसामानायः Sik. 57; (*i. e.* the latters from अ to इ which are said to have been revealed by Siva to Pāṇini). —6 An epithet of Siva.

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. —2 A visit.

समायत *p. p.* Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, unite, connect. —2 To provide with, furnish, supply. —3 To make ready, prepare; see समायुक्त.

समायुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united. —2 Intent on, devoted to. —3 Made ready, prepared. —4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. —5 Charged, appointed.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. —2 Preparation. —3 Fitting (an arrow). —4 A collection, heap, multitude. —6 A cause, motive, object. —6 Association.

समायुत *p. p.* 1 Connected or united together, joined. —2 Collected, brought together. —3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समारम्भ 1 A. To begin, undertake. —2 To try to propitiate, win over.

समारम्भः 1 Beginning, commencement. —2 An enterprise, undertaking, a work, an action; भव्यमुख्याः समारम्भाः...तस्य गूढं विपेक्षिते R. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. —3 An unguent; see समालम्भ.

समाराधनं 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाद्यं भिन्नद्वेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. —2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 11.

समारुह 1 P. 1 (*a*) To ascend or mount on; ride. (*b*) To ascend, rise. —2 To undertake, engage in. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to rise or mount, raise, lift up. —2 To string (as a bow). —3 To plant. —4 To ascribe, attribute. —5 To hand or deliver over to. —6 To display, exhibit, show forth.

समारोपणं 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. —2 Delivering over, consigning.

समारोपित *p. p.* 1 Caused to mount or ascend. —2 Strung (as a bow), mounted, placed; समारोपिते K P. 10. —3 Deposited, planted, lodged. —4 Consigned, delivered over.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting. —2 Riding upon. —3 Agreeing.

समालम्भ 1 A. 1 To take hold of, seize. —2 To anoint, smear over. —3 To handle, touch.

समालम्भः, समालम्भनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. —2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. —3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मंगलसमालम्भनं विरचयावः S. 4.

समालम्ब 1 A. 1 To lay or catch hold of, seize; Ku. 5. 84. —2 To rest or depend on, be supported by; to cling or adhere to. —3 To devote or give oneself up to. —4 To assume, maintain. —5 To settle down or abide in.

समालम्बनं Resting on, clinging to. समालम्बिन् *a.* Clinging to. —नी A kind of grass.

समालापः Conversation, talking with; Pt. 1. 388.

समावस् 1 P. 1 To dwell, live. —2 To lodge, encamp, halt.

समावासः 1 A residence, habitation, dwelling-place. —2 Halting-place, encampment.

समावायः 1 Association, connec-



tion. -2 Inseparable connection ; see समवाय. -3 Aggregation. -4 A multitude, number, heap.

**समाविश** 6 P. 1 To enter ; Bk. 8. 27. -2 To go to, approach. -3 To be devoted to, be intent on. -4 To pervade, occupy, fill. -5 To sit down, settle down. -6 To overcome. -Caus. 1 To cause to enter in, insert. -2 To contain, comprise, hold. -3 To place or fix in or upon. -4 To entrust, assign ; Pt. 1. 85. -5 To conduct, lead into.

**समाविष्ट** p. p. 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. -2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Endowed with. -5 Settled, fixed, seated. -6 Well-instructed.

**समावेश** 1 Entering or abiding together. -2 Meeting, association. -3 Inclusion, comprehension. -4 Penetration. -5 Possession by an evil spirit. -6 Passion, emotion. -7 ( In gram. ) Common applicability of a term.

**समावृ** 5 U. 1 To cover all over or completely. -2 To surround, envelope. -3 To conceal, hide. -4 To shut, close. -5 To obstruct, hinder.

**समावृत** p. p. 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset. -2 Screened, veiled. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Protected. -5 Shut out, excluded. -6 Stopped.

**समावृत्** 1 A. 1 To approach. -2 To return ( as a Brāhmaṇa after completing his ब्रह्मचर्यव्रत or course of religious studies ). -3 To come together, assemble. -4 To turn out well, succeed. -5 To come to an end, be completed.

**समावर्तन** 1 Return. -2 Especially, a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

**समावृत्तः, समावृत्तकः** A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

**समावृत्तिः** f. 1 Return. -2 Completion.

**समाश्रि** 1 U. 1 To go to for protection, fly for refuge. -2 To suffer, experience, or enjoy ; Pt. 1. 372. -3 To observe, practise, follow. -4 To rest or depend on. -5 To confide in. -6 To attain to, obtain, assume.

**समाश्रयः** 1 Seeking protection or shelter. -2 Refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling-place. -4 Dwelling, residence.

**समाश्लेषः** A close embrace.

**समाश्रवस्** 2 P. 1 To take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. -2 To regain confidence. -3 To believe in. -Caus. To console, encourage, cheer up.

**समाश्वासः** 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. -2 Relief, encouragement, consolation. -3 Trust, confidence, belief.

**समाश्वासनं** 1 Reviving, encouraging, comforting. -2 Consolation ; V. 2.

**समासः** 1 Aggregation, union, composition. -2 Composition of words, a compound ; ( the principal kinds of compounds are four:—द्रष्ट, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि, and अव्ययीभाव q. q. v. ). -3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 Whole, totality. -6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. -7 Euphonic combination ( संधि ). ( समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly' ; एषा धर्मस्य वो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20 ; Bg. 13. 18 ; समासतः श्रूयतां V. 2 ). -Comp. -अध्याहारः supplying an ellipsis in a compound. -अर्था a part of a stanza proposed to be completed ( =समस्या q. v. ) -उक्तिः f. a figure of speech thus defined by Mammata:—परोक्तिर्मेदकः श्लिष्टैः समासैकैः K. P. 10.

**समासंज** 1 P. 1 To join, attach or fix to. -2 To fix or place on, impose upon.

**समासक्त** p. p. 1 Attached to ; fixed or placed in. -2 United, combined. -3 Reached, attained. -3 Affected by.

**समासक्तिः** f., **समासंगः** 1 Union, adhering together, attachment. -2 Comprehension, inclusion.

**समासंजन** 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Fixing or placing on. -3 Contact, combination, connection.

**समासर्जन** 1 Abandoning completely. -2 Consigning.

**समासद्** 10 U. 1 To get, obtain, find, meet with. -2 To overtake ;

V. 1. -3 To assail, attack.

**समासाहनं** 1 Approaching. -2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. -3 Accomplishing, effecting.

**समाह** 1 P. 1 To bring, convey, carry ; सर्व एव समाहारि तरा शैलः सहो-बधिः Bk. 15. 107. -2 To collect, bring together, convene ; तत्र स्वयं-वरसमाहतराजलोकं R. 5. 64 ; Bk. 8. 63. -3 To draw, attract. -4 To destroy, annihilate ; Bg. 11. 32. -5 To complete ( as a sacrifice ). -6 To return, restore to one's proper place ; Ms. 8. 319. -7 To curb, restrain. -8 To offer. -9 To contract, abridge.

**समाहरणं** Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

**समाहर्तृ** m. 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. -2 A collector ( as of taxes ).

**समाहारः** 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage ; Māl. 9. -2 Composition of words. -3 Conjunction of words or sentences. -4 A subdivision of *Dvandva* and *Dvigu* compounds, expressing an aggregate. -5 Abridgment, contraction, consiseness. -6 Combination of two letters of the alphabet into a syllable ( =प्रत्याहार q. v. ).

**समाहृत** p. p. 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. -2 Abundant, excessive, much. -3 Received, accepted, taken. -4 Abridged, curtailed.

**समाहृतिः** f. Compilation, abridgment.

**समाहित** p. p. 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Adjusted, settled. -3 Composed, collected, calm ( as mind ). -4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. -5 Finished. -6 Agreed upon. -7 Arranged, disposed. -8 Inferred. -9 Accomplished, finished. -10 Deposited, entrusted ; see समाधा also. -तः A holy man. -तं Intentness, intent devotion ( to any object ).

**समाह्वे** 1 P. 1 To call together, convoke. -2 To challenge, provoke to battle. -3 To invite. -4 To call, name.

**समाह्वः** Challenge, defiance.

**समाह्वयः** 1 Calling out, challenging. -2 War, battle. -3 A single



combat. -4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 9. 221. -5 A name, an appellation.

समाह्व A name, an appellation; Si. 11. 26.

समाह्वानं 1 Calling together, convocation. -2 Challenge.

समि 2 P. 1 To come or meet together, be united or joined with. -2 To go or come to, arrive at, approach, reach, visit, attain. -3 To encounter, meet in a hostile manner. -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse. -5 To enter upon, commence. -6 To agree with.

समित् f. War, battle; समिति पति-निपाताकर्णन &c. N. 12. 75.

समित p. p. 1 Come together, met. -2 Collected, assembled. -3 Connected, united with. -4 Contiguous. -5 Parallel. -6 Promised, agreed to. -7 Completed, finished.

समिति: f. 1 Meeting, union, association. -2 An assembly. -3 Flock, herd; Ki. 4. 32. -4 War, battle; S. 2. 15; Ki. 3. 15; Si. 16. 13. -5 Likeness, equality. -6 Moderation.

समितिजय a. Victorious in battle.

समिथः 1 War, battle. -2 Fire. -3 An offering, oblation.

समिकं A javelin, dart.

समिता Wheat-flour.

समिध् 7 A. 1 To kindle, light up, ignite. -2 To excite, inflame, kindle (anger &c.). -3 To glorify. -Pass. To catch or take fire.

समिद्ध p. p. 1 Lighted up, kindled. -2 Set on fire. -3 Inflamed, excited.

समिद्धत् a. Fed or supplied with fuel; समिद्धतः प्रातस्तस्तीर्णदर्भाः (वह्नयः) S. 4. 7.

समिध् f. Wood, fuel; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire; समिदाहरणाय S. 1; Ku. 1. 57; 5. 33.

समिधः 1 Fire. -2 Fuel.

समिधनं 1 Kindling. -2 Fuel.

समिरः Wind.

समीकं War, battle; Si. 15. 83.

समीकृ 8 U. 1 To make even or equal. -2 To equalize, level. -3 To

put on the same level or on equal terms with.

समीकरणं-क्रिया 1 Equalizing, leveling. -2 Assimilation. -3 An equation. -4 (In arith.) Reduction of fractions to a common denominator.

समीयते Den. A. To be treated equally or in the same manner or with equal respect, be placed on a level with, be placed on a footing of equality; Pt. 1. 74.

समीक्ष 1 A. 1 To see, behold. -2 To think of, consider, take into account; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. -3 To examine carefully; as in असमीक्ष्यकारिन्. -4 To look about for, search for. -5 To investigate, examine.

समीक्षः 1 Deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Full knowledge. -अं 1 Complete investigation. -2 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. -2 Consideration. -3 Close or thorough inspection. -4 Understanding, intellect. -5 Essential nature of truth. -6 An essential principle. -7 The Mīmāṃsā system of philosophy. -8 Effort. -9 The Sāṅkhya system of philosophy; Si. 2. 59. -10 Complete or thorough investigation.

समीक्षणं Search, close investigation.

समीक्ष्यकारिन् a. Considerate, thoughtful, circumspect, acting after due deliberation.

समीचः The ocean.

समीचकः Copulation, sexual union.

समीची 1 A doe. -2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. -2 True, correct. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Consistent. -नं 1 Truth. -2 Propriety.

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन a. 1 Yearly, annual. -2 Hired for a year. -3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप a. [ संगता आपो यत्र ] Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. -पं Proximity, vicinity (समीपं, समीपतस् and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of'); अतः समीपे परिणेतु-रिष्यते S. 5. 17. -Comp. -वर्तिन्, -स्थ a. adjacent, neighbouring.

समीर् caus. 1 To shake, move,

agitate, stir up, set in motion. -2 To excite, rouse. -3 (a) To send forth, emit; (b) To speak, utter; Ku. 2. 16. -4 To cast, throw, toss. -5 To raise or lift up. -6 To accomplish, bring about. -7 To bestow on, endow with.

समीरः 1 Air, wind; धीरसमीरे य-मुनातीरे Gīt. 5. -2 The Samī tree.

समीरणः 1 Air, wind; समीरणो नोद-यिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku 3. 21; 1. 8. -2 The breath. -3 A traveller. -4 N. of a plant (मरुवक). -णं Throwing, sending forth.

समीह् 1 A. 1 To wish, desire. -2 To strive to do or perform, strive for; प्रियाणि वाञ्छन्त्यसुभिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19.

समीहा Longing, desire, striving after.

समीहित p. p. 1 Longed for, desired, wished. -2 Undertaken. -तं Wish, longing, desire.

समुक्षणं 1 Shedding, effusion. -2 Sprinkling.

समुख a. 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

समुचरः 1 Ascending. -2 Traversing, crossing.

समुच्चि 5 U. 1 To collect, heap up. -2 To arrange, array in order.

समुचयः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. -2 Conjunction of words or sentences; see च. -3 A figure of speech; K. P. 10. (Kārikās 115 and 116), (it consists in joining together two or more things, independent of each other, but connected in idea with reference to some common action).

समुच्छिद् 7 P. To destroy completely, cut up, exterminate, eradicate.

समुच्छेदः Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

समुच्छि 1 U. To raise up, erect, elevate.

समुच्छयः 1 Elevation, height. -2 Opposition, enmity.

समुच्छ्रावः Elevation, height.

समुच्छ्वसितं, समुच्छ्वासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुज्जृम्भ 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To extend, spread out. -3 To



appear, rise, become visible. -4 To attempt, strive, endeavour; बालं बालवृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृभते Bh. 2. 6.

समुज्जृभणं 1 Yawning. -2 Rising. -3 Attempting, striving.

समुज्झित *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Let go. -3 Free from. -तं A remnant, leavings.

समुत्कर्षः 1 Exaltation. -2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own; Ms. 11. 56.

समुत्क्रम् 1 P. 1 To violate, neglect, omit. -2 To ascend, rise.

समुत्क्रमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. -2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुत्क्रोशः 1 Crying aloud. -2 A loud uproar. -3 An osprey.

समुत्था 1 P. 1 To stand up, rise. -2 To rise from death or insensibility, return to life or consciousness. -3 To rise together with. -4 To arise or spring from. -*Caus.* 1 To raise up, lift up, elevate. -2 To revive, restore to life.

समुत्थ *a.* 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरत्रैरिव योः R. 2. 75; Bg. 7. 27. -3 Occurring, occasioned.

समुत्थानं 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Resurrection. -3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. -4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287; Y. 2. 222. -5 A symptom of disease. -6 Engaging in industry, active occupation; as in संभूयसमुत्थानं Ms. 8. 4. -7 Increase or growth.

समुत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen, raised. -2 Recovered, cured. -3 Arisen, produced, born.

समुत्पद् 10 U. 1 To tear completely out, root up, eradicate. -2 To sever, detach. -3 To expel, drive out of.

समुत्पादः 1 Eradication. -2 Detaching, severing, disjoining.

समुत्पत् 1 P. 1 To jump or spring up, rise, ascend. -2 To arise, spring from. -3 To rush out of, gush out. -4 To rush or break forth. -5 To attack, assail. -6 To depart, disappear; Pt. 1. 197.

समुत्पत्तनं 1 Flying, ascending. -2 Effort, exertion.

समुत्पद् 4 A. 1 To happen, take place, occur. -2 To arise, spring up. -3 To present oneself. -*Caus.* To cause, effect, produce.

समुत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Production, birth, origin. -2 Occurrence.

समुत्पादनं Effecting, accomplishing, producing.

समुत्पिज, समुत्पिजल *a.* Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganized. -जः, -लः 1 An army in great disorder. -2 Great confusion.

समुत्सवः A great festival.

समुत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. -2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. -3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement; Ms. 4. 50.

समुत्सारणं 1 Driving away. -2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुत्सुक *a.* 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient; विरौष समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Longing or eager for, fond of. -3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुत्सेधः 1 Height, elevation. -2 Fatness, thickness.

समुदक्त *p. p.* Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

समुदयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). -2 Rise (in general). -3 A collection, multitude, number, heap; सामर्थ्यानामिव समुदयः संचयो वा गुणानां U. 6. 9. -3 Combination. -4 The whole. -5 Revenue. -6 Effort, exertion. -7 War, battle. -8 Day. -9 The rear of an army. -यं 1 The rising of a planet &c. -2 An auspicious moment (लग्न).

समुदागमः Full knowledge.

समुदाचारः 1 Proper practise or usage. -2 Proper mode of address; S. 5. -3 Purpose, intention, design.

समुदायः 1 A collection, multitude &c. -2 A word of more than one syllable; see समुदाय.

समुदाहरणं 1 Declaring, pronouncing. -2 Illustration.

समुदि 2 P. 1 To go up, ascend, rise. -2 To prepare for battle. -3 To collect together, assemble.

समुदित *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Lofty, elevated. -3

Produced, arisen, occasioned. -4 Assembled, collected, united; मङ्गा-र्योपचयादयं समुदितः सर्वो गुणानां गणः Ratn. 1. 6. -5 Possessed of, furnished with. -6 Conversed. -7 Spoken to, addressed. -8 Agreed upon. -9 Customary, usual.

समुदीर् *Caus.* 1 To utter, pronounce. -2 To rouse, agitate, excite, stimulate.

समुदीरणं 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. -2 Repeating.

समुद्गम् 1 A. 1 To rise, ascend. -2 To rise together. -3 To come forth, issue, exude.

समुद्ग *a.* 1 Rising, ascending. -2 Completely pervading. -3 Having a covering or lid. -4 Having beans. -द्गः 1 A covered box or casket. -2 A kind of artificial stanza; see समुद्गक below. -*Comp.* -यमकं (in Rhet.) making an artificial arrangement of words in such a manner as to make different parts of a stanza correspond in sound though they differ in meaning; see यमक.

समुद्गकः 1 A covered box or casket; S. 4. -2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though different in meaning; e. g. Ki. 15. 16.

समुद्गमः 1 Rising, ascent. -2 Arising, issuing. -3 Birth, production.

समुद्गिरणं 1 Vomiting, ejecting. -2 That which is vomited. -3 Raising, lifting up.

समुद्गीतं A loud song.

समुद्देशः 1 Fully pointing out. -2 Full description. -3 Particularising, enumeration.

समुद्धत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. -2 Excited, drawn up. -3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. -4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. -5 Impudent, rude.

समुद्धृ 1 U. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To save, extricate, deliver, rescue. -3 To extract, take or draw out. -4 To pull up by the roots, root out, extirpate. -5 To extol, praise, honour.

समुद्धरणं 1 Upraising, lifting up. -2 Picking up. -3 Drawing or lifting out. -4 Extrication, deliverance. -5 Eradication, extirpation. -6 Ta



ing out from (a share). -7 Food thrown up or vomited.

समुद्धर्तृ *m.* A deliverer, redeemer.

समुद्धृ *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. -2 Delivered, saved, rescued. -3 Vomited. -4 Removed. -5 Set apart, divided. -6 Seized; possessed. -7 Ill-behaved, rude.

समुद्भवः Origin, production.

समुद्यमः 1 Lifting up. -2 Great effort or exertion; कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन्त्तत्समुद्यमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्यमः कार्यः &c. -3 An undertaking, commencement. -4 An onset.

समुद्योगः Active exertion, energy.

समुद्र *a.* Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped; समुद्रो लेखः. -द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The number 'four'. -द्रा 1 The plant zedoary. -2 The Sami tree. -Comp. -अंतः-तं 1. the sea-shore. -2. nutmeg. -अंता 1. the cotton-plant. -2. the earth. -अंवरा the earth. -अरुः, -आरुः 1. a crocodile. -2, a large fabulous fish. -3. Râma's bridge; cf. रामसेतु. -ककः, -केतः the cuttle fish-bone. -कान्ता a river. -कुक्षिः the shore of the sea. -ग *a.* sea-faring. (-गः) 1. a sea-trader. -2. a seaman, a sea-farer; so समुद्रगामिन्-यायिन् &c. (-गा) a river. -गृहं a summer-house built in the midst of water. -चुलुकः an epithet of Agastya. -नवनीतं 1. the moon. -2. ambrosia, nectar. -मेखला, -रसना, -वसना the earth. -यानं 1. a sea-voyage. -2. a vessel, ship, boat. -यात्रा a sea-voyage. -यायिन् *a.* see समुद्रग. -योषित् *f.* a river. -वह्निः submarine fire. -वेला 1. the ocean-tide. -2. an ocean-wave. -3. the sea-coast line. -सुभगा the Ganges.

समुद्रि (द्रि) य, समुद्र *a.* Marine, oceanic, maritime.

समुद्रह् 1 P. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To bear or carry out. -3 To bear, carry. -4 To display, exhibit. -5 To marry.

समुद्रहः 1 Bearing up. -2 One who lifts up.

समुद्राहः 1 Bearing up. -2 Marriage.

समुद्रेगः Great fear, alarm, terror.

समुद् 7 P. To moisten thoroughly, water, wet.

समुदनं 1 Moistening. -2 Wetness,

moisture.

समुन्न *a.* Wet, moist.

समुन्नम् 1 P. To rise, ascend. -Caus. To raise or lift up, erect.

समुन्नत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, lifted up. -2 Elevated, high, lofty. -3 Exalted, sublime. -4 Proud. -5 Projecting. -6 Upright, just.

समुन्नतिः *f.* 1 Lifting up, raising. -2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also); मनसः शिखराणां च सदृशी ते समुन्नतिः Ku. 6. 66; R. 3. 10. -3

Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation; उत्तैः सह संगेन को न याति समुन्नतिः; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नतिः Subhâsh. -4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success; विनिर्गतापि सनः समुन्नतेः Ki. 2. 34, or प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नति यथा 2. 21. -5 Pride, arrogance.

समुन्नह् 4 P. 1 To bind or tie up. -2 To raise or lift up. -3 To loosen, unfasten. -4 To liberate, release, set free.

समुन्नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Elevated, exalted. -2 Swollen. -3 Full. -4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. -6 Unfettered. -7 Bound up. -8 Supreme.

समुन्नी 1 U. 1 To raise completely up, elevate. -2 To bring out, deduce. -3 To discharge, pay off (as a debt &c.).

समुन्नयः 1 Getting, obtaining. -2 Occurrence, event.

समुन्मूलनं Uprooting, eradication.

समुपगमः Approach, contact.

समुपजोषम् *ind.* 1 Entirely according to wish. -2 Happily.

समुपभोगः Sexual union, coition.

समुपविश् 6 P. 1 To sit down. -2 To lie down upon. -3 To encamp.

समुपवेशः 1 Sitting down together. -2 Entertaining.

समुपवेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. -2 Seating down.

समुपस्था 1 U. 1 To come near, go to, approach. -2 To attack. -3 To befall, occur. -4 To stand in close contact. -5 To attain, arrive at, resort to; S. 2. 10.

समुपस्था, समुपस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. -2 Proximity, near-

ness. -3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.

समुपस्थितिः -समुपस्थानं *q. v.*

समुपार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

समुपे 2 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To assemble, meet. -3 To attack, assail. -4 To go to, reach. -5 To fall to the lot of. -6 To undergo, suffer.

समुपेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, assembled, collected. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Inhabited by.

समुपोढ *p. p.* 1 Gone upwards, risen; U. 5. 26. -2 Increased. -3 Brought near. -4 Restrained. -5 Begun.

समुल्लस 1 P. 1 To shine forth, gleam. -2 To break forth, appear. -3 To sport, be wanton, dally.

समुल्लासः 1 Excessive brilliance. -2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समूढ *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Accumulated, collected. -3 Enveloped. -4 Associated with. -5 Produced quickly. -6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. -7 Crooked, bent. -8 Purified, cleansed. -9 Borne along. -10 Led, conducted. -11 Married.

समूरः, समूहः, समूरकः A kind of deer.

समूल *a.* Along with the roots; as in समूलघातं 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch'.

समूह 1 U. To gather, assemble collect.

समूहः 1 A multitude, collection, an assemblage, aggregate, number; जनसमूहः, विद्वत्समूहः, पदसमूहः &c. -2 A flock, troop.

समूहनं 1 Bringing together. -2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A broom.

समूह्यः A kind of sacrificial fire.

समृ 1 P. To meet, be united. -2 To come into conflict. -3 To bring together, construct. -Caus. (समर्पयति) 1 To hand over, deliver, commit, consign. -2 To give, present. -3 To place in, put in or on. -4 To strike, hit. -5 To restore, return.

समृध् 4. 5. P. To thrive, prosper,



flourish. —*Pass.* 1 To be fulfilled or accomplished, succeed. -2 To share in abundantly, be fully furnished (with instr.).

**समृद्ध** *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. -2 Happy, fortunate. -3 Rich, wealthy. -4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. -5 Fruitful. -6 Full-grown, increased. -7 Full, complete, entire. -8 Copious, abundant.

**समृद्धिः** *f.* 1 Great growth, increase, thriving; **समृद्धिसमेधितमेधया** Si. 6. 20. -2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence; Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42. -3 Wealth, riches. -4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance; as in **धनधान्यसमृद्धिरस्तु**. -5 Power, supremacy.

**समे** 2 P. 1 To come together or meet; **समेत्य च षडपेयातां** H. 4. 69. -2 To go through, march across.

**समेत** *p. p.* 1 Come or met together, assembled. -2 United, combined. -3 Come near, approached. -4 Accompanied by. -5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of; Pt. 1. 24. -6 Come into collision, encountered. -7 Agreed upon.

**समेध्** 1 A. To prosper greatly, thrive, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To make happy or fortunate. -2 To feed, supply with, strengthen; **सूर्यः समेधयत्यग्निमग्निः सूर्यं च तेजसा** V. 5. 20.

**समेधित** *p. p.* Greatly increased; Si. 6. 20. -2 Strong. -3 United.

**संपत्** 1 P. 1 To fly or meet together, assemble. -2 To go or roam about. -3 To attack, fall upon, assail. -4 To come to pass, occur, happen. -5 To fall down, alight, fly down. —*Caus.* 1 To bring near. -2 To collect or assemble together, bring or call together. -3 To throw down, cast, hurl down.

**संपातः** 1 Falling together, concurrence -2 Meeting together, encountering. -3 Collision, butting against. -4 Falling down, descending; Bg. 1. 20. -5 Alighting (as of a bird). -6 Flight (of an arrow). -7 Going, moving. -8 Being removed, removal; Ms. 6. 56. -9 A particular mode of the flight of birds; Pt. 2. 54; cf. डीन. -10 The residue (of an offering). -11

N. of the son of Garuḍa.

**संपातिः** N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuḍa and elder brother of Jaṭāyu.

**संपातिकः** A fabulous bird.

**संपद्** 4 A. 1 To turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled; **संपत्सने वः कामोयं कालः काश्चित्प्रतीक्ष्यतां** Ku. 2. 54; R. 14. 76; Ms. 3. 254; 6. 69. -2 To be completed, to amount to (as a number); **अथाहताः पञ्च पञ्चदश संपद्यन्ते**.

-3 To turn out to be, become; **संपद्यन्ते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः** Me. 11, 23; **संपदे अमसलिलोद्भूतो विभूषा** Ki. 7. 5. -4 To arise, be born or produced. -5 To fall or come together, unite. -6 To be provided or furnished with, be possessed of; **अशोकं यदि सद्य एव कुसुमैर्न संपत्स्यसे** M. 3. 16; see **संपन्न**. -7 To tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.); **साधोः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासाधोः** Pt. 1; Mu. 3. 32. -8 To obtain, attain to, acquire, get. -9 To enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.).

—*Caus.* 1 To cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect; **इति स्वसुर्भोजकुलप्रदीपः संपाद्य पाणिग्रहणं स राजा** R. 7. 29. -2 To procure, obtain, make ready, prepare. -3 To obtain, acquire, attain to. -4 To furnish, provide, endow with. -5 To change or transform into. -6 To make an agreement.

**संपादः** 1 Completion, accomplishment. -2 Acquisition.

**संपादनं** 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. -2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. -3 Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground); Ms. 3. 250.

**संपत्तिः** *f.* 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth; **संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता** Subhāsh. -2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. -3 Perfection, excellence; as in **रूपसंपत्ति**. -4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance. -5 A suitable state or condition.

**संपद्** *f.* 1 Wealth, riches; **नीताविद्योत्साहगुणेन संपद्** Ku. 1. 22; **आपन्नातिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां** Me. 53. -2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement; (opp. विपद् or आपद्); **ते भृत्या नरतैः कलत्रमितरे संपत्सु चापत्सु च** Mu.

1. 15. -3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. -4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired objects; S. 7. 30. -5 Perfection, excellence; as in **रूपसंपद्**; Si. 3. 35. -6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess; **तुषारवृष्टिक्षतपद्मसंपद्** Ku. 5. 27; R. 10. 59. -7 Treasure. -8 An advantage, a benefit, blessing. -9 Advancement in good qualities. -10 Decoration. -11 Right method. -12 A necklace of pearls —*Comp.* —**वरः** a king. —**वसुः** N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —**विनिमयः** an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services; R. 1. 26.

**संपन्न** *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich. -2 Fortunate, successful, happy. -3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. -4 Finished, completed. -5 Perfect. -6 Full-grown, mature. -7 Procured, obtained. -8 Right, correct. -9 Endowed with, possessed of. -10 Turned out, become; **ईदृशः संपन्नः** U. 3. -11 Perfectly acquainted or conversant with. —**त्रः** An epithet of Siva. —**त्रं** 1 Riches, wealth; Pt. 4. 115. -2 A dainty, delicacy.

**संपरे** (संपरा+इ) 2 A. 1 To come or meet together, encounter. -2 To go away, go beyond (to the next world).

**संपरायः** 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. -2 A calamity, misfortune. -3 Future state, futurity. -4 A son.

**संपराय (त्रि) कं** Encounter, war, battle.

**संपा** Lightning.

**संपाक** *a.* 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. -2 Cunning, subtle. -3 Lustful, lewd. -4 Small, little. —**कः** 1 Maturing. -2 N. of a tree (आरग्वध).

**संपाटः** 1 Intersection. -2 A spindle.

**संपिडित** *p. p.* 1 Formed into a mass. -2 Contracted.

**संपिष्** 7 P. 1 To pound to pieces, bruise, crush. -2 To destroy, kill.

**संषेणं** Rubbing together, pounding.

**संपीड्** 10 U. 1 To compress, press or squeeze together. -2 To tor-



ture, harass, oppress, pinch, pain; कंठे जीर्णलताप्रतानवलयेनात्यर्थसंरीडितः S. 7. 11; Ch. P. 3. -3 To compute, reckon. -4 To obscure, eclipse.

संपीडः 1 Squeezing together, compression. -2 Pain, torture. -3 Agitating, disturbing. -4 Sending, directing, driving onward, propelling; संपीडक्षुभितजलेषु तोयदेषु Ki. 7. 12. -डा Torment.

संपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. -2 Sending. -3 Punishment, castigation. -4 Stirring up, agitating. -5 Paining, torturing.

संपीतिः *f.* Drinking together, comotation.

संपुटः A cavity; स्वाद्यां सागरशुक्तिः संपुटगतं (पयः) सन्नाक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67 v. 1.; Kāv. 2. 288; Rs. 1. 21. -2 A casket, covered box. -3 The Kurabika flower.

संपुटका, संपुटिका A box, casket; Pt. 2. 165.

संपूज् 10 U. 1 To worship, revere, honour. -2 To present or honour with.

संपूजनं 1 Honouring, reverence. -2 Presenting with.

संपूर्ण *a.* 1 Filled &c. -2 All, whole; see पूर्ण. -णः A mode of music in which all the notes of the gamut are used. -णै Ether.

संपृच् 7 P., 2 A. 1 To mix, bring in contact with, join, unite; Bk. 17. 106. -2 To be united or mixed together, be in contact. -3 To fill up, complete. -4 To present with.

संपर्कः 1 Mixture. -2 Union, contact, touch; पादेन नापेक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिक्षितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 25; V. 1. 12. -3 Society, association, company; न मूर्खजनसंपर्कः सुखे भवनेष्वपि Bh. 2. 14. -4 Sexual union, copulation.

संपृक्त *p. p.* 1 Blended, mixed. -2 Connected together, related, in close relation; वागर्थविव संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1. -3 Touching. -4 Interspersed, inlaid.

संप्रक्षालनं 1 Complete ablution. -2 Bathing. -3 Inundation.

संप्रणेत् *m.* A ruler, judge.

संप्रतापनं 1 Heating, burning. -2 Afflicting, torturing, tormenting.

संप्रति *ind.* Now, at present, at

this time; अयि संप्रति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28.

संप्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To deem, consider, regard; न मां परं संप्रतिपत्तुर्हसि Ku. 5. 39. -3 To assent to, agree upon, concur in. -4 To admit, acknowledge. -5 To attain to, reach. -6 To obtain, receive. -7 To regain, recover. -8 To perform, accomplish. -*Caus.* To grant, bestow.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Presence. -3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. -4 An agreement. -5 Admission, confession; Mu. 5. 18. -6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. -7 Assault, attack. -8 Occurrence. -9 Co-operation. -10 Doing, performing.

संप्रतिपादनं 1 Delivering over. -2 Granting, giving.

संप्रतिरोधकः -कं 1 Complete obstruction. -2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रती 2 P. 1 To trust in, believe firmly in. -2 To decide, settle, determine; judge; किं तत्क्रयं वेत्युपलब्धसंज्ञा विकल्पयंतोऽपि न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11. 10.

संप्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Fully convinced. -3 Proved, admitted. -4 Renowned. -5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. -2 Compliance. -3 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; Ki. 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. -2 Agreement.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation; hope.

संप्रदा 3 U. 1 To give, grant, bestow or confer on; तं तेऽहं संप्रदास्यामि. -2 To hand down by tradition; see संप्रदाय. -3 To bequeath. -4 To give completely up or deliver over. -5 To give in marriage.

संप्रतिः *f.* Giving completely up, delivering over.

संप्रदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. -2 Bestowal, gift, donation. -3 Giving in marriage. -4 The sense expressed by the dative case; कर्मणा यमभिधैति स संप्रदानं P. I. 4. 32.

संप्रदानीयं A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; U. 2;

5. 15. -2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. -3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संप्रधृ 10 U. 1 To know, determine, ascertain; Si. 9. 60. -2 To reflect, think, consider, ponder over; Ms. 10. 73; एवं संप्रधार्य Pt. 1. -3 To fix upon, direct towards.

संप्रधारणं -णा 1 Deliberation. -2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रपद् 4 A. 1 To set out (on a journey). -2 To come to, arrive at. -3 To have recourse to, betake oneself to. -4 To set about, begin. -5 To succeed. -6 To become, turn out to be.

संप्रपद्: Roaming about.

संप्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arrived at. -2 Endowed with, possessed of. -3 Entered, fallen into.

संप्रभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft. -2 In rut.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोषः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

संप्रमोहः Complete bewilderment, embarrassment, infatuation.

संप्रयाणं Departure.

संप्रयुज् 7 U. 1 To yoke together, harness. -2 To join, connect. -3 To apply, employ, make use of. -4 To perform, execute. -5 To instigate, induce. -*Caus.* 1 To join together, unite. -2 To equip, prepare. -3 To employ, use.

संप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked or joined together. -2 Sexually united. -3 Intent upon. -4 Devoted or addicted to; see above.

संप्रयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलस्य) उष्णत्वमग्न्यात्तपसंप्रयोगात् R. 5. 54; M. 5. 3. -2 A connecting link, fastening; एतेन मोचयति भूषणसंप्रयोगान् Mk. 3. 16. -3 Relation, dependence. -4 Mutual relation or proportion. -5 Connected series or order. -6 Sexual union, coition. -7 Application. -8 Magic. -9 Mutual intercourse.

संप्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Joining together.



2 Wanton, addicted to sexual intercourse. —m. 1 A joiner, uniter. —2 A conjuror. —3 A libertine. —4 A catamite.

**संप्रवद्** 1 U. 1 To speak loudly or distinctly (as men); संप्रवदंते ब्राह्मणाः Sk. —2 To cry, utter a cry (Paras.); (वरतनु) संप्रवदंति कुकुदाः Mbh. —3 To converse together (Atm.).

संप्रवदनं Conversation, dialogue.

**संप्रविश** 6 P. 1 To enter together. —2 To have sexual intercourse with. —Caus. To lead into, introduce.

संप्रवेशः 1 Complete entrance. —2 Introduction.

**संप्रवृत्** 1 A. 1 To take place, happen. —2 To begin, set about, commence. —3 To proceed, go on. —4 To attack, assail. —5 To be present. —Caus. 1 To begin, undertake. —2 To set in motion.

संप्रवर्तनं Undertaking, beginning.

संप्रवृष्टं Complete rain-fall.

**संप्रश्नः** 1 Full or courteous inquiry. —2 An inquiry. —3 Ved. A refuge, an asylum.

**संप्रसादः** 1 Propitiation. —2 Favour, grace. —3 Serenity, sedateness. —4 Trust, confidence. —5 The soul.

**संप्रसाधनं** 1 An ornament, a decoration. —2 Accomplishing or performing well.

**संप्रसारणं** The change of य, व, र, and ल to इ, उ, ऋ, and ॠ respectively; इग्यणः संप्रसारणं P. I. 1. 45.

**संप्रस्था** 1 A. 1 To set out, depart. —2 To proceed, advance.

संप्रस्थानं Departure, advance.

**संप्रहारः** 1 Mutual striking. —2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict; U. 6. 7. —3 Going, motion.

**संप्राप्** 5 P. 1 To reach, arrive at. —2 To gain, obtain. —3 To meet with, encounter, come upon, fall in with; as in संप्राप्तुं व्यापदं.

संप्राप्तिः f. Attainment, acquisition.

**संप्री** 4 A. To be completely pleased or satisfied.

संप्रीतिः f. 1 Attachment, affection. —2 Friendly assent. —3 Delight, joy.

**संप्रेक्ष** 1 A. 1 To observe care-

fully, mark, perceive. —2 To consider carefully, investigate, inquire into.

संप्रेक्षणं 1 Observing, beholding. —2 Considering, investigating.

**संप्रेष** Caus. 1 To send, despatch, dismiss. —2 To send a message to.

संप्रैषः 1 Sending away, dismissing. —2 Direction, command, order.

**संप्रोक्षणं** Sprinkling over, consecration.

**संप्तु** 1 A. 1. To fluctuate, float about. —2 To flow together, meet (as waters); Bg. 2. 46; U. 4. 8. —Caus. To inundate, flood over, submerge, deluge.

संप्तुः 1 Submersion, inundation. —2 Surge. —3 Flood. —4 Falling into ruin. —5 Subversion.

**संफालः** A ram, sheep.

**संफुल्ल** a. Full-blown, blossomed.

**संफेदः** An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; e. g. the encounter between माधव and अचोरघट in Māl. act 5.

**संभ** I. 1 P. (संभति) To go, move. —II. 10 U. (संभयति-ते) To collect, accumulate.

संभ 1 The second ploughing of a field; (संभाकृ to plough twice); see शंभ also. —2 Water.

**संबन्ध** 9 P. 1 To bind or tie together, unite, join, connect, attach. —2 To make, construct, form. —Pass. 1 To be connected with, go with, belong to. —2 To be furnished or supplied with.

**संबद्ध** p. p. 1 Bound or fastened together. —2 Attached to. —3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. —4 Endowed with. —5 Connected in sense. —6 Closed, shut.

संबन्ध a. Able, capable. —2 Fit, proper, right. —धः 1 Connection, union, association. —2 Relation, relationship. —3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. —4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30; U. 1. 17. —5 Friendly connection, friendship; संबन्धनाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58. —6 Fitness, propriety. —7 Prosperity, success. —8 A relation, kinsman.

संबन्धक a. 1 Relating, concerning

—2 Fit, suitable. —कः 1 A friend. —2 A relation by birth or marriage. —3 A kind of peace.

संबन्धिन् a. 1 Relating or belonging to. —2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent. —3 Possessing good qualities. —m. 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. —2 A relation, kinsman (in general). U. 1. 16; R. 2. 38.

**संबरः** 1 A dam, bridge. —2 A kind of deer. —3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see शंबर and प्रद्युम्न. —4 N. of a mountain. —रं 1 Restraint. —2 Water. —3 A kind of religious observance (with the Buddhists). —Comp. —अरिः, -रिपुः Cupid.

**संबलः**—लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. —लं Water.

**संबाध** 1 A. 1 To press heavily, to oppress, afflict, torment; injure, hurt. —2 To compress, contract. —3 To block up, throng, crowd. —4 To bind firmly together.

संबाध a. Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संबाधं बृहदपि तद्वभूव वर्त्म Si. 8. 2; व्योम्नि संबाधवर्त्मभिः R. 12. 67; अनेकसिद्ध-साध्यसंबाधं K. —धः 1 Being thronged with. —2 Pressing on, striking, hurting; स्तनसंबाधमुरो जघान च Ku. 4. 26. —3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. —4 The road to hell. —5 Fear, dread. —6 The vulva.

संबाधनं 1 Blocking up, obstructing. —2 Compressing. —3 A barrier, gate. —4 The vulva. —5 The point of a stake. —6 A door-keeper (m?).

**संबुध्** 1 U., 4 A. 1 To know, understand, learn; become aware of; Bk. 19. 30. —2 To perceive, observe, notice. —3 To wake up, rise from sleep. —Caus. 1 To inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतिसं संबोधयन्मां R. 13. 25. —2 To address, call out to. —3 To instruct. —4 To admonish, advise. —5 To wake up, rouse. —6 To explain.

संबुद्ध p. p. 1 Well-understood. —2 Very wise or prudent. —3 Wide awake. —द्धः A Buddha or Jaina deified saint.

संबुद्धिः f. 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. —2 Full conscious-



ness. -3 Calling to, addressing. -4 (In gram.) The vocative case; एङ् ह्रस्वात्संबुद्धे: P. VI. 1. 69. -5 An epithet.

संबोध: 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. -2 Full or correct perception. -3 Sending, throwing. -4 Loss, destruction.

संबोधनं 1 Explaining. -2 Addressing. -3 The vocative case. -4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संभक्ष: 1 Eating together. -2 Food in common.

संभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute, allot, apportion. -2 To possess, enjoy. -3 To bestow, grant. -4 To favour, serve, help.

संभक्त p. p. 1 Divided, shared. -2 Possessing, enjoying. -3 Faithful or attached to, devoted to.

संभक्ति: f. 1 Sharing in, possessing. -2 Distributing. -3 Favouring, honouring.

संभग्न p. p. Shattered, dispersed. -म्र: An epithet of Siva.

संभली A procuress; see शंभली.

संभव्य: The wood-apple.

संभाष् 1 A. 1 (a) To speak together, converse; Ms. 8. 55. (b) To say or speak in general. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To greet, salute. -4 To agree together, consent. -Caus. 1 To converse with. -2 To persuade, prevail upon.

संभाष: Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संभाषा, संभाषणं 1 Discourse, conversation. -2 Greeting. -3 Criminal connection. -4 An agreement, a contract. -5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभाषित p. p. 1 Addressed. -2 Said, spoken. -सं Conversation.

संभिद् 7 U. 1 To break or tear asunder, break to pieces. -2 To mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्योन्यसंभिन्नदृशां सखीनां Mâl. 1. 33; Bk. 7. 5. -3 To contract, compress.

संभिन्न p. p. 1 Completely broken. -2 Shattered, shaken, agitated. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Fully blown or opened; Ve. 1. 1. -न्र: An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -वृत्त a.

one who has abandoned good conduct.

संभेद: 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Union, mixture, combination. आलोकितिनिरसंभेद: Mâl. 10. 11; हर्षोद्दिगसंभेद उदयत: Mâl. 8. -3 Meeting (as of glances). -4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तदुत्तिष्ठ पारसिधु संभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशाव:; अयमसौ महानद्यो: संभेद: Mâl. 4; मधुनतीसिधु संभेदपावन: 9. -5 Blossoming, opening. -6 Uniformity.

संभुज् 7 U. 1 To eat. -2 To enjoy. -3 To enjoy carnally.

संभुक्त p. p. 1 Eaten. -2 Well enjoyed. -3 Made use of.

संभोग: 1 Enjoyment (in general), pleasure, delight; सत्संभोगकला: श्रिय: Subhâsh. -2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200. -3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगांते मनः सञ्चितो हस्तसंवाहनानां Me. 96. -4 A lecher, catamite. -5 A sub-division of the sentiment of love; see under शृंगार.

संभोगिन् a. 1 Sensual. -2 Employing, using. -m. A sensualist, libertine.

संभोजक: An eater, a taster.

संभोजनं Eating in company, a dinner-party.

संभू 1 A. 1 To arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि भुवनेऽस्मिन्स्तादृशाः संभवन्ति Mâl. 2. 9; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवानि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 155. -2 To be, become, exist. -3 To happen, occur, take place. -4 To be possible. -5 To be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.); न यन्नियंतुं समभावि भानुना Si. 1. 27. -6 To meet, be united or joined with; संभूयांभोविमभ्येति महानद्या नगवगा Si. 2. 100; संभूयेव सुखानि चैतसि Mâl. 5. 9, 18. -7 To be consistent. -8 To have sexual intercourse with. -9 To be capable of existing in, be contained in. -Caus. 1 To produce, effect, make. -2 To imagine, conceive, fancy, think. -3 To guess or conjecture; S. 2. -4 To consider, regard. -5 To honour, respect, esteem, show respect to; प्राप्तोऽसि संभावयितुं वनान्मां R. 5. 11; 7. 8. -9 To honour or present with, treat with;

Ku. 3. 37. -7 To ascribe or impute to; Mk. 1. 36. -8 To come or go to, approach. -9 To take part in, enjoy; U. 4. -10 To greet, salute. -11 To manifest, exhibit. -12 To expect. -Pass. of caus. To be possible; कथमेतद्भवति संभाव्यते S. 2.

संभव: 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence; प्रियस्य सुहृदो यत्र मन तत्रैव संभवो भूयात् Mâl. 9; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभव: S. 1. 26; Bg. 3. 14; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; अपसर: संभवैषा S. 1. -2 Production and bringing up; Ms. 2. 227; (see Kull. thereon). -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 Mixing, union, combination. -5 Possibility; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवं Subhâsh. -6 Compatibility, consistency. -7 Adaptation, appropriateness. -8 Agreement, conformity. -9 Capacity. -10 Equivalence (one of the Pramânas). -11 Acquaintance. -12 Loss, destruction.

संभावनं -ना 1 Considering, reflecting; R. 5. 28. -2 Fancying, supposition; संभावनमथोद्देशाप्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -3 An idea, fancy, thought. -4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard; संभावनागुणमवेहि तमीश्वराणां S. 7. 4. -5 Possibility. -6 Fitness, adequacy; Ki. 3. 39. -7 Competency, ability. -8 Doubt. -9 Affection, love. -10 Celebrity.

संभावित p. p. 1 Considered, supposed, imagined; पित्राहं कोषेषु संभावित: K. -2 Esteemed, honoured, respected; Bh. 2. 34; Ku. 3. 11. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. -5 Possible. -6 Derived, produced, got; Mâl. 5. -7 Satisfied.

संभाव्य a. 1 Probable, likely, possible. -2 To be expected or deemed probable. -3 Capable, suitable.

संभूत p. p. 1 Born, produced. -2 Formed or composed of. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Adequate, equal.

संभूति: f. 1 Birth, origin, production; Ms. 2. 147. -2 Combination, union. -3 Fitness, suitability. -4 Power.

संभूय ind. 1 Coming or meeting



together.-2 Being united or combined, in company or concert. -**Comp.** -कारिन् *a.* a coadjutor or colleague. -समुत्थानं partnership in trade.

**संभृ** 3 U. 1 To collect, hoard, place or bring together; द्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7; 5. 5; 8. 3; Bk. 6. 80. -2 To effect, produce, bring on, accomplish; सुरतश्रमसंभृतो मुखे (स्वेदलवः) R. 8.51; Ki. 9. 49; Me. 115 -3 To maintain, cherish, foster. -4 To make ready, prepare; V. 5; R. 19. 54. -5 To give, offer, present.

**संभारः** 1 Bringing together, collecting. -2 Preparation, provisions, necessities, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act; सविशेषमद्य पूजासंभारो मया संनिधापनीयः Māl. 5; R. 12. 4; V. 2. -3 An ingredient, a constituent part. -4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage; as in शस्त्रास्त्रसंभार. -5 Fulness. -6 Wealth, affluence. -7 Maintenance, support.

**संभृत** *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. -2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Placed, deposited. -5 Full, complete, entire. -6 Gained, obtained. -7 Carried, borne. -8 Nourished. -9 Produced, caused.

**संभृतिः** *f.* 1 Collection. -2 Preparation, equipment, provision. -3 Fulness. -4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

**संभ्रम** 1. 4. P. 1 To roam, rove. -2 To be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered. -**Caus.** To perplex, bewilder.

**संभ्रमः** 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -2 Haste, hurry. -3 Confusion, agitation, flurry; Ku. 3. 48. -4 Fear, alarm, fright; S. 1; Ki. 15. 2. -5 Error, mistake, ignorance. -6 Zeal, activity. -7 Respect, reverence; गृहमुपगते संभ्रमविधिः Bh. 2. 64; तव वीर्यवतः कश्चिद्यद्यस्ति मयि संभ्रमः Rām. -8 Uproar, tumult. -9 Ignorance. -**Comp.** -उत्थलित *a.* excited by agitation. -भृत् *a.* embarrassed, flurried.

**संभ्रांत** *p. p.* Whirled about. -2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

**संमद्** 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated. -2 To rejoice, be glad. -**Caus.** 1 To exhilarate, rejoice, put in good spirits. -2 To be completely intoxicated (Atm).

**संमत्त** *p. p.* 1 Completely drunk. -2 Overjoyed, enraptured. -3 Rutting, being in rut, furious.

**संमद** *a.* Greatly delighted, happy. -दः Great joy, delight, happiness; Si. 15. 77.

**संमदः** Intoxication, frenzy.

**संमन्** 4 A. 1 To agree, concur, be of the same opinion. -2 To assent or consent to, approve of, like. -3 To think, suppose, regard. -4 To sanction, authorize. -5 To esteem, honour, value highly; कश्चिन्मिनिवानाद्यं काले संमन्यतेऽतिथिं Bk. 6. 65; समंस्तं बभूव 1. 2. -6 To allow, permit. -**Caus.** 1 To honour, respect, value highly. -2 To consider, regard. -3 To instruct, teach.

**संमत** *p. p.* 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. -2 Liked, dear, beloved; R. 1. 28. -3 Like, resembling. -4 Regarded, considered, thought. -5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed; Pt. 1. 56. -तं 1 Agreement; see संमति. -2 Impression, opinion.

**संमतिः** *f.* 1 Agreement. -2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Knowledge of self, knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. -5 Regard, respect, esteem; कथमिव तव संमतिर्भविष्यति समसृजुर्भिर्मुनिनावधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. -6 Love, affection. -7 Command, order.

**संमानः** Honour, respect. -नं 1 A measure. -2 Comparing.

**संमाननं** 1 Honouring, worshipping. -2 Instructing, teaching.

**संमन्त्र** 10 A. 1 To consult or take counsel with; मम हृदयेन सह संमन्त्रयोक्तवानसि Mu. 1. -2 To salute, greet.

**संमन्त्रणं** Consultation.

**संमातुर** =सन्मातुर q. v. under सत्.

**संमा** 3 A., 2 P. 1 To measure. -2 To make equal, equalize; see संमित. -3 To liken, compare. -4 To be comprised or contained in; मृणालसूत्रमपि तेन संमाति स्तनांतरे Subhāsh. -5

To distribute, grant, bestow (Ved.).

**संमित** *p. p.* 1 Meted, measured out. -2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling; क्रांतासंमिततयोपदेशयुजे K. P. 1; R. 3. 16. -3 As large as, reaching to. -4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. -5 Provided or furnished with. -6 Equalized, adapted.

**संमिल्** 6 P. To meet or come together, assemble.

**संमेलनं** 1 Meeting together, union. -2 Mixture. -3 Assembling, collecting.

**संमिश्र** See मिश्र.

**संमिश्र**, **संमिश्रित** *a.* Mixed together, intermixed.

**संमिश्रः** An epithet of Indra.

**संमील** 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes. -2 To close up, contract (as flowers &c.); संमीलंति न तावद्धनकोषास्तयावचितपुष्पाः S. 3. 6. -**Caus.** 1 To shut, close; उगांतसंमीलितलोचनो नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. -2 To obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रनयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To make insensible.

**संमीलनं** Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

**संमुख** *a.* (खा or खी *f.*), **संमुखीन** *a.* 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86. -2 Encountering, meeting. -3 Disposed to. -4 Looking or directed towards. -5 Propitious. -खं *ind.* In front of, opposite to, before, in the presence of.

**संमुखिन्** *m.* A mirror, looking-glass.

**समुच्छे** 1 A. 1 To faint, swoon. -2 To grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41. -3 To thicken; coagulate. -**Caus.** 1 To form, fashion. -2 To stupefy, benumb.

**संमूर्छनं** 1 Fainting, insensibility. -2 Congealing, becoming dense. -3 Thickening, increasing. -4 Height. -5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

**संमुह** 4 P. 1 To be perplexed. -2 To be foolish, infatuated, or unconscious. -**Caus.** To infatuate,



stupefy.

संमृग्ध *p. p.* 1 Stupefied. -2 Bewildered. -3 Beautiful. -*रं* *ind.* In a fascinating manner.

संमृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Stupefied, unconscious, senseless. -2 Infatuated, foolish. -3 Bewildered. -5 Disordered. -5 Heaped, collected. -6 Produced rapidly. -7 Broken. -*दा* A kind of riddle.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion, infatuation. -2 Insensibility, swoon. -3 Ignorance, folly. -4 Fascination. -5 Tumult, battle.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination. -*नः* N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. 3. 66.

संमृज् 2 P., 10 U. 1 To sweep clean, purify. -2 To wipe off or out, wipe away, remove. -3 To rub, stroke. -4 To strain, filter.

संमार्जकः A sweeper.

संमार्जनं 1 Sweeping, cleaning. -2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing. -3 Anointing ( of images ).

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Well swept, cleansed. -2 Strained, filtered.

संमृत *a.* Quite dead, deceased.

संमृद् 1. 9. P. 1 To press or squeeze together, rub or grind to pieces; crush, trample upon. -2 To pound, bruise, kill. -*Caus.* 1 To crush, pound &c. -2 To rub. -3 To clean.

संमर्दः 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Throng, crowd, concourse; यद्गोप्रतरकल्पोऽभूत्संमर्दस्तत्र मज्जतां R. 15. 101; Māl. 10. -3 Treading or trampling on. -4 War, battle.

संमोदः Great joy, delight.

सम्यच्, सम्यच् *a.* ( समीची *f.* ) 1 Going with, accompanying. -2 Right, fit, proper, due. -3 Correct, true, accurate. -4 Pleasant, agreeable; किं च कुलानि कवीनां निसर्गसम्यच्चि रंजयतु R. G. -5 Same, uniform. -6 All, whole, entire. -*ind.* ( सम्यक् ) 1 With, together with. -2 Well, properly, rightly, correctly, truly; सम्यगियमाह S. 1; Ms. 2. 5, 14. -3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. -4 Honourably. -5 Completely, thoroughly. -6 Distinctly. -*Comp.* -*पाठः* a correct reading or recitation. -*प्रयोगः* proper use, due

application. -*प्रवृत्तिः f.* the right direction ( of the organ ). -*वृत्तिः f.* steady practice, regular discharge of duties.

सम्राज् *m.* A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially one who rules over other princes and has performed the Râjasûya sacrifice; येनेष्टं राजसूयेन मंडलस्येश्वरश्च यः। शास्ति यश्चाज्ञया राज्ञः स सम्राट् Ak.; R. 2. 5.

सय् 1 A. ( सयते ) To go, move.

सयूथ्यः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोनि *a.* 1 Having the same womb, uterine. -2 Closely related to. -3 Closely united with the womb. -*निः* 1 A whole or uterine brother. -2 A pair of nippers for cutting betel-nut. -3 N. of Indra.

सर *a.* [ सरति सृ अच् ] 1 Going or moving. -2 Cathartic, purgative. -*रः* 1 Going, motion. -2 An arrow. -3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream. -4 Salt. -5 A string, necklace; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरासृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 39, 29. -6 A water-fall. -*रं* 1 Water. -2 A lake, pool. -*रा* 1 Motion, movement. -2 A cascade. -*री* A water-fall. -*Comp.* -*उत्सवः* a crane. -*जं* fresh butter; cf. शरज्. -*पत्रिका* 1. the new leaf of a lotus. -2 a lotus.

सरकः *कं* [ सृ-बुन् ] 1 A continuous line of road. -2 Spirituous liquor, spirits. -3 Drinking spirits; चक्राय सह पुरंभिन्नैरथयार्थसिद्धि सरकं महीभृतः Si. 15. 80, 10. 12. -4 A drinking-vessel, wine-glass, goblet; Si. 10. 20. -5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. -*कं* 1 Going. -2 A pond, lake. -3 Heaven.

सरवा 1 A bee; तस्तार सरवाव्याप्तैः स क्षौद्रादलेरिव R. 4. 63; Si. 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A quadruped. -2 A bird.

सरजस्-सा *f.* सरजस्का A woman during menstruation.

सरद् *m.* 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 A lizard. -4 A bee.

सरटः 1 Wind. -2 A lizard; लूता-हिसरटानां च तिरश्चां चांबुचारिणां Ms. 12. 57.

सरटिः 1 Wind. -2 A cloud.

सरटुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण *a.* [ सृ-ल्युट् ] Going, moving,

flowing. -*णं* 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. -2 Iron rust.

सरणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A path, way, road, course; G. L. 18. -2 Arrangement, mode. -3 A straight or continuous line. -4 A disease of the throat.

सरंडः 1 A bird. -2 A libertine dissolute man. -3 A lizard. -4 A rogue. -5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्युः 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 Water. -4 The spring. -5 Fire. -6 N. of Yama.

सरतिनः *m. f.* A kind of cubit-measure; cf. रितन or अरतिन.

सरथ *a.* Riding in the same car.

-*यः* A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरभस *a.* 1 Speedy, quick. -2 Violent, impetuous. -3 Passionate. -4 Delighted. -*सं* *ind.* Impetuously, hurriedly &c.

सरमा 1 A bitch. -2 The bitch of the gods. -3 N. of a daughter of Daksha. -4 N. of the wife of Bibhîshana, brother of Râvana.

सरयुः Air, wind. -*युः* -*यूः f.* N. of a river on which stands Ayodhyâ, or Oude; R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल *a.* [ सृ-अलच् ] 1 Straight, not crooked. -2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. -3 Simple, artless, simple-minded; सरले साहसरागं परिहर Māl. 6. 10; अयि सरले किमत्र मया भगवत्या शक्यं 2. -*लः* 1 A kind of pine tree; विवहितानां सरलदुमाणां Ku. 1. 9; Me. 53; R. 4. 75. -2 Fire. -*Comp.* -*अंगः* 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine. -*द्रवः* fragrant resin. -*यायिनी* a plant with an erect stem.

सरव्य See शरव्य.

सरस् *n.* [ सृ-असृन् ] 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरनामास्मि सागरः Bg. 10. 24. -2 Water. -*Comp.* -*जं*, -*जन्मन् n.*, -*रुहं* ( सरोजं, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरुहं ), also सरसिजं, सरसिरुहं a lotus; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20; सरोरुहद्व्युत्तिष्ठः पादांस्तवासेवितुं Ratn. 1. 30. -*जः* ( also सरसिजः ) the Sârasa bird. ( सरोजिन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman ). -*जिनी*, -*रुहिणी* 1. a lotus-plant; अमर कथं वा सरोजिनी त्यजाति Bv. 1. 100. -2. a pond abounding



in lotuses. -3. a multitude of lotuses. -4. a lotus. -रक्षः (सरोरक्षः) the guardian of a pool. -रुह् (सरोरुह्) *n.* a lotus. -वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

**सरस** *a.* 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasty, sapid. -3 Wet; Si. 11. 54. -4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 85. -5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). -6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवसन्ते Gît. 1; Mâl. 4. 8. -7 Fresh, new, blooming; Mâl. 9. 10. -8 Expressive of poetical sentiment; see रस.

**सरसि (सी) कः** The Sârasa bird (crane).

**सरसी** A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -**Comp.** -रुहं a lotus. (-हः) the Sârasa bird.

**सरस्वत्** *a.* 1 Having water, watery. -2 Juicy, succulent. -3 Elegant. -4 Sentimental. -5 Tasty, sapid. -*m.* 1 The ocean. -2 A lake. -3 A male river (नद). -4 A buffalo. -5 N. of Vâyû.

**सरस्वती** 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. -2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4. 39, 43; R. 15. 46. -3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). -4 A river in general. -5 A cow. -6 An excellent woman. -7 N. of Durgâ. -8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. -9 The Soma plant. -10 The plant called ज्योतिष्मती.

**सरहस्य** *a.* 1 Mystical, magical. -2 Having or attended with mystical teaching or doctrine; U. 2.

**सराग** *a.* 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted; (अकरि) सरागमस्या रसनागुणास्पदं Ku. 5. 10. -2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16. 15. -3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; मुनेरपि मनोऽवश्यं सरागं कुरुतेऽगना Subbâsh.

**सराव** *a.* Sounding, making a noise. -वः 1 A lid, cover. -2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराव.

**सरिः** *f.* 1 A spring, fountain. -2 A cascade (*m.*).

**सरिका** 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A kind of drug (हिंमुपत्री). -3 A woman going.

**सरित्** *f.* [सृ-इति] 1 A river; अ-

न्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्राः प्रापयन्त्य-  
ब्धिं M. 5. 19. -2 A thread, string. -**Comp.** -नाथः, -पतिः (also सरितांपतिः), -भर्तृ *m.* the ocean. -वरा (also सरितांवरा) N. of the Ganges. -सुतः an epithet of Bhîshma.

**सरिद्वत्** *m.* The ocean.

**सरि (री) मन्** *m.* 1 Motion, creeping. -2 Wind.

**सरिलं** Water; cf. सालिल.

**सरिषपः** Mustard.

**सरीमृपः** A serpent.

**सरु** *a.* Thin, fine, small. -रुः The handle of a sword.

**सरूप** *a.* 1 Having the same form. -2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59.

**सरूपता, र्वं** 1 Likeness. -2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of *Mukti*.

**सरोष** *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Enraged.

**सर्कः** 1 Wind, air. -2 The mind.

**सर्गः** [सृज्-घञ्] 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. -2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरभूच्चंद्रो नु कांतिप्रदः V. 1. 8. -3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. -4 Nature, the universe. -5 Natural property, nature. -6 Determination, resolve; गृहाण शस्त्रं यदि सर्ग एष ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; Si. 19. 38. -7 Assent, agreement. -8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem). -9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). -10 Voiding of excrement. -11 N. of Siva. -12 Fainting, swoon (मोह). -13 Ved. A horse. -**Comp.** -क्रमः the order of creation. -बंधः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahâkâvya; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D.

**सर्ज** 1 A. (सर्जति) 1 To acquire, gain. -2 To earn by labour.

**सर्जः** 1 N. of a tree (साल). -2 The resinous exudation of the Sâla tree. -3 A timber tree; Mâl. 9. 17. -**Comp.** -निर्यासकः, -माणः -रसः, resin.

**सर्जकः** The Sâla tree.

**सर्जनं** [सृज्-ल्युट्] 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Letting loose. -3 Creating. -4 Voiding. -5 The rear of an army.

**सर्जिः, सर्जिका, सर्जी** *f.* Natron.

**सर्जूः** A trader. -*f.* 1 Lightning. -2 Necklace. -3 Going, following.

**सर्ज्यः** The resin of the Sâla tree.

**सर्पः** 1 [सृप्-घञ्] Serpentine or winding motion, gliding. -2 Flowing, going. -3 A snake, serpent. -4 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -5 The Aslesha constellation. -6 N. of a tribe of Mlechchhas or barbarians. -**Comp.** -अरातिः -अरिः 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. -3. an epithet of Garudâ. -अशनः a peacock. -आवासं, -इष्टं the sandal tree. -ईश्वरः N. of Vâsuki. -छत्रं a mushroom. -तृणः an ichneumon. -दंष्ट्रा a snake's fang. -धारकः a snake-charmer. -फणिजः the gem found in a snake's head, the snake-gem. -भुज् *m.* 1. a peacock. -2. a crane. -3. a large snake. -मणिः a snake-gem. -राजः N. of Vâsuki. -विद् *m.* a conjuror, snake-charmer. -सत्रं a sacrifice for the destruction of serpents (performed by king Janamejaya). -सत्रिन् *m.* N. of king Janamejaya; see जनमेजय. -हन् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. -2. N. of Garudâ.

**सर्पणं** [सृप्-ल्युट्] 1 Creeping, gliding. -2 Tortuous motion. -3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

**सर्पिणी** 1 A female serpent. -2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

**सर्पिन्** *a.* 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. -2 Moving, going (in general); यूक्ता मंदविसर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

**सर्पिस्** *n.* [सृप्-इति] Clarified butter; (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिस् see आज्य). -**Comp.** -समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas. -**Comp.** -आसुतिः an epithet of Agni. -कुंडिका a butter-jar.

**सर्पिष्मत्** *a.* Dressed with clarified butter.

**सर्व** 1 P. (सर्वति) To go, move.

**सर्मः** 1 Going, motion. -2 The sky. -3 Heaven.

**सर्व** 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

**सर्व** *pron. a.* [सृतमनेन विश्वमिति-सर्वं Up. 1. 151] (nom. pl. सर्वे *m.*)



1 All, every ; उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्व एव दृष्टिः H. 2. 2 ; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20, 63. -2 Whole, entire, complete. -वः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -Comp. -अंगं 1. the whole body. -2. all the Vedāṅgas. (-गः or °रूपः) N. of Siva. -अंगीण *a.* pervading or thrilling through the whole body; सर्वांगीणः स्पर्शः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिन् *m.*, -अध्यक्षः a general superintendent. -अनुक्रमणिका, -क्रमणी *a.* general index. -अन्नीन *a.* eating every kind of food; so सर्वान्नभोजिन् &c. -अभिसंधिन् *m.* 1. a traducer, calumniator. -2. a religious hypocrite. -अभिसारः a complete army (of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry). -अर्थसाधिका N. of Durgā. -अर्थसिद्धः the great Buddha or Śākyamuni. -अवसरः midnight. -आकार (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely; सर्वाकारहृदयंगमायास्तस्याः Māl. 1, 7; 1. 14. -आत्मन् *m.* 1. the whole soul; (सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly.) -2. N. of Siva. -आशयः, -आश्रयः N. of Siva. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. a paramount lord. -उत्तम *a.* best of all, excellent, supremely good. -ओषः =सर्वाभिसार above. -करः, -कर्तृन् *m.* N. of Siva. -कर्तृन् *m.* N. of Brahman. -2. the Supreme Being. -कर्मणि *a.* performing everything. -कामः, -कामदः, -कामवरः N. of Siva. -कालीन *a.* for all time, perpetual. -केशिन् *m.* an actor. -क्षारः impure carbonate of soda or potash. -गत *a.* all-pervading, omnipresent. (-गः) 1. Siva. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. Brahman. -4. the spirit, soul. (-गं) water. -गा the plant called प्रियंगु. -गामिन्, -गति *a.* all-pervading, omnipresent. -ग्रंथिः, -ग्रंथिकं the root of long pepper. -चारिन् *m.* N. of Siva. -जनीन *a.* world-wide, famous. -जित् *a.* 1. excellent, incomparable. -2. all-conquering, invincible. -ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* all-knowing, omniscient. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Buddha. -3. the Supreme Being. -ज्ञा N. of Durgā. -तन्त्रः one who has studied all the Tantras. °सिद्धांतः a doctrine admitted by all the schools. -तापनः the god of

love. -वः N. of Siva. -दम -दमन *a.* all-subduing, irresistible. (-*m.*) N. of Bharata, son of Dushyanta; इहायं सत्त्वानां प्रसभदमनात् सर्वदमनः S. 7. 33. -दर्शनसंग्रहः a compendium of all the schools or systems of philosophy by Mādhavāchārya. -दर्शिन् *m.* 1. a Buddha. -2. the Supreme Being. -देवमय *a.* comprising all the gods. (-यः) N. of Siva. -देवमुखः an epithet of Agni. -धनं (in arith.) the total of a sum in progression. -धारिन् *m.* N. of Siva. -नामन् *n.* a class of pronominal words. °स्थानं N. for the nom. (all numbers) and acc. sing. and dual of masculine and feminine nouns and nom. and acc. pl. of neuter nouns; cf. सुट् also. -प्रिय *a.* popular, liked by all. -भक्षा a female goat. -भावः all-being or nature; (सर्वभावेन 'with all one's heart, sincerely, heart and soul'). -भावकरः. -भावनः N. of Siva. -मंगला an epithet of Pārvatī. -मूषकः 'all-stealing', time. -योगिन् *m.* N. of Siva. -रसः 1. the resinous exudation of the Sāla tree, resin. -2. salt, saltiness. -3. a kind of musical instrument. -4. a learned man. °उत्तमः salt. -लालसः N. of Siva. -लिङ्गिन् *m.* an impostor. -लोकः the universe. -लोहः an iron arrow. -वल्लभा an unchaste woman. -वासः, -वासिन् *m.*, विख्यातः -विग्रहः N. of Siva. -वेदः a man who has studied the four Vedas. -वेदस् *m.* one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. -वेशिन् *m.* an actor. -व्यापिन् *a.* all-pervading. -शक्र *a.* omnipotent, all-powerful. -संगतः a kind of quick-growing rice. -संग्रहः a general or universal collection. -संनहनं-संनाहः assembling of a complete army, a complete armament; see °अभिसार *m.* -सह *a.* all-forbearing, very patient. (-हः) bdellium. (-हः, also सर्वसहा) the earth. -साक्षिन् *a.* all-witnessing. (-*m.*) 1. N. of the Supreme Being. -2. N. of wind. -3. of Agni. -साधनः Siva. -सिद्धिः *f.* universal success. (-*m.*) the Bilva tree. -सं 1. everything, the whole of one's pos-

sessions; as in सर्वस्वदंडः, सर्वस्वहरणं 'confiscation of the whole property.' -2. the very essence, the all-in-all of anything : सर्वस्वं तदहो महाकविगिरां कामस्य चांभोरुह Subhāsh., see S. 1. 24; 6. 1; Māl. 8. 6; Bv. 1. 63. -हरः death. -हितं black pepper. सर्वक *a.* 1 All, every. -2 Whole, entire. -के *ind.* Everywhere, universally.

सर्वकष *a.* 'All-destroying', all-powerful; सर्वकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Māl. 1. 23; Bv. 4. 2. -षः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतस् *ind.* 1 From every side or quarter. -2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. -3 Completely, entirely. -Comp. -गामिन् *a.* 1. having access everywhere; Ku. 3. 12. -2. all-pervading. -भद्रः 1. the car of Vishnu. -2. a bamboo. -3. a kind of verse artificially arranged; *e. g.* see Ki. 15. 25. -4. a temple or palace having openings on four sides; (*n.* also in this sense). -5. the *Nimba* tree. -6. a kind of military array. (-द्रा) a dancing girl, an actress. -मुख *a.* of every kind, complete, unlimited; S. 5. 26. (-खः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3 (having faces on all sides). -3. the Supreme Being. -4. the soul. -5. a Brāhmaṇa. -6 fire. -7. heaven or Svarga (of Indra). (-खं) 1. water. -2. sky. -शुभा the Priyangu plant.

सर्वत्र *ind.* 1 Everywhere, in all places. -2 At all times. -Comp. -गः, -गामिन् *m.* air, wind.

सर्वथा *ind.* 1 In every way, by all means; U. 1. 5. -2 At all, altogether (usually with negation). -3 Completely, entirely, utterly. -4 At all times. -5 Exceedingly, very much.

सर्वदमः =सर्वदमनः.

सर्वद्वयच् *a.* Honouring or worshipping all.

सर्वदा *ind.* At all times, always, for ever.

सर्वशस् *ind.* 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. -2 Everywhere. -3 On all sides.

सर्वरी See शर्वरी.

सर्वला, -ली An iron club.



**सर्वाणी** See सर्वाणी.

**सर्षपः** [ Un. 3. 141 ] Mustard ; खलः सर्षपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यति Subhāsh. ; Māl. 10. 6. -2 A small measure of weight. -3 A sort of poison.

**सल** 1 P. ( सलति ) To go, move. सलं Water.

**सलज्ज** a. Bashful, modest.

**सलिलं** [ सलति गच्छति निम्नं सल-इलच् Un. 1. 54 ] Water ; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः S. 1. 3. -2 The constellation उत्तराषाढा. -Comp. -आर्षित् a. thirsty. -आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. -इधनः the submarine fire. -उपप्लवः inundation, deluge, flood of water. -कुंतलः moss. -क्रिया the funeral rite of washing a corpse. -2. =उदकक्रिया q. v. -जं a lotus. -निधिः, -राशिः the ocean. -रयः a current, stream.

**सलील** a. Sportive, wanton, amorous. -लं ind. 1 Playfully. -2 Affectionately.

**सलोकता** Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of *Mukti*).

**सलका** A kind of tree ; cf. शलकी.

**सवः** [ सू-सु-अच् ] 1 Extraction of Soma juice. -2 An offering, a libation. -3 A sacrifice. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 Progeny. -7 A generator. -8 The *Arka* plant. -व 1 Water. -2 The honey of flowers. -3 Extracting the Soma juice. -4 Making libations.

**सवनं** [ सु सू वा-ल्युट् ] 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. -2 A sacrifice ; अथ तं सवनाय वीक्षितः R. 8. 75 ; S. 3. 27. -3 A libation, sacrificial libation. -4 Bathing, purificatory ablution. -5 Generation, bearing or bringing forth children.

**सवयस्** a. Of the same age ; R. 3. 28. -m. 1 A contemporary, coeval. -2 A companion of the same age. -f. A woman's female companion or confidante.

**सवरः** 1 N. of Siva. -2 Water.

**सवर्ण** a. [ समानो वर्णो यस्य ] 1 Of the same colour. -2 Of like appearance, like, resembling ; दुर्वर्णभित्तिरिह सांद्र-सुधासवर्णा Si. 4. 28 ; Me. 18 ; R. 9. 51. -3 Of the same caste or tribe.

-4 Of the same kind, similar. -5 Belonging to the same class of letters, requiring the same effort ( of the organs of speech ) in pronunciation ; तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नं सवर्ण P. I. 1. 9.

**सवर्णनं** Reduction of fractions to the same denominator.

**सविकल्प**, **सविकल्पक** a. 1 Optional. -2 Doubtful. -3 Recognizing a distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known ( opp. निर्विकल्पक q. v. ).

**सविकाश** a. 1 Fully blown or expanded. -2 Extended, extensive.

**सविग्रह** a. 1 Possessing a body, embodied. -2 Having meaning or import. -3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

**सवितर्क**, **सविमर्श** a. Thoughtful. -कं, -क्ष ind. Thoughtfully.

**सवितृ** a. ( त्री f. ) [ सू-तृच् ] Generating, producing, yielding ; सवित्री कामानां यदि जगति जागर्ति भवती G. L. 23. -m. 1 The sun ; उ-देति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमोति च K. P. 7. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Indra. -4 The *Arka* tree. -5 The creator of the world.

**सवितृल** a. Solar.

**सवित्रं** Cause of generation.

**सवित्रिय** a. Solar.

**सवित्री** 1 A mother ; Ku. 1. 24. -2 A cow.

**सविध** a. 1 Of the same kind or sort. -2 Near, adjacent, proximate ; भूयो भूयः सविधनगररिथयया पर्यटंतं Māl. 1. 15. -धं Proximity, vicinity ; यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदह-नस्तुहिनदीधितितस्तस्य K. P. 9 ; क्रिमा-सेव्यं पुंसां सविधमनवद्यं द्युसरितः 10 ; N. 2. 47 ; Si. 14. 69 ; Bv. 2. 182.

**सविनय** a. Modest, humble. -यं ind. Modestly, respectfully.

**सविभ्रम**, **सविलास** a. Sportive, coquettish, wanton ; Pt. 1. 135.

**सविशेष** a. 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. -2 Peculiar, extraordinary. -3 Special, particular ; U. 4. -4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. -5 Discriminative. ( सविशेषं and सविशेषतस् are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly' ; अ-नेन धर्मः सविशेषमद्य मे त्रिवर्गसारः प्राति-

भाति भामिनि Ku. 5. 38 ; oft. in comp. ; Ku. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

**सविशेषक** a. 1 Possessing peculiar or distinguishing properties. -2 Discriminated. -कं A distinguishing characteristic, peculiar property.

**सविस्तर** a. Detailed, minute, complete. -रं ind. In detail, in extenso.

**सविस्मय** a. 1 Surprised, astonished. -2 Doubtful. -यं ind. With surprise.

**सवृद्धिक** a. Bearing interest.

**सवेश** a. 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. -2 Near, proximate.

**सवैलक्ष्य** a. 1 Unnatural, forced ; affected. -2 Embarrassed ; सवैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'with a forced smile'.

**सव्य** a. [ Un. 4. 109 ] 1 Left, left-hand. -2 Southern. -3 Contrary, backward, reverse. -4 Right. -व्यः An epithet of Vishnu. -व्यं ind. The usual position of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder ; cf. अपसव्य. -Comp. -इतर a. right. -साचिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna ; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33 ; ( the name is thus derived in Mb. :—उभौ मे दक्षिणौ पाणी गांडीवस्य विकर्षणे । तौ देव-मनुष्येषु सव्यसाचीति मां विदुः ॥ ).

**सव्यपेक्ष** a. Connected with, dependent on ; स्नेहश्च निमित्तसव्यपेक्षश्चेति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् Māl. 1 ; U. 6.

**सव्यभिचारः** One of the five main divisions of *Hetvābhāsa* (in logic), a too general middle term ; for explanation, see अनैकांतिक.

**सव्याज** a. 1 Artful, pretended. -2 Plausible, cunning. -जं ind. Artfully, under a pretext.

**सव्यापार** a. Engaged, employed.

**सव्रीड** a. 1 Bashful. -2 Ashamed.

**सव्येष्टृ** m. A charioteer.

**सशब्द** a. 1 Sounding. -2 Proclaimed. -ब्दं ind. With a loud noise ; भद्रं सशब्दं शिरः Bk. 2. 90.

**सशल्य** a. 1 Thorny. -2 Pierced by darts or thorns. -3 Troublesome, difficult.

**सशस्य** a. Having or yielding corn. -स्या A variety of sun-flower.



**सञ्च** 1 U. (सञ्चति-ते) Ved. 1 To cling or stick to, follow. -2 To serve, worship, honour. -3 To pervade; see सञ्च.

**सञ्मथु** *a.* Bearded. -*f.* A woman with a beard.

**सञ्श्रीक** *a.* 1 Prosperous, fortunate. -2 Lovely, beautiful.

**सञ्** 2 P. (सञ्ति) To sleep.

**सञ्चर** *a.* 1 Possessed of vitality energy, vigour, courage &c. -2 Pregnant, big with child; R. 3. 9. -3 Full of animals or creatures. -*च्वा* A pregnant woman.

**सञ्सेदह** *a.* Doubtful. -*हः* N. of a figure of speech; see सञ्देह.

**सञ्सन** Immolation.

**सञ्संध्य** *a.* Evening, vespertine.

**सञ्संभ्रम** *a.* Flurried, agitated, hurried, confused. -*मं ind.* 1 Hurriedly, hastily. -2 In fear or confusion, in great perplexity.

**सञ्साध्वस** *a.* Alarmed, frightened, timid.

**सञ्सज्** See सञ्ज्.

**सञ्स्पृह** *a.* Desirous, longing, eager. -*हं ind.* Eagerly, wistfully.

**सञ्स्मित** *a.* Smiling, attended with a smile.

**सञ्स्थ** [सञ्-यत्] 1 Corn, grain; (एतानि) सञ्स्थैः पूर्णं जठरपिठरे प्राणिनां संभवन्ति Pt. 5. 97; see सञ्स्थ also. -2 Fruit or produce of any plant. -3 A weapon. -4 A good quality, merit. -*Comp.* -*अद्*, -*भक्षक* *a.* granivorous. -*इष्टिः f.* a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. -*प्रद्* *a.* fertile. -*मारिन्* *a.* destructive of grain. (-*m.*) a kind of rat or mouse. -*संवरः* the Sāla tree.

**सञ्स्थक** *a.* Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. -*कः* 1 A sword. -2 A weapon. -3 A kind of precious stone.

**सञ्स्वेद** *a.* Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired; U. 3. 42. -*वा* A girl recently deflowered.

**सञ्** I. 4 P. (सञ्चति) 1 To satisfy. -2 To be pleased. -3 To endure, bear. -II. 1 A. (सहते epic Paras. also; सोढ; the स् of सह is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ, as नि, परि, वि, except when ह् is changed to ढ्) 1 (a) To bear,

endure, suffer, put up with; खलो-  
ह्लापाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6; पद्मं सहते भ्र-  
मरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः  
Ku. 5. 4; so दुःखं, संतापं, क्लेशं &c.;  
R. 12. 63; 11. 52; Bk. 17. 59.

(b) To tolerate, allow; प्रकृतिः खलु  
सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया  
Ki. 2. 21; Me. 105; R. 14. 63. -2  
To forgive, forbear; वारंवारं मयैत-  
स्यापराधः सोढः H. 3; Bg. 11. 44. -3 To  
wait, be patient; द्विवाण्यहान्यहंसि  
सोढुमर्हन् R. 5. 25, 15. 45. -4 To  
bear, support, bear up; क इशानीं  
सहकारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहते  
S. 3. -5 To conquer, defeat, oppose,  
be able to resist. -6 To suppress,  
stop. -7 To be able (with inf.).  
-*Caus.* (साहयति-ते) 1 To cause to  
bear or suffer. -2 To make bearable  
or supportable; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखमा-  
शाबंधः साहयति S. 4. 15. -*Desid.*  
(सिसहिषते) To wish to bear &c.

**सह** *a.* [सहते सह-अच्] 1 Bearing,  
enduring, suffering. -2 Patient. -3  
Able; see असह. -*हः* The month  
मार्गशीर्ष. -2 N. of Siva. -*हः*, हं  
Power, strength.

**सहन** *a.* Bearing, enduring. -*नं*  
1 Bearing, enduring. -2 Patience,  
forbearance. -*Comp.* -*शील* *a.* pa-  
tient, forgiving.

**सहित्रं** Patience, forbearance.

**सहिष्णु** *a.* [सह्-इष्णुच्] 1 Able  
to bear or endure, capable of en-  
during; रविकिरणसहिष्णु क्लेशलेशैरभिन्नं  
S. 2. 4. -2 Patient, resigned, for-  
bearing; सुकरस्तरुवत्सहिष्णुता रिपुरुन्मू-  
लयितुं महानपि Ki. 2. 50.

**सहिष्णुता** -*त्वं* 1 Power to bear or  
support. -2 Patience, resignation.

**सह** *ind.* 1 With, together with,  
along with, accompanied by (with  
instr.); शशिना सह याति कौमुदी सह  
मेघेन तडित्पलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -2 To-  
gether, simultaneously, at the same  
time; अस्तौद्यौ सहैवासौ कुरुते नृपति-  
र्द्विषां Subhâsh. (The following  
senses are given of this word:—सा-  
कल्य, सादृश्य, यौगपद्य, विद्यमानत्व, समृद्धि,  
संबन्ध, and सामर्थ्य.) -*Comp.* -*अध्य-*  
*यनं* 1. studying together; U. 2. -2.  
fellow-studentship. -*अध्यायिन् m.*  
a fellow-student. -*अर्थ* *a.* 1. having  
the same object. -2. synonymous.  
(-*र्थः*) the same or common object.  
-*आसनं* sitting on the same seat,

-*उक्तिः f.* a figure of speech in Rhe-  
toric; सा सहोक्तिः सहायस्य बलादेकं द्विवाच-  
कं K. P. 10; *e. g.* पपात भूमौ सह सैनि-  
काभुभिः R. 3. 61. -*उटजः* a hut  
made of leaves. -*उदरः* a uterine  
brother, brother of whole blood;  
Vikr. 1. 21. -*उपमा* a kind of  
Upamâ. -*ऊढः*, -*ऊढजः* the son of a  
woman pregnant at marriage; (one  
of the 12 kinds of sons recognized  
in old Hindu law). -*कार* *a.* having  
the sound ह Nalod. 2. 14. (-*रः*) 1.  
co-operation. -2. a mango; tree: क  
इशानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां  
सहते S. 3. °भंजिका a kind of game.

-*कारिन्*, -*कृत्*, -*कृत्वन्* *a.* co-operat-  
ing. (-*m.*) a co-adjutor, associate,  
colleague. -*कृत* *a.* co-operated  
with, assisted or aided by. -*गमनं*  
1. accompanying. -2. a woman's  
burning herself with her deceased  
husband's body, self-immolation of  
a widow. -*चर* *a.* accompanying,  
going or living with; U. 3. 8. (-*रः*)  
1. a companion, friend, associate.  
-2. a follower, servant. -3. a hus-  
band. -4. a surety. (-*री f.*) 1. a  
female companion. -2. a wife, mate.

-*चरित* *a.* accompanying, attending,  
associating with. -*चारः* 1. ac-  
companiment. -2. agreement, har-  
mony. -3. (in logic) the invariable  
accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle  
term) by the *sādhya* (major term).  
-4. right course (opp. व्यभिचार).  
-*चारिन्* see सहचर. -*ज* *a.* 1. in-  
born, natural, innate. -2. heredi-  
tary; S. 6. 1. (-*जः*) 1. a brother of  
whole blood. -2. the natural state or  
disposition. °अरिः a natural enemy.  
°उदासीनः a born neutral. °मित्रं a  
natural friend. -*जात* *a.* natural; see  
सहज. -2. born together, twin-born.

-*दार* *a.* 1. with a wife. -2. mar-  
ried. -*देवः* N. of the youngest of  
the five Pāṇḍavas; the twin brother  
of Nakula, born of Mādri by the  
gods Asvins. He is regarded as  
the type of manly beauty. -*धर्मः*  
same duties. °चारिन् *m.* a husband.  
°चारिणी 1. a lawful wife, one legally  
married (also सहधर्मिणी in this  
sense). -2. a fellow-worker. -*पथिन् m.*  
-*पंथाः m. f.* a fellow-traveller. -*पां-*  
*शुक्लीडिन्*, -*पांशुकिल m.* a friend  
from the earliest childhood. -*भाविन्*  
*m.* a friend, partisan, follower.



—भू *a.* natural, innate; Ratn. 1. 2.  
—भोजनं eating in company with  
friends. —मरणं see सहगमन. —मृता  
a woman who has burnt herself  
with her husband. —युध्वन् *m.* a  
brother in arms. —रक्षन् *m.* one  
of the three kinds of sacrifi-  
cial fires. —वसतिः -वासः dwelling  
together; सहवसतिमुपेत्य यैः प्रियायाः  
कृत इव मुग्धविलोकितोपदेशः S. 2. 3.  
—वासिन् *m.* a fellow-lodger.

सहता -त्वं Union, association.

सहरिः The sun.

सहर्ष *a.* Glad, delighted. —ई  
*ind.* Gladly, delightedly.

सहस् *m.* [ सह-आसि ] 1 The  
month called Mārgasīrsha; Si. 6.  
57; 16. 47. —2 The winter season.  
—*n.* 1 Power, might, strength. —2  
Force, violence. —3 Victory, con-  
quering. —4 Lustre, brightness. —5  
Water.

सहसा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly.  
—2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsi-  
derately; सहसा विद्मती न क्रियामवि-  
वेकः परमापदां पदे Ki. 2. 30. —3 Sud-  
denly, all at once; मातंगनकैः सहसो-  
त्पतद्भिः R. 13. 11. —4 With a smile,  
smiling.

सहसान *a.* 1 Patient. —2 Over-  
powering. —*n.* 1 A peacock. —2 A  
sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pau-  
sha; सहस्यरात्रीरुद्वासतत्परा Ku. 5. 26.

सहस्रं [ समानं हसति हस् -र Tv. ] 1  
A thousand. —2 A large number.  
—*Comp.* —अंशु, —अर्चिस्, —कर, —किरण,  
—दीधिति, —धामन्, पाद्, मरीचि, रश्मि, *m.*  
the sun; S. 7. 4; R. 13. 44; Mu.  
3. 17. —अक्ष *a.* 1. thousand-eyed.  
—2. vigilant. (—क्षः) 1. an epithet  
of Indra. —2. of Purusha; Rv. 10.  
90. —3. of Siva. —4. of Vishnu.  
—आननः *N.* of Vishnu. —अधिपतिः  
a governor of one thousand villages.  
—अवरः a fine below a thousand, or  
from five hundred to a thou-  
sand Pāṇis. —कांडा white  
Dûrvâ grass. —कृत्वस् *ind.* a  
thousand times. —गुण *a.* a thou-  
sand-fold. —द *a.* liberal. (—दः) an  
epithet of Siva. —दंष्ट्रः a kind of  
fish. —दृश, —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन *m.*  
1. epithets of Indra. —2. of Vishnu.  
—दोस् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna  
Kārtavīrya. —धारः the discus of

Vishnu. (—रा) a stream of water  
for the ablution of an idol poured  
through a vessel pierced with a  
number of holes. —पत्रं 1. a lotus;  
R. 7. 11. —2. the Sârâsa bird.  
—पाद् *m.* an epithet of Purusha. —2.  
of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —4. of  
Brahman. —बाहुः 1. an epithet of  
king Kārtavīrya q. v. —2. of the  
demon Bāṇa. —3. of Siva (or of  
Vishnu according to some). —भुजः,  
—मौलि *m.* epithets of Vishnu.  
—भुजा *N.* of Durgâ. —मूर्धन् *m.* *N.*  
of Vishnu. —रोमन् *n.* a blanket.  
—वदनः *N.* of Vishnu. —वीर्या  
Dûrvâ grass. —वेध 1. sorrel. —2.  
a kind of sour gruel. —वेधिन् *m.*  
musk. (—*n.*) asa-foetida. —शिखरः  
an epithet of the Vindhya moun-  
tain. —श्रवणः an epithet of Vishnu.  
—हयश्चः the car of Indra. —हस्तः  
an epithet of Siva.

सहस्रतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Thousand-  
fold. —यं A thousand.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts,  
a thousand-fold; दीर्घे किं न सहस्रधा-  
हमथवा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशस् *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a  
thousand; इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री  
लक्ष्मीहते Pt. 5. 82. —2 Consisting  
of thousands. —3 Amounting to a  
thousand (as a fine); Ms. 8. 376.  
—*m.* 1 A body of a thousand men  
&c. —2 The commander of a  
thousand.

सहस्वत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. —2 The aloe-  
plant or flower.

सहायः [ सह एति इ-अच् ] 1 A  
friend, companion; सहायसाध्याः प्र-  
दिशन्ति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44; Ku. 3.  
21. —2 A follower, an adherent.  
—3 An ally. —4 A helper, patron.  
—5 The ruddy goose. —6 A kind  
of perfume. —7 *N.* of Siva.

सहायता, -त्वं 1 A number of  
companions. —2 Companionship,  
union, friendship. —3 Help, as-  
sistance; कुसुमास्तरणे सहायतां बहुशः  
सौम्य गतस्त्वमावयोः Ku. 4. 35; R.  
9. 19.

सहायवत् *a.* 1 Having a friend.  
—2 Befriended, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. —2  
Universal destruction.

साहित *a.* 1 Accompanied or at-  
tended by, together with, united  
or associated with; पवनाभिसमागमो  
ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यदस्त्रतेजसा R. 8. 4.  
—2 Borne, endured. —*तं ind.* To-  
gether with, with.

सहित *a.* Enduring, patient.

सहुरिः 1 The sun. —*f.* The earth.

सहृदय *a.* 1 Good-hearted, kind,  
compassionate. —2 Sincere. —*यः* 1  
A learned man. —2 An appreciator  
(of merits &c.), a man of taste, a  
man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः  
सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिष्कुर्व-  
त्यन्ये सहृदयधुरीणाः कतिपये R. G.

सहलेख *a.* Questionable, doubt-  
ful. —खं Questionable food.

सहेल *a.* Sportive, playful.

सहोदः A thief caught with the  
stolen property in his possession.

सहोर *a.* Good, excellent. —*रः*  
A saint, sage.

सह्य *a.* 1 Bearable, supportable,  
endurable; अपि सह्या ते शिरोवेदना  
Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. —2 To be borne or  
endured; कथं तूष्णीं सह्यो निरवधिरि-  
दानीं तु विरहः U. 3. 44. —3 Able to  
bear. —4 Adequate or equal  
to. —5 Sweet, agreeable. —6  
Strong, powerful. —*ह्यः* *N.* of one  
of the seven principal mountain  
ranges in India, a part of the western  
Ghats at some distance from the  
sea; रामास्त्रोत्सारितोप्यासीत्सह्यलग्न इवा-  
र्णवः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. —*ह्यं*  
1 Health, convalescence. —2 Assist-  
ance. —3 Fitness, adequacy. —*Comp.*  
—आत्मजा *N.* of the river Kāverī.

सा 1 *N.* of Lakshmi. —2 Of Pār-  
vatī.

सांयात्रिकः A sea-trader, a mer-  
chant trading by sea (पोतवाणिक्);  
Pt. 1. 316.

सांयुगीन *a.* [ संयुगे सायुः ख ] War-  
like, skilled in war; भवांश्च सांयुगीनः  
सहायो नः V. 5; R. 11. 30. —*नः* A  
great warrior, a soldier skilled in  
war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणं [ cf. P. III. 3. 44, V.  
4. 15 ] A general or loud shout,  
tumultuous [uproar; उत्तालाः कटपू-  
तनाप्रभृतयः सांराविणं कुर्वन्ते Māl. 5. 11;  
Bk. 7. 43.

सांवत्सर (री *f.*), सांवत्सरिक (की



f.) *a.* Annual, yearly. —कः 1 An astrologer. —2 An almanac-maker.

**सांवादिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Colloquial. —2 Controversial. —कः A disputant.

**सांवृत्तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Illusory, phenomenal.

**सांशयिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Doubtful. —2 Uncertain, irresolute. —कः A doubtful or dangerous deed; Pt. 3. 12.

**सांसारिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Worldly, mundane; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22.

**सांसिद्धिक** *a.* 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent. —2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. —3 Absolute. —4 Effected by supernatural means. —Comp. —द्रवः natural fluidity (opp. नैमित्तिक 'generated') (belonging to water only).

**सांस्थानिकः** A fellow-countryman.

**सांस्त्राविण** A general flow or stream.

**सांहननिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Bodily, corporeal.

**साकं** A vegetable, herb; cf. शाक.

**साकम्** *ind.* 1 With, together with (with instr.); यांती गुरुजनैः साकं समयमानाननांबुजा Bv. 2. 132; 1. 41; Mu. 3. 10. —2 At the same time, simultaneously.

**साकल्यं** Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19. (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

**साकांक्ष** *a.* 1 Desirous. —2 Having significance.

**साकूत** *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकूतस्मितं Git. 2; साकूतं वचनं &c. —2 Intentional. —3 Amorous, wanton. —तं *ind.* 1 Meaningfully, significantly; as in साकूतं मां निर्वर्ण्य. —2 Amorously. —3 Feelingingly, pathetically. —4 Attentively.

**साकेतं** N. of the city of Ayodhya; साकेतनार्यैः जलिभिः प्रणेनुः R. 14. 13, 13. 79, 18. 36; अरुणद्यवनः साकेतं Mbh. —ताः ( *m. pl.* ) The inhabitants of Ayodhya.

**साकेतकः** An inhabitant of Ayodhya.

dhyâ. —कं = साकेतं.

**साकुंकं** A quantity of fried grain (सकुं). —कः Barley.

**साक्षात्** *ind.* 1 In the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. —2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात् प्रियामुपगतामपहाय पूर्व S. 6. 15; 1. 6. —3 Directly. In comp. it is often translated by 'incarnate'; साक्षाद्यमः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात्प्रतिषेधः कोपाय Mâl. 1. 11. (साक्षात्कृ 1. to see with one's own eyes, realize personally. —2. to have an intuitive perception or manifestation of; साक्षात्कृतधर्माण ऋषयः U. 7 ). —Comp. —करणं 1. causing to be visibly present, —2. making evident to the senses. —3. intuitive perception. —कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge.

**साक्षिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) [ सह अक्षि अस्य; साक्षाद् द्रष्टा साक्षी वा P. V. 2. 91 ] 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. —2 Attesting, testifying. —*m.* 1 A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; फलं तपःसाक्षिषु दृष्टमेव Ku. 5. 60. —2 The Supreme Being. —Comp. —द्वैधं divergent evidence, discrepancy between witnesses. —प्रत्ययः the evidence of witnesses. —भावित *a.* borne out or proved by evidence.

**साक्ष्यं** 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. —2 Attestation.

**साक्षेप** *a.* Taunting, abusive.

**साख्येय** *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Relating to a friend. —2 Friendly, amicable. **साख्यं** Friendship.

**सागरः** [ सगरेण निर्वृत्तः अण् ] 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः सागरोपमः; (fig. also); द्यासागर, विद्यासागर &c.; cf. सगर. —2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. —3 A kind of deer. —Comp. —अनुकूल *a.* situated along the sea-coast. —अंत *a.* bounded by the sea, sea-girt. —अंबरा, —नेमिः, मेखला the earth. —आलयः N. of Varuṇa. —उत्थं sea-salt. —गा 1. a river. —2. the Ganges. —गामिनी a river. —हवनं navigating (the ocean).

**साग्नि** *a.* 1 Having fire. —2 Taking the sacred fire.

**सामिक** *a.* 1 Maintaining or pos-

sessing fire. —2 Attended by fire. —कः A house-holder who maintains the sacred fire.

**साग्र** *a.* 1 Entire. —2 With a surplus, more than.

**सांकर्यं** Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

**सांकल** *a.* (ली *f.*) Produced or effected by addition.

**सांकाश्यं-श्या** N. of the capital of Kusadhvaja, brother of Janaka.

**सांकेतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. —2 Conventional.

**सांक्षेपिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Abridged, short, concise.

**सांख्य** *a.* [ संख्यया निर्वृत्तं अण् ] 1 Relating to number. —2 Calculating, enumerating. —3 Discriminative. —4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; त्वं गतिः सर्वसांख्यानां योगिनां त्वं परायणं Mb. —ख्यः, —ख्यं N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty-five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Purusha* or soul, from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe as a development of an inanimate principle called *Prakṛiti* q. v., while the *Purusha* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the *Vedānta* in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical *Nyāya* or *Vaisesika*; but its great point of divergence from the *Vedānta* is that it maintains two principles which the *Vedānta* denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the *Vedānta* affirms); सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितं K. —ख्यः 1 A follower of the *Sāṅkya* philosophy; Bg. 3. 3, 5. 5. —2 An epithet of *Siva*. —Comp. —प्रसादः, —मुख्यः epithets of *Siva*.

**सांग** *a.* [ सहंगेन अंगैर्वा ] 1 Having



members. -2 Complete in every part. -3 Together with the six *angas* or auxiliary members.

**सांगतिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. -कः 1 A visitor, guest, new-comer. -2 One who comes to transact business.

**सांगमः** Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

**सांग्रामिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22. -कः A general, commander.

**सांघातिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Greatly destructive, very deadly or fatal.

**साचि** *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a side-long manner; साचि लोचनयुगं नमयंती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. -Comp. -वाटिका the white-flowered hog-weed. -विलोकितं a side-long look, leer. (साचीकृ 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked; निनाय साचीकृतचारुवक्त्रः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साचीकरोत्याननं M. 4. 14).

**साचिव्यं** 1 The office of a minister, ministership. -2 Ministry, administration. -3 Friendship.

**साजात्यं** 1 Sameness of caste, class, or kind. -2 Community of genus, homogeneousness.

**सांजनः** A lizard.

**साद्** 10 U. (साटयति-ते) To show, manifest.

**साटोप** *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. -2 Majestic, stately. -3 Swollen, filled or charged with, (as with water); Pt. 1. -पं *ind.* Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly; as in साटोपं परिक्रामति.

**सात्** *ind.* A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; भस्मसात् भू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निसात्कृत्वा M. 5; भस्मसात्कृतवतः पितृद्विषः पात्रसाच्च वसुधां ससागरां R. 11. 86; विभज्य मे-रुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16; so ब्राह्मण-सात्, राजसात् &c.; Si. 14. 36.

**सात** *p. p.* 1 Given. -2 Destroyed. -तं Pleasure, delight.

**सातत्यं** Continuity, permanence.

**सातवाहनः** N. of king Sāliva-hana.

**सातिः** *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, dona-tion. -2 Gaining, obtaining. -3 Help. -4 Destruction. -5 End, conclusion. -6 Sharp or acute pain. -7 Cessation. -8 Wealth.

**सातीनः, सातीनकः, सातीलकः** Pease.

**सात्त्विक** *a.* (की *f.*) [ सत्त्वगुणेन त-त्कार्येण मनसा वा निर्वृत्तः ठञ् ] 1 Real, essential. -2 True, genuine, natural. -3 Honest, sincere, good. -4 Virtu-ous, amiable. -5 Vigorous. -6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). -7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. -8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), inter-nal; तद्भूरिसात्त्विकविकारमपास्तधैर्यमा-चार्यकं विजयि मान्मथनाविरासीत् Mál. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhāvas* in poetry; (these are eight:—स्तम्भः स्वे-दोऽथ रोमांचः स्वरभंगोऽथ वेपथुः । वैवर्ण्यमधु प्रलय इत्यष्टौ सात्त्विकाः स्मृताः ॥ see S. D. 164 also. -2 A Brāhmaṇa. -3 N. of Brahman. -की N. of Durgā.

**सात्यकिः** N. of a Yādava war-rior, who acted as charioteer to Kṛishṇa, and took part with the Pāṇḍavas in the great war.

**सात्यवतः, सात्यवतेयः** A metrony-mic of the sage Vyāsa.

**सात्वत्** *m.* 1 A follower, worship-per (of Kṛishṇa &c.). -2 A man of the Yādava tribe.

**सात्वतः** 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 Of Balarāma. -3 The son of an outcast Vaisya. -तः ( *m. pl.* ) N. of a people; Si. 16. 14.

**सात्वती** 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. -2 N. of the mother of Si-supāla; Si. 2. 11.

**सादः** [ सद्-घञ् ] 1 Sinking, set-ting down. -2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोरुसादमतिवेपथुमत् Si. 9. 77. -3 Leanness, thinness, emaci-ation; शरीरसादादसमग्रभूषणा R. 3. 2. -4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruc-tion, cessation; गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा R. 8. 58; Nalod. 3. 24. -5 Pain, tor-ment. -6 Clearness, purity. -7

Going, motion.

**सादनं** 1 Wearying, fatiguing. -2 Destroying. -3 Exhaustion. -4 A house, dwelling. -नी Exhaustion, decay, fatigue.

**सादिः** [ सद्-ङ् ] 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 A dispirited per-son. -4 Air, wind.

**सादित** *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Depressed, dispirited. -3 Wearied, exhausted. -4 Destroyed, ex-terminated. -5 Wasted, decayed.

**सादिन्** *a.* [ सद्-णिनि ] 1 Sitting down. -2 Exhausting, destroying &c. -*m.* 1 A horseman. -2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car. -3 A charioteer.

**सादृश्यं** 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; संति पुनर्नामधेयसादृश्यानि S. 7; तवाक्षिसादृश्यमिव प्रयुजते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16; R. 1. 40; 15. 67. -2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखेती Me. 85.

**साद्यंत** *a.* Entire, whole, complete.

**साद्यस्क** *a.* ( स्की *f.* ) Quick, in-stantaneous.

**साध्** I. 5 P. ( साध्नाति ) 1 To com-plete, finish, accomplish. -2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. ( साध्याति ) To be completed or accomplished. -*Caus.* 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अपि साधय साधयेष्टितं N. 2. 62; यावद्यते साध-यितुं त्वार्थं R. 5. 25, Ku. 2. 33. -2 To complete, finish, conclude. -3 To gain, secure, obtain; R. 17. 38, Ms. 6. 75. -4 To prove, sub-stantiate. -5 To subdue, overpower, conquer (as a foe &c.), win over; न हि साम्ना न दानेन न भेदेन च पांडवाः शक्याः साधयितुं Mb. -6 To kill, destroy; सुग्रीवांतरुनासिद्धः साधयिष्याम इत्यरि Bk. 7. 31. -7 To learn, un-derstand. -8 To cure, heal. -9 To go, depart, go one's way; साध-याम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 91; S. 1. 7; प्रायेण पयंतकः साधिर्गमेरर्थे प्रयुज्यते S. D. -10 To recover (as a debt). -11 To make perfect.

**साधक** *a.* [ साध्-ण्वल्, सिध्-णिच् ण्वल् साधादेशः वा Tv. ] ( धका or धिका *f.* ) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effect-ing, completing. -2 Efficient, effective; Ku. 3. 12. -3 Skil-ful, adept. -4 Effecting by ma-



gic, magical. -5 Assisting, helping.

-कः A magician, one possessed of supernatural powers, a yogin; Māl. 5. 1. -का N. of Durgā.

साधन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ साध्-णिच् ल्युट् वा ] Accomplishing, effecting &c. -नं Accomplishing, effecting, performing; as in स्वार्थसाधनं. -2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object; प्रजा-र्थसाधने तौ हि पर्यायोद्यतकार्मुकौ R. 4. 16. -3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything; शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33, 52; R. 1. 19. 4. 36, 62. -4 An instrument, agent; कुटारः छिदिक्रिया-साधनम्. -5] The efficient cause, source, cause in general. -6 The instrumental case. -7 Implement, apparatus. -8 Appliance, materials. -9 Matter, ingredients, substance. -10 An army or a part thereof; Mu. 5. 10. -11 Aid, help, assistance (in general). -12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration. -13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं बिभ्रत्सपक्षे स्थितिं व्यावृत्तं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्तत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. -14 Subduing, overcoming. -15 Subduing by charms. -16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. -17 Healing, curing. -18 Killing, destroying; फलं च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. -19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. -20 Going out, setting forward, departure. -21 Going after, following. -22 Penance, self-mortification. -23 Attainment of final beatitude. -24 A medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. -25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. -26 A bodily organ. -27 The penis. -28 An udder. -29 Wealth. -30 Friendship. -31 Profit, advantage. -32 Burning a dead body. -33 Obsequies. -34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -Comp. -अर्ह *a.* worthy of being proved or accomplished. -क्रिया 1. a finite verb. -2. an action connected with a *Kāraka*. -पत्रं a document used as evidence.

साधनता, -त्वं 1 The state of hav-

ing means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विकूलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6. -2 The state of perfection.

साधना 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधिका 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. -2 Deep sleep.

साधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished effected, achieved. -2 Completed, finished. -3 Proved, demonstrated. -4 Obtained, secured. -5 Discharged. -6 Overcome, subdued. -7 Made good, recovered. -8 Fined. -9 Made to pay. -10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साध्य *a.* [ साध्-णिच् यत् ] 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साध्ये सिद्धिर्विधीयतां H. 2. 15. -2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. -3 To be proved or demonstrated; आसवागनुनानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. -4 To be established or made good. -5 To be inferred or concluded; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्वचः K. P. 10. -6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; Ku. 3. 15, Pt. 3 27. -7 Curable. -8 To be killed or destroyed. -ध्यः 1 A particular class of celestial beings; cf. Ms. 1. 22, 3. 195. -2 A deity in general. -3 N. of a Mantra. -ध्यं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. -3 (In logic) The predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं.....&c.; यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोः पक्षे विरुद्धं च यत् Mu. 5. 10. -Comp. -अभावः the absence of the major term. -कृषिः an epithet of Siva. -पक्षः the plaint in a law-suit. -सिद्धिः *f.* 1. accomplishment. -2. conclusion. °पादः judgment, decision.

साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicability. -2 Curableness. -Comp. -अवच्छेदकं that which marks out or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साध्यवत् *m.* The party on whom rests the *onus probandi* or burden of proof in a law-suit. -*n.* That

which contains the साध्य or major term.

साधंतः A mendicant, beggar.

साधर्म्यं 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c.; पंचमं लोकपालानामूचुः साधर्म्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. -2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties; साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10; Bg. 14. 2, Bhāsha P. 12. -3 Being of the same religion.

साधारण *a.* ( ना or नी *f.* ) 1 Common (to two or more), joint; साधारणोऽयं प्रणयः S. 3; साधारणो भूषणभूष्यभावः Ku. 1. 42; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16. -2 Ordinary, common; साधारणीन खलु बाधा भवस्य Asvad. 10. -3 General, universal. -4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with; उत्क्रंष्टासाधारणं परि-तोषमनुभवामि S. 4; वीज्यते स हि संयुतः श्वाससाधारणानिलैः Ku. 2. 42. -5 Equal, similar, like. -6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनैकान्तिक q.v. -णं 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. -2 A generic property. -Comp. -देशः a wild marshy country. -धनं joint property. -धर्मः 1. a common or universal duty; (अर्हेता सत्यमस्तेयं शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रहः । दमः क्षमा-र्जवं दानं धर्मं साधारणं विदुः) ॥ -2. the common duty of procreation; (प्रज-नार्थं स्त्रियः सृष्टाः संतानार्थं च मानवाः । तस्मात्साधारणो धर्मः श्रुतौ पत्न्या सहोदितः ॥ ). -स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता-त्वं 1 Community, universality. -2 Joint interest.

साधारणी 1 A twig of bamboo. -2 A key.

साधारणीकृ 8 U. To share with, divide; केन वान्येन साधारणीकरोमि दुःखं K.

साधारण्यं Commonness; see साधारणता.

साधु *a.* ( धु or ध्वी *f.*; compar. साधी-यस्; superl. साधिष्ठ ) [ साध्-उन् ] 1 Good, excellent, perfect; यद्यत्साधु न चि-त्रे स्यात्क्रियते तत्तदन्यथा S. 6. 13; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोग-विज्ञानं 1. 2. -2 Fit, proper, right; as in साधुवृत्त, साधुतमाचार. -3 Virtu-ous, righteous, honourable, pious. -4 ( *a* ) Kind, well-disposed; R. 2.



28; Pt. 1. 247. (b) Well-behaved (with loc.); मातरि साधुः Sk. -5 Correct, pure, classical (as language). -6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant; अतोऽर्हति क्षंतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -7 Noble, well-born, of noble descent. -धुः 1 A good or virtuous man; R. 13. 65, 2. 62; Me. 80. -2 A sage, saint; साधोः प्र-कोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhâsh. -3 A merchant; H. 2. 73. -4 A Jaina saint. -5 A usurer, money-lender. -ind. 1 Well, well-done, very nice, bravo; साधु गीतं S. 1; साधु रे विंगल वानर साधु M. 4. -2 Enough, away with. -Comp. -आचार a. well-conducted, pious, virtuous. -ज a. noble, of a noble family. -दर्शन a. 1. good-looking. -2. thoughtful, prudent. -धी a. kind, well-disposed. (-f.) a mother-in-law. -भावः kindness. -वादः a cry of 'well done', a cry of approbation; Si. 18. 55. -वाहः, -वाहिन् m. a well-trained horse. -वृक्षः the Kadamba tree. -वृत्त a. 1. well-conducted, upright, virtuous; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85; (where the next sense is also intended). -2. well-rounded. (-त्तः) a virtuous man. (-त्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety, righteousness; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधिमन् m. Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. -2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or वाढ q. v.).

साधीयस् a. 1 Better, more excellent; Bv. 1. 88. -2 Harder, stronger; (compar. of साधु or वाढ q. v.). -3 More handsome. -4 More proper or right.

साधुता-त्वं Goodness, purity, chastity &c.; U. 1. 5; सत्संगात्भवति हि साधुता खलानां Subhâsh.

साधृतं 1 A stall, shop. -2 An umbrella. -3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्वसं 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror; कुसुमस्तेयसाध्वसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. -2 Torpor. -3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. -2 A faithful wife. -3 N.

of a kind of root.

सानंद a. Happy, delighted. -इं Joyfully, delightfully; Mâl. 1. 1.

सानलः The resinous exudation of the Sâla tree.

सानसिः Gold.

सानिका, सानोयिका, सानेयी A pipe, flute.

सानु m., n. 1 A peak, summit, ridge; सानूनि गंधः सुरभीकरोति Ku. 1. 9; Me. 2; Ku. 1. 5; Ki. 5. 36. -2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. -3 A shoot, sprout. -4 A forest, wood. -5 A road. -6 Any surface, point, end. -7 A precipice. -8 A gale of wind. -9 A learned man. -10 The sun.

सानुमन् m. A mountain. -ती N. of an Apsaras; S. 6.

सानुकंप a. Feeling pity, sympathising, kind.

सानुकोश a. Tender, compassionate.

सानुनय a. Courteous, civil.

सानुबंध a. Uninterrupted, continuous; R. 1. 64.

सानुराग a. Attached, enamoured, in love.

सांतपनं A kind of rigid penance; cf. Ms. 11. 213.

सांतर a. 1 Having interstices or intervals. -2 Open in texture.

सांतानिक a. (की f.) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). -2 Relating to offspring or descendants. -3 Relating to the tree Santâna, q. v. -कः A Brâhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

सांत्वं 10 U. (सांत्वयाति-ते) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort; Bk. 3. 23.

सांत्वः, सांत्वनं -ना [ सांत्वं अच् ल्युट् वा ] 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. -2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means; Pt. 3. 27. -3 Kind or conciliatory words. -4 Mildness. -5 Friendly salutation and inquiry.

सांदीपनिः N. of a sage. [ According to Vishnu Purana, he was the tutor of Krishna and Balarama, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son,

who was kept by a demon named Panchajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishna, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

सांदृष्टिक a. (की f.) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. -कं Immediate consequence.

सांद्र a. 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. -2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense; दुर्बर्णभित्तिरिह सांद्रसुधासवर्णा Si. 4. 28, 64; 9. 15; R. 7. 41; Rs. 1. 20. -3 Clustered together, collected. -4 Stout, strong, robust. -5 Excessive, abundant, much; सांद्रानंदक्षुभितहृदयप्रसवेणेव सिक्तः U. 7. 22. -6 Intense, strong, vehement; व्यासांतराः सांद्रकुतूहलानां R. 7. 11; Si. 9. 37. -7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. -8 Bland, soft, smooth. -9 Pleasing, agreeable. -द्रः 1 A heap, cluster. -2 A thicket, wood. -Comp. -कुतूहल a. greatly curious, seized with great curiosity.

सांधिकः A distiller.

सांधिविग्रहिकः A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांध्य a. (धी f.) 1 Relating to the twilight or evening; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजवापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36; Ki. 5. 8; R. 11. 60; Si. 9. 15. -2 Relating to the morning twilight or dawn.

सांनहनिक a. (की f.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. -2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle; Si. 15. 72. -कः An armour-bearer.

सांनारयः Any substance mixed with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire; Si. 11. 41.

सांनिध्यं 1 Vicinity, proximity; वदनामलेंदुसांनिध्यतः Mâl. 3. 5. -2 Presence, attendance; R. 4. 6; 7. 3; Ku. 7. 33.

सांनिपातिक a. (की f.) [ सन्निपातात् त्रिदोषविकारात् आगतः तेन निर्वृत्तौ वा अण् ] 1 Miscellaneous. -2 Complicated. -3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours; Ku. 2. 48; Pt. 1. 127.

सांन्यासिकः [ संन्यासः प्रयोजनमस्य



ठक् ] 1 A Brâhmana in the fourth order of his religious life; see संन्यासिन्. -2 A mendicant in general.

**सान्वय** *a.* Hereditary.

**सापत्न** *a.* (नी *f.*) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. -**त्नाः** (*m. pl.*) The children of different wives of the same husband.

**सापत्न्यं** 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. -2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. -**त्न्यः** 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 An enemy.

**सापराध** *a.* Guilty, criminal.

**सापवाद** *a.* 1 Spreading or indulging in scandal; U. 1.6. -2 Attended with a scandal; U. 2. -**इं** *ind.* Censuringly.

**सापिंड्यं** Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

**सापेक्ष** *a.* Having regard to, dependent on, (usually in comp.).

**साप्तपद** *a.* (दी *f.*), **साप्तपदीन** *a.* [cf. P. V. 2. 22] Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words; यतः सतां संनतगात्रि संगतं मनीषिभिः साप्तपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better); Pt. 2. 43, 4. 103. -**इं**, -**नं** 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). -2 Friendship, intimacy.

**साप्तपौरुष** *a.* (बी *f.*) Extending to or including seven generations; Ms. 3. 146.

**साफल्यं** 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. -2 Profit, advantage. -3 Success.

**साबाध** *a.* Disordered, deranged; S. 3. 9.

**साब्दी** A kind of grape.

**साभ्यसूय** *a.* Envious, jealous.

**साम्** 10 U. (सामयति-ते) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

**सामकं** The principal of a debt. -**कः** A whet-stone.

**सामग्री** [समग्रस्य भावः व्यञ्ज् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे डीषि यलोपः Tv.] 1 A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. -2 Effects, goods -3 Stock, provision.

**सामग्र्यं** 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सामग्र्य-

विधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. -2 Train, retinue. -3 A collection of implements, apparatus. -4 Stock, effects.

**सामंजस्यं** 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety; cf. असमंजस. -2 Accuracy, correctness.

**सामन्** *n.* [सो-मनिन् Un. 4. 152] 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. -2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upāyas* or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy); सामदंडौ प्रशंसन्ति नित्यं राष्ट्रभिर्बुद्धये Ms. 7. 109. -3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; Pt. 4. 26, 48. -4 Mildness, gentleness. -5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सप्तसामोपगीतं त्वां R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. -6 A verse or text of the Sāmaveda. -7 The Sāmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun; cf. Ms. 1. 23). -**Comp.** -**उङ्गवः** an elephant. -**उयचारः**, -**उपायः** mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. -**गः** a Brâhmana who chants the Sāmaveda. -**गर्भः**, -**गायनः** N. of Vishnu. -**जः**, -**जात** *a.* 1. produced by the Sāmaveda. -2. produced by conciliatory means. (-**जः**, -**तः**) an elephant; Si. 12. 11, 18. 33. -**योनिः** 1. Brahman. -2. an elephant. -**वादः** kind words, conciliatory words; Si. 2. 55; Pt. 3. 28. -**वेदः** the third of the four Vedas. -**वेदिन्** *m.* a Brâhmana who has studied the Sāmaveda. -**वेदीयः** a Chhândoga priest.

**सामक्र** *a.* Belonging to the Sāmaveda.

**सामन** *a.* Ved. Conciliatory, peaceable.

**सामन्यः** 1 A Brâhmana versed in the Sāmaveda. -2 One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda.

**सामनी, साम्नी** A rope for tying cattle.

**सामंत** *a.* 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. -2 Universal. -**तः** 1 A neighbour. -2 A neighbouring king. -3 A feudatory or tributary prince; सामंतमौलिमणिरंजितपादपिंडं V. 3. 19, R. 5. 28, 6. 33. -4 A leader, general. -**तं** Neighbourhood.

**सामयाचारिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relat-

ing to conventional practice or usage (समयाचार). -**Comp.** -**सूत्रं** N. of certain Sûtras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous men.

**सामयिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [समय-ठक्] 1 Customary, conventional. -2 Agreed upon, stipulated. -3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; देवि सामयिका भवामः M. 1. -4 Punctual, exact. -5 Reasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 40. -6 Periodical. -7 Temporary. -**Comp.** -**अभावः** temporary non-existence.

**सामर्थ्यं** 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. -2 Sameness of aim or object. -3 Oneness of meaning or signification. -4 Adequacy, fitness. -5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -6 Interest, advantage. -7 Wealth. (सामर्थ्यात् 'by the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, by reason of, as a consequence of').

**सामवायिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [समवाये प्रसृतः ठक्] 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. -2 Belonging to inseparable connection. -**कः** 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 The chief of a company or corporation.

**सामाजिक** *a.* (की *f.*) [समाजः सभावेशनं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] Belonging to an assembly. -**कः** A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; तेन हितप्रयोगादेवात्र भवतः सामाजिकानुपास्महे Mâl. 1.

**सामानाधिकरण्यं** 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. -2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case). -3 The state of relating to the same object.

**सामान्य** *a.* [समानस्य भावः व्यञ्ज्] 1 Common, general; सामान्यमेषां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44; आहारनिद्राभयमैथुनं च सामान्यमेतत्पशुभिर्निराणां Subhâsh; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 26. -2 Alike, equal, same. -4 Ordinary, of an, average or middle degree; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभूतः स्वार्थविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74. -4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. -5 Entire, whole. -**न्य** 1 Community, generality, universality. -2 Common or generic pro-



party, general characteristic ; नित्य-  
मेकमेकसमवेतं सामान्यं Tarka K. -3  
Totality, entireness. -4 Kind, sort.  
-5 Identity. -6 Equanimity, equ-  
ability. -7 Public affairs. -8 A  
general proposition; उक्तिरर्थतरन्यासः  
स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr. 5.120. -9  
( In Rhet. ) A figure of speech  
thus defined by Mammata:—प्रस्तुतस्य  
यदन्येन गुणसाम्यविवक्षया । एकात्म्यं बध्यते  
योगात्सामान्यामिति स्मृतम् K. P. 10.  
—न्या A harlot, prostitute. -Comp.  
—ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of  
generic properties. —पक्षः the mean.  
—पदार्थः the category called सामान्य  
or generality. —प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकं ind.  
with equal respect; S. 4. 16. —लक्षणं  
a generic definition ; इति द्रव्यसामा-  
न्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. —वनिता a  
common woman, prostitute. —शास्त्रं  
a general rule.

सामान्यतः ind. Commonly, gener-  
ally, usually. -Comp. —दृष्टं ( in  
logic ) a kind of inference (neither  
deduced from the relation of cause  
to effect nor from that of effect  
to cause ).

सामासिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Compre-  
hensive, comprehending the whole,  
collective. -2 Condensed, concise,  
brief. -3 Relating to a compound  
word. -4 Compounded, composite.  
—कं The whole class of compounds;  
इदं सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि ind. 1 Half; i. e. unfinish-  
ed ; अभिवीक्ष्य सामिकृतमंडनं यतीः क-  
रुद्धनीविगलवशुकाः स्त्रियः Si. 13.  
31, R. 19.16. -2 Blamable, vile, con-  
temptible. [ Cf. L. semi ; Gr. hemi ].

सामिधेनी [ सम्+इध् करणे ल्युट् नि० ]  
1 A kind of prayer recited while  
the sacrificial fire is being kindled  
or fed with fuel. -2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीप्यं Vicinity, nearness, pro-  
ximity. —प्यः A neighbour.

सामुद्र a. ( की f. ) [ समुद्रे भवः अण् ]  
Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्रं लवणं.  
—द्रः A mariner, voyager. —द्रं 1  
Sea-salt. -2 The cuttle-fish bone.  
-3 A mark or spot on the body.

सामुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सामुद्रिक a. ( की f. ) [ समुद्रेण प्रोक्तं  
वेत्यधीते वा ठञ् ] 1 Sea-born,  
oceanic. -2 Relating to marks on

the body ( which are supposed to  
indicate good or bad fortune ).  
—कः 1 One who is acquainted with  
palmistry, who knows how to in-  
terpret the various marks on the  
body. -2 A fortune-teller. —कं  
The science of palmistry.

सांपराय a. ( की f. ) 1 Relating to  
war, warlike. -2 Relating to the  
other world, future. —यः, —यं 1  
Conflict, contention. -2 Future  
life, the future. -3 The means of  
attaining the future world. -4 In-  
quiry into the future. -5 Inquiry,  
investigation. -6 Uncertainty.

सापरायिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Warlike.  
-2 Military, strategic. -3 Calami-  
tous. -4 Relating to the other  
world. —कं War, battle, conflict ;  
Si. 18. 8. —कः A war-chariot.  
—Comp. —कल्पः a strategic array ( of  
troops ).

सांप्रत a. 1 Fit, proper, suitable;  
Ve. 3. 3. -2 Relevant. —तं ind.  
1 Now, at this time ; इत स्यात्तं क्रा-  
धस्य सांप्रतं देव्याः Ve. 1. -2 Imme-  
diately. -3 Fitly, properly, season-  
ably.

सांप्रतिक a. ( की f. ) 1 Belong-  
ing to the present time. -2 Fit,  
proper, right ; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक a. ( की f. ) Relat-  
ing to the traditional doctrine, hand-  
ed down by successive tradition,  
traditional.

सांबः N. of Siva.

सांबांधिक a. ( की f. ) Arising  
from relationship. —कं Relation-  
ship, alliance.

सांबरं Salt produced in Sam-  
bara.

सांबरी A sorceress.

सांभवी 1 The red Lodhra tree.  
-2 Possibility.

सांमुख्यं 1 Presence. -2 Favour,  
countenance, propitiousness.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness, even-  
ness ; Ku. 5. 31. -2 Likeness, re-  
semblance, similarity; स्पष्टं प्रापत्साम्य-  
मूर्धाधरस्य Si. 18. 38 ; H. 1. 45 ; Ki.  
17. 51. -3 Equability. -4 Con-  
cord, harmony. -5 Indifference,  
impartiality, sameness of view ; येषां  
साम्ये मनः स्थितं Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or com-

plete sovereignty, imperial sway ;  
साम्राज्यशंसिनो भावाः कुशस्य च लवस्य  
च U. 6. 23 ; R. 4. 5. -2 Empire,  
dominion.

सायः [ सो-घञ् ] 1 End, close, termi-  
nation. -2 Close of day, evening. -3  
An arrow. ( साये ' in the evening,  
at the close of the day. ) -Comp.  
—अहन् m. ( forming सायहः ) evening,  
evening time ; Bv. 2. 157.

सायंतन a. ( नी f. ) Belonging  
to the evening, evening ; सायंतने स-  
वनकर्मणि संप्रवृत्ते S. 3. 27 ; अलिना-  
रमतालिनी शिलीघ्रे सह सायंतनदीपपाट-  
लाभे Si. 6. 72.

सायम् ind. In the evening ; प्रयता  
प्रातरन्वेतु सायं प्रत्युद्वज्जेदपि R. 1. 90.  
—Comp —कालः evening. —धृतिः f.  
the evening oblation. —मंडनं 1.  
sunset. -2. the sun. —संध्या 1. the  
evening twilight. -2. the evening  
prayer. -3. the goddess to be wor-  
shipped in the evening. ० देवता N. of  
Sarasvatī.

सायकः [ सो-घञ् ] An arrow ;  
तत्साधुकृतसंज्ञानं प्रतिसंहर सायकं S. 1.  
11. -2 A sword. -Comp. —पुंखः  
the feathered part of an arrow ;  
सक्तांगुलिः सायकपुंख एव R. 2. 31.

सायणः N. of a very learned  
Brāhmaṇa supposed to have flourish-  
ed about 1370 A. D.

सायनं The longitude of a planet  
reckoned from the vernal equinoctial  
point.

सायिन् m. A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, iden-  
tification, absorption, especially into  
a deity ( one of the four states of  
Mukti ). -2 Similarity, likeness.

सार a. [ सृ-घञ्, सार्-अच् वा ] 1  
Essential. -2 Best, highest, most  
excellent ; Mu. 1. 13. -3 Real, true,  
genuine. -4 Strong, vigorous. -5  
Sound, thoroughly proved. -6  
Highest or best ( at the end of comp. );  
त्रिवर्गसारः Ku. 5. 38. —रः, —रं ( but  
usually m. only except in the first  
4 senses ) 1 Essence, essential part,  
quintessence ; स्नेहस्य तत्फलमसौ प्रण-  
यस्य स Māl. 1. 9 ; U. 6. 22 ;  
असारे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयम् । काश्यां  
वासः सतां संगो गंगांभः शंभुसेवनं || Dharm.  
14. -2 Substance, pith. -3 Marrow.  
-4 Real truth, main point. -5 The  
sap or essence of trees ; as in खदिरसारः



**सर्जसार.** -6 Summary, epitome, compendium. -7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं धर्त्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. -8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. -9 Firmness, hardness. -10 Wealth, riches; गामात्तसारं R. 5. 26. -11 Nectar. -12 Fresh butter. -13 Air, wind. -14 Cream, coagulum of curds. -15 Disease. -16 Matter, pus. -17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. -18 A man at chess. -19 Impure carbonate of soda. -20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax'; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षो भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. -21. The heart. -रा 1 Dūrvā grass. -2 Kusa grass. -रं 1 Water. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Wood, thicket. -4 Steel. -Comp. -असार *a.* valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-रं) 1. worth and worthlessness. -2. substance and emptiness. -3. strength and weakness. विचारः consideration of strong and weak points &c. -गंधः sandal wood. -मीवः N. of Siva. -जं fresh butter. -तरुः the plantain tree. -दा 1. N. of Sarasvatī. -2. of Durgā. -द्रुमः the Khadira tree. -भंगः loss of vigour. -भांडं 1. a natural vessel. -2. a bale of goods, merchandise. -3. implements. -मितिः the Veda. -लोहं steel.

**सारस** *ind.* 1 According to wealth. -2 Vigorously.

**सारवत्** *a.* 1 Substantial. -2 Fertile. -3 Having sap.

**सारक** *a.* Purgative, cathartic.

**सारघं** Honey.

**सारंग** *a.* (गी *f.*) [ सारं अंगमस्य शकं ] Spotted, variegated. -गः 1 The variegated colour. -2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एष राजेव दुष्यंतः सारंगेणातिरंहसा S. 1. 5. -3 A deer in general; सारंगास्ते जललवमूचः सूचयिष्यन्ति मार्गं Me. 21 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). -4 A lion. -5 An elephant. -6 A large black bee. -7 The cuckoo. -8 A large crane. -9 The flamingo. -10 A peacock. -11 An umbrella. -12 A cloud. -13 A garment. -14 Hair. -15 A conch-shell. -16 N. of Siva. -17 The god of

love. -18 A lotus. -19 Camphor. -20 A bow. -21 Sandal. -22 A kind of musical instrument. -23 An ornament. -24 Gold. -25 The earth. -26 The Chātaka bird. -27 A flower. -28 Night. -29 Light.

**सारंगिकः** A fowler, bird-catcher.

**सारंगी** 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. -2 A kind of spotted deer.

**सारण** *a.* (नी *f.*) Causing to go or flow. -णः 1 Dysentery. -2 The hog-plum. -णं A kind of perfume.

**सारणा** A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected.

**सारणिः** -नी *f.* 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. -2 A small river.

**सारणिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Travelling, journeying. -कः A traveller, wayfarer.

**सारंडः** The egg of a serpent.

**सारथिः** [सृ-अधिष्, सह रथेन सारथः घोटकः तत्र नियुक्तः इच्छ वा Tv.; cf. Up. 4. 89] 1 A charioteer; स ज्ञापो न त्वया राजन् न च सारथिना श्रुतः R. 1. 78; मातलिसारथिर्ययौ 3. 67. -2 A companion, helper; R. 3. 37. -3 The ocean.

**सारथ्यं** The office of a charioteer, charioteership, coachmanship.

**सारमेयः** A dog. -यी A bitch.

**सारख्यं** Straightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

**सारस** *a.* (सी *f.*) [सरस इदं अण्] 1 Belonging to a lake; Kāv. 3. 14; Nalod. 2. 40. -2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sārasa. -सः 1 The (Indian) crane, or swan (according to some); विभिद्यमाना विससार सारसानुवस्य तीरेषु तरंगसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31, Si. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31; R. 1. 41. -2 A bird in general. -3 The moon. -सं 1 A lotus. -2 The zone or girdle of a woman. -सी A female (Indian) crane.

**सारस (श) नं** 1 A girdle or zone; सारशनं महानहिः Ki. 18. 32. -2 A military girdle.

**सारस्वत** *a.* (ती *f.*) [सरस्वती देवतास्य, सरस्वत्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatī. -2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatī; कृत्वा तामाभिगममपां सौम्य सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. -3 Eloquent. -4 Belonging to the Sārāsavata country. -तः

1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatī. -2 N. of a particular class of Brāhmanas. -3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatī. -4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -ताः (*m. pl.*) The people of the Sārāsavata country. -तं Speech, eloquence; शृंगारसारस्वतं Gīt. 12.

**सारालः** Sesamum.

**सारिः** -री *f.* 1 A man at chess, chessman. -2 A kind of bird. -Comp. -फलकः a chess-board.

**सारिका** [ सरति गच्छति सृ -ण्वल् ] A kind of bird; आत्मनो मुखद्वेषेण बध्यन्ते शुक्रसारिकाः Subhāsh. ; सारिकां पञ्जरस्थां Me. 85.

**सारिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Going, resorting to. -2 Having the essence or substance of.

**सारूप्यं** 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance; अंतर्ज्ञेयसारूप्यतः Māl. 5. -2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). -3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance; see S. D. 464. -4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

**सारोष्ट्रकः** A kind of poison.

**सार्गल** *a.* Barred, obstructed, impeded; R. 1. 79.

**सार्थ** *a.* [ अर्थेन सहितः ; सृ -थन् स्वार्थे अण् वा ] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an aim or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable. -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -र्थः 1 A rich man. -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders); सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चरुर्वैदमस्विवादिषु R. 17. 64; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men; सार्थः प्रवसतो मित्रं Mb. -4 A herd, flock, (of animals of the same species); अथ कदाचित्तरितस्ततो भ्रमाङ्गैः सार्थाद्भट्टः कथनको नामोद्भूतो दृष्टः Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general; आर्थिसार्थः Pt. 1; त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3. -6 One of a company of pilgrims. -Comp. -ज *a.* bred in a caravan. -वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader; S. 6.

**सार्थक** *a.* 1 Having sense, signi-



ficant. -2 Useful, serviceable, advantageous.

सार्थवत् *a.* 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large company.

सार्थिकः A merchant, trader.

सार्द्र *a.* Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध *a.* Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over; as in सार्धशतं &c.

सार्धम् *ind.* Together with, with, in company with (with instr.); वनं मया सार्धमसि प्रपन्नः R. 14. 63, Ms. 4. 43; Bk. 6. 26; Me. 89.

सार्धः (पयः) *N.* of the constellation *Asleshâ*.

सार्पिष *a.* (बी *f.*), सार्पिष्क (की *f.*) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्व *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 General, universal. -2 Fit or suitable for all. -वः A Buddhist or Jaina saint.

सार्वकामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्वकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्वजनिक *a.* (की *f.*), सार्वजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) Public, universal, general.

सार्वज्ञं Omniscience.

सार्वत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances; as in सार्वत्रिको नियमः.

सार्वधातुक *a.* (की *f.*) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed, *i. e.* to the four conjugational or special tenses. -कं *N.* of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute श्).

सार्वभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. -2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्वभौम *a.* (मी *f.*) Relating to,

consisting of, the whole earth, universal. -मः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch; नाज्ञाभंगं सहते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2 *N.* of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्वलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal; अनुरागप्रवाहस्तु वत्सयोः सार्वलौकिकः Mâl. 1. 13.

सार्ववर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Of every kind or sort. -2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्वविभक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्ववेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्ववेद्यः A Brâhmaṇa conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्षप *a.* (पी *f.*) Made of mustard. -पं Mustard-oil.

सार्ष्टि *a.* Possessing the same station, condition, or rank, having the same power.

सार्ष्टिता 1 Equality in rank, condition, or power. -2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine attributes, the last of the four states or grades of *Mukti*; ब्रह्मणे ब्रह्मसार्ष्टितां (प्राप्नोति) Ms. 4. 232.

सार्ष्ट्यं The fourth grade of *Mukti*, see above.

सालः 1 *N.* of a tree or its resin. -2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. -3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. -4 A wall in general. -5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under साल).

सालनः 1 The resin of the *Sâla* tree. -2 Resin in general.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. -2 A house, an apartment; see साल. -Comp. -करी 1. a house-worker. -2, a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). -वृकः see सालावृक.

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog; see सालूर.

सालेय A kind of fennel; see सालेय.

सालोक्यं 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. -2 Residence in the same heaven with any deity.

साल्वः 1 *N.* of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). -2 *N.* of a demon slain by Vishnu. -Comp. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu.

साल्विकः The bird called सारिका q. v.

सावः A libation.

सावक *a.* (विका *f.*) Productive, generative, causing birth, obstetric. -कः The young of an animal; (for सावक q. v.).

सावकाश *a.* Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. -शं *ind.* Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह *a.* Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

सावज्ञ *a.* Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt; M. 5. 8.

सावद्यं (*i. e.* ऐश्वर्यं) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being निरवद्य and मूढम).

सावधान *a.* 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. -2 Cautious. -3 Diligent. -नं *ind.* Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि *a.* Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; सावधित्तोयराशिस्ते यशोराशेस्तु नावधिः Subhâsh.

सावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [सवनं यागागं स्नानं सोमनिष्पीडनं वा तस्येदमण्] Relating to, or comprising, the three *savanas*. -नः 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. -2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. -3 *N.* of Varuna. -4 A month of thirty solar days. -5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. -6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव *a.* Composed of parts; सावयवत्वे चानित्यप्रसंगः, न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपभेदेन सावयवं वस्तु संपद्येत S. B.

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. -2 Sin, wickedness, crime. -3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण *a.* 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. -2 Covered, closed



shut ; R. 16. 7. -3 Feneed.

**सावर्ण** *a.* ( *जी. f.* ) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. —*र्णः* A metronymic of the eighth Manu ; see सावर्णि. —**Comp.** —*लक्ष्यं* 1. a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. —2. the skin.

**सावर्णिः** A metronymic of the eighth Manu ( son of the sun by Savarnā ).

**सावर्ण्यं** 1 Sameness of colour. —2 Identity of class or caste —3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

**सावलेप** *a.* Full of pride, proud, haughty. —*पं ind.* Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

**सावशेष** *a.* 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. —2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

**सावष्टभ** *a.* 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. —2 Courageous, resolute. —3 Bold, vigorous, vehement ; *Māl.* 5. 22. —4 Full of firmness ; *Pt.* 1. 200. —*भं ind.* Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

**सावहेल** *a.* Disdainful, disdain-ing, despising. —*लं ind.* Disdainfully, scornfully.

**साविका** A midwife.

**सावित्र** *a.* ( *जी. f.* ) [ *सविता दवेता* ( *स्य अण्* ) ] 1 Belonging to the sun. —2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty ( of kings ) ; *यत्सवित्रैर्द्विपितं भूमिपालैः* U. 1. 43. —3 Accompanied by the *Gāyatrī*. —*त्रः* 1 The sun. —2 An embryo or foetus. —3 A Brāhmaṇa. —4 An epithet of Siva —5 Of Karna. —*त्रं* The sacrificial thread ( so called because the repetition of the *Gāyatrī* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread ).

**सावित्री** 1 A ray of light. —2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rig-veda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun ; it is also called गायत्री q. v. for further information. —3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. —4 N. of a wife of Brahman. —5 N. of Pārvatī. —6 N. of a wife

of Kasyapa. —7 An epithet of Sūryā ( daughter of Savitṛi ). —8 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of Sālva. [ She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of Salva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When Narada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapati that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made, for though Satyavat was in every way worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, Savitṛi would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterably fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time, and Savitṛi laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of Narada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these three days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of Savitṛi fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. Savitṛi saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred,

went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. Savitṛi is regarded as the *beau ideal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of Savitṛi for lifelong imitation ]. —**Comp.** —*पतिनः*, —*परिभ्रष्टः* a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. *ब्राह्म्य*. —*व्रतं* N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshṭha to preserve them from widow-hood.

**साविष्कार** *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. —2 Manifest.

**साशंस** *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. —*सं ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

**साशंक** *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

**साशयंदकः** A small house-lizard.

**साशुकः** A blanket.

**साश्चर्य** *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvellous. —2 Struck with wonder. —*ई ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

**साश्र (स्र)** *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. —2 Tearful, weeping.

**साश्रु** *a.* Tearful, full of tears, shedding tears.

**साश्रुधी** A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

**साष्टांगम्** *ind.* With humble prostration of the body ( by touching the earth with the eight members ); see अष्टांगप्रणाम under अष्टन.

**सास** *a.* Having a bow ; *Ki.* 15 5.

**सासुसू** *a.* Having arrows ; *Ki.* 15 5.

**सासूय** *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. —*यं ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully ; *S.* 2. 2.

**सास्ना** The dew-lap of an ox ; गोः सास्नादिमत्त्वं लक्षणं T. S ; रोमधर्म-थरचलद्गुरुसास्नासांचक्रे निमीलदलसेक्षण-मौक्षक्रेण *Si.* 5. 62.

**साहचर्य** Companionship, ( constant ) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance ; किं न स्मरसि यदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिग्रहाय नानादिगंतवासिनां साहचर्यमासीत् *Māl.*



1; Ku. 3. 21, R. 16. 87, Ve. 1. 20, Si. 15. 24. -Comp. -नियमः a rule of invariable concomitance.

**साहनं** Endurance, suffering.

**साहसं** [सहसा बलेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Violence, force, rapine; Ms. 7. 48. -2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. -3 Cruelty, oppression; Si. 9. 59. -4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. -5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, a rash or daring act; तदपि साहसाभासं Māl. 2; किमपरमतो निर्व्यूढं यत्करार्पणसाहसं 9. 10; Pt. 1. 191; Ki. 17. 42. -6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (m. also in this sense), see Ms. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. -Comp. -अंकः 1. an epithet of king Vikramāditya. -2. of a poet. -3. of a lexicographer. -अभ्यवसायिन् a. acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. -एकरसिक a. wholly intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. -कारिन् a. 1. bold, audacious. -2. rash, inconsiderate. -लाञ्छन a. characterized by boldness.

**साहसिकः** a. (की f.) [साहसे प्रसृतः ठक्] 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. -2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न साहसि साहसमसाहसिकी Si. 9. 59; केचित्तु साहसिकास्त्रिलोचनमिति पेटुः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. -3 Castigatory, punitive. -कः 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; Pt. 5. 31. -2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या किल विविधजीवोपहारप्रियेति साहसिकानां प्रवादः Māl. 1; साहसिकः खल्वेषः 6. -3 A felon, freebooter, robber. -4 An adulterer.

**साहसिन्** a. [साहस-इनि] 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. -2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

**साहस्र** a. (सी f.) [सहस्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a thousand. -2 Consisting of a thousand. -3 Bought with a thousand. -4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). -5 A thousand-fold. -सः An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. -सं An aggregate of a thousand.

**साहायकं** 1 Assistance, help

aid; सकलोचितार्थेद्रस्य साहायकमुपोयवान् R. 17. 4. -2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. -3 A number of companions or associates. -4 Auxiliary troops.

**साहाय्यं** 1 Assistance, help, 'succour. -2 Friendship, alliance.

**साहित्यं** 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. -2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12. -3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पणं &c. -4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense).

**साह्यं** 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. -2 Assistance, help. -Comp. -कृत् m. a companion.

**साह्यः** Gambling with fighting animals.

**सि** 5. 9. U. (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनाति, सिनीते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To ensnare.

**सिंहः** [हिंस्र-अच् पृषो०] 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from हिंस्र; cf. भवेद्गर्गागमाद्वंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.); न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः Subhâsh. -2 The sign Leo of the zodiac. -3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; e.g. रघुसिंह, पुरुषसिंह; Pt. 1. 361; U. 5. 22. -Comp. -अवलोकनं the (backward) glance of a lion. -न्यायः the maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows; (for explanation see under न्याय). -आसनं a throne, a seat of honour. (-नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -आस्यः a particular position of the hands. -केशरः 1. the Bakula tree. -2. a lion's mane. -गः an epithet of Siva. -तलं the palms of the hands opened and joined together. -तुंडः a kind of fish. -वृद्धः an epithet of Siva. -वर्ष a. as proud as a lion. -द्वारं the main or principal gate (of a palace &c.). -ध्वनिः, -नादः 1. the roar of a lion; Ku. 1. 56; Mk. 5. 29. -2. a war-cry. -नादः N. of Siva. -याना, -रथा N. of the goddess Pārvatī. -लीलः a kind of coitus. -वाहनः an epithet of Siva.

-वाहिनी an epithet of Durgā. -विक्रान्तः a horse. -संहनन a. 1. as strong as a lion. -2. handsome. (-नं) the killing of a lion. -स्थः an epithet of the planet Jupiter when in the constellation Leo.

**सिंही** 1 A lioness. -2 N. of the mother of Rāhu.

**सिंहलं** [सिंहोऽस्त्यस्य लच्] 1 Tin. -2 Brass. -3 Bark, rind. -4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेभ्यः प्रत्यागच्छता, सिंहलेश्वरदुहितुः फलकासादनं Ratn. 1. -लाः (m. pl.) The people of Ceylon.

**सिंहलकं** The island of Ceylon.

**सिंहाणं** (नं), सिंहाणकः -कं 1 Rust of iron. -2 The mucus of the nose.

**सिंहिका** The mother of Rāhu. -Comp. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Rāhu.

**सिकता** 1 Sandy soil. -2 Sand (generally in pl.); लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. -3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

**सिकतामय, सिकतावत्** a. Sandy. -यं 1 A sand-bank. -2 An island with sandy shores.

**सिकतिल** a. [सिकताः संत्यज इलच्] Sandy; Bh. 3. 38.

**सिकथः** [सिच्-थक्] 1 Boiled rice. -2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; प्रासोद्भूतसिकथेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhâsh. -कथं 1 Bees'-wax. -2 Indigo.

**सिकथकं** Bees'-wax.

**सिकथं** See शिकथ.

**सिक्थः** Crystal, glass.

**सिंघ (घा) णं, सिंघाणकं** 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron.

**सिंघिणी** The nose.

**सिच्** 6 U. (सिचति-ते, सिषेच-सिषिचे, असिचन्त, असिक्, सेक्ष्यति-ते, सेकुं, सिक्; स् of सिच् is generally changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops; Bk. 19. 23. -2 To water, moisten, soak, wet; विभ्रांतः सन् व्रज वननदीतीरजातानि सिचन् Me. 26; Ms. 9. 255. -3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed; R. 16. 66. -4 To infuse, instil, pour in; जाड्यं धियो हराति सिचति वाचि सत्यं Bh. 2. 23. -5 To pour out for, offer to; अन्यथा तिलोदकं मे सिचतं S. 3. -6 To impregnate. -Caus. (सेचयति-ते) To cause to



sprinkle. —*Desid.* (सिचिस्वति-ते) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled, watered. -2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. -3 Impregnated; see सिच्.

सिक्तिः *f.* 1 Sprinkling. -2 Effusion. -3 Emission.

सिचयः [सिच्-अयच् किच्] 1 Cloth, garment. -2 Old or ragged raiment.

सिचिता Long pepper.

सिजा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिजितं Tinkling, jingling; आ-विस्त्रुभिर्नूपुरसिजितानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिद् 1 *P.* (सेटति) To disregard, despise.

सित *a.* [सो-क्त] 1 White. -2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. -3 Surrounded. -4 Ascertained, known. -5 Finished, ended. —तः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month. -3 The planet Venus. -4 An arrow. —तं 1 Silver. -2 Sandal. -3 Radish. —*Comp.* —अंशु = सितकर *q. v.* —अयः a thorn. —अंगः the श्वेतरोहित tree. —अजाजी white cumin. —अपांगः a peacock. —अत्रः, —अं camphor. —अंबरः an ascetic dressed in white garments. —अर्जकः white basil. —अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. —असितः an epithet of Balarâma. (—तौ) Venus and Saturn. —आविः molasses. —आननः N. of Garuda. —आभः camphor. —आलिका a cockle. —इतर *a.* other than white; *i. e.* black. °गतिः fire. —उदरः an epithet of Kubera. —उद्भवं white sandal. —उपलः a crystal. —उपला candied sugar. —उपलः chalk. —करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —धातुः a white mineral, chalk. —रश्मिः the moon. —वाजिन *m.* N. of Arjuna. —शर्करा candied sugar. —शिबिकः wheat. —शिवं rock-salt. —शूकः barley.

सिता 1 Candied sugar, sugar; पि-त्तेन दूने रसने सितापि तिक्तायते हंसकुला वत्स N. 3. 94; Bv. 4. 13. -2 Moonlight. -3 A lovely woman. -4 Spirituous liquor. -5 White Dûrvâ grass. -6 Arabian jasmine. —*Comp.* —खंडः a kind of refined sugar. —लता white Dûrvâ grass.

सिति *a.* 1 White. -2 Black. —तिः 1 White or black colour. -2 Bind-

ing, fastening. —*Comp.* —कण्ड. —वासस् see शितिकण्ड; शितिवासस्.

सितिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

सिध् I. 4 *P.* (सिध्यति, सिधेय, असिधत्, सेत्स्याति, सेदुं, सिद्ध; *caus.* साधयति or सेधयति; *desid.* सिधित्सति) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः 36; Pt. 15.8. -2 To be successful, succeed; सिध्यति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्त्रि-योज्याः S. 7. 4. -3 To reach, hit, fall true on; उत्कर्षः स च धन्वितां य-दिष्वः सिध्यति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -4 To attain one's object. -5 To be proved or established, to become valid; यदि वचनमात्रेणैवाधिपत्यं सिध्यति H. 3. -6 To be settled or adjudicated. -7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. -8 To be won or conquered; Pt. 2. 36. —II. 1 *P.* (सेयति, सिद्ध; the स of सिध् is generally changed to श after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To go. -2 To ward or drive off. -3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. -4 To interdict, prohibit. -5 To ordain, command, instruct. -6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

सिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, performed, achieved, completed. -2 Gained, obtained, acquired. -3 Succeeded, successful. -4 Settled, established; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मुद्दिन स्थितिर्न चरैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. -5 Proved, demonstrated, substantiated; तस्माद्विद्विष्यं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति सिद्धं T. S., Ms. 8. 178. -6 Valid, sound (as a rule). -7 Admitted to be true. -8 Decided, adjudicated (as a law-suit.). -9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). -10 Cooked, dressed (as food); Pt. 2. 114. -11 Matured, ripened. -12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). -13 Ready (as money). -14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). -15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. -16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in रस सिद्ध *q. v.* -17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance). -18 Emancipated. -19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. -20 Pious, sacred, holy. -21 Divine, immortal, eternal. -22 Celebrated, well-known,

illustrious. -23 Shining, splendid.

—द्वः 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called *Siddhis q. v.*; उद्देजिता वृष्टिभिराश्रयते शृंगाणि यस्यातपवति सिद्धाः Ku. 1. 5. -2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyâsa). -3 Any sage or seer, a prophet; सिद्धारेश Ratn. 1. -4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician. -5 A law-suit, judicial trial. -6 A kind of hard sugar. -7 The dark thorn-apple.

—द्वं Sea-salt. —*Comp.* —अंतः 1. the established end. -2. the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pûrva-paksha). -3. a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. -4. any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence. °कोटिः

*f.* the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion.

°पक्षः the logically correct side of an argument. —भक्षं cooked food. —अर्थ *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object, successful. (—र्थः) 1. white mustard. -2. N. of Siva. -3. of the great Buddha. —आसनं a particular posture in religious meditation. —क्षेत्रं the abode of sages or *Siddhas*. —गंगा, —नदी, —सिंधुः the celestial Ganges. —महः N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. —जलं, —सलिलं sour rice-gruel. —देवः N. of Siva. —धातुः quicksilver. —पक्षः the established or logical side of an argument. —पुरुष-सिद्धः (1, 3, 4) above. —पुष्पः the Karavîra plant. —प्रयोजनः white mustard. —यात्रिकः one wandering about for the acquisition of magical power; Pt. 5. —योगिन *m.* an epithet of Siva. —रस *a.* mineral, metallic, (—सः) 1. quick-silver. -2. an alchemist. —संकर *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object. —साधकः N. of Siva. —साधनः white mustard. (—नं) 1. the performance of magical rites for the acquisition of supernatural powers &c.). -2. the materials employed in mystical or chemical processes. —साध्य *a.* accomplished, proved.



(-द्यं) a dogma, demonstrated conclusion. —सेनः N. of Kârṭikeya —स्थाली the boiler or pot of a seer (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor).

सिद्धकः The Sāla tree.

सिद्धता-त्वं 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. —2 Validity of a rule or doctrine.

सिद्धातिन् m. 1 One who establishes a conclusion after noticing and answering objections (or पूर्वपक्ष) —2 One learned in scientific textbooks. —3 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

सिद्धिः f. [ सिध्-क्तिन् ] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object); क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhāsh. —2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. —3 Establishment, settlement. —4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. —5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). —6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a lawsuit). —7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. —8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). —9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). —10 The solution of a problem. —11 Readiness. —12 Complete purity or sanctification. —13 A superhuman power or faculty; (these faculties are eight:—अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा ईशित्वं च वाशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता). —14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. —15 Marvellous skill or capability. —16 Good effect or result. —17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. —18 Understanding, intellect. —19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. —20 A magical shoe. —21 A kind of Yoga. —22 N. of Durgā. —23 Complete knowledge. —24 Advantage, use, good effect. —25 N. of Siva (m. in this sense). —Comp. —इ a. 1. granting success or supreme felicity. —2. giving the eight superhuman faculties; Māl. 5. 1. (-इः) an epithet of Siva. —इ-त्री an epithet of Durgā. —योगः a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिध्मं, सिध्मन् n. [ सिध्-मन्-क्तिन् ] 1 Blotch, scab. —2 Leprosy. —3 A leprous spot.

सिध्मल, सिध्मवत् a. Scabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. —ला See सिध्मं above.

सिध्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. —2 Leprosy.

सिध्मः The asterism Pushya.

सिध्म a. 1 Perfect, good. —2 Protecting. —ध्रः 1 A pious or virtuous man. —2 A tree.

सिध्मकावणं N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिन a. 1 White. —2 One-eyed. —नः A morsel, mouthful. —नं 1 The body. —2 Ved. Food.

सिनी A woman having a white complexion.

सिनीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visible crescent; या पूर्वाभावास्या सा सिनीवाली योत्ता सा कुहूः Ait. Br.; or सा वृष्टेदुः सिनीवाली सा नष्टेदुकला कुहूः Ak.

सिंदुकः, सिंदुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंदूरः [ स्यंद्-उरन् संप्रसारणं Un. 1. 68 ] A kind of tree. —रं Red lead; स्वयं सिंदूरेण द्विपरणमुदा मुद्रित इव Git. 11; N. 22. 45. —Comp. —कारणं lead. —तिलकः an elephant. (-का) a woman whose husband is living.

सिंदूरिका Red-lead.

सिंदूरित a. Reddened, made red.

सिंदूरी Red cloth or clothes.

सिंधुः [ स्यंद्-उद् संप्रसारणं दस्य धश्च Tv. ] 1 The sea, ocean. —2 The Indus. —3 The country around the Indus. —4 N. of a river in Málvā; Me. 29 (where Malli's remark सिंधुर्नाम नदी तु कुत्रापि नास्ति is gratuitous); Māl. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhāṇḍārkar's note ad loc.). —5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. —5 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. —7 An elephant. —8 N. of Varuṇa. —9 White borax. —10 A kind of musical mode (राग). —pl. The inhabitants of the Sindhu country. —f. 1 A great river or river in general; पिबत्यसौ पाययते च सिंधुः R. 13. 9; Me. 46; S. 5. 21; Ku. 3. 6; 5. 85. —2 The river Sindhu. —Comp. —उत्थं, —उपलं rock-salt. —कफः cuttle-fish

bone. —खेडः the country Sindha. —ज, —जन्मन् a. 1. aquatic. —2 river-born. —3 sea-born, born in the Sindhu country. (-जः) the moon. (-जं) rock-salt. —नाथः the ocean. —पुष्पः a conch-shell. —राजः, —पतिः N. of Jayadratha; Ve. 3. —लवणं rock-salt. —वारः a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia). —शयनः N. of Vishnu.

सिंधुकः, सिंधुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंधुरः An elephant.

सिन्व् 1 P. (सिन्ति) To wet, moisten.

सिप्रः 1 Perspiration, sweat. —2 The moon.

सिप्रा 1 A woman's zone or girdle. —2 A female buffalo. —3 A river near Ujjayinī; see शिप्रा.

सिम a. Every, all, whole, entire.

सिमिसिमायते Den. A. To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

सिंवा -बी See शिंवा -बी.

सिरः The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.). —2 A bucket, baling vessel. —3 Ved. A stream. —Comp. —उत्पातः 1. a disease of the veins &c. —2. redness and inflammation of the eyes. —जालः enlargement of the vessels of the eye. —मोक्षः, —व्यधः, —व्यधनं venesection.

सिञ् 4 P. (सीञ्यति, स्यूत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together; मनोभवः सीञ्यति तुर्यशः पटौ N. 1. 80; Māl. 5. 10. —2 To unite, bring or join together; स हि स्नेहात्मकस्तंतुरंतर्मर्माणि सीञ्यति U. 5. 17. —WITH अनु to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिवरः An elephant.

सिषाधयिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish. —2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिस्त्रक्षा Desire to create.

सिहुंडः The milk-hedge plant.

सिह्मः, सिह्मकः Benzoin, incense.

सिह्मकी, सिह्मो The olibanum tree.

सीक् I. 1 A. (सीकते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. —2 To go, move. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (सीकति, सीकयति-ते) 1 To be impatient



-2 To be patient. -3 To touch.

सीकरः [सीक्-ते सिच्यतेऽनेन, सीक्-अरन्] 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See सीकर.

सीता [सि-त पृषो० दीधेः] 1 A furrow, track or line of a ploughshare. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land; वृषेव सीतां तद्वन्नहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61. -3 Husbandry, agriculture; as in सीताद्रव्य q. v. -4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilâ, and wife of Râma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonija', 'Dharaputri' &c. She was married to Rama and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Ravana who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Rama came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Ravana and his host of demons, and recovered Sita. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kusa and Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage.] -5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. -6 N. of Umâ. -7 N. of Lakshmi. -8 N. of one of the fabulous branches of the Ganges. -9 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. -द्रव्य implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry; Ms. 9. 293. -पतिः N. of Râmachandra. -फलः the custard-apple tree. (-लं) its fruit.

सीत्य *a.* Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. -त्यं Rice, corn, grain.

सीतानकः Pease.

सीत्कारः, सीत्कृतिः *f.* A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.); मया दृष्टाधरं तस्याः ससीत्कारमिवाननं V. 4. 21.

सीद्यं Indolence, slothfulness,

idleness.

सीधु *m.* [सिध्-उ पृषो०] Spirit distilled from molasses, rum; स्फुरद्धरसीधवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Gît. 10; Si. 9. 87; R. 16. 52. -Comp. -गधः the Bakula tree. -पुष्पः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -रसः the mango tree. -संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीध्रं The anus (?).

सीपः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् *f.* [सि-इमनि पृषो० न गुणो दीर्घश्च Tv.] 1 A boundary &c.; see सीमा; सीमानमत्यायतयोऽत्यजंतः Si. 3. 57; see निःसीमन् also. -2 The scrotum; सीमिन् पुष्कलको हतः Sk.; (for other senses see सीमा below).

सीमंतः [सीमोऽतः शकं०] 1 A boundary-line, land-mark. -2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me. 65; Si. 8. 69; Mv. 5. 44. -3 A land-mark. -Comp. -उन्नयनं 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Samskâras or purificatory rites observed by women in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमंतकः N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. -कं Red lead.

सीमंतयति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. -2 To part or mark by a line (in general); सेनां सीमंतयन्त्रेः Kîr. K. 5. 44.

सीमंतित *a.* 1 Parted (as hair). -2 Parted or marked by a line; समरिसीमंतितकेतकीकाः (प्रदेशाः) Si. 3. 80; रथांगसीमंतितसांद्रकर्दमान् (पथः) Ki. 4. 18.

सीमंतिनी A woman; मा स्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमदृशं H. 2. 7; Me. 100; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमं 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. -2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c.; सीमां प्राति समुत्पन्ने विवादे Ms. 8. 245; Y. 2. 152. -3 A mark, land-mark. -4 A bank, shore, coast. -5 The horizon. -6 A suture (as of a skull). -7 The bounds of morality or decorum,

limits of propriety. -8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax; सीमेव पद्मासनकौशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. -9 A field. -10 The nape of the neck. -11 The scrotum. -Comp. -अधिपः a neighbouring prince. -अंतः 1. a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. -2. the utmost limit. °पूजनं 1. the ceremony of worshipping or honouring a village-boundary. -2. worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. -उल्लंघनं transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasarâ* day). -निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to land-marks or boundaries. -लिङ्गं a boundary-mark, land-mark. -वादः a dispute about boundaries. -विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary-questions. -विवादः litigation about boundaries. °धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. -वृक्षः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. -संधिः the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 An ant-hill. -3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीरः [सि-रक् पृषो० Un. 2. 25] 1 A plough; सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16. -2 The sun. -3 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. -ध्वजः an epithet of Janaka. -पाणिः, भृत् *m.* epithets of Balarâma. -योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः 1 A plough. -2 The sun. -3 A porpoise.

सीरिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarâma; Si. 2. 2.

सीव् See सिव्.

सीवनं 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle. -2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसं, सीसकं, सीसपत्रकं, सीसपत्रं Lead; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190.

सीहुंडः The milk-hedge plant.

सु I. 1 U. (सुवति-ते) To go, move. -II. 1. 2. P. (सवति, सौति) To possess power or supremacy. -III. 5. U. (सुनोति, सुनुते, सुत; the स् of सु is changed to व् after any preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To press out or



extract juice. -2 To distil. -3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. -4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. -5 To bathe. -6 To churn. —Desid. (सुषुप्ति-ते)-WITH उद् to excite, agitate. —प्र to produce, beget.

**सु ind.** A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses:—1 Well, good, excellent; as in सुगधि. -2 Beautiful, handsome; as in सुमध्या, सुकेशी &c. -3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly; सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविचक्षणः सुतः सुशासिता स्त्री नृपतिः सुसेवितः &c....सुदीर्घकालेऽपि न याति विक्रियां H. 1. 22. -4 Easily, readily, as in सुकर or सुलभ q. v. -5 Much, very much, exceedingly; सुदारुण, सुदीर्घ &c. -6 Worthy of respect or reverence. -7 It is also said to have the senses of assent, prosperity, and distress. —Comp. —अक्ष a. 1. having good eyes. -2. having keen organs, acute. —अंग a. well-shaped, handsome, lovely. —अच्छ a. see s. v. —अंत a. having a happy end, ending well. —अल्प, —अल्पक a. see s. v. —अस्ति, —अस्तिक see s. v. —आकार, —आकृति a. well-formed, handsome, beautiful. —आगत see s. v. —आदानं taking justly or properly; Ms. 8. 172. —आभास a. very splendid or illustrious; Ki. 15. 22. —इष्ट a. properly sacrificed. °कृत् m. a form of fire. —उक्त a. well-spoken, well-said; अथवा सूक्तं खलु केनापि Ve. 3. (-क्ता) a kind of bird (सारिका.) (-क्तं) 1. a good or wise saying; नेतुं वाञ्छति यः खलान् पथि सतां सूक्तैः सुधास्यंदिभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 97. -2. a Vedic hymn, as in पुरुषसूक्त &c. °दर्शिन m. a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. °वाच् f. 1. a hymn. -2. praise, a word of praise. —उक्तिः f. 1. a good or friendly speech. -2. a good or clever saying. -3. a correct sentence. —उत्तर a. 1. very superior. -2. well towards the north. —उत्थान a. making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-न्) vigorous effort or exertion. —उन्मद्, —उन्माद् a. quite mad or frantic. —उपसदन a. easy to be approached. —उपस्कर a. furnished with good instru-

ments. —कंदका the aloe plant. —कंदुः itch. —कंदः 1. an onion. -2. a yam. -3. a sort of grass. —कंदकः onion. —कर a. (रा or री f.) 1. easy to be done, practicable, feasible; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं (अध्यवसातुं) दुष्करं Ve. 3 'sooner said than done.' -2 easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रं) charity, benevolence. —कर्मन् a. 1. one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. -2. active, diligent. (-m.) N. of Visvakarman. —कल a. one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). —कांडः the Kāravella plant. —कांडिका the Kāṇḍīra creeper. —कांडिन् a. 1. having beautiful stems. -2. beautifully joined. (-m.) a bee. —काष्ठं fire-wood. —कुंदकः an onion. —कुमार a. 1. very delicate or soft, smooth. -2. beautifully young or youthful. (-रः) 1. a beautiful youth. -2. a kind of sugar-cane. -3. a kind of grain (इयामक). -4 a kind of mustard. -5. the wild Champaka. (-रा) 1. the double jasmine. -2. the plantain. -3. the great-flowered jasmine. —कुमारकः 1. a beautiful youth. -2. rice (शालि). (-कं) the Tamālapatra. —कुमारी the Navamallikā jasmine. —कृत् a. 1. doing good, benevolent. -2. pious, virtuous, righteous. -3. wise, learned. -4. fortunate, lucky. -5. making good sacrifices or offerings. (-m.) 1. a skilful worker. -2. N. of Tvashtṛi. —कृत a. 1. done well or properly. -2. thoroughly done. -3. well-made or constructed. -4. treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. -5. virtuous, righteous, pious. -6. lucky, fortunate. (-तं) 1. any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नादत्ते कस्याचित्पापं कस्याचित्सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5. 15, Me. 17. -2. virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गाभिसंधिसुकृतं वंचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47; तर्हि स्यमानं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. -3. fortune, auspiciousness. -4. recompense, reward. —कृतिः f. 1. well-doing, a good act. -2. kindness, virtue. -3. practice of penance. -4. auspiciousness. —कृतिन् a. 1. acting well or kindly. -2. virtuous, pious, good, righteous; संतः संतु निरापदः सु-

कृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धतां H. 4. 132; Bg. 7. 16. -3. wise, learned. -4. benevolent. -5. fortunate, lucky. —कृत्यं a good action; Pt. 2. 41. —केश- (स)रः the citron tree. —क्रतुः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Siva. -3. of Indra. -4. of Mitra and Varuṇa. -5. of the sun. -6. of Soma. —गं a. 1. going gracefully or well. -2. graceful, elegant. -3. easy of access; Pt. 2. 144. -4. intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गं) 1. ordure, feces. -2, happiness. —गत a. 1. well-gone or passed. -2 well-bestowed. (-तः) an epithet of Buddha. —गंधः 1. fragrance, odour, perfume. -2. sulphur. -3. a trader. (-धं) 1. sandal. -2. small cumin seed. -3. a blue lotus. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. (-धा) sacred basil. —गंधकः 1. sulphur. -2. the red Tulasī. -3. the orange. -4. a kind of gourd. —गंधारः an epithet of Siva. —गंधि a. 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. -2. virtuous, pious. (-धिः) 1. perfume, fragrance. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-धि n.) 1. the root of long pepper. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. coriander seed. °त्रिफला 1. nutmeg. -2. areca nut. -3. cloves. °मूलं the root Usīra. °मूषिका the musk-rat. —गंधिकः 1. incense. -2. sulphur. -3. a kind of rice. (-कं) the white lotus. —गम a. 1. easy of access, accessible. -2. easy. -3. plain, intelligible. —गहना an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. °वृत्तिः f. the same as above. —गृह a. (ह्री f.) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. —गृहीत a. 1. held well or firmly, grasped. -2. used or applied properly or auspiciously. °नामन् a. 1. one whose name is auspiciously invoked, one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhiṣṭhira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीतनामन्ः भृगुगोपालस्य पौत्रः Māl. 1. —घासः a dainty morsel. —ग्रीव a. having a beautiful neck. (-वः) 1. a hero. -2. a swan. -3. a kind of weapon. -4. N. of one of the four



horses of Kṛishṇa. -5. of Siva. -6. of Indra. -7. N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vāli. [ By the advice of Kabandha Rama went to Sugriva who told him how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama in recovering his wife Sita. Rama, therefore, killed Vali, and installed Sugriva on the throne. He then assisted Rama with his hosts of monkeys in conquering Ravana, and recovering Sita. ].  
 °ईशः N. of Rāma. -रुल *a.* very weary or fatigued. -चक्षुस् *a.* having good eyes, seeing well. (-*m.*) 1. a discerning or wise man, learned man. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. -चरित, -चरित्र *a.* well-conducted, well-behaved. (-तं, -त्रं) 1. good conduct, virtuous deeds. -2. merit; तव सुचरितमंगुलीय नूनं प्रतनु S. 6. 10. (-ता, -त्रा) a well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -चर्मन् *m.* the Bhūrja tree. -चित्रकः 1. a king-fisher. -2. a kind of speckled snake. -चित्रा a kind of gourd. -चिन्ता, चिन्तनं deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. -चिरम् *ind.* for a very long time, very long. -चिरायुस् *m.* a god, deity. -चूटी a pair of nippers or tongs. -चेलकः a fine cloth. -छत्रः N. of Siva. (-त्रा) the river Sutej. -जन *a.* 1. good, virtuous, respectable. -2. kind, benevolent. (-नः) 1. a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. -2. a gentleman. -3. N. of Indra's charioteer. -जनता 1. goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता Bh. 2. 82. -2. a number of good men. -3. bravery, -जन्मन् *a.* 1. of noble or respectable birth; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Māl. 1. 34. -2. legitimate, lawfully born. -जलं a lotus. -जल्पः 1. a good speech. -2. a kind of speech thus described by Ujjvalamāni; यत्रार्जवात् सर्गाभिर्यै सदैन्यं सहचापलम् । सोत्कण्ठं च हरिः स्पृष्टः स सुजल्पो निगद्यते ॥ -जात *a.* 1. well-grown, tall. -2. well made or produced. -3. of high birth. -4. beautiful, lovely; Māl. 1. 16, R. 3. 8. -तनु *a.* 1. having a beautiful body. -2. extremely delicate or slender, very thin. -3. emaciated. (-नुः, -नूः *f.*) a lovely lady; एताः सुतनु

मुख ते सख्यः पश्यन्ति हेमकूटगताः V. 1. 10. -तंत्री *a.* 1. well-stringed. -2. (hence) melodious. -तपस् *a.* 1. one who practises austere penance. -2. having great heat. (-*m.*) 1. an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. -2. the sun. (-*n.*) an austere penance. -तमां *ind.* most excellently, best. -तरां *ind.* 1. better, more excellently. -2. exceedingly, very, very much, excessively; तथा बुद्धिचा सुतरां सवित्री स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया चक्राशे Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 53, 7. 21, 14. 9, 18. 24. -3. more so, much more so; मध्यप्यास्थान ते चैत्रायि मम सुतरामेष राजन् गतोस्मि Bh. 3. 30. -4. consequently. -तर्कनः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तलं 1. 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2. the foundation of a large building. -तिक्तकः the coral tree. -तीक्ष्ण *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very pungent. -3. acutely painful. (-क्ष्णः) 1. the Sigu tree. -2. N. of a sage; नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दांतः R. 13. 41. °दशनः an epithet of Siva. -तीर्थः 1. a good preceptor. -2. N. of Siva. -तुंग *a.* very lofty or tall. (-गः) the cocoa-nut tree. -तेजस् *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very bright, or splendid. -3. very mighty. (-*m.*) a worshipper of the sun. -दक्षिण *a.* 1. very sincere or upright. -2. liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 310. (-णा) N. of the wife of Dilīpa; तस्य दक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा । पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1. -दंडः a cane, ratan. -दन्त *a.* (ती *f.*) having handsome teeth. -दंतः 1. a good tooth. -2. an actor, a dancer. (-ती) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. -दर्शन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) 1. good-looking, beautiful, handsome. -2. easily seen. (-नः) the discus of Vishṇu; as in कृष्णोप्यसुदर्शनः K. -2. N. of Siva. -3. of mount Meru. -4. a vulture. (-नी -नं) N. of Amarāvatī, Indra's capital. (-नं) N. of Jambudvīpa. -दर्शना 1. a handsome woman. -2. a woman. -3. an order, a command. -4. a kind of drug. -दा *a.* very bountiful. -दांतः a Buddhist. -दामन् *a.* one who gives liberally. (-*m.*) 1. a cloud.

-2. a mountain. -3. the sea. -4. N. of Indra's elephant. -5. N. of a very poor Brāhmaṇa who came to Dvārakā with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Kṛishṇa, and was raised by him to wealth and glory. -दायः 1. a good or auspicious gift. -2. a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. -3. one who offers such a gift. -दिनं 1. a happy or auspicious day. -2. a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिन); so सुदिनाहं in the same sense. -दीर्घ *a.* very long or extended. (-र्घा) a kind of cucumber. -दुर्लभ *a.* very scarce or rare. -दूर *a.* very distant or remote. (सुदूरं means 1. to a great distance. -2. to a very high degree, very much. सुदूरात् 'from afar, from a distance'). -दृढ *a.* very firm or hard, compact. -दृश *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-*f.*) a pretty woman. -धन्वन् *a.* having an excellent bow. (-*m.*) 1. a good archer or bowman. -2. Ananta, the great serpent. -3. N. of Visvakarman. -धर्मन् *a.* attentive to duties. (-*f.*) the council or assembly of gods. (-*m.*) 1. the hall or palace of Indra. -2. one diligent in properly maintaining his family. -धर्मा-नी the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा); यया-बुद्धीरितालोकः सुधर्मानवमां सभां R. 17. 27. -धित *a.* Ved. 1. perfect, secure. -2. kind, good. -3. happy, prosperous. -4. well-aimed or directed (as a weapon). -धी *a.* having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धीः) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or pandit. (-*f.*) a good understanding, good sense, intelligence. °उपास्यः 1. a particular kind of royal palace. -2. N. of an attendant on Kṛishṇa. (-स्यं) the club of Balarama. °उपास्या 1. a woman. -2. N. of Umā, or of one of her female companions. -3. a sort of pigment. -धूम्रवर्णा one of the seven tongues of fire. -नंदा N. of a woman. -नयः 1. good conduct. -2. good policy. -नयन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1. a woman having beautiful eyes. -2. a woman in general. -नाभ *a.* 1. having



a beautiful navel. -2. having a good nave or centre. (-भः) 1. a mountain. -2. the Mainâka mountain q. v. -निभृत *a.* very lonely or private. (-तं) *ind.* very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. -निश्चलः an epithet of Siva. -नीत 1. well-conducted, well-behaved. -2. polite, civil. (-तं) 1. good conduct or behaviour. -2. good policy or prudence. -नीतिः *f.* 1. good conduct, good manners, propriety. -2. good policy. -3. N. of the mother of Dhruva, q. v. -नीथ *a.* well-disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-यः) 1. a Brâhmaṇa. -2. N. of Sisupâla q. v. -3. Ved. a good leader. -नील *a.* very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-ला) common flax. (-लं), -नीलकः a blue gem. -नेत्र *a.* having good or beautiful eyes. -नौ *n.* water (?). -पक्व *a.* 1. well-cooked. -2. thoroughly matured or ripe. (-क्वः) a sort of fragrant mango. -पत्नी a woman having a good husband. -पथः 1. a good road. -2. a good course. -3. good conduct. -पथिन् *m.* (nom. sing. सुपंथाः) a good road. -पद्मा orris root. -पर्ण *a.* (र्ण or र्णी *f.*) 1. well-winged. -2. having good or beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1. a ray of the sun. -2. a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. -3. any supernatural bird. -4. an epithet of Garuḍa. -5. a cock. °केतुः N. of Viṣṇu. -पर्णकः = सुपर्ण. -पर्णा, -पर्णी *f.* 1. a number of lotuses. -2. a pool abounding with lotuses. -3. N. of the mother of Garuḍa. -पर्याप्त *a.* 1. very spacious. -2. well-fitted. -पर्वन् *a.* well-jointed, having many joints or knots. (-*m.*) 1. a bamboo. -2. an arrow. -3. a god, deity. -4. a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). -5. smoke. (-*f.*) white Dûrvâ grass. -पलायित *a.* 1. completely fled or run away. -2. skilfully retreated. -पात्रं 1. a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. -2. a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. -पाद् (पाद् or पद् *f.*) having good or handsome feet. -पार्श्वः 1. the waved.

leaf fig-tree (शङ्ख). -2. N. of the son of Sampâti, elder brother of Jaṭâyû. -पीतं a carrot. (-तः) the fifth Muhûrta. -पुंसी a woman having a good husband. -पुष्प *a.* (ष्पा or ष्पी *f.*) having beautiful flowers. (-ष्पः) 1. the coral tree. -2. the Sirîsha tree. (-ष्पी) the plantain tree. (-ष्पं) 1. cloves. -2. the menstrual excretion. -पुष्पित *a.* 1. well blossomed, being in full flower. -2. having the hair thrilling or bristling. -पूर *a.* 1. easy to be filled; Pt. 1. 25. -2. well-filling. (-रः) a kind of citron (बीजपूर). -पूरकः the Baka-pushpa tree. -प्रकाश *a.* 1. manifest, apparent. -2. public, notorious. -प्रतर्कः a sound judgment. -प्रतिभा spirituous liquor. -प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1. standing well. -2. very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्टा) 1. good position. -2. good reputation, fame, celebrity. -3. establishment, erection. -4. installation, consecration. -प्रतिष्ठित *a.* 1. well-established. -2. consecrated. -3. celebrated. (-तः) the Udumbara tree. -प्रतिष्ठात *a.* 1. thoroughly purified. -2. well-versed in. -3. well-investigated, clearly ascertained or determined. -प्रतीक *a.* 1. having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. -2. having a beautiful trunk. (-कः) 1. an epithet of Kâmadeva. -2. of Siva. -3. of the elephant of the north-east quarter. -प्रपाणं a good tank. -प्रभ *a.* very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one of the seven tongues of fire. -प्रभातं 1. an auspicious dawn or day-break; दिष्ट्या सुप्रभातमद्य यदयं देवो दृष्टः U. 6. -2. the earliest dawn. -प्रयुक्तशरः a skilful archer. -प्रयोगः 1. good management or application. -2. close contact. -3. dexterity. -प्रसन्नः N. of Kubera. -प्रसाद *a.* very gracious or propitious. (-दः) N. of Siva. -प्रिय *a.* very much liked, agreeable. (-यः) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (-या) 1. a charming woman. -2. a beloved mistress. -फल *a.* 1. very fruitful, very productive. -2. very fertile. (-लः) 1. the pomegranate tree. -2. the jujube. -3. the Karṇikâra tree. -4. a kind of bean. (-ला) 1. a pumpkin, gourd. -2. the plan-

tain tree. -3. a variety of brown grape. -4. colocynth. -फेनः a cuttlefish bone. -बंधः sesamum. -बल *a.* very powerful. (-लः) 1. N. of Siva. -2. N. of the father of Sakuni. -बांधवः N. of Siva. -बाहु *a.* 1. handsome-armed. -2. strong-armed. (-हुः) N. of a demon, brother of Mârîcha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agastya. He with Mârîcha began to disturb the sacrifice of Visvâmitra, but was defeated by Râma and Lakshmaṇa; see R. 11. 29. -बोध *a.* 1. easily apprehended or understood. (-धः) good information or advice. -ब्रह्मण्यः 1. an epithet of Kârṭikeya. -2. N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. -भग *a.* 1. very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. -2. lovely, charming, beautiful, pretty; न तु श्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9; Ku. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Mâl. 9. -3. pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet; श्रवणसुभग M. 3. 4, S. 1. 3. -4. beloved, liked, amiable, dear; सुमुखि सुभगः पश्यन् स त्वामुपैतु कृतार्थतां Gît. 5. 5. illustrious. (-गः) 1. borax. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Champaka tree. -4. red amaranth. (-गं) good fortune. °मानिन्, सुभगमन्य *a.* -1. considering oneself fortunate, amiable, pleasing; वाचालं मां न खलु सुभगमन्यभावः करोति Me. 94. -2. vain, flattering oneself. -भगा a woman beloved by her husband, a favourite wife. -2. an honoured mother. -3. a kind of wild jasmine. -4. turmeric. -5. the Priyangu creeper. -6. the holy basil. °सुतः the son of a favourite wife. -भंगा the cocoa-nut tree. -भद्र *a.* very happy or fortunate. (-द्रः) N. of Viṣṇu. (-द्रा) N. of the sister of Balarâma and Kṛishṇa, married to Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a son named Abhimanyu. -भद्रकः 1. a car for carrying the image of a god. -2. the Bilva tree. -भाषित *a.* 1. spoken well or eloquent. (-तं) 1. fine speech, eloquence, learning; जीर्णमंगे सुभाषितं Bh. 3. 2. -2. a witty saying, an apophthegm, an apposite saying; सुभाषितेन गतिन युवतीनां च लीलया । मनो न निन्दते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः



Subhâsh. -3. a good remark ; बाला-  
दपि सुभाषितं (माहं). -भिक्षं 1.  
good alms, successful begging. -2.  
abundance of food, an abundant  
supply of provisions, plenty of corn  
&c. -भीरकः the Palâsa tree. -भूति-  
कः the Bilva tree. -भू a. having  
beautiful eyebrows. (-भूः f.) a love-  
ly woman. (N. B. The vocative  
singular of this word is strictly  
सुभूः; but सुभू is used by writers  
like Bhaṭṭi, Kâlidâsa, and Bha-  
vabhūti; हा पितः कासि हे सुभू  
Bk. 6. 17; so V. 3. 22; Ku.  
5. 43; Mâl. 3. 8. -मंगल a. 1.  
very auspicious. -2. abounding in  
sacrifices. -मति a. very wise. (-तिः  
f.) 1. a good mind or disposition,  
kindness, benevolence, friendship.  
-2. a favour of the gods. -3. a gift,  
blessing. -4. a prayer, hymn. -5. a  
wish or desire. -6. N. of the wife  
of Sagara and mother of 60,000  
sons. -मदनः the mango tree. -मधु-  
रं a very sweet or gentle speech,  
agreeable words. -मध्य, -मध्यम a.  
slender-waisted. -मध्या, -मध्यमा a  
graceful woman. -मन a. very charm-  
ing, lovely, beautiful. (-नः) 1.  
wheat. -2. the thorn-apple. (-ना)  
the great-flowered jasmine. -मनस  
a. 1. good-minded, of a good disposi-  
tion, benevolent. -2. well-pleased,  
satisfied. (-m.) 1. a god, divinity.  
-2. a learned man. -3. a student of  
the Vedas. -4. wheat. -5. the Nim-  
ba tree. (-f., n.; said to be pl. only  
by some) a flower; रमणीय एष वः  
सुमनसां संनिवेशः Mâl. 1 (where the  
adjectival sense in 1 is also intend-  
ed); किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः  
कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G.;  
Si. 6. 66. (-f.) 1. the great-flower-  
ed jasmine. -2. the Mâlâtî creeper.  
°फलः the wood-apple. °फलं nutmeg.  
-मंतु a. 1. advising well. -2. very  
faulty or blameable. (-m.) a good  
adviser. -मंत्रः N. of the charioteer  
of Dasaratha. -मित्रा 1. N. of one  
of the wives of Dasaratha and  
mother of Lakshmana and Satrugna  
-मुख a. (खा or खी f.) 1. having a  
beautiful face, lovely. -2. pleasing.  
-3. disposed to, eager for; Ki. 6.  
42. (-खः) 1. a learned man. -2. an  
epithet of Garuḍa. -3. of Ganesa,

-4. of Siva. (-खं) the scratch of a  
finger-nail. (-खा, -खी) 1. a hand-  
some woman. -2. a mirror. -मूलकं  
a carrot. -मेखलः the Munja grass.  
-मेधस् a. having a good understand-  
ing, wise, intelligent. (-m.) a wise  
man. (-f.) heart-pea. -मेरुः 1. the  
sacred mountain Meru, q. v. -2.  
N. of Siva. -यवसं beautiful grass,  
good pasturage. -यामुनः N. of  
Vishnu. -युक्तः N. of Siva. -योध-  
नः an epithet of Duryodhana q. v.  
-रक्तकः 1. a kind of red chalk. -2.  
a kind of mango tree. -रंगः 1.  
good colour. -2. the orange. -3. a  
hole cut in a house (सुरंगा also in  
this sense). (-गं) 1. red sanders.  
-2. vermilion. °धातुः red chalk. °युज्  
m. a house-breaker. -रंगिका the  
Mûrvâ plant. -रजःफलः the jack-  
fruit tree. -रंजनः the betel-nut-  
tree. -रत a. 1. much sported. -2.  
playful. -2. much enjoyed. -4. com-  
passionate, tender. (-तं) 1. great  
delight or enjoyment. -2. copula-  
tion, sexual union or intercourse,  
coition; सुरतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2.  
44. °ताली 1. a female-messenger, a  
go-between. -2. a chaplet, garland  
for the head. °प्रसंगः addiction to  
amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. -र-  
तिः f. great enjoyment or satisfaction.  
-रस a. 1. well-flavoured, juicy,  
savoury. -2. sweet. -3. elegant (as  
a composition). (-सः, -सा) the plant  
सिंधुवार. (-सा) N. of Durgâ. (-सा,  
-सं) the sacred basil. (-सं) 1. gum-  
myrrh. -2. fragrant grass. -राजन्  
a. governed by a good king; सुराजि  
देशे राजन्वान् Ak. (-m.) 1. a good king.  
-2. a divinity. -राष्ट्रं N. of a country  
on the western side of India (Surat).  
°जं a kind of poison. °ब्रह्मः a Brâ-  
hmana of Surâshṭra. -रूप a. 1.  
well-formed, handsome, lovely; सु-  
रूपा कन्या. -2. wise, learned. (-पः)  
an epithet of Siva. -रेभ a. fine-  
voiced; Ki. 15. 16. (-भं) tin.  
-लक्षण a. 1. having auspicious or  
beautiful marks. -2. fortunate. (-णं)  
1. observing, examining carefully,  
determining, ascertaining. -2. a good  
or auspicious mark. -लभ a. 1. easy  
to be obtained, easy of attainment,  
attainable, feasible; न सुलभा सकलैर्दु-  
मुखी च सा V. 2. 9; इदमसुलभवस्तुप्रार्थ-  
नादुन्निवारं 2. 6. -2. ready for, adapt-

ed to, fit, suitable; निष्ठूतश्चरणोपभो-  
गसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् S. 4. 4.  
-3. natural to, proper for; मानुषता-  
सुलभो लघिमा K. °कोप a. easily pro-  
voked, irascible. -लोचन a. fine-  
eyed. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1. a  
beautiful woman. -2. N. of the  
wife of Indrajit. -लोहकं brass.  
-लोहित a. very red. (-ता) one of  
the seven tongues of fire. -वक्त्रं 1.  
a good face or mouth. -2. correct  
utterance. (-वत्रः) N. of Siva. -व-  
चनं, -वचस् n. eloquence. -वर्चकः,  
-वर्चिकः -का, -वर्चिन् m. natron,  
alkali. -वर्चलं linseed. -वर्चसः  
N. of Siva. -वर्ण see s. v.  
-वसंतः 1. an agreeable vernal sea-  
son. -2. the day of full moon in  
the month of Chaitra, or a festival  
celebrated in honour of Kâmadeva  
in that month (also सुवसंतकः in this  
sense). -वह a. 1. bearing well.  
patient. -2. patient, enduring. -3.  
easy to be borne. (-हा) a lute.  
-वासः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a plea-  
sant dwelling. -3. an agreeable per-  
fume or odour. -वासिनी 1. a wo-  
man married or single who resides  
in her father's house. -2. a married  
woman whose husband is alive.  
-विक्रांत a. very valiant or bold,  
chivalrous. (-तः) a hero. (-तं)  
heroism. -विद् m. a learned  
man, shrewd person. (-f.) a  
shrewd or clever woman. -विदः 1.  
an attendant on the women's apart-  
ments. -2. a king. -विदत् m. a  
king. -विदित्रं 1. a household, fa-  
mily -2. wealth. -विदलः an at-  
tendant on the women's apartments  
(wrongly for सौविदल q. v). (-लं)  
the women's apartments, harem.  
-विदल्ला a married woman. -विध  
a. of a good kind. -विधम् ind.  
easily. -विनीत a. well-trained,  
modest. (-ता) a tractable cow.  
-विहित a. 1. well-placed, well-de-  
posited. -2. well-furnished, well-  
supplied, well-provided, well-arrang-  
ed; सुविहितप्रयोगतया आर्यस्य न किमपि  
परिहास्यते S. 1; कलहंसमकरंदप्रवेशाव-  
सरे तस्माविहितं Mâl. 1. -3. well done  
or performed. -वी (वी) ज a. hav-  
ing good seed. (-जः) 1. N. of  
Siva. -2. the poppy. (-जं) good  
seed. -वीरामुं sour rice-gruel. -वीर्य  
a. 1. having great vigour. -2. of



heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (-ई) 1. great heroism. -2. abundance of heroes. -3. the fruit of the jujube. (-र्या) wild cotton. -वृत्ति *f.* 1. a pure offering. -2. a hymn of praise. -वृत्त *a.* 1. well-behaved, virtuous, good; माये तस्य सुवृत्त वर्तते लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. -2. well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; मृदुनातिसुवृत्तेन सुमृष्टेनातिहारिणा। मोदकेनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिर्यस्य सेवया; or सुमुखोऽपि सुवृत्तोपि सन्मार्गपतितोऽपि च। महतां पादलम्बोऽपि व्यथयत्येव कंदकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). (-त्त) a good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 1. 69. -वेल *a.* 1. tranquil, still. -2. humble, quiet. (-लः) N. of the Trikūṭa mountain. -व्रत *a.* strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (-तः) a religious student. (-ता) 1. a virtuous wife. -2. a tractable cow, one easily milked. -शंस *a.* well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. -शक *a.* capable of being easily done. -शल्यः the Khadira tree. -शाकं undried ginger. -शारदः N. of Siva. -शासित *a.* kept under control, well-controlled. -शिक्षित *a.* well-taught trained, well-disciplined. -शिखः fire. (-खा) 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a cock's comb. -शीतं yellow sandal-wood. -शीम *a.* cold, frigid. (-मः) coldness. -शील *a.* good-tempered, amiable. (-ला) 1. N. of the wife of Yama. -2. N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Kṛishṇa. -श्रीका the gum olibanum tree. -श्रुत *a.* 1. well heard. -2. versed in the Vedas. (-तः) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work, together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. -श्लिष्ट 1. well-arranged or united. -2. well-fitted; Māl. 1. -श्लेषः close union or embrace. -सत्या N. of the wife of Janaka. -सदृश agreeable to look at. -सन्नत *a.* well-directed (as an arrow). -सरणः N. of Siva. -सह *a.* 1. easy to be borne. -2. bearing or enduring well. (-हः) an epithet of Siva. -सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1. good

sap, essence, or substance. -2. competence. -3. the red-flowering Khadira tree. -सारवत् *n.* crystal. -सिकता 1. good sand. -2. gravel. -3. sugar. -स्थ *a.* 1. well-suited, being in a good sense. -2. in health, healthy, faring well. -3. in good or or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. -4. happy, fortunate. (-स्थं) a happy state, well-being; सुस्थे को वा न पंडितः H. 3. 121. (सुस्थित in the same sense). -स्थता-स्थितिः *f.* 1. good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. -2. health, convalescence. -स्मित *a.* pleasantly smiling. (-ता) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. -स्वपनः an epithet of Siva. -स्वर *a.* 1. melodious, harmonious. -2. loud. -हित *a.* 1. very fit or suitable, appropriate. -2. beneficial, salutary. -3. friendly, affectionate. -4. satisfied. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. -हृद *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (-मः) 1. a friend; सुहृदः पश्य वसंतं किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27; मंशयन्ते न खलु सुहृदमभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. -2. an ally. °भेदः the separation of friends. °वाक्यं the counsel of a friend. -हृदः a friend. -हृदय *a.* 1. good-hearted. -2. dear, affectionate, loving.

**सुख** 10 P. (सुखयति) To make happy, please, delight; (properly a denom. of सुख).

**सुखं** [ सुख-अच् ] 1 Happy, delighted, joyful, pleased. -2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; so सुखश्रवा निस्वनः 3. 19. -3 Virtuous, pious. -4 Taking delight in, favourable to; S. 7. 18. -5 Easy, practicable; श्रेयांसि लब्धुमसुखानि विनांतरायैः Ki. 5. 49. -6 Fit, suitable. -खा The capital of Varuṇa. -खं 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure, comfort; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21. -2 Prosperity; अद्वैतं सुखदुःखयोरनुगुणं सर्वास्ववस्थासु यत् U. 1. 40. -3 Well-being, welfare, health; देवीं सुखं प्रष्टुं गता M. 4. -4 Ease, comfort, alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in comp.; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय &c. -5 Facility, easiness, ease. -6 Heaven,

paradise. -7 Water. -खं *ind.* 1 Happily, joyfully. -2 Well; सुखमास्तां भवान् 'may you fare well'. -3 At ease, comfortably; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वापिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10. -4 Easily, with ease; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bh. 2. 3; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. -4 Rather, willingly. -6 Quietly, placidly. -Comp. -अंत *a.* 1. ending in happiness. -2. friendly. -3. destroying happiness. -आधारः paradise. -आश्रय *a.* suitable for bathing. -आजातः N. of Siva. -आयतः, -आयनः a good or well-trained horse. -आरोह *a.* of easy ascent. -आलोक *a.* good-looking, lovely, charming. -आवह *a.* conducing to happiness, pleasant, comfortable. -आशः 1. eating at ease. -2. pleasant food. -3. N. of Varuṇa. -आशकः a cucumber. -आसक्तः an epithet of Siva. -आस्वाद *a.* 1. having a sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. -2. agreeable, delightful. (-दः) 1. a pleasant flavour. -2. enjoyment (of pleasure). -उत्सवः 1. merry-making, pleasure, festival, jubilee. -2. a husband. -उदकं, -उष्णं warm water. -उदयः dawn or realization of happiness. -उदकं *a.* resulting in happiness. -उद्य *a.* to be spoken easily or agreeably. -उपविष्ट *a.* comfortably seated, sitting at ease. -एषिन् *a.* desiring happiness, wishing well to. -ऊर्जिकः natron. -कर, -कार, -दायक *a.* giving pleasure, pleasant. -चारः a good horse. -जात *a.* happy. -द *a.* giving pleasure. (-दः) N. of Vishṇu. (-दा) 1. a courtesan of Indra's heaven. -2. the river Ganges. -3. the Samī tree. (-दं) the seat of Vishṇu. -दोह्या a cow easily milked. -बोधः 1. sensation of pleasure. -2. easy knowledge. -भागिन्, -भाज *a.* happy. -भेद्य *a.* easy to be broken (fig. also), fragile, brittle. -मोदा the gum olibanum tree. -रात्रिः 1. the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honor of Lakshmi). -2. a night when the husband may legally cohabit with his wife; see Ms. 3. 47. -वर्चकः, -वर्चस् *m.* natron, alkali. -वासः a water-melon. -श्रव, -श्रु-



ति *a.* sweet to the ear, melodious ; Ki. 14. 3. —संगिन् *a.* attached to pleasure ; S. 5. 11. —साध्य *a.* easy to be accomplished or cured &c. —स्पर्श *a.* 1. agreeable to the touch. —2. gratifying, pleasant ; R. 1. 38.

सुखंकर *a.* = सुखकर q. v. above.

सुखयति Den. P. To give pleasure to, please, delight ; Māl. 9. 25.

सुखाकृ 8. U. To make happy, please.

सुखायते Den. A. 1 To feel happy or glad. —2 To rejoice. —3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

सुखित *a.* Pleased, delighted, happy. —तं Happiness.

सुखिन् *a.* Happy, glad, joyful. —*m.* A religious ascetic.

सुखंघुणः A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapon of Siva) ; see खट्वांग.

सुट् A technical term used by Pāṇini for the first five case-inflections ; cf. सर्वनामस्थान.

८ 10 U ( सुट्याति-ते ) 1 To despise, disregard. —2 To be small, low, or shallow.

सुत *p. p.* 1 Poured out. —2 Extracted or expressed (as Soma juice). —3 Begotten, produced, brought forth. —तः 1 A son. —2 A child, offspring. —3 A king. —तः तं A Soma libation. —Comp. —अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of progeny. —आत्मजः a grandson. (—जा ) a grand-daughter.

उत्पात्तिः *f.* birth of a son. —निर्विशेषम् *ind.* not differently from a son, just like a son ; R. 5. 6. —वस्करा the mother of seven children. —स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतंगमः The father of a son. सुतवत् *a.* Having sons. —*m.* The farther of a son.

सुता A daughter ; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः *f.* Extraction of Soma juice. सुतिन् *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Having a child or children. —*m.* A father.

सुतिनी A mother ; तेनांवा यदि सुतिनी वद वंध्या कीदृशी भवति Subhāsh.

सुतीयाति Den. P. 1 To long for progeny or son. —2 To treat like a son.

सुतुस *a.* Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation of Soma juice. —2 A sacrificial oblation. —3 Parturition.

सुत्रामन् *m.* N. of Indra. —*f.* The earth.

सुत्वन् *m.* 1 An offerer or drinker of Soma juice. —2 A student who has performed his ablutions ( subsequent or preparatory to a sacrifice ).

सुदि *ind.* In the bright fortnight of a lunar month ; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast Vaisya by a woman of the same class ; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा [ सुष्टु धीयते पीयते धे-धा वा क Tv. ] 1 The beverage of the gods, nectar, ambrosia ; निपीय यस्य क्षिति-रक्षिणः कथां तथाद्रियते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. —2 The nectar or honey of flowers. —3 Juice. —4 Water. —5 N. of the Ganges. —6 White-wash, plaster, mortar ; कैलासगिरिणिव सुधासितेन प्राकोरण परिगता K. , R. 16. 18. —7 A brick. —8 Lightning. —9 The milk-hedge plant. —10 Emblemic myrobalan. —11 Yellow myrobalan. —Comp. —अंशुः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. रत्न a pearl.

—अंगः, —आकारः, —आधारः, —आवासः the moon. —उद्भवः N. of Dhanvantari. —जीविन् *m.* a plasterer, bricklayer. —द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. —धवलित *a.* plastered, white-washed. —निधिः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —पाणिः an epithet of Dhanvantari, the physician of the gods. —भवनं a stuccoed house. —भित्तिः *f.* 1. a plastered wall. —2. a brick-wall. —3. the fifth Muhūrta or hour after noon. —भुज् *m.* a god, deity.

—भृतिः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —3. a sacrifice, an oblation. —मयं 1. a brick or stone building. —2. a royal palace. —मोदकः camphor.

—वर्षः a shower of nectar. —वर्षिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Brahman, —2. the moon. —3. camphor. —वासः 1. the moon. —2. camphor. —वासा a kind of cucumber. —सित *a.* 1. white as mortar. 2. bright as nectar. —3. bound by nectar ; जगतीशरणे युक्तो हरिकांतः सुधासितः Ki. 15. 45. ( where it has senses 1 and 2 also ). —सूतिः 1. the moon. —2. a sacrifice. —3. a lotus. —स्यंदिन्

*a.* ambrosial, flowing with nectar ; Bh. 2. 6. —स्रवा uvula or soft palate. —हरः an epithet of Garuḍa ; see गरुड.

सुधितिः *m. f.* An axe.

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. —2 The egg of a snake. —3 A sparrow.

सुनासी ( शी ) रः An epithet of Indra.

सुन्दः N. of a demon and brother of Upasunda, who were sons of Nikumbha. [ They got a boon from the Creator that they would not die until they should kill themselves. On the strength of this boon, they grew very oppressive, and Indra had at last to send down a lovely nymph named Tiltottama, and while quarrelling for her, they killed each other ].

सुन्दर *a.* ( री *f.* ) 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming. —2 Right. —रः N. of Cupid. —री A beautiful woman ; एका भार्या सुन्दरी वा दरी वा Bh. 2. 115 ; विद्याधरसुन्दरीणां Ku. 1. 7.

सुप् 1 A technical term used by Pāṇini for the termination of the Locative plural. —2 A name for any one of the several case-endings or terminations.

सुप्त *p. p.* [ स्वप्-कर्तरि क् ] Slept, sleeping, asleep ; न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशति मुखे मृगाः H. Pr. 36. —2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insensible ; see स्वप्. —सं Sleep, sound sleep. —Comp. —जनः midnight. —ज्ञानं a dream. —त्वच् *a.* paralytic.

सुप्तिः *f.* [ स्वप्-क्तिन् ] 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drowsiness. —2 Insensibility, paralysis, numbness. —3 Trust, confidence. —4 A dream.

सुमः 1 The moon. —2 Camphor. —3 Sky. —मं A flower ; Bv. 1. 84.

सुम्नं 1 A hymn. —2 Joy, happiness. —3 Favour, protection. —4 A sacrifice.

सुर् I. 6 P. ( सुरति ) To rule, govern. —2 To shine. —II. 10 P. = स्वर q. v.

सुरः [ सुष्टु राति ददात्यभीष्टं सु-रा-क ] 1 A god, deity ; सुराप्रतिग्रहाद् देवाः सुरा इत्यभिविश्रुताः Rām. ; सुधया तर्पयते सुरान् पितृन् च V. 3. 7 ; R. 5. 16. —2 The number 'thirty-three'. —3 The sun. —4 A sage, learned man. —Comp. —अंगना a celestial woman or damsel, an *apsaras* ; R. 8. 79 ; —अधिपः



an epithet of Indra. —अव्यक्तः N. of Siva. —अरिः 1. an enemy of gods, a demon. —2. the chirp of a cricket. °हन् *m.* N. of Siva. °हन् *m.* N. of Vishnu. —अर्ह 1. gold. —2. saffron. —आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. —आपगा 'the heavenly river', an epithet of the Ganges. —आलयः 1. the mountain Meru. —2. heaven, paradise. —इड्यः N. of Brihaspati. —इड्या the sacred basil. —इद्रः, ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of Indra. °गोपः a cochineal. °जित् *m.* N. of Garuda. —इभः a celestial elephant. —इष्टः the Sāla tree. —ईशः —ईश्वरः 1. N. of Indra. —2. of Siva. (—री) 1. the celestial Ganges. —2. Durgā. —उत्तमः 1. the sun. —2. Indra. —उत्तरः sandal-wood. —कृषिः (सुरभिः) a divine sage. —कारुः an epithet of Visvakarman. —कारुः क rain-bow. —गणः 1. N. of Siva. —2. a host of gods. —गुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati. —ग्रामणी *m.* N. of Indra. —उद्येष्टः an epithet of Brahman. —तरुः a tree of paradise. —तोषकः the jewel called Kaustubha; *q. v.* —वारु *n.* the Devadāru tree. —दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. —दुन्दुभी the sacred basil. —द्विपः 1. an elephant of the gods. —2. N. of Airāvata. —द्विष् *m.* 1. a demon; R. 10. 15. —2. Rāhu; R. 2. 39. —धनुस् *n.* rain-bow; सुरधनुर्विदं दूराकृष्टं न नाम शरासनं V. 4. 1. —धूपः turpentine, resin. —नदी, —निम्नगा an epithet of the Ganges. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पथं the sky, heaven. —पर्वतः the mountain Meru; *q. v.* —पादपः a tree of paradise, such as the कल्पतरु. —प्रियः 1. N. of Indra. —2. of Brihaspati. —भूयं identification with a deity, deification, apotheosis. —भूरुहः the Devadāru tree. —मंदिरं a temple; Māl. 9. 1. —युवतिः *f.* a celestial damsel. —लासिका a flute, pipe. —लोकः heaven. °सुंदरी 1. a celestial woman. —2. N. of Durgā. —वर्मन् *n.* the sky. —वल्लभा white Dūrvā grass. —वल्ली the sacred basil. —विद्विष्, वैरित्, —शत्रु *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. —विलासिनी an *apsaras*. —शाखिन् *m.* the Kalpataru *q. v.* —सद्यन् *n.* heaven, paradise. —सरित्, —सिंधु *f.* the Ganges; सुरसरिविव तेजो वह्निनिष्ठचूतमैशम् R. 2. 75. —सुंदरी, —स्त्री 1. a celestial woman; V. 1. 3. —2. N. of Durgā. —स्थानं a temple.

**सुरंगः** —गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. —2 A subterranean passage, a mine dug underneath a building; ऐकागारिकेण तावतीं सुरंगां कारयित्वा Dk., सुरंगया बहिरपगतेषु युष्मासु Mu. 2; (written also सुरंगा).

**सुरभि** *a.* 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous; पादलसंसर्गसुरभिर्वनवाताः S. 1. 3, Me. 16, 21, 32. —2 Pleasant, agreeable. —3 Shining, handsome; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3. —4 Beloved, friendly. —5 Celebrated, famous. —6 Wise, learned. —7 Good, virtuous. —भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. —2 Nutmeg. —3 Resin of Sāla, or resin in general. —4 The Champaka tree. —5 The Samī tree. —6 The Kadamba tree. —7 A kind of fragrant grass. —8 The season of spring; V. 2. 20. —9 The month of Chaitra. —10 The Bakula tree. —*f.* 1 The gum olibanum tree. —2 The sacred basil. —3 Jasmine. —4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. —5 Spirituous liquor. —6 The earth. —7 A cow. —8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty; सुतां तदीयां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिं R. 1. 81, 75. —9 N. of one of the Mātṛis. —10 The east. —*n.* 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. —2 Sulphur. —3 Gold. —Comp. —घृतं fragrant butter, well-seasoned ghee. —त्रिकला 1. nutmeg. —2. cloves. —3. areca nut. —त्वच् *f.* large cardamoms. —दारुः the Sarala tree. —पत्रा the rose-apple. —बाणः an epithet of Cupid. —मासः the spring. —सुतं the commencement of spring. —स्रवा the gum olibanum tree.

**सुरभिका** A kind of plantain.

**सुरभिमत्** *m.* N. of fire.

**सुरभित** *a.* Perfumed, scented.

**सुरभी** 1 Gum olibanum. —2 N. of the cow of plenty.

**सुरा** 1 A spirituous liquor, wine; सुरा वै मलमज्जानां Ms. 11. 94; गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा 95. —2 Water. —3 A drinking vessel. —4 A snake. —Comp. —आकरः a distillery. —आजीवः, —आजीविन् *m.* a distiller. —आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. —आसवः spirituous liquor. —उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. —करः the cocoa-nut tree. —ग्रहः a vessel for holding liquor. —ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. —प *a.*

1. a drinker of spirituous liquor. —2. pleasant, agreeable. —3. wise, sage. —पाणं, —पानं the drinking of wine or liquor. —पात्रं, —भांडं a wine-glass or cup. —भागः yeast. —मंडः the froth or scum of spirituous liquor during fermentation. —संधानं distillation of spirituous liquor. —सुः 1. a drunkard. —2. a heretic.

**सुरंगा** See सुरंगा.

**सुवनः** 1 The sun. —2 Fire. —3 The moon.

**सुवर्ण** *a.* [शोभनो वर्णोऽस्य] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. —2 Of a good tribe or caste. —3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated. —र्णः 1 A good colour. —2 A good tribe or caste. —3 A sort of sacrifice. —4 An epithet of Siva. —5 The thorn-apple. —र्ण 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. —2 Black aloë-wood. —3 Turmeric. —4 Colocynth. —र्ण 1 Gold. —2 A golden coin (—*m.* also); नन्वहं दशतुल्यं प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2. —3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Māshas or about 175 grains Troy (*m.* also). —4 Money, wealth, riches. —5 A sort of yellow sandal-wood. —6 A kind of red chalk. —7 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). —Comp. —अश्वः N. of Siva. —आख्यः 1. N. of a tree (नागकेशर). —2. the thorn-apple. —अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. —कदली a variety of plantain. —कर्तृ, —कार, —कृत् *m.* a goldsmith. —गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. —गैरिकं a kind of red-chalk. —जीविकः N. of a tribe; (गांधिकः शांखिकश्चैव कांस्यको मणिकारकः | सुवर्णजीविकश्चैव पंचैते वणिजः स्मृताः || —पुष्पः the globe-amaranth. —पुष्पित *a.* abounding in gold; *e. g.* सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वति त्रयो जनाः । शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं Pt. 1. 45. —पृष्ठ *a.* coated with gold, gilded. —विदुः 1. N. of Vishnu. —2. a form of Siva. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. —यूथी yellow jasmine. —रूप्यक *a.* abounding in gold and silver. —रेतस् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —वणिज् *m.* N. of a mixed caste. —वर्णः N. of Vishnu. —वर्णा turmeric. —सिद्धः an adept who has ac-



quired gold by magical means. —स्ते-  
यं stealing of gold (one of the five  
Mahāpātakas q. v.).

सुवर्णकं 1 Brass, bell-metal. —2  
Lead. —3 Gold.

सुवर्णवत् *a.* 1 Golden. —2 Having  
a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुषम *a.* 1 Very lovely or beau-  
tiful, very pleasing. —2 Same; all.  
—मा Exquisite beauty, great lustre  
or splendour; कुरवककुसुमं चपलासुषमं  
Git. 7; सुषमाविषये परीक्षणे निखिलं प-  
द्मभाजि तन्मुखात् N. 2. 37, Bv. 1  
26, 2. 12, 74, 82, 3. 7.

सुषवी 1 A sort of gourd. —2  
Black cumin. —3 Cumin-seed.

सुषाढः An epithet of Siva.

सुषिः *f.* 1 A hole; cf. शुषि. —2 A  
tube, pipe.

सुषि (षी) म *a.* 1 Cold, frigid.  
—2 Pleasant, agreeable. —मः 1 Cold.  
—2 A kind of snake. —3 The moon-  
stone.

सुषिर *a.* 1 Full of holes, hollow,  
perforated. —2 Slow in articulation.  
—रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity.  
—2 Any wind-instrument.

सुषुप्तिः *f.* 1 Deep or profound  
sleep, profound repose. —2 Great  
insensibility, spiritual ignorance;  
अविद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यक्तशब्द-  
निर्देश्या परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषु-  
प्तियस्यां स्वरूपप्रतिबोधरहिताः शेरते सं-  
सारिणो जीवाः S. B. on Br. Sūt. 1.  
4. 3.

सुषुम्णः N. of one of the prin-  
cipal rays of the sun. —म्णा A  
particular artery of the human  
body, said to lie between इडा and  
पिंगला, two of the vessels of the  
body.

सुषेणः 1 N. of a tree (करमर्द)  
—2 N. of Vishnu. —3 A cane or  
ratan.

सुष्ठु *ind.* 1 Well, excellently,  
beautifully. —2 Very much, exceed-  
ingly; सुष्ठु शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनय-  
माहात्म्येन U. 1. —3 Truly, rightly;  
शब्दः सुष्ठु प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S.; अथवा  
सुष्ठु खल्विदमुच्यते.

सुष्मं A rope, cord, string.

सुह्याः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people;  
आत्मा संरक्षितः सुहृद्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीम्  
R. 4. 35.

सू I. 2. 4. Δ. (सूते, सूयते, सूत) To

bring forth, produce, beget, yield  
(fig. also); असूत सा नागवधूपभोग्यं  
Ku. 1. 20; कर्ति सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनास्ति  
U. 5. 31. —WITH प्र to bring forth,  
beget, produce. —II. 6 P. (सूयते)  
1 To excite, incite, impel. —2 To  
remit (as debt).

सू *a.* (At the end of comp.)  
Bringing forth, producing, yielding  
&c. —*f.* 1 Birth. —2 A mother.

सूकः 1 An arrow. —2 Air, wind.  
—3 A lotus.

सूकरः 1 A hog, pig; see शूकर. —2  
A sort of deer. —3 A potter. —री  
1 A sow. —2 A sort of moss.

सूक्ष्म *a.* [सूच्-मन्-सूक् च नेट्; Un.  
4. 176] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic;  
जालांतरस्थसूर्याशौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः—2  
Little, small; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्ममयिना  
ऋग्वेदे S. 1. 19; R. 18. 49. —3  
Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite.  
—4 Nice. —5 Sharp, acute, pene-  
trating. —6 Crafty, artful, subtle,  
ingenious. —7 Exact, precise, ac-  
curate, correct. —क्ष्मः 1 An atom.  
—2 The clearing-nut plant. —3 An  
epithet of Siva. —क्ष्मं 1 The subtle  
all-pervading spirit, the Supreme  
Soul. —2 Minuteness. —3 One of  
the three kinds of power attainable  
by an ascetic; cf. सावय. —4 Craft,  
ingenuity. —5 Fraud, cheating. —6  
Fine thread &c. —7 N. of a figure  
of speech, thus defined by Mam-  
maṭa:—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सूक्ष्मोऽर्थोऽन्यस्मै  
प्रकाश्यते। धर्मेण केनचित् तत्सूक्ष्मं परिच-  
क्षते K. P. 10. —Comp. —आत्मन्  
*m.* N. of Siva. —एला small carda-  
moms. —तंडुलः the poppy. —तंडुला  
1. long pepper. —2. a kind of  
grass. —दक्षिता quick-sightedness,  
acuteness, foresight, wisdom. —द-  
क्षिन्, दृष्टि *a.* 1. sharp-sighted, eagle-  
eyed. —2. of acute discernment. —3.  
acute, sharp-minded. —दारु *n.* a  
thin plank of wood, a board. —देहः  
—शरीरं the subtle body which is in-  
vested by the grosser material  
frame (=लिंगशरीरं q. v.). —पत्रः 1.  
coriander seed. —2. a kind of  
wild cumin. —3. a sort of red su-  
gar-cane. —4. the gum Arabic tree.  
—5. a sort of mustard. —पर्णी a kind  
of basil. —पिप्पली wild pepper.  
—बीजः the poppy. —बुद्धि *a.*

sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intel-

ligent. (—द्विः *f.*) sharp wit, acute  
intellect, mental acumen. —माक्षिकं,  
—का a mosquito, gnat. —मानं a  
nice or exact measurement, precise  
computation (opp. स्थूलमान which  
means 'broad measurement,'  
'rough calculation'). —शर्करा small  
gravel, sand. —शालिः a kind of  
fine rice. —षट्चरणः a sort of  
louse.

सूच् 10 U. (सूचयति-ते, सूचित) 1  
To pierce. —2 To point out, indi-  
cate, show, manifest, prove; त्वां सू-  
चयिष्यति तु माल्यसमुद्भवोयं (गंधः) Mk.  
1. 35; Me. 21; S. 1. 14. —3 To be-  
tray, divulge, reveal; स जातु सेव्यमानो-  
ऽपि गुप्तद्वारो न सूच्यते R. 17. 50. —4  
To hint, intimate, suggest. —4 To  
gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures  
or signs; वामाक्षिस्पंदनं सूचयति, रथ-  
वेगं सूचयति &c. —5 To trace out,  
spy, ascertain. —WITH आभि to  
show, indicate; अमन्यत नलं प्राप्तं क-  
र्मचेष्टाभिसूचितं Mb.

सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of  
Kusa grass.

सूचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [सूच्-कल्] 1  
Indicative, indicating, proving,  
showing. —2 Betraying, informing.  
—कः 1 A piercer. —2 A needle,  
any instrument for perforating or  
sewing. —3 An informer, a tale-  
bearer, traducer, spy. —4 A narra-  
tor, teacher, an instructor. —5 The  
manager or chief actor of a com-  
pany. —6 A Buddha. —7 A Siddha.  
—8 A villain, scoundrel. —9 A de-  
mon, goblin. —10 A dog. —11 A  
crow. —12 A cat. —13 A kind of fine  
rice. —Comp. —वाक्यं the information  
given by an informer.

सूचनं —ना [सूच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act  
of piercing or perforating, boring,  
perforation. —2 Pointing out, in-  
dication, intimation. —3 Inform-  
ing against, betraying, calumniat-  
ing, traducing. —4 Gesticulation,  
indicating by proper signs or ges-  
tures. —5 Hinting, hint. —6 In-  
formation. —7 Teaching, showing,  
describing. —8 Spying out, spying,  
seeing, ascertaining. —9 Villainy,  
wickedness. —10 Harting, killing.

सूचा 1 Piercing. —2 Gesticula-  
tion. —3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः —ची *f.* [सूच्-इन् व जीप्] 1  
Piercing, perforating. —2 A needle



-3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass); अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षतं मे चरणं S. 1; so मुखं कुशसूचिविद्धे S. 4, 13. -4 The sharp point or tip of anything; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पन्नगरत्नसूचये Ku. 5. 43. -5 The point of a bud. -6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file; इन्द्रयूहेन तन्मार्गे यायात्तु शक्रदेन वा। वराहमकराभ्यां वा सूच्या वा गरुडेन वा Ms. 7. 187. -7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. -8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). -Comp. -अग्र a. needle-pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminate. (-ग्रं) the point of a needle. -आस्यः a rat. -कटाहन्यायः see under न्याय. -खातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. -पत्रकं an index, a table of contents. (-कः) a kind of pot-herb. -पुष्पः the Ketaka tree. -भिन्न a. bursting open at the points of the buds; पांडुच्छायोपवनवृत्तयः केतकैः सूचिभिर्नैः Me. 23. -मेघ a. 1. to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2. thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपये सूचिभेद्यैस्तमोभिः Me. 37. -3. palpable, tangible. -मुख a. 1. needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2. pointed. (-खः) 1. a bird. -2. white Kusa grass. -3. a particular position of the hands. (-खं) a diamond. -रोमन् m. a hog. -वदन a. needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1. a gnat, mosquito. -2. a mongoose. -शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [ सूचि स्वार्थे क ] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. -धरः an elephant. -मुख a. having a pointed mouth or head. (-खं) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित p. p. [ सूच-क् ] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communi-

cated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. -m. A spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. -2 A night.

सूचिवत् a. Pointed. -m. N. of Garuḍa.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य a. Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् ind. An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत p. p. [ सू-क्त ] 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. -तः 1 A charioteer; सूत चोदयाश्चान् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1. -2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brāhmaṇa caste (his business being that of a charioteer); क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms. 10. 11; सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve. 3. 33. -3 The son of a Vaisya by a Kshatriya wife (his business being that of a bard). -4 A bard. -5 A carpenter. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyāsa. -तः-तं Quick-silver. -Comp. -तनयः an epithet of Karna. -राज् m. quick-silver.

सूतकं 1 Birth, production; Ms. 4. 112. -2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family; (also called जननाशौचं q. v.). -कः, -कं Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman; Ms. 5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूतिः f. [ सू-क्तिन् ] 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 Source, fountain-head; तपसां सूतिरसूतिरापदां Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place where Soma juice is extracted. -Comp. -अशौचं impurity caused by child-birth in a family (which lasts for 10 days). -गृहं the lying-in-chamber. -मासः (also सूतीमासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.

सूतिका A woman recently delivered. -Comp. -अगारं, -गृहं, -गेहं, -भवनं the lying-in-chamber. -रोगः

sickness subsequent to child-birth, puerperal sickness. -षष्ठी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूत्या See सूत्या.

सूत्परं The distillation of spirituous liquor.

सूत्र 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. -2 To write or compose in the form of a Sūtra or short rule; तथा च सूत्र्यते हि भगवता विंगलेन; जौमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्मलक्षणमसूत्रयत् &c. -3 To plan, arrange, systematize; तन्निपुणं मया निसृष्टार्थदूतकिल्पः सूत्रायतव्यः Māl. 1. -4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रं [ सूत्र-अच् ] 1 A thread, string, line, cord; पुष्पमालानुषंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subhāsh.; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गातिः R. 1. 4. -2 A fibre; सुरांगना कर्षति खंडितायास्सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 18, Ku. 1. 40. -3 A wire. -4 A collection of threads. -5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes; शिखासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः Tarka K. -6 The string or wire of a puppet. -7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism. -8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined:—स्वल्पाक्षरमसंदिग्धं सारवाद्भिन्नतोमुखम्। अस्तोभमनवयं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. -9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules; e. g. मानवकल्पसूत्र, आपस्तंबसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. -10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). -Comp.

-आत्मन् a. having the nature of a string or thread. (-m.) the soul.

-आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. -कंदः 1. a Brāhmaṇa. -2. a pigeon, dove. -3. a wag-tail. -कर्मन् n. carpentry.

-कारः, -कृत् m. an author or composer of Sūtras. -कोणः, कोणकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (डमरु).

-गंडिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. -चरणं N. of a class of charanas or Vedic schools which introduced various Sūtra works. -तंतुः a thread, string. -तर्कुटी a distaff, spindle. -दरिद्र a. 'poor in threads', having a small number of threads, thread-bare; अयं पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गतः Mk. 2. 9. -धरः, -धारः 1. 'the



thread-holder', a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastāvanā or prelude; he is thus defined:—नाट्यस्य यदनुष्ठानं तत्सूत्रं स्यात्स-  
बीजकम् । रंगदैवतपूजाकृत् सूत्रधार इति स्मृ-  
तः॥ -2. a carpenter, an artisan.  
-3. the author of a set of aphorisms.  
-4. an epithet of Indra. -विट्कः N. of one of the three collections of Buddhist writings. -पुष्पः the cotton plant. -भिद् m. a tailor. -भृत् m. =सूत्रधार q. v. -यंत्र 1. 'a thread-machine', shuttle. -2. a weaver's loom. -वीणा a kind of lute. -वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. -2 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् =सूत्रामन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar. शे-  
वया).

सूत्रित p. p. [सूत्र-क्त] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. -2 Prescribed in Sūtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् a. (नी f.) [सूत्र अस्त्यर्थे इति] 1 Having threads. -2 Having rules. -m. A crow.

सूद् I. 1 A. (सूदते) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. -2 To effuse, pour out. -3 To deposit. -4 To distil, flow. -5 To eject, throw away. -II. 10 U. (सूदयति-ते) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. -2 To strike, hurt, kill. -3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. -4 To pour out, effuse. -5 To as-  
sent, agree, promise. -6 To eject, throw away.

सूदः [सूद-अच्] 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Pouring out, distilling. -3 A well, spring. -4 A cook. -5 Sauce, soup. -6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. -7 Split pease. -8 Mud, mire. -9 Sin, fault. -10 The office of a charioteer. -11 The Lodhra tree. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. cookery. -शाला a kitchen.

सूदन a. (नी f.) [सूद-भवे ल्युट्] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive; दानवसूदन, अरिगणसूदन &c. -2 Dear, beloved. -नं 1 Destroying, destruc-

tion, massacre. -2 Assenting to, promising. -3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सून p. p. [सू-क्त कस्य नः] 1 Born, produced. -2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. -3 Empty, vacant; (perhaps for शून or शून्य in this sense). -नं 1 Bringing forth, par-  
turation. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A flower.

सूनरी A happy woman.

सूना 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूनापरिवर इव सुभ्र आमिषलोलुपो भीरुकश्च M. 2. -2 The sale of meat. -3 Hurting, killing, destroying. -4 The soft palate, uvula. -5 A girdle, zone. -6 Inflammation of the glands of the neck called mumps. -7 A ray of light. -8 A river. -9 A daughter. -10 An elephant's trunk. -नाः (f. pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed; see under शूना or पंचशूना.

सूनिन् m. 1 A butcher, flesh-seller. -2 A hunter.

सूनुः [सू-नुक्] 1 A son; पितुरहमे-  
वैको सूनुर्भव K. -2 A child, an off-  
spring. -3 A grandson (daughter's son). -4 A younger brother. -5 The sun. -6 The Arka plant.

सूनु f. A daughter.

सूनुत a. 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere; तत्र सूनुतगिरश्च सूर-  
यः पुण्यमृग्यजुषमध्यगीषत Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. -2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous; तां चाप्येतां मातरं मंगलानां धेनुं धीराः सूनुतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31; तृणाति भूमिरुदकं वाक् चतुर्थी च सूनुता । एतान्यपि सतां मेहे नोच्छिद्यन्ते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101; R. 6. 29. -3 Auspicious, fortunate. -4 Beloved, dear. -5 Ved. Quick, active. -ता 1 The goddess of true speech. -2 An excellent song. -3 N. of Ushas. -4 Food. -तं 1 True and agreeable speech. -2 Kind and pleasant dis-  
course, courteous language; R. 8. 92. -3 Auspiciousness.

सूपः [सुखेन पीयते, सु-या घञर्थे क पृषो-  
Tv.] 1 Broth, soup; न स जानाति शा-  
स्त्रार्थं इवां सूपरसानिव Subhāsh.; Ms. 3. 226. -2 A sauce, condiment. -3 A cook. -4 A pan, vessel. -5 An arrow. -6 Split pease. -Comp. -अं-

गं asa-foetida. -कारः a cook.

-धूपनं, -धूपकं asa-foetida.

सूमः [सू-मक्] 1 Water. -2 Milk. -3 Sky or heaven.

सूर 4 A. (सूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ण a. Hurt, injured.

सूरः [सुवति प्रेरयति कर्मणि लोकानुदयेन, सू-कन्; Up. 2. 24.] 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant. -3 The Soma. -4 A wise or learned man. -5 A hero, king. -Comp. -चक्षुस् a. ra-  
diant as the sun. -सुतः an epithet of Saturn. -सूतः the charioteer of the sun, i. e. Aruna.

सूरणः N. of an esculent root.

सूरत a. 1 Kindly-disposed, com-  
passionate, tender. -2 Calm, tran-  
quil. -ता A tractable cow.

सूरिः [सू-क्रिन्] 1 The sun. -2 A learned or wise man, a sage; अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन्पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4; Si. 14. 21. -3 A priest. -4 A wor-  
shipper. -5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers; e. g. मन्दिनाथसूरि. -6 N. of Krishna.

सूरिन् a. (नी f.) Wise, learned. -m. A wise or learned man, scholar, pandit.

सूरी 1 N. of the wife of the sun. -2 N. of Kuntī, q. v. -3 Black mustard.

सूर्ध्व (सूर्य) 1. 4. P. (सूर्ध्वति, सूर्य-  
ति) 1 To respect, honour. -2 To dis-  
respect, disregard, slight.

सूर्ध्व (सूर्य) णं Disrespect.

सूर्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्प See शूर्प.

सूर्मिः -मी f. 1 An iron or me-  
talic image; Ms. 11. 103. -2 The pillar of a house. -3 Radiance, lustre. -4 A flame.

सूर्यः [सरति आकाशे सूर्यः, यद्वा सुवति कर्मणि लोकं प्रेरयति; cf. Sk. on P. III. 1. 114] 1 The sun; सूर्ये तपत्यावर-  
णाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is re-  
garded as a son of Kasyapa and Aditi; cf. S. 7. 20. He is represented as moving in a chariot drawn by seven horses, with Aruna for his charioteer. He is also repre-  
sented as all-seeing, the constant be-  
holder of the good and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjna (or Chhaya or Asvini) was his principal wife, by whom he had Yama and Yamuna, the two Asvins and Saturn. He is also described as having been the father of Manu Vaivasvata]



the founder of the solar race of kings. ]  
 -2 The tree called *Arka*. -3 The number 'twelve' (derived from the twelve forms of the sun). -4 The swallow-wort. -5 N. of Siva.  
 -Comp. -अपायः sunset; Me. 80. -अर्घ्यं the presentation of an offering to the sun. -अश्मन् *m.* the sun-stone. -अश्वः a horse of the sun. -अस्तं sunset. -आतपः heat or glare of the sun, sunshine. -आलोकः sunshine. -आवर्तः a kind of sun-flower. -आह्व *a.* named after the sun. (-ह्वः) the gigantic swallow-wort. (-ह्वं) copper. -इन्दुसंगमः the day of the new moon (the conjunction of the sun and moon); इर्शः सू. यैदुसंगमः Ak. -उत्थानं, -उदयः sunrise. -ऊढः 1. 'brought by the sun', an evening guest; Pt. 1. 170. -2. the time of sunset. -उपस्थानं -उपासना attendance upon or worship of the sun; V. 1. -कमलं the sun-flower, a heliotrope. -कांतः 1. the sun-stone, sun-crystal; S. 2. 7. -2. a crystal. -कांतिः *f.* 1. sun-light. -2. a particular flower. -3. the flower of sesamum. -कालः day-time, day. °अनलचक्रं a particular astrological diagram for indicating good and bad fortune. -ग्रहः 1. the sun. -2. an eclipse of the sun. -3. an epithet of Râhu and Ketu. -4. the bottom of a water-jar. -ग्रहणं a solar eclipse. -चंद्रौ (also सूर्याचंद्रमसौ) *m.* du. the sun and moon. -जः, -तनयः, -पुत्रः 1. epithets of Sugrîva. -2. of Karna. -3. of the planet Saturn. -4. of Yama. -जा, -तनया the river Yamunâ. -तेजस् *n.* the radiance or heat of the sun. -नक्षत्रं that constellation (out of the 27) in which the sun happens to be. -पर्वन् *n.* a solar festival, (on the days of the solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.). -पुत्री 1. lightning. -2. the river Yamunâ. -प्रभव *a.* sprung or descended from the sun; R. 1. 2. -फणिचक्रं=सूर्यकालचक्रं q.v. above. -भक्त *a.* one who worships the sun. (-क्तः) the tree Bandhûka or its flower. -माणिः the sun-stone. -मंडलं the orb of the sun. -यंत्रं 1. a representation of the sun (used in worshipping him). -2. an instrument used in taking solar observations. -रश्मिः a ray of the sun,

sun-beam. -लोकः the heaven of the sun. -वंशः the solar race of kings (who ruled at Ayodhyâ). -वर्चस् *a.* resplendent as the sun. -विलोकनं the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old; cf. उपनिष्क्रमणं. -संक्रमः, -संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -संज्ञं saffron. -साराथिः an epithet of Aruna. -सिद्धांतः a celebrated astronomical work (supposed to have been revealed by the god Sun). -स्तुतिः *f.*, -स्तोत्रं a hymn addressed to the sun. -हृदयं N. of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्या 1 The wife of the sun. -2 The daughter of the sun. -3 The hymn about the marriage of Sûryâ. -4 A new bride. -5 A drug. -6 The colocynth.

सूय 1 P. (सूयति) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सूयणा A mother.

सूयती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सृ 1.3.P. (सरति, ससर्ज, also धावति; ससार, असर्जित्, असरत्, सरिष्याति, सर्तु, सृत) To go; move, proceed; मृगाः प्रदक्षिणं ससृः Bk. 14. 14. -2 To go towards, approach; निष्पाद्य हरयः सेतुं प्रतीताः ससुरर्णवं Râm. -3 To rush upon, assail; (तं) ससाराभिमुखः शूरः शाबूले इव कुंजरं Mb. -4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सरति सहसा बाहोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11. -5 To blow (as wind); तं चेद्वायौ सरति सरलस्कंधसंवहजन्मा Me. 53. -6 To flow. -Caus. (सारयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or move. -2 To extend. -3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); तन्त्रीमाद्रौ नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् Me. 86. -4 To push back or away, remove; सारयन्ती गंडाभोगात्कीटवृषणामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92. -Desid. (सिसीर्षति) To wish to go &c.

सृकः [सृ-कृ] 1 Air, wind. -2 An arrow. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 A lotus (कैरव).

सृकंडु *f.* Itch, scab.

सृकालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृकं  
 सृकणी  
 सृकन् *n.*  
 सृकिणी  
 सृकिन् *n.*  
 सृक  
 सृकणी  
 सृकन *n.*  
 सृकिणी  
 सृकिन् *n.*

The corner of the mouth; सृकणी परिललिहन् Pt. 1.

सृगः A sort of arrow or javelin, a sling (भिदिपाल).

सृगालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृज् I. 6 P. (सृजति, ससर्ज, अस्त्राक्षति, स्रक्षति, स्रष्टु, सृष्ट) 1 To create, produce, make (in general); to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); अर्धेन नारी तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् प्रभुः Ms. 1. 32, 33, 34, 36; तंतुनाभः स्वत एव तंतून् सृजति S. B. -2 To put on, place on, apply. -3 To let go, let loose, release. -4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; अस्त्राक्षुरसं करुणं स्वतः Bk. 3. 17; आनंदशान्तिमिव बाष्पवृष्टिं हिमस्रति हैमवतीं ससर्ज R. 16. 44, 8. 35. -5 To send forth, utter (as words); वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन्ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53, 7. 47. -6 To throw, cast, discharge; ससर्ज वृष्टिं Ku. 3. 69. -7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away; forsake, give up; Ku. 1. 53. -II. 4 A. (सृज्यते) To be let loose or sent forth. -Desid. (सिसृक्षति) To wish to create &c. सृष्ट *p. p.* [सृज्-क्त] 1 Created, produced. -2 Poured out, emitted. -3 Let loose. -4 Left, abandoned. -5 Dismissed, sent away. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Connected, joined. -8 Much, abundant, numerous. -9 Ornamented; see सृज्.

सृष्टिः *f.* [सृज्-क्तिन्] 1 Creation, anything created; किं मानसी सृष्टिः S. 4; या सृष्टिः सधुराद्या S. 1. 1, स्त्रीरत्न-सृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me. 82. -2 The creation of the world. -3 Nature, natural property. -4 Letting loose, emission. -5 Giving away, a gift. -6 The existence of properties or qualities. -7 The absence of properties. -Comp. -कर्तृ *m.* the creator.

सृजिकाक्षारः Natron, alkali.

सृजयाः *m.* pl. N. of a people.



**सृणि:** *f.* A goad, a hook to drive an elephant; मदांधकरिणां दूर्पोपशाल्यै  
**सृणि:** H. 2. 165; Si. 5. 5. —**णि:** 1 An enemy. —2 The moon.

**सृणी** A hook for driving an elephant.

**सृणि ( णी ) का** Saliva, spittle.

**सृति:** *f.* 1 Going, gliding; Ms. 6. 63. —2 A way, road, path ( fig. also ); नैते सृती पार्थ जानन् योगी मुह्यति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. —3 Hurting, injuring.

**सृत्वर** *a.* ( *री f.* ) Going, moving. —**री** 1 A stream, river. —2 A mother.

**सृदर:** A snake.

**सृदाकु:** [ *सृ-काकु दुक् च* Up. 3. 78 ] 1 Air, wind. —2 Fire. —3 A deer. —4 The thunderbolt of Indra. —5 The sun's disc or orb. —*f.* A river, stream.

**सृप्** 1 P. ( *सर्पति, सृत्*; *desid.* *सि-सृप्सति* ) 1 To creep, crawl, glide gently. —2 To go, move.

**सृपाट:** A kind of measure.

**सृपाटी** A kind of measure.

**सृपाटिका** The beak of a bird.

**सृप्र:** The moon.

**सृभ्, सृभ्** 1 P. ( *सर्भति, संभति* ) To hurt, injure, kill.

**सृमर** *a.* ( *री f.* ) Going, moving. —**र:** A kind of deer.

**सृ** 9 P. ( *सृणाति* ) To hurt, injure, kill.

**सेक्** 1 A. ( *सेकते* ) To go, move.

**सेक:** [ *सिच्-घञ्* ] 1 Sprinkling, watering ( trees ); *सेकः* सीकरिणा करेण विहितः कामं U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. —2 Emission, effusion. —3 Seminal effusion. —4 A libation, an offering. —5 Seminal fluid. —6 A drop of anything. —**Comp.** —**पात्रं** 1. a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. —2. a bucket.

**सेकिमं** A radish.

**सेक्त्** *a.* ( *कत्री f.* ) One who sprinkles &c. —*m.* 1 A sprinkler. —2 A husband. —3 A water-bearer.

**सेक्त्रं** A bucket, watering-pot.

**सेचक** *a.* ( *चिका f.* ) [ *सिच्-ष्बल्* ] Sprinkling. —**कः** A cloud.

**सेचनं** [ *सिच्-भावे ल्यट्* ] 1 Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1. —2 Effusion, aspersion. —3 Oozing, dripping. —4 A bucket. —**Comp.** —**घटः** a watering-pot.

**सेचनी** A bucket.

**सेदु:** 1 Water-melon. —2 A kind of cucumber.

**सेतिका** N. of Ayodhyâ.

**सेतु:** [ *सि-तुन्* Up. 1. 69 ] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, cause-way, dam; नलिनी क्षतसेतुबंधनो जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. —2 A bridge in general; वैदेहि पश्यामलयाद्विभक्तं मत्सेतुना फेनिलमंबुराशे R. 13. 2; सैन्यैर्बद्धद्विरसेतुभिः 4. 38, 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. —3 A land-mark; Ms. 8. 245. —4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. —5 A boundary, limit. —6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; दृश्येद्युः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्येरन् सर्वसेतवः Subhâsh. —7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. —8 The sacred syllable *om*; मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तत्सेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः । सवत्सरोक्तं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विद्विष्यते Kâlikâ. P. —**Comp.** —**बंधः** 1. the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c.; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतुबंधः Subhâsh.; Ku. 4. 6. —2 the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Râma's passage to Lankâ by Nala and the other monkeys). —3. any bridge or cause-way. —**भेदिन्** *a.* 1. breaking down barriers. —2. removing obstructions. (—*m.*) N. of a tree ( *दंती* ).

**सेतुकः** 1 A bank, cause-way, bridge. —2 A pass.

**सेत्रं** A bond, fetter.

**सेदिवस्** *a.* ( *सेदुषी f.* ) Sitting.

**सेधः** 1 Going, reaching. —2 A tail.

**सेन** *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

**सेना** [ *सि-न, सह इनेन प्रमुणा वा*; Up. 3. 10 ] 1 An army; सेना परिच्छिदस्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19. —2 Army personified as the wife of Kârtikeya, the god of war; cf. देवसेना. —**Comp.** —**अग्रं** the van or front of an army. —**गः** the leader or general of an army. —**अंगं** a component part of an army; ( these are four :—हस्त्यश्वायपादात् सेनांगं स्याच्चतुष्टयम् ). —**कल्पः** an epithet of Siva. —**चरः** 1. a soldier. —2. a camp-follower. —**निवेशः** the

camp of an army; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. —**नी m.** 1. a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. —2. N. of Kârtikeya; अथैनमद्रेस्तनया शुशोच सेनान्यमालादिनिवासुतस्त्रैः R. 2. 37. —**पतिः** 1. a general. —2. N. of Siva. —3. N. of Kârtikeya. —**परिच्छिद्** *a.* surrounded by an army; ( in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छिदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words ). —**पृष्ठं** the rear of an army. —**भंगः** the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. —**मुखं** 1. a division of an army. —2. particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot. —3. a mound in front of a city gate. —**योगः** the equipment of an army. —**रक्षः** a guard, sentinel.

**सेफः** The penis; cf. शेफ.

**सेमंती** The Indian white rose.

**सेरः** A kind of measure ( *Mar' शेर* ); it is thus defined in Lîlâvatî:—पादोनगयानकतुल्यटंकैर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽव सेरः ॥

**सेराहः** A horse of a milk-white colour.

**सेरु** *a.* Binding, fastening.

**सेर्य** *a.* Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

**सेल्** 1 P. ( *सेलति* ) To go, move.

**सेव** 1 A. ( *सेवते, सेविन*; *caus.* *सेवयति-ते*; *desid.* *सिसेविषते*; the *स्* of *सेव* is generally changed to *ष्* after prepositions ending in *इ* such as *नि*, *परि*, *वि* ) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजन्ति प्रचलितविभवं स्वाभिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; आचारपूतं पवनः सिषेवे R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed'; ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोर्धतः सेवते 1. 14. —2 To go after, pursue, follow. —3 To use, enjoy; किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G. —4 To enjoy carnally; केतकीं सेवसे हंत कथं रोलं च निस्त्रयः Bv. 1. 118. —5 To attach or devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. —6



To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तत्तं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारुण्डवः सेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. -7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेव See सेवन.

सेवक *a.* [ सेव-ण्वल् ] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. -2 Practising, following. -3 Dependent, servile. -कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छाद्भिः सेवकैः पश्य क्रिं कृतम् । स्वातन्त्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य मुदैस्तदपि हरितं H. 2. 20. -2 A votary, worshipper. -3 A sewer. -4 A sack.

सेवनं [ सिव्-सेव-ल्युट् ] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतात्ता गृहसेवनेन R. 18. 30; Pt. 1. 11. -2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. -3 Using, enjoying. -4 Enjoying carnally; यत्करोत्येकरात्रे वृषलीसेवनाद्द्विजः Ms. 11. 179. -5 Devotion to, fondness for. -6 Frequenting, dwelling in. -7 Binding, fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A sack.

सेवनी 1 A needle. -2 A seam. -3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [ सेव्-अ ] 1 Service, servitude, dependence; attendance; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्रवति विदुः Mu. 3. 14; हनिसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. -2 Worship, homage, honouring. -3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. -4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. -5 Frequenting, resorting to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words; अलं सेवया मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3. -Comp -आकार *a.* in the form of servitude; V. 3. 1. -काकुः change of voice in service; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवाकारा). -धर्मः 1. the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285. -2 the obligations of service. -व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि *n.* 1 The jujube. 2 An apple.

सेवित *p.p.* [ सेव्-क्त ] 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. -2 Followed, practised, pursued. -3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by; Pt. 5. 23. 4 Protected, preserved. -5 Enjoyed, used. -तं 1 An apple. -2 The jujube.

सेविन् *m.* An attendant, a dependant.

सेविन् *a.* 1 Serving, worshipping. -2 Following, practising, using. -3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -*m.* A servant.

सेव्य *a.* [ सेव्-ण्वल् ] 1 To be served or waited upon. -2 To be used or employed. -3 To be enjoyed. -4 To be taken care of or guarded. -व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक); भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12; Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Asvattha tree. -व्यं A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकौ *m. dual.* master and servant.

सेवधि *ind.* See शेवधि under शेव.

सै 1 P. (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सैह *a.* (ही *f.*) Belonging to a lion, leonine; द्युतिं सैर्ही किं आ धृतकनकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सैहल *a.* Belonging to, growing or produced in, Ceylon.

सैहिकः, सैहिकेयः A metronymic of Rāhu, q. v.

सैकत *a.* (ती *f.*) [ सिकताः संत्यज अण् ] 1 Consisting or made of sand, sandy, gravelly; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतयः सैकतं सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36. -2 Having sandy soil. -तं 1 A sand-bank; सु-रगज इव गांगं सैकतं सुप्रतीकः R. 5. 75, 5. 8; 10. 62, 13. 17, 62; 14. 76; 16. 21; Ku. 1. 29; S. 6. 16. -2 An island with sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. -इष्टं ginger.

सैकतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीविन्). -कः 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. -कं 1 A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सैद्धांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ सिद्धांतं वेत्ति ठक् ] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. -2 One who knows the real truth. -3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सैनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship; Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ सेनायां समवैति ठक् ] 1 Relating to an army. -2 Martial, military. -कः 1 A soldier; पपात भूना सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. -2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body

of troops drawn up in battle-array R. 3. 57.

सैधव *a.* (वी *f.*) [ सिंधुनदसिमीपे देशे भवः अण् ] 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. -वः 1 A horse, especially one bred in Sindhu; N. 1. 71. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of a country. -वः, -वं A kind of rock-salt. -वाः *m. pl.* The people inhabiting the Sindhu territory. -Comp. -वनः a lump of salt. -शिला a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सैधवक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the Saindhavas. -कः A miserable inhabitant of Sindhu.

सैधी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice).

सैन्यः [ सेनायां समवैति ञ् ] 1 A soldier; Si. 5. 28. -2 A guard, sentinel. -न्यं An army, a troop; स प्रतस्येऽरिनाशाय हरिसैन्यैरनुद्रुतः R. 12. 67.

सैमंतिकं Red lead.

सैरंध्रः, सैरिंध्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a *Dasyu* and an *Ayogava* female; सैरिंध्रं वागुरावृत्तिं सूते दस्युरयोगवे Ms. 10. 32.

सैरिंध्री, सैरिंध्री 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरंध्र (2)). -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Draupadī (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudheshnâ, queen of Virâṭa.).

सैरिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. -कः 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सैरिभः 1 A buffalo; अवमानित इव कुलीनो दीर्घं निःश्वसिति सैरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सैवाल See शेवाल.

सैसक *a.* (की *f.*) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (स्याति, ससौ, असात्-असासीत्, सास्यति, सातुं, सित; *caus.* साययति-ते, *desid.* सिषासति; *pass.* सीयते; the स् of सो is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end.

सोढ *p. p.* [ सह्-क इडभावः ] 1



Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c. ; see सह.

सोदृ *a.* (दी *f.*) [ सह-तृच् ] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कंठ *a.* 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious ; as in सोत्कंठमालिङ्गनम्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bewailing, sorrowing. -ठ *ind.* 1 With ardent or eager longing, anxiously ; प्रोडुड्येव बलाकया सभसं सोत्कंठमालिङ्गितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास *a.* Glad ; Mâl. 3. 4.

सोत्प्रास *a.* 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. -सः Violent laughter. -सः -सं Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सोत्सव *a.* Festive, making merrymerry, joyous.

सोत्साह *a.* Vigorous, active, energetic, persevering. -हं *ind.* Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक *a.* Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सोत्सेध *a.* Raised, elevated, high, lofty ; सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदर *a.* [ समानमुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः ] Born from the same womb, uterine. -रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood ; (fig. also) ; भ्रातुः सोदर्यमात्मानमिदं जिवन्मृतो भोजिनः R. 15. 26 ; अवज्ञासोदर्यं वरिष्ठं Dk.

सोद्योग *a.* 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Violent, strong.

सोद्वेग *a.* 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. -गं *ind.* Anxiously, eagerly.

सोनहः Garlic.

सोन्माद *a.* Mad, insane, frantic.

सोपकरण *a.* Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped.

सोपकार *a.* 1 =सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended.

सोपचार *a.* Acting politely, civil,

courteous.

सोपद्रव *a.* Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोपध *a.* Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful.

सोपधि *a.* Fraudulent. -*ind.* Deceitfully, fraudulently ; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45.

सोपप्लव *a.* 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सोपरोध *a.* 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. -धं *ind.* Obliquely, respectfully.

सोपसर्ग *a.* 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोपहास *a.* Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. -सं *ind.* Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste ; see Ms. 10. 38.

सोपाधि *a.*, सोपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

सोपानं Steps, stairs, a staircase, ladder ; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. -Comp. -पंक्तिः *f.* -पथः, पद्धतिः *f.* -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a stair-case ; वापी चास्मिन् मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 76 ; समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

सोमः [ सु-मन् ; Un. 1. 139 ] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant ; as in सोमपा, सोमपीथिन्. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. -4 The moon. [ In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri ; (cf. R. 2. 75) ; or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Daksha q. v.—

are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical waning of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohini, one of the 27 daughters of Daksha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one of periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Tara, the wife of Brihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings ; see Tara (b) also ]. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind. -9 N. of Kubera. -10 Of Siva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugrîva. -13 ( As the last member of comp. ) Chief, principal, best ; as in नृसोम q. v. -मं 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. -Comp. -अभिषवः the extraction of Soma juice. -अहः Monday. -आरुधं the red lotus. -ईश्वरः a celebrated representation of Siva. -उड्वा N. of the river Narmadâ ; R. 5. 59 ; ( where Malli. quotes Ak. रेवा तु नर्मदा सोमोड्वा मेकलकन्यका ). -कांत *a.* lovely as the moon. ( -तः ) the moon-stone. -क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon. -गर्भः N. of Vishnu. -ग्रहः a vessel for holding Soma. -ज *a.* moon-born. ( -जः ) an epithet of the planet Mercury. ( -जं ) milk. -धारा the sky, heaven. -नाथः 1 N. of a celebrated Linga or the place where it was set up ; ( which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures ) ; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादजितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य। Vikr. 18. 87. -प, पा, *m.* 1. one who drinks the Soma. -2. a Soma-sacrificer. -3. a particular class of Pitris. -पतिः N. of Indra. -पानं drinking Soma juice. -पायिन् -पीथिन्, -पीतिन् *m.* a drinker of Soma juice ; तत्र केचित्...सोमपीथिन उदुवरनामामो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रातिवसन्ति स्म Mâl. 1. -पीतिः *f.* 1. drinking Soma. -2.



**सोम** *a* Soma sacrifice. —पुत्रः, -भू, -सुतः epithets of Budha or Mercury. —प्र-वाकः a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (श्रोत्रिय) for a Soma sacrifice. —बन्धुः 1. the sun. —2. N. of Budha or mercury. —3. the white water-lily. —यज्ञः, -यागः the Soma sacrifice. —यजिन् *m.* one who performs a Soma sacrifice. —योनिः a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. —रोगः a particular disease of women. —लता, -वहरी 1. the Soma plant. —2. N. of the river Godāvarī. —वंशः the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. —वल्कः 1. a kind of white Khadira. —2. N. of the plants (करंज and कट्फल). —वह्निः (री), -वह्निः, -वह्नी *f.* the moon-plant. —वारः, -वासरः Monday. —विक्रयिन् *m.* a vendor of Soma juice. —वृक्षः, -सारः the white Khadira. —शकला a kind of cucumber. —संज्ञं camphor. —सङ्ग *m.* a particular class of Manes or Pitris; Ms. 3. 195. —सिन्धुः an epithet of Vishnu. —सु-त *m.* a Soma distiller. —सुता the river Narmadā; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. —सूत्रं a channel for conveying water from a *Siva-linga*. °प्रवक्षिणा circumambulation around a *Siva-linga* so as not to cross the *Soma-sūtra*.

**सोमन्** *m.* 1 The moon. —2 Ved. A Soma sacrificer.

**सोमिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) Performing the Soma sacrifice. —*m.* A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

**सोमल** *a.* Soft, bland, placid.

**सोम्य** *a.* 1 Worthy of Soma —2 Offering Soma. —3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. —4 Soft, good, amiable.

**सोडुंठः**, सोडुंठनं Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. —ठं, -नं *ind.* Ironically; U. 5.

**सोष्मन्** *a.* 1 Warm, hot. —2 (In gram.) Aspirated. —*m.* An aspirate.

**सौकर** *a.* (री *f.*) Hoggish, of a hog; Ki. 12. 53.

**सौकर्यं** [सुकरस्य भावः कर्म वा द्यञ्] 1 Hoggishness. —2 Ease, facility; सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्ध्या सांग-सिद्ध्या च बोध्यम्. —3 र. eticability, feasibility. —4 Adroitness, skill. —5 An easy or *extempore* preparation of food or medicine.

**सौकुमार्यं** 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यं बहु तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. —2 Youthfulness.

**सौक्ष्म्यं** Minuteness, fineness, subtlety.

**सौखशायनिकः**, सौखशायिकः [सु-खशयनं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep; भृग्वादीननुगृह्णतं सौखशायनिकानृषीन् R. 10. 14.

**सौखसुप्तिकः** [सुखसुप्तिं सुखेन शयनं पृच्छति ठक्] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. —2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.

**सौखिक** *a.* (की *f.*), सौखीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Relating to pleasure, pleasurable, delightful.

**सौख्यं** Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

**सौगतः** A Buddhist; a follower of Sugata or Buddha; (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सौत्रांतिक, योग-चार & वैभासिक); सौगतजरत्परित्राजि-कायास्तु कामंदक्याः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीते Māl. 1.

**सौगतिकः** 1 A Buddhist. —2 A Buddhist mendicant. —3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. —कं Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

**सौगंध** *a.* (धी *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. —धं 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. —2 A kind of fragrant grass (कचृग).

**सौगंधिक** *a.* (का or की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. —कः 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. —2 Sulphur. —कं 1 The white water-lily. —2 The blue lotus. —3 A kind of fragrant grass (कचृग). —4 A ruby.

**सौगंध्यं** Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

**सौगम्यं** Ease, facility.

**सौचिः**, सौचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

**सौजन्यं** 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. —2 Magnanimousness, generosity. —3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. —4 Friendship, love.

**सौंडी** Long pepper.

**सौतिः** 1 An epithet of Karna. —2 N. of a great sage.

**सौत्यं** The office of a charioteer; Nalod. 4. 9.

**सौत्र** *a.* (त्री *f.*) [सूत्र-अण्] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. —2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring or declared in, a Sūtra q. v. —त्रः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. —2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sūtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

**सौत्रांतिकाः** *m. pl.* N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. सौगत.

**सौत्रामणी** 1 The east; चकोरनयना-रुणा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1. —2 A kind of sacrifice.

**सौदर्य** Brotherhood.

**सौदामनी**, सौदामिनी, सौदाम्नी 1 Lightning; सौदामन्या कनकनिकषस्ति-ग्धया दर्शयार्थी Me. 37; सौदामिनीव ज-लदोदरसंधिलीना Mk. 1. 35; Māl. 8. 14. —2 The female of Indra's elephant.

**सौदायिक** *a.* (की *f.*) What- ever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property. —कं A nuptial present so made.

**सौध** *a.* (धी *f.*) [सुधया निर्मितं रक्तं वा अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, nectar. —2 Having plaster, or plastered. —धं 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house. —2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवासमुदजेन वि-स्मृतः संचिकाय फलनिःस्पृहस्तपः R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. —3 Silver. —4 Opal. —Comp. —कारः 1. a plasterer. —2. a builder of a house. —वासः a palatial building.

**सौन** *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. —नं Butcher's meat. —Comp. —धर्म्यं a state of deadly hostility.

**सौनिकः** A butcher; cf. शौनिक.

**सौनंद** The club of Balarāma.

**सौनंदिन्** *m.* An epithet of Bala- rāma.

**सौंदर्य** [सुंदरस्य भावः द्यञ्] Beau-



ty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance; सौर्धसारसमुदायनिकेतनं वा Mâl. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 49, 5. 41.

**सौपर्ण** 1 Dry ginger. -2 Emerald.

**सौपर्णयः** An epithet of Garuḍa.

**सौप्तिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. -2 Somniferous. -**कं** A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. -**Comp.** -**पर्वन्** *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahābhārata which relates how Asvatthāman, Kṛitavarman and Kṛipa-the only surviving Kuru warriors-attacked by night the Pāṇḍava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. -**वधः** the great nocturnal slaughter of Pāṇḍava camp (above referred to); मार्गो ह्येष नरेन्द्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्व कृतो द्रौणिना Mk. 3. 11.

**सौबलः** N. of Sakuni q. v.

**सौबली, सौबलेयी** N. of Gāndhārī, wife of Dhṛitarāshṭra.

**सौभं** N. of Harischandra's city (said to be suspended in air).

**सौभिकः** N. of Drupada.

**सौभगं** 1 Good luck, happiness. -2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

**सौभद्रः, सौभद्रेयः** Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadra.

**सौभागिनेयः** The son of a favourite wife.

**सौभाग्यं** [ सुभगायाः सुभगस्य वा भावः व्यञ्ज द्विपदवृद्धिः ] 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यञ्जयती Me. 29; (see Malli's remarks on सौभाग्य in both places); युज्यत आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छादयितुं V. 2. -2 Blessedness, auspiciousness. -3 Beauty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातं Ku. 1. 3; 2. 53, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. -4 Grandeur, sublimity. -5 The auspicious state of widowhood (opp. widowhood). -6 Congratulation; good wishes. -7 Affection, favour. -8 Red-lead. -9 Borax. -**Comp.** -**चिह्नं** 1. any mark of good fortune or happiness. -2. any sign of the blessed state of widowhood (such as the saffron mark on the forehead).

-**तंतुः** the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood, also called मंगलसूत्र q. v). -**तृतीया** the third day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -**देवता** an auspicious or tutelary deity. -**वायनं** an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. -**विलोपिन्** *a.* marring or impairing beauty; Ku. 1. 3.

**सौभाग्यवत्** *a.* Fortunate, auspicious. -**ती** A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

**सौभिकः** A juggler.

**सौभ्रात्रं** Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रात्रमेवां हि कुलानुसारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

**सौमनस** *a.* (सा or सी *f.*) [ सुमन्-अण् ] Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral. -**सं** 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

**सौमनसा** The outer skin of the nutmeg.

**सौमनस्यं** 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40. -2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brāhmaṇa at a Srāddha.

**सौमनस्यायनी** 1 The blossom of the Mālatī creeper. -2 The Mālatī creeper.

**सौमायनः** A patronymic of Buddha.

**सौमिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. -2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

**सौमित्रः, सौमित्रिः** 1 An epithet of Lakshmaṇa; सौमित्रेणैव पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये कासि भोः U. 3. 45.

**सौमिलः** N. of a dramatist who preceded Kālidāsa; भासकविसौमिल-कविमिश्रादीनां M. 1.

**सौमेचकं** Gold.

**सौमेधिकः** A sage, seer, one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

**सौमेरुक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or coming from Sumeru. -**कं** Gold.

**सौम्य** *a.* (म्या or म्यी *f.*) [ सोमो देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण् ] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. -2 Having the

properties of Soma. -3 Handsome, lovely, charming; pleasing, agreeable. -4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid; सरभं मैथिलीहासः क्षणसौम्यां निनाय तां R. 12. 36; (the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good sir, 'gentle sir, 'good man'; प्रीतास्ति ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थवादी 14. 44, Me. 49, Ku. 4. 35, Mâl. 9. 25).

-5 Auspicious. -6 Bright, brilliant. -**म्यः** 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. -2 A proper epithet by which a Brāhmaṇa should be addressed; आयुष्मान्भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने Ms. 2. 125. -3 A Brāhmaṇa. -4 The Udumbara tree. -5 Blood before it becomes red, serum. -6 The gastric juice. -7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -8 An auspicious planet. -9 A Brāhmaṇa drinking the Soma juice. -10 A kind of penance (सौम्यकृच्छ्र). -**म्या** 1 N. of Durgā. -2 The moon-plant. -*m. pl.* 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. -2 A particular class of Pitris or Manes; Ms. 3. 199.

-**Comp.** -**उपचारः** a gentle measure, mild remedy. -**कृच्छ्रः** -**च्छ्रं** a kind of religious penance; cf. Y. 3. 322. -**गंधी** the Indian white rose. -**ग्रहः** a benign or auspicious planet. -**धातुः** the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. -**नामन्** *a.* having a pleasing or agreeable name; Ms. 3. 10. -**वारः, -वासरः** Wednesday.

**सौर** *a.* (री *f.*) [ सूरस्य इदं सूर्यो देवतास्य वा अण् ] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. -2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. -3 Worshipping the sun. -4 Celestial, divine. -5 Relating to spirituous liquor. -**रः** 1 A worshipper of the sun. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 A solar month. -4 A solar day. -5 The plant called Tumburu. -6 N. of Yama, the god of death. -**रं** N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rīgveda) addressed to Sūrya. -**Comp.** -**नक्तं** a particular religious observance. -**मासः** a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). -**लोकः** the sun's sphere.

**सौरथः** A hero, warrior.

**सौरभ** *a.* (भी *f.*) [ सुरभिरस्यास्ति



अण् ] Fragrant. —भं 1 Fragrance, Bv. 1. 18, 121. —2 Saffron.

सौरभेय *a.* ( यी *f.* ) [ Relating to *Surabhi*. —यः An ox.

सौरभी, सौरभेयी 1 A cow. —2 N. of the daughter of the cow called *Surabhi*; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभेर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्यं 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent; सौरभ्यं भुवनत्रयेऽपि विदितं Bv. 1. 38; पुनाना सौरभ्यैः G. L. 43, R. 5. 69. —2 Agreeableness, beauty. —3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेना: *m.* pl. N. of a district and its people. —नी See शौरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसैधव *a.* ( वी *f.* ) Belonging to the 'celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic; Si. 13. 27. —वः A horse of the sun.

सौरस्यं Tastiness, savoriness.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule; एको ययौ चैत्रस्थप्रदेशान् सौराज्य-रम्यानपरो विदर्भात् R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र *a.* ( द्रा or द्री *f.* ) Coming from or relating to the district called *Surâshtra* (or *Surat*). —द्रुः The district of *Surâshtra*. —*m.* pl. The people of *Surâshtra*. —द्रुं Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौरिः [ सूरस्यापत्यं पुमान् इञ् ] 1 N. of the planet Saturn. —2 The Asana tree. —3 N. of Yama. —4 Of Karna. —5 Of Sugrîva. —Comp. —रत्नं a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Celestial. —2 Spirituous, vinous. —3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money.) —कः 1 Saturn. —2 Heaven, paradise. —3 A vender of spirituous liquor.

सौरी The wife of the sun.

सौरीय *a.* ( यी *f.* ) 1 Solar. —2 Fit for, or suitable to, the sun.

सौर्य *a.* ( र्यी *f.* ) Belonging to the sun, solar.

सौलभ्यं 1 Easiness of acquisition. —2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौलविकः A copper-smith.

सौव *a.* ( वी *f.* ) 1 Relating to one's own property. —2 Being in or belonging to heaven. —वं An order, edict (?).

सौवर्गानिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Belonging to one's own village.

सौवर *a.* ( री *f.* ) 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. —2 Treating of accents.

सौवर्चल *a.* ( ली *f.* ) Coming from the country called *सुवर्चल* q. v. —लं 1 Sochal salt. —2 Natron.

सौवर्ण *a.* ( र्णी *f.* ) 1 Golden. —2 Weighing one *Suvarna* q. v. —Comp. —भेदिनी the plant *Priyangu*.

सौवस्तिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Benedictive. —कः A family-priest or *Brâhmana*.

सौवाध्यायिक *a.* ( की *f.* ) Belonging to sacred study (or *स्वाध्याय* q. v.)

सौवास्तव *a.* ( वी *f.* ) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

सौविदः, सौविद्वहः An attendant on the women's apartments; Si. 5. 17.

सौवीरं 1 The fruit of the jujube. —2 Antimony. —3 Sour gruel. —रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense). —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium. —सारः antimony.

सौवीरकः 1 The jujube tree. —2 An inhabitant of *Suvira*. —3 N. of *Jayadratha*. —कं Sour barley-gruel.

सौवीर्यं Great heroism or prowess.

सौशील्यं Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौश्रवसं Celebrity, renown.

सौष्ठवं [ सुष्ठु भद्रं तस्य भावः अण् ] 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty; सर्वांगसौष्ठवाभिव्यक्तये विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1.; शरीरमसौष्ठवं Mâl. 1. 17 'not in good trim'. —2 Extreme skilfulness, cleverness. —3 Excess. —4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौस्नातिकः [ सुस्नातं वृच्छति ठक् ] One who asks another whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed; सौस्नातिको यस्य भवत्यगस्त्यः R. 6. 61.

सौहार्दः [ सुहृदो भावः अण् द्विपदवृद्धिः ] The son of a friend. —ई Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship; (वेश्मानि) विश्राण्य सौहा-

र्दनिधिः सुहृद्वयः R. 14. 15; सौहार्दहृद्यानि विचेष्टितानि Mâl. 1. 4; Me. 115.

सौहर्द्यं, सौहर्दः च, सौहृद्वयं Friendship, affection; यत्सौहृदादपि जनाः शिथिलीभवन्ति Mk. 1. 13; सखीजनस्ते किमु रूढसौहृदः V. 1. 10; Mâl. 1.

सौहित्यं 1 Satiety, satisfaction; Si. 5. 62. —2 Fulness, completion. —3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कंद 1 A. ( स्कंदते ) 1 To jump. —2 To raise. —3 To pour out, emit.

स्कंद I. 1. P. ( स्कंदति, स्कन् ) 1 To leap, jump. —2 To rise, ascend, jump upwards. —3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. —4 To burst or leap out. —5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कंदे तव ऐश्वर्यम्. —6 To be spilled, ooze. —7 To emit, shed. —8 To go, move. —9 To become dry. —10 To perish. —Caus. ( स्कंदयति-ते ) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एकः शयीत सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कंदयेत् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. —2 To omit, neglect, pass by. —II. 10 U. ( स्कंदयति-ते ) To collect.

स्कंदः [ स्कंद-अच् ] 1 Leaping. —2 Quicksilver. —3 N. of *Kârtikeya*; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. —4 N. of *Siva*. —5 The body. —6 A king. —7 The bank of a river. —8 A clever man. —9 A kind of disease common to children. —Comp. —अंशकः quicksilver. —पुराणं one of the 18 *Purânas*. —मातृ *f.* N. of *Durgâ*. —षष्ठी a festival in honour of *Kârtikeya* on the sixth day of *Chaitra*.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. —2 A soldier.

स्कंदनं [ स्कंद-ल्युट् ] 1 Emission, effusion. —2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). —3 Going, moving. —4 Drying up. —5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कन्न *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, descended. —2 Oozed out, or trickled down. —3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. —4 Gone. —5 Dried up.

स्कंध 10 U. ( स्कंधयति-ते ) To collect.

स्कंधः [ स्कंधते आरुह्यतेऽसौ मुखेन शाखा वा कर्माणि घञ् षष्ठी०; cf. Up. 4. 206 ] 1 The shoulder. —2 The body. —3 The trunk or stem of a



tree ; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कंधलमैकवृंत : S. 1. 33 ; R. 4. 57, Me. 53. -4 A branch or large bough. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge. -6 A chapter, section, division ( of a book ). -7 A division or detachment of an army. -8 A troop, multitude, group. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness ( in Buddhistic phil. ) ; सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु मुक्त्वांगस्कंधपंचकं Si. 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. -धा 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. -Comp. -अग्निः the trunk of a tree set on fire. -भावारः 1. an army or a division of it. -2. a royal capital or residence. -3. a camp. -उपानेय a. to be carried on the shoulders. ( -यः ) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark of submission. -चापः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens ; cf. शिष्य. -जः a tree growing from a principal stem. -तरुः the cocoa-nut tree. -देशः 1. the shoulder ; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्ममंथिना स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19. -2. that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. -परिनिर्वाणं the annihilation of the elements of being ( with Buddhists ). -फलः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the Bilva tree. -3. the glomercus fig-tree. -बंधना a sort of fennel. -मल्लकः a heron. -रुहः the ( Indian ) fig-tree. -वाहः, -वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. -शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree. -शृंगः a buffalo. -स्कंधः every shoulder.

स्कंधस n. 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens ; cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिन् a. ( नी f. ) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. -m. A tree.

स्कंभ् 1 A., 5. 9. P. ( स्कंभते, स्कंभोति, स्कंभानि ) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain. -Caus. ( स्कंभयति-ते or स्कंभयति-ते ) To stop &c.

स्कब्ध p. p. 1 Supported, prop. -2 Stopped.

स्कंभः 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum. -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of a Vedic deity.

स्कंभनं 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop.

स्कांद a. ( की f. ) [ स्कंद-अण् ] 1 Relating to Skanda. -2 Relating to Siva. -इं The Skanda Purāṇa.

स्कु 5. 9. U. ( स्कुनोति, स्कुनुते, स्कुनाति, स्कुनीति ) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cover, overspread ; Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. -WITH प्रति to cover ; Bk. 18. 73.

स्कुद् 1 A. ( स्कुदते ) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कुम्भ् 5. 9. P. ( स्कुम्भा-भ्णो-ति ) To stop, hinder.

स्खद् 1 A. ( स्खदते ) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces. -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

स्खदनं 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. -2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3 Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness.

स्खल् 1 P. ( स्खलति, स्खलित ) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip ; स्खलति चरणं भूमौ न्यस्तं न चार्द्रतमा मही Mk. 9. 13 ; Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeyed or violated ( as an order ) ; देवस्य शासनं पौरेषु कथं स्खलित्यति Mu. 3 ; 3. 24 ; R. 18. 43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course ; Ki. 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited ; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 60. -6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes ; स्खलतो हि करालंबः सुहृत्सचिवचेष्टितं H. 3. 134 ( where it has sense 1 also ). -7 To stammer, lisp, falter ; वदनकमलकं शिशोः स्मरामि स्खलदसमंजसमंजुजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4 ; R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. -8 To fail, have no effect ; राघवः स्खलितवीर्यमात्मानि R. 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. -Caus. ( स्खलयति-ते ) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer ; वचनानि स्खलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12 ; स्खलयति वचनं ते संश्रयत्यंगमंगं Māl. 3. 8.

स्खलनं [ स्खल्-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. -2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake. -5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Trickling, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision ; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual striking or rubbing together.

स्खलित p. p. [ स्खल्-क्त ] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, dropped down. -3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intoxicated, drunk. -5 Stammering, faltering ; Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring, blundering. -8 Dropped, emitted. -9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone. -तं 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake ; गोत्रस्खलित Ku. 4. 8. -4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5 Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem. -Comp. -सुभगं ind. dashing or flowing along in a charming manner Me. 28.

स्खुद् 6 P. ( स्खुडति ) To cover.

स्तक् 1 P. ( स्तकति ) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तन् 1 P., 10 U. ( स्तनति, स्तनयति-ते, स्तनित ) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudly ; तस्तनुर्जड्वलुर्मगलुर्जगलुर्लुडिरे क्षताः Bk. 14. 30. -WITH. नि 1. to sound. -2. to sigh. -3. to mourn. -वि to roar.

स्तनः [ स्तन्-अच् ] 1 The female breast ; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20 ; ( इन्द्राणां मनोरथाः ) इद्वे-व्वेव लीयन्ते विधवास्त्रीस्तनाविव Pt. 2. 91. -2 The nipple of the breast. -3 The breast, udder, or dug of any female animal ; अर्धपीतस्तनं मानुरामर्दकिं ट्केशरं S. 7. 14. -Comp. -अंशुकं a cloth covering the breasts or bosom, breastmantle. -अग्रः a nipple. -अंगरागः a paint or pigment smeared on the breasts of women. -अंतरं 1. the heart. -2. the space between the breasts ;



(न) मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनांतरे S.6.17, R. 10. 62. -3. a mark on the breast (said to indicate future widowhood).  
-आभोगः 1. fulness or expanding of the breasts. -2. the circumference or orb of the breast. -3. a man with large breasts like those of a woman. -तटः, -टं the slope of the breast; cf. तट. -प, -पा, -पायक, -पायिन् *a.* sucking the breast, a suckling. -पानं sucking of the breast. -भरः 1. the weight or heaviness of breasts; पादाग्रस्थितया मुहुः स्तनभरणानीतया नम्रतां Ratn. 1. 1. -2. a man having breasts like those of a woman. -भवः a particular position in sexual union. -मुखं, -वृत्तं -शिखा a nipple.

स्तनयः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननं [ स्तन्-ल्युट् ] 1 Sounding, a sound, noise. -2 Roaring, thundering, rumbling (of clouds). -3 Groaning. -4 Breathing hard.

स्तनंधय *a.* [ स्तनं धयति धे-खञ् मुम् च ] Sucking the breast; यद्वि बुध्यते हरि-शिद्युः स्तनंधयो भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53; तवांकशायी परिवृत्तभाग्यया मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनंधयः Mâl. 10. 6. -यः An infant, a suckling; R. 14. 78, Si. 12. 40.

स्तनयितुः [ स्तन्-इत् ] 1 Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds. -2 A cloud; U. 3. 7, 5, 8. -3 Lightning. -4 Sickness. -5 Death. -6 A kind of grass.

स्तनित *p. p.* [ स्तन् कर्तरि क ] 1 Sounded, sounding, noisy; Me. 28. -2 Thundering, roaring. -तं 1 The rattling of thunder, rumbling of thunder-clouds; तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुख-रो मास्म भूर्विह्वस्ताः Me. 37. -2 Thunder, noise. -3 The noise of clapping the hands. -Comp. -फलः the Vikankata tree.

स्तन्यं [ स्तने भवं यत् ] Mother's milk, milk; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60. -Comp. -त्यागः leaving off the mother's milk, weaning; स्तन्यत्यागा-त्प्रभृति सुमुखी वृत्तपांचालिकेव Mâl. 10. 5; स्तन्यत्यागं यावत् पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U. 7.

स्तवकः A bunch, cluster; कुसुमस्तवकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104, R. 13. 32; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39.

स्तम् See स्तम्भ.

स्तब्ध *p. p.* [ स्तम्भ कर्मणि कर्तरि वा क ] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstruct-

ed. -2 Paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed. -3 Motionless, immovable. -4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid, stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearted, stern. -6 Coarse. -Comp. -कर्ण *a.* pricking up the ears. -रोमन् *m.* a hog, boar. -लोचन *a.* having motionless or unwinking eyes (said of gods).

स्तब्धता -त्वं 1 Rigidity, firmness, hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तब्धिः *f.* 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. -2 Firmness, immovableness. -3 Stupor, insensibility, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

स्तभः A goat, ram.

स्तभु *n.* = स्तभन q. v.

स्तम् 1 P. (स्तमति) To be confused or agitated.

स्तम्बः [ स्था-अबच् किञ् पृषो० Un. 4. 96 ] 1 A clump of grass &c.; R. 5. 15. -2 A sheaf of corn; as in स्तम्बकरिता q. v. -3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general); U. 2. 29, R. 15. 19. -4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem. -6 The post to which an elephant is tied. -7 A post. -8 Stupefaction, insensibility; (probably for स्तम्भ in these two senses). -9 A mountain. -Comp. -करि *a.* forming sheaves or clusters. (-रिः) corn, rice. -करिता forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth; न शालेः स्तम्बकरिता वसुगुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. -घनः 1. a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass. -2 a sickle for cutting corn. -3. a basket for holding the heads of wild rice. -घ्नः, -घातः -हन्, -हननं -नी a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe. -पुरं N. of a city (ताम्रलिप्त). स्तम्बरमः An elephant; स्तम्बरमा मुखरशृङ्खलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Si. 5. 34; Mâl. 9. 33.

स्तम्भ 1 A., 5. 9. P. (स्तम्भते, स्तम्भो-ति, स्तम्भाति, स्तम्भित or स्तब्ध; the स् of the root being changed to ष after prepositions ending in इ or उ and also after अव) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress; कंडः स्तम्भितबाष्प-वृत्तिकलषः S. 4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff, to make immovable. -3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb; प्राणा दध्वंसिरे गात्रं तस्तम्भे च हते प्रिये Bk. 14. 55. -4 To prop, support, up-

hold, sustain. -5 To become stiff, rigid or immovable. -6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations:-

स्तम्भते पुरुषः प्रायो यौवनेन धनने च | न स्तम्भाति क्षितीशोऽपि न स्तम्भोति युवायसौ || ).

-Caus. (स्तम्भयति-ते). 1 To stop, arrest. -2 To make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze. -4 To prop, support.

स्तम्भः [ स्तम्भ-अच् ] 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness; रभा स्तम्भं भजति Vikr. 18. 29; Ki. 12. 28; गात्रस्तम्भः स्तनमुकुलयोरुत्प्रबंधः प्रकंपः Mâl. 2. 5; तत्संकल्पोपाहितजाडिम स्तम्भमभ्योति गात्रं 1. 35, 4. 2. -2 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, paralysis. -3 Stoppage, obstruction, hindrance; सोऽपश्यत्प्रणिधानेन संततेः स्तम्भकारणं R. 1. 74; वाक्स्तम्भं नादयति Mâl. 8. -4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing; कृतश्चित्तस्तम्भः प्रतिहतधियामञ्जलिरपि Bh. 3. 6. -5 Prop, support, fulcrum. -6 A pillar, column, post. -7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). -8 Stupidity. -9 Absence of feeling or excitability. -10 The suppression of any force or feeling by supernatural or magical means. -Comp. -उत्कीर्ण *a.* carved out of a post of wood (as a statue). -कर *a.* 1. paralysing, benumbing. -2. obstructing. (-रः) a fence. -कारणं cause of obstruction or impediment. -पूजा worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

स्तम्भकिन् *m.* A kind of musical instrument covered with leather.

स्तम्भनं [ स्तम्भयति स्तम्भ-णिच् ल्युट् ] 1 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining; लोलो-ल्लोलक्षुभितकरणोऽज्जृम्भस्तम्भनार्थं U. 3. 36. -2 Paralysing, benumbing, stupefying. -3 Quieting, composure; Pt. 1. 360. -4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. -5 Propping, supporting. -6 Stopping the flow of blood. -7 Anything employed as an astringent. -8 A particular magical art or faculty; see स्तम्भ (10). -नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तम्भित *a.* 1 Stopped, hindered. -2 Benumbed, paralyzed. -3 Composed, collected; see स्तम्भ.

स्तम्भिन् *a.* Supporting, stopping &c.



स्तंभिनी The Earth (one of the five elements).

स्तर *a.* [ स्तृ-स्तृ-घञ् ] Spreading, extending, covering. -रः 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. -2 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं [ स्तृ-स्तृ-ल्युट् ] The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c.

स्तरि (री) मन् *m.* A bed, couch.

स्तरी [ स्तृ-कर्मणि इ ] 1 Smoke, vapour. -2 A heifer. -3 A barren cow.

स्तवः [ स्तु-अप् ] 1 Praising, celebrating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric.

स्तवक *a.* ( विका *f.* ) [ स्तु-बुन् ] Praising, eulogizing. -कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 A cluster of blossoms. -4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, bouquet. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A multitude; cf. स्तवक also.

स्तवकित *a.* Full of blossoms or bunches.

स्तवनं [ स्तु-ल्युट् ] 1 Praising, praise. -2 A hymn.

स्तावः Praise, eulogy.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्तिष्ठ 5 *A.* ( स्तिष्ठन्ते ) 1 To ascend. -2 To assail, attack. -3 To ooze.

स्तिप् 1 *A.* ( स्तेपते ) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. -2 The ocean. -3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिम्, स्तीम् 4 *P.* ( स्तिम्यति, स्तीम्यति ) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 To become fixed or immoveable, be rigid.

स्तिमित *a.* [ स्तिम्-कर्तरि क ] 1 Wet, moist. -2 ( *a* ) Still, unruffled, calm; क्षुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः पय इव स्तिमितस्य महोदधेः Māl. 3. 10. ( *b* ) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady; वाचस्पतिः सन्नपि सोऽष्टमूर्ती त्वाशास्याचितास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; 2. 59; स्तिमितविकसितानां Māl. 1. 27; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79; U. 6. 25. -3 Closed, shut; R. 1. 73. -4 Benumbed, paralysed. -5 Soft, tender. -6 Gratified, satisfied. -तं 1 Moisture. -2 Fixity, steadiness. -Comp. -वायुः still air. -समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीर्विः [ स्तृ-क्विन् ] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. -2 Grass. -3 Sky, atmosphere. -4 Water. -5 Blood. -6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 *U.* ( स्तौति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीते; तुष्टाव-तुष्टवे, अस्तावीत्-अस्तौष्ट, स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तोतुं, स्तुत; *desid.* तुष्टूषति-ते; the स् of स्तु is changed to ष after a preposition ending in इ or उ ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate; Bv. 1. 41; Mu. 3. 16; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 3. -2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns.

स्तुत *p. p.* [ स्तु-कर्मणि क ] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. -2 Flattered. -तः 1 Praising. -2 *N.* of Siva.

स्तुति *f.* [ स्तु-क्विन् ] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation, स्तुति-भ्यो व्यतिरिच्यते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric; R. 4. 6. -3 Adulation; flattery, empty or false praise; भूतार्थव्याहतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमोष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -4 *N.* of Durgā. -Comp. -गीतं a panegyric, hymn. -पदं an object of praise. -पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, herald. -वादः a laudatory speech, panegyric. -व्रतः a bard.

स्तुत्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy; R. 4. 6.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair.

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. -2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. -3 Hip; thigh.

स्तुच् 1 *A.* ( स्तोचते ) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. -2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goat.

स्तुभ् I. 1 *P.* ( स्तोभति ) 1 To praise. -2 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II. 1 *A.* ( स्तोभते ) 1 To stop, suppress. -2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुभ् 5. 9. *P.* ( स्तुभ्नाति; स्तुभ्नाति ) 1 To stop. -2 To benumb, stupefy. -3 To expel.

स्तूप 4 *P.*, 10 *U.* ( स्तूप्याति, स्तूपयति-ते ) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. -2 To erect, raise.

स्तूपः 1 A heap, pile, mound ( of earth &c. ); Mu. 3. 15. -2 A Buddhist monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. -3 A funeral pile. -4 Strength, power.

स्तृ I. 5 *U.* ( स्तृणोति, स्तृणुते, स्तृत; *pass.* स्तर्यते ) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over; ( महीं ) तस्तार सरघाव्यासैः स क्षौद्रपदलैरिव R. 4. 63, 7. 58. -2 To spread, expand, diffuse. -3 To scatter, spread about. -4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. -5 To kill. -*Caus.* ( स्तारयति-ते ) To overspread, cover, strew; रक्तेनाचिक्लिदद्भूमि सैन्यैश्चातस्तर-द्धतैः Bk. 15. 48. -*Desid.* ( तिस्तरिषति-ते ). -II. 5 *P.* ( स्तृणीते ) To please, gratify.

स्तृ *m.* A star.

स्तृतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. -2 Covering, clothing.

स्तृक्ष् 1 *P.* ( स्तृक्षति ) To go.

स्तृह्, स्तृह् 6 *P.* ( स्तृहति, स्तृहति ) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तृ 9 *U.* ( स्तृणाति, स्तृणीते, स्तीर्ण; *desid.* तिस्तरि-रीषति-ते, तिस्तीर्षति-ते ) To cover, strew &c.; see स्तृ.

स्तेन् 10 *U.* ( Strictly a denom. from स्तेन; स्तेनयाति-ते ) To steal, rob; Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेनः [ स्तेन्-कर्तरि अच् ] A thief, robber; न तं स्तेना न चामित्रा हरति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. -नं Thieving, stealing. -Comp. -निग्रहः 1. the punishment of thieves. -2. suppression of theft.

स्तेयं [ स्तेनस्य भावः यत् नलोपः ] 1 Theft, robbery; Ku. 2. 35. -2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. -3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. -2 A goldsmith.

स्तेनं Theft, robbery.

स्तेन्यं [ स्तेनस्य भावः व्यञ् ] 1 Theft, robbery. -न्यः A thief.

स्तेप् I. 1 *A.* ( स्तेपते ) To ooze. -II. 10 *U.* ( स्तेपयाति-ते ) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्तै 1 *P.* ( स्तायाति ) To put on, adorn.

स्तैमित्यं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. -2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a.* [ स्तुच्-घञ् ] 1 Little, small; स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्य-धागोति Pt. 1. 150; स्तोकं महद्वा धनं



Bh. 2. 49. -2 Short. -3 Few. -4 Low, abject. -कः 1 A small quantity, drop. -2 The Chātaka bird. -कं *ind.* A little, less; पश्योदग्रमु-  
तत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोत्रमुर्व्या प्रयाति S. 1. 7. -Comp. -काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. -नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed; श्रीणीभारादल-  
सगमना स्तोत्रकनत्रा स्तनाभ्यां Me. 82.

स्तोत्रकः The Chātaka bird; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तोत्रशस् *ind.* By little, sparingly.

स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised, laudable, praiseworthy; स्तोतव्यगुण-  
संपन्नः केषां न स्यात्प्रियो जनः.

स्तोत्र *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रं [स्तु-ष्टृन्] 1 Praise, eulogium. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तोत्रियः-या A particular kind of verse.

स्तोभः [स्तुभ-घञ्] 1 Stopping, obstructing. -2 A stop, pause. -3 Disrespect, contumely. -4 A hymn, praise. -5 A division of the Sāmaveda. -6 Anything inserted.

स्तोमः [स्तु-मन् Un. 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. -2 A sacrifice, oblation; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. -3 A Soma libation. -4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; U. 1. 51. -5 A large quantity, mass; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलांछनसुरो धत्ते त्वच्च रौरवीं U. 4. 20, Mv. 1. 18. -मं 1 The head. -2 Riches, wealth. -3 Grain, corn. -4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft.

स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, laud.

स्तोम्य *a.* Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्तौभिकं N. of the second portion of the Samhitā of the Sāmaveda.

स्त्येनः [स्त्यै-इनच्] 1 Nectar. -2 A thief.

स्त्यै 1 U. (स्त्यायति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. -2 To spread about, be diffused; शिशिरक-  
दुक्षायः स्त्यायते सल्लकीनां Māl. 9. 6, 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्त्यान *a.* [स्त्यै-क्त] 1 Collected into a mass; Māl. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. -2 Thick, bulky, gross. -3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. -4 Sounding. -नं 1 Thickness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk; दधति कुहरभा-  
जामत्र भल्लुकयूनामनुरसितगुरूणि स्त्यानमंबु कृतानि Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21, Mv. 5.

41. -2. Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4 Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound. स्त्यायनं Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री 1 A woman. -2 A female of any animal; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; S. 5. 22. -3 A wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मश-  
राश्च पुंसां Māl. 6. 18; Me. 28. -4 The feminine gender, or a word used in that gender; आवः स्त्रीभूमि Ak. -Comp. -अगारः-रं a harem, the women's apartments. -अभ्यक्षः a chamberlain. -अभिगमनं sexual intercourse. -आजीवः 1. one who lives by his wife. -2. one who lives by keeping women for prostitu-  
tion. -कामः 1. desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. -2. desire of a wife. -कार्यं 1. the business of women. -2. attendance on women or women's apartments. -कुमारं a woman and child. -कुसु-  
मं menses, the menstrual excretion in women. -क्षीरं mother's milk; Ms. 5. 9. -ग *a.* cohabiting with women. -गवी a milch-cow. -गुरुः a female Guru or priestess. -गृ-  
हं=ब्रह्मगार q. v. -घोषः dawn, day-  
break. -घ्नः the murderer of a woman. -चरितं-त्रं the doings of women. -चिह्नं 1. any mark or characteristic of the female sex. -2. the female organ, vulva. -चौरः a seducer of women, libertine. -ज-  
ननी a woman who brings forth only daughters. -जातिः *f.* woman-kind, female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked husband; स्त्रीजितस्पर्शमात्रेण सर्वं पुण्यं  
विनश्यति Sabdak; Ms. 4. 217. -धनं a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control; it is of six kinds:—अध्य-  
ग्न्यध्यावहानिकं दत्तं च प्रीतिकर्माणि । आतृमातृ-  
पितृप्राप्तं षड्विधं स्त्रीधनं स्मृतम् ॥; or ac-  
cording to others:—पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृ-  
दत्तमध्यग्न्युपायनम् । आधिदेनिकाद्यं च स्त्री-  
धनं परिकीर्तितम्; see also अन्वाधेयं, बंधु-  
दत्तं, यौतकं, सौदायिकं, शुल्कं, पारिणायकं, ला-  
वण्यार्जितं, and पादवंदनिकं. -धर्मः 1. the duty of a woman or wife. -2. the laws concerning women. -3. men-  
struation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her courses. -धवः a man. -ध्वजः the female of any animal. -नाथ *a.* one protected by a woman. -निबन्धनं a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province; domestic duty, house

wifery. -पण्योपजीविन् *m.* see ब्रह्म-  
जीव above. -परः a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. -पिशाची a fiend-  
like wife. -पुंसौ *m.* du. 1. wife and husband. -2. male and female; Ku. 2. 7. -पुंसलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -पुंभर्मः the law regulating the duties of man and wife. -प्रत्ययः a feminine affix (in gram.). -प्रसंगः (excessive) intercourse with women. -प्रसूः *f.* a woman who brings forth only daughters; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय *a.* loved by women. (-यः) the mango tree. -बाध्यः one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. -बुद्धिः *f.* 1. the female understanding. 2. the counsel of a woman, female advice. -भोगः sexual intercourse. -मंत्रः a female strata-  
gem, woman's counsel. -मुखपः the Asoka tree. -यंत्रं a machine-like wo-  
man, machine in the form of a wo-  
man; स्त्रीयंत्रं केन लोके विषममृतमयं धर्मना-  
शाय सृष्टं Pt. 1. 191. -रंजनं betel. -रत्नं 1. an excellent woman; स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा  
V. 4. 25. -2. N. of Lakshmi. -राज्यं the kingdom of women. -लिंगं 1. the feminine gender (in gram.) -2. any mark of the female sex (as breast &c.). -3. the female organ. -वशः submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women. -वि-  
धेय *a.* governed by a wife, uxo-  
rious; R. 19. 4. -विवाहः contract-  
ing marriage with a woman. -सं-  
सर्गः female company. -संस्थान *a.* having a female shape; S. 5. 30 -संगः attachment to women, or inter-  
course with women. -संग्रहणं 1. the act of embracing a woman (im-  
properly). -2. adultery, seduction. -समं an assembly of women. -संबन्धः 1. matrimonial alliance with a wo-  
man. -2. connection by marriage. -3. relation to women. -स्वभावः 1. the nature of women. -2. a eunuch. -हत्या the murder of a woman. -हरणं 1. the forcible abduction of women. -2. rape. -हारिन् *m.* a ravisher or seducer (of women).

स्त्रीतमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman.

स्त्रीता-त्वं 1 Womanhood. -2 Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, feminine-  
ness.

स्त्रैण *a.* (णी *f.*) [ स्त्रिया इदम् नञ्



P. IV. 1. 88 ] 1 Female, feminine. -2 Suited or belonging to women. -3 Being among women. -ज 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness; शिशुत्वं स्त्रैण वा भवतु ननु वद्यासि जगतः U. 4. 11. -2 The female sex, womanhood; तृणे वा स्त्रैणे वा मम समदृशो यांति दिवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्प्रत्युत्पन्नमिति स्त्रैणमिति यदुच्यते S. 5; तस्य दृणमिव लघुवृत्ति स्त्रैणमाकलयतः K. -3 A collection of women; U. 4. 26. -4 Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रैणता -त्वं 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. -2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थकरं A betel-nut.

स्थग 1 P. or *Caus.* (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; पराभ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill; रवः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः K. P. 7.

स्थग a. [स्थग-अच्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. -गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtesan. -2 The office of betel-bearer. -3 A kind of bandage.

स्थगित a. Covered, hidden, concealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगुः A hump.

स्थंडिल [स्थल्-इलच् नुक् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar; निषेवुषी स्थंडिल एव केवले Ku. 5. 12. -2 A barren field. -3 A heap of clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A land-mark. -Comp. -शायिन् m., also स्थंडिलेशयः an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sthandila* or sacrificial ground. -सितकं an altar.

स्थपाति a. [स्था-क तस्य पतिः] Chief, principal. -तिः 1 A king, sovereign. -2 An architect. -3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter. -4 A charioteer. -5 One who offers a sacrifice to Brihaspati. -6 An attendant on the women's apartments. -7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट a. [तिष्ठति स्था-क, स्थं पुटं यत्र] 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised,

elevated and depressed. -3 The soul.

-Comp. -गत a. being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अंकस्थास्थितसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि कव्यमव्यग्रमिति Māl. 5. 16.

स्थल 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थलं [स्थल्-अच्] 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp. जल); भो दुरात्मन् (समुद्र) दीयतां दिहिभांडानि नो चेत्स्थलतां त्वां नयामि Pt. 1; प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थलवर्त्मन् q. v. -2 Shore, strand, beach. -3 Ground, land, soil (in general). -4 Place, spot. -5 Field, tract, district. -6 Station. -7 A piece of raised ground, mound. -8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c. -9 A part (as of a book). -10 A tent. -Comp. -अंतरं another place. -आरूढ a. alighted on the ground. -अरविर्, -कमलं, -कमलिनी a land-growing lotus; Me. 90; Ku. 1. 33. -कुमुदः the Karavīra plant. -चर a. land-going, not aquatic. -च्युत a. fallen or removed from a place or position. -देवता a local or rural deity. -पद्मिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*. -मार्गः, -वर्त्मन् n. a road by land; स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; R. 4. 60. -विग्रहः a bettle on level ground. -शुद्धिः f. purification or clearance of a place from impurity. -सीमन् f. a land-mark, boundary.

स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp. स्थली q. v. below).

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); विललापविकीर्णमूर्धजा समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थली Ku. 4. 4. -3 A deity of the soil; (=स्थलदेवता q. v.). -Comp. -देवता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; Me. 106.

स्थलेशय a. Sleeping on on dry ground. -यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3 A moveable thing.

स्थविर a. [स्था-किरच् स्थवदेशः] 1 Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged, ancient. -रः 1 An old man. -2 A beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. -रा An old woman; स्थविरे का त्वं

अयमर्भकः कस्य नयनानंदकरः Dk.

स्थाविष्ठ a. Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.)

स्थवीयस् Greater, larger (compar. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्था 1 P. (Atm. also in certain senses; तिष्ठति-ते, तस्थौ-तस्थे, अस्थात्-अस्थित, स्थास्याति-ते, स्थातुं, स्थित; *pass.* स्थीयते; the स् of this root is changed to ष after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stand; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Subhāsh. -2 To stay, abide, dwell, live; ग्रामे or गृहे तिष्ठति. -3 To remain, be left; एको गंगदत्त-स्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -2 To delay, wait; किमिति स्थीयते S. 2. -5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठत्येष क्षणमधिपतिर्ज्योतिषां व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रलेखागमनवृत्तांतः K. 'never mind the account of' &c. -7 To be, exist, be in any state or position; often with participles; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोग्धक्षे Ku. 1. 2; व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.); शासने तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. -9 To be retrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेयुरुपायैः प्रथमौच्छाभिः Ms. 7. 108. -10 To be at hand, be obtainable; न विप्रं स्वेषु तिष्ठत्सु मृतं शूद्रेण नाययेत् Ms. 5. 104. -11 To live, breathe; आः क एष मायि स्थिते चंद्रगुप्तमाभिभवितुमिच्छति Mu. 1. -12 To stand by or near, stand at one's side, help; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्भिक्षे शत्रुसंकटे । राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बांधवः ॥ H. 1. 73. -13 To rest or depend on. -14 To do, perform, occupy oneself with. -14 (Atm.) To resort or go to (as an umpire), be guided by the advice of; संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14. -16 (Atm.) To offer oneself to (for sexual embrace), stand as a prostitute (with dat.); गोपी स्मरात् कृष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I. 4. 34. -Caus. (स्थापयति-ते) 1 To cause to stand. -2 To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found, establish. -4 To stop. -5 To arrest, check. -6 To raise, erect. -7 To cause to last or continue, make durable. -8 To give in marriage; Māl. 10. 5. -9 To instruct in, initiate into. -Desid. (तिष्ठासति) To wish to stand &c.



**स्थ** *a.* ( At the end of comp. ) Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c.; तत्रस्थ, अंकस्थ, प्रकृतिस्थ, तदस्थ q. q. v. v. —स्थः A place, spot.

**स्थाणु** *a.* [स्था-नु पृषो० णत्वम्] Firm, fixed, steady, stable, immoveable, motionless. —णुः 1 An epithet of Siva; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1. —2 A stake, post, pillar; किं स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः; Pt. 1. 49. —3 A peg, pin. —4 The gnomon of a dial. —5 A spear, dart. —6 A nest of white ants. —7 The drug or perfume called Jīvaka. —*m.* A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk or stem, pollard; —**Comp.** —छेदः one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one who clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य केदारमाहुः शल्यवते मृगं Ms. 9. 44. —भ्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

**स्थान्तृ** *a.* Standing, stationary, fixed.

**स्थानं** [स्था-ल्युट्] 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence; U. 3. 32. —2 Being fixed or stationary. —3 A state, condition. —4 A place, spot, site, locality; अक्षमालामदस्वास्मात्स्थानात्पदात्पदमपि न गन्तव्यं K. —5 Station, situation, position. —6 Relation, capacity; पितृस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father'; भक्ष्यस्थाने Pt. 2. 26. —7 An abode, a house, dwelling-house; स एव (नक्रः) प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते Pt. 3. 46. —8 (a) A country, region, district. (b) A town, city. —9 Office, rank, dignity; अमात्यस्थाने नियोजितः. —10 Object; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिङ्गं न च वयः U. 4. 11. —11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause; पराभ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थापयति Māl. 1. 14; स्थानं जरापरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसां Subhāsh.; so कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &c. —12 A fit or proper place; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यन्ते भृत्याश्चाभरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. —13 A fit or worthy object; स्थाने खलु सज्जति दृष्टिः M. 1; see स्थाने also. —14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter, (these are eight:—अष्टौ स्थानानि वर्णानामुरः कंठः शिरस्तथा । जिह्वामूलं च दन्ताश्च नासिकौष्ठौ च तालु च Sik. 13.). —15 A holy place. —16 An altar. —17 A place in a town, square, court. —18 The place or

sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. —19 ( In politics, war &c. ) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge; Ms. 7. 190. —20 A halt. —21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state. —22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom; i. e. army, treasure, town, and territory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by इन्द्रकोषपुरराष्ट्र-त्नकं चतुर्विधं). —23 Likeness, resemblance. —24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. —25 The character or part of an actor. —26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. —27 ( In music ) A note, tone, modulation of the voice. —**Comp.** —अध्यक्षः 1. a local governor. —2. the superintendent of a place. —3. a watchman, police-officer. —आसनं *n.* du. standing and sitting down. —आसेधः confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest; cf. आसेध. —चित्तकः a kind of quarter-master. —च्युत see स्थान-भ्रष्ट. —पालः a watchman, sentinel, policeman. —भूमि *f.* a dwelling-place, mansion. —भ्रष्ट *a.* ejected from an office, displaced, dismissed, out of employ. —माहात्म्यं 1. the greatness or glory of any place. —2. a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. —योगः assignment of proper places; द्रव्याणां स्थानयोगांश्च क्रयविक्रयमेव च Ms. 9. 332. —स्थ *a.* being in one's abode, at home.

**स्थानकं** [ स्थान स्वार्थे क ] 1 A position, situation. —2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action; e. g. पताकास्थानक q. v. —3 A city, town. —4 A basin. —5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. —6 A mode of recitation. —7 A division or section of the Taittiriya, a branch of the Yajurveda.

**स्थानतस्** *ind.* 1 According to one's place or position. —2 From one's proper place. —3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

**स्थानिक** *a.* ( की *f.* ) 1 Belonging to a place, local. —2 ( In gram. ) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. —कः

1 Any one holding an office, a place-man. —2 The governor of a place.

**स्थानिन्** *a.* [ स्थानमस्यास्ति रक्ष्यत्वेन ज्ञानि ] 1 Having a place. —2 Having fixedness, permanent. —3 Having a substitute. —*m.* 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिवदादेशोऽनन्विधौ P. I. 1. 59. —2 The form so substituted for anything —3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

**स्थानीय** *a.* 1 Belonging to a place, local. —2 Suitable to a place. —यं A town, city.

**स्थाने** *ind.* ( loc. of स्थान ) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने वृत्ता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्रागाः कामिनां दूत्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67, 7. 65. —2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. —3 On account of, because of. —4 Similarly, like, as.

**स्थापक** *a.* [ स्थापयति स्था-णिच्-ण्वल् ] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. —कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. —2 The founder of a temple, or erector of an image.

**स्थापनं** [ स्था-णिच्-ल्युट् ] 1 (a) The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, instituting. (b) Regulating, directing. —2 Fixing the thoughts, concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. —3 A dwelling, habitation. —4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of living conception; cf. पुंसवन.

**स्थापना** 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. —2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage-management.

**स्थापित** *p. p.* [ स्था-णिच्-क् ] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. —2 Founded, instituted. —3 Set up, raised, erected. —4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. —5 Determined, settled, ascertained. —6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. —7 Wedded, married; Māl. 10. 5. —8 Firm, steady.

**स्थाप्य** *a.* 1 To be placed or deposited. —2 To be founded, fixed or



established.—**प्यं** A pledge, deposit, —**Comp.**—अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

**स्थामन्** *n.* [स्था-मनिन्] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अश्वत्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अश्वत्थामन्. —2 Fixity, stability.

**स्थायिन्** *a.* [स्था-णिनि] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). —2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरं क्षण-विधांसि कल्पांतस्थायिनो गुणाः Subhâsh.; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. —3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. —4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable. —*m.* 1 A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्था-यिभाव below); Si. 2. 87. —*n.* Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. —**Comp.** —भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own *Sthâyibhâva*); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा । जुगुप्सा विस्मयश्चेत्यमष्टौ प्रोक्तः शमोऽपि च S. D. 206; cf. व्यभिचारि-भाव, भाव, विभाव also.

**स्थायीभू** 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; Pt. 1. 33.

**स्थायुक** *a.* (का or की *f.*) [स्था-उक्-ञ्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. —2 Firm, steady, stationary. —**कः** The superintendent or head of a village.

**स्थावर** *a.* [स्था-वरच्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम); शरी-रिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदि-नं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. —2 In-ert, inactive, slow. —3 Regular, established. —**रः** A mountain; स्था-वराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. —**रं** 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1. 41); मान्यः स मे स्थावरजंगमानां सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहार-हेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. —2 A bow-string. —3 Immoveable property, real estate. —4 A heir-loom. —**Comp.** —अस्थावरं, —जंगमं 1. moveable and immoveable property. —2. animate

and inanimate things. —आत्मन् *a.* of immoveable form; Ku. 6. 67.

**स्थावरता** —**त्वं** 1 Fixedness, stability. —2. The state of a vegetable or mineral.

**स्थासकः** [स्था-स-स्वार्थौ क] 1 Per-fuming or smearing the body with fragrant unguents. —2 A bubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

**स्थासु** *n.* Bodily strength.

**स्थास्तु** *a.* [स्था-स्तु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. —2 Per-manent, eternal, lasting, durable; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19; —**स्तुः** A tree.

**स्थित** *p. p.* [स्था-क्त] 1 Stood, remained, stayed. —2 Standing. —3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुच-लितः प्रयातां...छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वग-च्छत् R. 2. 6. —4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. —5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. —6 Stationed in, occupying, ap-pointed to; S. 4. 18. —7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33; धर्मे स्थिताः (राजानः) Mâl. 10. 25. —8 Stood still, stopped, de-sisted. —9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. —10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. —11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. —12 Established, decreed. —13 Stead-fast in conduct, steady-minded. —14 Upright, virtuous. —15 Faith-ful to a promise or agreement. —16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. —17 Ready, being close or at hand. —**त्तं** A word standing by itself. —**Comp.** —उपस्थित *a.* with and without the particle 'iti' (as a word). —**धी** *a.* firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. —पाठ्यं recitation in Prâkrita by a woman while standing. —**प्रज्ञ** *a.* firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, con-tented; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान् । आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. —**प्रेमन्** *m.* a staunch or faithful friend.

**स्थितिः** *f.* [स्था-क्तिन्] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितिं नो रे दृष्ट्याः क्षणमपि महांधेक्षणं सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षो-गृहे स्थितिमूलमभिमुखौ त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. —2 Stopping, standing still, continu-

ance in one state; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठेयाः स्थितायां स्थितिमाचरेः R. 1. 89. —3 Re-maining stationary, fixity, steady-ness, firmness, steady application or devotion; मम भूयान् परमात्मानि स्थि-तिः Bv. 4. 23; Mâl. 5. 22. —4 A state, position, situation, condition. —5 Natural state, nature, habit; अथ वा स्थितिरयं मंदमतीनां H. 4. —6 Stability, permanence, perpetua-tion, continuance; वंशस्थितेरधिगमा-न्महति प्रमोदे V. 5. 15; कन्यां कु-लस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञः Ku. 1. 18 R. 3. 27. —7 Correctness of con-duct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral recti-tude, propriety; R. 3. 27, 11. 65, 12. 31; Ku. 1. 18; S. 5. 10. —8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state); R. 1. 25. —9 Rank, dig-nity, high station or rank. —10 Maintenance, sustenance; Mâl. 9. 32, R. 5. 9. —11 Continuance in life, preservation (one of the three states of human beings); सर्गस्थिति-प्रत्यवहारेहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 2. 6. —12 Cessation, pause, stop. —13 Well-being, welfare. —14 Consistency. —15 A settled rule, ordinance, de-creed, an axiom or maxim. —16 Set-tled determination. —17 Term, limit, boundary. —18 Inertia, resistance to motion. —19 Duration of an ec-lipse. —20 Regard, consideration, account; नासां च वयासि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 143. —**Comp.** —**पदं** the proper basin (for flow), the right path; Mu. 3. 8. —**स्थापक** *a.* fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (—**कः**.) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

**स्थितिमत्** *a.* 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm; N. 5. 22. —2 Permanent; R. 3. 27. —3 Virtuous, upright.

**स्थांडिलः** [स्थांडिल शायिता अण्] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. —2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

**स्थापत्यः** [स्थपतिरेव स्वार्थे ण्यञ्] A guard of the women's apartments. —**त्यं** Architecture, building.

**स्थालं** [स्थलति तिष्ठत्यत्रायत्र आधारे ञञ्] 1 A plate or dish. —2 A cook.



ing-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp  
-रूप the form or representation of a pot.

**स्थाली** 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle; न हि भिक्षुकाः संतोति स्थाल्यो नाधिश्रीयते Sarva. S.; स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमण्यां पचति तिलखलीभिधनैश्चन्द्रनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100. -2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. -3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. -पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. -पुरीष the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. -पुलाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. °न्यायः see under न्याय. -बिलं the interior or hollow of a caldron.

**स्थाविर** a. (रा or री f.) Thick, firm. -रं Old age (commencing after seventy); ( वृद्धः स्यात्सप्ततैरुर्ध्वं वर्षीयान् नवतेः परं ).

**स्थिर** a. [ स्था-किरच् ] (compar. स्थेयस्; superl. स्थेष्ठ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed; भावस्थिराणि जननांतरसौहृदानि S. 5. 2; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; Ku. 1.30; R. 11.19. -2 Immoveable, still, motionless; Ku. 2.38. -3 Immoveably fixed; U. 1. 40. -4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting, Me. 55; Māl. 10. 25. -5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. -6 Quiescent, free from passion. -7 Steady in conduct, steadfast. -8 Constant, faithful, determined. -9 Certain, sure. -10 Hard, solid. -11 Strong, intense. -12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted; Ku. 5. 47. -रः 1 A god, deity. -2 A tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A bull. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of Kārtikeya. -7 Final beatitude or absolution. -8 The planet Saturn. -9 N. of certain zodiacal signs (Taurus, Leo, Scorpio, and Aquarius.). -रा 1 The earth. -2 A strong-minded woman. -2 The silk-cotton tree. (स्थिरीकृ means 1 to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate. -2. to stop, make fast. -3. to cheer up, console, comfort; S. 4. स्थिरीभू means 1. to become firm or steady. -2. to become calm or tranquil). -Comp. -अंघ्रिपः the marshy date-tree. -अनुराग a. firm in attachment, constant in affection.

-आत्मन्, -चित्त, -चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि -मति a. 1. firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute; R. 8. 22. -2. cool, calm, dispassionate. -आयुस्, -जीविन् a. long-lived, lasting. (-m) the silk-cotton tree. -आरंभ a. firm in undertakings, persevering. -कुडकः 1. a steady pulverizer. -2. a kind of common divisor (in algebra). -गंधः the champaka flower. (-धा) 1. the trumpet-flower. -2. the Ketaki plant. -छद्: the birch tree. -छायः 1. a tree which gives shelter to travellers. -2. a tree (in general). -जिह्वः a fish. -जीविता the silk-cotton tree. -इंद्रः 1. a snake. -2. Vishnu in his boar incarnation. -3. sound. -पत्रः the marshy date-tree. -पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Bakula tree. -प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. -2. faithful to a promise. -प्रतिबंध a. firm in opposition, obstinate; S. 2. -प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. -फलः a kind of gourd. -योनिः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. -यौवन a. ever youthful. (-नः) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. -रंगा indigo. -श्री a. having everlasting prosperity. -संगर a. faithful to a promise, true, veracious. -सौहृद a. firm in friendship. -स्थायिन् a. remaining firm or steady, keeping perfectly still (as in meditation).

**स्थिरतर** a. More firm, fixed &c. -रः The Supreme Being.

**स्थिरता-त्वं** 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. -2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude; S. 4. 14. -3 Constancy, firmness of mind. -4 Fixity. -5 Fearlessness.

**स्थुड्** 6 P. (स्थुडति) To cover.

**स्थूणा** [ स्था-नक् उदंतादेशः पृषो Tv. ] 1 The post or pillar of a house. -2 A post or pillar in general; स्थूणानिखननन्यायेन S. B. -3 An iron image or statue. -4 An anvil. -Comp. -निखननन्याय see under न्याय.

**स्थूमः** 1 Light. -2 The moon.

**स्थूरः** 1 A bull. -2 A man.

**स्थूरिन्** m. A pack-horse or bullock.

**स्थूल** a. (compar. स्थवीयम्, superl. स्थविष्ठ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge; बहुस्पृशापि स्थूलेन स्थीयते बहिरश्मवत् Si. 2. 78 (where it has sense 6 also; स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् Me. 14, 106; R. 6. 28. -2 Fat, corpulent, stout. -3 Strong, powerful; स्थूलं स्थूलं श्वसिति K. 'breathes hard'. -4 Thick, clumsy. -6 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also); as in स्थूलमानं q. v. -6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. -7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. -8 Not exact. -लः The jack tree. -ला Large cardamoms. -लं 1 A heap, quantity. -2 A tent. -3 The summit of a mountain (कूट). -Comp -अंत्रं the larger intestine near the anus. -आस्यः a snake. -उच्चयः 1. a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. -2. incompleteness, deficiency, defect. -3. the middle pace of elephants. -4. an eruption of pimples on the face. -5. a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. -कंदकिका the silk-cotton tree. -कंदः 1. a kind of esculent root. -2. red garlic. -काय a. fat, corpulent. -क्षेडः, -क्षेवडः an arrow. -चापः a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. -तालः the marshy date-tree. -धी, -मति a. foolish, doltish. -नालः a kind of large reed. -नास, नासिक a. thick-nosed. (-सः, -कः) a hog, boar. -पटः -टं coarse cloth. -पहः cotton. (-हं), -पहाकः coarse cloth. -पाद् a. club-footed, having swelled legs. (-हः) 1. an elephant. -2. a man with elephantiasis. -फलः the silk-cotton tree. -भूत n. pl. the five grosser elements (according to Sāṅkhya phil.). -मरिचं a kind of berry (ककूल). -मानं rough or inexact calculation, gross or rough computation. -मूलं a kind of radish. -लक्ष-क्षय a. 1. munificent, liberal, generous. -2. wise, learned. -3. inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. -4. taking careless aim. -वल्कलः the red Lodhra tree. -शंखा a woman having a large vulva. -शरीर the grosser or material and perishable body (opp. सूक्ष्म -or लिंग-शरीर q. v.). -शाटकः -शादिः a thick or coarse cloth. -शी-



बिका a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. — षट्-पदः 1. a large bee. — 2. a wasp. — सूक्ष्म a. mighty and subtle (as the god). — स्कंधः the lakucha tree. — हस्तः, an elephant's trunk.

स्थूलक a. Large, big, huge, bulky. — कः A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता -त्वं 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness; Pt. 1. 190. — 2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्थूलयति Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेमन् m. Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness; द्राघीयांसः संहतः स्थेमभाजः Si. 18. 33; न यत्र स्थेमानं दधुरतिभयभ्रातनयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. [ स्था-कर्मणि यत् ] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. — यः 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge; H. 4. 1. — 2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयस् a. ( सी f. ) More firm, stronger; ( compar. of स्थिर q. v. ).

स्थेष्ठ a. Very firm, strongest; ( superl. of स्थिर q. v. )

स्थैर्य [ स्थिरस्य भावः द्युत् ] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. — 2 Continuance. — 3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy; Bg. 13. 7. — 4 Patience. — 5 Hardness, solidity.

स्थौण्यः, स्थौण्यकः A kind of perfume.

स्थौर 1 Firmness, strength, power. — 2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थौरिन् m. 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse. — 2 A strong horse.

स्थौल्यं 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. — 2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्नवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्नस् 1 4. P. ( स्नसति, स्नस्याति ) 1 To inhabit. — 2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्नसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ना 2 P. ( स्नाति, स्नात ) 1 To bathe, perform ablution; मृगदृष्णांभ-से स्नातः. — 2 To perform the cere-

mony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. — Caus. ( स्नापयति-ते, स्नपयति-ते ) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle; ( तैयैः ) सतुर्यमेनां स्नपयांश्चभूवुः Ku. 7. 10; स्मितस्नापिता-धरा Gīt. 12, U. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44. 47; Si. 2. 7, Me. 43. — Desid. ( सि-स्नासति ) To wish to bathe. — WITH अप to bathe after mourning. — नि to plunge deep into; i. e. to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see निष्णात.

स्नपन a. 1 Causing to bathe. — 2 Used for bathing. — न 1 Sprinkling, washing. — 2 Bathing, ablution; रेजे जनैः स्नपनसांद्रतराद्रैमूर्तिः Si. 5. 57.

स्नपित a. Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्नात p. p. Bathed, washed, purified by ablution. — तः 1 One whose course of holy study is over. — 2 An initiated householder; cf. स्नातक.

स्नातकः 1 A Brāhmaṇa who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first Asrama (that of a Brahmachârin). — 2 A Brāhmaṇa just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ). — 3 A Brāhmaṇa who is a Bhikshu (beggar of alms) for any religious object; Ms. 11. 2. — 4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानं [ स्ना-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; ततः प्रविशति स्नानोत्तीर्णः काश्यपः S. 4. — 2 Purification by bathing, any religious or ceremonial ablution. — 3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. — 4 Anything used in ablution. — Comp. — अगारं a bath-room. — हणं Kusa-grass. — द्रोणी a bathing tub. — यात्रा the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshṭha. — वस्त्रं a bathing-garment; सकृत् किं पीडितं स्नान-वस्त्रं मुंचेत् हुतं पयः H. 2. 106. — विधिः 1. the act of ablution. — 2. the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानीय a. [ स्नानाय हितं छ ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. — य Water or any other article (such

as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; R. 16. 21.

स्नापकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नापनं The act of causing to bathe, or attending a person while bathing; Ms. 2. 209.

स्नायुः [ स्नाति शुभ्याति दोषोऽनया स्ना-उण् Tv. ] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew; स्वल्पं स्नायुवसावशेषमलिनं निर्मासमप्य-स्थि गोः Bh. 2. 30. — 2 The string of a bow. — Comp. — अर्मन् n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुकः See स्नायु.

स्नावः, स्नावन् m. A tendon, muscle.

स्निह् 10 U. ( स्नेहयति-ते ) 1 To go. — 2 To love, be in love.

स्निह् 4 P. ( स्निह्यति, स्निग्ध ) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किं तु खलु बालेऽस्मिन्नौरस इव पुत्रे स्निह्यति मे मनः S. 7; स च स्निह्यत्यावयोः U. 6 (where आवयोः may be genitive also). — 2 To be easily attached. — 3 To be pleased with, be kind to. — 4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. — 5 To be smooth or bland. — Caus. ( स्नेहयति-ते ) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. — 2 To cause to love. — 3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध a. [ स्निह्-क्त ] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender; Māl. 5. 20. — 2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil; उत्पद्यामि त्वायि तदगते स्निग्धभिजांजना-भे Me. 59; स्निग्धवेणीसवर्णे 18; Si. 12. 62; Māl. 10. 4. — 3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. — 4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent; कनक-निकषस्निग्धा विद्युत् प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4. 1; Me. 37; U. 1. 33, 6. 21. — 5 Smooth, emollient. — 6 Moist, wet. — 7 Cooling. — 8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; प्रीतिस्निग्धैर्जनपद्वधूलोचनैः पीयमानः Me. 16. — 9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; स्निग्धगंभीरनिर्घोषं R. 1. 36, Me. 64, U. 2. 14, 3. 22. — 10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छाया-तरुषु वसति रामगिर्याश्रमेषु (चक्रे) Me. 1. — 11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). — ग्धः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person; विज्ञैः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेष्यतां याति किं



चित् H. 2. 190; or सस्निधोऽकुश-  
लान्निवारयति यः Subhāsh.; Pt. 2.  
166. -2 The red castor-oil plant.  
-3 A kind of pine. -ग्धं 1 Oil. -2  
Bee's-wax. -3 Light, lustre. -4  
Thickness, coarseness -Comp. -ज-  
नः an affectionate or friendly per-  
son, a friend; स्निग्धजनसाविभक्तं हि  
दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति S. 3. -तंडुलः a  
kind of rice of quick growth.

-वृष्टि a. looking intently or with  
a fixed gaze. -पत्रः -त्रा the jujube.

स्निग्धता-त्वं 1 Oiliness. -2 Bland-  
ness. -3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

स्तु 2 P. ( स्तौति, स्तुत ) 1 To drip,  
trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop,  
ooze or run out, leak out. -2 To  
flow, stream.

स्तुत a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.

स्तु m. n. 1 Table-land. -2 Top,  
surface ( in general ). ( This word  
has no forms for the first five in-  
flections and is optionally substi-  
tuted for सानु after acc. dual ).

स्तु f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्तुषा A daughter-in-law; समुपा-  
स्यत पुत्रभोग्यया स्तुषयेवाविकृतेन्द्रियः  
श्रिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.

स्तुस् 4 P. ( स्तुस्यति ) 1 To dis-  
appear, become invisible. -2 To  
take, accept.

स्तुद् 4 P. ( स्तुद्यति, स्तुग्ध or स्तूढ )  
To vomit.

स्तुह, स्तुहा-हिः f. -ही The milk-  
hedge plant.

स्नेहः [ स्निह्-घञ् ] 1 Affection,  
love, kindness, tenderness; स्नेहदाक्षि-  
ण्ययोर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V.  
2. 4 ( where it has sense 6 also );  
अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोऽप्येतेषु S. 1. -2 Oil-  
iness, viscosity, unctuousness, lubri-  
city ( one of the 24 Gūnas accord-  
ing to the Vaiseshikas ). -3 Moisture.  
-4 Grease, fat, any unctuous sub-  
stance. -5 Oil; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स द-  
शांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 82  
( where the word has sense 1 also ),  
221; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of  
the body, such as semen. -Comp.  
-अक्त a. oiled, lubricated, greased  
-अनुवृत्तिः f. affectionate or friend-  
ly intercourse. -आशः a lamp.  
-छेदः, -भंगः breach or loss of  
friendship. -पूर्व ind. affectionate-

ly. -प्रवृत्तिः f. flow or course of  
love; S. 4. 16. -प्रिय a. fond of  
oil. (-यः) a lamp. -बीजः the  
Piyāla tree. -भूः phlegm. -भूमिः  
f. 1. anything yielding oil. -2.  
an object of love or affection, be-  
loved person. -रंगः sesamun. -व-  
स्तिः f. injection of oil, an oily  
enema. -विमर्दित a. anointed with  
oil. -व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of  
love, display of friendship; ( भवति )  
स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविरहजं मुंचतो बाष्पमुष्णं  
Me. 12. -संभाषः kind conversa-  
tion, friendly talk, chat.

स्नेहन् m. 1 A friend. -2 The moon.  
-3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन a. [ स्निह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा ] 1  
Anointing, lubricating. -2 Destroying.

-नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing  
or smearing with oil or unguents.  
-2 Unctuousness. -3 An unguent,  
emollient.

स्नेहित p. p. 1 Loved. -2 Kind,  
affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricat-  
ed. -तः A friend, a beloved  
person.

स्नेहिन् a. ( नी f. ) [ स्नेह-णिनि ] 1  
Attached, affectionate, friendly. -2  
Oily, unctuous, fat. -m. 1 A  
friend. -2 An anointer, a smearer.  
-3 A painter.

स्नेहुः 1 The moon. -2 A kind  
of disease.

स्नै 1 P. ( स्नायति ) To dress, wrap  
round; envelop.

स्नैग्ध्यं 1 Unctuousness, oiliness,  
lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness.  
-3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्पंद 1 A. ( स्पंदते, स्पंदित ) 1 To  
throb, palpitate; अस्पंदिष्टाक्षि वामं च  
Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. -2 To shake,  
tremble, quiver. -3 To go, move.

स्पंदः [ स्पंद्-घञ् ] 1 Throbbing,  
palpitation. -2 Vibration, tremor,  
motion; मनो मंदस्पंदं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि  
विमृशन् Bh. 3. 51.

स्पंदनं [ स्पंद्-ल्युट् ] 1 Throbbing,  
pulsation, palpitation, quivering;  
वामाक्षिस्पंदनं सूचयित्वा Māl. 1.; so  
अधर, °बाहु°, शरीर° &c. -2 Tremor,  
vibration. -3 The quickening of a  
child in the womb. -4 Rapid mo-  
tion, going.

स्पंदित p. p. [ स्पंद्-क् ] 1 Throbbled,  
quivered. -2 Gone. -तं A pulsa-  
tion, throb, palpitation.

स्पर्ध् 1 A. ( स्पर्धते ) 1 To contend  
or vie with, emulate, rival, com-  
pete, be equal with; अस्पर्धिष्ट च  
रामेण Bk. 15. 65; कस्तैस्सह स्पर्धते  
Bh. 2. 16. -2 To challenge, defy,  
bid defiance to.

स्पर्ध a. Emulous, envious.

स्पर्धनं 1 Competition, emulation.  
-2 Envy, jealousy.

स्पर्धा [ स्पर्ध्-अ ] 1 Emulation, riv-  
alry, competition; आत्मनस्तु बुधैः  
स्पर्धा शुद्धधीर्वह्मन्यत. -2 Jealousy,  
envy. -3 Defiance. -4 Equality  
with.

स्पर्धिन् a. ( नी f. ) 1 Rivalling,  
emulating, competing, vying with;  
तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विदुमेषु R. 13. 13, 16.  
62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3  
Proud. -m. A competitor, an  
equal.

स्पर्श 10 A. ( स्पर्शयते ) 1 To take,  
take hold of, touch. -2 To unite,  
join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः 1 [ स्पर्श्, स्पर्श वा-घञ् ]  
Touch, contact ( in all senses );  
तद्विदं स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं S. 1. 28,  
2. 7. -2 Contact ( in astr ). -3  
Conflict, encounter. -4 Feeling,  
sensation, the sense of touch. -5  
The quality of touch or tangibility,  
touch, the object or विषय of skin  
( त्वच् ); स्पर्शगुणो वायुः T. S. -6  
That which affects or influences,  
affection, seizure. -7 Disease, ill-  
ness, disorder, distemper. -8 A  
consonant of any of the five classes  
of letters ( from क् to म् ); कादयो  
मांताः स्पर्शाः. -9 A gift, donation,  
presentation. -10 Air, wind. -11  
The sky. -12 Sexual union.  
-13 A secret spy. -र्शा An unchaste  
woman. -Comp. -अज्ञ a. senseless,  
insensible. -इन्द्रियं the organ or  
sense of touch. -उदय a. followed  
by a consonant. -उपलः, -मणिः a  
kind of jewel considered to be the  
same as ' philosopher's stone '.  
-तन्मात्रं the subtle element of  
tangibility. -लज्जा the sensitive  
plant. -वेद्य a. to be apprehended  
by the sense of touch. -संचारिन् a.  
contagious, infectious. -स्नानं ab-  
lution at the entrance of the sun or  
moon into an eclipse. -स्पंदः, -स्यंदः  
a frog.

स्पर्शन a. ( नी f. ) [ स्पर्श् स्पर्श-वा  
ल्युट् ] 1 Touching, handling. -2



Affecting, influencing. —नः Air, wind. —नं 1 Touching, touch, contact. —2 Sensation, feeling. —3 Sense or organ of touch. —4 A gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकं A term used in Sāṅkhya philosophy for the 'skin.'

स्पर्शवत् a. 1 Tangible. —2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch; Ku. 1. 55.

स्पर्ष्ट m. A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्श 1 A. (स्पर्शते) To become wet or moist.

स्पर्श 1 U. (स्पर्शति-ते) 1 To obstruct. —2 To undertake, perform. —3 To string together. —4 To touch. —5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पर्शः [ स्पर्श-अच् ] 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent; स्पर्शे शनैर्गत-वति तत्र विद्विषां Si. 17. 20; see अप-स्पर्श also. —2 Fight, war battle. —3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पष्ट a. [ स्पष्ट-क्त् नि० इडभावः ] 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest; स्पष्टे जाते प्रत्युषे K. 'when it was broad day-break'; स्पष्टाकृतिः R. 18. 30; स्पष्टार्थः &c. —2 Real, true. —3 Full-blown, expanded. —4 One who sees clearly. —इं ind. 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. —2 Openly, boldly. (स्पष्टीकृ means 'to make clear or distinct, explain, elucidate.) —Comp. —अर्थ a. intelligible, clear. —गर्भा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. —प्रातिपत्तिः f. distinct notion, clear perception. —भाषिन्, -वक्त्र a. plain-spoken, outspoken, candid.

स्पष्टयति Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

स्पृ 5 P. (स्पृणोति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. —2 To gratify. —3 To grant, bestow. —4 To protect. —5 To live.

स्पृश 6 P. (स्पृशति, पैस्पृश, अस्पृक्षत्-अस्पर्क्षत्-अस्पर्क्षति, स्पृक्षति, स्पृष्ट-स्पृष्टं, स्पृष्ट) 1 To touch; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हन्ति H. 3. 14; कर्णे परं स्पृशति हन्ति परं समूलं Pt. 1. 304. —2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; हस्तेन पस्पर्श तदंगमिद्रः Ku. 3. 22. —3

To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. —4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 60. —5 To go to, reach; S. 2. 14; R. 3. 43. —6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महोक्षतां वस्तुतः स्पृशन्नपि R. 3. 32; विनाप्यर्थैर्वीरः स्पृशति बहुमानोन्नति-पदं H. 1. 175. —7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. —8 To refer or allude to. —9 To take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial offering). —Pass. To be polluted, defiled, or tainted; U. 1. 48. —Caus. (स्पृशयति-ते) 1 To cause to touch. —2 To give, present; गाः कोटिशः स्पृशयता घटोष्णीः R. 2. 49.

स्पृश a. (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्मस्पृश, हृदिस्पृश &c.

स्पृशी The prickly night-shade.

स्पृश्य a. Tangible.

स्पृष्ट p. p. [ स्पृश्-क्त् ] 1 Touched, felt with the hand. —2 Come in contact with, touching. —3 Reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पृष्टपुरुषांतरं Ku. 6. 75. —4 Affected, seized; Me. 69; अनवस्पृष्टं R. 10. 19. —5 Tainted, defiled; Ms. 8. 205. —6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes); अचोऽस्पृष्टा यणस्त्वी-षन्नेमस्पृष्टाः शलः स्मृताः। शेषाः स्पृष्टा हलः प्रोक्ता निबोधानुप्रदानतः Sik. 38. —इं Touch.

स्पृष्टास्पृष्टि n., स्पृष्टास्पृष्टं Touching one another.

स्पृष्टिः, स्पृष्टिका f. Touch, contact; तद्वयस्य अस्मच्छरीरस्पृष्टिकया शापितोसि Mk. 3.

स्पृह 10 U. (स्पृहयति-ते) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललिता-यास्मै S. 7; तपःक्लेशायापि स्पृहयन्ती K.; न मैथिलेयः स्पृहयां बभूव भर्त्रे दिवो नाप्य-लक्नेश्वराय R. 16. 42, Bh. 2. 45.

स्पृहणं [ स्पृह-ल्युट् ] The act of desiring or wishing, longing for.

स्पृहणीय a. [ स्पृह-अनीयर् ] To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अहो बतासे स्पृहणीयवीर्ये Ku. 3. 20; वंद्या त्वमेव जगतः स्पृहणीयसिद्धिः Māl. 10. 21; परस्वरेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेद्विदं ब्रह्मयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 66; U. 6. 40.

स्पृह्यालु a. [ स्पृह-आलुच् ] Disposed to be desirous or envious of, long-

ing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); भोगेभ्यः स्पृह्यालवो न हि वयं Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु स्पृह्यालुरेव R. 14. 45.

स्पृहा [ स्पृह-अच् ] Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness; कथमन्ये करिष्यन्ति पुत्रेभ्यः पुत्रिणः स्पृहां Ve. 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

स्पृहालु=स्पृह्यालु q. v.

स्पृह्य a. Desirable, enviable. —इः The wild citron tree.

स्पृ 9 P. (स्पृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्पृष्ट m. See स्पृष्ट.

स्फट् 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, expand.

स्फटः A snake's expanded hood; cf. फट-टा. —टी Alum.

स्फटा 1 A snake's expanded hood. —2 Alum.

स्फटिकः 1 A crystal, quartz; अवगतमले हि मनासि स्फटिकमणाविव रजनिकरगभस्तयः सुखं प्रविशन्त्युपरेशगुणाः K. —का Sulphate of alumina or alum. —Comp. —अ-चलः the mount Meru. —अद्रिः the mount Kailāsa. —निम्ब m. camphor. —अम्रः camphor. —अश्मन्, —आत्मन्, —मणि m., —शिला a crystal stone. —प्रभ a. crystalline, transparent. —स्कंभः a crystal column.

स्फटिकारिः, स्फटिकारिका f. Sulphate of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फट् I. 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, open, expand. —II. 10 U. (स्फटयति-ते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फंड 1 P., 10 U. (स्फंडति, स्फंडयति-ते) To laugh at, joke with, deride.

स्फर् See स्फुर्.

स्फरणं Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्फाल 1 P. (स्फालति) To tremble quiver, throb, palpitate. —10 U. or Caus. (स्फालयति-ते) To cause to tremble or shake.

स्फाटकः A drop of water. —कं Crystal.

स्फाटिक a. (की f.) Crystalline.

—कं A crystal.

स्फाटीकं Crystal.

स्फाटित p. p. Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्फाय 1 A. (स्फायते, स्फाति) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. —2 To swell, increase, ex-



pand; संदुष्टे तयोः कोपः पस्फाये शस्त्र-  
लाघवं Bk. 14. 109. —Caus. (स्फाव-  
यति-ते) To cause to grow large,  
augment, increase; तावस्फावयतां श-  
क्तीर्बाणांश्चाकिरतां मुहुः Bk. 17. 43, 4.  
33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फात p. p. Increased, enlarged,  
swollen.

स्फातिः f. [स्फाय्-भावे किन् यलोपः] 1  
Swelling, intumescence. -2 Increase,  
growth.

स्फीत p. p. [स्फाय्-क्त स्फीभावः] 1  
Swollen, increased; Ve. 5. 40. -2  
Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. -3  
Many, numerous, much, copious,  
plentiful, abundant. -4 Delighted,  
joyful. -5 Pure; Bv. 4. 13. -6  
Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7  
Affected by hereditary disease. (स्फी-  
तीकृ means 'to augment or en-  
large').

स्फीतिः f. 1 Growth, increase,  
enlargement. -2 Abundance, co-  
piousness, plenty; धनधान्यस्य च स्फी-  
तिः सदा मे वर्ततां गृहे. -3 Prosperity.

स्फार a. [स्फाय्-रक् Un. 2. 13] 1  
Large, great, increased, expanded;  
स्फारफुल्लत्फगापीठनिर्यत् &c. Māl. 5.  
23, Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant;  
Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud.  
-रः 1 Swelling, increase, enlarge-  
ment, growth. -2 A bubble (in  
gold). -3 A protuberance. -4 Throb-  
bing, quivering, palpitation, vibra-  
tion. -5 Twanging. -रं Abundance,  
much, plenty. (स्फारीभू 1. to swell  
out, expand, spread out, increase,  
multiply; सुस्तिग्धा विमुखीभवन्ति सुह-  
वः स्फारीभवन्त्यापः Mk. 1. 36; Pt.  
5. 24. -2. to become manifest.).

स्फारणं Throbbing, shaking, trem-  
bling.

स्फालः [स्फल्-घञ्] Throbbing,  
palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitating.  
-2 Causing to shake about or  
move. -3 Rubbing, friction; S.  
2. 4. -4 Patting or stroking (as  
a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिच्च f. Buttocks, hips; अं-  
सस्फिकृष्टपिंडाद्यवयवसुलभान्युपपूतीनि  
जग्ध्वा Māl. 5. 16.

स्फिद् 10 U. (स्फेदयति-ते) 1 To  
hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise.  
-3 To love. -4 To cover.

स्फिद् 10 U. (स्फिदयति-ते) To

hurt &c.; see स्फिट् above.

स्फिर a. (compar. स्फेयस्, superl.  
स्फेष्ठ) 1 Abundant, much, large. -2  
Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capa-  
cious.

स्फुट् I. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुटीते, स्फो-  
टति-ते, स्फुटित) 1 To burst or split  
open, break forth, be suddenly  
rent asunder, cleave, split, break;  
हाहा वेवि स्फुटति हृदयं संसेत वेहबंधः  
U. 3. 38; स्फुटाति न सा मनासिजविशि-  
खेन Gīt. 7; Bk. 14. 56, 15. 77.  
-2 To expand, open, blow, blossom;  
स्फुटति कुसुमनिकरे विरहिहृदयदलनाय  
Gīt. 5; Pt. 1. 136, Kāv. 3. 167. -3  
To run or bound away, disperse; तुर-  
गाः पुस्फुटतीताः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8.  
-4 To become visible, burst into  
view, become evident or manifest.

-II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst,  
crack, break open. -2 To burst into  
view. —Caus. (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To  
burst or rend asunder, split, tear  
open, cleave, divide. -2 To mani-  
fest, show, make clear. -3 To dis-  
close, divulge, make public. -4  
To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To win-  
now.

स्फुट a. [स्फुट्-क] 1 Burst, rent  
asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened,  
expanded, full-blown; स्फुटपरागपरा-  
गतपंकजं Si. 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifest-  
ed, displayed, made clear. -4 Clear,  
plain, distinctly visible or mani-  
fest; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदलंकारः K. P.  
1; Ku. 5. 44; Me. 70; Ki. 11. 44.  
-5 Bursting into view; कदंबयष्टिः  
स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42. -6 White,  
bright, pure; मुक्ताफलं वा स्फुटाविद्रुम-  
स्थं Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known,  
famous; स्फुटनृत्यलीलमभवत्सुतनोः Si.  
9. 79 (=प्रथित). -8 Spread, diffused.  
-9 Loud. -10 Apparent, true. -11  
Corrected. —ट The expanded  
hood of a snake. —टं ind. Clearly,  
evidently, distinctly, certainly,  
manifestly. —Comp. —अर्थ a. 1. in-  
telligible, obvious. -2. significant.  
—तार a. bright or gemmed with  
stars. —फलं (in geom.) 1. dis-  
tinct or precise area of a triangle.  
-2. the clear or net result of any  
calculation. —वल्कली the heart-plant.  
—सारः the true latitude of a star  
or planet (?). —सूर्यगतिः f. the  
apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking  
open, rending, bursting forth, tear-  
ing open. -2 Expanding, opening,  
blossoming.

स्फुटिः-टी f. Cracking of the skin  
of the feet, sores or swelling of the  
feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off,  
a slice.

स्फुटित p. p. [स्फुट्-क्त] 1 Burst,  
broken open, split, cracked; Māl.  
9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expand-  
ed (as a flower); U. 3. 24. -3  
Made clear, manifested, shown. -4  
Torn, destroyed. -5 Laughed at,  
-Comp. —चरण a. having wide feet.  
splay-footed.

स्फुट् 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) To de-  
spise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुड् 6 P. (स्फुडति) To cover.

स्फुट् I. 1 P. (स्फुटाति) To open,  
expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते)  
To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुड् 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुडते, स्फुड-  
यति-ते) See स्फुट्.

स्फुत् ind. An imitative sound.  
-Comp. —करः fire. —कारः the sound  
स्फुत्, a crackling noise.

स्फुर 6 P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरति) 1 (a)  
To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.);  
शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः  
फलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; स्फुरता वामके-  
नापि वाक्षिप्यमवलंब्यते Māl. 1. 8; अ-  
भिमत्फलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk.  
1. 27 (b) To shake, tremble, quiver,  
vibrate in general; स्फुरदधरनासापुट-  
तया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. -2 To twitch,  
struggle, become agitated; हतं पृथि-  
व्यां करुणं स्फुरंतं Rām. -3 To start,  
dart, spring forward; पुस्फुरुषभाः  
परं Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back,  
rebound (as a bow). -5 To spring  
or break forth, shoot out, spring up,  
rise forth; धर्मतः स्फुरति निर्मलं यशः;  
Ku. 3. 68. -6 To start into view,  
become visible or manifest, appear  
clearly, become displayed; मुखात्स्फु-  
रती को हर्तुमिच्छति हरेः परिभूय वंष्टां Mu.  
1. 8; रचितरुचिरभूषां दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे स्फु-  
रति निरवसादां कापिराधां जगाद् Gīt.  
11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle,  
glitter, gleam, shine; स्फुरतु कुचकुं-  
भयोरुपरिमणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयेऽश  
Gīt. 10; (तया) स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया च-  
काशे Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5 51,



Me. 15, 27.-8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent; Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy.—*Caus.* (स्फारयति-ते, स्फोरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate. -2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast. —*WITH अप* to shine forth or out. —*अभि* 1. to spread or be diffused, expand. -2. to become known.

**स्फुरः** [ स्फुर भावे घञ् ] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Coruscating.

**स्फुरणं** [ स्फुर-ल्युट् ] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling ( in general ). -2 Throbbing or quivering of certain parts of the body ( indicating good or bad luck ). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view. -4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

**स्फुरत्** *a.* Throbbing, shining &c. —**Comp.** —**उल्का** a shooting meteor aerolite.

**स्फुरित** *p. p.* 1 Trembling, throbbing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shining. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed; Māl. 2. 10. —**त** 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

**स्फुर्छ** 1 P. ( स्फूर्च्छति ) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

**स्फुर्ज** 1 P. ( स्फूर्जति ) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder-clap, crash, explode; Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth; स्फूर्जत्येव स एष संप्रति मम न्यक्कारभेजस्थिते: Mv. 3. 40.

**स्फूर्जथुः** = स्फूर्जथु below.

**स्फूर्जः** 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap. -2 Indra's thunder-bolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फूर्ज. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in the end.

**स्फूर्जथुः** A clap or peal of thunder.

**स्फूर्जनं** 1 The act of thundering. -2 An explosion or crash.

**स्फुल** 6 P. ( स्फुलति ) 1 To trem-

ble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

**स्फुलं** A tent.

**स्फुलनं** Trembling, throbbing, palpitation.

**स्फुलिंगः**, -गं, स्फुलिगा A spark of fire; स्फुलिगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

**स्फुलिगिनी** One of the seven tongues of fire.

**स्फूर्तिः** *f.* [ स्फूर्च्छ-स्फूर् वा किन् ] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, opening. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration.

**स्फूर्तिमत्** *a.* Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. —*m.* A follower or worshipper of Siva ( पाशुपत ).

**स्फेयस्** *a.* More abundant, larger ( compar. of स्फिर q. v. )

**स्फेष्ठ** *a.* Most abundant, largest ( superl. of स्फिर q. v. )

**स्फोटः** [ स्फुट् करणे घञ् ] 1 Break- ing forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disclosure; as in नर्मस्फोट. -3 A swelling, boil, tumour; अयमपरो गंड- स्योपरि स्फोटः Mu. 5. -4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound; बुधैर्वैयाकरणैः प्रधानभूतस्फोटरूपव्यंग्य- व्यञ्जकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनिरिति व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1, also see Sarva. S. ( पाणिनीयदर्शने ). -5 The eternal sound recognised by the Mīmāṃsakas.

—**Comp.** —**बीजकः** the marking-nut plant.

**स्फोटकः** A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

**स्फोटन** *a.* ( नी *f.* ) [ स्फुट्-ल्युट् ] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear. —**नः** Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. —**नं** 1 Rend- ing, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. -2 Winnowing grain. -3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers. -4 The separation of a double consonant.

**स्फोटनी** The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

**स्फोटा** The expanded hood of a serpent.

**स्फोटिका** A kind of bird.

**स्फोरणं** See स्फुरणं.

**स्फयं** A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 184. —**Comp.** —**वर्तनिः** the fur- row made by this implement.

**स्व** See स्व.

**स्म** *ind.* 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs ( or to present participles ) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1; क्रीणति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि Si. 18. 15. -2 A pleonastic particle ( generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q. v. ); भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17; मास्म सीमं- तिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशं H. 2. 7.

**स्मरः** [ स्मृ-भावे अप् ] 1 Recol- lection, remembrance. -2 Love. -3 Cupid, the god of love; स्मर पयु- ल्लुक एव माधवः Ku. 4. 28, 42, 43. —**Comp.** —**अंकुशः** 1. a finger-nail. -2. a lover, lascivious person. —**अगारं**, **कूपकः**, **गृहं**, **मंदिरं** the fe- male organ. —**अंध** *a.* blinded by love, infatuated with passion. —**आकुल**, **आतुर**, **आर्त**, **उत्सुक**, *a.* pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. —**आसवः** saliva. —**कर्मन्** *n.* any amorous action, a wanton act. —**गु- रुः** an epithet of Vishnu. —**छत्रं** the clitoris. —**दशा** a state of love, state of the body produced by be- ing in love (these are ten). —**ध्वजः** 1. the male organ. -2. a fabulous fish. -3. N. of a musical instrument. ( **-जं** ) the female organ. ( **-जा** ) a bright moon-light night. —**प्रिया** an epithet of Rati. —**भासित** *a.* inflam- ed by love. —**मोहः** infatuation of love, passion. —**लेखनी** the Sârikâ bird. —**वल्लभः** 1. an epithet of Spring. -2. of Aniruddha. —**वीथि- का** a prostitute, harlot. —**शासनः** an epithet of Siva. —**सखः** the moon. —**स्तंभः** the male organ. —**स्मर्यः** a donkey, an ass. —**हरः** an epithet of Siva.

**स्मरणं** [ स्मृ-ल्युट् ] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनासि पुरुषं यतः R. 10. 29. -2 Thinking of or about; यदि हरि- स्मरणे सरसं मनः Gît. 1. -3 Memory. -4 Tradition, traditional precept;



इति भृगुस्मरणात् ( opp. श्रुति ). -5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. -6 Remembering with regret, regretting. -7 Rhetorical recollection, regarded as a figure of speech; thus defined :—यथानुभवमर्थस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्मृतिः स्मरणं K. P. 10. -Comp. -अनुग्रहः 1. a kind remembrance. -2. the favour of remembrance; Ku. 6. 19. -अपत्यतर्पकः a turtle, tortoise. -अयौगपद्यं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. -पदवी death.

स्मार *a.* Relating to Smara or the god of love; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं वाणाः पुष्पमया अपि । तथाप्यनंगल्लोकोयं करोति वशमात्मनः ॥ -रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक *a.* ( रिक्ता *f.* ) Reminding. -कं A memorial ( a modern use ).

स्मारणं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त *a.* [ स्मृतौ विहितः, स्मृतिं वेत्त्यधीते वा अण् ] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. -2 Being within memory. -3 Based on or recorded in a Smṛiti, prescribed in a code of laws; कर्म स्मार्तविवाहाद्यौ कुर्वीत प्रत्यहं गृही Y. 1. 97; Ms. 1. 108. -4 Legal. -5 Following or professing the law-books. -6 Domestic ( as fire ). -तः 1 A Brāhmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. -2 One who follows the traditional law. -3 N. of a sect. -तं An act or rite enjoined by the Smṛiti, a legal act.

स्मि 1 A. ( स्मयते, स्मित ) 1 To smile, laugh ( gently ); काकुत्स्थ ईषत्स्मयमान आस्त Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8; स्मयमानं वदनांबुजं स्मरामि Bv. 2. 27. -2 To bloom, expand; Pt. 1. 136. -Caus. ( स्माययति-ते ) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. -2 To laugh at, deride. -3 To astonish ( स्मापयते in this sense ). -Desid. ( सिस्मयिषते ) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [ स्मि-अच् ] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. -2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit; तस्मै स्मयावेशविवाजिताय R. 5. 19; प्रभवः स्मयवृषिताः Bh. 3. 2, 69; Mu. 2. 22.

स्मित *p. p.* 1 Smiled, smiling. -2 Expanded, blown, blossomed; Pt. 1. 136. -तं A smile, gentle laugh; सस्मितं ' with a smile ' ; सविलक्षास्ति-

तं &c. -Comp. -दृश *a.* having a smiling look. ( -*f.* ) a handsome woman. -पूर्वम् *ind.* smilingly, with a smile; सप्तभिभिस्तान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47. -शालिन् *a.* smiling.

स्मितिः *f.* A smile, smiling.

स्मित 10 U. ( स्मेदयति-ते ) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. -2 To love. -3 To go.

स्मील 1 P. ( स्मीलति ) To wink, blink.

स्मृ I. 5 P. ( स्मृणोति ) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To protect, defend. -3 To live. -II. 1 P. ( Atm. also in epic poetry ) ( स्मरति, स्मृत ; *pass.* स्मर्यते ) 1 ( *a* ) To remember, bear or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of ; स्मरसि सुरसनीरां तत्र गोदावरीं वा स्मरति च तदुपांतेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26. ( *b* ) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of ; स्मरात्मनोऽभीष्टदेवतां Pt. 1 ; R. 15. 45 -2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c. ; यः स्मरेत्पुंडरीकाक्षं सबाह्याभ्यंतरः प्राचिः -3 To lay down or record in a Smṛiti; तथा च स्मरति. -4 To declare, regard, consider ; Pt. 1. 30. -5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for ( oft. with gen. ); स्मर्तुं दिशति न दिवः सुरसुंदरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28; कचिद्धर्तुः स्मरसि रसिके स्वं हि तस्य प्रियेति Me. 85 ; Mu. 5. 14; भवत्याः स्मरतात्यर्थमर्पितः सादरं मम Bk. 8. 118.

-Caus. ( स्मारयति-ते, but स्मरयति-ते in the last sense ) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind; अनेन मत्प्रियाभियोगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वशिष्यां सौदामिनीं Māl. 1 ; sometimes with two acc. ; अपि चंद्रगुप्तदोषा अतिक्रान्तपार्थिवगुणान् स्मारयन्ति प्रकृतीः Mu. 1 ; य एव दुःस्मरः कालस्तमेव स्मारिता वयं U. 6. 34. -2 To give information. -3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for ; Si 6. 56, 8. 64. -Desid. ( सुस्मृषते ) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत *p. p.* [ स्मृ-क्त ] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind. -2 Regarded, laid down, recorded, mentioned ; Ku. 2. 7. -3 Appointed, designed ; S. 6. 29. -4 Enjoined by a Smṛiti or traditional law.

स्मृतिः *f.* [ स्मृ-क्तिन् ] 1 Remembrance ; recollection, memory; अश्वत्थामा करधृतधनुः किं न यातः

स्मृतिं ते Ve. 3. 21; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. ; स्मृत्युपस्थितौ इमौ द्वौ श्लोकौ U. 6; 4. 2. -2 Thinking of, calling to mind. -3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law ( civil or religious ) ( opp. श्रुति ). -4 A code of laws, law-book. -5 A text of Smṛiti, canon, rule of law ; इति स्मृतेः. -6 Desire, wish. -7 Understanding. -Comp. -अंतरं another law-book. -अपेत *a.* 1. forgotten. 2. inconsistent with Smṛiti. -3. ( hence ) illegal, unjust. -उक्त *a.* prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. -पथः, -विषयः the object of memory ; स्मृतिपथं -विषयं गम् to be dead ; Bh. 3. 37, 38. -प्रत्यवमर्षः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection. -प्रबंधः a legal work. -भ्रंशः loss or failure of memory. -रोधः temporary interruption of memory; loss or failure of memory; S. 7. 32. -विभ्रमः confusion of memory. -विरुद्ध *a.* illegal. -विरोधः 1. opposition to law, illegality. 2. disagreement between two or more Smṛitis or legal texts ; स्मृतिविरोधं परिहरति S. B. -शास्त्रं 1. a law-book, code, digest. 2. legal science. -शेष *a.* deceased, dead ( as a person ). -शैथिल्यं temporary loss of memory. -साध्य *a.* capable of being proved by law. -हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर *a.* [ स्मि-रन् ] 1 Smiling; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70, Bv. 2. 4; 3. 2 ; Māl. 10. 6. -2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming ; अधिकविकसदंतविस्मयस्मेरतारैः Māl. 1. 28. -3 Proud. -4 Evident. -Comp. -विष्करः a peacock.

स्यंद 1 A. ( स्यंदते, सस्यंदे, अस्यंदत्-अस्यंच-अस्यादिष्ट, स्यत्स्याति-ते, स्यंदिष्यते, स्यंदितुं-स्यंतुं, स्यञ्च ; *desid.* सिस्यंदिषते, सिस्यंत्सति-ते ; the स् of स्यंद is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ ) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow ; अयि दलदरविंद स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5. -2 To shed, pour forth. -3 To run, flee.

स्यदः Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.



**स्यंदः** [स्यंद-भावे घञ्] 1 Flowing, trickling. -2 Going rapidly, moving. -3 A car, chariot.

**स्यंदन** *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) [स्यंद-ल्यु ल्यु-ट् वा] 1 Going quickly, fleet; flowing. -2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet; **स्यंदना नो चतुरगाः** Ki. 15. 16. -नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general; धर्मरूपं प्रविशति गजः स्यंदनालोकभितः S. 1. 33. -2 Air, wind. -3 A kind of tree (तिनिश). -नं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. -3 Water. -Comp. -आरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

**स्यंदनिका** A drop of saliva.

**स्यंदिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling; Mâl. 8. 3; U. 1. 35. -2 Rushing. -3 Going.

**स्यंदिनी** 1 Saliva. -2 A cow bearing two calves at the same time.

**स्यन्न** *p. p.* 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped. -2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

**स्यम्** 1 P., 10 U. (स्यमति, स्यमय. ति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. -2 To go. -3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

**स्यमतकः** A kind of valuable gem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). (For some account, see the word सत्राजित्).

**स्यमि (मी) कः** [स्यम्-ईकक्] 1 A cloud. -2 An ant-hill. -3 A kind of tree. -4 Time.

**स्यमिका** Indigo.

**स्यात्** *ind.* (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance. -Comp. -वादः an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism. -वादिन् *m.* a sceptic.

**स्यालः** See श्यालः.

**स्यूत** *p. p.* [सिक्-कर्मणि क्] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also); चितासंततितंतुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लमा प्रिया Mâl. 5. 10. -2 Pierced. -3 Woven together, joined. -तः 1 A sack.

**स्यूतिः** *f.* [सिक्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 Needle-work. -3 A sack. -4 Lineage, family. -5 Offspring.

**स्यूनः** [सिक्-नक्] 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A bag, sack.

**स्योतः** A sack, bag.

**स्यूमः** A ray of light (also *n.*). -मं 1 Water. -2 Happiness.

**स्योन** *a.* 1 Beautiful, pleasing. -2 Auspicious, propitious. -नः 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A sack. -नं Happiness, pleasure.

**संस्** 1 A. (संसते, संस्त) 1 To fall fall or drop down, slip off or down; नासत्सत्करिणां धैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48; गांडीवं संसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 30; Bk. 14. 72, 15. 61. -2 To sink, drop, fall asunder; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं संसते देहबंधः U. 3. 38; Mâl. 9. 20 v. 1. -3 To hang down. -4 To go. -5 To be pleased. -Caus. (संसयति-ते) 1 To cause to

fall or slip down, move, disturb; वातोपि नासंसयदंशुकानि R. 6. 75. -2 To relax, loosen, slacken; Mâl. 3. 8.

**संसतः** Falling, sleeping.

**संसतं** [संस्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Falling. -2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

**संसिन्** *a.* (नी *f.*) [संस्-णिनि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way; बंधे संसिनि चैकहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30. -2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

**संस्त** *p. p.* [संस्-क्त] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off; संस्तं शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51; कनकवलयं संस्तं संस्तं मया प्रतिसाधेत S. 3. 13; Ki. 5. 33, Me. 63. -2 Drooping, hanging loosely down; विषादसंस्तसर्वांगी Mk. 4. 8; संस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -3 Loosed. -4 Let go, relaxed. -5 Pendulous, hanging down. -6 Separated. -Comp. -अंग *a.* 1. having the limbs relaxed. -2. swooning, fainting.

**संस्तिः** *f.* 1 Falling, slipping. -2 A slip. -3 Loosening, slackening.

**संह** 1 A. (संहते) To confide or trust.

**सज्ज** *f.* [सृज्यते सृज्-क्तिन् नि०] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head); सज्जमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24. -2 A garland (in general). -Comp. -दामन्, (सज्जदामन्) *n.* the tie or fillet of a garland. -धर *a.* wearing a garland; Gît. 12. (-रा) N. of a metre.

**संजिवन्** *a.* (णी *f.*) (compar. सजीय-स्, superl. सजिष्ठ) Wearing a garland or chaplet; आमुक्ताभरणः सजीवी हंसचिह्नकुलवान् R. 17. 25. **सजयति** Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

**सज्जवा** A rope, string, cord.

**सद्ध** *f.* Breaking wind downwards (अपानवायु).

**संभ** 1 A. (संभते, संब्ध) To confide; see श्रंभ. -WITH वि 1. to be confident. -2. to rest secure.

**स्रवः** [स्रु-अप्] 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. -2 A drop, flow, stream; विपुलौ स्रपयंती सा स्तनौ नेत्रजलस्रवैः Râm. -3 A fountain, spring.

**स्रवणं** [स्रु-ल्युट्] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Sweat. -3 Urine.

**स्रवत्** *a.* (स्रवती *f.*) Flowing, oozing, trickling &c. -Comp. -गर्भा 1. a woman that miscarries. -2. a cow miscarrying by accident. -रंगः a market, fair.

**स्रवती** 1 A stream, river; वापीष्विव स्रवतीषु R. 17. 64; Mâl. 9. 24. -2 The region of the spleen.

**स्रष्टु** *m.* [सृज्-तृच्] 1 A maker. -2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman; या स्रष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या S. 1. 1; तत्स्रष्टुकांतरं 7. 27. -3 N. of Siva.

**स्रस्तरः** A couch or sofa (for reclining), bed; शिलातले स्रस्तरमास्तीर्य निषसाव K.; Ms. 2. 204.

**स्राक्** *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

**स्रावः** Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

**स्रावक** *a.* (विका *f.*) [स्रु-णिच्-ण्वल्] Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. -कं Black pepper.

**स्रिध्** 1 U. (स्रेधाति-ते) To injure, harm, ruin.

**स्रिम्** 1 P. (स्रेधाति) To hurt, kill.

**स्रिम्** 1 P. (स्रेधाति) To hurt, kill.

**स्रिक्** 4 P. (स्रिष्यति) 1 To go. -2 To become dry.

**स्रु** 1 P. (स्रवति, स्रुत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude; न हि निवात्स्रवेक्षौद्रं Râm. -2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अलोठिष्ट च भूपृष्ठे शीणितं चाप्यस्रुवत् Bk. 15. 56, 17. 18. -3 To go, move. -4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; स्रवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नभांडात्पयो यथा



Bhâg.; Bk. 6. 18; Ms. 2. 74. -5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret). -Caus. (स्रावयति-ते) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न गात्रा-त्स्रावयेदसृक् Ms. 4. 169.

स्रुत् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव Ku. 1. 45; Si. 9. 68.

स्रुत् *p. p.* 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. -2 Gone.

स्रुतिः *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out; कीटक्षतिस्रुति-गिरस्त्रमिवोद्भूतः Mu. 6. 13; परं तुषार-स्रुतिधौतरक्तं Ku. 1. 6; R. 16. 44; Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2; क्षीरस्रुतिसुरभयः (वाताः) Me. 107 'exudation or flow of the sap.' -2 Exudation, resin. -3 A stream. -4 Ved. A path, road.

सुधनः *N.* of a district; पंथाः सु-धनमुपतिष्ठते Sk.; (it was situated at some distance—at least one day's journey—from Pâtaliputra q. v.; cf. न हि देवदत्तः सुधने संनिधीयमानस्तदहरेव पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते युगपदनेकत्र वृत्तावेनकत्वप्रसंगात् S. B.

सुधनी *Natron.*

सौधन *a.* (घनी) 1 Belonging to, or coming from, Srughna. -2 Residing in Srughna. -घनः An inhabitant of Srughna. -घनं The gate leading to Srughna; cf P. IV. 3. 86.

सुच *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palâsa or Khadira); R. 11. 25; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 183. -Comp. -प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

सुवः-वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. -2 A Soma ladle. -3 A spring, cascade. -Comp. -हस्तः *N.* of Siva.

स्र *f.* 1 A sacrificial ladle. -2 A spring or fountain.

स्रेक् 1. A (स्रेकते) To go, move.

सै 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. -2 To sweat; see शै.

स्रोतं A stream; see स्रोतस्.

स्रोतस् *n.* [स्रु-ताप्ति] 1 (a) A stream, current, flow or course of water; पुरा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र सरितां U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (b) A torrent, rapid stream; नदस्याकाशगंगायाः स्रो-तस्युद्गमविगगजे R. 1. 78; स्रोतसेवोद्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. -2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसाम-

स्मि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. -3 A wave. -4 Water. -5 The canal of nutri-ment in the body. -6 An organ of sense; निगृह्य सर्वस्रोतांसि Râm. -7 The trunk of an elephant. -Comp.

-अंजनं (स्रोतोऽंजनं) antimony. -ईशः the ocean. -रंभ्रं an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant, a nostril; स्रोतोऽरंभ्रध्वनितसुभगं वृत्तिभिः पीयमानः Me. 42 (see Malli. thereon); (written श्रोतोऽरंभ्र also q. v.). -वह *f.*, -वहा a river; स्रोतोवहां पथि निकामज-लामतीत्य जातः सखे प्रणयवान् मृगतृष्णि-कायां S. 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सैकतली-नहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 *N.* of Siva. -2 A thief. स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belong- ing to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun; स्वनिर्दोषमशून्यं कुरु S. 2; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा 5. 5; oft. in comp. in this sense; स्वपुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्रव्य. -2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभि-ख्यां Me. 80; S. 1. 19; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतानियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14.

-3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; शूद्रैव भार्या शूद्रस्य सा च स्वा च विशः स्मृतेः Ms. 3. 13, 5. 104. -स्वः 1 One's own self. -2 A relative, kinsman; Pt. 2. 96; Ms. 2. 109.

-3 The soul. -4 *N.* of Vishnu. -स्वः, -स्वं 1 Wealth, property; as in निःस्व q. v. -2 (In alg.) The plus or affir- mative quantity; cf. धन. -Comp.

-अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyâya system of philosophy. -अक्षरं one's own hand-writing. -अधिकारः one's own duty or sway; स्वाधिकारात्मन्तः Me. 1; स्वाधिकारभूमौ S. 7. -अधि-ष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mysti- cal circles of the body. -अधीन *a.*

1. dependent on oneself, self-depen- dent. -2. independent. -3. one's own subject. -4. in one's own power; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धो न सेवांजलिः Mk. 3. 11. °कुशल

*a.* having prosperity in one's own power; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमतः S. 4. °पतिका, °भर्तृका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her; अथ सा निर्गताबाधाराधा स्वाधीनभर्तृका । निजगाद् रतिक्लान्तं कांतं मंडनवाञ्छया Gît. 12; see S. D. 112 et seq.

-अध्यायः 1. self-recitation, mutter- ing to one-self. -2. study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sacred books. -3. the Veda itself. -4. a day on which sacred study is enjoined to be resumed after suspension. °अर्थिन् *m.* a student who tries to secure his own liveli- hood during his course of holy study; Ms. 11. 1. -अध्यायिन् *m.* 1. a student of the Vedas. -2. a trades- man. -अनुभवः, -अनुभूतिः *f.* 1. self-experience. -2. self-knowledge; स्वानुभूत्येकसाराय नमः शांताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. -अनुरूप *a.* 1. natural, inborn. -2. worthy of oneself. -अंत 1. the mind; Bv. 4. 5; Mv. 7. 17. -2. a cavern. -अर्थ *a.* 1. self-interested. -2. having its own or true meaning. -3. having one's own object or aim. -4. pleonastic. (-र्थः) 1. one's own interest, self-interest; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते Si. 2. 65; स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयि- क्रियैव V. 4. 15. -2. own or in- herent meaning; स्वार्थे निच्, स्वार्थे क- प्रत्ययः &c.; Bv. 1. 79 (where both senses are intended). °अनुमानं in- ference for oneself, a kind of in- ductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being परार्थानुमान. °पांडित *a.* 1. clever in one's own affairs. -2. expert in attending to one's own interests. °पर, °परायण *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; Mu. 3. 4. °विघातः frustration of one's object. °सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. -आयत्त *a.* subject to, or dependent upon, oneself; Bh. 2. 7. -इच्छा self-will, own inclination. °आचारः acting as one likes; self- will. °मृत्युः an epithet of Bhîshma. -उदयः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. -उपधिः a fixed star. -कंपनः air, wind. -कामिन् *a.* selfish. -कार्य one's own business or interest. -कुलक्षयः a fish. -गतम् *ind.* to oneself, aside (in theatrical langu- age). -छंद *a.* 1. self-willed, un- controlled, wanton. -2. spontane- ous. -3. wild. (-दः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (-दं) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily; स्वच्छंदं वल्लरविद ते मरदं विदंतो विदधतु गुञ्जितं मिलिवाः Bv. 1.



15. —ज *a.* self-born. (—जः) 1. a son or child. —2. sweat, perspiration. (—जा) a daughter. (—जं) blood. —जनः 1. a kinsman, relative; इतः प्रत्यादेशात् स्वजनमनुगंतुं व्यवसिता S. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. —2. one's own people or kindred, one's household. (स्वजनायते Den. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation'; Pt. 1. 5.). —जातिः a kinsman. —तंत्र *a.* 1. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. —2. of age, full-grown. (—त्रः) a blind man. —देशः one's own country, native country. °जः, °बंधुः a fellow-countryman. —धर्मः 1. one's own religion. —2. one's own duty, the duties of one's own class; Ms. 1. 88, 91; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —3. peculiarity, one's own property. —पक्षः 1. one's own side or party. —2. a friend. —परमंडलं one's own and an enemy's country. —प्रकाश *a.* 1. self-evident. —2. self-luminous. —प्रयोगात् *ind.* by means of one's own efforts. —भटः 1. one's own warrior. —2. body-guard. —भावः 1. own state. —2. an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature; as in स्वभावो बुद्धिः Subhâsh.; so कुटिल°, शुद्ध°, मृदु°, चपल°, कठिन° &c. °उक्तिः *f.* 1. spontaneous declaration. —2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु डिभादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10, or नानावस्थं पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्विवृण्वती K&v. 2. 8. °वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). °सिद्ध *a.* natural, spontaneous, inborn. —भूः 1. an epithet of Brahman. —2. of Siva. —3. of Vishnu. —योनि *a.* related on the mother's side. (—*m.f.*) own womb, one's own place of birth. (—*f.*) a sister or near female relative. —रसः 1. natural taste. —2. proper taste or sentiment in composition. —3. a kind of astringent juice. —4. the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone.). —राज *m.* 1, the Supreme Being. —2. one

of the seven rays of the sun. —रूप *a.* 1. similar, like. —2. handsome, pleasing, lovely. —3. learned, wise. (—पं) 1. one's own form or shape, natural state or condition; Pt. 1. 159. —2. natural character or form, true constitution. —3. nature. —4. peculiar aim. —5. kind, sort, species. °असिद्धि *f.* one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्ध q. v. —लक्षणं a peculiar characteristic or property. —वश *a.* 1. self-controlled. —2. independent. —वहित *a.* 1. self-impelled. —2. alert, active. —वासिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. —वृत्ति *a.* living by one's own exertions. —संवृत *a.* self-protected, self-guarded. —संस्था 1. self-abiding. —2. self-possession. —3. absorption in one's own self. —स्थ *a.* 1. self-abiding. —2. self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. —3. independent. —4. doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable; स्वस्थ एवास्मि Mâl. 4; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः Pt. 1. 127; see अस्वस्थ also. —5. contented, happy. (—स्थं) *ind.* at ease, comfortably, composedly. —स्थानं one's own place or home, one's own abode; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. —हस्तः one's own hand or handwriting, an autograph; see under हस्त. —हस्तिका an axe. —हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (—तं) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare.

स्वक *a.* One's own, own.

स्वकीय *a.* 1 One's own, own. —2 Of one's own family. —या One's own wife.

स्वतस् *ind.* 1 Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). —2 From oneself. —Comp. —प्रमाणं, —सिद्ध *a.* self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.

स्वत्वं 1 Self-existence. —2 Ownership, proprietary right.

स्वं(क्)ग 1 P. (स्वं-क्-गति) To go, move.

स्वच्छ *a.* [ सुष्ठु अच्छः प्रा० ] 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid; स्वच्छस्फटिक, स्वच्छमुक्ताफलं &c. —2 White. —3 Beautiful. —4 Healthy. —च्छः A crystal. —च्छः

White Dûrvâ grass. —च्छं 1 A pearl. —2 Pure chalk. —Comp. —पत्रं talc. —वालुकं pure chalk. —मणिः a crystal.

स्वञ्ज 1 A. (स्वञ्जे; the स् being changed to ञ् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To embrace, clasp; कयाचिराञ्जय चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2. 178; पर्यभ्रस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजत्रौ R. 13. 70. —2 To encircle, twist round.

स्वंगः An embrace.

स्वञ्जनं The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्वह 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-यति-ते) 1 To go. —2 To finish.

स्वह I. 1 A. (स्वदते, स्वादित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person); यज्ञहताय स्वदतेऽपूपः Kâsikâ; अपां हि तुसाय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा N. 3. 93; सस्वदे मुखसुरं प्रमदाभ्यः Si. 10. 23. —2 To taste, relish, eat. —3 To please. —4 To sweeten. —II. 10 U. or Caus. (स्वादयति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. —2 To taste. —3 To sweeten.

स्वदनं Tasting, eating.

स्वदित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. —तं An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Srâddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वधा [ स्वद्-आ पूर्वो० दस्य धः ] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. —2 One's own will or pleasure. —3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitris or Manes of deceased ancestors; स्वधासंमहत-त्पराः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9. 142, Y. 1. 102. —4 The food offered to the Manes personified. —5 Food or oblation in general. —6 One's own portion or share. —7 A Srâddha or funeral ceremony. —8 N. of Mâyâ or illusion. —*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.); पितृभ्यः स्वधा Sk. —Comp. —कर *a.* offering oblations to the Pitris. —कारः the exclamation Svadhâ; पूतं हि तद्दहं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. —निनयनं a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitris.



—प्रियः 1. Agni or fire. -2. black sesamum. —भुज् *m.* 1. a deceased or deified ancestor. -2, a god, deity.

**स्वधितिः** *m. f.*, स्वधिति An axe.

**स्वन** 1 P. (स्वनति) 1 To sound, make a noise; पूर्णः पेशाश्च सस्वनः Bk. 14. 3; वेणवः कीचकास्ते स्युर्ये स्वनन्त्यनिलोद्धताः Bk. -2 To hum (as a bee); S. 1. 24. -3 To sing. —*Caus.* (स्वनयति-ते) 1 To cause to resound -2 To sound. -3 To adorn (स्नानयति in this sense).

**स्वनः** [ स्वन-अप् ] Sound, noise; शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद् बुबुधे विकृतेति तां R. 12, 39; शंखस्वनः &c. —*Comp.*

—उत्साहः a rhinoceros.

**स्वनिः** Sound, noise.

**स्वनिक** *a.* Sounding; as in पाणि-स्वनिकः 'one who claps his hands'.

**स्वनित** *a.* [ स्वन-कर्त्तरि क् ] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. —तं 1 The noise of thunder, thunder-clap; cf. स्तनित. -2 Noise, sound (in general).

**स्वप्** 2 P. ( स्वपिति, सुप्त; *pass.* सु-यते; *desid.* सुप्स्यति ) ( rarely 1 U. स्वपति-ते ) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep; असं जातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10; इतः स्वपिति केशवः Bh. 2. 76. -2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. -3 To be absorbed in; Bv. 4. 19. —*Caus.* ( स्वपयति-ते ) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. —*With* अव, -नि, प्र, or सं to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्षणः Māl. 7; Ku. 2 42; R. 11. 44.

**स्वपनं** Sleeping, dreaming, sleep.

**स्वप्नः** [ स्वप्-भावे नङ् ] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा प्रियस्वप्नो ब्रूया भवान् R. 12. 81, 7. 61, 12. 70; Ku. 2. 8. -2 A dream, dreaming स्वप्नेद्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sānti. 2. 2; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9, R. 10. 60. -3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. —*Comp.* —अवस्था a state of dreaming. —उपम *a.* 1. resembling a dream. -2. unreal or illusory ( like a dream ). —कर, -कृत् *a.* inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. —गृहं -निकेतनं a sleeping-room, bed-chamber. —दोषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna*. —धीगम्य *a.* perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; Ms. 12.

122. —प्रपञ्चः the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream. —विचारः interpretation of dreams. —शील *a.* disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. —सृष्टिः *f.* the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

**स्वप्नज** *a.* Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy.

**स्वमेकः** A year.

**स्वयम्** *ind.* 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विषदृशोपि संवर्धं स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किं Subhāsh. ; R. 1. 70; 3. 20, 2. 56; Ms. 5. 39. -2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वयमेवोत्पद्यंत एवंविधाः कुलपांशवो निःस्नेहाः पश्यः K. —*Comp.* —अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. voluntary declaration. -2. information, deposition (in law). —उपागतः a son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. —कृत *a.* self-made, natural. ( -तः ) an artificial or adopted son. —ग्रहः taking for one-self (without leave). —ग्राह *a.* voluntary, self-choosing. ( -हः ) self-choice, self-election; Ku. 3. 7, Māl. 6. 7. —जात *a.* self-born. —वृत्त *a.* self-given. ( -तः ) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law). —भूः N. of Brahman; शंभुस्वयंभुहरयो हरिणेश्वरानां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मशासाः Bh. 1. 1. —भुवः the first Manu. -2. N. of Brahman. -3. of Siva. —भू *a.* self-existent. ( -भूः ) 1. N. of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3. of Siva. -4. of Kāla or time personified. -5. of Kāmadeva. -6. a Jaina deified saint. -7. the female breast. -8. the Supreme Being. —भूतः N. of Siva. —वरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. —वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband. —श्रेष्ठः N. of Siva.

**स्वर** 10 U. ( स्वरयति-ते ) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

**स्वर** *ind.* 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक, स्वर्वेद्या, स्वर्भानुः, &c. -2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. -3 The sky, ether. -4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. -5 The third of the three Vyāhritis, pronounced by every Brāhmaṇa in his daily prayers, see व्याहृति. -6 Radiance, splendour. -7 Water. —*Comp.* —आपगा, -गंगा 1. the celestial Ganges. -2. the galaxy or milky way. —गतिः *f.* -गमनं 1. going to heaven, future felicity. -2. death. —गिरिः Sumeru. —तरुः (स्वस्तारुः) a tree of paradise. —दृश *m.* 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Agni. -3. of Soma. —नदी (forming स्वर्गदी) the celestial Ganges. —भानवः a kind of precious stone. —भानुः N. of Rāhu; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्भानुर्भानुमंतं चिरेण यत् हिमांशुमाशु मसते तन्मन्दिमनः स्फुटं फलं Si. 2. 49. °सूर्यः the sun. —मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith, —लोकः the celestial world, heaven. —वधूः *f.* a celestial damsel—an *apsaras*. —वापी the Ganges. —वेद्या 'a courtesan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. —वैद्य *m.* pl. an epithet of the two Asvins. —वा 1. an epithet of Soma. -2. of the thunderbolt of Indra. —सिन्धु=स्वर्गगा q. v.

**स्वरः** [ स्वर-अच्, स्वर-अप् वा ] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Voice; स्वरेण तस्याममृतसुतेव प्रजाल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. -3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven:—निषादर्वभगांधारषड्जमध्यमधैवताः॥ पंचमश्चेत्यमी सप्त तंत्रीकंठोत्थिताः स्वराः Ak.). -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A vowel. -6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त, and स्वरित q. q. v. v.). -7 Air breathed through the nostrils. -3 Snoring. —रा N. of the chief wife of Brahman. —*Comp.* —अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). —अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. —उदय *a.* followed by a vowel. ( -यः ) the production of sound. —उपध *a.* preceded by a vowel. —ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. —पत्तनं N. of the Sāma-veda. —बद्ध composed in musical measure.



—भक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of *र* or *ल* when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (*e. g.* वर्ष pronounced as वरिष).

—भंगः 1 indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. —2. hoarseness or cracking of voice. —मंडल the circle of notes, arrangement of musical scales; Pt. 5. 54. —मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). —लासिका a flute, pipe. —शून्य *a.* without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical. —संयोगः 1. the junction of vowels —2. the union of notes or sounds, *i. e.* voice; अन्य एवैष स्वरसंयोगः Mk. 1, 3; U. 3; पंडितकौशिक्या इव स्वरसंयोगः श्रूयते M. 5. —संक्रमः 1. a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं मृदुगिरः श्लिष्टं च तंत्रीस्वनम् Mk. 3. 5. —2 the gamut. —संधिः the coalition of vowels. —सामन् *m. pl.* epithets of particular days in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a.* 1 Having sound, sonorous. —2 Having a voice. —3 Vocal. —4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* [स्वरो जातोऽस्य इतच्] 1 Sounded. —2 Sounded as a note, pitched. —3 Articulated. —4 Circumflexed. —5 Accented. —तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; समाहारः स्वरितः P. I. 2. 31; see Sk. thereon.

स्वरुः [स्वृ-उ] 1 Sunshine. —2 A part of a sacrificial post. —3 A sacrifice. —4 A thunderbolt. —5 An arrow.

स्वरुस् *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गाधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानं S. 7. —Comp. —आपगा the celestial Ganges. —ओकस् *m.* a god, deity. —काम *a.* desirous of heaven. —गिरिः the heavenly mountain *Sumeru*. —द्व, प्रद *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. —द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपादनपदुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपार्जितः Bh. 3. 11. —पतिः, भर्तृ *m.* Indra. —लोकः 1 the celestial region. —2 paradise. ईश्वरः 1. Indra. —2 the body. —वधूः, स्त्री *f.* a celestial damsel, heavenly nymph, an *apsaras*; स्वर्गल्लिणां परिवङ्गः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते. —साधनं the

means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *a.* [स्वर्गोऽस्त्यस्य भोग्यत्वेन इति] Belonging to heaven, heavenly. —*m.* 1 A god, deity, an immortal; स्वमापि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयालं S. 7. 34; Me. 30; Ku. 2. 45. —2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a.* 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. —2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; Ms. 4. 13, 5. 48.

स्वर्जिकः, स्वर्जिन् *m.* 1 Natron. —2 Salt-petre, nitre.

स्वर्ण [सुष्ठु अर्णो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Gold. —2 A golden coin. —Comp. —अंगः the Aragvadhya tree. —अरिः sulphur. —कणः, कणिका a grain of gold. —काय *a.* golden-bodied. (—यः) N. of Garuḍa. —कारः, कृत् a goldsmith. —गैरिकं a kind of red chalk. —चूडः 1 the blue jay. —2 a cock. —जं tin. —दीधितिः fire. —पक्षः N. of Garuḍa. —पद्मा the celestial Ganges. —पाठकः borax. —पुष्पः the *Champak* tree. —बंधः a deposit of gold. —बिंदुः N. of Vishṇu. —भृंगारः a golden vase. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. —यूथी-यूथिका yellow jasmine. —रेखा, लेखा a streak of gold. —वणिज् *m.* 1 a gold-merchant. —2 a money-changer. —वर्णा turmeric.

स्वर्णक *a.* Golden, made of gold.

स्वर्द 1 A. (स्वर्दते) To taste, relish. —2 To be pleasing.

स्वल 1 P. (स्वलति) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* [सुष्ठु अल्पं प्रा. स] (compar. स्वल्पीयस्; superl. स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute. —2 Trifling, insignificant. —3 Brief, short; स्वल्पं तथायुः Pt. 1. —4 Very few. —Comp. —आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. —कंकः a species of heron. —केशरिन् *m.* the Kovidāra tree. —बल *a.* very feeble or weak. —विषयः 1. an insignificant matter. —2. a small part. —व्ययः very little expenditure, stinginess. —व्रीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. —शरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल्प q. v.).

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most

minute (superl. of स्वल्प q. v.).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law; cf. इय-शुर.

स्वसृ *f.* [सु-अस्-कन्; Un. 2. 97] A sister; स्वसारमादाय विद्वर्धनाथः पुर-प्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1, 29. —2 A finger (Ved.).

स्वसृत् *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्क् 1 A (स्वस्क्ते) See स्वस्क्.

स्वस्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell', 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.); स्वस्ति भवते S. 2; स्वस्त्यस्तु ते R. 5. 17; it is also used in expressing one's approbation; (often used at the beginning of letters). —Comp. —अयनं 1. a means of securing prosperity. —2. the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. —3. the benediction of a Brāhmaṇa after presentation of offerings; प्रास्थानिकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य R. 2. 70. —दः, भावः an epithet of Siva. —मुखः 1 a letter. —2. a Brāhmaṇa. —, a bard; panegyrist. —वाचनं, वाचनकं, वाचनिकं 1. a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. —2. a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. —वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः [स्वास्ति शुभाय हितं क] 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. —2 A lucky object. —3 The meeting of four roads. —4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; स्तनविनिहितहस्तस्वस्तिकाभिर्वधूभिः Māl. 4. 10; Si. 10. 43. —5 A palace of a particular form. —6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. —7 A kind of cake. —8 A voluptuary, libertine. —9 Garlic. —कः, कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. —2 A particular mode of sitting practised by *Yogins*.

स्वस्तिमत् *a.* Doing well, happy, safe; R. 2. 48.

स्वस्तीयः स्वस्तेयः A sister's son.

स्वस्तीया, स्वस्तेयी A sister's daughter;



**स्वागतं** [ सुखेन आगतं सुष्ठु आगतं वा ]  
Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देव्यै M. 1; (तस्मै) प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारान् प्रभावैरवलंब्य वः। युगपद् युगबाहुभ्यः प्राप्तेभ्यः प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18.

**स्वांगिकः** A drummer.

**स्वाच्छंदं** [ स्वच्छंदस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ]  
The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्याप्रदानं स्वाच्छंद्यादासुरो धर्म उच्यते Ms. 3. 31. (स्वाच्छंद्येन, स्वाच्छंद्यतस् mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

**स्वातंत्र्यं** [ स्वतंत्रस्य भावः व्यञ्ज ] 1 Freedom of will, independence; न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; न स्वातंत्र्यं काचित् स्त्रियाः Y. 1. 85. -2 (In phil.) Free will.

**स्वातिः** -ती f. [ स्वेनैव अतति अत्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप् ] 1 One of the wives of the sun. -2 A sword. -3 An auspicious constellation. -4 The star *Arcturus*, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं सन्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. -Comp. -योगः conjunction with Svāti.

**स्वाद** See स्वाद्.

**स्वादः, स्वादनं** [ स्वाद्-स्वाद-वा घञ् ] 1 Taste, flavour. -2 Tasting, eating, drinking. -3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. -4 Sweetening.

**स्वादि** p. p. 1 Tasted, relished. -2 Sweetened. -3 Pleased.

**स्वादिमन्** m. Savouriness, sweetness.

**स्वादिष्ठ** a. Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वादु q. v.); किं स्वादिष्ठं जगत्स्यस्मिन् सदा सद्भिः समागमः.

**स्वादीयस्** a. Sweeter, very sweet (compar. of स्वादु q. v.); काव्यामृतरसास्वादः स्वादीयानमृतादपि.

**स्वादु** a. [ स्वाद्-उण् ] (दु or द्वी f.; compar. स्वादीयस्, superl. स्वादिष्ठ) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, sapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92, Me. 24. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. -m. 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. -2 Treacle, molasses. -n. Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वादु जानाति पंडितः Subhāsh.

-दुः f. A grape. -Comp. -अन्न sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. -अम्लः the pomegranate tree. -खंडः 1. a piece of any sweet substance. -2. molasses. -धन्वन् m. N. of the god of love. -फलं the jujube. (-ला) the jujube tree. -मूलं a carrot. -रसा 1. the fruit of the hog-plum. -2. the Satāvarī plant. -3. the root काकोली. -4. spirituous liquor. -5. a grape. -शुद्धं 1. rock-salt. -2. marine-salt.

**स्वाद्दी** Vine, grape.

**स्वानः** Sound, noise.

**स्वापः** [ स्वप्-घञ् ] 1 Sleep, sleeping; U. 1. 37. -2 Dreaming, dream. -3 Sleepiness, sloth. -4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. -5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

**स्वापतेयं** [ स्वपतेरागतं ढञ् ] Wealth, property; स्वापतेयकृते मर्याः किं किं नाम न कुर्वते Pt. 2. 156; Si. 14. 9.

**स्वापदः** See आपद.

**स्वाभाविक** a. (की f.) [ स्वभावादागतः ढञ् ] Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां विनयकर्मणा। मुमुच्छं सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजां R. 10. 79, 5. 69, Ku. 6. 71. -काः m. pl. A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

**स्वाभाव्यं** Naturalness, natural state or character.

**स्वामिन्** a. (नी f.) [ स्व-अस्त्यर्थे मिनि दीर्घः ] Possessing proprietary rights. -m. 1 A proprietor, an owner. -2

A lord, master; रघुस्वामिनः सच्चरित्रं Vikr. 18. 107. -4 A sovereign, king, monarch. -5 A husband. -6 A spiritual preceptor. -7 A learned Brāhmaṇa, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order; (in this sense usually added to proper names). -8 An epithet of Kārtikeya. -9 Of Vishṇu. -10 Of Siva. -11 Of the sage Vātsyāyana. -12 Of Garuḍa. -Comp. -उपकारकः a horse. -कार्यं the business of a king or master. -जघिन् m. N. of Parasurāma. -पाल m. du. the owner and the keeper (of cattle); Ms. 8. 5. -भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -मूल a. originating in or derived from a

master or lord. -वात्सल्यं affection for the husband or lord. -सद्भावः 1. existence of a master or owner. -2. goodness of a master or lord. -सेवा 1. the service of a master. -2. respect for a husband.

**स्वामिता** -रत्नं 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietary right. -2 Lordship, sovereignty.

**स्वामिनी** A mistress, proprietress.

**स्वाम्यं** 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership. -2 Right or title to property. -3 Rule, supremacy, dominion.

**स्वायंभुव** a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to Brahman; Ku. 2. 1. -2 Descended from Brahman; S. 7. 9. -वः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

**स्वारसिक** a. (की f.) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition).

**स्वारस्यं** 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. -2 Elegance, fitness.

**स्वाराज्** m. An epithet of Indra.

**स्वाराज्यं** 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven. -2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

**स्वारोचिषः, स्वरोचिस्** m. N. of the second Manu; see under मनु.

**स्वालक्षण्यं** Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition; Ms. 9. 19.

**स्वालप** a. (ल्पी f.) 1 Little, small. -2 Few. -ल्पं 1 Littleness, smallness. -2 Smallness of number.

**स्वास्थ्यं** 1 Self-reliance, self-dependence. -2 Fortitude, resoluteness, firmness. -3 Sound state, health. -4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortableness. -5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4.

**स्वाहा** 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately. -2 N. of the wife of Agni. -ind. An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.); इंद्राय स्वाहा; अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -Comp. -कारः utterance of the exclamation Svāhā; स्वाहास्वधाकारविवर्जितानि इमं शान्तुस्यानि गृहाणि तानि. -पतिः, -प्रियः Agni or fire. -भुज् m. a god, deity.



**स्विद्** *ind.* A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translateable by 'what', 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that'. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense; कास्विद्वगुणनवती नातिपरिस्फुटशरीरलावण्या S. 5. 13; Me. 14. It is sometimes used disjunctively in the sense of 'either', 'or', with नु, उत, वा &c.; see Ki. 8. 35, 12. 15, 13. 8, 14. 60; आहो also.

**स्विद्** I. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विदित or स्विन्न) To sweat, perspire; स्विद्यति कृणति वेल्लति K. P. 10; U. 3. 41, Ku. 7. 77; Mâl. 1. 35; स स्वां पश्यति कपते पुलकयत्यानंदति स्विद्यति Gît. 11. —II. 1 A. (स्वेदते, स्विन्न or स्वेदित) 1 To be anointed. —2 To be greasy or unctuous; Mâl. 5. 17. —3 To be disturbed. —Caus. (स्वेदयति-ते) 1 To cause to perspire. —2 To heat.

**स्विन्न** *p. p.* [ स्विद्-क् ] 1 Perspiring, covered with sweat. —2 Steeped. —3 Cooked, boiled.

**स्वीकृ** 8 U. 1 To make one's own, appropriate, claim. —2 To take, accept. —3 To admit, grant, assume (in argument). —4 To assent or agree to, accede.

**स्वीकरणं, स्वीकारः, स्वीकृतिः** *f.* 1 Taking, accepting. —2 Assenting, agreeing, promising, an assent, a promise. —3 Espousal, wedding, marriage; S. 5.

**स्वीय** *a.* Own, one's own; लोका-लोकविसारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विशुद्धं यशः; S. D. 97.

**स्वुच्छर्त्तु** 1 P. (स्वुच्छर्त्तति) 1 To spread, extend. —2 To forget.

**स्वृ** 1 P. (स्वरति; desid. सिस्वरिष-ति, सुस्वरति) 1 To sound, recite. —2 To praise. —3 To pain or be pained. —4 To go. —WITH अभि, -प्र to sound. —सं to pain (Atm.); Bk. 9. 28.

**स्वृ** 9 P. (स्वृणाति) To hurt, kill.

**स्वेक्** 1 A. (स्वेकते) To go.

**स्वेदः** [ स्विद्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Sweat, perspiration; अंगुलिस्वेदेन दूषयेन्नक्षराणि V. 2. —2 Heat, warmth. —3 Vapour. —Comp. —उदं, —उदकं, —जलं perspiration. —चूषकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). —ज *a.* generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects).

**स्वेदनं** [ स्विद्-णिच्-ल्युट् ] 1 Perspiration, sweat. —2 Causing to sweat. —3 A diaphoretic.

**स्वेदनिका** 1 A boiler, sauce-pan. —2 Kitchen.

**स्वेदनी** A frying-pan, sauce-pan.

**स्वैर** *a.* [ स्वस्य ईरम् ईर-अच् वृद्धिः ] 1 Following one's own will or fan-

cy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained; बद्धमिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि S. 5. 11; अद्या-हृतैः स्वैरगतैः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. —2

Free, unreserved, confidential; as in स्वैरालाप Mu. 4. 8. —3 Slow, mild, gentle; Mu. 1. 2. —4 Dull, lazy. —5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. —रं Wilfulness, wantonness. —रं *ind.* 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease; सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु च-रुर्वेदमस्विवादिषु R. 17. 64. —2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. —3 Slowly, gently, mildly; U. 3. 2. —4 Lowly, in an under-tone inaudibly, (opp. स्पष्ट); पश्चात्स्वैरं गज इति किल व्याहृतं सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9. —Comp. —आलापः confidential talk. —वृत्त, —वृत्ति, —आचार *a.* acting as one likes, following one's own will, self-willed.

**स्वैरता-त्वं** Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

**स्वैरिणी** A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress; Y. 1. 67.

**स्वैरिन्** *a.* Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

**स्वैरिन्ध्री** See सैरिन्ध्री.

**स्वोरसः** The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

**स्वोवशीयं** Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life).

## ह.

**ह** *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translateable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly', &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्वतनारदौ गृह ऊषतुः &c. Ait. Br. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. —हः 1 A form of Siva. —2 Water. —3 Sky. —4 Blood. —5 A cipher. —6 Meditation. —7 Auspiciousness. —8 Paradise. —9 Heaven.

—10 Drying. —11 Fear. —12 Knowledge. —13 The moon. —14 N. of Vishnu. —15 War, battle. —16 A horse. —17 Pride. —18 Horripilation. —19 A physician. —20 Cause, motive. —हं 1 The Supreme Spirit. —2 Pleasure, delight. —3 A weapon. —4 The sparkling of a gem. —5 The sound of a lute (—m. also according to some in these senses).

**हंसः** [ हस्-अच्-षो० वर्णगमः ] (said to be derived from हस्; cf. भवेद्दर्शनागमाद् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनाद्गताचर्या गताः Mk.

5. 6; न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा Subhâsh., R. 17. 25. (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly towards the Mânasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; e. g. सारं ततो माह्यमपास्य फल्गु हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवांशुमध्यात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीर-



मादत्ते तन्मिथ्या वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27 ; नीरक्षीरविवेको हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत् । विश्वस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13 ; see Bh. 2. 18 also ). -2 The Supreme Soul, Brahman. -3 The individual soul, ( जीवात्मन् ). -4 One of the vital airs. -5 The sun. -6 Siva. -7 Vishnu. -8 Kâmadeva. -9 An unambitious monarch. -10 An ascetic of a particular order. -11 A spiritual preceptor. -12 One free from malice, a pure person. -13 A mountain. -14 Envy, malice. -15 A buffalo. -सौ ( m. pl. ). N. of a tribe said to live in the Plaksha-Dvîpa. -Comp. -अंशु a. white. -अग्निः vermilion. -अधिरूढा an epithet of Sarasvatî. -अभिख्यं silver. -आरूढः N. of Brahman. -कांता a female goose. -कीलकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -कूटः 1. N. of the peaks of the Himâlaya. -2. the hump on the shoulder of an ox ; ( for अंसकूट ). -गति a. having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. -गद्गा a sweetly speaking woman. -गामिनी 1. a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan ; Ms. 3. 10. -2. N. of Brahmânî. -तूलः -लं the soft feathers or down of a goose. -दाहनं aloe-wood. -नादः the cackling of a goose. -नारिणी a woman of a particular class ( described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo ; गजेंद्रगमना तन्वी कोकिलालापसंयुता । नितंबे गुर्विणी या स्यात् सा स्मृता हंसनारिणी ). -पादं vermilion. -माला a flight of swans ; Ku. 1. 30. -युवन् m. a young goose or swan. -रथः, -वाहनः epithets of Brahman. -राजः a king of geese. -लोमशं green sulphate of iron. -लोहकं brass. -श्रेणी a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. -2 An ornament for the ankles ( नूपुर or पादकटक ) ; सरित इव सविभ्रमप्रपातप्रणवितहंसकभूषणा विरेजुः Si. 7. 23 ( where the word is used in the first sense also ; see हंस above for other senses ).

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हंहो ind. 1 A vocative particle

corresponding to, 'ho,' 'hallo' ; हंहो चिन्मयचित्तचंद्रमणयः संवर्धयध्वं रसान् Chandr. 1. 2. -2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. -3 A particle of interrogation. ( In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class ; हंहो बाह्यण मा कुप्य Mu. 1 ).

हकः The calling of elephants.

हंजा, हंजे ind. A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant ; हंजे कंचणमाले अहं ईदिसी कडुभासिणी Ratn. 3.

हट् 1 P. ( हटति, हटित ) To shine, be bright.

हट्टः [ हट्ट टस्य नेत्वम् ] A market, a fair. -Comp. -चोरकः a thief who steals from fairs and markets. -विलासिनी 1. a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. -2. a sort of perfume. -3. turmeric.

हटी A small market or fair.

हट् 1 P. ( हटति ) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To be wicked. -3 To oppress. -4 To bind to a post.

हठः 1 Violence, force. -2 Oppression, rapine. ( हठेन and हठात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly', 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will' ; अंबालिका च चंडवर्मणा हठात् परिणेतुमात्मभवनमनयित Dk. ; वानरान् वारयामास हठेन मधुरेण च Râm. -Comp. -योगः a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, ( so called, as distinguished from राजयोग q. v., because it is very difficult to practise ; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c. ). -विद्या the science of forced meditation.

हडिः Wooden fetters or stocks.

हडि ( डि ) कः, हड्डिः A man of the lowest caste.

हड् A bone. -Comp. -जं marrow.

हंडा ind. A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each

other ; हंडे हंजे हलाहाने नीचां चर्दी सखीं प्रति Ak. -f. A large earthen vessel ( ? ).

हंडिका, हंडी An earthen pot.

हंडे ind. See हंडा ind.

हट् 1 A. ( हटते, हट् ) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge feces.

-Desid. ( जिहत्सते ).

हरनं Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हरनं Excrement, ordure.

हन् 2 P. ( हंति, जघान, अवधीत्, अवधिष्ट-अहत ; हनिष्यति, हंतुं, हत ; pass. हन्यते ; caus. घातयति-ते ; desid. जिघांसाति ) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down ; त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिभूर्धानो रणे हताः U. 2. 15 ; हतमपि च हंत्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. -2 To strike, beat ; चंडी चंड हंतुमभ्युद्यता मां विद्युद्गम्ना मेघराजीव विध्यं M. 3. 20, Si. 7. 56. -3 To hurt, injure, afflict, torment ; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abandon ; तृष्णां छिद्धिं भज क्षमां जहि मद् Bh. 2. 77. -5 To remove, take away, destroy ; अंभोजिनीवननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हंति नितरां कुपितो विधाता Bh. 2. 18. -6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome ; विध्नैः सहस्रगुणितैरपि हन्यमानाः प्रारब्धमुत्तमजना न परित्यजंति Subhâsh. -7 To hinder, obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil ; Ki. 2. 37. -9 To raise ; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. -10 To multiply ( in math. ). -11 To go ( rarely used in classical literature in this sense ; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition ) ; e. g. कुंजं हंति कुशोदरी S. D. 7 ; or तीर्थतिरेषु स्नानेन समुपाजितसत्कृतिः । सुरस्रोतस्विनीमेष हंति संप्रति सादरं K. P. 7 ( given as an instance of the दोष called असमर्थत्व ). -Caus. 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy, ruin, mar, spoil ; Pt. 1. 363. -WITH अति to injure excessively. -अंतर् to strike in the middle.

हत p. p. [ हन्-क्त ] 1 Killed, slain. -2 Hurt, struck, injured ; Mu. 3. 1. -3 Lost, perished. -4 Deprived or bereft of. -5 Disappointed, frustrated ; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषात् हताः S. 1. 24. -6 Impeded, obstructed. -7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed. -8 Multiplied, see हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed', 'worthless' ; अनुशयवुःखायेवं हतहृदयं



संप्रति विबुद्धं S. 6. 6; Māl. 9. 28; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65; हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. -तं 1 Killing, striking. -2 Multiplication. -Comp. -आश a. 1. bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. -2. weak, powerless. -3. cruel, merciless. -4. barren. -5. low, vile, wretched, accursed, villainous. -कंदक a. freed from thorns or foes. -चित्त a. bewildered, confounded. -त्विष् a. dimmed in lustre; R. 3. 15. -दैव a. ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. -प्रभाव -वीर्य a. bereft of power or vigour; Ku. 2. 21. -बुद्धि a. deprived of sense, senseless. -भाग, -भाग्य ill-fated, unfortunate. -मूर्खः a dolt, blockhead. -रथः a chariot of which the horses and the charioteer are slain. -लक्षण a. devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. -शेष a. surviving. -श्री, -संपद् a. reduced to indigence, impoverished. -साध्वस a. freed from fear.

हतक a. [हत इव नष्टप्रायत्वात् कन्] Miserable, ill-bred, wretched, low, vile; (mostly at the end of comp.), न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाणक्यहतकेन Mu. 2. वृषिताः स्थ परिभूताः स्थ रामहतकेन U. 1. -कः A low person, coward.

हतिः f. [हन्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Striking, wounding. -3 A blow, stroke. -4 Loss, failure. -5 A defect. -6 Multiplication.

हतुः 1 A weapon. -2 A disease or sickness.

हत्या [हन्-भावे क्यप्] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing; as in भ्रूणहत्या, गोहत्या &c.

हन् a. Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.); as in वृत्रहन्, पितृहन्, मत्तहन्, ब्रह्महन् &c.

हनः Killing, slaying.

हननं [हन्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, striking. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Multiplication.

हतुः 1 Killing, death. -2 A bull.

हतृ a. (त्री f.) [हन्-तृच्] 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer; Ms. 5. 34; Ku. 2. 20. -2 One who removes, destroys, counteracts &c. -m. 1 A slayer, killer. -2 A thief, robber.

हथः 1 A stroke, blow. -2 Killing. -3 Death. -4 A man who is sad, or depressed.

हनु-नू m. f. [हन्-उन् स्त्रीत्वे वा उञ्] The chin. -नु f. 1 That which injures life. -2 A weapon. -3 A disease, sickness. -4 Death. -5 A kind of drug. -6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp. -ग्रहः locked jaw. -मूलं the root of the jaw.

हनु (नू) मत् m. N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Anjana by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Maruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rama whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sita was carried off by Ravana, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lanka.].

हनूषः A demon.

हंत ind. A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, flurry (oh!); हंत भो लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4; हंत प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1. -2 Compassion, pity; पुत्रक हंत ते धानाकाः G. M. -3 Grief (oh!, alas!); हंत धिङ् मामधन्यं U. 1. 43; स्मरामि हंत स्मरामि U. 1; काचमू. ल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चित्तमणिर्मया Sânti. 1. 12, Me. 104. -4 Good luck or benediction. -5 It is often used as an inceptive particle; हंत ते कथायिष्यामि Râm.-Comp. -उक्तिः f. uttering the word 'alas!', tenderness, compassion. -कारः 1. the exclamation 'hanta'. -2. an offering to be presented to a guest; निवीती हंतकारेण मनुष्यास्तर्पयन्त्य.

हम् ind. An exclamation expressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हंवा (भा) The lowing of cattle. -Comp. -रवः lowing of cattle.

हय 1 P. (हयति, हयित) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To sound. -4 To be weary.

हयः [हय-हि-वा अच्] 1 A horse; Bg. 1. 14; Ms. 8. 296, R. 9. 10. -2 A man of a particular class; see under अश्व. -3 The number 'seven'. -4 N. of Indra. -5 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -Comp. -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of horses. -अरिः the fragrant oleander. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science.

-आरूढः a horseman, rider. -आरोहः 1. a rider. -2. riding. -आसनी the gum-olibanum tree. -इष्टः barley. -उत्तमः an excellent horse. -कोविद a. versed in the science of horses-their management, training &c. -ग्रीवः N. of a form of Vishnu. (-वा) N. of Durgā. -ज्ञः a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. -द्विषत् m. the buffalo. -प्रियः barley. -प्रिया the Kharjuri tree. -मारः, -मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारणः the sacred fig-tree. -मेघः a horse-sacrifice; Y. 1. 181. -वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. -शाला a stable for horses. -शास्त्रं the art or science of training and managing horses. -संमहणं the restraining or curbing of horses. हयंकषः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra.

हयी A female horse, mare.

हर a. (रा-री f.) [ह-अच्] 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of; as in खेदहर, शोकहर. -2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking; अपथहराः Ki. 5. 50; R. 12. 51. -3 Seizing, grasping. -4 Attracting, captivating. -5 Claiming, entitled to; as in रिक्थहर &c.; Mu. 2. 19. -6 Occupying; Ku. 1. 50. -7 Dividing. -रः 1 Siva; Ku. 1. 50, 3. 40, 67, Me. 7. -2 N. of Agni or fire. -3 An ass. -4 A divisor. -5 The denominator of a fraction. -6 The act of seizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravisher. -Comp. -गौरी one of the forms of Siva and Pârvatî conjoined (अर्धनारनिदेशर). -चूडामणिः 'Siva's crest-gem', the moon. -तेजस् n. quick-silver. -नेत्रं 1. Siva's eye. -2. the number 'three'. -बीजं 'Siva's seed', quick-silver. -शेखरा 'Siva's crest', the Ganges. -सूनुः Skanda; R. 11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue. -3 A divisor. -4 N. of Siva.

हरणं [ह-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कन्याहरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying; as in प्राणहरणं. -4 Dividing. -5 A gift to a student. -6 The arm. -7 Semen



virile. -8 Gold. -9 A nuptial present. (=यौतक q. v.) -10 A shell, cowrie -11 Boiling water.

**हरि** *a.* [हृ-इन्] 1 Green, greenish-yellow. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुग्यं हरिस्तस्मै प्रजिनाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84, 3. 43. -3 Yellow. -रिः 1 N. of Vishnu; हरिर्यथैकः पुरुषोत्तमः स्मृतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind. -12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतद्वि हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1. 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 45, R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour. -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartrihari. -Comp. -अक्षः 1 a lion. 2. N. of Kubera. 3. of Siva. -अश्वः 1 Indra. -2. Siva. -क्रांत *a.* 1. dear to Indra. -2. beautiful as a lion -केलीयः the country called वंग q. v. -केशः N. of Siva. -गंधं a kind of sandal. -चंदनः -नं 1. a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; S. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2. one of the five trees of paradise; पंचैते देवतरवो मंशरः पारिजातकः | संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंति वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-नं.) 1. moonlight. -2. saffron. -3. the filament of a lotus. -तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; Si. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) 1 the Dûrvâ grass. -2. a streak or line in the sky. -3. -हरितालिका (1). -तालकः a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a theatrical decoration. -तालिका 1. the fourth day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada. -2. the Dûrvâ plant. -तुरंगमः N. of Indra. -दासः a worshipper or votary of Vishnu. -दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishnu. -देवः the asterism Sravana. -द्रवः 1. a green fluid. -2. powder of the blossoms of the Nâgakesara tree. -द्रुः a tree. -द्वारं N. of a celebrated Tirtha or sacred bathing-place.

-नेत्रं 1. the eye of Vishnu. -2. the white lotus. (-त्रः) owl. -पदं the vernal equinox. -पर्णं a radish. -प्रियः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. a conch-shell. -3. a fool. -4. a madman. -5. Siva. (-यं) the root Usîra. -2. a sort of sandal. -प्रिया 1. Lakshmi. -2. the sacred basil. -3. the earth. -4. the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. -भक्तः a worshipper of Vishnu. -भुज् *m.* a snake. -मंथः, -मंथकः a chick-pea. -लोचनः 1. a crab. -2. an owl. -वंशः N. of a celebrated work by Vyâsa supplementary to the Mahâbhârata. -वर्षः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambudvîpa. -वद्धभा 1. Lakshmi. -2. the sacred basil. -वासरः 'Vishnu's day,' the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (एकादशी). -वाहनः 1. Garûda. -2. Indra. ° दिश् *f.* the east. -वीजं yellow orpiment. -शरः an epithet of Siva (Vishnu having served Siva as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). -सखः a Gandharva. -संकीर्तनं repeating the name of Vishnu. -सुतः, -सूनुः N. of Arjuna. -हयः 1. Indra; R. 9. 18. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Skanda. -4. of Ganesa. -हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishnu and Siva conjoined. ° आत्मकः 1. N. of Garûda. -2. of Siva's bull. -हेतिः *f.* 1. the rain-bow; कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (ककुभः) Mâl. 9. 18. -2. the discus of Vishnu. ° हूतिः the ruddy goose; Si. 9. 15.

**हरिकः** [हरि-संज्ञायां कन्] 1. A horse of a yellowish or tawny colour. -2 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice)

**हरिण** *a.* (णी *f.*) [हृ-इन्] 1 Pale, whitish. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. -णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds:--हरिणश्चापि विज्ञेयः पंचभेदोऽत्र भैरव। ऋष्यः खड्गो रुरुश्चैव पृषतश्च मृगस्तथा Kâlikâ P.) ; अपि प्रसन्नं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Vishnu. -6 Siva. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. (-क्षः) N. of Siva. (-क्षी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. -अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -कलंकः, -धामन *m.* the

moon. -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. -नतकः a Kinnara. -हृदय *a.* deer-hearted, timid.

**हरिणकः** A deer; क वत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलं S. 1. 10.

**हरिणी** 1 A female deer, doe; चक्रितहरिणिप्रेक्षणा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. -2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q. v.) -3 Yellow jasmine. -4 A good golden image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Mad-dar. -Comp. -हृदय *a.* deer-eyed. (-*f.*) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवद्विपिने हरिणीवृशः U. 3. 27.

**हरित** *a.* [हृ-इति] 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish. -3 Greenish-yellow. -*m.* 1 The green or yellow colour. -2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरिश्च वर्तते वाजिनः S. 1.; दिशो हरिर्द्धिर्हरितामिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. -3 A swift horse. -4 A lion. -5 The sun. -6 Vishnu. -7 The kidney-bean. -*m. n.* 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region. -3 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -4 Turmeric (usually *f.* only in the last 3 senses). -Comp. -अंतः the end of the quarters (दिगंत); Bv. 1. 60. -अंतरं different regions, various quarters; Bv. 1. 15. -अश्वः 1. the sun; Ki. 2. 46; R. 3. 22, 18. 23; Si. 11. 56. -2. the arka plant. -गर्भः green or yellowish Kusa grass with broad leaves. -पर्णं a radish. -मणिः (हरिन्मणिः) an emerald; Si. 3. 49. -वर्ण *a.* greenish, green-coloured.

**हरित** *a.* (ता or हरिणी *f.*) [हृ-इतच्] Green, of a green colour, verdant; रम्यांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. -2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue.

-तः 1 The green colour. -2 A lion. -3 A kind of grass. -Comp. -अश्मन् *m.* 1. an emerald. -2. blue vitriol. -छद् *a.* green-leaved.

**हरितकं** 1 A pot-herb, green grass; Si. 5. 58.

**हरिता** 1 The Dûrvâ grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

**हरिताल** &c. See under हरि.

**हरिद्रा** [हरिं पीतवर्णे द्रवति द्रु-गतौ -ड] 1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22.



49. -Comp-आभ *a.* of a yellow colour. (-भः) 1. the yellow colour. -2. Zedoary. -गणपतिः, -गणेशः a particular form of the god Ganesa. -राग, -रागक *a.* 1. turmeric-coloured. -2. unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus defined by Halāyudha:—क्षणमात्रानुरागश्च हरिद्राराग उच्यते).

हरिमन् *m.* 1 Yellowness. -2 Paleness. -3 Time.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चन्द्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Trisanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-priest Vasishtha commended his qualities in the presence of Visvamisra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Visvamisra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and—as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch! Visvamisra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven].

हरीतकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हरेणुः 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A creeper serving as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Lankā. -पुः *f.* 1 A respectable woman. -2 A copper-coloured deer.

हरेणुकः Pease, pulse.

हर्तृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. -*m.* 1 A thief, robber, Bh; 2. 16. -2 The sun.

हर्मन् *n.* Gaping, yawning.

हर्मित *p. p.* 1 Gaped; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

हर्म्य [ह-यत् मुह च] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building; हर्म्यपृष्ठं समारूढः काकोऽपि गरु-

डायते Subhāsh. ; बाह्योद्यानास्थितहर-  
शिरश्चन्द्रिकाधैतहर्म्या Me. 7 ; Rs. 1. 28 ; Bk. 8. 36, R. 6. 47 ; Ku. 6. 42. -2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. -3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. -Comp. -अंगनं -णं the court-yard of a palace. -स्थलं the room of a palace.

हर्ष 1 P. ( हर्षति ) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To take. -4 To threaten. -5 To be weary or fatigued.

हर्षतः 1 A horse. -2 A horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

हर्षः [हृष्-घञ्] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation ; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसातिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22; सहोत्थितः सैनिकहर्षनिःस्वनैः R. 3. 61. -2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body) ; as in रोमहर्ष q. v. -3 Joy, considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings ; हर्षस्त्वष्टावासेर्मनःप्रसादोऽभ्रगद्गदादिकरः S. D. 195; or इष्टप्राप्त्यादिजन्मा सुखविशेषो हर्षः R. G. -Comp. -आन्वित *a.* full of joy, happy; so हर्षाविष्ट. -उत्कर्षः excess of happiness or joy, ecstasy. -उदयः rise of joy. -कर *a.* gratifying, delighting. -जड *a.* dull or paralyzed with joy; R. 3. 68. -वि-वर्धन *a.* increasing joy. -स्वनः a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षक *a.* ( र्षका or र्षिका *f.* ) [ हृष्-णिच् ण्वल् ] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण ( णा or णी *f.* ) [ हृष्-णिच् ल्यु ] Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. -णः 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kāma-deva. -2 A morbid affection of the eyes. -3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. -णं Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting ; बुद्धिदामप्रहर्षाय सुहृदां हर्षणाय च Mb.

हर्षयितु *a.* [ हृष्-णिच् इत् ] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. -*n.* Gold. -*m.* A son.

हर्षित *a.* 1 Delighted, happy. -2 Made happy, gladdened.

हर्षुलः 1 A deer. -2 A lover.

हल 1 P. ( हलति, हलित ) To plough. हल [ हल् घञर्थे करणे क ] A plough;

वहासि वपुषि विशदे वसनं जलशभम् । हल-  
हतिभीतिमिलितयमुनाभम् ; or हलं कलयते Gīt. 1. -2 Deformity, ugliness. -Comp. -आयुधः an epithet of Balarāma. -धर, -भृत् *m.* 1. a ploughman. -2. N. of Balarāma; केशव धृत-  
हलधररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gīt. 1 ; अ-  
सन्यस्ते सति हलभृतो मेचके वाससीव Me. 59. -भूतिः, -भृतिः *f.* ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. -हतिः *f.* 1. striking or drawing along with a plough. -2. ploughing.

हला 1 A female friend. -2 The earth. -3 Water. -3 Spirituous liquor. -*ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female friend; (only in theatrical language) ; हला शकुंतले अत्रैव तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ S. 1 ; cf. हंदा also.

हलिः 1 A large plough. -2 A furrow. -3 Agriculture.

हलिन् *m.* 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. -2 Balarāma. -Comp. -प्रियः the Kadamba tree. (-या) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.

हलीनः The teak tree.

हलीषा The handle of a plough.

हल्य *a.* 1 Arable, to be ploughed. -2 Ugly, deformed. -ल्यं 1 A ploughed field. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

हल्या A number of ploughs.

हलाहः A spotted or variegated horse.

हलाहलं 1 =हल ( ल ) हल. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A sort of lizard.

हलुकं The red lotus.

हलुनं Rolling or tossing about (as in sleep.)

हल्लीशं ( ष ) 1 One of the 18 Uparūpakas or minor dramatic compositions; (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male and seven, eight, or ten female performers; see S. D. 555. -2 A kind of circular dance.

हल्लीशकः Dancing in a ring.

हवः [ हु-अ, ह्वे-अप् संप्र० पृथो० वा ] 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 Order, command. -5 Challenge.

हवनं [ हु-भावे ल्युट् ] 1 Offering an oblation with fire. -2 A sacrifice



an oblation. -3 Invocation. -4 Calling, summoning. -5 Challenging to fight. -Comp. -आयुस् *m.* fire.

हवनी = हवित्री *q. v.*

हवनीय *a.* [ हु कर्मणि अनीयत् ] Sacrificial. -यं 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हवित्री A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हविष्मत् *a.* Possessed of oblations.

हविष्यं [ हविषे हितं यत् ] 1 Anything fit for an oblation; *Ms.* 3. 256, 11. 78, 107; *Y.* 1. 239. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. -Comp.

-अन्नं food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast.

-आशिन्, -भुज् *m.* fire.

हविस् *m.* [ ह्यते हु-कर्मणि असुन् ] 1 An oblation or burnt offering in general; वहति विधिदत्तं या हविः *S.* 1. 1; *Ms.* 3. 87, 132; 5. 7, 6. 12. -2 Clarified butter. -3

Water. -4 *N.* of *Siva*. -5 A sacrifice. -Comp-अशनं (हविरशनं) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-नः) fire. -गंधा (हविर्गंधा) the Samī tree. -गेहं (हविर्गेहं) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. -भुज् *m.* (हविर्भुज्) fire; अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं *R.* 1. 56, 10. 69, 13. 41; *Ku.* 5. 20, *Si.* 1. 2; *Kāv.* 2. 168. -यज्ञः (हविर्यज्ञः) a kind of sacrifice. -याजिन् (हविर्याजिन्) *m.* a priest.

हव्य *a.* [ हु-कर्मणि यत् ] To be offered in oblations. -व्यं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation or offering to the gods (opp. कव्य *q. v.*). -3 An oblation in general. -Comp. -आशः fire. -कव्यं oblations to the gods and to the Manes, or spirits of deceased ancestors; *Ms.* 1. 94, 3. 97, 128; *et seq.* -पाकः an oblation cooked with butter and milk, or the pot in which it is cooked. -वाह, -वाहन *m.* 'the bearer of oblations', fire.

हस 1 *P.* (हसति, हसित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently); हसति यदि किंचिदपि दंतचिकित्सां हराति दरातिमि-रमतिघोरं *Gīt.* 10; *Bk.* 7. 63, 14. 93. -2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with

*acc.*); यमवाप्य विदर्भभूः प्रमुं हसति ग्रामाणि शक्रभर्तृकां *N.* 2. 16. -3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground; यो जहासेव वासुदेवं *K.*; *Si.* 1. 71. -4 To resemble; श्रिया हसद्भिः कमलानि सस्मितैः *Ki.* 8. 44. -5 To jest, joke. -6 To open, bloom, blow; हसद्भुजीवप्रसूनैः. -7 To brighten up, or to clear up; भास्वानुद्गस्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं *Subhāsh.* -*Caus.* (हसयति-ते) To cause to smile; *Ku.* 7. 95.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. -2 Derision. -3 Merriment, mirth.

हसनं Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. -Comp. -मणिः fire.

हसंतिका A portable fire-place.

हसंती 1 A portable fire-place. -2 A kind of Mallikā.

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हसित *p. p.* [ हस्-कर्तरि क्त ] 1 Laughed, laughing. -2 Blown, expanded. -तं 1 Laughter. -2 Joke, jesting. -3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [ हस्-तन् न इट् *Un.* 3. 86 ] 1 The hand; हस्तं गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of', गौतमीहस्ते विसर्जयिष्यामि *S.* 3 'I shall send it by Gautamī'; so हस्ते पतिता; हस्तसंनिहितां कुरु &c.; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता *Me.* 60 'leaning on Sambhu's hand'; हस्ते-कृ 1. (हस्तेकृत्य-कृत्वा) 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of'; *Prov.* :—हस्तकंकणं किं दर्पणे प्रेक्ष्यते *Karpūr.* 'sight requires no mirror'. -2 The trunk of an elephant; *Ku.* 1. 36. -3 *N.* of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. -4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *angulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). -5 Hand-writing, signature; धनी वोपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं *Y.* 1. 319; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनं 1. 320 'bearing date and signature'; धार्यतामयं प्रियायाः स्वहस्तः *V.* 2. 'the autograph of my beloved'; 2. 20. -6 (Hence *fig.*) Proof, indication; *Mu.* 3. -7 Help, assistance, support; वात्या खेवं कृशांग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्दत्तहस्ता करो-ति *Ve.* 2. 21. -8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp.

with केश, कच &c.; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात्परे *Ak.*; रतिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः सति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेरेष बर्हः *V.* 4. 10. -स्तं A pair of leather-bellows. -Comp. -अक्षरं one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. -अग्रं the finger (being the extremity of the hand). -अंगुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. -अभ्यासः contact with the hand. -अवलंबः, -आलंबनं support of the hand; दत्तहस्तावलंबे प्रारभे *Ratn.* 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. -आमलकं 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood; cf. करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयतां *K.* 43. -आवापः a finger-guard (ज्याघातवारणं); *V.* 5, *S.* 6. -कमलं 1. a lotus carried in the hand. -2. a lotus-like hand. -कौशलं manual dexterity. -क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. -गत, -गामिन् *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured; त्वं प्रार्थ्यसे हस्तगता ममौभिः *R.* 7. 67, 8. 1. -ग्राहः taking by the hand. -चापल्यं = हस्तकौशल *q. v.* -तलं 1. the palm of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. -तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. -तुला 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand; *Pt.* 2. 79. -दोषः a slip of the hand. -धारणं-वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). -पादं the hands and feet; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति *S.* 4. -पुच्छं the hand below the wrist. -पृष्ठं the back of the hand. -प्राप्त, -वर्तिन्, -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* 1. held in the hand. -2. gained, secured. -प्राप्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand; that can be reached with the hand, हस्तप्राप्यस्तबक्रनमितो बालमंगारवृक्षः *Me.* 75. -बिंबं perfuming the body with unguents. -मीणः a jewel worn on the wrist. -लाघवं 1. manual readiness or skill. -2. a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. -संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands; *Me.* 96. -सिद्धिः *f.* 1. manual labour, doing with the hands. -2. hire, wages. -सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist; *Ku.* 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. -2 The position of the hand.



हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, clever.

हस्ता The thirteenth lunar mansion.

हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand; हस्ताहस्ति जन्यमजानि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants.

हस्तिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [ हस्तः शृङ्गादंडोऽस्त्यस्य इति ] 1 Having hands. -2 Having a trunk. -*m.* An elephant; Ms. 7. 96, 12. 43; (elephants are said to be of four kinds; भद्र, मंद्र, मृग, and मिश्र). -*Comp.* -अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. -आयुर्वेदः a work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. -आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. -कक्ष्यः 1. a lion. -2. a tiger. -कर्णः the castor-oil plant. -गिरिः the city and district of Kānchi. -घ्नः 1. an elephant-killer. -2. a man. -चारिन् *m.* an elephant-driver. -दंतः 1. the tusk of an elephant. -2. a peg projecting from a wall. (-तं) 1. ivory. -2. a radish. -दंतकं a radish. -नखं a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. -पः, -पकः an elephant-driver or rider; इति घोषयतीव डिडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः कणन् H. 2. 86. -मदः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -मल्लः 1. N. of Airāvata. -2. of Ganesa. -3. of Sankha, the eighth of the chief Nāgas. -4. a heap of ashes. -5. a shower of dust. -6. frost. -गूथः, -थं a herd of elephants. -वर्चसं the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. -वाहः 1. an elephant-driver. -2. a hook for driving elephants. -षड्वं a collection of six elephants. -स्नानं = गजस्नानं q. v.; अवशेद्विचिन्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. -हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन (ना) पुरं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahābhārata; its other names are :— गजाद्वय, नागसाद्वय, नागाद्वय, हस्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. -2 A kind of drug and perfume. -3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women

(described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratiman-jarī thus describes her :—स्थूलधरा स्थूलनितंबावर्तिवा स्थूलांगुलिः स्थूलकुचा सुशीला कामोत्सुका गाढरतिप्रिया च नितांतमोक्षी (नितंबवर्त्ता) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 8.

हस्त्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand. -2 Done with the hand, manual. -3 Given with the hand.

हस्य *a.* 1 Smiling. -2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हहलं A kind of deadly poison.

हहा *m.* A kind of Gandharva; cf. हाहा.

हा *ind.* A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas!', 'woe me', in English; हा प्रिये जान-कि U. 3; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं U. 3. 38; हा पितः कासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 11; हा वत्से मालति कासि Māl. 10. &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णभक्तं Sk.). -2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराजदशरथस्य धर्मदाराः प्रियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3 A. (जिहीते, हान; *pass.* हा-यते; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहीथा विख्यातां स्फुटमिह भवद्वांधवर्यं H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. -2 To get, attain. -II. 3 P. (जहाति, हीन) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; मूढ जहीहि धनागमनृणां कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णां Moha M. 1; सा स्त्रीस्वभावाद्सहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13, R. 5. 72, 8. 52, 12. 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59; S. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10; Me. 49, 60; Bv. 2. 129; Rs. 1. 38. -2 To resign, forego. -3 To let fall. -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, shun. -*Pass.* (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणैः Bk. 14. 35; जनयित्वा सुतं तस्यां ब्राह्मण्यादेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17, 5. 161, 9. 211. -3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v.; धैर्यं यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); प्रवृ-

द्धो हीयते चंद्रः समुद्रोऽपि तथाविधः R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42. -5 To fail (as in a law-suit); भूतमप्यनुपन्यस्तं हीयते व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. -*Caus.* (हापयति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c. -2 To drive away, expel. -3 To lose. -4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. -*Desid.* (जिहासते) To wish to leave &c.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. -2 Escaping. -3 Prowess, power.

हानिः *f.* [हा-क्तिन् तस्य निः] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क्वचित् स्फुटालंकारविरहेऽपि न काव्यत्वहानिः K. P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kāvya' &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment; प्रासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhāsh.; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रमप्राप्ता तथा वृद्धिः क्रमागता Hariv.; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रातिज्ञा°, कार्य°. -6 Passing away, waste, loss; कालहानि R. 13. 16. -*Comp.* -कर *a.* causing loss, detrimental, injurious; Pt. 1. 88. हापनं Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हांगरः A large fish.

हाटक *a.* (की *f.*) Golden. -कं 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -*Comp.* -गिरिः the mountain Meru.

हात्रं [हा-करणे ऋत्] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Death. -त्रः A demon.

हांत्रः Death, dying.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायनः-नं A year. -नः 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [ह-कर्माणे घञ्] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; पांडेयायमसार्पित-लंबहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16. Me. 67; Rs. 1. 4; 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody) A long syllable. -*Comp.* -आवालेः-ली *f.* a string of pearls



तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिराम-  
णीयकं N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरलकांचित-  
कांचिराम Gīt. 11. —गुटि (लि) का the  
bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5.  
70. —यष्टिः f. a necklace, string of  
pearls; दधति पृथुकुचाभैरुन्नतैर्हारयष्टिं Rs.  
2. 25, 1. 8. —हारा a kind of reddish-  
brown grape.

हारकः [ हृ-ण्वल् ] 1 A thief, plun-  
derer; Y. 3. 215. —2 A cheat, rogue.  
—3 A string of pearls. —4 A divi-  
sor (in math.). —5 A kind of  
prose composition. —6 A gambler.

हारि a. Attracting, captivating,  
pleasing, charming. —रिः f. 1  
Defeat. —2 Losing a game. —3 A  
body of travellers, caravan. —Comp.  
—कठः a cuckoo.

हारित p. p. 1 Caused to be taken  
or seized. —2 Presented, offered.  
—3 Attracted. —तः 1 The green  
colour. —2 A kind of pigeon.

हारितकः A green vegetable.

हारहरः Spirituous liquor. —रा  
A grape.

हारिण a. ( नी f. ) Belonging to  
a deer. —णं Venison, flesh of deer.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् a. ( नी f. ) [ हारो अस्त्यस्य  
इति, ह-णिनि वा ] 1 Taking, convey-  
ing, carrying. —2 Robbing, taking  
away; वाजिंकुजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2.  
273, 3. 208. —3 Seizing, disturbing;  
Ms. 12. 28. —4 Obtaining, securing. —5  
Attracting, captivating, pleasing,  
delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीत-  
रागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; Si.  
10. 13, 69; विष्टपहारिणि हरौ Bh. 2.  
25. —6 Surpassing, excelling. —7  
Having a necklace.

हारिद्रः 1 A yellow colour. —2  
The Kadamba tree.

हारीतः 1 A kind of pigeon; R.  
4. 46. —2 A rogue, cheat. —3 N.  
of a writer of a Smṛiti or code of  
laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्द [ हृदयस्य कर्म युवा० अण् हृदादेशः ]  
1 Affection, love; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य  
जंतुना न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki.  
1. 33; Si. 9. 69; V. 5. 10. —2  
Kindness, tenderness. —3 Will.  
—4 Intention, meaning.

हार्दिन् n. Anything greatly liked  
or desired.

हार्य a. 1 To be taken or com-

veyed. —2 To be borne or carried  
on; यदुडया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5.  
70. —3 To be taken away or snatch-  
ed off; R. 7. 67. —4 To be dis-  
placed or borne away (as by wind);  
R. 16. 43. —5 To be shaken (as  
one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. —6  
To be secured or won over, to be  
attracted, conquered or influenced;  
वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1.  
31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. —7  
To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8.  
417. —यः 1 A snake. —2 The  
tree called Bibhītaka. —3 The di-  
vidend (in math.).

हालः [ हलो अस्त्यस्य अण्, हल् एव  
वा अण् ] 1 A plough. —2 N. of  
Balarāma. —3 N. of Śālivāhana.  
—Comp. —भृत् m. an epithet of Ba-  
larāma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-  
brown colour.

हाल ( ला ) हलं 1 A sort of  
deadly poison produced at the  
churning of the ocean; ( being of a  
very virulent character it began  
to burn up everything when it was  
swallowed by the god Siva ); अह-  
मेव गुरुः सुशरुणानामिति हालाहल मास्म  
तात दृष्यः । ननु संति भवादृशानि भूयो  
भुवनेऽस्मिन् वचनानि दुर्जनानां Subhāsh.  
—2 ( Hence ) A deadly poison or  
poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95,  
2. 73; Pt. 1. 188. ( Also written  
हलाहल or हालहाल ).

हालहली, हाला Wine, spirituous  
liquor; हित्वा हालामभिमतस्त्रां रेवतीलो-  
चनांकां Me. 49; Pt. 1. 58; Si.  
10. 21.

हालाहलः 1 A kind of insect. —2  
A kind of lizard. —ला A small  
mouse. —ली Spirituous liquor.  
—लं 1 =हालहल ( 1 ). —2 Spirituous  
liquor.

हालिकः [ हलेन खनति हलः प्रहरणमस्य  
तस्येदं वा ठक् ठञ् वा ] 1 A ploughman,  
an agriculturist. —2 One that draws  
a plough (as a plough-ox). —3  
One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large house-  
lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः [ ह्वे -भावे घञ् नि० संप्र०, हु-करणे  
घञ् वा ] 1 A call, calling. —2 Any  
feminine conquettish gesture cal-

culated to excite amorous sensa-  
tions, dalliance ( of love ), bland-  
ishments; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौ-  
शलं दृशि विकारविशेषः Si. 10. 13;  
जगुः सरागं ननुतुः सहावं Bk. 3. 43;  
( हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः—  
ग्रीवारेचरुसंयुक्तो भूनेत्रादिविकासकृत् । भावा-  
दीषत्प्रकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते || see S.  
D. 127 also.

हावकः 1 One who calls or sum-  
mons. —2 One who calls the bride.

हासः [ हस्-भावे घञ् ] 1 Laughter,  
laughing, smile; भासो हासः P. R.  
1. 22. —2 Joy, mirth, merriment.  
—3 Laughter, as the prevailing  
feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य;  
see S. D. 207. —4 Derisive laughter;  
R. 12. 36. —5 Opening, blowing,  
expanding (as of lotuses &c.);  
कूलानि सामर्भवतयेव तेनुः सरोजलक्ष्मी स्थ-  
लपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3.

हासकः A buffoon, merry-andrew.

हासिका 1 Laughter. —2 Mirth,  
merriment.

हास्य a. [ हस्-यत् ] Laughable, ri-  
diculous; R. 2. 43. —स्यं 1 Laughter;  
Y. 1. 84. —2 Mirth, amusement,  
sport; Ms. 9. 227. —3 Jest, joke.  
—4 Derision, ridicule. —स्यः The  
sentiment of mirth or humour, one  
of the eight or nine sentiments in  
poetry; it is thus defined :— विकृता-  
कारवाग्धेषचेष्टादेः कुहकाद्भवेत् । हास्यो हासस्था-  
यिभावः ( so must the line be read  
instead of हासो हासस्थायिभावः ) श्वेतः  
प्रथतदैवतः S. D. 228. —Comp. —आ-  
स्पदं a butt ( of ridicule ), laugh-  
ing-stock. —पदवी, —मार्गः ridicule,  
derision; क्रुद्धैर्नीतस्त्रिभुवनजयी हास्य-  
मार्गं दशास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. —रसः  
the sentiment of mirth or humour;  
see हास्य above.

हासस् m. The moon.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or  
rider. —कं A herd of elephants; Si.  
5. 30.

हास्तिनं N. of Hastināpura, q. v.

हाह ( हां ) लं Deadly poison.

हाहस् m. A Gandharva.

हाहा m. N. of a Gandharva.  
—ind An exclamation denoting  
pain, grief or surprise, ( it is  
simply हा repeated for the sake of  
emphasis; see हा ). —Comp. —कारः 1.  
a grief, lamentation, loud wailing.



-2. the din or uproar of battle. —रवः the cry हाहा.

**हि** *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:— 1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason); अग्निरिहास्ति धूमो हि वृ-  
क्ष्यते G. M.; R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाद्यशास्त्रं M. 1; न हि कमलिनीं वृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत्सहस्रगुणमुत्सृष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea); मूढो हि मद्नेना-  
यास्यते K. 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

**हि** 5 P. (हिनोति, हित; *caus.* हाय-  
यति; *desid.* जिघीषति) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot; गदा शक्रजिता जिघ्ये Bk 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. 6 To go or proceed.

**हिंस** 1. 7. P., 10 U. (हिंसति, हि-  
नस्ति, हिंसयति-ते, हिंसित) 1 To strike, hit. -2 To hurt, injure, harm; Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment; Māl. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, de-  
stroy completely; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31; R. 8. 45; Bg. 13. 28; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

**हिंसक** *a.* [हिंस-बुल्] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. —कः 1 A savage animal, a beast of prey. -2 An enemy. -3 A Brāhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

**हिंसनं-ना** [हिंस-ल्युट्] Striking, hurt-  
ing, killing; Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48; Y. 1. 33.

**हिंसा** [हिंस-अ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds:—कायिक 'personal', वा-  
चिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental'); अहिंसा परमो धर्मः -2 Killing, slaying, destruction; R. 5. 57; 3. 313; Ms. 10. 63. -3 Robbery, plunder. —Comp. —आत्मक *a.* injurious, destructive. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. any hurtful or injur-  
ious act. -2. magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy ( = अभिचार q. v.). —प्राणिन् *m.* a noxious animal. —रत् *a.* delighting

in mischief. —रुचि *a.* intent on or delighting in mischief; Māl. 5. 29, —समुद्भव *a.* arising from injury.

**हिंसारुः** 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

**हिंसालु** [हिंसा अस्यर्थे आलु] 1 Injur-  
ious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. —*m.* A mischievous or savage dog (हिंसालुक also).

**हिंसित** *a.* Injured, hurt. —त In-  
jury, hurt.

**हिंसिरः** [हिंस-ईरन्] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird (खग). -3 A mischievous fellow.

**हिंस्य** *a.* Liable to be injured or killed; R. 2. 57; Ms. 5. 41.

**हिंस्र** *a.* [हिंस-र] Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. -2 Terrible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. —स्रः 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey; R. 2. 27 -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Bhīma. —Comp. —पशुः a beast of prey. —यंत्रं 1. a trap. -1. a mys-  
tical text used for malevolent purposes.

**हिंस्रकः** A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

**हिंसा** 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard.

**हिक्** I. 1 U. (हिकति-ते, हिकित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hiccough. —II. 10 A (हिक्रयते) To hurt, injure, kill.

**हिका** 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough.

**हिकारः** 1 A kind of low roar or sound like 'him'. -2 A tiger.

**हिङ्गु** *m., n.* [हिंसं गच्छति गम्-डु नि०] 1 The plant called Asa foetida. -2 The substance prepared from this plant (asa foetida) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. —Comp. —निर्यासः 1. the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. -2 the *nimba* tree. —पत्रः the *ingudi* tree.

**हिङ्गुलः-लं** } Vermilion.  
**हिङ्गुलिः**  
**हिङ्गुलु** *m., n.*

**हिङ्गुलिका** The prickly nightshade.  
**हिङ्गुली** The egg-plant.

**हिज्जः, हिज्जलः** N. of a tree (com-  
monly called Hijjal.)

**हिजीरः** A rope or fetter for fast-  
ening an elephant's foot.

**हिडिंबः** N. of a demon slain by Bhīma. —बा 1 The sister of Hiḍimba who married Bhīma. -2 The wife of Hanumat. —Comp. —जित्, निबुद्ध, —भिद्, रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhīma.

**हिङ्** 1 A. (हिङते, हिङित) 1 To go, wander, roam over, -2 To disregard, slight.

**हिङनं** [हिङ्-ल्युट्] 1 Wandering, roaming about. -2 Sexual intercourse. -3 Writing.

**हिङिका** An astrologer.

**हिङि (डी) रः** 1 Cuttle-fish bone. -2 A man, male. -3 The egg-plant. -4 A tonic or stomachic. —र The pomegranate.

**हिङी** N. of Durgā.

**हित** *a.* [धा-क्त, हि-क्त वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. -2 Held, taken. -3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोभ्यो हितं गोहितम्. -4 Useful, advantageous, -5 Beneficial, ad-  
vantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनो-  
हारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. -6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-  
disposed (generally with loc.). -7 Sent, impelled. -8 Gone, proceeded. -9 Auspicious. —तः A friend, bene-  
factor, friendly adviser; हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30. —ता A causeway, dike. —तं 1 Bene-  
fit, profit or advantage. -2 Anything proper or suitable. -3 Well-being, welfare, good. —Comp. —अनुवाधिन् *a.* involving or causing welfare. —अश्वे-  
षिन्, —अर्थिन् *a.* seeking another's welfare. —इच्छा good will, good wishes. —इच्छु *a.* wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. —उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. —उपदेशः 1. friendly advice, salutary instruc-  
tion. -2. N. of a celebrated col-  
lection of tales ascribed to Vishṇu Sarman. —एषिन् *a.* desiring an-  
other's welfare, well-wisher, bene-  
volent. —कर -कर्तृ, -कृत्, -कारक *a.* 1. doing a kind act or service, friendly, favourable. -2. useful, rendering a service, serviceable; Pt. 1. 95. -3. beneficial, doing good; Pt. 1. 371. (—रः) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 1. 131, 417. —काम *a.* desirous of befriending or bene-



fitting; Pt. 1. 315. —काम्या desire for another's well-fare, good will. —कारिन्, कृत् *m.* a benefactor. —प्रणी *m.* a spy. —बुद्धि *a.* friendly-minded, a well-wisher. —वाक्यं friendly advice. —वादिन् *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

हितालः A kind of palm.

हिंदुः N. of a tribe.

हिंदोलः 1 A swing. -2 The swing on which the figures of Kṛishṇa are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of Śrāvaṇa, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला 1 A swing. -2 A cradle.

हिम *a.* [ हि-मक् ] Cold, frigid, rosy, dewy, —मः 1 The cold season, winter. -2 The moon. -3 The Himālaya mountain. -4 The sandal tree. -5 Camphor. —मं 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku. 1. 3, 11; R. 9. 28, 15. 66, 16. 44, Ki. 5. 12. -3 Cold, coldness. -4 A lotus. -5 Fresh butter. -6 A pearl. -7 Night. -8 Tin. -9 Sandal wood. —Comp. —अंशुः 1. the moon; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; Si. 2. 49. -2. camphor. °अभिख्यं silver. —अचलः, —अद्रिः the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79, 4. 3. °जा, °तनया 1 Pārvatī. -2. the Ganges. —अंबु, —अभस् *n.* 1. cold water. -2. dew; R. 5. 70. —अनिलः a cold wind. —अलङ्ग a lotus. —अरातिः 1. fire. -2. the sun. -3. the arka and chitraka plants. —आगमः the cold or winter-season. —आर्त *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. —आलयः 1. the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. -2. the white Khadira tree. °सुता an epithet of Pārvatī. —आह्वः, —आह्वयः camphor. (—यं) a lotus. —उत्तरा the tawny grape. —उत्पन्ना a kind of sugar. —उद्भवा the plant called Zedoary. —उन्नः the moon. —करः 1. the moon; जुवति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gīt. 7. -2. camphor. —कुटः 1. the winter season. -2. the Himālaya mountain. —गिरिः the Himālaya. —गुः the moon. —जः the Maināka mountain. —जा 1. the plant Zedoary. -2. Pārvatī. —तैलं a

kind of camphor ointment. —शीधि-तिः the moon; Si. 9. 29. —दुर्विन् wintry weather, cold and bad weather. —द्युतिः the moon. —द्रुमः the Nimba tree. —द्रुह *m.* the sun. —धातुः the Himālaya mountain. —ध्वस्त *a.* bitten, nipped, or blighted by frost. —पातः cold rain; Pt. 3. —प्रस्थः the Himālaya mountain. —भास्, —रश्मि *m.* the moon. —वालुकः —का camphor. —शीतल *a.* ice-cold. —शैलः the Himālaya mountain. —अथः the moon. —संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. —सरस् *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Māl. 1. 31. —हासकः the marshy date-tree.

हिमकः The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. —*m.* The Himālaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. —Comp. —कुक्षिः a valley of the Himālaya. —पुरं N. of Oshadhiprastha, the capital of Himālaya; Ku. 6. 33. —सुतः the Maināka mountain. —सुता 1. Pārvatī. -2. the Ganges.

हिमा 1 The cold season, winter. -2 Small cardamoms. -3 A kind of grass. -4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Repukā.

हिमानी 1 [ महद् हिमं, आनुक् ] A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगमुपरि हिमानीगौरमासाद्य जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. 1. 26. -2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमेलु *a.* Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिमनः The planet Mercury.

हिम्य *a.* 1 Snowy, frosty. -2 Cold, frigid.

हिरंगुः N. of Rāhu.

हिरणं [ ह-ल्युट् नि० ] 1 Gold. -2 Semen. -3 A cowrie.

हिरण्य *a.* ( यी *f.* ) Made of gold, golden; हिरण्ययी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. —यः The god Brahman. —यं One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्यं [ हिरण्यमेव स्वार्थे यत् ] 1 Gold; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 128. -2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Silver. -4 Any precious metal. -5 Wealth, property. -6 Semen virile. -7 A cowrie. -8 A particular measure. -9 A substance. -10 The thorn-apple ( धत्तूर ). —पयः ( cf. हि ).

One of the seven tongues of fire. —Comp. —अक्षः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiranyaka-sipu. [ On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Vishnu therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth. ] —कक्ष *a.* wearing a golden girdle. —कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons. [ He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Pahrada to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishnu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha; see पृहद ]. —कोशः gold and silver ( whether wrought or unwrought ). —गर्भः 1. N. of Brahman ( as born from a golden-egg ). -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. the soul invested by the subtle body or सूक्ष्मशरीर *q. v.* —द *a.* giving or granting gold; Ms. 4. 230. ( —दः ) the ocean. ( —दा ) the earth. —नाभः the mountain Maināka. —बाहुः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the river Sonā. —विदुः fire. —रेतस् *m.* 1. fire; R. 18. 25. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Siva. -4. the Chitraka or Arka plant. —वर्णा a river. —वाहः 1. the river Sonā. -2. N. of Siva.

हिरण्य *a.* ( यी *f.* ) Golden.

हिरण्यवः A divine treasure.

हिरक् *ind. Ved.* 1 Without, except -2 Amongst, in the midst of. -3 Near. -4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. ( हिलति ) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिलोलः 1 A wave, billow. -2 The musical mode called Hindola. -3 A caprice, whim. -4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्वलाः *f.* pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise ( ah ! ); हतीवीधलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64; or ही चित्रं लक्ष्मणेनोच्चे Bk. 14. 39; ( often repeated in theatrical language in this sense ). -2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. -3 Reason ( cf. हि ).



**हीन** *p. p.* [ हा-क्त तस्य नः ईत्वम् ] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. -2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.); गुणैर्हीना न शोभते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः Subhâsh.; so द्रव्य°, माति°, उत्साह° &c. -3 Excluded, shut out from (with abl.). -4 Decayed, wasted. -5 Deficient, defective; हीनातिरिक्तगात्रो वा तमप्यपनयेत्ततः Ms. 3. 242. -6 Subtracted. -7 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. -8 Low, base, mean, vile. -नः 1 A defective witness. -2 A faulty respondent; (Nârada enumerates five kinds:—अन्यवादी क्रियाद्वेषी नोपस्थायी निरुत्तरः। आहूतप्रपलायी च हीनः पंचाविधः स्मृतः). -3 Subtraction. -Comp. -अंग *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4. 141; Pt. 5. 95; Y. 1. 222. (-गी) a small ant. -कर्मन् *a.* neglecting the customary religious rites. -कुल, -ज *a.* base-born, of low family. -क्रतु *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice. -जाति *a.* 1. of a low caste. -2. excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. -योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. -वर्ण *a.* 1. of low caste. -2. of inferior rank. -वादः a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. -वादिन् *a.* 1. making a defective statement. -2. prevaricating. -3. dumb, speechless. -4. cast in law, defeated. -सख्य associating with low persons. -सेवा attendance on base persons.

**हीतालः** The marshy date tree.

**हीरः** [ ह-क नि. ] 1 A snake. -2 A necklace. -3 A lion. -4 N. of the father of Sriharsha, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -5 N. of Siva. -रः, -रं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरित.) -Comp. -अंगः the thunder-bolt of Indra.

**हीरकः** A diamond.

**हीरा** 1 An epithet of Lakshmi. -2 An ant.

**हील** Semen virile.

**हीलुकं** A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

**हीही** *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.

**हु** 3 P. ( जुहोति, हुत; *pass.* ह्यते; *caus.* हावयति-ते, *desid.* जुहूषति ) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire); make an offering to or in honor of a deity (with acc.); sacrifice; यो मंत्रपूतां तनुमप्यहौषीत् R. 13. 45; जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; हविर्जुहुधि पावकं Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat.

**हुत** *p. p.* [ हु-क्त ] 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4; R. 2. 71. -तः N. of Siva. -तं An oblation, offering. -Comp. -अग्नि *a.* who has made an oblation to fire; R. 1. 6. (-*m.*) a sacrificial fire. -अशनः 1. fire; समीरणो नोदायिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. -2. N. of Siva. -3. the Chitraka tree. °सहायः an epithet of Siva. -अशनी the full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna (होलिका). -आशः fire; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशं R. 2. 71. -जातवेदस् *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. -भुज् *m.* fire; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव च्छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूना V. 1. 7; U. 5. 9. °प्रिया Svâhâ the wife of Agni. -वहः fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमेव S. 5. 10; शीतांशुस्तपनो हितो हुतवहः Gît. 9; Me. 43; Rs. 1. 27. -होमः a Brâhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-मं) a burnt offering.

**हुतिः** *f.* Offering oblations.

**हुड** I. 1 P. ( हुडति ) To go. -II. 6 P. ( हुडति ) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink.

**हुडः** 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

**हुडुः** A ram; जंबुको हुडुयुद्धेन Pt. 1. 162.

**हुडुकः** 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum; N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird ( दात्यूह ). -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron.

**हुडुत्** *n.* 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.

**हुड्** 1 A. ( हुडते ) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

**हुडः** 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village-hog. -5 A demon.

**हुम्** *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं ज्ञातं or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तद्वला सीतेति हुम्. -2 Doubt; चैत्रो हुं मैत्रो हुं. -3 Assent; U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aversion. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat.; e. g. ओं कवचाय हुम्). (हुंकु means 'to utter the sound hum', 'to roar, grunt, bellow, as in अनुहुंकु 'to roar in return'; अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25.). -Comp. -कारः -कृतिः *f.* 1. uttering the sound 'hum'; पृष्टा पुनः पुनः कांता हुंकारैरेव भाषते. -2. a menacing sound, sound of defiance; क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेणैव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. -3. roaring, bellowing in general. -4. the grunting of a boar. -5. the twang of a bow. -कृतं 1. an incantation. -2. the grunt of a wild boar. -3. the roar of thunder.

**हुच्छ** 1 P. ( हुच्छति ) 1 To be crooked. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive.

**हुच्छनं** Dishonesty, cunning.

**हुल्** 1 P. ( होलति ) 1 To go. -2 To cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

**हुलहली** A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

**हुहु (हू)** *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

**हू** *ind.* 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt. -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief (oh! ah! alas &c.).

**हूड** 1 A. ( हुडते ) To go.

**हूणः (नः)** 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो मुंडितमत्तहूणचिबुकप्रस्पर्धि नारंगकम्. -2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hūṇas). -णाः *m. pl.* N. of a country or its people; हूणावरोधानां R. 4. 68.

**हूत** *p. p.* [ हु-क्त संप्रसारणं ] 1 Called, summoned, invited &c.; see ह्वे.

**हूतिः** *f.* [ हु-क्तिन् संप्रसारणं ] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name; as in हरिहेतिहूति q. v.

**हूम** &c. see हुम्.



**हृवः** A jackal.

**हृह** *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

**हृ** 1 U. (हरति-ते, जहार, जहे, अहर्षित्, अहृत, हरिष्यति-ते, हर्तुं हत; *pass.* ह्रियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजा ग्रामं हरति Sk.; सर्वेशं मे हर धनपतिकोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जार-जन्मानो हरिष्यन्तीति शंक्रया Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39, Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; वृन्ता-च्छल्यं हरति पुष्पमनोरुहानां R. 5. 69, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8. 334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy; तथापि हरते तां लोकां नमुन्नतो घनः Bv. 1. 39; R. 15. 24; Me. 31. -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchant; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरंगनायाः Bv. 2. 157; ये भावा हृदयं हरन्ति 1. 103; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हतः S. 1. 5; हरति मे हरिवाहनविह्वलं V. 3. 6; मृगया ज-हार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69, 10. 83, Rs. 6. 21; Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain; ततो विशं नृपो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153; स हस्तु सुभगपताकां Dk. -8 To have, possess; Bv. 2. 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk. 5. 71; Si. 93. -10 To marry; Ms. 9. 93. 11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. -*Caus.* (हरयति-ते) To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one, (with acc. or instr.); भृत्यं भृत्येन वा भारं हार-यति Sk.; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमर्थो हारयि-ष्यन् प्रवृत्ति Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Ku. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. -*Desid.* (जिहृष्यति-ते) To wish to take &c. -II. 3 P. (जिहृषति) To take by force.

**हृत्** *a.* (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

**हृत्** *p. p.* [ हृ-क्त ] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided; see हृ. -तं A portion, share.

-*Comp.* -अधिकार *a.* 1. dismissed from authority, turned out. -2. deprived of one's due rights. -उत्तरीय *a.* having the upper garments stripped off. -द्रव्य, -धन *a.* spoiled of wealth. -सर्वस्व *a.* stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

**हृतिः** *f.* 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoliation. -3 Destruction.

**हृ ( ह्रि ) णीयते** Den. A. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.); स्वयाद्य तस्मिन्नपि वृन्धारिणा कथं न परया धरणी हृणीयते N. 1. 133; दिवोपि वज्रायुधभूषणाया ह-णीयते वीरवती न भूमिः Bk. 2. 38.

**हृणी ( णि ) या** 1 Censure, reproach, -2 Shame. -3 Compassion.

**हृद्** *n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. -2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षिणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -*Comp.* -आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. -कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -गत *a.* 1. seated in the mind, conceived, designed. -2. cherished. (-तं) design, meaning, intent. -ग्रहः spasm of the heart. -ग्रंथः a heart sore. -देशः the region of the heart. -पिंडः-डं the heart. -रोगः 1. a heart-disease, heartburn. -2. sorrow, grief, anguish. -3. love. -4. the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. -लासः (हृत्लासः) 1. hiccup. -2. disquietude, grief. -लेखः (हृत्लेखः) 1. knowledge, reasoning. -2. heart-ache. -लेखा (हृत्लेखा) grief, anxiety. -वटकः the stomach. -शयः 1. the god of love. -2. love. -शूलं an acute pain in the chest. -शोकः heartburn or anguish.

**हृदयं** 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृदये दिग्धशरैरिवाहतः Ku. 4. 25; so अयोहृदयः R. 9. 9; पाषाणहृदय &c. -2 The bosom, chest, breast; बाण-भिन्नहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. -3 Love, affection. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -5 The secret science; अश्व°, अक्ष° &c. -6 True or divine knowledge. -7 The Veda. -*Comp.* -आत्मन् *m.* a heron. -आ-विध् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing; Bk. 6. 73. -ईशः, ईश्वरः a

husband. (-शा, -री *f.*) 1. a wife. -2 a mistress. -उदंकः heaving of the heart. -कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. -ग्राहिन् *a.* heart-captivating. -चौरः one who steals the heart or affections. -छिद् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing. -रज्जुः (in geom.) a central line. -रोगः a heart-disease; Mu. 1. 13. -लेखः 1. knowledge. -2. heart-ache, anxiety. -विध्, -वेधिन् *a.* heart-piercing. -वृत्ति *f.* disposition of the heart. -स्थ *a.* being or cherished in the heart. -स्थानं the breast, bosom.

**हृदयंगम** *a.* 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. -2 Lovely, handsome; Mâl. 1. -3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable; अहो हृदयंगमः परि-हासः Mâl. 3; वल्लकी च हृदयंगमस्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. -4 Fit, appropriate. -5 Dear, beloved, cherished; क नु ते हृदयंगमः सखा Ku. 4. 24. -मं An appropriate speech.

**हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन्** *a.* Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate. **हृदि (री) कः** N. of a Yâdava prince.

**हृदिस्पृश** *a.* 1 Touching the heart. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

**हृद्य** *a.* [ हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोज्ञत्वात् हृ-द्यत् ] 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. -2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; Bv. 1. 69. -3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; Mâl. 1. 4, 8. 4, R. 11. 68. -4 Affectionate, kind. -*Comp.* -गंधः the Bilva tree. -गंधा the great-flowered jasmine. -गंधं 1. small cumin. -2. sochal salt.

**हृष** 1. 4. P. (हर्षति, हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हृषित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं रुचात्मानं मत्वा किं चंद्र हृष्यसि Bv. 2. 54. -2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body); हृषितास्तनुरुहाः Dk.; हृष्यन्ति रोमकूपानि Mb. -3 To become erect (said of other things, *e. g.* the penis). -4 To lie, tell a lie. -*Caus.* (हर्षयति-ते) To please, delight, fill with pleasure.

**हृषित** *p. p.* [ हृष्-क्त वा° इट् ] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. -2 Thrilled; having the hair bristling. -3 Astonished. -4



Bent, bowed. -5 Disappointed. -6 Fresh. -7 Armed, accoutred.

हृषीकं [ हृष्-ई कक् ] An organ of sense. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of Vishnu or Krishna; Bg. 1. 15; et seq.; (हृषीकर्णोद्विग्न्याहुस्तेषामीशो यतो भवान् । हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो ख्यातो देवेषु केशव ॥ Mb.).

हृष्ट p. p. [ हृष्-क्त ] Pleased, rejoiced (=हृषित). -Comp. -चित्त, -मानस a. rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. -रोमन् a. having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). -वदन a. having a cheerful countenance. -संकल्प a. contented, pleased. -हृद्य a. joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः f. [ हृष्-क्तिन् ] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. -2 Pride. -3 Knowledge.

हे ind. 1 A vocative particle (oh!, ho!); हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राजानस्यजत सुकविप्रेमबंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107. -2 A particle used in challenging. -3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेका Hiccough.

हेट् 1 P. (हेटति) 1 To be wicked. -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce happiness.

हेटः 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, hurt.

हेड् 1 A. (हेडते) To disregard, slight, neglect. -II. 1 P. (हेडति) 1 To surround. -2 To attire.

हेडः Disregard, slight. -Comp. -जः anger, displeasure.

हेडाबुकः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः m. f. [ हन्-करणे क्तिन् नि० ] A weapon, a missile; समरविजयी हेतिदलितः Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour. -5 Flame.

हेतुः [ हि-तुन् Up. 1. 73 ] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Mâl. 1. 23, R. 1. 10; Me. 25; S. 3. 12. -2 Source, origin; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. -3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an in-

ference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or argument. -7 A rhetorical reason (regarded by some writers as a figure of speech); it is thus defined:—हेतोर्हेतुमता सार्धमभेदो हेतुरुच्यते. (N.B. The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतौ, are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of', with gen. or in comp. शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1. &c.). -Comp. -अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy; (it is of five kinds:—सव्यभिचार or अनैकांतिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्प्रतिपक्ष and बाधित). -उपक्षेपः -उपन्यासः adducing a reason, statement of an argument. -वादः disputation, controversy. -शास्त्रं a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smritis or revelation; Ms. 2. 11. -हेतुमत् m. du. cause and effect. °भावः the relation existing between cause and effect.

हेतुक a. Causing, producing (at the end of comp.). -कः 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician.

हेतुता-त्वं Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् a. 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the *hetu*. -m. An effect.

हेमं [ हि-मन् ] 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -मः 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -2 A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury.

हेमन् n. [ हि-मनिन् ] 1 Gold. -2 Water. -Snow. -4 The thorn-apple. -5 The Kesara flower. -6 Winter, the cold season. -7 The planet Mercury. -Comp. -अंग a. golden; Mu. 2. 10 v. 1. (-गः) 1. Garuda. -2. a lion. -3. the mountain *Sumeru*. -4. N. of Brahman. -5. of Vishnu. -6. the *Champaka* tree. -अंगदं a gold-bracelet. -अद्रिः the mountain *Sumeru*. -अंभोजं a golden lotus; हेमांभोजप्रसवि सलिलं मानसस्याद्वानः Me. 62. -अंभोरुहं a golden lotus;

Ku. 2. 44. -आहः 1. the wild *Champaka* tree. -2. the *Dhattura* plant. -कंदलः coral. -करः, -कर्तृ, -कारः, -कारकः a goldsmith; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. -किञ्जल्कं the *Nâgakesara* flower. -कुम्भः a golden jar. -कूटः N. of a mountain; S. 7. -केतकी the *Keteka* plant, bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेती). -क्रेलिः 1. an epithet of Agni. -2. the *Chitraka* plant. -केशः N. of Siva. -गंधिनी the perfume named *Renukâ*. -गिरिः the mountain *Sumeru*. -गौरः the *Asoka* tree. -छत्र a. covered with gold. (-त्रं) gold covering -डवालः fire. -तरुः the thorn-apple. -तारं blue vitriol. -दुग्धः, -दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree. -पर्वतः the mountain *Meru*. -पुष्प, -पुष्पकः 1. the *ksoka* tree. -2. the *Lodhra* tree. -3. the *Champaka* tree. (-न.) 1. the *Asoka* flower. -2. the flower of China rose. -पुष्पिका yellow jasmine. -व (व) लं a pearl. -माला the wife of Yama. -मालिन् m. the sun. -यूथिका the golden or yellow jasmine. -रागिणी f. turmeric. -शंखः N. of Vishnu. -शृंगं 1. a golden horn. -2. a golden summit. -सारं blue vitriol. -सूत्रं, -सूत्रकं a kind of necklace; (Mar. गोफ).

हेमकं Gold.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. -2 A touchstone. -3 A chameleon.

हेम्य a. Golden.

हेमंतः -तं One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष); नव-प्रवालोद्गमसस्यरम्यः प्रफुल्लोद्भ्रः परिपक्व-शालिः । विलनिपद्यः प्रपतत्तुषारो हेमंतकालः समुपागतः प्रिये Rs. 4. 1. -Comp. -नाथः the wood-apple tree.

हेमंती Winter.

हेय a. Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेरं [ हि-रन् ] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. -2 Turmeric. -3 Demoniacal illusion.

हेरंबः [ हे शिवे रंबति रंब् -अञ् अलुक् समा० Tv. ] 1 N. of Ganesa. -2 A buffalo. -3 A boastful hero. -Comp. -जननी N. of Pârvatî (mother of Ganesa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.



हेरुकः An attendant on Siva.

हेल् 1 A. (हेलते) To disregard; see हेड्.

हेलनं-ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. -2 Sporting amorously, wanton dalliance.

हेला [ हेड्-भावे-डस्य लः ] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult; Si. 12. 72. -2 (a) Amorous sport or dalliance, wanton sport; S. D. 128; D. R. 2. 32. (b) Pleasure, delight, pastime; Mâl. 9. 43. -3 Strong sexual desire; प्रौढेच्छयाऽतिरुढानां नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे । शृंगारशास्त्रतत्त्वज्ञैर्हेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥ -4 Ease, facility; Si. 1. 34; हेल्या 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. -5 Moonlight. -6 A pause in a note or shaking (as in music).

हेलावुकः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः [ हिल्-इन् ] The sun. -f. Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness; (this word, like the word लट् q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhana, Bilhana, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic); अस्मिन्नासीत्तन्नु निविडाश्लेषहेवाकलीलावेष्टद्वहुकणितवलया संततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस a. High, intense, ardent; हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारो हावोक्षिभ्रुविकारकृत् D. R. 2. 31; (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक?).

हेवाकिन् a. Ardently desirous of, eager for, (in comp.); जायंते महतामहो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहस्वयोगपिपुना वार्ता विपत्तावपि Kalhana.

हेष् 1 A. (हेषते, हेषित) To neigh (as a horse); to bray, roar (in general).

हेषः, हेषा, हेषितं Neighing, braying; रथांगसंक्तीडितमश्वहेषः Ki. 16. 8.

हेषिन् m. A horse.

हेहे ind. A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

हे ind. A vocative particle.

हेतुक a. (की f.) [ हेतौ प्रसृतः ठण् ] 1 Causal, causative. -2 Argumentative, rationalistic. -कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. -2 A follower of the Mīmāṃsā doctrines.

-3 A rationalist, sceptic. -4 A heretic.

हेम a. (मी f.) [ हिम-हेमन्-अण् ] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost; मृणालिनी हेममिवोपरागं R. 16. 7. -2 Golden, made of gold; पार्देन हेम विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15; Bk. 5. 89; Ku. 6. 6. -3 Of a golden yellow colour. -मा-मी Yellow jasmine. -म Hoar-frost, dew. -मः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. -मुद्रा, -मुद्रिका a golden coin.

हेमन् a. (नी f.) [ हेमन्त एव हेमन्ते भवो वा अण् तलोपः ] 1 Wintry, cold; Si. 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to winter, i. e. long (as nights); Si. 6. 77. -3 Growing in or suitable for winter; हेमनैर्नैवसतैः सुमध्यमाः R. 19. 41. -4 Golden, made of gold. -नः 1 The month Mārgaśīrsha. -2 The winter season (=हेमन्त q. v.).

हेमन्तिक a. [ हेमन्ते काले भवः ठञ् ] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. -कः A kind of rice.

हेमल See हेमन्त.

हेमवत a. (ती f.) [ हिमवतो अदूर-भवो देशः तस्येदं वा अण् ] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy, i. e. Himālaya, mountain; R. 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to, or situated on, the Himālaya mountain; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. -तः A kind of poison. -तं Bhāratavarsha or India.

हेमवती 1 N. of Pārvatī. -2 Of the river Ganges. -3 A kind of myrobalan. -4 A kind of drug. -5 Common flax. -6 A tawny grape.

हेयंगवीनं [ ह्योगोदोहात् भवं ह्यस् गो ख नि० ] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हेयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हेरण्यवासस् m. An arrow.

हेरिकः A thief.

हेहय m. pl. N. of a people and their country. -यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kārtavīrya (who had a thousand arms and was slain by Parasurāma q. v.); धेनुवत्सहरणाच्च हेहयस्त्वं च कीर्तिमपहर्तुमुद्यतः R. 11. 74.

हेहयः Arjuna Kārtavīrya.

हो ind. 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surprise.

होड् I. 1 A. (होडते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होडति) To go.

होडः A raft, float.

होडू m. A robber.

होडं Stolen goods.

होतृ a. (त्री f.) [ हु-तृच् ] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विधिदत्तं वा हविर्या च होत्री S. 1. 1. -m. 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the Rīgveda at a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificer; R. 1. 62. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni.

होतृकः An assistant of the Hotri होत्रं [ हु-हृन् ] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice. होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise. -3 Ved. Speech.

होत्रिन् m. A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of Siva; S. 1. 1.

होत्रीय a. [ होत्रायहितं होत्रिदिं वा छ ] Belonging to an oblation. -यः The priest who offers oblations to gods. -यं The sacrificial hall.

होमः [ हु-मन् ] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yajnas, to be performed by a Brāhmaṇa, called देवयज्ञ q. v.). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

-Comp. -अग्निः the sacrificial fire. -कुण्ड a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. -तुरंगः a sacrificial horse; R. 3. 38. -धानं a sacrificial chamber. -धान्यं 1. sesamum. -2. barley. -धूमः the smoke of a burnt-offering or sacrificial fire. -भस्मन् n. the ashes of a burnt offering. -वेला the time for offering oblations. -शाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमकः See होतृ.

होमिः [ हु-इन् मुट् च ] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water. -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् m. [ होमोऽस्त्यस्य इनि ] The



offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. —म्यं Ghee.

होरा [ हु-रन् ] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign. —2 Part of the duration of a sign. —3 An hour. —4 A mark, line.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season, during the ten—but particularly three or four—days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phālguna (commonly called *Holi*). —2 The full-moon day in the month of Phālguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका q. v. above.

होहौ, हो *ind.* A vocative particle (ho ! holla !).

हौड् 1 P. ( हौडति ) 1 To disregard, disrespect. —2 To go.

हौतृक *a.* Belonging to the Hotri priest, sacerdotal.

हौत्रं [ होतुरिदं अण् ] The office of the priest called Hotri q. v.

हौम्य Clarified butter.

हु 2 A. ( हुते, हुत ) 1 To take away, rob, abstract, deprive (one) of; अभ्यगीष्टार्थशास्त्राणि यमस्याहोष्ट विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. —2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Māl. 1. —3 To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय हुते Sk.

ह्रवः-वनं Hiding, concealment.

हुतिः *f.* 1 Abstraction, concealment. —2 Denial.

ह्रल 1 P. ( ह्रलति ) 1 To go. —2 To shake, move.

ह्यस् *ind.* [ गते अहनि नि० ] Yesterday. —Comp. —भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* ( नी *f.* ) Belonging to yesterday; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः. —Comp. —दिन yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्त्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternal.

हृग् 1 P. ( हृगति ) To hide, cover, conceal.

हृणीया Censure, reproach, shame.

हृद् [ हृद्-अच् नि० ] 1 A deep

lake, a large and deep pool of water; N. 3. 53. —2 A deep hole or cavity; Si. 5. 29. —3 A ray of light. —Comp. —ग्रहः a crocodile.

हृदिनी 1 A river. —2 A lightning.

हृद्रोगः The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek).

हृप् 10 P. ( हृपयति ) 1 To speak. —2 To sound, creak.

हृस् 1 P. ( हृसति, हृसित ) 1 To sound. —2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear; Pt. 4. 78. —Caus. To shorten, lessen, diminish.

हृसित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. —2 Shortened, curtailed.

हृसिमन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

हृसिष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of हृस्व) Shortest, smallest.

हृसीयस् *a.* (compar. of हृस्व) Shorter, smaller.

हृस्व *a.* [ हृस्-वन् ] (compar. हृसीयस्, superl. हृसिष्ठ) 1 Short, small, little. —2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. —3 Short (opp. to दीर्घ in prosody). —स्वः 1 A dwarf. —2 A short vowel. —स्वं Green or black sulphate of iron. —Comp.

—अग्निः the gigantic swallow=wort (Arka). —अंग *a.* dwarfish, short-bodied. (—गः) a dwarf. —गर्भः the Kusa grass. —दर्भः-कुशः the short or white Kusa grass. —वा gum olibanum. —बाहुक *a.* short-armed. —मूर्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. —मूलः the short red cane.

हृस्वक *a.* See हृस्व.

ह्रासः [ ह्रास्-घञ् ] 1 Sound, noise. —2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2. 249. —3 Small number. —4 Paucity, scarcity.

ह्रासक *a.* Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

ह्राद् 1 A. ( ह्रादते ) 1 To sound. —2 To roar.

ह्रादः [ ह्राद्-भावे घञ् ] Noise, sound; हुंहुमीनां ह्रादः Ki. 16. 8; so धनुर्ह्रादः &c.

ह्रादिन् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्रादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. —2 Lightning. —3 A river.

—4 The tree called शङ्करी.

ह्रीणीयते See ह्रीणीयते; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्रीणीया 1 Reproach, censure. —2

Shame, bashfulness. —3 Pity; cf. ह्रीणीया.

ह्री 3 P. ( जिह्रेति, ह्रीण-ह्रीत ] 1 To blush, be modest. —2 To be ashamed (used by itself or with abl. or gen.); जिह्रेम्यार्यपुत्रेण सह गुरुसमपि गंतुं S. 7. 6; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिह्रीमः किं पुनः सहवासिनां Ki. 11. 58; R. 15. 44; 17. 73; Bk. 3. 53; 5. 102; 6. 132. —Caus. ( ह्रेपयति-ते ) To put to shame (fig. also); cause to blush, make ashamed; सकौस्तुभं ह्रेपयतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49; ह्रेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वराः 11. 40; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनो ह्रेपयन्ति Si. 18. 23; Ki. 11. 64; 13. 41; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्री *f.* 1 Shame; रतेरपि ह्रीपदमावधाना Ku. 3. 57; वारिद्र्याद् ह्रीयमेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रद्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14; R. 4. 80.

—2 Bashfulness, modesty; ह्रीसन्नकंठी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. —Comp.

—जित, —मूढ *a.* overcome or confounded by shame; ह्रीमूढानां भवति विरलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. —निरासः shamelessness. —यंत्रणा the constraint of bashfulness; R. 7. 23.

ह्रीका [ ह्री-कक् ] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. —2 Timidity, fear.

ह्रीकु *a.* [ ह्री-उन् कुक् च ] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. —2 Timid. —कु 1 Tin. —2 Lac.

ह्रीण, ह्रीत *p. p.* 1 Ashamed; Ve. 2. 11. —2 Bashful, modest; N. 3. 67.

ह्रेपणं The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing.

ह्रील [ ह्री-लति ] To be ashamed or modest, blush.

ह्रीवेरं-लं A kind of perfume.

ह्रूड्, ह्रूड 1 P. ( ह्रूडति, ह्रूडति ) 1 To go. —2 To contract or be contracted.

ह्रेप् 1 A. ( ह्रेपते ) To go.

ह्रेष् 1 A. ( ह्रेषते ) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. —2 To go, creep.

ह्रेषा, ह्रेषितं Neighing.

ह्रौड् 1 P. ( ह्रौडति ) To go.

हृग् 1 P. ( हृगति ) To cover, hide.

हृत्तिः *f.* Joy, gladness; (हृत्तिः *f.* also in this sense.)

हृप् 10 P. ( हृपयति ) 1 To speak. —2 To sound, creak.

हृस् 1 P. ( हृसति ) To sound.

ह्राद् 1 A ( ह्रादते, हृन् or ह्रादित ) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice.



-2 To sound. — *Caus.* ( ह्रादयति )  
To gladden, delight.

ह्रादः, ह्रादकः Pleasure ; joy, de-  
light ; also ह्रादिका.

ह्रादनं The act of rejoicing, joy,  
delight.

ह्रादिन् a. Delighting, pleasing &c.

ह्रादिनी See ह्रादिनी.

ह्रीक, ह्रीकु See ह्रीक, ह्रीकु.

हल 1 P. ( हलति ) 1 To go,  
move. -2 To shake, tremble.  
— *Caus.* ( हल-हल-लयति-ते, but हलयाति  
only with prepositions ) To shake,  
move, cause to tremble ( especially  
with वि ).

हृ 1 P. ( हराति ) 1 To be crook-  
ed. -2 To be crooked in con-  
duct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be af-  
flicted or injured.

हे 1 U. ( ह्वयति -ते, जुहाव, जुहुवे,  
अह्वन्-त, अह्वास्त, ह्वास्याति-ते, ह्वतुं, हूत ; *pass.*  
हूयते ; *caus.* ह्वययति-ते ; *desid.* जुह्वयति-ते )  
1 To call by name ; तां पार्वतीत्या-  
भिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुप्रियां बंधुजनो जुहाव  
Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke,  
call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To  
challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate.  
-6 To ask, beg.

ह्वानं 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound.





# APPENDIX I.

## SANSKRIT PROSODY.

### Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-sâstra, attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sûtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purâṇa also gives a complete system of prosody founded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Srutabodha, Vâṇibhûṣaṇa, Vṛitta-darpaṇa, Vṛitta-ratnâkara, Vṛitta-kaumudî, Chhandomanjarî &c. In the following pages the Chhandomanjarî and Vṛitta-ratnâkara have been chiefly drawn upon, Vedic as well as Prākṛita metres have been ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of गद्य 'prose' or पद्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of four *pâdas* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जाति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number and position of syllables in each Pâda or quarter. A जाति is a stanza the metre of which is regulated by the number of syllabic instants in each quarter.

Vṛittas are divided into three classes :—समवृत्त in which the Pâdas or quarters composing the stanza are all similar; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar; and विषमवृत्त in which the quarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as much of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long', according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, and ए are short; and आ, ई, ऊ, ऋ, ए, ऐ, ओ, and औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusvâra* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant; as the vowel अ in गंध or गः. (The consonants ण & ञ, as also ञ, & ण, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may be short by a sort of poetical license; e. g. in Ku. 7. 11. or Si. 10.60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre conformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *pâda* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

सानुस्वारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गी च गुरुर्भवेत् ।  
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादांतगोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or Mâtrâ is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of scanning metres regulated by the number of syllables, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Gaṇas' or syllabic feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse :—

मन्त्रिगुरुब्रिलघुश्च नकारो  
भादिगुरुः पुनरादिलघुर्गुः ।  
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः  
सोऽतगुरुः कथितोऽतलघुस्तः ॥

आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यांति लाघवम् ।  
भजसा गौरवं यांति मनौ तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol ∪ denoting a short syllable, and — a long one), the different Gaṇas may be represented as follows :—

य	∪ — —	( Bacchius )
र	— ∪ —	( Amphimacer )
त	— — ∪	( Anti-bacchius )
भ	— ∪ ∪	( Dactylus )
ज	∪ — ∪	( Amphibrachys )
स	∪ ∪ —	( Anapæstus )
म	— — —	( Molossus )
न	∪ ∪ ∪	( Tribachys )



Similarly ल(—) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग ( — ) a long one.

*N.B.*—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vṛttas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛttas', as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllables may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of possible combinations is  $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$  or  $2^6 = 64$ , though not even half a dozen are in general use; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are  $2^{26}$  or 87, 108, 864! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also the Līlāvatī and the last chapter of Vṛtta-ratnākara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used by poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to be dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or require particular notice, in the following order:—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

*Note*—In the following definitions the letters representing the Gaṇas such as भ, म, स, &c. as also ल, ग, will often be found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre. *e. g.* म भन stands for म, र, म, न; so म्भो, for म, त &c. The first line gives the Definition of a metre; the second, the Scheme in Gaṇas with the Yati or Cæsura—the pause that may be made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case—denoted in brackets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Kālidāsa, Dandin &c.).

## SECTION A.

### Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

#### ( प्रतिष्ठा ).

##### कन्या.

Def.	गमौ चेत कन्या ।
Sch. G.	ग, म.
Ex.	भास्वत्कन्या सैका धन्या यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽ- खेलत् ॥

### Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

#### ( सुप्रतिष्ठा ).

##### पंक्ति.

Def.	भृगौ गिति पंक्तिः ।
Sch. G.	भ, ग, ग.
Ex.	कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः । यामुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

### Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter.

#### ( गायत्री ).

##### ( 1 ) तनुमध्यमा.

Def.	त्यौ चेतनुमध्यमा ।
Sch. G.	त, य.
Ex.	मूर्तिर्मुनिरशत्रोरत्यद्भुतरूपा । आस्तां मम चित्ते नित्यं तनुमध्या ॥

##### ( 2 ) विद्युल्लेखा

[ also called वाणी ]

Def.	विद्युल्लेखा मा मः
Sch. G.	म, म. ( 3. 3 )
Ex.	श्रीदीप्ति ऋदीर्घा धीनीती गीःप्रीती । एधेते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥ Kāv. 3. 36.

##### ( 3 ) शशिवदना.

Def.	शशिवदना न्यौ ।
Sch. G.	न, य.
Ex.	शशिवदनानां व्रजतरुणीनाम् । अधरसुधोर्मि मधुरिपुरैच्छत् ॥

##### ( 4 ) सोमराजी.

Def.	द्विया सोमराजी ।
Sch. G.	य, य. ( 2. 4 ).
Ex.	हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः । जगन्महलस्य छिनत्त्यंधकराम् ॥

### Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

#### ( उष्णिक् )

##### ( 1 ) कुमारललिता.

Def.	कुमारललिता ज् स गाः ।
Sch. G.	ज, स, ग. ( 3. 4. )
Ex.	मुरारितनुवल्ली कुमारललिता सा । व्रजैणनयनानां ततान मुदमुच्चैः ॥



## ( 2 ) मदलेखा.

Def.	मसगौ स्यान्मदलेखा ।
Sch. G.	म, स, ग. ( 3. 4 )
Ex.	रंगे बाहुविरुग्णाद् दन्तीद्रान्मदलेखा । लग्नाभून्पुरशत्रौ कस्तूरिरसचर्चा ॥

## ( 3 ) मधुमती.

Def.	ननगि मधुमती ।
Sch. G.	न, न, ग ( 5. 2 )
Ex.	रविदुहितृते वनकुसुमततिः । व्यधित मधुमती मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

*Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.*

## ( अनुष्टुभ् )

## ( 1 ) अनुष्टुभ् ( also called श्लोक ).

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

Ex.	श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र लघु पंचमम् । द्विचतुःपादयोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥ वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये । जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥ R. 1. 1.
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## ( 2 ) गजगति.

Def.	नभलगा गजगतिः ।
Sch. G.	न, भ, ल, ग ( 4. 4. )
Ex.	रविसुतापरिसरे विहरतो दृशि हरेः । ब्रजवधूगजगतिर्मुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

## ( 3 ) प्रमाणिका

Def.	प्रमाणिका जरौ लगौ ।
Sch. G.	ज, र, ल, ग ( 4. 4 )
Ex.	पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युतांग्रिपद्मयोः । श्रुतिस्मृतिप्रमाणिका भवांबुराशितारिका ॥

## ( 4 ) माणवक

Def.	भात्तलगा माणवकम् ।
Sch. G.	भ, त, ल, ग, ( 4. 4 )
Ex.	चंचलचूडं चपलैर्वत्सकुलैः केलिपरम् । ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदसुतं माणवकम् ॥

## ( 5 ) विद्युन्माला

Def.	मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।
Sch. G.	म, म, ग, ग, ( 4. 4 )
Ex.	वासेवल्ली विद्युन्माला बर्हश्रेणी शाक्रश्वापः । यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छित्त्यै गोमध्यस्थः कृष्णांभोदः ॥

## ( 6 ) समानिका

Def.	ग्लौ रजौ समानिका तु ।
Sch. G.	र, ज, ग, ल ( 4. 4. )
Ex.	यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हृत्तडागसद्म । धीः समानिका परेण नोचितात्र मत्सरेण ॥

*Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.*

## ( वृहती )

## ( 1 ) भुजगशिशुभृता

Def.	भुजगशिशुभृता नौ मः ।
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Sch. G.

न, न, म ( 7. 2 )

Ex.

हृदतटनिकटक्षौणी भुजगशिशुभृता याऽसीत् ॥  
मुररिपुदालिते नागे ब्रजजनसुखदा सा ऽभूत् ॥

## ( 2 ) भुजंगसंगता

Def.

सजरैर्भुजंगसंगता ।

Sch. G.

स, ज, र, ( 3. 6 )

Ex.

तरला तरंगिरिगितैर्यमुना भुजंगसंगता ।  
कथमेति वत्सचारकश्चपलः सदैव तां हरिः ॥

## ( 3 ) मणिमध्य

Def.

स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्भ्रमसाः ।

Sch. G.

भ, म, स, ( 5. 4 )

Ex.

कालियभोगाभोगगतस्तन्मणिमध्यस्फीतरुचा ।  
चित्रपदाभो नंदसुतश्चाह ननर्त स्मेरमुखः ॥

*Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.*

## ( पंक्ति )

## ( 1 ) त्वरितगति

Def.

त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः ।

Sch. G.

न, ज, न, ग ( 5. 5 )

Ex.

त्वरितगतिर्ब्रजयुवतिस्तरणिमुता विपिनगता ।  
मुररिपुणा रतिगुरुणा परिरमिता प्रमदमिता ॥

## ( 2 ) मत्ता

Def.

ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगसृष्टा ।

Sch. G.

म, भ, स, ग ( 4. 6 )

Ex.

पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली  
कालिंदीये तटवनकुंजे ।  
उद्दीव्यतीर्ब्रजजनरामाः  
कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

## ( 3 ) रुक्मवती

( Also called चंपकमाला ).

Def.

रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमसाः ।

Sch. G.

भ, म, स, ग ( 5. 5 )

Ex.

कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-  
र्यस्य सदा कंसद्विषि भक्तिः ।  
राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिरुदारा  
रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

*Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.*

## ( त्रिष्टुभ् )

## ( 1 ) इंद्रवज्रा

Def.

स्यादिंद्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः ।

Sch. G.

त, त, ज, ग, ग ( 5. 6 )

Ex.

गोष्ठे गिरिं सव्यकरेण धृत्वा  
रुष्टेद्रवज्राहतिमुक्तवृष्टौ ।  
यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं  
चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

## ( 2 ) उपेन्द्रवज्रा

Def.

उपेन्द्रवज्रा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।

Sch. G.

ज, त, ज, ग, ग ( 5. 6. )

Ex.

उपेन्द्रवज्रादिमणिच्छटाभि-  
विभषणानां हुरितं वपुस्ते ।

य — — — ; र — — — ; त — — — ; भ — — — ; ज — — — ; स — — — ; म — — — ; न — — — ; ल — ग —



स्मरामि गोपीभिरुपास्यमानं  
सुरद्रुमूले मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥  
( 3 ) उपजाति  
Def. अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ  
पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः ।  
इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिश्रितासु  
वदन्ति जातिष्विदमेव नाम ॥

Sch. G. When इंद्रवज्रा and उपेंद्रवज्रा are mixed in one stanza, the metre is called उपजाति. It is said to have 14 varieties.

Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा  
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।  
पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य  
स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः ॥ Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, Ku. 3; Ki. 17. &c

When other metres also are mixed in one stanza, the metre is still called उपजाति; e. g. in the following verse from Māgha there is a combination of वंशस्थ and इंद्रवंशा.

इत्थं रथाश्वेभनिषादिनां प्रगे  
गजो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्वहिः ।  
प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-  
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदैक्षताच्युतम् ॥

( 4 ) दोधक  
Def. दोधकमिच्छति भत्रितयाद्रौ ।  
Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग ( 6. 5 )  
Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः  
सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।  
तेन सहेह बिभर्ति रहः स्त्री  
सार तरागमनायतमानम् ॥ Si. 4. 45.

( 5 ) भ्रमरविलसितं  
( भ्रमरविलसिता )

Def. भ्रमौ न्लौ गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसितम् ।  
Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग ( 4, 7 )  
Ex. प्रीत्यै यूनां व्यवहिततपनाः  
प्रौढध्वातं दिनमिह जलदाः ।  
दोषामन्यं विदधति सुरतः  
क्रीडायासश्रमशमपटवः ॥ Si. 4. 62.

( 6 ) रथोद्धता

Def. रात्परैर्नरलगै रथोद्धता ।  
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग. ( 3. 8. or 4. 8 )  
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो  
राममध्वरविघातशांतये ।  
काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-  
स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥ R. 11. 1.

See Ku. 8 also.

( 7 ) वातोर्मी

Def. वातोर्मीयं गदिता भ्रमौ तगौ गः ।  
Sch. G. म, भ, त, ग, ग ( 4. 7 )  
Ex. ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य  
श्रेणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयापि ।  
संसारेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हन्ति पुंसां  
वातोर्मी पोतमिवांभोधिमध्ये ॥

( 8 ) शालिनी

Def. मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वंदलोकैः ।  
Sch. G. म, त, त, ग, ग ( 4. 7 )  
Ex. अंधो हन्ति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते  
धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च सूते ।  
मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोषास्यमाना  
पुंसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

( 9 ) स्वागता

Def. स्वागता रनभर्गैरुणा च  
Sch. G. र, न, भ, ग, ग. ( 3. 8 )  
Ex. यावदागमयतेऽथ नरैर्द्रान्  
स स्वयंवरमहाय महीन्द्रः ।  
तावदेव ऋषिर्द्रिदिदृक्षु-  
नारदस्त्रिदशधाम जगाम ॥ N. 5. 1.  
See Ki. 9, Si. 10.

*Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.*

( जगती )

( 1 ) इंद्रवंशा

Def. तच्चेंद्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरौ ।  
Sch. G. इंद्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वंशस्थ  
(see 13 below) except that its first  
syllable is long:—The Ganas are,  
त, ज, ज, र.  
Ex. दैत्येंद्रवंशाभिरुदीर्णदीधितिः  
पीतांबरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।  
यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं  
ते कंसचाणूरमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

( 2 ) चंद्रवर्त्म

Def. चंद्रवर्त्म निगदन्ति रनभसैः ।  
Sch. G. र, न, भ, स ( 4. 8. )  
Ex. चंद्रवर्त्म विहितं घनतिमिरैः  
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनैः ।  
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुरु सरसे  
कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

( 3 ) जलधरमाला

Def. अब्ध्यंगैः स्याज्जलधरमालाम्भौ स्मौ ।  
Sch. G. म, भ, स, म ( 4. 8 )  
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां  
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।  
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुष्पांकूले  
केलीलोला हरितनुरव्यात्सा वः ॥

See Ki. 5. 23.

( 4 ) जलोद्धतगति

Def. रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।  
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स ( 6. 6 )  
Ex. समीरशिशिरः शिरस्सु वसतां  
सतां जवनिका निकामसुखिनाम् ।  
बिभर्ति जनयन्नयं मुदमपा-  
मपायधवला बलाहकततीः ॥ Si. 4. 54.

( 5 ) तामरस

Def. इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।

य — — — ; र — — — ; त — — — ; भ — — — ; ज — — — ; स — — — ; म — — — ; न — — — ; ल — — — ; ग — — —



Sch.G. न, ज, ज, य ( 5. 7 )  
Ex. स्फुटसुषमामकरंदमनोज्ञं  
व्रजललनानयनालिनिपीतम् ।  
तव मुखतामरसं मुगशत्रो  
हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

## ( 6 ) तोटक

Def. वद तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।  
Sch.G. स, स, स, स, ( 4. 4. 3. )  
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः  
प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् ।  
तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने  
प्रतियातमिवांतिकमस्य गुरोः ॥ R. 8. 91.  
See Si. 6. 71.

## ( 7 ) द्रुतविलंबित

Def. द्रुतविलंबितमाह नभौ भरौ ।  
Sch.G. न, भ, भ, र ( 4. 8, or 4. 4. 4 )  
Ex. मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना  
मम च मुक्तामिदं तमसा मनः ।  
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता  
धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशितः ॥ S. 6; see  
R. 9, Si. 6 also.

## ( 8 ) प्रभा

( also called मंदाकिनी ).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ रौ प्रभा ।  
Sch.G. न, न, र, र ( 7. 5 )  
Ex. अतिसुरभिरभाजि पुष्पश्रिया-  
मतनुत रतयेव संतानकः ।  
तरुणपरभृतः स्वनं रागिणा-  
मतनुत रतये वसंतानकः ॥ Si. 6. 67; also  
Ki. 5. 21.

## ( 9 ) प्रमिताक्षरा

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।  
Sch.G. स, ज, स, स, ( 5. 7 )  
Ex. विहगाः कदंबसुरभाविह गाः  
कलयंत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।  
भ्रमयन्नपैति मुहुरभ्रमयं  
पवनश्च धूतनवनीपवनः ॥ Si. 4. 36,  
Ki. 6, Si. 9 also.

## ( 10 ) भुजंगप्रयात

Def. भुजंगप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकारैः ।  
Sch. G. य, य, य, य ( 6. 6 )  
Ex. धनैर्निष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवंति  
धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरंति ।  
धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके  
धनान्ययध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

## ( 11 ) मणिमाला

Def. त्र्यौ त्र्यौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गुहवक्त्रैः ।  
Sch.G. त, य, त, य ( 6. 6 ).  
Ex. प्रहामरमौलौ रत्नोपलङ्घ्ये  
जातिप्रतिर्विवा शोणा मणिमाला ।  
गोविंदपदाब्जे राजी नखाणा-  
मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्वांतं शमयंती ॥

## ( 12 ) मालती

( Also called यमुना )

Def. भवति न जावथ मालती जरौ ।  
Sch.G. न, ज, ज, र ( 5. 7 )  
Ex. इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने  
मधुरससौरभसारलोलुपः ।  
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-  
मलिरपि चुंबति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

## ( 13 ) वंशस्थविल

( Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित )

Def. वदंति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरौ ।  
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र ( 5. 7. )  
Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं  
पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती ।  
निनिंद रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती  
प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥ Ku. 5. 1  
See R. 3 also.

## ( 14 ) वैश्वदेवी

Def. बाणाश्वैश्छिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममौ यौ ।  
Sch. G. म, म, य, य, ( 5. 7 )  
Ex. अर्चामन्येषां त्वं विहायामराणा-  
मद्वैतेनैकं विष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।  
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते  
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

## ( 15 ) स्रग्विणी

Def. कीर्तितैषा चतूरेफिका स्रग्विणी ।  
Sch. G. र, र, र, र ( 6. 6 )  
Ex. इंद्रनीलोपलीनेव या निर्मिता  
शातकुम्भद्रवालंकृता शोभते ।  
नव्यमेघच्छविः पीतवासा हरे-  
मूर्तिरास्तां जयायोरसि स्रग्विणी ॥  
See Si. 4. 42.

*Metres with 13 Syllables in a quarter.*

## ( अतिजगती )

## ( 1 ) कलहंस

( Also called मिहनाद and कुटजा )

Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः ।  
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग ( 7. 6 )  
Ex. यमुनाविहागकुतुके कलहंसो  
व्रजकामिनीकमलिनीकृतकोलिः ।  
जनचित्तहारिकलकंठनिनादः  
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नंदतनूजः ॥  
See Si. 6. 73.

## ( 2 ) क्षमा

( Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिनी ).

Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नौ ततौ गः क्षमा ।  
Sch. G. न, न, त, त, ग ( 6. 7 )  
Ex. इह दुराधिगमैः किंचिदेवागमैः  
सततमसुतरं वर्णयंत्यंतरम् ।  
अमुमातिविपिनं वेद दिग्व्यापिनं  
पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥ Ki. 5. 18.



## ( 3 ) प्रहर्षिणी

- Def. त्र्याशाभिर्मनजरगाः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।  
 Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग ( 3. 10 )  
 Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं  
 सम्राजश्चरणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।  
 प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिरंगुलीषु चक्रु-  
 मौलिस्रक्च्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥ R. 4. 88.  
 See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

## ( 4 ) मंजुभाषिणी

( Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रबोधिता )

- Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी ।  
 Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग, ( 6. 7 )  
 Ex. यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानमुं  
 तपसस्तनूज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।  
 स यदाऽचलन्निजपुरादहर्निशं  
 नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥ Si. 13. 1.

## ( 5 ) मत्तमयूरी

- Def. वेदैरघ्नैर्मतौ यसगा मत्तमयूरः ।  
 Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग ( 4. 9 )  
 Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्याचरणीयानि विधाय  
 प्रेक्षाकारी याति यदं मुक्तमपायैः ।  
 सम्यग्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वां  
 यश्चोपास्ते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥ Ki. 18. 28;  
 Si. 4. 44, 6. 76, also R. 9. 75.

## ( 6 ) रुचिरा

( Also called प्रभावती )

- Def. जमौ सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहैः ।  
 Sch. G. ज, भ, स, ज, ग ( 4. 9 )  
 Ex. कदा मुखं वरतनु कारणादृते  
 तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपात्रताम् ।  
 अपर्वाणि ग्रहकलुषेन्दुमंडला  
 विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥ M. 4. 13.  
 See Bk. 1. 1, Si. 17.

*Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.*

## ( शक्करी )

## ( 1 ) अपराजिता

- Def. ननरसलघुगैः स्वरैरपराजिता ।  
 Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग ( 7. 7 )  
 Ex. यदनवधिभुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा  
 यदुनिचयचमूः परैरपराजिता ।  
 व्यजयत समरे समस्तरिपुत्रजं  
 स जयति जगतां गतिर्गरुडध्वजः ॥

## ( 2 ) असंबाधा

- Def. मैता न्सौ गावक्षग्रहविरतिरसंबाधा ।  
 Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग, ग ( 5. 9 )  
 Ex. वीर्याम्रौ येन ज्वलति रणवशात्क्षिप्ते  
 दैत्येन्द्रे जाता धरणिरियमसंबाधा ।  
 धर्मस्थित्यर्थं प्रकाटिततनुसंबंधः  
 साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः ॥

## ( 3 ) पथ्या

( Also called मंजरी )

- Def. सजसा यलौ च सह गेन पथ्या मता ।  
 Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग ( 5. 9 )  
 Ex. स्थगयंत्यमूः शमितचातकार्तस्वराः  
 जलदास्तडितुलितकांतकार्तस्वराः ।  
 जगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचामीकराः  
 सवितुः कचित्कपिशयंति चामी कराः ॥  
 Si. 4. 24.

## ( 4 ) प्रमदा ( also called कुररीस्ता )

- Def. नजमजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा ।  
 Sch. G. न, ज, म, ज, ल, ग ( 6. 8 )  
 Ex. अनतिचिरोज्झितस्य जलदेवचिर-  
 स्थितबहुबुदबुदस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम् ।  
 विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-  
 मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमही ॥ Si. 4. 41.

## ( 5 ) प्रहरणकलिका

- Def. ननभनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।  
 Sch. G. न, न, भ, न, ल, ग ( 7. 7 )  
 Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका  
 प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।  
 विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो  
 मधुमथनगुणस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

## ( 6 ) मध्यक्षामा

( Also called हंसश्येनी or कुटिल )

- Def. मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा म्भौ न्यौ गौ ।  
 Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, ग, ग ( 4. 10 )  
 Ex. नीतोच्छ्रायं मुहुराशिशिरश्मेरुसै-  
 रानीलाभैर्विराचितपरभागा रत्नैः ।  
 ज्योत्स्नाशंकामिह वितरति हंसश्येनी  
 मध्येप्यहः स्फटिकरजतभित्तिच्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31

## ( 7 ) वसंततिलका

( Also called वसंततिलक उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्नता )

- Def. उक्ता वसंततिलका तमजा जगौ गः ।  
 Sch. G. त, भ, ज, ज, ग, ग ( 8. 6 )  
 Ex. यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना-  
 माविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।  
 तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां  
 लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु ॥ S. 4. 1.

## ( 8 ) वासंती

- Def. मात्तो नो मो गौ यदि गदिता वासंतीयम् ।  
 Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग ( 4. 6. 4 )  
 Ex. भ्राम्यद्भृंगीनिर्भरमधुरालापोद्गीतैः  
 श्रीखंडाद्रेरद्भुतपवनैर्भदांदोला ।  
 लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्भस्तोलासैः  
 कंसारातौ नृत्यति सदृशी वासंतीयम् ॥

*Metres with 15 Syllables in a quarter.*

## ( अतिशक्करी )

## ( 1 ) तूणक

- Def. तूणकं समानिका पदद्वयं विनांतिमम् ।

य—;र—;त—;भ—;ज—;स—;म—;न—;ल—;ग—



Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र ( 4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8 ).

Ex. सा सुवर्णकतकं विकाशि भृगूपूरितं  
पंचबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतितूणकम् ।  
राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाय मासि माधवे  
मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे ॥

( 2 ) मालिनी

Def. ननमयययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः ।

Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य ( 8. 7 )

Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं  
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जहुकन्यावतीर्णा ।  
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः  
श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः ॥ R. 6. 85.

( 3 ) लीलाखेल.

Def. एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालापादौ चेल्लीलाखेलः ।

Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.

Ex. मा कांते पक्षस्यांते पर्याकाशे देशे स्वाप्सीः  
कांतं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्णं चंद्रं मत्वा रात्रौ चेत।  
क्षुत्क्षामः प्राटंश्चेतश्चेतो राहुः क्रूरः प्राद्यात्  
तस्माद् ध्वांते हर्म्यस्यांते शय्यैकांते कर्तव्या ॥

Sar. K.

( 4 ) शशिकला

Def. गुरुनिधनमनुलघुरिह शशिकला।

Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स ( all short syllables except the last ).

Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला  
व्रजयुवातिलसदलिकगमनता ।  
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधि  
व्यतनुत विततरभसपरितरलम् ॥

*Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.*

( अष्टि )

( 1 ) चित्र

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च वृत्तम् ।

Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग ( 8. 8. or 4. 4. 4. 4. )

Ex. विद्रुमारुणाधरौष्ठशोभिवेणुवाद्यदृष्ट-  
वल्लवीजनांगसंगजातमुग्धकंठकांग ।  
त्वां सदैव वासुदेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद देव  
वन्यपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोपवेश ॥

( 2 ) पंचचामर

Def. प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वदंति पंचचामरम् ।  
or जरौ जरौ ततो जगौ च पंचचामरं वदेत्

Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग ( 8. 8. or 4. 4. 4. 4 )

Ex. सुरद्रुमूलमंडपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते  
लसद्वितानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमालसम् ।  
सुरांगनाभवल्लवीकरप्रपंचचामर-  
स्फुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं भजामि तम् ॥

( 3 ) वाणिनी

Def. नजभजरैर्यदा भवति वाणिनी गयुक्तैः ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, ग.

Ex. स्फुरतु ममाननेऽद्य ननु वाणि नीतिरम्यं  
तवचरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम् ।  
भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षमं मुकुंदं  
सततमहं स्तवैः स्वचरितैः स्तवामि नित्यम् ॥

*Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter.*

( अत्यष्टि )

( 1 ) चित्रलेखा

( Also called अतिशायिनी )

Def. ससजा भजगा गु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा ।

Sch. G. स, स, ज, भ, ज, ग, ग ( 10. 7 )

Ex. इति धौतपुरंधिमत्सरान् सरसि मज्जनेन  
श्रियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलांगभासः ।  
अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारिराशेः  
शिशिरेतररोचिषाप्यपां ततिषु मत्तुमीषे ॥ Si. 8. 71

( 2 ) नर्दटक

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम् ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ल, ग ( 8. 9 )

Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोन्नमदंबुधराः  
शिशिरसमीरणावधूतनूतनवारिकणाः ।  
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती  
मंदकलनीलकंठकलहैर्मुखराः कुकुभः ॥  
Māl. 9. 18, see 5. 31.

( 3 ) पृथ्वी

Def. जसौ जसयला वसुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरुः ।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग ( 8. 9 )

Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमितस्तदीयाद्विषा-  
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते ।  
इतोपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकै-  
रहो विततमूर्जितं नरसहं च सिंधोर्वपुः ॥ Bh. 2. 76

( 4 ) मंदाक्रांता

Def. मंदाक्रांतांबुधिरसनगैर्भो भनौ तौ गयुग्मम् ।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग ( 4. 6. 7 )

Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विहरविधुरा काचिदिंदीवराक्षी  
उन्मत्तेव स्खलितकवरी निःश्वसंती विशालम् ।  
अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रांतिदूतीसद्वाया  
त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामंजुकुंजं जगाम ॥  
Pad. D. 1.

( The whole of the " Meghadūta is written in this metre ).

( 5 ) वंशपत्रपतित

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगैः ।

Sch. G. भ, र, न, भ, न, ल, ग ( 10. 7 )

Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पतिते घनतिमिरमुषि  
ज्योतिषि रौप्याभित्तिषु पुरः प्रतिफलति मुहुः ।  
ब्रीडमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपहतवसनाः  
कांचनकंदरासु तरुणीरिह नयति रविः ॥  
Si. 4. 67.

( 6 ) शिखरिणी.

Def. रसैरुद्रैश्छिन्ना यमनसभलागः शिखरिणी

Sch. G. य, म, न, स, भ, ल, ग ( 6. 11 )

Ex. दिगंते श्रूयंते मदमालितगंडाः करटिनः  
करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः खलु मृगाः ।  
इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां पुनरयं  
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः ॥  
Bv. 1. 2.

( 7 ) हरिणी

Def. नसमरसलागः षड्वेदैर्हयैर्हरिणी मता ।



Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग ( 6. 4. 7 )  
 Ex. सुतनु हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते  
 किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा बलवानभूत् ।  
 प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः  
 स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया ॥  
 S. 7. 24.

*Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.*

( धृति )

( 1 ) कुसुमितलतावेलिता.

Def. स्याद्भूतत्वैः कुसुमितलतावेलिता म्त्तौ नयौ यौ ।  
 Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य ( 5. 6. 7 )  
 Ex. क्रीडत्कालिंदीललितलहरीवारिभिर्दाक्षिणाल्यै-  
 र्वातैः खेलद्भिः कुसुमितलतावेलिता मंदमंदम् ।  
 भृंगालीगतैः किसलयकरोल्लासितैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं  
 तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाणेश्चकार ॥

( 2 ) चित्रलेखा.

Def. मंदाक्रांता नपरलघुयुता कीर्तिता चित्रलेखा ।  
 Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य ( 4. 7. 7. )  
 Ex. शंकेऽमुष्मिन् जगति मृगदृशां साररूपं यदासी-  
 दाकृष्येदं ब्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा सा व्यधायि ।  
 नैतादृक् चेत् कथमुदधिसुतामंतरेणाच्युतस्य  
 प्रोतं तस्या नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखाद्भुतायाम् ॥

( 3 ) नंदन

Def. नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्नंदनम् ।  
 Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र ( 11. 7 )  
 Ex. तरणिसुतातरंगपवनैः सलीलमांदोलितं  
 मधुरिपुपादपंकजरजःसुपूतपृथ्वीतलम् ।  
 मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलापसंस्मारकं  
 क्षितितलनंदनं ब्रज सखे सुखाय वृंदावनम् ॥

( 4 ) नाराच

Def. इह ननवतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराचमाचक्षते ।  
 Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र ( 8. 5, 5 )  
 Ex. रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविशुद्धां प्रगृह्य प्रियां  
 प्रियसुहृदि विभीषणे संक्रमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः ।  
 रवियुतसहितेन तेनानुयातः ससौमित्रिणा  
 भुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिरूढः प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥  
 R. 12. 104

( 5 ) शार्दूलललित

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशक्रतुभिः शार्दूलललितम् ।  
 Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स ( 12. 6. )  
 Ex. कृत्वा कंसमृगे पराक्रमविधिं शार्दूलललितं  
 यश्चक्रे क्षितिभारकारिषु दरं चैवप्रभृतिषु ।  
 संतोषं परमं तु देवनिवहे त्रैलोक्यशरणं  
 श्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

*Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.*

( अतिधृति )

( 1 ) मेघविस्फूर्जिता

Def. रसत्वैर्यमौ न्सौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघविस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।  
 Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग, ( 6. 6. 7 )  
 Ex. कदंबामोदाद्या विपिनपवनः केकिनः कांतकेकाः

य — — —; र — — —; त — — —; भ — — —; ज — — —; स — — —; म — — —; न — — —; ल — — —; ग —

विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा दर्दुरा दृप्तनादाः॥  
 निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघविस्फूर्जिता चेत्  
 प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दनुजदलनो राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत् ॥

( 2 ) शार्दूलविक्रीडित

Def. सूर्याश्चैर्यदि मः सजौ सततगाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।  
 Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, त, ग ( 12. 7 )  
 Ex. वेदांतेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी  
 यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः ।  
 अंतर्त्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्निगमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते  
 स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः  
 V. 1. 1.

( 3 ) सुमधुरा

Def. भ्रौ भ्नौ मो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयक्रतुरसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।  
 Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग ( 7. 6. 6 )  
 Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च ते जिह्वा निपतिता  
 मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा दृष्टिर्वचलिता ।  
 दीप्ताग्नौ पाणिमंतः क्षिपसि स च ते दग्धो भवति नो  
 चारित्र्याच्चारुदत्तं चलयसि न ते देहं हरति भूः ॥  
 Mk. 9. 21.

( 4 ) सुरसा

Def. भ्रौ भ्नौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरमुनिकरणैराह सुरसाम् ।  
 Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग ( 7. 7. 5 )  
 Ex. कामक्रीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमारंभरभसात्  
 कालिंदीकूलकुंजे विहरणकुतुकाकृष्टहृदयः ।  
 गोविंदो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां प्राप्य सुरसां  
 शंके पीयूषपानैः प्रचयकृतसुखं व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

*Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.*

( कृति )

( 1 ) गीतिका

Def. सजसा भरौ सलगा यदा कथिता तदा खलु गीतिका  
 Sch. G. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग ( 5. 7. 8 )  
 Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन मनोरमा  
 रमणीयवेणुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन सुखावहा ।  
 बहलानुरागनिवासराससमुद्भवा तव रागिणं  
 विदधौ हरिं खलु वल्लवीजनचारुचामरगीतिका ॥

( 2 ) सुवदना

Def. ज्ञेया सप्तश्वषडभिर्मरभनययुता म्लौ गः सुवदना  
 Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, म, ल, ग ( 7. 7. 6 )  
 Ex. उत्तुंगास्तुंगकूलं सुतमदसलिलाः प्रस्यंदि सलिलं  
 श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठद्रुममतिमुखराः कल्लोलमुखरम् ।  
 स्रोतःखातावसीदत्तटमुरुदशनैरुत्सादिततटाः  
 शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः पास्यंति शतशः ॥  
 Mu. 4. 16.

*Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.*

( प्रकृति )

( 1 ) पंचकावली

( Also called सरसी, धृतश्री )

Def. नजभजजा जरौ नरपते कथिता भुवि पंचकावली ।  
 Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र ( 7. 7. 7 )



Ex, तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतु रंगजन्मनः  
प्रमथितभूतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य भृशं महीभृता ।  
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः सततं धृतश्रिय-  
श्चिरगलितश्रियो जलनिधेश्च तदाऽभवदतरं महत् ॥  
Si. 3. 82.

## ( 2 ) स्रग्धरा

Def. स्रग्धर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्  
Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य ( 7. 7. 7. )  
Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री  
य द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य  
विश्वम् ।  
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिगिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवन्तः  
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥  
S. 1. 1.

*Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.*

## ( आकृति )

## हंसी

Def. मौ गौ नाश्वत्वारो गो गो वसुभुवनयतिरिति भवति हंसी  
Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग ( 8. 14 )  
Ex. सार्धं कातेनैकांतेऽसौ विकचक्रमलमधुसुरामि पिवन्ती  
कामक्रीडाकृतस्फीतप्रमदसरसतरमलधु रसन्ती ।  
कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरितरलपरागे  
कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरभसगतिरिह विलसति हंसी ॥

*Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.*

## ( विकृति )

## अद्रितनया

Def. नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरु बुधैस्तु गदितेयमाद्रितनया  
Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, भ, ज, भ, ल, ग ( 11. 12 )  
Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतंगनिभममदसदनुजो  
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सतां गतिरशेषमान्यमहिमा ॥  
भुवनहितावतारचतुरश्वराचधरोऽवतीर्ण इह हि  
क्षितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तवेति तमवोचदद्रितनया ॥

*Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.*

## ( संस्कृति )

## तन्वी

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्मौ भनयाश्च यति भवति  
तन्वी ।  
Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, भ, न, य ( 5. 7. 11 )

*Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.*

## ( अतिकृति )

## क्रौंचपदा

Def. क्रौंचपदा भौ स्मौ ननना गाविषुशरवसुमुनिविर-  
तिरिह भवेत्  
Sch. G. भ, म, स, भ, न, न, न, ग ( 5. 5. 8. 7 )

*Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.*

## उत्कृति

## भुजंगविजृम्भित

Def. वस्वीशाश्चैच्छेदोपेतं ममतनयुगनरसलगैर्भुजंगविजृम्भितम्

Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, र, स, ल, ग ( 8. 11. 7 )

## दंडक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दंडक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *naganas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either *raganas* or *yaganas*, or all the feet may be *saganas*. The classes of दंडक usually mentioned are चंडवृष्टिप्रयात, प्राचितक, मत्तमातंगलीलाकर, सिंहविक्रांत, कुसुमस्त-  
वक, अनंगशेखर, संग्राम &c. Mál. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of *Danḍka*.

## SECTION B.

## अर्धसमवृत्त ( Half-equal Metres )

## ( 1 ) अपरवक्त्र

( Sometimes called वैतालीय )

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे  
तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरौ ।  
Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग, ( odd quarter )  
न, ज, ज, र ( even quarter )  
Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिमि-  
स्तमपरवक्त्रमवेत्य माधवम् ।  
मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता  
ब्रजवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमा ॥

## ( 2 ) उपचित्र

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले  
भौ युजि भाद्गुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।  
Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग ( odd quarter )  
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग ( even quarter )  
Ex. मुरवैरिवपुस्तनुतां मुदं  
हेमनिभांशुकचंदनलिप्तम् ।  
गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा  
शारदनीरधरैरुपचित्रम् ॥

## ( 3 ) पुष्पिताग्रा

( Also called औपच्छंदसिक )

Def. अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो  
युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा ।  
Sch. G. न, न, र, य ( odd quarter )  
न, ज, ज, र, ग ( even quarter )  
Ex. अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं  
व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांबभूव ।  
शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखा  
किरणपरिक्षयधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥

Ku. 4. 46

## ( 4 ) वियोगिनी

( Also called वैतालीय or सुंदरी )

Def. विषमे समजा गुरुः समे  
सभरा लोऽथ गुरुवियोगिनी ।  
Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग ( odd quarter )  
स, भ, र, ल, ग ( even quarter )  
Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रिया-  
मविवेकः परमापदां पदम् ।

य — — — ; र — — — ; त — — — ; भ — — — ; ज — — — ; स — — — ; म — — — ; न — — — ; ल — — — ; ग — — —



वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं  
गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥ Ki. 2. 30.

( 5 ) वेगवती

Def. सयुगात्सगुरु विषमे चेद् ।  
भाविह वेगवती युजि भाद्रौ ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ग ( odd quarter )  
भ, भ, भ, ग ( even quarter )

Ex. स्मरवेगवती ब्रजरामा  
केशववंशरवैरतिमुग्धा ।  
रभसान्न गुरुन् गणयन्ती  
केलिनिकुंजगृहाय जगाम ॥

( 1 ) हरिणप्लुता

Def. सयुगात्सलघू विषमे गुरु-  
युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणप्लुता ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग ( odd quarter ).  
न, भ, भ, र ( even quarter ).

Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणप्लुता  
बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।  
कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी  
विहरतो हरति स्म हरेर्मनः ॥

N. B. Metres like अपरवक्त्र or औपच्छंदसिक and वैतालिय or वियोगिनी are usually treated as *jātis* ; ( see Section D ). But they are sometimes defined in the Gāṇa scheme, and are, therefore, given under the class of Vṛittas.

SECTION C.

विषमवृत्त ( Unequal Metres ).

The most common metre of this class is called उद्भृता.

Def. प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलौ च  
नसजगुरुकाण्यनंतरम् ।  
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्युरथो  
सजसा जगौ च भवतीयमुद्भृता ॥

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल ( first quarter )  
न, स, ज, ग ( second ,, )  
भ, न, ज, ल, ग, ( third ,, )  
स, ज, स, ज, ग, ( fourth ,, )

Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन  
रुचिरवदनखिलोचनम् ।  
क्लान्तिरहितमभिराधयितुं  
विधिवत्तपांसि विदधे धनंजयः ॥ Ki. 12. 1.

See Si. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्भृता is mentioned wherein the third quarter has भ, न, भ, ग instead of भ, न, ज, ल, ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables, are included under the general name ' Gāthā '. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D.

जाति ( Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants ).

( a ) The most common variety of such metres is आर्या. It is said to have nine sub-divisions :—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला जघनचपला च ।  
गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आर्यागीतिर्नवैव वार्यायाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

( 1 ) आर्या

Def. यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेपि ।  
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पंचदश सार्या ॥

Srut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 mātṛās or syllabic instants ( one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one ), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवते भर्तृवत्सलाः साध्व्यः ।  
अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयन्त्याब्धिम् ॥

M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्यासप्तशती is written in this metre.

( 2 ) गोति.

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते ।  
छंदोविदस्तदानीं गीतिं ताममृतवाणि भाषते ॥

Srut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुम् ।  
यत्पिषामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् ॥

Bv. 1. 12.

( 3 ) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत् ।  
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषते महाकवयः ॥

Srut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसुंदरीणां रासोल्लासे मुरारातिम् ।  
अस्मारयदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुरंगदृशां गीतेः ॥

( 4 ) उद्गीति

आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरिहोद्गीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या ।  
अर्चयामासक्तिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

( 5 ) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्याप्राग्दलमन्तेऽधिकगुरु तादृक् परार्ध-  
मार्यागीतिः ।



The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मि-  
नवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।  
नासेवंते रसव-  
नवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥ Si. 4. 51.

Note. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme.

(b) वैतालीय.

Def. षड्विधमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्निरंतराः ।  
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला वैतालीयेऽते रलौगुरुः ॥

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (— ◡ —) and a short and a long vowel, (◡ —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (*i.e.* the 2nd, 4th and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (*i.e.* 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद्-  
वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।  
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि  
स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः । ॥ Si. 16. 14.

(c) औपच्छंदसिक

Def. पर्येते यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं सुधीभिरुक्तम् ।

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and यगण instead of रगण and ल, ग only ; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. वपुषा परमेण भूधराणा-  
मथ संभाव्य पराक्रमं विभेदे ।

मृगमाशु विलोकयांचकार

स्थिरदंष्ट्रोऽग्रमुखं महेन्द्रसूनुः ॥ Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto.

See Si. 20 also.

It will be noticed that वियोगिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताग्रा and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gaṇa scheme as well as in the Mātrā scheme ; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(d) मात्रासमक

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमोऽङ्गांत्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक, in which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां  
कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णाम् ।  
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं  
वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥ Moha M. )







## APPENDIX II.

### Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit writers.

**आर्यभट्ट** A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.  
**उद्भट** One of the earliest writers on Alankâra. He was the chief Pandit or Sabhâpati of king Jayâpîda of Kâshmir (779-813 A. D.).

**कट्यवट** Author of the भाष्यप्रदीप, being a commentary on Patanjali's महाभाष्य. He is considered by Dr. Buhler to be not older than the 13th century.

**कल्हण** The author of the well-known राजतरंगिणी 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of Jayasimha of Kâshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

**कालिदास** The celebrated author of the अभिज्ञानशकुंतल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, कृतसंहार; also of the poems नलोदय and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kâlidâsa is in an inscription dated 556 Saka or 634 A. D., in which he and Bhâravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows:—

येनायोजि न वेश्म  
स्थिरमर्याविधौ विवेकिना जिनवेश्म ।  
स विजयतां रविकीर्तिः  
कविताश्रितकालिदासभाराविकीर्तिः ॥

Bâna's reference to him in the beginning of his Harsha-charita also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bâna, *i. e.* before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to Mallinâtha's explanation on Me. 14 निचुल and दिङ्नाग were contemporaries of Kâlidâsa. If Mallinâtha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to दिङ्नाग.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kâlidâsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition identifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kâlidâsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramâditya 56. B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date

of the great battle of Korûr in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlechchhas, *i. e.* 544 A. D., and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, *i. e.* 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kâlidâsa must have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

**क्षेमेंद्र** A well-known poet of Kâshmir, author of समयमातृका and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th century.

**जगद्धर** N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the Mâlâtî-Mâdava and Venî-Samhâra. He lived after the 14th century.

**जगन्नाथपंडित** N. of a celebrated modern author. His most celebrated work is the रसगंगाधर a treatise on Rhetoric or Poetics; his other works are मामिनीविलास, the five *laharis* (गंगा, पयिष, सुधा, अमृत, करुणा), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dârâ to the throne in 1658. His date, —at least, his active career—lay, therefore, between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

**जयदेव** Author of that charming lyric poem the Gîtâgovinda. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduwilva in the Vîrabhûmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmanasena who is identified by Dr. Buhler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A. D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

**कुंडिन्** Author of the Dasakumâracharita and Kâvyâdarsa. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bâna, according to Mâdhavâcharya.

**पतञ्जलि** The celebrated author of the Mahâbbâshyat. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

**नारायण (महानारायण)** Author of the Venî-Samhâra. He must have flourished before the 9th century as his work is frequently quoted by the poet Anandavardhana in his work called ध्वन्यालोक. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855-884 A. D. (Râj. T. 5. 34)

**बाण** The well-known author of the Harshacharita



**Kâdambarî and Chaṇḍikâsataka.** Pârvatîpariṇaya and Ratnâvalî are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harshavardhana of Kânyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiouen Thsang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bâṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh century. The date of Bâṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates—at least the *termini ad quem*—of several writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the Harsha Charita.

**बिल्हण** Author of the Mahâkāvya Vikramânukadevacharita and of Chaurapanchâsikâ. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

**भट्टि** A son of Srî Svâmin, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Sridharasena or of Narendra, the son of Sridhara, who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

**भर्तृहरि** Author of the three Satakas and of the Vâkyapadîya. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechchhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartṛihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

**भवभूति** The well-known author of the Mahâviracharita, Mâlâtî Mâdhava, and Uttararâmacharita. He was a native of Vidarba and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kânyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitâditya of Kâshmir (693-729 A. D.) Bhavabhûti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bâṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kâlidâsa and Bhavabhûti must be rejected as absolute myths.

**भारवि** Author of the Kirâtârjunîya; mentioned along with Kâlidâsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.

**भास** Mentioned by Bâṇa and Kâlidâsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 7th century.

**मयूर** Father-in-law of Bâṇa and author of the Sûrya-Sataka composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bâṇa q. v.

**मम्मट** N. of the author of the Kāvya prakâsa. He

must have flourished before 1294 A. D. in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayantî was written by one Jayanta.

**मुरारि** Author of the Anargha-râghava mentioned by the poet Ratnâkara (who flourished in the 9th century) in Haravijaya 38. 67. He must, therefore be placed before the 9th century.

**रत्नाकर** Author of the Mahâkāvya called Haravijaya and patronized by Avantivarman (855-884 A. D.).

**राजशेखर** Author of the Bâla-Râmâyana, Bâla-Bhârata, and Viddhasâlabbhanjikâ. He lived after Bhavabhûti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 7th and the middle of the 10th century.

**वराहमिहिर** A celebrated astronomer, author of the Brihat-Samhitâ. He died in 587 A. D.

**विक्रम** See कालिदास.

**विशाखदत्त** Author of the Mudrârâkshasa. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

**शंकर** The celebrated teacher of the Vedânta philosophy and author of the शारङ्गभाष्य and of a large number of original works, especially on Vedânta. He is said to have been born in 788 A. D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that Sankara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to Mudrârâkshasa.

**सुबन्धु** The author of Vâsavadattâ mentioned by Bâṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kîrti by name बौद्धसंगति which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

**श्रीहर्ष** The reputed author of the Naishadhacharita and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. (Wilson says that Srîharsha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the Ratnâvalî, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the Ratnâvalî must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the Dasarûpa, a work of the last part of the 10th century).

**हर्ष** The patron of Bâṇa, see बाण. The Ratnâvalî is supposed to have been written by Bâṇa and published under his patron's name.



## APPENDIX III.

### On important Geographical names in ancient India.

**अंग** N. of an important kingdom situated on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champâ, also called Angapurî. This town stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to be the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhágalpur.

**अंध्र** N. of a people and their country. It is said to be the same as the modern Telangana, and the mouths of the Godâvarî were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghâts on the west, and the rivers Godâvarî and Kṛishnâ on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga; (see Dk. 7th Ullâsa,) and its capital अंध्रनगर is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

**अवन्ति** N. of a country, north of the Narmadâ; its capital was Ujjayinî, also called Avantipurî or Avanti and Visâlâ, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Sipurâ. It is the western part of Málvâ. In the time of the Mahâbhârata the country extended on the south to the banks of the Narmadâ and on the west probably to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avanti lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmanvati river, which appears to be the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

**अश्मक** An old name of Travancore.

**आनर्त** See सौराष्ट्र.

**इन्द्रप्रस्थ** (also called हस्तिप्रस्थ, शक्रप्रस्थ &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, though it stood on the left bank of the Yamunâ, while Delhi stands on the right.

**उत्कल** or ओड् N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tâmrâlipta, and extended to the river Kapisâ; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cuttak and Purî where the celebrated temple of Jagannath is situated.

**कनखल** N. of a village near Hardvâra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनखल was also the name of the surrounding mountains.

**कपिशा** See under सुह्य.

**कलिङ्ग** N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the mouths of the Godâvarî. It is identified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिङ्गनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullâsa), and was probably at Râjamahendri; see अंध्र also.

**कांची** See under द्रविड.

**कामरूप** An important kingdom said to have extended from the banks of the Karatoyâ or Sadânîrâ to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended up to the Himâlâya on the north and the borders of China on the east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kirâtas and Chînas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was प्राग्ज्योतिष on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra; cf. R. 4. 81.

**कांबोज** N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh mountain which separates the Giljit valley from Balkh, and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lâdak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

**कुंतल** N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyâna or Kallian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

**कुरुक्षेत्र** N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Pândavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called by the same name lying to the south of Thâneshtar, and extended from the south of the Sarasvatî to the north of the Drishadvatî. It is sometimes called समंतपंचक the tract of the 'five pools' of blood of the Kshatriyas slain by Parasurâma.

**कुलूत** N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru (Sutlej).

**कुशावती** or **कुशस्थली** The capital of Dakshina-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya; it must have been to the north of the Narmadâ but south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Ramnagar in Bundelkhand. Râjasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthalî मध्यदेशनरेंद्र, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

**केकय** The country of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Desa q. v.

**केरल** The strip of land between the Western Ghats and the sea north of the Kâverî. The principal rivers in this tract are the Netravatî, the Sarâvatî and the Kâli-Nadî, which is considered to be the



same as the Muralâ referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kânarâ, and probably included Malabar also, and extended beyond the Kâverî.

**कौशल** N. of a country situated, according to the Rāmāyana, along the banks of the Sarayū (or Gogrâ). It was divided into 'Uttara-Kosala' and 'Dakshina Kosala.' The former is also called 'Ganda', and it must have therefore signified the country north of Ayodhyâ comprising Ganda and Baraitth. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Rāma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusāvati in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhya, and at Srāvastî in northern Kosala.

**कौशांबी** N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

**कौशिकी** N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhangâ through northern Bhâgalpur and western Poornea. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यशृङ्ग.

**गौड** or **पुण्ड्र** Northern Bengal, (Pundra originally signifying the land of the 'Popree' cane.)

**चेदि** N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dâhalas and Traipuras; they occupied the banks of the Narmadâ and were the same as the people of दशार्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरी q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandail. The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Mâhishmatî situated on the Narmadâ between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains about Bheraghar below Jabbalpur.

**चोल** N. of a country, situated on the banks of the Kâverî and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kâverî, as Pulekasi H. invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Karnâṭaka.

**जनस्थान** 'Human habitation', a part of the great Dandakâ forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravana. The celebrated Panchavati (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated about 2 miles from the present Nassik) stands in this tract.

**जालंधर** The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipâsâ (Sutlej and Beas).

**ताम्रपर्णी** N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. It appears to be the same as the Tâmbaravâri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghats, runs through the

district of Tinnevely, and falls into the gulf of Manar; cf. R. 4. 49, 50 and B. R. 10. 56.

**ताम्रलिप्त** See under सुह.

**त्रिगर्त** A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvatî containing Loodiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the south.

**त्रिपुर-री** N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', i. e. the Narmadâ, and, therefore, situated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tevur 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

**दशपुर** See under अवन्ति.

**दशार्ण** N. of a country, through which flows the Dasârṇâ (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mâlava or Mâlva, its capital being Vidisâ—the modern Bhilsâ—situated on the Vetravati or Betva, cf. Me. 24, 25 and Kâdambarî. Kâlidâsa also makes Vidisâ a river which is probably the same as the Beas that joins the Betva.

**द्रविड** N. of a country to the south of the wild tract between the Krishnâ and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godâvarî. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kâverî. Its capital was Kâncî, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavatî river 42 miles south-west of Madras.

**द्वारका** See under सौराष्ट्र.

**निषध** N. of a country ruled over by Nala; its capital is said to have been Alakâ, situated on the river Alakanandâ. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountains.

**पंचवटी** See under जनस्थान.

**पंचाल** N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Râja Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunâ and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charmanvati (Chambal) upto Gangâdvâra on the north. The northern portion from Bhâgîrathî was called 'Uttara-Panchâla,' which was Apichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshina-Panchâla,' which was merged in the kingdom of Hastinâpura after the death of Drupada.

**पद्मपुर** The native place of the poet Bhavabhûti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Chândâ in the Nâgpur districts.

**पद्मावती** Identified with the modern Narwâr in Mâlva as being situated on the river Sind or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pârâ or Pârvatî, Luna, and Madhuvar which correspond to the Pârâ, Lavapâ and Ma-



dhumatî, mentioned by Bhavabhûti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhûti's *Mâlâtî-Mâdhava*.

**पंपा** N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennair, near which stands the *Rishyamûka* mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderdoorg. This was probably the original Pampâ, and Chanderdoorg the *Rishyamûka* mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

**पाटलिपुत्र** N. of an important town in Magadha or south Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Sonâ (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumapura' or 'Palibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation about the middle of the eighth century A. D.

**पांड्य** N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Cholas. The mountain Malaya and the river Tâmrarnî fix its position indisputably; cf. B. R. 3. 31. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevely. The holy island of Râmeshvara belonged to this kingdom. Kâlidâsa calls the capital of Pândya-desa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan 160 miles south of Madras; cf. R. 6. 59-64.

**पारसीक** The people inhabiting Persia—perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name वनायुदेय.

**पारियात्र** One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably the same as the Sewalik mountains which run parallel to the Himâlaya and guard the Gangetic Doab on the north-east.

**प्रतिष्ठान** The capital of Purûravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayâga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayâga. Kâlidâsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunâ; cf. V. 2.

**मगध** The country of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिव्रज (or राजगृह) which consisted of five hills विपुलगिरि, रत्नागिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि, and वैभार- (or व्याहार-) गिरि. Its next capital was Pâtaliputra q. v. Magadha was also called कीकट in later literature.

**मत्स्य** or **विराट** N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pândavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunâ through the land of the Rohitakas and Sûrasenas towards the north

of Dasârpa. Vairâta, the capital of Virâta, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

**मलय** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the southern portion of the Ghâts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said by Bhavabhûti to be encircled by the river Kâverî (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and betel-nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kâlidâsa calls the mountains Malaya and Dardura 'the two breasts of the southern region.' *Dardura* is, therefore, that portion of the Ghâts, which forms the south-eastern boundary of Mysore.

**महेंद्र** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Mâle which divides Ganj m from the valley of the Mahânadî and probably included the whole of the eastern Ghats between the Mahânadî and Godâvarî.

**महोदय** (also called कान्यकुब्ज or गाधिनगर) is the same as the modern Kânyakubja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most celebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 88-89.

**मानस** A lake said to be situated in Hâṭaka which appears to be the same as Lâdak. On the north of Hâṭaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Kurus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to be the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

**माहिष्मती** See under चेदि.

**मिथिला** See under बिदेह.

**मुरल** See under केरल.

**मेकल** The mount Amarakantaka, the source of the Narmadâ.

**लाट** N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadâ; it probably included Broach, Baroda and Ahmadabad, and Khaira also according to some.

**वंग** (also called समरट or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

**वलभी** See under सौराष्ट्र.

**वाह्लीक, वाहीक** A general name for the tribes inhabiting the Punjab. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhârata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjab outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-foetida.

**विदर्भ** The modern Berâr, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Kṛishnâ to about the banks of



the Narmadâ. On account of its great size, the country was also called 'Mahârâshtra'; cf. B. R. 10. 74. Kundinapura, also called Vidarbha, was its ancient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder. The river Varadâ (Warda) divided Vidarbha into two parts, Amarâvatî being the capital of the northern, and Pratishtâna of the southern, part.

**विदिशा** See under दशार्ण.

**विदेह** N. of a country lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilâ is the same as Janakapur in Nepal north of Madhuvânî. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, besides a portion of Nepal, all such places as Sîtâmâri, Sîtâkunda, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

**विराट** See मत्स्य.

**वृंदावन** 'Râdhâ's wood' now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurâ, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunâ.

**शक** N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Sacæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

**शुक्तिमत** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it appears to be the Sub-Himâlayan range in the south of Nepal.

**आवस्ती** N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called शरावती in R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet north of Ayodhyâ. It was also called धर्मपत्तन or धर्मपुरी.

**सह्य** One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyadri, and is the same as the Western Ghats as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

**सिंधु** See under पञ्चावती.

**सिंधुदेशः** The country of the upper Indus.

**सह्य** N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital ताम्रलिप्त (also called तामलिप्त, दामलिप्त, तामलिती and तमालिनी) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, which is the same as the कपिश of Kâlidâsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a place of considerable maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Râdhas, the people of Western Bengal.

**सौराष्ट्र** (also called आनर्त) The modern peninsula of Kattywar. Dwâarakâ is called आनर्तनगरी or अन्धिनगरी. The old Dwâarakâ stood near Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwâarakâ, and also near mount Raivatâka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 10 miles north-west of Bhownaggar. The celebrated lake Prâbhasa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

**सुघन** N. of a town and district at some distance from Pâtaliputra. It is identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunâ.

**हस्तिनापुर** N. of a celebrated town said to have been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old channel of the Ganges.

**हेमकूट** The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine *Varshas* (वर्षपर्वत); it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himâlaya—or between the Meru and the Himâlaya—forming with it the boundaries of the *Kimpurushavarsha* or abode of *Kinnaras*, cf. K. 136. Kâlidâsa speaks of it as 'having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see S. 7.







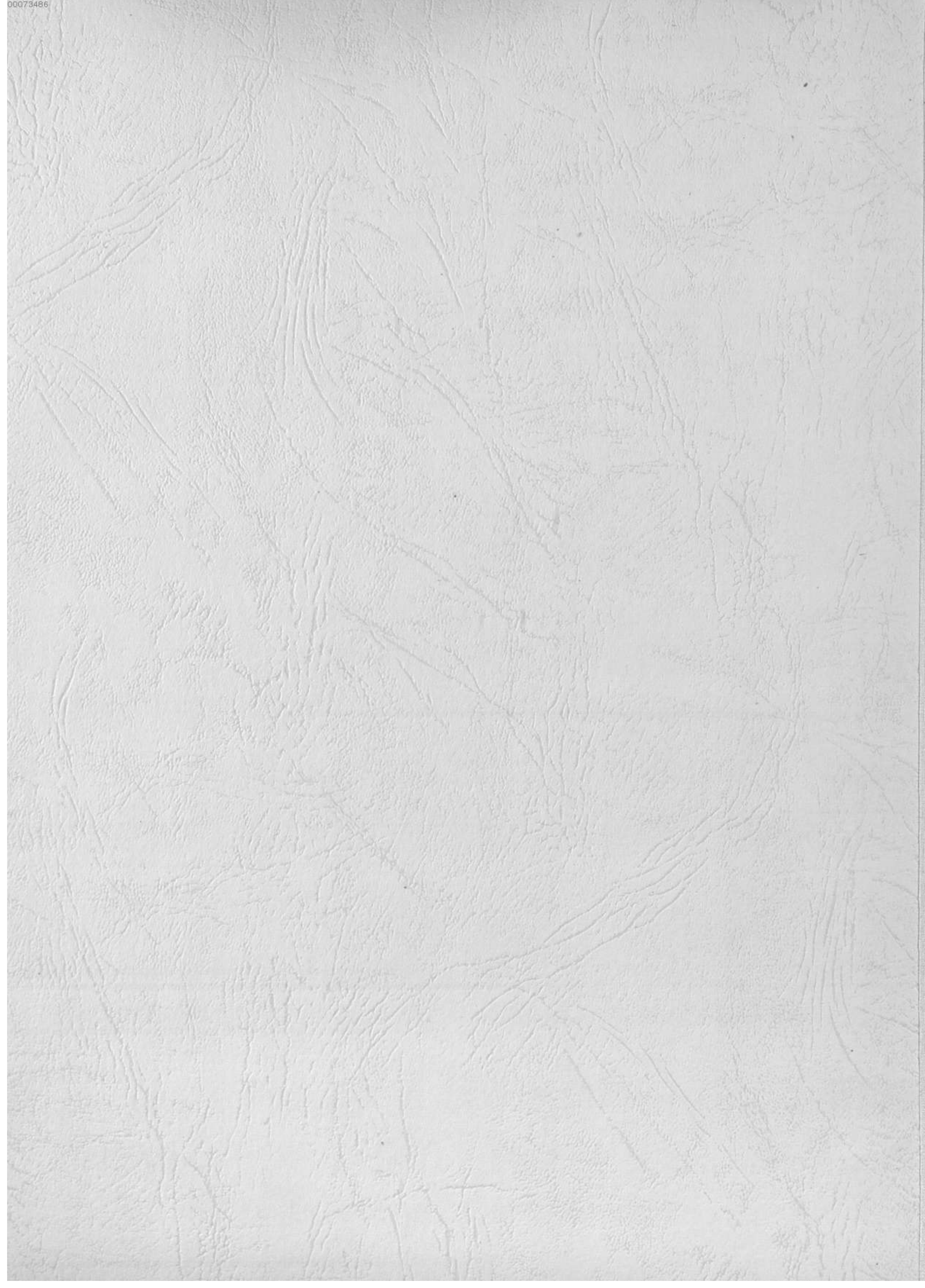














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